

Operations and Plans

International Military Rationalization, Standardization, and Interoperability

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SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 34-1

International Military Rationalization, Standardization, and Interoperability

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Effective 14 March 1989

Operations and Plans

International Military Rationalization, Standardization, and Interoperability

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

CARL E. VUONO
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:



MILTON H. HAMILTON
Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army

History. This UPDATE printing publishes a revision that is effective 14 March 1989. This publication has been reorganized to make it compatible with the Army electronic publishing database. No content has been changed.

Summary. This regulation establishes basic

Department of the Army (DA) policy on international military rationalization, standardization, and interoperability (RSI), and prescribes responsibilities and procedures for implementing and managing army participation in RSI activities.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard, and the U.S. Army Reserve. Impact on New Manning System. This regulation does not contain information that affects the New Manning System.

Proponent and exception authority. Not applicable.

Impact on New Manning System. This regulation does not contain information that affects the New Manning System.

Army management control process. This regulation is not subject to the requirements of AR 11-2. It does not contain internal control provisions.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command or

local forms are prohibit without prior approval from HQDA (DAMO-FDN), WASH DC 20310-0424.

Interim changes. Interim changes to this regulation are not official unless they are authenticated by the Administrative Assistant tot the Secretary of the Army. Users will destroy interim changes on their expiration dates unless sooner superseded or rescinded.

Suggested Improvements. The proponent agency of the regulation is the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans. Users are invited to send comments or suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to HQDA (ATTN: DAMO-FDN), WASH DC 20310-0424.

Distribution. Active Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve; D.

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Glossary

Chapter 1 General

1-1. Purpose

This regulation establishes Department of the Army (DA) policy and prescribes responsibilities and procedures for activities related to international military rationalization, standardization, and interoperability (RSI), including policies and procedures to develop, implement, and evaluate international standardization agreements (ISAs), and to participate in the following RSI forums:

a. Bilateral contacts between armies, such as Staff Talks and functional area working groups/exchanges.

b. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forums (app B), such as:

(1) Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD) advisory groups, research groups, armaments groups, panels, and other working parties and groups.

(2) Military Committee (MC) advisory groups, standardization agencies, and activities under the International Military Staff (IMS).

(3) Senior NATO Logistics Conference (SNLC).

c. American-British-Canadian-Australian (ABCA) Quadripartite programs (app C), such as:

(1) ABCA Armies Standardization Program.

(2) Air Standardization Coordinating Committee (ASCC).

(3) ABCA Naval Standardization Program.

d. U.S. Army RSI Policy Working Group (RSJ PWG).

e. Department of Defense (DOD) Working Group on International Military Standardization.

f. Senior National Representatives (Army) (SNR(A)).

1-2. References

Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1-3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

Chapter 2 Responsibilities

2-1. Under Secretary of the Army and Vice Chief of Staff of the Army

The Secretary of the Army has designated the Under Secretary of the Army (USofA), and the Chief of Staff has designated the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army (VCSA), as the principal RSI focal points for the Office of the Secretary of the Army (OSA) and the Staff, respectively. The VCSA, in coordination with the USofA, approves international RSI policy and provides guidance pertaining to related programs and activities.

2-2. Assistant Secretary of the Army for Research, Development and Acquisition

The Assistant Secretary of the Army for Research, Development and Acquisition (ASA(RDA)) will—

a. Serve as the Army action agent for the NATO Army Armaments Group (NAAG). As such, ASA(RDA) will—

(1) Nominate principal NAAG panel members and representatives to the Under Secretary or Defense for Acquisition (USDA(A)) for approval.

(2) Coordinate approval of U.S. positions for NAAG and NAAG panel members.

(3) Ensure that all required information on NAAG ISAs is provided to the Office of Record for International Standardization Agreements (ORISA) at Headquarters (HQ), Army Materiel Command (AMC)(AMCICP-AA), 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, ALEX VA 22333-0001.

b. Provide representation from an acquisition perspective at meetings of the Four Power SNR(A).

c. Consolidate and provide Army input for the annual Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) report to Congress on the Standardization of Equipment within NATO.

d. Establish, monitor, and coordinate Army policy concerning international cooperative research, development, and acquisition activities; armaments cooperation; and related U.S. participation in international forums.

e. Coordinate and approve Army proposals and positions for the NATO Phased Armaments Programming System (PAPS) and NATO Armaments Planning Review (NAPR) developed by AMC and the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC).

f. Serve as the Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) point of contact (POC) with foreign representatives on matters relating to international cooperative research and development (R&D) and armaments cooperation.

g. Provide policy guidance on the establishment of contacts with allied and friendly nation development agencies to explore reciprocal exchanges of technology, cooperative R&D programs, and licensed production arrangements.

h. Advise the USofA on recommendations for cooperative R&D programs.

i. Ensure that Army Program Executive Officers (PEOs) and Program Managers (PMs) give full consideration to RSI matters in all program decisions.

j. Coordinate the operational and developmental testing aspects of RSI-related actions pertaining to force development testing and experimentation among the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (ODCSOPS), TRADOC, AMC, PEOs, PMs, and the U.S. Army Operational Test and Evaluation Agency (OTEA).

2-3. Director of information Systems for Command, Control, Communications, and Computers

The Director of Information Systems for Command, Control, Communications, and Computers (DISC4) will—

a. Establish a decision support system for all RSI actions agents, including overseas elements.

b. Serve as the Army action agent for terminology, and develop and coordinate Army positions on terminology standardization issues, including the detailed management of individual terms and definitions.

c. In coordination with AMC and other Army agencies, develop and staff Army positions on ISAs related to command, control, communications, and electronic equipment and provide positions to the ORISA. NATO Standardization Agreements (STANAGs) (5000-5999) in these areas are coordinated by the NATO IMS.

d. Ensure that the provisions of international RSI agreements are included in programs and policies relating to automation and communications, including system compatibility or interoperability with applicable allied systems and between applicable allied and joint systems.

e. Represent the Army on the Military Communications Electronics Board and other related forums.

f. Serve as the Army action agent for establishment of data elements and codes.

2-4. Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans

The Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCSOPS) will—

a. Develop and promulgate RSI policy guidance.

b. Review and approve Army positions for use by delegates to RSI forums.

c. Establish priorities for RSI activities.

d. Oversee Army RSI activities.

e. Assign responsibilities for RSI activities and designate Army action agents for RSI forums.

f. Ensure that ISAs are implemented and evaluated.

g. Provide input to ASA(RDA) for the annual SECDEF report to Congress on the Standardization of Equipment within NATO.

h. Provide staff supervision of the U.S. Member, Army Board, NATO Military Agency for Standardization (MAS).

i. Serve as the Army action agent for the NATO MAS. As such, DCSOPS will—

- (1) Appoint principal MAS working party members.
- (2) Coordinate approval of U.S. positions.
- (3) Ensure that all required information on MAS ISAs is provided to the ORISA.

j. Provide the U.S. Washington Standardization Officer and the U.S. Primary Standardization Officer to the ABCA Armies Standardization Program.

k. Provide HQDA guidance to Army representatives at bilateral Army Staff Talks.

l. Serve as the office of primary responsibility to work with the other Services and the Joint Chiefs of Staff (ICS) Operational Plans and Interoperability Directorate (J-7) on RSI matters.

m. Serve as the Army action agent for the ABCA Quadripartite Standardization Discussions, called 'TEAL.'

n. Maintain an Army RSI Policy Office (HQDA (DAMO-FDN), WASH DC 20310-0424). The Army RSI Policy Office will—

(1) Provide primary support to the USofA and the VCSA to develop, coordinate, and implement Army RSI policy and serve as the Army Staff coordinating office.

(2) Ensure that U.S., Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), and JCS RSI policies and directives are incorporated into Army plans, positions, and policies.

(3) Ensure that Army RSI objectives and positions are included in the Army input to OSD, JCS, and combined planning and policy guidance documents; force designs; force structure; doctrine and training programs; weapon and materiel systems requirements; and the Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System (PPBES).

(4) Establish and chair the RSI PWG as an advisory and coordinating body linking principal RSI players within the Army secretariat, Army staff, OJCS, the other Services, TRADOC, and AMC.

(5) Submit RSI issues and policies to the Army-Strategy and Planning Committee for inclusion in international activities, plans, and policies. (See AR 11-31, para 4d, and DA Memo 15-35 for information on the Strategy and Planning Committee.)

(6) Prepare and staff Army RSI policy guidance and, as necessary, tailor specific policies and objectives to the requirements of the theater and unified commands.

(7) Develop, prioritize, and disseminate Army objectives for the international RSI forums listed in paragraph I-I.

(8) Coordinate and monitor Army RSI activities and participation in international RSI forums to ensure consistent representation of Army positions. Specifically, the RSI Policy Office will—

- (a) Provide policy guidance to action agencies.
- (b) Coordinate assignment or reassignment of Army action agents for all international RSI forums.

(c) Review for conformance to policy and coordinate for approval plans, actions, and positions proposed by the Army action agent and the U.S. principal member.

(d) Ensure coordination of plans, actions, and positions with administrative groups, military departments, and cognizant offices of OSD and JCS.

(e) Monitor the establishment of U.S. delegations. Principal members and delegates may be appointed from U.S. forces outside the United States.

(f) When requested by OSD, coordinate the selection of U.S. delegates for joint or multi-service international RSI forums. Responsibilities of the U.S. delegates participating in such forums may be reassigned to other DOD components by agreement of the Services involved.

(g) Review U.S. delegation reports, provide staff guidance, and take action on unresolved issues.

(h) Evaluate U.S. Army activities in international RSI forums on an ongoing basis to ensure that U.S. objectives are met.

(9) Assist in the development of Army positions on ISAs in coordination with the appropriate major Army commands (MACOMs) and other agencies.

(10) Resolve issues on ISAs that cannot be resolved by action agents.

(11) Serve as the Army Staff coordinating office for bilateral Army Staff Talks conducted by TRADOC (app D).

(12) Serve as the Army action agent for VCSA participation in ABCA TEAL conferences.

(13) Serve as the Army action agent for the Washington Standardization Officers (WSO) and the U.S. members of the. Primary Standardization Office (PSO) (including chairing the WSO when it is the U.S. turn).

(14) Consolidate, staff, and provide the input on Army RSI to relevant sections of the DOD Posture Statement/Annual Report to Congress and the U.S. Army Posture Statement/Annual Report to Congress.

(15) Submit an annual review of RSI issues to the VCSA.

2-5. Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics

The Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (DCSLOG) will—

a. Serve as the Army action agent for the SNLC and bilateral logistics Staff Talks.

b. Ensure that RSI considerations are included in security assistance plans, policies, and programs.

c. When approving Army logistics doctrine, ensure that doctrine cited in STANAGs, ARCA Quadripartite Standardization Agreements (QSTAGs), and other ISAs ratified by the United States is included.

2-6. Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence

The Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence (DCSINT) will—

a. Establish DA positions on the release of sensitive technological data to allied and friendly nations.

b. Support the RSI process by developing policy on foreign national visits, document releases, and foreign national accreditation's in accordance with the guidelines on disclosure of military information and foreign national visits in AR 380-10.

c. Develop and coordinate Army input to RSI efforts involving threat forces.

2-7. Chief of Engineers

The Chief of Engineers (COE), in coordination with the Commanding General (CG), U.S. Army-Europe (USAREUR), will develop and coordinate the U.S. position on design criteria for projects funded by the NATO Infrastructure Program.

