

UNCLASSIFIED CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION

J-7 DISTRIBUTION: A, B, C, S CJCSI 2700.01H 31 March 2023

RATIONALIZATION, STANDARDIZATION, AND INTEROPERABILITY ACTIVITIES

References:

See Enclosure E

- 1. <u>Purpose</u>. This instruction establishes policy, procedures, and responsibilities for conducting Rationalization, Standardization, and Interoperability (RSI) activities with multinational entities such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), as well as other allies and partners.
- 2. <u>Superseded</u>. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 2700.01G, "Rationalization, Standardization, and Interoperability (RSI) Activities," 11 February 2019, is hereby superseded.
- 3. <u>Applicability</u>. This instruction applies to Department of Defense (DoD) Components that have responsibility for achieving RSI activities, 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 (OCJCS), the Combatant Commands (CCMDs), 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 Part II.
- 6. <u>Responsibilities</u>. See Enclosure B.
- 7. Summary of Changes
 - a. Introduction now reflects the 2022 National Defense Strategy (NDS).
- b. DoD Directive (DoDD) 5100.35, 10 March 1998, "Military Communications-Electronics Board (MCEB)" was cancelled by a 17 July 2015

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DoD Chief Information Officer action memo and has been removed as a reference from this instruction.

- c. Numerous reference documents and Lead Agents (LAs) were updated, with the most significant changes associated with the roles and representation between Joint Staff (JS) Directorate for Logistics, J-4 and JS Surgeon.
- 8. Releasability. UNRESTRICTED. This directive is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited on Non-classified Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNET). DoD Components (to include the CCMDs), other Federal agencies, and the public, may obtain copies of this directive through the Internet from the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) Directives Electronic Library at http://www.jcs.mil/library. JS activities may also obtain access via the Secure Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET) directives Electronic Library web sites.
- 9. Effective Date. This INSTRUCTION is effective upon receipt.

For the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

GEORGE M. WIKOFF, RADM, USN

Vice Director, Joint Staff

Enclosures

A – Policy

B - Responsibilities

C - Staffing

D - Lead Agents

E - References

GL - Glossary

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ENCLOSURE A

POLICY

- 1. <u>Introduction</u>. This policy encourages DoD Component participation in multinational entities 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 allies and partners. The 2022 NDS states: "Mutually-beneficial Alliances and partnerships are our greatest global strategic advantage and they are a center of gravity for this strategy. We will strengthen major regional security architectures with our Allies and partners based on complementary contributions; combined, collaborative operations and force planning; increased intelligence and information sharing; new operational concepts; and our ability to draw on the Joint Force worldwide." Accordingly, international RSI activities should be conducted on a worldwide basis so U.S. forces are as interoperable as possible with allied and partner forces.
- 2. <u>Scope</u>. This instruction prescribes policy for conducting RSI activities in the areas of operations, capability development, concepts, doctrine, experimentation, wargaming, lessons learned, procedures, exercises, and training. It provides guidance for coordinating RSI activities.
- 3. <u>Purpose</u>. This instruction complements the references in Enclosure E for materiel, logistics, and Service equipment-related RSI activities. It does not address compliance with materiel, weapons, communications, information technology, facilities, engineering practices, and terminology-related RSI agreement, understanding, or arrangement references. It does not address international, support, or acquisition and cross-servicing agreements (covered in references m through r).
- 4. <u>Guidance</u>. Enhancing allied and partner 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 RSI activities remains a U.S. priority. In addition:
- a. RSI activities should be as flexible and practical as possible, directed at providing capabilities for the United States and allied and partner 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 practical degree of consensus.

- 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 in order to achieve RSI coherence. Contradictory positions by different U.S. delegates can undercut U.S. effectiveness and credibility. Therefore, thorough and fully-coordinated staff work is essential throughout the conduct of all RSI activities to ensure 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 allied and 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 United States and its multinational partners.

2. Responsibilities

a. OSD

- (1) Establish comprehensive DoD policy on interoperability and standardization with allies and partners.
- (2) Provide policy guidance on the pursuit of interoperability and standardization with allies and partners and international standards organizations.
- (3) Consult with the CJCS on the interaction of interoperability and standardization, strategy, force objectives, and joint warfighting capabilities.
- (4) Represent the DoD on the NATO Committee for Standardization (CS) and in international standards organizations.

b. CJCS

- (1) Identify opportunities for and impediments to improved interoperability of U.S. forces with allies and partners.
- (2) Encourage and monitor U.S. participation in international military RSI activities.
- (3) Provide guidance for U.S. responses to NATO and international standardization and interoperability requirements.
- (4) Promote international military RSI as a positive instrument to foster improved military cooperation between the United States, allies, and partners.

