CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION

J-7

DISTRIBUTION: A, B, C, S

CJCSI 2700.01F

18 March 2015

RATIONALIZATION, STANDARDIZATION, AND INTEROPERABILITY (RSI) ACTIVITIES

Reference(s):

   See Enclosure E for References

1. <u>Purpose</u>. This instruction establishes policy, procedures, and responsibilities for conducting RSI activities with allies and other multinational partners.

2. <u>Superseded/Cancellation</u>. This instruction supersedes CJCSI 2700.01E, 18 January 2012.

3. <u>Applicability</u>. This instruction applies to Department of Defense (DoD) Components that have responsibility for achieving RSI, regardless of which agency has lead responsibility. These components are the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Military Departments, the Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Combatant Commands, the DoD Office of the Inspector General, DoD agencies and field activities, and all other DoD organizational entities.

4. <u>Policy</u>. See Enclosure A.

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

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

7. <u>Summary of Changes</u>. This revision:

   a. Re-instates Joint Staff (JS) J-6 as a JS directorate with RSI responsibilities.

   b. Characterizes RSI as activities vice agreements in order to differentiate them from International, Support, or Cross-Servicing Agreements.

c. Removes the allied joint doctrine development responsibilities and oversight (added to reference a).

d. Clarifies roles, relationships, and responsibilities among DoD components.

8. Releasability. UNRESTRICTED. This directive is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited on NIPRNET. DoD Components (to include the combatant commands), other Federal agencies, and the public, may obtain copies of this directive through the Internet from the CJCS Directives Electronic Library at http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives JS activities may also obtain access via the SIPR directives Electronic Library websites.

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

For the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

JACQUELINE D. VAN OVOST, Maj Gen, USAF
Vice Director, Joint Staff

Enclosures:
    A -- Policy
    B -- Responsibilities
    C -- Staffing
    D -- Lead Agency
    E -- References
    GL -- Glossary

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ENCLOSURE A

POLICY

1. Introduction. This policy encourages DoD component participation in multinational organizations in order to enhance national security objectives. It is in the best interests of the United States that its Armed Forces be interoperable with our multinational partners. Accordingly, international RSI activities should be conducted on a worldwide basis so that U.S. forces are as interoperable as possible with multinational forces.

2. Scope. This instruction prescribes policy for conducting RSI activities in the areas of operations, concepts, doctrine, procedures, training, and information sharing. It provides guidance for coordinating RSI activities. Particularly NATO standardization agreements (STANAGs) and standardization recommendations (STANRECs) that require U.S. coordination so that U.S. forces may operate as effectively as possible with multinational forces. STANRECs are used exclusively in the materiel field of standardization that lists one or several NATO or non-NATO standards relevant to a specific Alliance activity unrelated to interoperability (reference b).

    a. This instruction complements the references c through l in Enclosure E for materiel, logistics, and Service equipment related RSI.

    b. This instruction does not address compliance with materiel, weapons, communications, information technology, facilities, engineering practices and terminology related RSI agreement references in Enclosure E. Additionally, it does not address international, support, or acquisition and cross-servicing agreements covered in references m through r in Enclosure E.

3. Definitions

    a. For the purposes of this instruction, RSI activities are:

        (1) Any actions, efforts, events, undertakings, accomplishments, etc. that promote or enhance military interoperability with multinational partners.

        (2) Military to military operational arrangements entered into by the U.S. to meet an interoperability requirement.

b. Any action that increases the effectiveness of allied forces through more efficient or effective use of defense resources committed to the alliance (reference s).

c. Standardization is the process by which the DoD achieves the closest practicable cooperation among the Services and DoD agencies for the most efficient use of research, development, and production resources. Standardization also agrees to adopt on the broadest possible basis the use of:

(1) Common or compatible operational, administrative, and logistic procedures

(2) Common or compatible technical procedures and criteria

(3) Common, compatible, or interchangeable supplies, components, weapons, or equipment

(4) Common or compatible doctrine with corresponding organizational compatibility

(5) Within NATO, standardization is the activity of establishing, with regard to actual or potential problems, provisions for common and repeated use aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context (reference b).

(a) Operational standardization enables U.S. forces to operate as effectively, efficiently and safely as possible with the forces of allied, coalition, multinational and/or friendly nations.

(b) Materiel standardization perpetuates harmonization of defense materiel capability needs, laying the groundwork for reciprocal international cooperation, specifically in the areas of research, development and testing, production, and procurement.

(c) Administrative standards facilitate Alliance administration in various areas including terminology, finances, human resources, and military ranks.

d. Interoperability is the ability to operate in synergy in the execution of assigned tasks (reference t). Within NATO, interoperability is the ability to act together coherently, effectively and efficiently to achieve Allied tactical, operational, and strategic objectives (reference b).

4. <u>Guidance</u>. Enhancing multinational military operations and warfighting capabilities is the key objective of all RSI activities. In light of agreements and

geopolitical reality, participating in and actively contributing to multinational meetings as well as supporting working groups, remains a U.S. priority. In addition:

    a. U.S. RSI activities should be as flexible and practical as possible, directed at providing capabilities for U.S. and multinational forces to operate and fight together using compatible operations, doctrine, equipment, technologies, training, and procedures.

    b. U.S. positions must promote the optimum attainable RSI goals with the highest degree of consensus as practical.

    c. U.S. participation in RSI activities is subject to fiscal, technical, legal, security and policy considerations.

    d. Achieving RSI coherence must involve timely and thorough coordination with many U.S. participants within the DoD Components and (when necessary) other federal departments and agencies.

    e. U.S. representatives to international organizations or meetings must present consistent national positions to our multinational partners in order to achieve RSI coherence; bearing in mind that national positions can, and do, change in the course of actual negotiations or meetings. Contradictory positions by different U.S. delegates undercut U.S. effectiveness. Therefore, thorough and fully coordinated staff work is essential throughout the conduct of all RSI activities to ensure that all U.S. positions are in full and complete agreement.

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ENCLOSURE B

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. <u>Introduction</u>. DoD components will support RSI activities, and provide staff officers/civilians and subject matter experts as required. Those involved in RSI activities must present a unified and consistent U.S. national position to all multinational bodies, forums, working groups, conferences, etc. in which they participate. They will endeavor to promote them as positive instruments to foster improved military cooperation between the U.S. and its multinational partners.

2. <u>Responsibilities</u>

   a. <u>Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD)</u>

      (1) Establish the overall DoD policy on multinational interoperability and standardization.

      (2) Provide policy guidance on the pursuit of interoperability and standardization within NATO and with other allies and coalition partners.