2-8. All HQDA staff elements

All HQDA staff elements, including those listed above, and the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, the Assistant Secretary or the Army (Financial Management), The Surgeon General, the National Guard Bureau, the Chief or Army Reserve, The Judge Advocate General, and the Chief of Chaplains, will—

a. Designate and maintain an RSI Coordinating Office.

b. Implement U.S.-ratified ISAs related to their functional area, by updating documents for which they are the proponent, and provide implementation data to the Army's ORISA.

c. Serve as an Army action agent when appointed by DCSOPS.

d. When appointed as Army action agent, develop, coordinate, and provide to HQ, AMC (AMCICP-AA), with a copy furnished to HQDA (DAMFDN), proposed Army positions on STANAGs, QSTAGs, and other ISAs related to their functional area.

e. Monitor and coordinate international RSI activities and related U.S. participation in international forums related to their functional area.

f. Provide primary support for Army input to all international RSI activities related to their functional area.

g. Ensure that ISA considerations are included in the development of Army policies, plans, and programs in their functional area.

h. In coordination with ODCSOPS, the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (ODCSLOG), and the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence (ODCSINT), recommend criteria to the ASA(RDA) for establishment of policy on the release of

advanced or sensitive information and technology to foreign countries.

i. Provide U.S. Army delegates and subject matter experts (SMEs) to international RSI forums as required.

j. Assess the impact of RSI initiatives on Army policies, procedures, programs, and Systems related to their functional area.

k. Ensure that ARs applicable to their mission and functional responsibilities address the attainment of RSI objectives.

2-9. Commanding General, U.S. Training and Doctrine Command

The CG, TRADOC will-

a. Integrate standardization and interoperability considerations into the combat development process and materiel requirements documents.

b. Include U.S.-ratified ISAs in Army doctrinal publications.

c. Develop and promote Army and applicable Joint concepts, doctrine, policies, and procedures for combined operations.

d. During development of operational requirements, consider whether an ISA should be proposed.

e. Serve as the Army action agent for bilateral Army Staff Talks between the U.S. Army and the armies of selected allied and friendly nations.

f. Serve as the Army action agent for bilateral SME exchanges with the armies of selected allied and friendly nations for the purpose of improving foreign army capabilities and effectiveness, consistent with U.S. interests, and enhance the potential for effective combined operations. Areas of endeavor are primarily in concepts and doctrine, training and education, and combat development and force structure.

g. Serve as the Army action agent for the NATO Infantry Commandants Conference and the NATO Armor Commandants Conference.

h. Provide representation from a requirements perspective at meetings of the Four Power SNR(A).

i. Include RSI instruction in appropriate Army service school curricula and programs of instruction.

j. In coordination with AMC and other Army agents, develop and coordinate Army positions on STANAGs, QSTAGs, and other ISAs related to concepts, doctrine, tactics, training, and procedures, and provide the positions to the ORISA (app E.)

k. Implement and evaluate U.S.-ratified standardization agreements related to concepts, doctrine, tactics, training, and procedures.

2-10. Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command

The CG, AMC will-

a. Ensure that RSI policies and requirements are incorporated into materiel acquisition programs (AR 70-1).

b. Establish appropriate bilateral materiel interfaces with counterparts in allied and friendly nations to facilitate materiel standardization and armaments cooperation.

c. In coordination with TRADOC and other-Army agents, develop and coordinate Army positions on STANAGs, QSTAGs, and other ISAs related to materiel, munitions, procurement, supply, and disposal.

d. Implement and evaluate U.S.-ratified ISAs related to materiel development, testing, acquisition, and logistics support.

e. Plan, coordinate, and conduct technical testing in support of RSI objectives. Coordinate the inclusion of RSI considerations in combined developmental testing and operational testing with OTEA.

f. Serve as the Army action agent for the reciprocal use of materiel or standardization loans under the provisions of this regulation. This includes approval or U.S. requests as well as foreign requests for Army materiel.

g. Serve as the Army action agent for the ABCA Armies Standardization Program (except TEAL). Operate and staff the U.S. National Standardization Office for the ABCA Armies Standardization Program.

h. Serve as the Army action agent for U.S. Army Research, Development and Standardization Groups (USARDSGS).

i. Serve as the Army action agent for the DOD Working Group for International Military Standardization.

j. Serve as the materiel readiness RSI coordinator. In this capacity, identify items and areas of opportunity to enhance fielded materiel and nonmateriel systems in the NATO area and in the continental United States units deployable to Europe, including units of the U.S. Army National Guard and the U.S. Army Reserve.

k. Direct the performance of logistics support analysis on all materiel systems intended for use by the United States and allied nations.

l. Provide logistics engineering and support for documentation, coordination; and approval of international logistics and operational support agreements.

m. Direct the preparation, coordination, and implementation of Army, multi-service, and multinational plans and agreements for logistics support of materiel to be used by the United States and allied nations, including the Plan for Logistic Support and the Materiel Fielding Plan. (See AR 700-127 for an explanation of these plans.)

n. Provide representation to ensure consideration of materiel aspects during the bilateral Army Staff Talks.

o. Facilitate RSI when implementing security assistance plans, policies, and programs as well as international industrial cooperation and coproduction programs.

p. Provide guidance to U.S. Army agencies on hosting international meetings and participate in developing standing operating procedures or instructions for such meetings.

q. Maintain the ORISA will-

(1) Maintain the U.S. Army record copy of each ISA and other related documents.

(2) Coordinate U.S. Army positions on the proposal, ratification, implementation, and evaluation of all ISAs involving the U.S. Army and maintain and update the official record of each agreement.

(3) Staff final positions on ISAs with HQDA for approval and transmit them to the appropriate international agency. Forward issues and recommended positions to HQDA (DAMO-FDN) for resolution when agreement on positions cannot be reached among agencies.

(4) Distribute newly ratified agreements to appropriate MACOMs and-Army Staff elements for implementation and evaluation.-

(5) Establish an agreements management data base, monitor implementation, and report implementation status to HQDA (DAMO-FDN).

(6) Develop and maintain a record of implementation and evaluation of agreements.

(7) Develop, maintain, and publish annually a listing of U.S. Army principal representatives to international RSI forums.

2-11. Commanding General, U.S. Army Information Systems Command

The CG, U.S. Army Information Systems Command (USAISC) will-

a. Develop and implement procedures to include ISAs in USAISC-managed materiel systems.

b. Ensure that RSI implications are included in the Army Telecommunications Requirements Planning, Development, and Processing Program; the Army Telecommunications Combat Theater and (General Support Five Year Plan; and those portions of the DOD Electromagnetic Compatibility Program that affect the Army.

c. In coordination with -AMC and TRADOC, develop, staff; and provide to HQ, AMC (AMCICP-AA), with a copy furnished to HQDA (DAMO-FDN), the proposed Army position on ISAs related to its functional area.

2-12. Commanding General, U.S. Army Health Services Command

The CG, U.S. Army Health Services Command will-

a. Integrate standardization and interoperability consideration into the combat developments process.

b. Implement applicable ISAs in Army doctrinal and training publications.

c. Develop an evaluation plan on applicable STANAGs and QSTAGs.

d. Include U.S.-ratified ISAs in Academy of Health Sciences and U.S. Army curricula and programs of instruction.

2-13. Commanding General, U.S. Army Operational Test and Evaluation Agency

The CG, OTEA will-

a. Serve as the primary POC for all RSI operational testing activities.

b. Coordinate -with OASA(RDA) and ODCSOPS on operational test requirements involving RSI.

c. In coordination with ODCSOPS, Set up close, coordinated relationships with the NATO allies, ABCA Armies, and their organizations to collaborate in operational testing, exchange of data; and defining proposed requirements.

d. Assist in the coordination of U.S. positions on user testing methodology for STANAGs, QSTAGs, and other ISAs.

e. Manage all RSI-related user testing (AR 71-3)

2-14. All major Army commands

In addition to the specific responsibilities listed above, the commanders - of all MACOMs will-

a. Designate an RSI Coordinating Office.

b. For overseas Army component commands, conduct periodic meetings with TRADOC liaison officers, standardization representatives, and other members of the RSI community to ensure coordination of country- and regional-specific Army RSI activities. Institutionalize these meetings and report actions and results to HQDA (DAMO-FDN), with an information copy to other relevant commands.

c. Plan for and exercise interoperability and provide appropriate resources and guidance to subordinates as a means of improving battlefield effectiveness.

d. Include as a requirement in exercise directives and after-action reports the evaluation of selected ISAs. Candidates for evaluation will be coordinated with TRADOC and AMC. Copies of evaluation reports will be provided to HQDA (DAMO-FDN); HQ, AMC (AMCICP-AA); HQ, TRADOC (ATCD-Y), Fort Monroe, VA 23651-5000, and other appropriate agencies.

e. Monitor international RSI activities and provide input and representation to international RSI forums as required. Compile international RSI lessons learned and recommend to the Army action agent development of, or changes to, doctrine, equipment, procedures, and policy that will improve operational capabilities. Furnish a copy of these recommendations to HQDA (DAMO-FDN).

f. Provide impact assessments and other appropriate comments on all proposed STANAGs, QSTAGs, and other ISAs to HQ, AMC (AMCICP-AA), with a copy furnished to HQDA (DAMO-FDN).

g. Develop and submit standardization proposals, as necessary, to HQDA (DAMO-FDN).

h. Coordinate with other commands to identify RSI issues and forward new proposals to HQDA (DAMO-FDN).

i. Serve as the Army action agent for specific RSI matters when appointed by HQDA (DAMO-FDN).

j. Provide U.S. Army delegates and SMEs to international RSI forums as required.

k. Establish a command RSI plan linking Army policies with command policies and near-, mid-, and long-term objectives. Provide input to the annual RSI Policy Guidance prepared by HQDA (DAMO-FDN).

2-15. Army action agent

The Army action agent will-

a. Select U.S. principal members and supporting delegates for international RSI meetings. Members will be selected from offices, departments, agencies, and commands having a specific responsibility for items to be discussed. For continuity, principal members will

not be changed unless necessary. When selected, the principal member will receive a briefing from the action agent on responsibilities and current policy guidance.

b. Develop the U.S. Army or national position on relevant RSI issues, and ensure that OSD and OJCS policies and guidance are used as the basis for development of the U.S. national position. The Army action agent must develop a single position that is coordinated with other agencies and Services. If a single, coordinated position cannot be developed, the Army action agent will submit the issues to HQDA (DAMO-FDN) for resolution. Position papers should follow the guidelines and be prepared in the format shown in appendix E.

c. Provide an annual schedule of RSI meetings to HQDA (DAMO-FDN) and the ORISA (AMCICP-FDN) and the ORISA (AMCICP-AA).

d. take the following actions on receipt of a proposed international RSI meeting agenda:

(1) Coordinate with the principal U.S. member

(2) Review agenda items

(3) Request supporting delegates and position papers from departments, agencies, commands, and other Services having specific responsibilities for the items to be discussed at the meeting.

(4) Ensure that only persons required to accomplish U.S. objective are in the U.S. delegation.

(5) Forward complete delegate information for the entire delegation to the appropriate U.S. agency. And ensure that proper visit or clearance requests are forwarded to the proper agencies on a timely basis.

(6) Provide administrative support to the U.S. principal member in preparing position papers and in scheduling and conducting position meetings called to ensure that U.S. positions are fully coordinated and in consonance with established policy.

(7) Forward proposed position papers to HQDA and other cognizant agencies at least 30 days prior to the position meeting (or as soon as possible following completion of the agenda) for review and approval. All position papers written on ISAs will be coordinated with HQ, AMC (AMCICP-AA). These papers will be reviewed and coordinated by HQDA to ensure the consistency of U.S. Army or national positions.

(8) For NATO meetings, ensure that NATO security certificates for the U.S. delegation are sent to the proper agency. (AR 380-15 provides information on security requirements relating to NATO.)

(9) Ensure that arrival and departure dates, hotel accommodation information, requirements for presentations, and other support needs for U.S. delegates are sent to the proper agency. The complete U.S. delegation should be confirmed in one communication.

(10) Ensure that the U.S. principal member and delegates are adequately briefed by the appropriate agencies prior to departure for the meeting to ensure awareness of last minute changes.

(11) Forward the material proposed for discussion at international RSI meetings to the proper agency 90 days in advance of the meeting, when possible, for distribution to other group members so they may be prepared to express official view of the meeting. If preparatory work for the scheduled meeting cannot be completed on time, the Army action agent will consider recommending deletion of the items concerned from the agenda or, if warranted, postponing the meeting.

(12) Ensure that all material forwarded for discussion has been coordinated and approved for release. (See National Disclosure Policy (NDP)-1 and AR 380-10 for information on the disclosure of classified military information.)