- (5) Advise the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) on the interaction between international RSI activities and national military force goals, planning, and programs.
- (6) Consult with DoD Components to identify opportunities for participation in RSI activities with those of allies and partners.
- (7) Coordinate doctrine, operational concepts, force design, and force development activities with multinational entities, allies, and partners to enhance interoperability and standardization.
- (8) Validate the interoperability of capabilities among allies and partners.
- (9) Ensure there is appropriate U.S. representation at NATO meetings and other applicable international military meetings addressing force development and design as well as operational and material interoperability and standardization.
- (10) Ensure CCMDs' activities support the pursuit of interoperability and standardization with allies and partners.
- c. <u>The Joint Staff</u>. 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) The JS Directorate for Personnel and Manpower, J-1 will oversee and coordinate on manpower and personnel-related RSI activities and serve as LA to the RSI entities identified in Enclosure D.
- (2) The JS Directorate for Intelligence, J-2 will oversee and coordinate on all joint intelligence and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance-related RSI activities and serve as LA to the RSI entities identified in Enclosure D.
- (3) The JS Directorate for Operations, J-3 will oversee and coordinate on joint operations-related RSI activities listed below and serve as LA to the RSI entities identified in Enclosure D.
 - (a) Counter-narcotics.
 - (b) Civil Emergency Planning.

- (c) Crisis Management.
- (d) Current Operations.
- (e) Concept of Operations/Operations Plans.
- (f) Full Spectrum Cyberspace Operations Plans and Policy.
- (g) Deception.
- (h) Electromagnetic 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.
 - (u) Multi-Domain Operations.
 - (v) Space.

- (4) J-4 will oversee and coordinate on joint logistics and engineeringrelated 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) Host-Nation Logistics Support.
 - (d) Infrastructure.
 - (e) International Logistics Cooperation and Mutual Support.
 - (f) Logistic Organization and Planning.
 - (g) Mobility, Distribution.
 - (h) Mortuary Affairs, Contingency Contracting Base Camp Support.
 - (i) Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants.
 - (j) Sustainment.
- (5) The JS Directorate for Strategy, Plans, and Policy, 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) Integrated Air and 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) The JS Directorate for Command, Control, Communications, and Computers/Cyber, J-6 will oversee and coordinate on command, control, communications, and computer-related RSI activities listed below and serve as LA to RSI entities identified in Enclosure D.
- (a) Military Command, Control, Communications, and Computers Executive Board (MC4EB).
 - (b) Command and Control Information Systems and Procedures.
- (c) Command, Control, and Communications Systems Plans and Policies.
 - (d) Satellite Communications.
 - (e) Command and Control Security.

- (f) Radio Frequency Spectrum.
- (7) The JS Directorate for Joint Force Development, J-7 will oversee and coordinate on the force development and design-related RSI activities listed below and serve as LA to 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 Terminology.
 - (f) Joint Lessons Learned.
 - (g) Unconventional/Irregular Warfare.
 - (h) Innovation and Emerging Disruptive Technologies.
- (i) Wargaming (in coordination with the JS Directorate for Joint Force Structure, Resources, and Assessment, J-8 as appropriate).
 - (j) Multinational Capability Development Campaign.
- (k) Vice Chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff and NATO SACT Campaign Plan.
- (l) NATO Senior Mentors (not the same as U.S. Highly Qualified Experts).
- (m) Modeling and Simulation associated with Force Development and Design.
- (8) J-8 will oversee and coordinate on force structure, resource, capability, and assessment-related RSI activities listed below and serve as LA to RSI entities identified in Enclosure D.
 - (a) NATO Airspace Management and Identification System.
 - (b) JCBRN Defense Capability Development.

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- (c) New Weapons Requirements and Evaluation.
- (d) Budget and Finance.
- (e) Research and Development.
- (9) The JS Surgeon will oversee and coordinate on health and medical-related RSI activities below and serve as LA to RSI entities identified in Enclosure D.
 - (a) Health and medical standardization.
 - (b) Health and medical structures, operations, and procedures.
 - (c) Patient movement and management.
 - (d) Preventive health and clinical care.
 - (e) Health security and biosurveillance.
 - (f) Force health protection.
 - (g) Medical logistics.
 - (h) CBRN medical equities.
 - (i) Health and medical training.
 - (j) Health information systems and technology.
- (10) OCJCS Legal Counsel will review and coordinate on legal-related RSI activities, as well as review all proposed RSI agreements, understandings, and arrangements for legal sufficiency.

d. Combatant Commanders

- (1) Review and coordinate on CCMD-specific RSI activities as required.
- (2) Identify opportunities for and impediments to improved interoperability of U.S. forces with multinational entities, allies, and partners.

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- (3) As appropriate, monitor the development of international military RSI agreements, understandings, and arrangements applicable to their respective theaters.
- (4) As appropriate, serve as LA to the RSI entities identified in Enclosure D.

e. <u>U.S. Delegation to the NATO Military Committee</u>

- (1) Represent the CJCS in all military committee (MC) actions and advise the CJCS on NATO matters.
- (2) Coordinate with DoD Components on MC Standardization Board matters.
- (3) Advise OSD on NATO CS matters concerning Joint and Service operational standardization.
- (4) Coordinate with the DoD Components on operational standardization 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 United States provides representation and provide the proponent for this instruction with updates as appropriate.
- (8) When necessary, request formal staff action (through the U.S. Delegation to the NATO Military Committee (USDELMC) LNO, Pentagon) to the Secretary, Joint S in support of RSI activities for which there is no cognizant JS directorate or OPR.
- (9) Ensure LAs are continually informed of ongoing developments within their assigned functional responsibilities.
- (10) Facilitate the deliverance of United States ratification responses (and other U.S. positions) to NATO as required.