      (3) Consult with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on the interaction of interoperability and standardization, strategy, force objectives, and joint warfighting capabilities.

      (4) Represent the Department of Defense on the NATO Committee for Standardization (CS).

   b. <u>Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS)</u>

      (1) Identify opportunities for and impediments to improved interoperability of U.S. forces with allies and coalition partners.

      (2) Encourage and monitor U.S. participation in international military RSI activities.

      (3) Provide guidance for U.S. responses to NATO standardization and interoperability requirements.

      (4) Promote international military RSI as a positive instrument to foster improved military cooperation between the U.S. and multinational partners.

(5) Advise the Secretary of Defense on the interaction between international RSI activities and national military force goals, planning, and programs.

(6) Consult with the DoD Components to identify opportunities for participation in RSI activities with those of multinational partners.

(7) Coordinate doctrine and operational concepts with those of U.S. allies and coalition partners to enhance interoperability and standardization.

(8) Validate that capabilities are interoperable with allies and coalition partners.

(9) Ensure there is appropriate U.S. representation at NATO meetings and other applicable international military meetings addressing both operational and materiel interoperability and standardization.

(10) Ensure that the Combatant Commands actively support the pursuit of interoperability and standardization with multinational partners.

   c. The Joint Staff (JS). JS directorates will provide formal and informal coordination on all RSI activities, with particular emphasis on coordinating U.S. positions on NATO operational standards. Specific JS responsibilities are as follows:

(1) J-1 will oversee and coordinate on manpower and personnel related RSI activities and serve as Lead Agency (LA) to the RSI entities identified in Enclosure D.

(2) J-2 will oversee and coordinate on joint intelligence related RSI activities and serve as LA to the RSI entities identified in Enclosure D.

(3) J-3 will oversee and coordinate on joint operations related RSI activities listed below and serve as LA as to the RSI entities identified in Enclosure D.

   (a) Counternarcotics

   (b) Civil Emergency Planning

   (c) Crisis Management

   (d) Current Operations

   (e) Concept of Operations/Operations Plans

(f) Cyber Defense

(g) Deception

(h) Electronic Warfare

(i) Force Offerings and Generation

(j) Meteorology and Oceanography

(k) Multinational Interoperability Council

(l) NATO Crisis Response Measures

(m) NATO Precautionary System

(n) Operations Security

(o) Military Information Support Operations (NATO uses the term Psychological Operation)

(p) Readiness

(q) Rules of Engagement

(r) Special Operations

(s) Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses

(t) Unconventional Warfare

(4) J-4 will oversee and coordinate on joint logistics, engineering, and medical related RSI activities listed below and serve as LA to multinational RSI entities identified in Enclosure D.

(a) Equipment, Maintenance, and Supply

(b) Explosives Safety and Munitions Risk Management (ESMRM)

(c) Health Service Support

(d) Host-Nation Support

(e) Infrastructure

(f) International Logistics Cooperation and Mutual Support

(g) Logistic Organization and Planning

(h) Mobility, Distribution

(i) Mortuary Affairs, Contingency Contracting Base Camp Support

(h) Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants

(5) J-5 will oversee and coordinate on defense planning, security assistance, peacetime engagement, and on all matters of international policy related RSI activities listed below and serve as LA to multinational RSI entities designated in Enclosure D.

(a) Flags to Post

(b) Contingency and Standing Defense Plans/Reinforcement Planning

(c) Air Defense Policy

(d) Armaments Cooperation

(e) Command and Organization

(f) Conventional Arms Control Agreements

(g) Joint Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (JCBRN) Defense Planning

(h) International Negotiations and Arms Control

(i) Maritime Policy

(j) Military Assistance Program Coordination

(k) Missile Defense

(l) NATO Budget Issues

(m) NATO Defense College

(n) NATO Liaison with Other International Organizations

(o) NATO/Political Policy

(p) Nuclear Policy and Deployment Plans

(q) Nuclear Weapons Policy

(r) Strategic and Tactical Concepts and Planning

(s) Technology Transfer

(6) J-6 will oversee and coordinate on command, control, communications, and computer related RSI activities listed below and serve as LA to the RSI entities identified in Enclosure D.

(a) Military Communications - Electronics Board

(b) Command and Control Information Systems and Procedures

(c) Command, Control, and Communications Systems Plans and Policies

(d) Satellite Communications

(7) J-7 will oversee and coordinate on force development related RSI activities listed below and serve as LA to the RSI entities identified in Enclosure D.

(a) Joint Concept Development and Experimentation

(b) Defense Capacity Building

(c) Training and Exercises

(d) Training, Exercise, and Evaluation Policy

(e) Joint Doctrine, Education, and Lessons Learned

(f) Joint Terminology

(g) Unconventional Warfare

(h) RSI (to include Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for this Instruction).

(i) In coordination with the DoD Components, periodically review the LA assignments (Enclosure D) with the multinational RSI entity and other interested parties to ensure the U.S. is appropriately represented in all RSI activities.

(8) J-8 will oversee and coordinate on force structure, resource, capability, and assessment related RSI activities listed below and serve as LA to the RSI entities identified in Enclosure D.

(a) NATO Airspace Management and Identification System

(b) JCBRN Defense Capability Development

(c) New Weapons Requirements and Evaluation

(d) Budget and Finance

(e) Research and Development

(9) The OCJCS Legal Counsel will review and coordinate on legal related RSI activities, as well as review all proposed RSI agreements for legal sufficiency.

d. <u>Combatant Commanders</u>

(1) Review and coordinate on Combatant Command specific RSI activities as required.

(2) Identify opportunities for and impediments to improved interoperability of U.S. forces with allies and coalition partners.

(3) Monitor the development of international military RSI agreements applicable to their respective theaters (as appropriate).

(4) When appropriate, serve as LA to the RSI entities identified in Enclosure D.

e. <u>The U.S. Delegation to the NATO Military Committee (USDELMC)</u>

(1) Represent the CJCS in all MC actions and advise the CJCS on NATO matters.

(2) Coordinate with DoD Components on Military Committee Standardization Board matters.

(3) Provides U.S. co-representation to the CS (when necessary) to ensure Joint and Service operational standardization equities are represented.

(4) Coordinate with the DoD Components on standardization policy and procedural matters when appropriate.

(5) Provide DoD Components with standardization and meeting documents as needed.

(6) Recommend and advise the DoD Components on LA appointments and responsibilities when appropriate.

(7) Maintain awareness over the alignment of NATO bodies, committees, working groups, etc. for which the U.S. provides representation and provide the proponent for this instruction with updates as appropriate.