(13) Arrange for and conduct meetings held in the United States in accordance with appropriate policies and procedures.

e. Develop an action plan to ensure that follow-up actions are taken and that the United States will be fully prepared for the next session of a continuing forum.

f. Staff preliminary draft ISAs with other Army and DOD agencies, and provide U.S. comments for use in preparing documents for final negotiation and ratification.

g. Coordinate negotiated agreements with all interested agencies, and provide HQ, AMC (AMCICP-AA) with comments and/or a

recommended U.S. position with regard to ratification and usage. (See para 5-4 and app E.)

h. Ensure that international RSI agreements are implemented; monitored, and evaluated, and that appropriate action is initiated when warranted. DA Form 4797-I-R (International Standardization Agreement Review Data Sheet) will be used in the evaluation and review of promulgated ISAs. Appendix F gives instructions for completing this form.

2-16. U.S. Member, Army Board, NATO MAS

The U.S. Member, Army Board, NATO MAS will—

a. Represent the United States before the Army Board of the NATO MAS.

b. Monitor meetings of U.S. representatives of the Army Board working parties and panels.

c. Serve as a U.S. Army delegate to all meetings convened to consider issues pertaining to the Army Board, or other similar meetings on which the Army has representatives, under the auspices of the MAS. When required, serve as the alternate primary delegate to these meetings.

d. Distribute Army Board documents, agenda, minutes, and memoranda to Army action agents and Army staff coordinating offices for Service review and comment. Distribute pertinent Naval and Air Board documents as necessary.

e. Distribute STANAGs and amendments that are ready for ratification, when provided by the U.S. Mission to NATO, to appropriate military Service agencies and principal delegates, and maintain administrative tracking during the ratification process.

f. Maintain liaison with ASA(RDA), USAREUR, TRADOC liaison officers, standardization representatives in NATO nations, the U.S. European Command, and U.S. elements in NATO, as appropriate, on a formal and informal basis, for purposes of coordinating NATO standardization issues.

g. Serve as the principal Army advisor for RSI to the U.S. Military Representative to the NATO MC.

h. Assist U.S. Army delegates to MAS working parties on NATO standardization and administrative matters.

i. Provide advice and assistance to all Army elements on NATO standardization matters.

j. Coordinate with the appropriate CNAD, NAAG, and IMS representatives on issues of interest to the U.S. Army.

Chapter 3 Rationalization, Standardization, and Interoperability Policy

3-1. U.S. international RSI policy

a. International RSI activities are administered in accordance with DOD policies and directives; the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; the Defense Appropriations Authorization Act of 1977; other statutory authorities and Executive Orders and Directives; and U.S. department of the Treasury and Office of Management and Budget circulars pertaining to security assistance.

b. U.S. international RSI policy is provided by OSD and is determined through coordination with appropriate Government departments and with the advice and assistance of the Chairman, JCS. OSD establishes materiel RSI policy and manage those activities through the 'lead Service' concept. Responsibility for the management and execution of nonmateriel RSI efforts rests with the Chairman, JCS for the Services and other defense agencies responding to the JCS. Direct informal contact between OSD or the JCS and Army technical or staff personnel is authorized for information purposes.

c. RSI is a means of increasing the coalition warfare capabilities of U.S., allied, and friendly nation forces through the use of common (standard) or interoperable procedures and resources. RSI is applicable to concepts, doctrine, tactics, logistics, procedures, training, and materiel and nonmateriel requirements, and is essential to

the successful integration of allied forces during the conduct of combined operations. RSI goes beyond the definition of the terms "rationalization," "standardization", and "interoperability." It does not imply the existence of a separately managed program, but, rather, a consideration in all Army programs and a commitment on the part of the U.S. Army to accomplish those actions that increase the combined combat power of U.S. and alliance forces and that yield the most effective use of Army resources. Battlefield interoperability is the focus of the Army's RSI activities.

d. Equipment procured for U.S. forces employed in Europe under the terms of NATO should be standardized or at least interoperable with equipment of the other members of NATO. The goal is to achieve standardization of entire systems, where feasible, and to gain the maximum degree of interoperability throughout alliance military forces.

3-2. U.S. Army RSI concept and policies

a. Army RSI policy will support U.S. foreign policy, national security objectives, and military strategic plans, and will conform with policy and budget guidelines.

b. Army RSI policy should be integrated into the Concept Based Requirements System (See AR 71-9, chap 3). Firmly established and agreed concepts can lead to the attainment of RSI objectives through harmonization of doctrine, tactics, techniques, policy, organizational and force structure, training requirements, and materiel developments. Basic Army priorities for RSI are to be able to:

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

(2) Communicate and share data.

(3) Share consumables.

(4) Care for casualties.

c. The Army actively seeks common or compatible land forces doctrine, logistics procedures, and systems with allied and other friendly forces to:

(1) Increase the operational capability and flexibility of alliance and other friendly forces during combined operations.

(2) Achieve economical and efficient use of resources, including military R&D, testing, procurement, production, and product improvement that will provide force multipliers and coalition solutions that foster more efficient use of the total resource base.

(3) Preclude duplication among nations, and promote competition and collaboration in materiel development, production, and procurement.

d. Army RSI policy will—

(1) Support the OSD and JCS five high priority areas for standardization and interoperability: command, control, communications (C 3), and computer systems; cross servicing of aircraft; ammunition and other expendable; battlefield surveillance, target designation, and target acquisition systems; and major weapon systems, support equipment, components, and spare parts.

(2) Support the NATO Ministers' decision to improve areas of critical deficiency, including defeating the lead echelons, improving mobilizable forces, disrupting or destroying follow-on forces, maintaining a favorable air situation, developing compatible and secure NATO systems of identification, and improving sustainability.

e. Consideration of and support for RSI initiatives will be accomplished as an integral part of Army participation in international forums, the PPBES, the Army Systems Acquisition Review Council, and during the establishment of requirements and the materiel development and logistics management processes.

f. The U.S. Army will pursue the following three major approaches to promote standardization of weapons and supporting systems:

(1) Support general and reciprocal procurement memoranda of understanding (MOUs) entered into by OSD.

(2) Negotiate coproduction and dual production agreements for weapons and supporting systems.

(3) Pursue cooperative development opportunities through armaments cooperation as new or more advanced systems evolve.

g. Existing materiel standardization requirements will be satisfied

through the Product Improvement Program and the Product Modification Program. (See AR 70-15 and AR 750-10 for details on these programs.)

h. The Army will include RSI considerations in its materiel acquisition process, including development, acquisition, product improvement, logistics support programs, and life cycle planning for major and nonmajor systems in accordance with the acquisition policies and procedures outlined in AR 70-1 and AR 71-9. For this purpose, the Army will:

- (1) Assess all new starts for international cooperative potential.
- (2) Seek to establish cooperative programs as early in the development and acquisition process as possible.
- (3) Consider acquisition of systems and components from allied and friendly nations.
- (4) Use the family of weapons concept and coproduction of systems, when applicable.
- (5) Comply with ISAs ratified by the United States.
- (6) Allow allied and friendly nation contractors the opportunity to compete for Army procurements, and allow for increased use of codevelopment and coproduction agreements.

i. The Army will promote international industrial cooperation by:

- (1) Supporting R&D and acquisition alternatives designed to achieve defense trade among allied and friendly nations.
- (2) Encouraging teaming, licensing, or subcontracting arrangements between firms of two or more friendly nations.
- (3) Pursuing cooperative programs on exchange of technical data with allied and friendly nations.

j. The Army will encourage the transfer of technology, foreign intelligence, and military information consistent with NDP and applicable U.S. laws and regulations, including the International Traffic in Arms Regulation. Specifically, the Army will:

- (1) Include political-military considerations in determining releasability.
- (2) Pursue a policy that fosters early mutual exchange of data to promote the development and adoption of standardized equipment
- (3) Strive for reciprocity in transferring valuable defense-related technology.
- (4) Take steps early in the development cycle to provide qualified contractors from allied and friendly nations with unclassified and classified information necessary to compete for contracts. When full access to such information is not deemed possible, the Army will:
 - (a)* Review solicitation documents and information intended for presolicitation and preaward conferences, and exclude unnecessary technical or security requirements.
 - (b)* Seek exceptions to NDP when needed.
 - (c)* Notify the USofA or proposed denials of classified military information that would preclude major international cooperative R&D or logistics undertakings. If the USofA agrees to a proposed denial of information, the Deputy Secretary of Defense will be so notified, with information copies of the notification furnished to the USD(A) and the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy.
 - (d)* Encourage foreign participation as subcontractors to U.S. prime contractors and U.S. industry participation as subcontractors to foreign prime contractors.

3-3. Limitations and special considerations

a. Defense commitments and policies make it necessary for Army general purpose forces to be trained and equipped to operate under NATO control. However, the world wide, orientation of U.S. interests may dictate differences in some equipment and procedures expected for use outside of NATO.

b. The security classification or sensitivity of certain information may limit the applicability of RSI policies or require special review before RSI initiatives can be negotiated. For example, exchange of technology may be denied or restricted because of national security constraints or patent right infringement. (See AR 380-10 and AR 380-15 for information on disclosures of classified information.)

c. Items procured under U.S. defense mobilization base requirements specified in paragraphs 8.73 through 8.78 of the DOD Federal

Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) are excluded from MOUs, along with certain other exclusions specified in DFARS 25.7402.

Chapter 4 Delegates to International RSI Meetings

4-1. General

a. U.S. Army personnel will attend international RSI meetings in the following capacities:

- (1) U.S. or U.S. Army principal member head of U.S. or U.S. Army delegation).
- (2) Support personnel(SME/briefer).
- (3) Chairman of committee, working group, or panel.

b. U.S. delegations will be composed of personnel from agencies with primary responsibility for RSI agenda items, and will include only personnel essential to accomplish U.S. objectives.

c. Delegates represent the United States and will support approved positions developed through advanced consideration without regard for individual or agency views.

d. When the U.S. delegation includes more than one delegate, the principal member will head the delegation, present positions, and formally represent the United States. Support personnel will serve as directed by the principal member.

4-2. U.S. principal member responsibilities

U.S. Principal members will-

a. Ensure that the agenda is provided to the appropriate organization having action responsibility for specific RSI agenda items.

b. Coordinate delegation membership and requirements, including administrative support, with the Army action agent.

c. Prepare proposed U.S. position papers and forward them to the Army action agent for necessary coordination, including OSD and interservice consideration and approval, and furnish copies to the HQDA proponent for the forum. The Army action agent must obtain HQDA approval of the position paper prior to attending the international meeting. Copies of U.S. position papers prepared in support of the NATO MAS will be forwarded to the U.S. Member, Army Board, NATO MAS. Recommended positions should be submitted in the formal shown in appendix E.

d. Complete a DA Form 4797-1-R for each promulgated ISA that is submitted as part of a position paper and when an agenda item specifies review of promulgated ISAs for updating or continued validity. Appendix F gives instruction for completing this form.

e. Conduct a position meeting prior to the international meeting in sufficient time to permit any required staffing. Position meetings should include HQDA representatives and, as necessary, OSD, OJCS, and other Services.

f. Ensure that any disclosure (documentary, oral, or visual) or U.S. Military information is properly cleared for release in accordance with AR 380-10.

g. Present and discuss the U.S. Position pursuant to the attainment of an international agreement. On issues for which a U.S. position has not been established, the U.S. principal member may enter into 'discussion only' for the purpose of making recommendations for submission to national authorities for comment or approval. Commitment to or approval of such issues is prohibited. The U.S. principal member may, based on subject knowledge and professional expertise, make prudent tradeoffs on the approved U.S. position. Such tradeoffs, however, will require ratification through the HQDA proponent for the forum prior to Army agreement to the particular issue.

h. Accept new or counter proposals on behalf of the U.S. delegation, but state that formal acceptance is subject to national approval.

i. Prepare a summary report by message prior to departure from NATO RSI meetings to all relevant agencies and offices. If facilities are not available at the site of the meeting, transmit a report within 5 working days of return to the home station. Other international meetings will be reported on in accordance with agreed procedures.

j. Follow-up and coordinate U.S. actions required as a result of the meeting.

k. Comply with the requirements contained in AR 550-51 in those circumstances where international RSI meetings lead to the negotiation and conclusion of an international agreement.