- (11) Serve as the U.S. representative and LA to the MC Joint Standardization Board (MCJSB).
- (12) When required, provide U.S. participation to MC Standardization Boards on behalf of the LA.
- (13) In coordination with LAs, establish procedures to follow when the United States participates in RSI activities at NATO-hosted conferences, working groups, meetings, etc.
- (14) Serve as the U.S. representative and LA to the MC Maritime Standardization Board (MCMSB).
- f. <u>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>LA</u>. The appropriate LA represents and acts on behalf of the SecDef or the CJCS for all RSI activities. The LA is determined 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 upon based on mutual consent and support rather than formally appointed. In cases where there is a disagreement over which DoD Component should assume LA for a RSI activity, the J-7 (as proponent for this CJCSI) will prepare a thoroughly coordinated decision packet for approval by the Director, Joint Staff.
 - (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, as well as 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 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, understandings, and arrangements within their assigned area of responsibility.
- (g) Monitor RSI activities to ensure they 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 United States provides representation and provide the proponent for this instruction with updates as appropriate.
- (i) Ensure the United States can achieve and maintain the maximum practical degree of consistency.
- (j) Promote RSI activities that are sound and fully coordinated with interagency partners.
- (k) Ensure RSI activities are mutually supportive and consistent with one another.
- (l) Periodically review and assess RSI activities for relevance, implementation, and continued participation.
- (m) Ensure DoD Components and other interested parties affected by RSI activities are engaged throughout the process and that they can fully support all agreed upon U.S. positions.
- (n) Ensure all interested parties are continually informed of ongoing developments within their assigned functional areas.
- (o) Establish procedures to follow when the United States participates in RSI activities at multinational-hosted conferences, working groups, meetings, etc.
- h. <u>Heads of Delegation</u>. 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 United States in all working groups, sub-working groups, panels, sub-panels, syndicates, etc.
- (5) Establishes procedures to follow when the United States participates in RSI activities at allied hosted conferences, working groups, meetings, and so forth.
 - (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 allied military position, coordinates with and receives 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 United States actively participates in allied, partner, and multinational entities that meet regularly to address RSI activities. The LA is the initial U.S. entry point for coordinating RSI agreements, understandings, and arrangements. Where the United States has a permanent representation within an 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, understanding, or arrangement. 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, understandings, and arrangements 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 have access to all documents needed to formulate a coordinated U.S. position on RSI activities and agreements. These 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.
- e. HODs and LAs must remain cognizant of the time constraints required to develop RSI agreements, understandings, and arrangements. A proper compromise must be reached between the desire for thorough staffing and the requirements for timely submission of national positions.
- f. 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 upon U.S. position. Unresolved issues will be formally staffed with appropriate stakeholders, subject matter experts, and others as necessary in order to achieve consensus.
- g. Upon achieving consensus for the RSI agreement, understanding, or arrangement, the LA will present the formal U.S. position to the RSI activity (USDELMC Standardization Board POC or U.S. Mission POC, as appropriate) informing all concerned DoD Components of the final U.S. national positions.
- h. The LA will maintain a record of U.S. responses and positions on RSI agreements, understandings, and arrangements within their purview.
- 3. Participation. 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 forum.
- 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, in coordination with the LA, will seek the consensus of the U.S. delegation. All U.S. positions shall be consistent with established U.S. law, policy, doctrine, and procedure. 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 and forward to the appropriate individuals, groups, and organizations. The HOD will ensure all required follow-up actions are completed as appropriate.
- 4. <u>NATO Standardization</u>. NATO enhances interoperability through standardization with the aim of strengthening alliance capabilities. Nations and NATO bodies develop, approve, and collectively implement agreed upon and accepted standards to optimize the use of resources to achieve and maintain the desired level of interoperability.
- a. In line with U.S. policy (Enclosure A), the United States 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 to ensure the appropriate LA receives all NATO operational standardization requirements.
- (2) The DSPO is the focal point for materiel standardization policy and procedures.
- b. Ratification is a process by which a NATO member nation determines its position regarding the implementation of a NATO standardization agreement (STANAG) (reference u).
- (1) When the LA receives a standardization requirement, the LA formally staffs it with participating DoD Components in addition to 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 and reference t.
- (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 submit ratification responses to NATO via the e-Reporting tool found on the NATO Standardization Office (NSO) web portal (Enclosure D, Appendix B). The LA will also notify the appropriate USDELMC Standardization Board POC via e-mail that the ratification response has been submitted and forward a copy of the National Ratification Memorandum. Once the standard is promulgated and implemented by the appropriate services, the

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LA will inform the USDELMC POC that the "effective implementation date" has been submitted via the e-Reporting tool.