(8) When necessary, request formal staff action (through the USDELMC Liaison, Pentagon) to the Secretary of the Joint Staff in support of RSI activities for which there is no cognizant JS Directorate or OPR.

(8) Ensure that LAs are continually informed of on-going developments within their assigned functional responsibilities.

(10) Facilitate providing U.S. ratification responses (and other U.S. positions) to NATO as required.

(11) Serve as the U.S. representative and LA to the Military Committee Joint Standardization Board (MCJSB).

(12) When required, provide U.S. participation to MC Standardization Boards on behalf of the LA.

(13) Establish procedures (in coordination with LRs) to follow when the U.S. participates in RSI activities at NATO hosted conferences, working groups, meetings, etc.

f. <u>The DoD Components</u>. Establish procedures to fulfill their assigned LA responsibilities. These procedures will be harmonized with the procedures in appropriate references for participation in RSI activities in accordance with the provisions of this Instruction.

g. <u>Lead Agents.</u> The LA represents and acts on behalf of the Secretary of Defense or the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for all RSI activities. The LA will be established based on the following principles:

(1) LA responsibilities are generally fulfilled by the DoD Component with the preponderance of responsibility and expertise to oversee the given RSI activity.

(2) LA assumption is generally agreed rather than appointed based on mutual consent and support. In cases where there is a disagreement over

which DoD component should assume LA for a RSI activity, the J7 (as proponent for this CJCSI) will prepare a thoroughly coordinated decision packet for appropriate approval.

(3) In addition, the LA will:

(a) Exercise oversight for assigned RSI activities.

(b) Ensure there is appropriate U.S. representation at standardization and interoperability meetings and other applicable international military meetings.

(c) Provide the fully coordinated official U.S. position on an RSI activity.

(d) Program and fund participation in RSI activities as required.

(e) Appoint a Head of Delegation (HOD) to serve as the principal representative to a national delegation participating in RSI activities.

(f) Appoint a point of contact (POC) to act as OPR for coordinating RSI agreements within their assigned area of responsibility.

(g) Monitor RSI activities to ensure that RSI activities are consistent with U.S. law, policy, and doctrine.

(h) Maintain cognizance over the alignment of NATO RSI entities, bodies, committees, working groups, etc. for which the U.S. provides representation and provide the proponent for this instruction with updates as appropriate.

(i) Ensure the U.S. can achieve and maintain the maximum practical degree of consistency.

(j) Promote RSI activities that are sound and have full interagency support and consensus.

(k) Ensure RSI activities are mutually supportive and consistent with one another.

(l) Periodically review and assess RSI activities for relevance and continued participation.

(m) Ensure that DoD components and other interested parties affected by RSI activities are engaged throughout the process and that they can fully support all agreed U.S. positions.

(n) Ensure that all interested parties are continually informed of on-going developments within their assigned functional responsibilities.

(o) Establish procedures to follow when the U.S. participates in RSI activities at multinational-hosted conferences, working groups, meetings, etc.

h. Heads of Delegation. The HOD is the principal U.S. representative of a national delegation participating in RSI activities (conferences, working groups, committee meetings, exercises, etc.) The HOD:

(1) Represents the LA as chief national spokesperson and decision maker.

(2) Supports fulfillment of the LA responsibilities covered in subparagraph 2.g. above.

(3) Exercises overall responsibility for U.S. participation in international military RSI activity.

(4) May assign delegation members to represent the U.S. in all working groups/sub-working groups, panels/sub-panels, syndicates, etc.

(5) Establishes procedures to follow when the U.S. participates in RSI activities at NATO hosted conferences, working groups, meetings, etc.

(6) Programs and funds participation in RSI activities as required.

(7) Serves (in most instances) as the primary U.S. RSI activity working level POC with other nations or organizations engaged in similar RSI activities.

(8) Manages and directs any negotiating processes involved in the represented RSI activity.

(9) During the development of a proposed NATO military position, coordinate with and receive guidance from the appropriate LA.

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ENCLOSURE C

STAFFING

1. <u>Introduction</u>. RSI activities should be conducted on a worldwide basis so that U.S. forces are as interoperable as possible with multinational forces. The U.S. actively participates in hundreds of international groups that meet regularly to address RSI activities. The LA is the initial U.S. entry point for coordinating RSI agreements. Where the U.S. has a permanent representation within a RSI activity or entity (e.g., the USDELMC at NATO), the U.S. permanent representative will ensure the LA is provided with all RSI requirements within their area of responsibility.

2. <u>Coordination</u>. DoD Components engaged in RSI activities will follow the staffing procedures in this enclosure when coordination is necessary for a formal RSI agreement. U.S. delegations must present consistent national positions based on consensus developed through conferences, meetings, working groups, committees, etc. Therefore, fully coordinated staff work is essential throughout the development of all RSI agreements in order to ensure that the resulting U.S. positions promote the optimum attainable goals of the United States and its allies or partners.

    a. The LA will notify all interested parties of RSI activities requiring their attention.

    b. The LA will ensure all interested parties are provided access to all documents needed to formulate a coordinated U.S. position on RSI activities and agreements. The documents may include:

        (1) The charter, terms of reference, program of work, and other relevant documents governing the activities of the international forum.

        (2) The convening order, calling notice, and draft agenda for the next meeting, conference, forum, working group, etc.

        (3) The approved record of the preceding meeting, conference, etc.

        (4) U.S. position papers dealing with the particular RSI activity.

    c. The LA will ensure U.S. positions on RSI activities are fully coordinated with all interested parties.

    d. All participants in RSI activities will ensure that applicable U.S. laws, policy, guidance, and doctrine are followed when developing U.S. national

positions. If there is any doubt regarding the legal sufficiency of a U.S. position, the LA is responsible for obtaining a legal review prior to submitting the formal U.S. response.

f. HODs and LAs must remain cognizant of the time constraints required to develop RSI agreements. A proper compromise must be reached between the desire for thorough staffing and the requirements for submitting national positions on time.

g. In cases where staffing results in non-concurrence or disagreement over a particular U.S. position, the LA will attempt to resolve divergent views in coordination with all concerned and arrive at an agreed U.S. position. Unresolved issues will be formally staffed for consensus.

h. Upon achieving consensus for the RSI agreement, the LA will present the formal U.S. position to the RSI activity (or NATO permanent representative) informing all concerned DoD Components of the final U.S. national positions.

i. The LA will maintain a record of U.S. responses and positions on RSI agreements within their purview.