4-3. Attendance by Industrial representatives

Industrial representatives may attend international RSI meetings as U.S. delegation support personnel when the progress of the work will be enhanced. U.S. industrial representatives will be nominated by the sponsoring agency and approved by the appropriate DA authority, and will be subject to the guidance and control of the U.S. principal member.

4-4. Funding

a. Travel and per diem expenses for attendance at international RSI meetings will be budgeted and paid for by the delegate's parent command/agency when support is provided on a regular basis.

b. Commands and agencies scheduled to host international RSI meetings will budget for the full support of such meetings.

4-5. International RSI meetings in the United States

a. The responsible Army action agent should consider the need for reciprocity regarding established protocols with participating foreign armies and the interests and objectives of the particular forum. For example, the Army may host a standardization meeting in the United States when it is determined by the Army action agent to be advantageous to achieving the objectives of the meeting or when the U.S. turn occurs through normal rotation under the terms of the existing protocol.

b. The Army action agent will approve the proposed agenda, anticipated attendance, including foreign country participants, and precise meeting location. If the meeting is classified, a security cleared U.S. Government or DOD contractor facility is required. The Army action agent will-

(1) Determine how the proposed meeting can be accomplished within the provisions of AR 380-10. All proposed disclosures resulting from approved visit authorizations must be handled in accordance with NDP and AR 380-10. If required, provisions for necessary exceptions are listed in AR 380-10 or requests for exceptions may be sent to HQDA (DAMI-CIT), WASH DC 20310-1040.

(2) Coordinate with HQ, AMC (AMCICP-AA), HQDA, other commands, agencies, and Services, as required.

(3) Advise the international group of U.S. plans and provide detailed administrative instructions.

(4) Nominate a host agency to provide for all administrative arrangements, including inviting other interested Services, commands, agencies, and industries.

4-6. ABCA meetings

The host nation agency and Army action agent will take the actions prescribed in annex A, chapter 10, of the ABCA Quadripartite Standing Operating Procedures (QSOP). Appendix C provides a description of the ABCA Program.

Chapter 5 International Standardization Agreements

5-1. Agreements and related publications

Agreements and related publications developed under programs covered by this regulation include:

a. NATO STANAGs. A STANAG is the record of an agreement among several or all NATO nations to adopt like or similar military equipment, ammunition, supplies and stores, and operational, logistical, and administrative procedures. A list of STANAGs (in use or under development) is published annually in NATO Allied Administrative Publication (AAP)-4.

b. NATO Allied Publications (A Ps).

(1) NATO APs cover technical, administrative, procedural, and

logistics subjects. A list of APs is included in AAPA. There are two categories of NATO APs:

(a) The factual or informative type, which require no ratification. (For example, AAP-4.)

(b) Those that require action by nations. This type is ratified by means of STANAG whereby nations agree to adopt and use the publication. (For example, Allied Tactical Publications (ATPs) such as ATP-35.)

(2) Procedures for preparation and production of NATO APs are established in AAP-3.

c. QSTAGs A QSTAG, developed under the ABCA Armies Standardization Program, is a record of agreement between two or more ABCA Armies to adopt like or similar military equipment, ammunition, supplies and stores, and operational, logistical and administrative procedures.

d. Quadripartite Advisory Publications (QAPs). QAPs are used when standardization between two or more armies is not possible, but documentation of each country's equipment characteristics or procedures would provide an aid to mutual understanding. A list of QSTAGs and QAPs can be found in the ABCA Armies Standardization Program Handbook.

e. ASCC Air Standards and ASCC Advisory Publications.

(1) ASCC Air Standards are used to record United States, United Kingdom, Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand air forces agreement to standardize military doctrine, procedures, and equipment in support or ASCC objectives. These agreements are coordinated with the Army for their impact on Army air defense, air traffic control, and aviation.

(2) ASCC Advisory Publications inform ASCC working parties when agreement on an Air Standard cannot be reached.

f. ABCA Navies Standardization Agreement (ABCA Navy Standard). ABCA Navy Standards are used to record United States, United Kingdom, Canadian, and Australian agreement to standardize naval engineering, materials, and practices. These agreements are coordinated with the Army for the impact on various land force activities.

5-2. Proposing agreements

a. ISAs may be proposed by nations, commands, international groups, or individuals. All U.S. Army proposals for ISAs will be staffed with HQDA.

b. Initial Army consideration of a proposal will include:

(1) Verification of the need for and utility of the agreement.

(2) Plans for implementing the agreement.

(3) Assessment of the capability to evaluate the agreement.

c. If practicable methods for implementation and evaluation do not exist and cannot be envisioned, the United States should not ratify the agreement.

5-3. Draft agreements

a. When the United States is the custodian for a draft agreement, the U.S. delegate to the forum will staff the agreement with all interested U.S. organizations, including other U.S. Services, for approval prior to forwarding the draft to international forums for comment.

b. When a nation other than the United States is custodian, the U.S. delegates will staff the draft with all interested organizations, including other U.S. Services, prior to forwarding comments to the custodian.

c. For NATO STANAGs, full coordination of all 'PRELIMINARY DRAFTS' is necessary. (In NATO terminology a 'DRAFT' or 'FIRST DRAFT' indicates that a document is ready for ratification: 'PRELIMINARY DRAFTS' are circulated for comments or changes.)

5-4. Processing agreements for ratification

a. Prior to ratification, ISAs will be staffed with HQDA, MACOMs, and, if appropriate, other U.S. Services for review, comment, and concurrence or nonconcurrence. The staffing process should begin as early as possible and will include, at a minimum, staffing of the preliminary draft, all changes to the draft, and the

final, pre-ratification proposal. HQDA and appropriate MACOMs will review each proposal. The Army action agent will ensure that all interested agencies and organizations are included early in the formulative stages of the agreement. The administrative process of staffing, including interservice staffing if required, will be accomplished by the Army action agent. The action agent is responsible for reproducing and distributing documents, establishing milestones, coordinating responses, and compiling comments. The action agent will attach to each proposed ISA an impact statement to detail changes that would be required by U.S. ratification. The action agent will also attach to each proposed ISA a completed DA Form 4797-R (International Standardization Agreement Ratification-Implementation Data Sheet). DA Form 4797-R will be reproduced locally on 8 1/2-by 11-inch paper; a reproducible form is located at the back of this regulation.

b. DA Form 4797-R will be used in the implementation of and fulfillment of obligations under the ISA. Army action agents and agencies commenting on ISAs staffed for ratification will provide a completed DA Form 4797-R to the requestor, with copies to HQDA (DAMO/FDN) and the ORISA (AMCICP-AA). The appropriate comments will be checked, and comments or recommended changes to, alterations of, and deletions from, the ISA with reasons will be provided on the second page of the form. A list of implementing documents and a plan of instruction will be provided as appropriate.

c. Formal ratification of ISAs is accomplished through the ORISA (AMCICP-AA) and HQDA.

5-5. Implementing agreements

a. When the United States ratifies an ISA there is a concurrent obligation to implement the agreement. The Army action agent will distribute copies to pertinent Army activities with direction to implement.

b. Implementation is achieved through appropriate modification of relevant Army documents such as ARs, field manuals (FMs), technical manuals (TMs), tables of organization and equipment (TOEs), military specifications (MILSPECs), and drawings (DWGs), or through necessary development and acquisition programs. MACOMs implement ISAs by adapting local publications and programs to correspond to the modified DA publications and programs.

c. If existing documents or equipment already conform to the ISA, the proponent agency should inform the Army action agent within 30 days of receipt of the agreement.

d. If the ISA requires development or modification of U.S. Army equipment, or procurement of a nondevelopmental item, the proponent agency, in coordination with HQ, AMC (AMCICP-AA) and HQDA, will initiate appropriate programming and budgeting actions.

e. The methods of implementing nonmaterial agreements in U.S. Army doctrinal and training publications are as follows:

(1) If an existing publication conforms to the details of the ISA, the proponent agency will inform the Commander, TRADOC, ATTN: ATCD-YL, who will notify the ORISA (AMCICP-AA) within 30 days of receipt of the agreement.

(2) If an existing publication does not agree with the intent of the ISA, the proponent agency will issue a permanent change, or the agreement will be incorporated into a revised publication during the normal literature publication cycle. If the publication cycle does not permit a permanent change within 1 year following ratification, the proponent agency will send an interim change notice to all users of the affected document.

f. Existing documents will be amended to reflect changes required by ISAs. The appropriate documents will be annotated by the proponent agency to read: 'Provisions of this publication are the subject of an international standardization agreement (insert agreement number and title). When amendment, revision, or cancellation of this publication is proposed that will affect or violate the agreement concerned, the preparing activity will advise the Army action agent and HQDA (DAMO-FDN).'

g. Distribution of ISAs received from an international organization are distributed in limited quantities. Wide distribution is neither practical nor cost effective. Copies of ratified agreements will be provided to the appropriate MACOMs, Army action agents, and Army staff coordinating offices. Army documents (for example, ARs, FMs, TMs, TOEs, MILSPECs, DWGs) will be updated by the document proponents to conform to the terms of the ratified agreements. Only the ORISA (AMCICP-AA) and proponent agencies need to retain permanent copies of agreements. This does not restrict other agencies from maintaining information copies of agreements.

5-6. Evaluating agreements

a. The purpose of evaluation is to ensure that the agreement is useful, effective, timely, up-to-date, and implemented. Materiel ISAs may be evaluated by any number of DOD-approved industry standards, testing, or technical examination. Nonmaterial agreements should be evaluated in day-to-day operations and in joint or combined exercises.

b. At a minimum, evaluation should occur within 2 years after implementation or after any amendment of the ISA that is substantial enough to change the implementing document.

c. The proponent for the affected publication or program is responsible for ensuring that evaluation of the ISA is accomplished and that the evaluation results are staffed and submitted to MACOMs, with copies furnished to HQDA (DAMO-FDN) and ORISA.

d. As part of the ratification process, the Army action agent responsible for the ISA will prepare a plan for evaluation with a recommended frequency of evaluation, DA Form 4797-R will be used to prepare the ISA evaluation plan; DA Form 4797-1-R will be used in the actual evaluation and review of promulgated ISAs.

5-7. Record of Implementation

The ORISA (AMCICP-AA) will publish and maintain a current record of all ISAs that have been implemented.

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

ABCA QSOP

ABCA Quadripartite Standing Operating Procedures Guide. (Cited in para 4-5.) (This guide is available from HQ, AMC, ATTN. AMCICP-AA, 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, ALEX VA 223334-0001.)

AR 11-31

Army International Activities Policy. (Cited in para 2-4.)

AR 70-1

Systems Acquisition Policy and Procedures. (Cited in para 2-10 and 3-2.)

AR 70-15

Product improvement of Materiel. (Cited in para 3-2.)

AR 71-9

Materiel Objectives and Requirements. (Cited in para 3-2.)

AR 380-10

Department of the Army Policy for Disclosure of Military Information to Foreign Governments. (Cited in paras 2-6, 2-15,3-3, 4-2, and 4-5.)

AR 380-15

Safeguarding Classified NATO Information. (Cited in paras 2-15 and 3-3.)

AR 550-51

Authority and Responsibility for Negotiating, Concluding, Forwarding, and Depositing of International Agreements. (Cited in para 42.)

AR 700-127

Integrated Logistics Support. (Cited in para 2-10.)

AR 750-10

Modification or Materiel and Issuing Safety-of-Use Messages and Commercial Vehicle Safety Recall Campaign Directives. (Cited in para 3-2.)

DFARS

Department of Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement. (Cited in para 3-3.) (This supplement is available through normal DOD distribution sources or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, WASH DC 20402.)

NDP-1

National Policy and Procedures for the Disclosure of Classified Military Information to Foreign Governments and International Organizations. (Cited in paras 2-15, 3-3, and 4-5.) (This directive is available through normal DOD distribution sources.)

Section II Related Publications

A related publication serves as a source of additional information. This user does not have to read it to understand or comply with this regulation.

AAP-1

NATO Organization and Command. (NATO publications are available from the Central U.S. Repository, U.S. NATO Document Repository, The Pentagon, WASH DC 20301.)

AAP-3

Procedures for Development, Preparation, Production and Updating of NATO Military Standardization Agreements and Allied Publications.