- c. Once the United States ratifies the NATO standard, distribution of the document normally constitutes endorsement and acceptance of the agreement. Upon promulgation of the standard, DoD Components will determine the details of operational STANAG implementation in accordance with internal procedures and confirm compliance with the implementation criteria detailed in the STANAG "implementation of the agreement" section and inform the LA so the "effective implementation date" can be reported to NATO via the e-Reporting tool. Materiel STANAGs will be implemented in accordance with the provisions of reference c.
- d. The LA will maintain a record of the ratification responses, agreements, implementation reports, 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 relevance and adequacy.

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ENCLOSURE D

LEAD AGENT

- 1. <u>Introduction</u>. 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. <u>RSI Activities</u>. The activities 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 POCs can be found on the Acquisition Streamlining and Standardization Information System (ASSIST) database https://assist.dla.mil>.
- b. The United States 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 LA, 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
JS J-1	MC	NATO Defense Workforce Committee
JS J-2	MCJSB	Joint Intelligence Working Group
JS J-3	MCJSB	NATO Electronic Warfare Advisory Committee
JS J-3	MCJSB	Meteorological and Oceanographic Working Group (JS lead; USAF and USN cover Military Meteorology/Oceanography panels respectively, supported by USA as needed.)
JS J-4	AC/112	NATO Petroleum Committee
JS J-4	AC/112	NATO Fuels and Lubricants Working Group
JS J-4	AC/112	Petroleum Handling Equipment Working Group
JS J-4	AC/112	Bulk Fuel Strategy Working Group
JS J-4	AC/305	Logistics Committee (LC)
JS J-4	AC/305	Movement and Transportation Group

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LA/HOD	NATO Body	Committee, Working Group, Panel
JS J-4	AC/305	LC Executive Group
JS J-4	AC/305	ESMRM
JS Surgeon	COMEDS	Committee of the Chiefs of Military Medical Services in NATO (COMEDS)
JS Surgeon	COMEDS	COMEDS Steering Group
JS Surgeon	MC	MC Medical Standardization Board
JS J-4	MCJSB	Environmental Protection Working Group
JS Surgeon	COMEDS	Medical Standardization Working Group
JS Surgeon	COMEDS	Military Medical Structures, Operations, and Procedures Working Group
JS Surgeon	COMEDS	Standing Group Partners Medical Experts
JS Surgeon	COMEDS	Pre-Hospital Care Improvement Initiative Task Force
JS J-5	AC/333	NATO Committee on Proliferation Defense Format
JS J-6	AC/322	Consultation, Command, and Control (C3) Board (C3B) (JS lead, OSD(CIO) is the LA and HOD)
JS J-6	MCJSB	Information Exchange Requirements Harmonization Working Group
JS J-7	MCJSB	Allied Joint Operations Doctrine Working Group
JS J-7	MCJSB	NATO Training Group (NTG) (LA will designate HOD for all subordinate task groups)
JS J-7	MCTB	MC Terminology Board
JS J-7	MCNRFC	NATO National Reserve Forces Committee (NRFC, VDJ-7R represents U.S.)
JS J-8 JIAMDO	AC/336	Air and Missile Defense Committee
JS J-8	MCJSB	JCBRN Defense Capability Development Group (JS lead, USA is the LA and HOD)
USDELMC	MCJSB	MC Joint Standardization Board
USDELMC	MCMSB	MC Maritime Standardization Board (Includes all working groups/sub-working groups, panels/sub-panels, or syndicates)

Table 1. JS LA/HOD

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

LA/HOD	NATO Body	Committee, Working Group, Panel
		Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD)
DDESB	AC/326	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
OSD	AC/327	Life Cycle Management Group
NGA	MCJSB	Joint Geospatial Standards Working Group
OSD	AC/135	Group of National Directors on Codification
OSD	AC/23	Civil Protection Group
OSD	AC/259	CNAD
OSD	AC/321	CS
DSPO	AC/321	CS Standardization Management Group (SMG)
OSD	AC/322	C3B
OSD	AC/322	NATO C3-related Capability Teams (approx. 25)
OSD	AC/323	
		Science and Technology Board
OSD	AC/323	NATO Modeling and Simulation Group Industrial Resources and Communications Services
OSD	AC/331	Group Group
OSD	AC/334	Working Group of National Technical Experts
OSD	AC/335	Resource Policy and Planning Board
OSD	AC/4	Investment Committee
OSD	AC/98	Civil Emergency Planning Committee
OSD/DHA	COMEDS	Health Information Systems and Technology Working Group
OSD/DHA	COMEDS	Medical Information Exchange Requirements Panel
OSD/DHA	COMEDS	Telehealth Panel
OSD/DHA	STO	Human Factors & Medicine Panel
	COMEDS	Medical Material and Military Pharmacy Panel
OSD/DHA	COMEDS	Dental Services Panel
OSD/DHA	COMEDS	Military Medical Training Working Group (MMT-WG)
OSD/DHA	COMEDS	NATO Trauma Registry
OSD/ ASD(HA)	COMEDS	COMEDS Future Advisory Board
OSD	MCJSB	NTG Steering Group
OSD	MCJSB	Executive Working Group NATO Training Group
OSD	MCJSB	Individual Training and Education Task Group
OSD	AC/346	Defence Innovation Accelerator for the North Atlantic
OUSD(I&S)	MIC	Military Intelligence Committee
DIA(NCMI)	COMEDS	Medical Intelligence Panel