3. <u>Participation</u>. When participating in RSI forums, the LA will:

a. Ensure the HOD is fully versed on the specific RSI forum and the U.S. position. Advance preparation is usually attained by reviewing the event calling notice, agenda, convening order, program of work, etc., as well as the reports and minutes from the previous meeting, forum, etc.

b. Fully coordinate the U.S. position in advance of attending all international meetings. The HOD will compile all relevant information to include input from participating parties and, in coordination with the LA, develop the U.S. position. If a matter arises for which there is no U.S. position, the HOD will seek the consensus of the U.S. delegation, in coordination with the LA. All U.S. positions will be consistent with established U.S. laws, policy, doctrine, and procedures. Alternately, the HOD may also request deferral of the matter until a formal U.S. position can be reached.

c. Upon conclusion of the international forum, the HOD will complete a trip report capturing the meeting highlights. The HOD will also ensure all required follow-up actions are completed as appropriate.

4. <u>NATO Standardization</u>. NATO enhances interoperability through standardization with the aim to strengthen Alliance capabilities. Nations and NATO bodies develop, approve, and collectively implement agreed and accepted standards to optimize the use of resources in order to achieve and maintain the desired level of interoperability.

a. In line with U.S. policy (Enclosure A), the U.S. will endeavor to respond to all NATO standardization requirements seeking a U.S. national position.

(1) The USDELMC, in conjunction with the JS, is the focal point for NATO operational standardization, ensuring that the appropriate LA receives all NATO operational standardization requirements.

(2) The Defense Standardization Program Office (DSPO) is the focal point for materiel standardization.

b. Ratification is a process by which a NATO member nation determines its position regarding the implementation of a NATO standardization agreement (reference b).

(1) When the LA receives a standardization requirement, the LA formally staffs it with participating DoD Components plus any other interested parties. The staffing action will seek a recommended ratification position, implementation details, and other comments as required (national ratification positions are defined in Enclosure E, reference u).

(2) Each DoD Component or interested party will review the requirement and provide their recommended ratification positions. The LA will compile all relevant information and establish a fully coordinated U.S. position.

(3) The LA will sign a ratification memo in the approved format (Enclosure D) and submit it to the appropriate NATO body, committee, etc. (in coordination with the USDELMC as appropriate) (reference u establishes procedures for the production, maintenance, and management of NATO standardization documents).

c. Once the U.S. ratifies the NATO standard, distribution of the document normally constitutes endorsement and acceptance of the agreement. DoD Components will determine the details of implementation of operational STANAGs in accordance with internal procedures. Materiel STANAGs will be implemented in accordance with the provisions of reference c.

d. The LA will maintain a record of the agreements and related information as required. The LA will also conduct periodic inventories and assessments of all current U.S. ratified and approved NATO standardization documents to ensure their relevancy and adequacy.

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ENCLOSURE D

LEAD AGENTS

1. Introduction. The LA represents the DoD on all RSI activities. LA responsibilities (Enclosure B) are generally fulfilled by the DoD Component with the preponderance of responsibility and expertise to oversee the given RSI activity.

2. RSI activities. The activities (working groups, entities, committees, etc.) listed below do not reflect a comprehensive roster of all RSI requirements that DoD Components participate in or may be asked to support.

   a. RSI requirements, particularly those in NATO, are fluid and frequently change due to operational requirements. The most current committee structure and LA points of contact can be found at on the NATO Website or the ASSIST database.

   b. U.S. must remain flexible and adapt accordingly while adhering to the basic tenet to be as interoperable as possible with multinational forces.

3. Tables

   a. NATO joint RSI requirements (JS as Lead Agent, HOD, or as the JS Lead under a DoD Component).

LA/HOD	NATO Body	Committee, Working Group, Panel
JS(J-1)	MC	NATO Committee on Gender Perspectives (NCGP)
JS(J-1)	MC	NATO Defense Manpower Committee (NDMC)
JS(J-2)	MCJSB	Joint Intelligence Working Group (JINTWG)
JS(J-3)	MC	NATO Electronic Warfare Advisory Committee (NEWAC)
JS(J-3)	MCJSB	Meteorological and Oceanographic Working Group (METOC) (JS Lead -- USA and USN cover Meteorology/Oceanography panels)
JS(J-4)	AC/112	NATO Petroleum Committee (NPC)
JS(J-4)	AC/112	NATO Fuels and Lubricants Working Group (NFLWG)
JS(J-4)	AC/112	Petroleum Handling Equipment Working Group (PHEWG)
JS(J-4)	AC/112	Bulk Fuel Strategy Working Group (BFSWG)
JS(J-4)	AC/305	Logistics Committee (LC)
JS(J-4)	AC/305	Movement and Transportation Group (M&TG)
JS(J-4)	AC/305	Logistics Committee Executive Group (LCEG)
JS(J-4)	AC/305	Explosives Safety and Munitions Risk Management

LA/HOD	NATO Body	Committee, Working Group, Panel
		(ESMRM)
JS(J-4)	COMEDS	Committee of the Chiefs of Military Medical Services in NATO (COMEDS)
JS(J-4)	COMEDS	COMEDS Steering Group (COMEDSSG)
JS(J-4)	MC	MC Medical Standardization Board (MCMedSB) (Lead Agent – will designate HOD for all working groups/sub-working groups, panels/sub-panels, syndicates, etc.)
JS(J-4)	MCJSB	Environmental Protection Working Group (EPWG)
JS(J-4)	MCMEDSB	Medical Standardization Working Group (MedStdWG)
JS(J-4)	MCMEDSB	Military Medical Structures, Operations, and Procedures Working Group (MMSOP)
JS(J-5)	AC/333	NATO Committee on Proliferation Defense Format (CP(D))
JS(J-6)	AC/322	Consultation, Command, and Control (C3) Board (C3B) (JS lead, OSD(CIO) is the LA and HOD. Includes all working groups/sub-working groups, panels/sub-panels, syndicates, etc.)
JS(J-6)	MCJSB	Information Exchange Requirements Harmonization Working Group (IERHWG)
JS(J-7)	MCJSB	Allied Joint Operations Doctrine Working Group (AJODWG)
JS(J-7)	MCJSB	NATO Training Group (NTG) (Lead Agent – will designate HOD for all subordinate task groups)
JS(J-7)	MCTC	Military Committee Terminology Conference (MCTC)
JS(J-8) JIAMDO	AC/336	Air and Missile Defense Committee (AMDC)
JS(J-8)	MCJSB	Joint CBRN Defense Capability Development Group (JS lead, USA is the LA and HOD)
USDELMC	MCJSB	Military Committee Joint Standardization Board
USDELMC	MCMSB	Military Committee Maritime Standardization Board (Includes all working groups/sub-working groups, panels/sub-panels, syndicates, etc.)