AAP-4

NATO Standardization Agreements and Allied Publications.

AAP-6

NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions (English and French).

AAP-15

Glossary of Abbreviations Used in NATO Documents.

ABCA Handbook

ABCA Armies Standardization Program Handbook.

AR 12-8

Foreign Military Sales Policies and Procedures.

AR 34-4

Army Standardization Policy.

AR 70-41

International Cooperative Research and Development.

AR 71-3

User Testing.

AR 340-18

The Army Functional File System.

AR 380-5

Department of the Army Information Security Program.

AR 380-11 (S)

Maximum Classification Levels for Releases in Accordance with Department of the Army Policy for Disclosure of Classified Military Information to Foreign Governments.

ATP-35

Land Force Tactical Doctrine.

DOD 4120.3-M

Defense Standardization Manual. Standardization Policies, Procedures, and Instructions.

DC/STAN-1

Guide for the Development, Preparation, Production, and Updating of STANAGs and APs sponsored by Defense Support Division.

JCS MOP 147

International Military Rationalization, Standardization, and Interoperability Between the United States and Its Allies.

JCS MOP 160

Compatibility and Interoperability of Tactical Command, Control, and Intelligence Systems.

JCS MOP 184

Coordination of U.S. Positions in NATO C3 Forums.

JCS Pub 1

Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms.

MC 20/8

Military Agency for Standardization.

NATO MASAI

NATO Military Agency for Standardization Administrative Instructions.

Section III Prescribed Forms

DA Form 4797-R

International Standardization Agreement Ratification-Implementation Data Sheet. (Prescribed in paras 5-4 and 5-6.)

DA Form 4797-1-R

International Standardization Agreement Review Data Sheet. (Prescribed in paras 2-15, 4-2, 5-6, and F-3 and app E.)

Section IV Referenced Forms

DA Form 2028

Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms.

Appendix B The NATO Standardization Structure

B-1. General

The NATO organization in figure B-1 illustrates NATO's basic organization. The NATO standardization chart in figure B-2 illustrates the Structure directly relevant to standardization. A description of the major components of that structure follows.

B-2. The North Atlantic Council (NAC)

The NAC is composed of the Foreign Ministers or Permanent Representatives of 16 member countries: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Iceland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The NAC is the highest authority in NATO and provides a forum for wide political consultation among the allies. Military policy is discussed in the Defense Planning Committee (DPC), which is composed of representatives of countries taking part in NATO's integrated defense system. All NAC and DPC decisions express the collective will of the governments and are taken by common consent.

B-3. NATO Secretary General and International Staff

The Secretary General of NATO is chairman of the NAC and DPC. The Secretary General also heads the International Staff (IS), the members of which are drawn from all NATO countries.

B-4. NAC committees

The NAC has established a number of committees to support it in fulfilling its role. The most important committees are shown in figure B-1. These committees and their working groups are staffed by representatives of the NATO member countries.

B-5. The Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD)

The CNAD is the NAC committee most involved in standardization. The USD(A) is the U.S. National Armaments Director and the U.S. representative to the CNAD. The NAAG, NATO Naval Armaments Group (NANAG), NATO Air Force Armaments Group (NAFAG), Defense Research Group (DRG), NATO Industrial Advisory Group (NIAG), and Tri-Service Group on Communication and Electronic Equipment (TSGCEE) are the six main groups operating under CNAD. The CNAD main groups have terms of reference set by the

NAC (CM (66) 33 2d revised). These terms of reference are designed to promote cooperative R&D and production of future military equipment. In addition to the CNAD main groups, several other groups, referred to as cadre groups, have been established. Cadre groups are located in several areas and report directly to the CNAD. The CNAD and its main groups and cadre groups are supported by the IS.

B-6. The NATO Army Armaments Group (NAAG)

The NAAG is a major entity of the CNAD. It is the principal international cooperative R&D forum in which the U.S. Army is a member. The NAAG organization is shown in figure B-3. The principal U.S. Army NAAG representative is the Deputy for International Cooperation, OASA(RDA). Under the NAAG there are 11 main panels and 40 sub-panels, working groups of experts, project groups, and the like. U.S. delegates to these bodies are drawn from HQDA, AMC, and TRADOC. Delegates are often supported by a small task force of functional experts who can contribute materially to the U.S. position responding to agenda issues. Meetings of each body are usually conducted twice each year at NATO headquarters in Brussels, Belgium. Cooperative development is pursued under the NATO PAPS, which is similar to the U.S. life cycle acquisition process.

B-7. The NATO Military Committee (MC)

Under the NAC and DPC, the MC is the highest military authority in NATO. The MC comprises Chiefs of Staff or their permanent representatives from all member countries except France and Iceland. The MC is served by the IMS and provides advice on military matters to the NAC and DPC. The MC also provides guidance to the major NATO commanders. The MC is responsible for setting NATO Military standardization policy, which provides guidance to NATO countries, commands, and agencies.

B-8. The Command, Control, and Communications Systems (CCCS) Division of the IMS

Through the Director, IMS, the CCCS division is responsible to the MC for processing aspects of standardization affecting CCCS. Ratification and implementation details for STANAGs produced by the CCCS (5000-5999) are obtained by the IMS. The STANAGs are issued by the chairman, MAS. CCCS functions are stated in MC 20/8 (final).

B-9. Military Agency for Standardization (MAS)

The MAS is the principal NATO military agency concerned with operational standardization. The MAS deals primarily with doctrine, tactics, and procedures. Its responsibilities are stated in the Military Agency for Standardization Administrative Instruction (MASAI), which is given to agencies participating in MAS activities. The MAS organization is shown in figure B-4. It is responsible for promulgating all STANAGs and has prime development responsibility for Navy Board (1001-1999 Series), Army Board (2001-2999 series), and Air Board (3001-3999 series) STANAGs. To avoid duplication of effort, liaison and coordination procedures have been established between the CNAD and the MAS. The relationship between the CNAD and MAS is explained in chapter I, annex A, of the MASAI. The CNAD obtains ratification and implementation details for its own STANAGs (4001-4999 series), which are promulgated by the chairman of the MAS.

B-10. Advisory Group on Aerospace Research and Development (AGARD)

a. AGARD is a NATO military agency under the authority of the MC. The AGARD mission is to assemble leading persons of NATO nations in science and technology related to aerospace activities.

b. Some objectives of AGARD are to:

(1) Stimulate advances in aerospace science and technology to strengthen the NATO common defense posture.

(2) Respond rapidly to NATO requests for scientific and technical advice and assistance in aerospace.

(3) Stimulate interchange of related defense scientific and technological information about aerospace among member nations to fully develop the defense potential of all members.