LA/HOD	NATO Body	Committee, Working Group, Panel
USA	COMEDS	Military Mental Health Panel
USA	COMEDS	CBRN Medical Training Panel (CBRNMedTP)
USA	COMEDS	Biological Medical Panel
USA	COMEDS	Food, Water Safety, and Veterinary Services Panel
USA	COMEDS	Medical Lessons Learned Core Team
USA	AC/225 & MCSJCB	NATO Army Armaments Group
USA	AC/225 & MCSJCB	Land Capability Group Dismounted Soldier
USA	AC/225 & MCSJCB	Land Capability Group on Vertical Lift
USA	AC/225 & MCSJCB	Land Capability Group Land Engagement
USA	AC/225 & MCSJCB	Land Capability Group Ground Based Air Defense
USA	AC/225 & MCSJCB	JCBRN Defense Capabilities Development Group
USA	AC/225	JCBRND-Capability Development Group (CDG) Detection, Identification, and Monitoring Panel
USA	AC/225	JCBRND-CDG Physical Protection Panel
USA	AC/225	JCBRND-CDG Doctrine and Terminology Panel
USA	AC/225	JCBRND-CDG Information Management Panel
USA	AC/225	JCBRND-CDG Training and Exercise Panel
USA	AC/225	JCBRND-CDG Hazard Management Panel
USA	AC/225	JCBRND-CDG Challenge Level Panel
USA	AC/329	Transport Group (TG)
USA	AC/329	TG In-land Surface Transport
USA	MCJSB	Military Meteorology Panel
USA	MCLSB	Integrated Capability Group on Indirect Fire
USA	MCLSB	Inter-Service Ammunition Working Group
USA	MCLSB	Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Working Group
USA	MCLSB	Combat Service Support Working Group
USA	MCLSB	Military Engineering Working Group
USA	MCLSB	Explosive Ordnance Disposal Inter-Service Working Group
USA	MCLSB	Helicopter Inter-Service Working Group
USA	MCLSB	Asset Tracking Inter-Service Working Group
USA	MCLSB	Land Operations Working Group
USA	MCLSB	MC Land Standardization Board (Includes all working groups/sub-working groups, panels/sub-panels, or syndicates.)

LA/HOD	NATO Body	Committee, Working Group, Panel
USA	MCLSB	NATO Range Safety Working Group
USA	MCLSB	Senior Land Information Exchange Requirements Panel
USA	COMEDS	Special Operations Forces Medical Panel
USA	COMEDS	CBRNMedTP
USA	COMEDS	Force Health Protection Working Group
USA	COMEDS	Military Health Care Working Group
USA	NTG	Army Service Task Group
USA	NTG	NATO Urban Operations Task Group
TIOA	NITIO	Training and Education for Peacetime Support
USA	NTG	Operations Task Group
USA	NTG	Law of Armed Conflict Task Group
TICA	NTO	Bureau for International Language Coordination (HOD
USA	NTG	is Defense Language Institute)
USAF	AC/224	NATO Air Force Armaments Group
USAF	AC/224	Joint Command and Control Community of Interest
USAF	AC/224	Aerospace Capability Group 2 on Effective Engagement
USAF	AC/224	Aerospace Capability Group 3 on Survivability
USAF	AC /004	Joint Capability Group on Intelligence Surveillance
USAF	AC/224	Reconnaissance
USAF	AC/224	Aerospace Capability Group 5 on Global Mobility
USAF	AC/259	NATO Alliance Ground Surveillance
USAF	AC/336	Air and Missile Defense Committee
USAF	AC/336	Air Command and Control System (ACCS) Steering
USAI	(AIRC2)	Committee (AIRC2)
USAF	AC/336 (AIRC2-AHC)	ACCS Hardware Committee (AHC) and sub-committees
USAF	AC/336 (AIRC2-AAC)	ACCS Advisory Committee (AAC)
	AC/336	
USAF	(AIRC2-ASC)	ACCS Software Committee (ASC) and sub-committees
TIGAE	AC/336	ACCS Life-Cycle Configuration Board (LCCB) and sub-
USAF	(AIRC2-LCCB)	committees
USAF	AC/92	Aviation Committee
USAF	AC/92	Airworthiness Advisory Group
USAF	AC/92	Air Traffic Management (ATM) – Communications, Navigation and Surveillance Advisory Group
USAF	AC/92	NATO/Euro-control ATM Security Coordinating Group
USAF	MCASB	MC Air Standardization Board (MCASB) (Includes all working groups/sub-working groups, panels/sub-panels, or syndicates.)