Table 1: JS LA/HOD

    b. NATO joint RSI requirements (DoD Components as Lead Agent/ HOD).

LA/HOD	NATO Body	Committee, Working Group, Panel
DDESB	AC/326	Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD) Ammunition Safety Group
DDESB	AC/326	Energetic Materials and Initiation Systems (SG/A)
DDESB	AC/326	Ammunition Systems Design and Assessment (SG/B)
DDESB	AC/326	In-Service and Operational Safety Management (SG/C)
DSCA	MCJSB	Financial Working Group (FINWG)

LA/HOD	NATO Body	Committee, Working Group, Panel
DSPO	AC/327	Life Cycle Management Group (LCMG)
NGA	MCJSB	Joint Geospatial Standards Working Group (JGSWG)
OSD	AC/135	Group of National Directors on Codification
OSD	AC/23	Civil Protection Group (CPG)
OSD	AC/259	Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD)
OSD	AC/321	Committee for Standardization (CS)
OSD	AC/322	Consultation, Command, and Control Board (C3B)
OSD	AC/322	NATO C3-related Capability Teams (approx. 25)
OSD	AC/323	Science and Technology Board (STB) (Includes all working groups/sub-working groups, panels/sub-panels, syndicates, etc.)
OSD	AC/323	NATO Modeling and Simulation Group (NMSG)
OSD	AC/330	Joint Health, Agriculture and Food Group (JHAFG)
OSD	AC/331	Industrial Resources and Communications Services Group
OSD	AC/334	Working Group of National Technical Experts (WGNTE)
OSD	AC/335	Resource Policy and Planning Board (RPPB)
OSD	AC/4	Investment Committee (IC)
OSD	AC/98	Civil Emergency Planning Committee (CEPC)
OSD	MCMEDSB	Medical Communication and Information System Expert Panel (MedCISEP)
OSD	MCMEDSB	Medical Information Exchange Requirements Expert Team (MedIER)
OSD	NTG	Steering Group NATO Training Group (SGNTG)
OSD	NTG	Executive Working Group NATO Training Group (EWGNTG)
OSD	NTG	Individual Training and Education Task Group (IT&ED NTG)
OUSD(I)	MIC	Military Intelligence Committee
USA	AC/225	NATO Army Armaments Group (NAAG)
USA	AC/225	Land Capability Group Dismounted Soldier (LCGDSS)
USA	AC/225	Land Capability Group on Vertical Lift (LCGVL)
USA	AC/225	Land Capability Group Land Engagement (LCGLE)
USA	AC/225	Land Capability Group Ground Based Air Defense (LCGGBAD)
USA	AC/225	Joint Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear Defense Capabilities Development Group (JCBRNDCDG)
USA	AC/225	J-CBRND-CDG Detection, Identification, and Monitoring Panel (DIMP)
USA	AC/225	J-CBRND-CDG Physical Protection Panel (PPP)
USA	AC/225	J-CBRND-CDG Doctrine and Terminology Panel (DTP)
USA	AC/225	J-CBRND-CDG Information Management Panel (IMP)

LA/HOD	NATO Body	Committee, Working Group, Panel
USA	AC/225	J-CBRND-CDG Training and Exercise Panel (TEP)
USA	AC/225	J-CBRND-CDG Hazard Management Panel (HMP)
USA	AC/329	Transport Group (TG)
USA	AC/329	Transport Group In-land Surface Transport (TG IST)
USA	MCJSB	Military Meteorology Panel (MILMET)
USA	MCLSB	Integrated Capability Group on Indirect Fire (ICGIF)
USA	MCLSB	Inter-Service Ammunition Working Group (AMMOWG)
USA	MCLSB	Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Working Group (C-IEDWG)
USA	MCLSB	Combat Service Support Working Group (CSSWG)
USA	MCLSB	Military Engineering Working Group (MILENGWG)
USA	MCLSB	Explosive Ordnance Disposal Inter-Service Working Group (EODWG)
USA	MCLSB	Helicopter Inter-Service Working Group (HIWG)
USA	MCLSB	Asset Tracking Inter-Service Working Group (ASTWG)
USA	MCLSB	Land Operations Working Group (LOWG)
USA	MCLSB	Military Committee Land Standardization Board (Includes all working groups/sub-working groups, panels/sub-panels, syndicates, etc.)
USA	MCLSB	NATO Range Safety Working Group (NRSWG)
USA	MCLSB	Senior Land Information Exchange Requirements Panel (SLIER-P)
USA	MCMEDSB	Scientific Work/Literature Review (SWLR)
USA	MCMEDSB	Telemedicine Expert Team
USA	MCMEDSB	Standing Group Partners Medical Experts (SGPME)
USA	MCMEDSB	Medical Intelligence Expert Panel (MedINTP)
USA	MCMEDSB	Special Operations Medical Expert Panel (SOFM)
USA	MCMEDSB	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear Medical Working Group (CBRNMedWG)
USA	MCMEDSB	Force Health Protection Working Group (FHPWG)
USA	MCMEDSB	Military Health Care Working Group (MHCWG)
USA	NTG	Army Service Task Group (ARS TG)
USA	NTG	NATO Urban Operations Task Group (NUO TG)
USA	NTG	Training and Education for Peacetime Support Operations Task Group (TEPSO TG)
USA	NTG	Law of Armed Conflict Task Group (LOAC TG)
USA	NTG	Bureau for International Language Coordination (BILC) (HOD is Defense Language Institute)
USAF	AC/224	NATO Air Force Armaments Group (NAFAG)
USAF	AC/224	Joint Capability Group on Command and Control (JCGC2)
USAF	AC/224	Aerospace Capability Group 2 on Effective Engagement (ACG2)