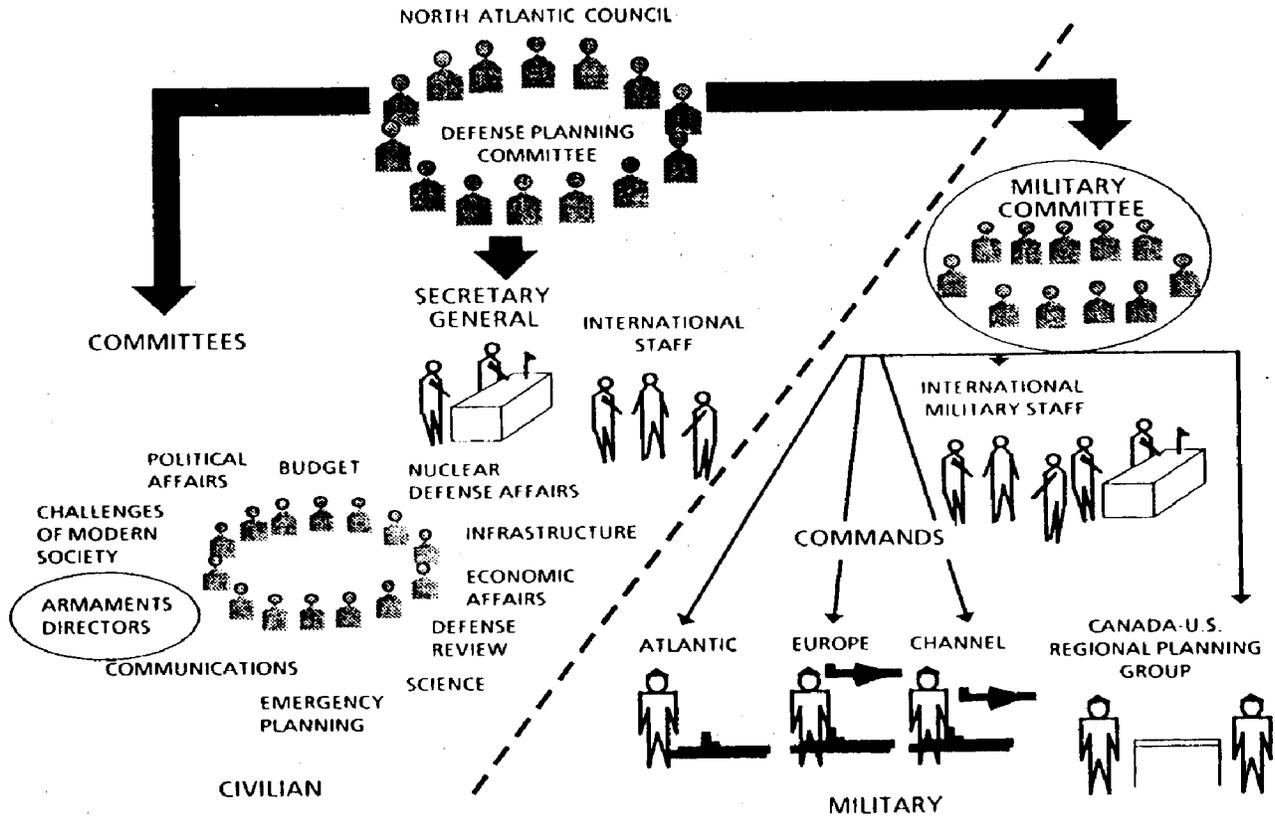


Figure B-1. The NATO organization

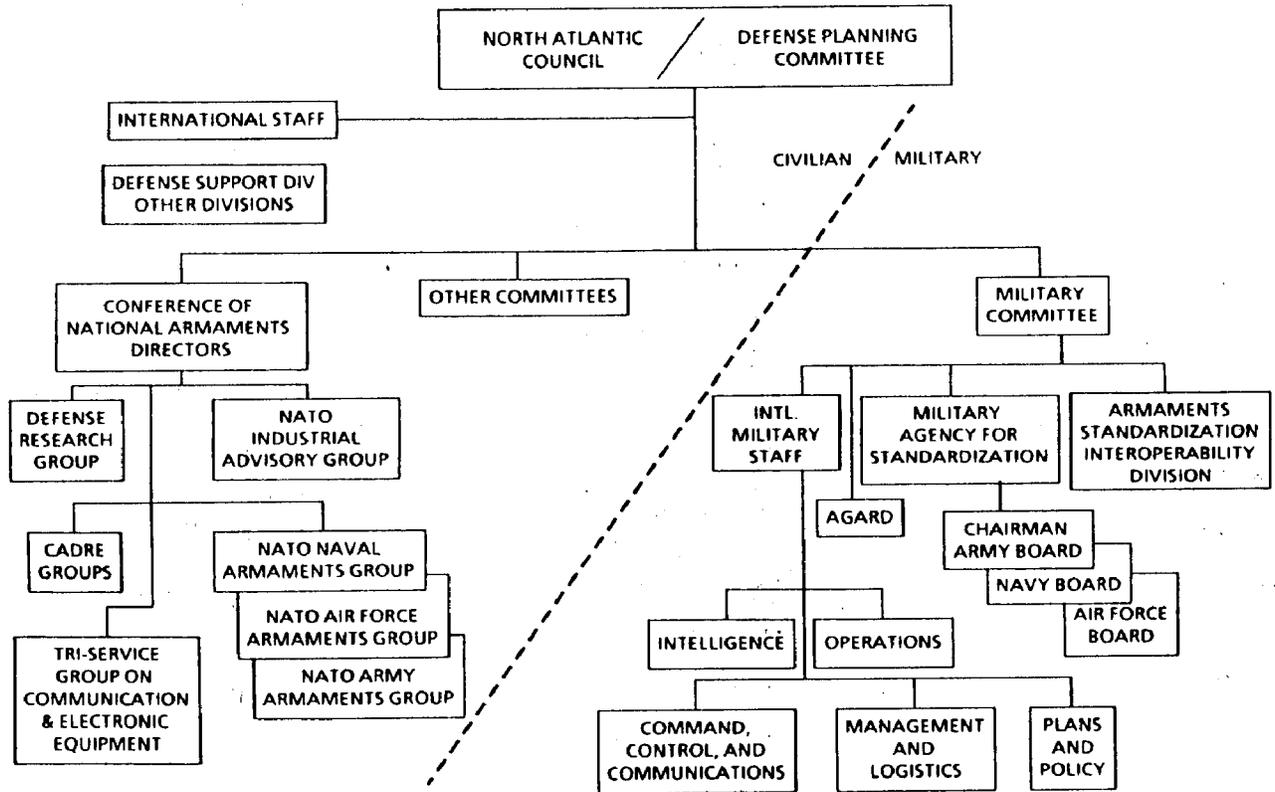
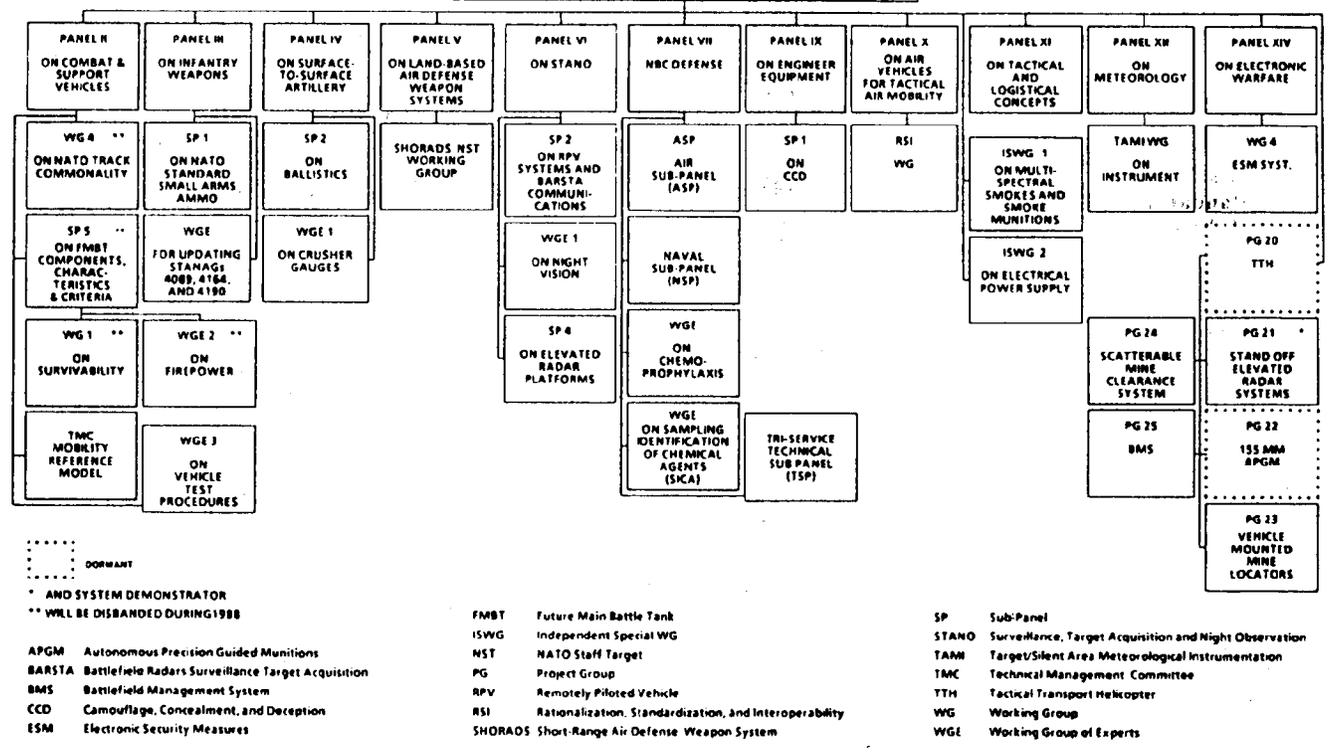


Figure B-2. Standardization elements within NATO

NATO ARMY ARMAMENTS GROUP (NAAG)

As of January 1988



..... DORWANT
 * AND SYSTEM DEMONSTRATOR
 ** WILL BE DISBANDED DURING 1988

APGM Autonomous Precision Guided Munitions
 BARSTA Battlefield Radars Surveillance Target Acquisition
 BMS Battlefield Management System
 CCD Camouflage, Concealment, and Deception
 ESM Electronic Security Measures

FMBT Future Main Battle Tank
 ISWG Independent Special WG
 NST NATO Staff Target
 PG Project Group
 RPV Remotely Piloted Vehicle
 RSI Rationalization, Standardization, and Interoperability
 SHORADS Short-Range Air Defense Weapon System

SP Sub-Panel
 STANO Surveillance, Target Acquisition and Night Observation
 TAMIWG Target/Silent Area Meteorological Instrumentation
 TMC Technical Management Committee
 TTH Tactical Transport Helicopter
 WG Working Group
 WGE Working Group of Experts

Figure B-3. NATO Army Armaments Group

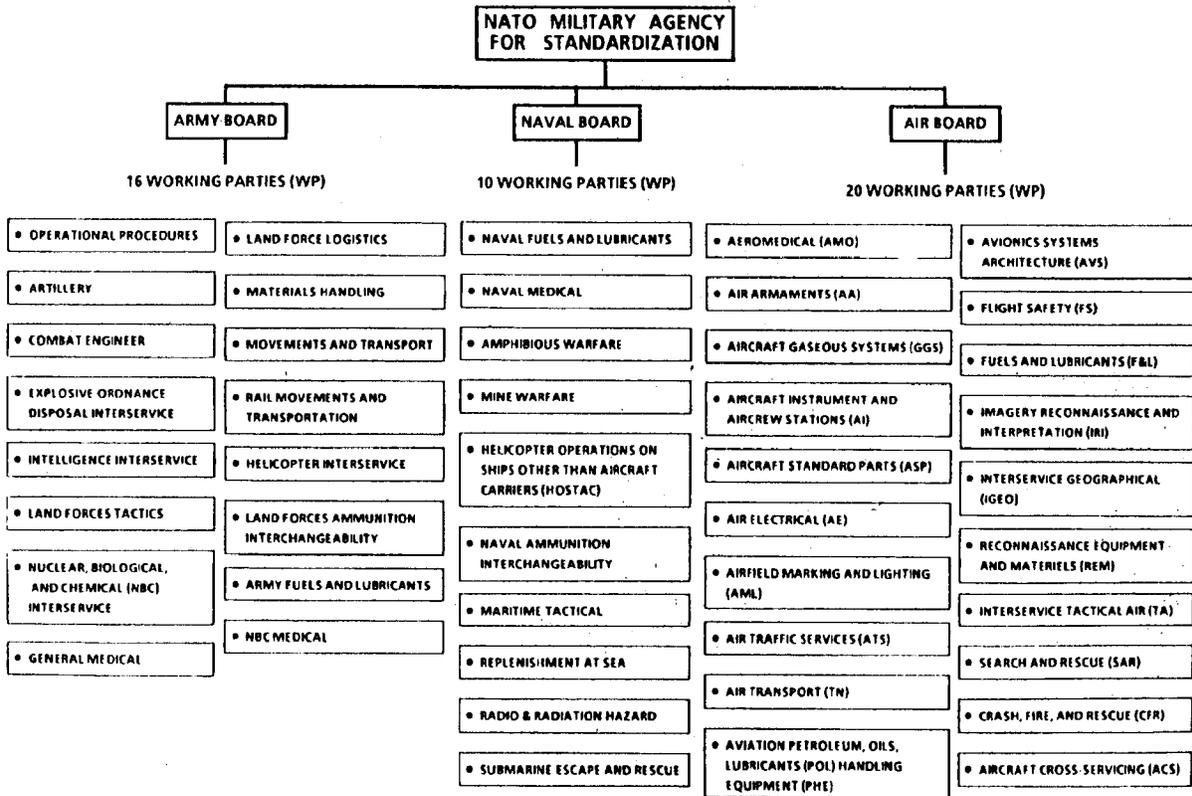


Figure B-4. NATO Military Agency for Standardization

Appendix C The ABCA Standardization Structure

C-1. General

This appendix describes the organization and objectives of the ABCA (Quadripartite) Armies Standardization Program, the ASCC, and the ABCA Naval Standardization Program.

C-2. ABCA (Quadripartite) Armies Standardization Program

a. The ABCA program. The ABCA program was established under the provision of the Basic Standardization Agreement of 1964. The organization of the ABCA Armies Standardization Program is shown in figure C-1.

b. Aims of the ABCA. The aims of the ABCA program are:

(1) To ensure the highest degree of cooperation among ABCA Armies.

(2) To achieve the highest degree of interoperability among the signatory armies through materiel and nonmateriel standardization.

(3) To obtain the greatest economy through the use of combined resources and effort.

c. Basic policies of the ABCA. The basic policies of the ABCA Armies Standardization Program are:

(1) To keep each Army informed of R&D in the other ABCA Armies.

(2) To promote R&D compatible with the requirements of the four Armies.

(3) To record and maintain formal agreements on materiel and nonmateriel items acceptable to two or more Armies.

(4) To ensure that formal agreements are not modified without consultation.

(5) To minimize ABCA duplication of NATO efforts.

d. Membership. Armies of the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia are members. The New Zealand Army became associated with the program in 1965.

e. Quadripartite standardization conferences.

(1) TEAL is an ABCA conference held about every 18 months and hosted by each of the four countries in turn. The conference is attended by the ABCA Armies' Vice/Deputy Chiefs of Staff or their representatives.

(2) TEAL conferences are designed to:

(a) Provide a forum for the exchange of information on national policy, concepts, and related materiel issues.

(b) Provide the WSO with an opportunity to brief countries on the status of programs.

(c) Enable Vice/Deputy Chiefs of Staff to give guidance and impetus to the program.

(3) Responsibilities for arranging and conducting TEAL conferences are divided between the WSO and the host country.

f. WSO. Each ABCA Army has designated a senior officer, on duty in Washington, as its representative. The WSO meet as a group and have the following responsibilities:

(1) Manage and expedite the ABCA program.

(2) Perform continuous review of policies and procedures.

(3) Resolve important differences arising in the standardization program.

(4) Report to the respective Vice Chiefs of Staff on failure to resolve differences involving important subjects.

(5) Establish standardization committees as necessary.

(6) Supervise activities of the PSO.

g. Deputy WSOs. Each ABCA Army has a Deputy WSO. Deputy WSOs are responsible to the WSO for:

(1) Acting as deputies, which includes observing all WSO activities.

(2) Carrying out specific investigations as directed.

h. The PSO. Each ABCA Army has a military representative on duty in the PSO. The PSO is headed by a military representative

provided by the ABCA countries in turn. This office, located in Washington under the supervision of the WSO, performs the following duties:

- (1) Provides the secretariat for the WSO.
- (2) Provides continuous review of programs and recommends actions to the WSO to expedite progress or resolve differences.
- (3) Monitors activities of the Quadripartite Working Groups (QWGs) appointed by WSO.
- (4) Acts as the official office of record for the ABCA program.
- (5) Maintains the QSOP, the ABCA Handbook, and the Standardization List.

i. National Standardization Office (NSO). Each ABCA country has an office in its own capital to coordinate the ABCA Army Standardization Program. The NSO for the United States is: Headquarters, U.S. Army Materiel Command, ATTN: AMCICP-AA, 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, ALEX VA 22333-0001.

j. Senior Standardization Representatives. A Senior Standardization Representative is designated by each ABCA Army to serve in the capital city of each of the other countries. The representatives are accredited to agencies for efficient execution of duties. These duties involve liaison with the staff agencies to which they are accredited or attached and providing information and reports directly to their own Army.

k. Quadripartite Working Groups.