LA/HOD	NATO Body	Committee, Working Group, Panel
USAF	MCASB	Air-Air Refueling Working Group
USAF	MCASB	Air Electrical and Electromagnetic Considerations
USAF		Working Group
USAF	MCASB	Aircraft/Aircrew Integration Working Group
USAF	MCASB	Aeromedical Working Group
USAF	MCASB	Air Operations Working Group
USAF	MCASB	Aircraft Servicing and Standard Equipment Working Group
USAF	MCASB	Air Transport Working Group
USAF	MCASB	Avionics Systems Working Group
USAF	MCASB	Flight Safety Working Group
USAF	MCASB	Aircraft Gaseous Systems Working Group
USAF	MCASB	Joint Capability Group Unmanned Aircraft Systems (JCGUAS) Operational Syndicate
USAF	MCASB	Search and Rescue Working Group (SARWG) Personnel Recovery/SARWG
USAF	MCASB	Senior Information Exchange Requirements Panel
USAF	NTG	Air Force Service Task Group
USN	AC/141	NATO Naval Armaments Group
USN	AC/141	Above Water Warfare Capability Group
USN	AC/141	Under Water Warfare Capability Group
USN	AC/141	Ship Design and Capability Group
USN	AC/141	JCGUAS
USN	MCJSB	Military Oceanography Panel
USN/DHA	COMEDS	Emergency Medicine Expert Panel
DHA	COMEDS	Medical Naval Expert Panel
OSD/DHA	COMEDS	MMT-WG
OSD/DHA	COMEDS	Medical Blood Panel
,	MCMSB	Maritime Operations Working Group (Includes all
USN		working groups/sub-working groups, panels/sub-
		panels, or syndicates, etc.)
USN	MCMSB	Helicopter Operations From Ships Other Than Aircraft Carriers Working Group
USN	MCMSB	Multinational Through-Deck and Aircraft Carrier Cross- Deck Operations Working Group
USN	MCMSB	Maritime Logistics and Replenishment at Sea Working Group
USN	MCMSB	Naval Mine Warfare Working Group
USN	MCMSB	NATO Shipping Working Group
USN	MCMSB	Electromagnetic Environmental Effects and Radar Radiation Hazards Working Group

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LA/HOD	NATO Body	Committee, Working Group, Panel
USN	MCMSB	Submarine Escape and Rescue Working Group
USN	MCMSB	Underwater Diving Working Group
USN USMC	MCMSB	Amphibious Operations Working Group
USN	MCMSB	Senior Maritime Information Exchange Requirements Panel
USN	NTG	Naval Service Task Group

Table 2. DoD Component LA/HOD

c. ABCANZ Armies' Program.

LA/HOD	Working Body	
USA	Command Capability Group	
USA	Capability Group Act	
USA	Capability Group Sense	
USA	Capability Group Shield	
USA	Capability Group Sustain	
USA	Support Group Futures	
USA	Support Group Exercise and Experimentation	
USA	Support Group Science and Technology	

Table 3. ABCANZ

d. FVEY AFIC.

LA/HOD	Working Body
USAF	Aerospace Medical
USAF	Counter-Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems
USAF	Agile Combat Support
USAF	Fuels, Lubricants, and Gases
USAF	Air Mobility
USAF	Operational Training Infrastructure
USAF	Airworthiness
USAF	Joint All-Domain Command and Control

Table 4. AFIC (also known as ASIC)

e. AUSCANNZUKUS FVEY MIW Forum.

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LA/HOD	Body	Committee, Board, Working Group
USN	OWG	Operational Working Group
USN	PSCG	Permanent Support and Coordination Group
USN	ESC	Executive Steering Committee
USN	SB	Supervisory Board
USN	TWG	Technical Working Group
USN	EWG	Experimental Working Group
USN	CDWG	Cyber Defense Working Group
USN	SB	Electromagnetic Maneuver Warfare Working Group

Table 5. AUSCANNZUKUS MIW Forum

f. Multinational Command and Control Compatibility Boards (CCCB).

LA/HOD	Body	Multinational CCCB	
		Multinational CCCB	
DISA	ARE/US	United Arab Emirates/United States Bilateral CCCB	
BDM3/CCMD	CCCB	,	
DISA	AUS/NZL	Australia/New Zealand/United States Trilateral	
BDM3/CCMD	/US	CCCB	
DIGA	CCCB		
DISA	AUT/US	Austria/United States Bilateral CCCB	
BDM3/CCMD	CCCB	,	
DISA	BHR/US	Bahrain/United States Bilateral CCCB	
BDM3/CCMD	CCCB		
DISA	CHE/US	Switzerland/United States Bilateral CCCB	
BDM3/CCMD	CCCB	Switzeriaria, emitea states Briateria e e e e	
DISA	EGY/US	Egypt/United States Bilateral CCCB	
BDM3/CCMD	CCCB	28) pt/ omtou states Bhaterar 600B	
DISA	FIN/US	Finland/United States Bilateral CCCB	
BDM3/CCMD	CCCB	Financy Office States Dilateral CCCD	
DISA	JOR/US	Jordan/United States Bilateral CCCB	
BDM3/CCMD	CCCB	oordan onted States Bhaterar eeeb	
DISA	JPN/US	Japan/United States Bilateral Interoperability	
BDM3/CCMD	IMB	Management Board (IMB)	
DISA	KWT/US	Kuwait/United States Bilateral CCCB	
BDM3/CCMD	CCCB		
DISA	MOR/US	Kingdom of Maragan / United States Bilateral CCCD	
BDM3/CCMD	CCCB	Kingdom of Morocco/United States Bilateral CCCB	
DISA	MYS/US	Malaysia / United States Dileteral CCCD	
BDM3/CCMD	CCCB	Malaysia/United States Bilateral CCCB	
DISA	OMN/US	Oman / United States Dileteral CCCD	
BDM3/CCMD	CCCB	Oman/United States Bilateral CCCB	