LA/HOD	NATO Body	Committee, Working Group, Panel
USAF	AC/224	Aerospace Capability Group 3 on Survivability (ACG3)
USAF	AC/224	Joint Capability Group on Intelligence Surveillance Reconnaissance (JCGISR)
USAF	AC/224	Aerospace Capability Group 5 on Global Mobility (ACG5)
USAF	AC/259	NATO Alliance Ground Surveillance (AGS)
USAF	AC/336	Air and Missile Defense Committee (AMDC)
USAF	AC/336 (AIRC2)	Air Command and Control System (ACCS) Steering Committee (AIRC2)
USAF	AC/336 (AIRC2-AHC)	ACCS Hardware Committee (AHC) and sub-committees
USAF	AC/336 (AIRC2-AAC)	ACCS Advisory Committee (AAC)
USAF	AC/336 (AIRC2-ASC)	ACCS Software Committee (ASC) and sub-committees
USAF	AC/336 (AIRC2-LCCB)	ACCS Life-Cycle Configuration Board (LCCB) and sub-committees
USAF	AC/92	Air Traffic Management Committee (ATMC)
USAF	AC/92	Air Traffic Management Communications, Navigation and Surveillance (ATMCNS)
USAF	AC/92	NATO/Eurocontrol ATM Security Coordinating Group (NEASCOG)
USAF	MCASB	Military Committee Air Standardization Board (MCASB) (Includes all working groups/sub-working groups, panels/sub-panels, syndicates, etc.)
USAF	MCASB	Air-Air Refueling Working Group (AARWG)
USAF	MCASB	Air Electrical and Electromagnetic Considerations Working Group (AEWG)
USAF	MCASB	Air Information Exchange Requirement Working Group (AIERWG)
USAF	MCASB	Aircraft/Aircrew Integration Working Group (AIWG)
USAF	MCASB	Aeromedical Working Group (AMDWG)
USAF	MCASB	Air Operations Working Group (AOWG)
USAF	MCASB	Aircraft Servicing and Standard Equipment Working Group (ASSEWG)
USAF	MCASB	Air Transport Working Group (ATWG)
USAF	MCASB	Avionics Systems Working Group (AVSWG)
USAF	MCASB	Flight Safety Working Group (FSWG)
USAF	MCASB	Aircraft Gaseous Systems Working Group (GGSWG)
USAF	MCASB	Joint Capability Group Unmanned Aircraft Systems Operational Syndicate (JCGUAS OS)
USAF	MCASB	Search and Rescue Working Group (SARWG)
USAF	MCASB	Senior Information Exchange Requirements Panel (SAIERP)

LA/HOD	NATO Body	Committee, Working Group, Panel
USAF	NTG	Air Force Service Task Group (AFS TG)
USN	AC/141	NATO Naval Armaments Group (NNAG)
USN	AC/141	Above Water Warfare Capability Group (AWWCG)
USN	AC/141	Under Water Warfare Capability Group (UWWCG)
USN	AC/141	Ship Design and Capability Group (SDCG)
USN	AC/141	Joint Capability Group Unmanned Aircraft Systems (JCGUAS)
USN	MCJSB	Military Oceanography Panel (MILOP)
USN	MCMEDSB	Emergency Medicine Expert Panel (EM EP)
USN	MCMEDSB	Medical Naval Expert Panel (MedN)
USN	MCMEDSB	Military Medical Training Panel (MMT)
USN	MCMEDSB	Medical Blood Advisory Team (MedB)
USN	MCMSB	Maritime Operations Working Group (MAROPSWG) (Includes all working groups/sub-working groups, panels/sub-panels, syndicates, etc.)
USN	MCMSB	Helicopter Operations From Ships Other Than Aircraft Carriers Working Group (HOSTACWG)
USN	MCMSB	Multinational Through-Deck and Aircraft Carrier Cross-Deck Operations Working Group (MTACCOPSWG)
USN	MCMSB	Maritime Logistics and Replenishment at Sea Working Group ML&RASWG)
USN	MCMSB	Naval Mine Warfare Working Group (NMWWG)
USN	MCMSB	NATO Shipping Working Group (NSWG)
USN	MCMSB	Electromagnetic Environmental Effects and Radar Radiation Hazards Working Group (E3RADHAZWG)
USN	MCMSB	Submarine Escape and Rescue Working Group (SMERWG)
USN	MCMSB	Underwater Diving Working Group (UDWG)
USN USMC	MCMSB	Amphibious Operations Working Group (AMPHIBOPSWG)
USN	MCMSB	Senior Maritime Information Exchange Requirements Panel (SMIER-P)
USN	NTG	Naval Service Task Group (NAS TG)

Table 2: DoD Component LA/HOD

    c. American, British, Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand (ABCA) Armies' Program.

LA/HOD	Working Body
USA	Command Capability Group (CG COM)
USA	Capability Group Act (CG ACT)
USA	Capability Group Sense (CG SEN)
USA	Capability Group Shield (CG SHD)

LA/HOD	Working Body
USA	Capability Group Sustain (CG SUS)
USA	Support Group Futures (SG Futures)
USA	Support Group Exercise and Experimentation (SG E2)
USA	Support Group Science and Technology (SG S&T)

Table 3: ABCA

d. Air and Space Interoperability Council (ASIC).

LA/HOD	Working Body
USAF	Aerospace Medicine Group (ASM)
USAF	Agile Combat Support Group (ACS)
USAF	Air Mobility Working Group (AM WG)
USAF	Command and Control, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C2&ISR)
USAF	Force Application Working Group (FA WG)
USAF	Force Protection Working Group (FP WG)
USAF	Fuels Working Group (FWG)

Table 4: ASIC

e. Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom, and United States (AUSCANNZUKUS) Command, Control, Communication and Computer Systems (C4).

LA/HOD	Body	Committee, Board, Working Group
USN	OWG	Operational Working Group (OWG)
USN	PSCG	Permanent Support and Coordination Group (PSCG)
USN	ESC	Executive Steering Committee (ESC)

Table 5: AUSCANNZUKUS C4 Working Group

f. Multinational Command and Control Interoperability Boards (CCIB).

LA/HOD	Body	Multinational CCIB
DISA (GE332)	ARE/US CCIB	United Arab Emirates/United States Bilateral CCIB
DISA (GE332)	AUS/NZL/US CCIB	Australia/New Zealand/United States Trilateral CCIB
DISA (GE332)	AUT/US CCIB	Austria/United States Bilateral CCIB
DISA (GE332)	BHR/US CCIB	Bahrain/United States Bilateral CCIB
DISA	CHE/US CCIB	Switzerland/United States Bilateral CCIB

LA/HOD	Body	Multinational CCIB
(GE332)		
DISA (GE332)	FIN/US CCIB	Finland/United States Bilateral CCIB
DISA (GE332)	JOR/US CCIB	Jordan/United States Bilateral CCIB
DISA (GE332)	JPN/US IMB	Japan/United States Bilateral Interoperability Management Board (IMB)
DISA (GE332)	KWT/US CCIB	Kuwait/United States Bilateral CCIB
DISA (GE332)	MOR/US CCIB	Kingdom of Morocco/United States Bilateral CCIB
DISA (GE332)	MYS/US CCIB	Malaysia/United States Bilateral CCIB
DISA (GE332)	OMN/US CCIB	Oman/United States Bilateral CCIB
DISA (GE332)	PHL/US CCIB	Philippines/United States Bilateral CCIB
DISA (GE332)	QAT/USCCIB	Qatar/United States Bilateral CCIB
DISA (GE332)	SAU/USCCIB	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia/United States Bilateral CCIB
DISA (GE332)	SGP/US CCIB	Singapore/United States Bilateral CCIB
DISA (GE332)	SWE/US CCIB	Kingdom of Sweden/United States Bilateral CCIB
DISA (GE332)	THA/US CCIB	Kingdom of Thailand/United States Bilateral CCIB
DISA (GE332)	KOR/US CCIB	Republic of Korea/United States Bilateral CCIB
DISA (GE332)	PAK/US CCIB	Pakistan/United States Bilateral CCIB