(1) QWGs are composed of representatives from the ABCA Armies and deal with areas defined in their terms of reference. ABCA QWGs are listed in figure C-2. QWGs meet when workload demands, approximately every 12 to 18 months. Meetings are held in each of the four countries in turn.

(2) QWGs develop QSTAGs and QAPs, discuss concepts for the future, and develop concept papers that reflect quadripartite thought. The papers are provided to the Armies for use when preparing national development documents, and to the QWG for Combat Development. These concept papers are also referred to when updating the ABCA Combat Development Guide.

(3) Each ABCA Army nominates a national point of contact (NPOC) for each QWG. The NPOC conducts work by correspondence between QWG meetings. Each NPOC may propose actions within their QWG area of responsibility.

(4) Each QWG will have a standing chairman responsible for continuity of effort between successive meetings. The chairman will

be nominated by an Army on request of the WSO. A standing chairman normally will not act as NPOC for their own QWG.

-
- # Air Defense
 - # Armor
 - # Army Operational Research
 - # Automation Interoperability
 - # Aviation
 - # Combat Developments
 - # Command and Control
 - # Communications
 - # Electronic Warfare
 - # Engineering Standardization
 - # Engineers
 - # Health Service Support
 - # Infantry
 - # Intelligence
 - # Logistics
 - # Nuclear-Biological-Chemical Defense
 - # Proofing, Inspection, and Quality Assurance
 - # Surface-to-surface Artillery
 - # Surveillance, Target Acquisition, and Night Observation

Figure C-2. ABCA Quadripartite Working Groups

C-3. The Air Standardization Coordinating Committee (ASCC)

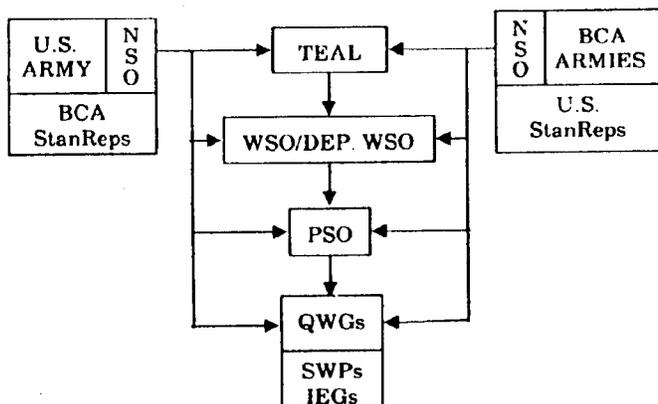
The U.S. Army provides delegates to the ASCC working groups, and coordinates ASCC Air Standards as required. ASCC functions are to:

- a.* Recommend standardization policy for the participating Services.
- b.* Define the areas where standardization would yield maximum benefits to combined efforts.
- c.* Control and advise working parties and coordinate their activities.
- d.* Assess and record progress in air standardization.

C-4. ABCA Naval Standardization Program

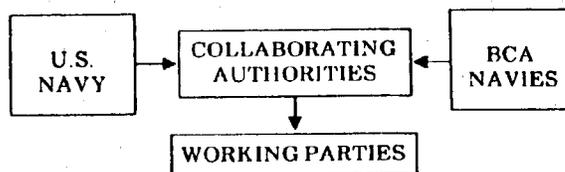
The ABCA Naval Standardization Program is referred to as Field Z. The program was set up to promote standardization of basic naval engineering practices. The U.S. Army provides delegates and coordinates ABCA naval engineering standardization issues as required.

ABCA ARMIES STANDARDIZATION PROGRAM



- ABCA America, Britain, Canada, and Australia
- ASCC Air Standardization Coordinating Committee
- BCA Britain, Canada, and Australia
- BCANZ Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand
- IEGs Information Exchange Groups
- NSO National Standardization Office
- PSO Primary Standardization Office
- QWGs Quadripartite Working Groups
- SWPs Special Working Parties
- TEAL Nickname for quadripartite discussions coordinated at Vice/Deputy Chief of Staff level
- WSO Washington Standardization Officers

ABCA NAVAL QUADRIPARTITE STANDARDIZATION PROGRAM



AIR STANDARDIZATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE

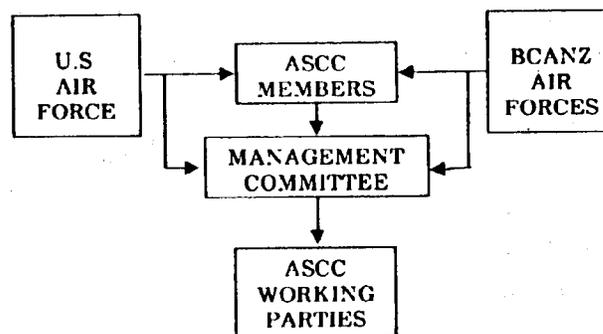


Figure C-1. Quadripartite standardization program organization

Appendix D The Army Bilateral Staff Talks Structure

D-1. General

a. TRADOC is the Army action agent for bilateral army-to-army Staff Talks. The purpose of Staff Talks is to:

- (1) Enhance the potential for combined force effectiveness through greater bilateral understanding and harmonization of concepts, doctrine, training, operational procedures, and requirements.
- (2) Promote bilateral efforts and cooperative materiel development between the U.S. Army and the armies of selected allied and friendly nations on an individual basis.

b. The ultimate goal of bilateral Staff Talks is to promote RSI and to further the RSI efforts of multilateral forums (for example, NATO and ABCA). To this end, TRADOC conducts Staff Talks with other armies at the general officer level, with AMC and other MACOM participation as warranted by agenda topics. Bilateral agreements may be established and/or submitted to multilateral forums as the basis for broader agreement on specific initiatives.

D-2. TRADOC participation

TRADOC has been delegated primary responsibility for the execution of and participation in bilateral Staff Talks. Program responsibilities are to:

- a. Perform day-to-day management.
- b. Plan, organize, exercise administrative direction, and coordinate bilateral actions, initiatives, and meetings.
- c. Advise interested participants on pertinent areas of bilateral interest.
- d. Serve as the POC for all correspondence relating to bilateral actions, initiatives, and meetings.

e. Develop, coordinate, publish, and distribute approved bilateral Staff Talks position and concept papers and agenda items, and provide information and support to briefers.

D-3. Other agencies

HQ, TRADOC may call on the expertise of schools and centers in the presentation of briefings and the harmonization of concepts and requirements. When appropriate, other agencies such as HQDA, AMC, other MACOMs, the PEOs or PMs, and other U.S. Services will provide assistance to TRADOC in the form of presenting briefings, hosting subject matter exchanges, providing doctrinal or technical expertise, and providing delegates.

D-4. Procedures

a. Position papers and briefings will be coordinated with HQDA (DAMO-FDN) and, on materiel development issues, with AMC, for consistency with Army policy, and with disclosure officials for the application of the provisions of paragraph 3-3, prior to introduction in the bilateral Staff Talks.

b. Initial focus on the Staff Talks will be toward a common conceptual basis from which the talks can progress toward bilateral cooperation in any or all areas from doctrine to armaments cooperation.

c. Mutual military equipment characteristics will be adopted to establish common user requirements for specific systems.

d. Support for RSI-related goals and objectives of the unified commands and Army component commands is an important purpose of the bilateral Staff Talks. TRADOC will ensure thorough coordination and participation of relevant commands and agencies in the preparation for and conduct of individual Staff Talks.

e. Army bilateral Staff Talks will be complementary to joint and

DOD-level Staff Talks and multilateral efforts such as NATO and ABCA.

Appendix E Instructions for Preparing Position Papers

E-1. Cover page

a. Title: U.S. or U.S. Army Position Paper for (Meeting No.). (When serving as the principal U.S. member, a U.S. (joint)position paper will be prepared. When serving as the principal U.S. Army representative, a U.S. Army position paper will be prepared.

b. Meeting of: (Use the official Working Party, Panel, or Committee title.)

c. Date of Meeting: (Date specified in the agenda.)

d. Dale: (Date the position paper was prepared.)

E-2. Delegation

List the names of the U.S. delegation participants attending the meeting starting with the U.S. principal member. The Chairman (if provided by United States) will be listed.

E-3. Position papers

Prepare a separate position paper for each agenda item in the format shown in figure E-1.

(Letterhead)

AGENDA ITEM. (Repeat the subject specified in the agenda. For example, Agenda Item III-Panel VI, Support for FOFA.)

REFERENCE (Reference will be made to the document(s) to which the position pertains and to U.S. documents that support the position statement. When commenting on draft agreements, refer to the proposed implementing publication(s), including the proponent Service. For example, an oral or written tasking, explanation or answer to a NATO document, and so forth.)

OBJECTIVE. (State U.S. or U.S. Army objectives. Describe in one sentence what the United States would like to accomplish by participating in the discussion of the agenda item.)

U.S. POSITION. (State U.S. or U.S. Army position. 1,2 Use talking points in bullet format summarizing the U.S. position. If it would be appropriate for the principal U.S. representative to make a statement in conjunction with the agenda item, open this section with: 'You should present the following statement(s):'.)

BACKGROUND (Use bullet format summary to include information on PAPS schedules, budgets, and allied position(s) on the issue, as appropriate. Discuss actions leading to the position statement, including coordination with other agencies or Services. If coordination is not required, so state. In the discussion, identify any inconsistencies with U.S. documents or positions.)

Notes:

(Provide at the bottom, left margin of the paper the name of the Action Officer, Service Office symbol and extension, and the date the paper was prepared.)

¹ When an agenda item specifies review at promulgated agreements to, updating or continued validity, prepare DA Form 4797-1-R for each agreement (App F gives Instructions for completing this form.) No other position is required.

² When an agenda item specifies review or discussion of a proposed agreement, the position will be prepared in accordance with paragraph 5-4.

Figure E-1. Sample format of position papers

Appendix F Validating, Ratifying, Implementing, and Evaluating International Standardization Agreements

F-1. General

This appendix, establishes guidelines for validating, ratifying, implementing, and evaluating ISAs and includes the responsibilities and coordination required to do so.

F-2. Process

The four basic steps in the NATO process to ensure that ISAs achieve their designated purposes are:

a. Validation. National determination that the action recommended in the proposal is justified and will improve the military effectiveness of U.S. and allied 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 its

obligation under the terms of a ratified ISA. Implementation requires a national, Service, and/or commander in chief (CINC) action that can be documented to meet the terms of the ISA.

d. Evaluation. Sometimes called a 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 and promulgated ISA works and is effective can be made in a variety of ways ranging from a document check to actual use in NATO or other allied operations or exercises.

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

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

F-3. Responsibilities.

a. Responsible Services and defense agencies will ensure that:

(1) Validation, ratification, implementation, and evaluation are

considered at the outset when an ISA proposal is initiated. If practical methods for implementation and evaluation do not exist and cannot be envisioned, the United States should raise objectives at the validation stage.

(2) U.S.-ratified ISAs are implemented through published instructions, manuals, directives, plans, or other appropriate documents.

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

(4) DA Form 4797-1-R will be used by Army action agents in the evaluation and review of promulgated ISAs to determine whether the ISA works and is effective. (This form will also be completed by the U.S. principal member to international RSI meetings when a promulgated ISA is submitted as part of a position paper, and when an agenda item specifies review of promulgated ISAs for updating or continued validity.) In completing DA Form 4797-1-R, the appropriate comment will be checked, with an explanation given where required. Exact recommended changes with reasons will be provided on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms). Copies of completed forms will be furnished to ODCSOPS (DAMO-FDN) and the ORISA (AMCICP-AA). DA Form 4797-1-R will be reproduced locally on 8 1/2- by 11-inch paper; a reproducible form is located at the back of this regulation.

(5) Appropriate recommendations are made to the JCS when additional validation, ratification, implementation, and evaluation actions are considered necessary. These recommendations shall be coordinated with other concerned Services and agencies.

(6) When action to initiate new ISAs or to modify existing ISAs is indicated or desired based on validation or evaluation results, the following procedures will be used:

(a) *Development.* The Army action agents are the lead organizations for participation at international forums and developing ISAs, and will establish an appropriate POC for purposes of coordinating RSI policy, documents, and activities within the Army and DOD.