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LA/HOD	Body	Multinational CCCB	
DISA	PHL/US	Philippines/United States Bilateral CCCB	
BDM3/CCMD	CCCB	1 milippines/ officed States Bilateral CCCB	
DISA	QAT/USC	Qatar/United States Bilateral CCCB	
BDM3/CCMD	CCB	Qalai / Officed States Bhatefal CCCB	
DISA	SAU/USC	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia/United States Bilateral	
BDM3/CCMD	CCB	CCCB	
DISA	SGP/US	Singapore/United States Bilateral CCCB	
BDM3/CCMD	CCCB	Singapore/ Officed States Bilateral CCCB	
DISA	SWE/US	Vincdom of Sweden / United States Bilateral CCCB	
BDM3/CCMD	CCCB	Kingdom of Sweden/United States Bilateral CCCB	
DISA	THA/US	Vinadom of Theiland /United States Dileteral CCCD	
BDM3/CCMD	CCCB	Kingdom of Thailand/United States Bilateral CCCB	
DISA	KOR/US	Danublia of Karaa / United States Dilateral CCCD	
BDM3/CCMD	CCCB	Republic of Korea/United States Bilateral CCCB	
DISA	PAK/US	Pakistan/United States Bilateral CCCB	
BDM3/CCMD	CCCB	rakistan onneu States Bhateral CCCB	

Table 6. Multinational CCCB

g. Multinational Interoperability Council – Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, and United States.

LA/HOD	Working Group		
JS J-5	Multinational Interoperability Council		
JS J-5	Multinational Interoperability Council Steering Group		
JS J-5	Operations Multinational Interoperability Working Group (Ops MIWG)		
JS J-5	Operations Support MIWG		
JS J-5	Targeting MIWG		

Table 7. Multinational Interoperability Council

- h. Other allied and multinational entities.
- (1) Joint Venture Oversight Group (Bilateral Agreement with the United Kingdom for CBRND) OSD.
- (2) Australia, Canada, United Kingdom, and United States Cooperative Program for CBRND OSD.
- (3) Chemical and Biological Defense Oversight Group Bilateral Agreement with France for CBRND USA.
 - (4) The Technical Cooperation Program for CBRND OSD.

D-

- (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 National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA).
 - (9) Defense Geospatial Information Working Group NGA.
 - (10) Multinational Geospatial Coproduction Program NGA.
- (11) Multinational Planning Augmentation Team Program U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (NOTE: This is a cooperative RSI program with no formal agreements).
 - (12) Quinquepartite Combined Joint Warfare Conference JS J-7.
- (13) NATO Allied Command Transformation (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 Alliance Warfare Development Conference JS J-7.
 - (16) NATO ACT Allied Warfighter Talks JS J-7.
 - (17) NATO Transformation Seminar (formerly SACT Seminar) JS J-7.
 - (18) Multinational Capability Development Campaign JS J-7.
- (19) The Multinational Maritime Information Interoperability Services Board USN (OPNAV N2N6).

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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 United States is engaged in RSI activities.
- 2. An MOA is strongly recommended to describe clearly supported and supporting relationships regarding key issues such as information flow, staff coordination responsibilities, representation to allied meetings, and other requirements. A sample MOA outline is provided below and a more detailed MOA example can be found in reference r.
 - 1. REFERENCE. (source document, date.)
 - 2. BACKGROUND
 - a. MISSION. (Briefly describe.)
 - b. <u>AUTHORITIES</u>. (This paragraph is generally not required for MOAs between DoD Components. It should be included if the authorities of the parties are not obvious, or where a specific authority that generated the need for the agreement should be described.)
 - c. <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) Providing a U.S. response to all STANAG and standardization recommendation (STANREC) staffing actions and other agreements as required (For NATO working group (WG)).
 - (4) Providing technical or administrative support when requested.
 - d. <u>RESPONSIBILITIES</u>. (Describe the responsibilities of the United States, LA, HOD, Delegates, Services, CCMDs, or DoD Components and others as required.)
 - e. $\underline{\text{EFFECTIVE DATE}}$. (Provide the terms under which the MOA is in effect.)
 - f. ANNEXES, APPENDICES. (Add as required some recommendations include an Org Chart; a Table outlining POCs, which NATO body/WG/Panel, etc., the U.S. LA, OPR, or HOD; and formats such as a Trip Report.)

Figure 1. Sample MOA

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UNCLASSIFIED

Appendix A Enclosure D

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APPENDIX B TO ENCLOSURE D

NATO RATIFICATION PROCEDURE

- 1. Ratification is the process by which NATO partner nations establish their positions regarding the implementation of a NATO STANAG. The United States ratifies NATO standards in response to alliance needs. U.S. delegates shall monitor implementation information and take actions as required to implement those allied standards that are critical to realizing interoperability goals.
- a. NATO ratification procedures are detailed in reference t. The noteworthy change is that nations now provide ratification responses through the e-Reporting tool found on the NSO web portal at https://nso.nato.int. This tool allows nations to directly input their ratification details into the tool, and to update them, as necessary.
- b. U.S. HODs and others responsible for ratifying STANAGs are required to establish an NSO protected site account. Access is requested on the NSO home page in the upper right corner under "Request Access."