Table 6: Multinational CCIB

g. Multinational Interoperability Council -- Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, UK, and United States

LA/HOD	Working Group
JS(J-3)	Multinational Interoperability Council
JS(J-3)	Multinational Interoperability Council Steering Group (SG)
JS(J-3)	Operations Multinational Interoperability Working Group (Ops MIWG)
JS(J-3)	Operations Support Multinational Interoperability Working Group (Ops Sup MIWG)
JS(J-3)	Targeting MIWG

Table 7: Multinational Interoperability Council

h. Other Allied and Multinational Entities.

(1) Joint Venture Oversight Group (Bilateral Agreement with UK for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense) -- OSD

(2) Australia, Canada, United Kingdom, and United States Cooperative Program for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense -- OSD

(3) Chemical and Biological Defense Oversight Group Bilateral Agreement with France for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense -- USA

(4) The Technical Cooperation Program for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense -- OSD

(5) Canada-U.S. Military Cooperation Committee -- JS(J-5)

(6) NATO High Level Task Force on Conventional Arms Control -- JS(J-5)

(7) Combined Communications-Electronics Board -- JS(J-6)

(8) NATO Geospatial Board -- NGA

(9) Defense Geospatial Information Working Group -- NGA

(10) Multinational Geospatial Coproduction Program -- NGA

(11) Multinational Planning Augmentation Team Program -- USPACOM (Note: This is a cooperative RSI program with no formal agreements).

(12) Quinquepartite Combined Joint Warfare Conference -- JS(J-7)

(13) NATO ACT Concept Development and Experimentation (CD&E) Working Group -- JS(J-7)

(14) NATO ACT International CD&E Conference -- JS(J-7)

(15) NATO ACT Chiefs of Transformation Conference -- JS(J-7)

(16) NATO ACT Regional Commanders Conference -- JS(J-7)

(17) NATO ACT Allied Reach Seminar -- JS(J-7)

(18) NATO Transformation Seminar (formerly SACT Seminar) -- JS(J-7)

(19) Multinational Capability Development Campaign -- JS(J-7)

APPENDIX A TO ENCLOSURE D

SAMPLE MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

1. This section is for information and describes the basic components of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the various DoD Components involved in supporting the multinational bodies, entities, working groups, and panels where the U.S. is engaged in RSI activities.

    a. An MOA is strongly recommended to describe clearly supported and supporting relationships regarding key issues such as information flow, staff coordination responsibilities, representation to NATO meetings, and other requirements. A sample MOA outline is provided below, a more detailed MOA example can be found in reference r.

    b. The recommended components of a MOA are shown here:

1. <u>REFERENCE</u>: (terms of reference, charter, etc., date.)

2. <u>BACKGROUND</u>.

    a. Mission. (Briefly describe.)

    a. <u>AUTHORITIES</u>. (This paragraph is generally not required for MOA between DoD Components. Include if the authorities of the parties are not obvious, or where a specific authority that generated the need for the agreement should be described.)

    b. <u>PURPOSE</u>. (Describe the purpose of the MOA, usually to clarify information flow, staff coordination, and representation duties between the LA and their appointed HOD, Delegates, and others as appropriate.) The MOA should include the following collective tasks:

        (1) Ensuring consistent, enterprise wide positions on related subject matter.

        (2) Developing coordinated U.S. positions in advance of all working groups, expert panels, and other meetings wherein U.S. approval will be sought.

        (3) (For NATO WG) Providing a U.S. response to all STANAG and STANREC staffing actions and other agreements as required.

(4) Providing technical or administrative support when requested.

c. <u>RESPONSIBILITIES</u>. (Describe the responsibilities of the U.S. LA, HOD, Delegates, Services, Combatant Commands, DoD Components, etc. and others as required.)

d. <u>EFFECTIVE DATE</u>: (Provide the terms under which the MOA is in effect.)

e. <u>ANNEXES, APPENDICES, ETC</u>. (Add as required – some recommendations include an Org Chart; a Table outlining POC – which NATO body/WG/Panel, etc., the US Lead, OPR, HOD, etc.; and formats such as a Trip Report.)

APPENDIX B TO ENCLOSURE D

NATO RATIFICATION MEMORANDUM

NATO UNCLASSIFIED

Date

Originator: US Head of Delegation, AJOD WG

To: NATO Standardization Office (NSO)

For: (TA/DTA sponsoring the STANAG)

Subject: STANAG #(version)(Edition), *Title*.

Reference: (NATO cover letter under which the STANAG was submitted)

Enclosures: (if any)

1. **THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS SUBMITTED CONCERNING THE SUBJECT STANAG.**

a. Ratification Information
(If a nation has no involvement with a subject, the recommendation is to mark the "Not Participating" block)

RATIFYING IMPLEMENTING		RATIFYING FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION		NOT RATIFYING	NOT PARTICIPATING
	WITH RESERVATIONS		WITH RESERVATIONS		

b. Intended date of implementation

NAVY	ARMY	AIR	OTHER

(Intended implementation date. If implemented when promulgated, show "DOP"(date of promulgation)

c. National ratification reference and implementation document
(Staffing reference, i.e. JSAP J-7A 00043-13)

2. **AMPLIFYING INFORMATION.**

a. RESERVATIONS. The US ratifies AJP-3.12 with the following reservations:

(Provide reservation comments only if "with reservations" are checked above. Reservations are the formal statement by which a member nation describes the part of the document or documents covered by a NATO standardization

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agreement that it will not implement or will not implement in full. Nations stating reservations are expected to regularly review the reservation to ensure it is still applicable, and provide change proposals during the normal review process to resolve the reservation(s)).

b. COMMENTS

Comments are amplifying remarks, other than reservations, expressed by a Nation as part of its ratification response. Nations, whether implementing or not, may submit comments. Comments are used to explain a "Not Ratifying" response.