(b) *Coordination.*

1. The Army action agent will canvass the other Services, the OJCS office of primary responsibility, concerned CINCs, and other interested U.S. agencies, as appropriate, to determine their desire to participate in staffing selected draft ISAs.

2. The Army action agent will forward to those interested organizations all documents needed to formulate a U.S. position on draft ISAs. Additionally, the following documents will also be provided if required: the terms of reference governing the activities of the international forum; the convening order and draft agenda for the next meeting; official record of the international forum meeting; and all U.S. position papers dealing with the international forum meeting, including recommended guidance for formulation of primary and alternate position(s) for negotiation purposes or any other materials dealing with ratification of ISAs. (See para 5-4 and app E.)

3. Participating organizations will provide comments on a recommended U.S. position to the Army action agent with an information copy of their formal comments to ORISA.

4. The Army action agent will develop the U.S. position taking into consideration all comments from participating organizations with appropriate staffing procedures governed by that international forum and, if the ISA custodian, taking into consideration the draft agreement itself.

5. Prior to the Army action agent presenting a final position for ratification at the international forum, the draft agreement will be coordinated with all previously interested organizations to request consensus on a U.S. position.

(c) *Determination of U.S. position:*

1. In the event of a nonconcurrence, the Army action agent will attempt to resolve divergent views.

2. If the nonconcurrence cannot be resolved by the Army action agent, the divergent views will be forwarded to HQDA through ORISA for staff action to resolve the issue.

3. Upon approval of the draft agreement, the Army action agent will present the U.S. position to the international forum.

4. All agencies concerned with RSI must remain cognizant of the time constraints under which the action agent operates in the development of ISAs. Where possible, the Army action agent should establish time constraints that are reasonable. A proper compromise must be reached between the desirability for a complete staffing and the requirements for needed changes to be implemented.

5. Any organization that assumes a coordinating responsibility must keep the action agent advised on staffing progress. Any changes to the established staffing times must be identified to the action agent.

(d) *U.S. action agent.* The U.S. action agent will use the flexibility provided in the approved national position and negotiating guidance in the international forum.

b. The J-7, JCS, will serve as the focal point for the JCS, unified and specified commands, and JCS agencies in the above process and will coordinate these recommendations with the lead Service to formulate a U.S. position for RSI matters.

c. The following provides additional guidance for NATO ISAs:

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

(2) The J-7, JCS, will ensure that the recommended evaluation is either included in a JCS-coordinated or JCS-directed exercise and tasked to the appropriate CINCs or submitted to the appropriate MNCs for inclusion in a combined exercise.

(3) The procedures described above will not restrict individual Services from pursuing evaluation opportunities of NATO ISAs with the MNCs where appropriate. These opportunities can only enhance the Service's contribution to combined warfighting effectiveness.

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

AAP

Allied Administrative Publication (NATO)

ABCA

American-British-Canadian-Australian (Quadripartite) Armies Standardization Program

ABCA Navy Standard

ABCA Navies Standardization Agreement

ACSIM

Assistant Chief of Staff for Information Management

AGARD

Advisory Group on Aerospace Research and Development (NATO)

AMC

U.S. Army Materiel Command

AP

Allied Publication (NATO)

AR

Army regulation

ASA(RDA)

Assistant Secretary of the Army for Research, Development and Acquisition

ASCC

Air Standardization Coordinating Committee

ATP

Allied Tactical Publication

C3

command, control, and communications

CCCS

Command, Control, and Communications Systems division of the IMS (NATO)

CG

Commanding General

CINC

commander in chief

CNAD

Conference of National Armaments Directors (NATO)

COE

U.S. Army Chief of Engineers

DA

Department of the Army

DCSINT

Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence

DCSLOG

Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics

DCSOPS

Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans

DFARS

DOD Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

DOD

Department of Defense

DPC

Defense Planning Committee (NATO)

DRG

Defense Research Group (NATO)

DWG

drawing

FM

field manual

HQ

headquarters

HQDA

Headquarters, Department of the Army

IMS

International Military Staff (NATO)

IS

International Staff (NATO)

ISA

international standardization agreement

J-7, JCS

Operational Plans and Interoperability Directorate, JCS

JCS

Joint Chiefs of Staff

MACOM

major Army command

MAS

Military Agency for Standardization (NATO)

MASAI

MAS Administrative Instructions (NATO)

MC

Military Committee (NATO)

MILSPEC

military specification

MNC

Major NATO Commander

MOU

memorandum of understanding

NAAG

NATO Army Armaments Group

NAC

North Atlantic Council (NATO)

NAFAG

NATO Air Force Armaments Group

NANAG

NATO Naval Armaments Group

NAPR

NATO Armaments Planning Review

NATO

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NDP

National Disclosure Policy

NIAG

NATO Industrial Advisory Group

NPOC

national point of contact (ABCA)

NSO

National Standardization Office (ABCA)

OASA(RDA)

Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Research, Development and Acquisition

ODCSINT

Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence

ODCSLOG

Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics

ODCSOPS

Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans

OJCS

Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

ORISA

Office of Record for International Standardization Agreements

OSA

Office of the Secretary of the Army

OSD

Office of the Secretary of Defense

OTEA

Operational Test and Evaluation Agency

PAPS

Phased Armaments Planning System

PEO

Program Executive Officer

PM

Program/Project/Product Manager

POC

point of contact

P0I

program of instruction

PPBES
planning, programming, budgeting, and execution system

PSO
Primary Standardization Office (ABCA)

PWG
policy working group

QAP
Quadripartite Advisory Publication

QSOP
Quadripartite Standing Operating Procedures

QSTAG
Quadripartite Standardization Agreement (ABCA)

QWG
Quadripartite Working Group (ABCA)

R&D
research and development

RSI
rationalization, standardization, and interoperability

SECDEF
Secretary of Defense

SME
subject matter expert

SNLC
Senior NATO Logistics Conference

SNR(A)
Senior National Representatives (Army)

STANAG
Standardization Agreement (NATO)

TEAL
ABCA (Quadripartite) standardization conference

TM
technical manual

TOE
table of organization and equipment

TRADOC
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

TSGCEE
Tri-Service Group on Communication and Electronic Equipment (NATO)

Us of A
Under, Secretary of the Army

USAISC
U.S. Army Information Systems Command

USARDSG
U.S. Army Research, Development, and Standardization Group

USAREUR
U.S. Army-Europe

USD(A)
Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition

VCSA
Vice Chief of Staff of the Army

WSO
Washington Standardization Officers

Section II Terms

Army action agent

The DA office, agency, or command responsible for day-to-day participation, planning, direction, coordination, monitoring, and budgeting for specific RSI groups or activities. These functions may be performed on behalf of DOD, JCS, two or more Services, or the U.S. Army.

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.

RSI coordinating office

The office in commands and agencies or within HQDA that acts as the principal POC for RSI activities. The RSJ coordinating office serves as the RSI interface with HQDA and other commands and agencies, and conducts the internal coordination necessary to develop command or agency positions on RSI actions.

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 and materiel resources and nonweapons military matters.

Standardization

The process of developing concepts, doctrines, procedures, and designs to achieve and maintain the most effective levels of compatibility, interoperability, interchangeability, and commonality in the fields of operations, administration, and materiel. Standardization is the process by which nations achieve the closest practicable cooperation among forces, the most efficient use of research, development, and production resources, and agree to

adopt on the broadest possible basis the use of:

a. Common or compatible operational, administrative, and logistics procedures.

b. Common or compatible technical procedures and criteria.

c. Common, compatible, or interchangeable supplies, components, weapons, or equipment.

d. Common or compatible tactical doctrine with corresponding organizational compatibility.

Section III Special Abbreviations and Terms

This section contains no entries.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDIZATION AGREEMENT RATIFICATION - IMPLEMENTATION DATA SHEET

For use of this form, see AR 34-1. The proponent agency is DCSLOG

1a. AGREEMENT NO.	1b. AGREEMENT TITLE
-------------------	---------------------

2. REFERENCE

3. Ratification

THE U.S. ARMED FORCES ARMY NAVY AIR FORCE WILL

a. Not subscribe to the subject agreement/amendment,
 (1) until enclosed comments have been resolved by the proper panel, group, and/or working party.
 (2) for reasons stated on enclosure.

b. Subscribe to the subject agreement/amendment,
 (1) with suggested editorial comments enclosed.
 (2) with reservation(s) specified on the enclosure.
 (3) without comment or reservation.

4. Implementation

ACTION TO IMPLEMENT SUBJECT AGREEMENT IS REQUIRED BY APPROPRIATE DOD AGENCIES AND SERVICES BY INCORPORATING THE PROVISIONS OF AGREEMENT IN APPROPRIATE U.S. DOCUMENTATION (FMS, Service Regs, MILSPECS, Standards, etc.)

a. The US documentation listed below is affected.
 (1) Change
 (2) Revision is scheduled on the dates indicated below.

b. There is no existing document. The document can be prepared and published _____ month(s) from the date of agreement promulgation.

c. The subject agreement is fully implemented in the documents listed below. Further actions are not required.

d. _____ is the agency responsible for implementation.

5. Implementing Documents (Continue List on Separate Sheet)

a. NO.	b. TITLE	c. PROPONENT	d. DATE (Mo./Yr.)	e. PROPOSED CHANGE/REV. (Mo./Yr.)

f. RETROFIT

a. Retrofit has been considered in the implementation of this agreement and:
 (1) Recommend present equipment not be retrofitted. Reason specified on enclosure.
 (2) Recommend present equipment be retrofitted. Reason specified on enclosure.

b. Retrofit not applicable to this agreement.

g. EVALUATION.

(1) This agreement should be evaluated by (check appropriate block). (Recommended frequency based on nature of the agreement.)

(a) Document Review Every (specify years)	(c) Test Activity Every (specify years)
(b) Equipment Review Every (specify years)	(d) Combined Exercise Every (specify years)

(2) This agreement has been evaluated (check and specify date.)

(a) Document Review	(c) Test Activity
(b) Equipment Review	(d) Combined Exercise

h. PLAN OF INSTRUCTION (POI). Provisions of this agreement should be incorporated in the following POI (DOD or Service School).

6a. OFFICE OF PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY	6b. SIGNATURE	6c. DATE
7a. TYPED NAME OF ACTION OFFICER	7b. GRADE	7c. SERVICE/OFFICE SYMBOL
		7d. TELEPHONE NO.

NO. (b)	NATION (b)	PAGE (c)	PARA. (c)	LINE (e)	COMMENT(S) (f)	REASON(S) (g)

**INTERNATIONAL STANDARDIZATION AGREEMENT
REVIEW DATA SHEET
(To be Used for Reviews of Promulgated Agreements)**

For use of this form, see AR 34-1; the proponent agency is DCSLOG

1. DATE

2. OFFICE OF PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY

3a. AGREEMENT NO

3b. AGREEMENT SUBJECT

4. References

a. PROMULGATING LETTER

b. DATE

c. IMPLEMENTING PUBLICATIONS

(1) TITLE

(2) DATE

5. Comments (Check applicable block(s)).

a. Reference 4a continues to be in consonance with the above-referenced implementing publication(s) and

US U.S. Army should continue to subscribe.

b. US U.S. Army should continue to non-subscribe. No requirement has subsequently been developed.

c. US U.S. Army reservation in reference 4a is still valid; is no longer valid and should be deleted.

d. US U.S. Army recommends the attached amendments (DA Form 2028 attached) be made to the subject agreement, reasons specified.

e. US U.S. Army remarks:

6. **Retrofit.** Action to retrofit has, has not been effected (Explain.)

7. **Evaluation.** Action to evaluate the Agreement was, was not accomplished according to the evaluation plan. (Explain.)

8. **Plan of Instruction (POI).** Provisions of this Agreement are; are not being taught in DOD or Service School. (Explain.)

9a. TYPED NAME OF ACTION OFFICER

9b. SIGNATURE

9c. GRADE

9d. SERVICE/OFFICE SYMBOL

9e. TELEPHONE NO.

Unclassified

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