3. PAPER RELEASE

(If required)

Lead Agent Signature Block

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ENCLOSURE E

REFERENCES

a. CJCSI 5120.01 series, "Joint Doctrine Development System"

b. NATO Allied Administrative Publication (AAP)-42, September 2011, "NATO Glossary of Standardization Terms and Definitions"

c. DoDI 4120.24, 13 July 2011, "Defense Standardization Program (DSP)"

d. DoDI 2010.06, 29 July 2009, "Materiel Interoperability and Standardization with Allies and Coalition Partners"

e. DoDD 5000.01, 20 November 2007, "The Defense Acquisition System"

f. CJCSI 6010.01 Series, "Coordination of United States Command, Control, Communications and Computer Systems Positions in International Forums"

g. CJCSI 2110.01 Series, "International Transfer of U.S. Defense-Related Technology and Munitions"

h. CJCSI 6740.01 Series, "Military Telecommunications Agreements and Arrangements Between the United States and Regional Defense Organizations or Friendly Foreign Nations"

i. DoDD 5100.35, 10 Mar 1998, "Military Communications-Electronics Board (MCEB)"

j. DoDI 8330.01, 21 May 2014, "Interoperability of Information Technology (IT) Serviced in the DoD"

k. DoDD 2040.3, 14 November 1991, "End User Certificates (EUCs)"

l. DoDI 5025.12, 14 August 2009, "Standardization of Military and Associated Terminology"

m. CJCSI 5705.01 Series, "Standardization of Military and Associated Terminology"

n. CJCSI 2120.01 Series, "Acquisition and Cross Servicing Agreements"

o. DoDD 2010.9, 24 November 2003, "Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements"

p. DoDD 5530.3, 21 November 2003, "International Agreements"

q. CJCSI 2300.01 Series, "International Agreements"

r. DoDI 4000.19, 25 April 2013, "Support Agreements"

s. JP 3-16, "Multinational Operations"

t. JP 1-02, "Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms"

u. NATO Allied Administrative Publication (AAP)-3, "Production, Maintenance, and Management of NATO Standardization Documents"

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

JP 4-02, "Health Service Support"

NATO Military Committee Policy 20/10 (MC 20/10), "MC Policy for Military Operational Standardization"

NATO Allied Administrative Publication (AAP)-6, 2011, "NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions"

JP 3-0, "Joint Operations"

CJCSI 3165.01 Series, "Multinational Interoperability Council"

CJCSI 5711.01 Series, "Policy on Action Processing"

JSI 5711.01 Series, "Action Processing"

JSM 5100.01 Series, "Organization and Functions of the Joint Staff"

NATO Allied Administrative Publication (AAP)-47, "Allied Joint Doctrine Development"

CJCSI 2010.01 series, "Procedures Related to the Conduct of Military Affairs of the Military Committee"

GLOSSARY

Unless otherwise stated, the terms and definitions contained in this glossary
are for the purposes of this instruction only

PART I – ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABCA	American, British, Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand
AC	Atlantic Council (NATO)
ACCS	Air Command and Control System
AMDC	Air and Missile Defense Committee
ASIC	Air and Space Interoperability Council
AUSCANNZUKUS	Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom, and United States
C3B	Consultation, Command, and Control Board
C4	Command, Control, Communication and Computer Systems
CCIB	Command and Control Interoperability Boards
CD&E	Concept Development and Experimentation
CJCS	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
CNAD	Conference of National Armaments Directors
CS	Committee for Standardization
DDESB	DoD Explosives Safety Board
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency
DSCA	Defense Security Cooperation Agency
DSPO	Defense Standardization Program Office
ESMRM	Explosives Safety and Munitions Risk Management
HOD	Head of Delegation
JCBRN	Joint Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear
JCGUAS	Joint Capability Group Unmanned Aircraft Systems
JS	Joint Staff
LA	Lead Agency
MC	Military Committee (NATO)
MCASB	Military Committee Air Standardization Board
MCJSB	Military Committee Joint Standardization Board
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement

NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGA	National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
NTG	NATO Training Group
OPR	Office of Primary Responsibility
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
POC	point of contact
RSI	rationalization, standardization, and interoperability
SHAPE	Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe
STANAGs	standardization agreements
STANRECs	standardization recommendations
USDELMC	U.S. Delegation to the NATO Military Committee

PART II -- DEFINITIONS

Unless otherwise stated, the terms and definitions contained in this glossary are for the purposes of this instruction only.

consensus -- A general agreement characterized by an absence of declared opposition from any of the parties concerned. Note: consensus need not imply unanimity. Source: NATO Terminology Management System.

doctrine -- Fundamental principles by which the military forces or elements thereof guide their actions in support of national objectives. It is authoritative but requires judgment in application. See also multinational doctrine; joint doctrine. Source: JP 1-02.

harmonization -- The process and/or results of adjusting differences or inconsistencies to bring significant features into agreement.

head of delegation -- The principal U.S. representative of a national delegation participating in RSI activities (conferences, working groups, committee meetings, etc.). Also called HOD.

interagency -- Of or pertaining to United States Government agencies and departments, including the Department of Defense. Source: JP 1-02.

interested party -- Any of the people or organizations who may be affected by a situation. Source: Cambridge dictionary.

lead agent -- The DoD Component with the preponderance of responsibility to oversee RSI efforts and activities on behalf of the United States. Also called LA. Upon approval of this document, this term and definition are proposed for addition to JP 1-02.

materiel standard -- In NATO, a *standard* that specifies the common technical requirements for materiel throughout its life cycle. Source: Reference b.

multinational -- Between two or more forces or agencies of two or more nations or Coalition partners. Source: JP 5-0.

operational standard -- A standard that specifies the conceptual, organizational or methodological requirements to enable materiel, installations, organizations or forces to fulfil their functions or missions. Source: NATO Terminology Management System.

rationalization -- Any action that increases the effectiveness of allied forces through more efficient or effective use of defense resources committed to the alliance. Source: JP 1-02.

rationalization -- The method of satisfying the requirements of more parties by using resources funded by the parties individually or in-group, to constitute coherent, interoperable and cost-effective service capacities that are operated, managed and maintained under mutually agreed arrangements. Source: NATO Terminology Management System.

reservation -- The stated qualification by a nation that describes the part of international agreement that it will not implement or will implement only with limitations. Source: Reference b.

standard -- within NATO, a document established by consensus and approved by a recognized body. Source: Reference b.

standardization agreement -- A NATO standardization document that specifies the agreement of member nations to implement a standard, in whole or in part, with or without reservation, in order to meet an interoperability requirement. Also called STANAG.

standardization recommendation -- A NATO standardization document used exclusively in the materiel field of standardization, that lists one or several NATO or non-NATO standards relevant to a specific Alliance activity unrelated to interoperability. Also called a STANREC.