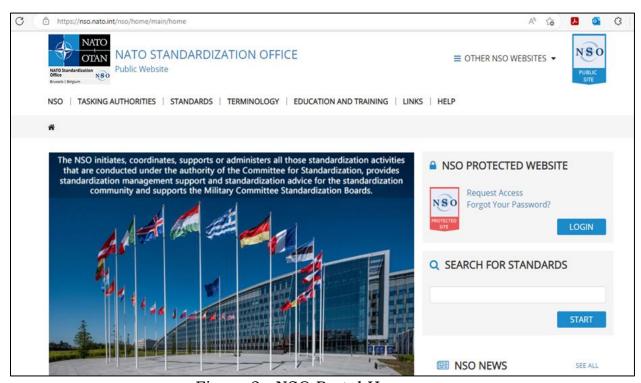


Figure 2. NSO Portal Homepage

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c. The e-Reporting tool is found under the "Links" tab at the top of the page. Once opened, the tool guides submitters through the input steps.

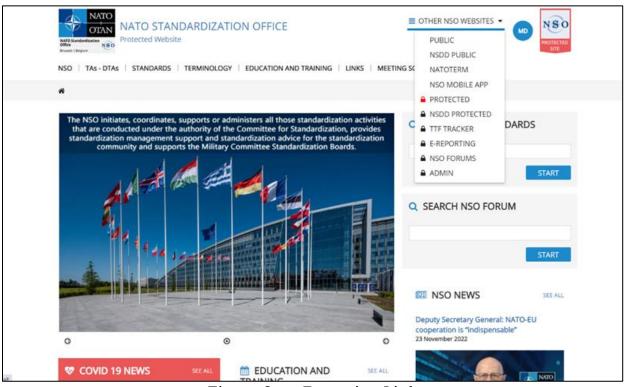


Figure 3. e-Reporting Link

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ENCLOSURE E

REFERENCES

- a. CJCSI 5120.02 Series, "Joint Doctrine Development System"
- b. DoDI 4120.24, 31 March 2022, "Defense Standardization Program (DSP)"
- c. DoDI 2010.06, CH1, 31 August 2018, "Materiel Interoperability and Standardization with Allies and Coalition Partners"
- d. DoDD 5000.01, 20 November 2007, "The Defense Acquisition System"
- e. CJCSI 6010.01 Series, "Coordination of United States Command, Control, Communications and Computer Systems Positions in International Forums"
- f. CJCSI 2110.01 Series, "International Transfer of U.S. Defense-Related Technology and Munitions"
- g. CJCSI 6740.01 Series, "Military Telecommunications Agreements and Arrangements Between the United States and Regional Defense Organizations or Friendly Foreign Nations"
- h. DoDI 8330.01, 27 September 2022, Incorporating Change 1, 18 December 2017, "Interoperability of Information Technology (IT) Including National Security Systems (NSS)"
- i. DoDD 2040.3, 15 July 2020, "End User Certificates (EUCs)"
- j. DoDI 5025.12, 5 March 2020, "Standardization of Military and Associated Terminology"
- k. CJCSI 5705.01 Series, "Standardization of Military and Associated Terminology"
- 1. CJCSI 2120.01D Series, "Acquisition and Cross Servicing Agreements"
- m. DoDD 2010.9 CH2, 31 August 2018, "Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements"
- n. DoDD 5530.3, 4 December 2019, "International Agreements"
- o. CJCSI 2300.01 Series, "International Agreements"

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- p. DoDI 4000.19, 16 December 2020, "Support Agreements"
- q. Joint Publication (JP) 3-16, 1 March 2019, "Multinational Operations," validated on 12 February 2021
- r. OCJCS, "DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms," as amended
- s. NATO, Allied Administrative Publication (AAP) 3, Edition K, Version 2, October 2022, "Directive for the Production, Maintenance and Management of NATO Standardization Documents"
- t. NATO Terminology Office, NATOTerm, https://nso.nato.int/natoterm
- u. Defense Stadardization Program, ASSIST Online, https://assist.dla.mil

RELATED

- 1. CJCSI 2010.01 Series, "Procedures Related to the Conduct of Military Affairs of the Military Committee"
- 2. CJCSI 3165.01 Series, "Multinational Interoperability Council"
- 3. CJCSI 5711.01 Series, "Policy on Action Processing"
- 4. JP 3-0, 18 June 2022, "Joint Campaigns and Operations"
- 5. JP 4-02, 11 December 2017, "Joint Health Services", Incorporating Change 1, 28 September 2018
- 6. JP 5-0, 1 December 2020, "Joint Planning"
- 7. Joint Staff Manual 5100.01 Series, "Organization and Functions of the Joint Staff"
- 8. NATO, AAP-47, February 2019, "Allied Joint Doctrine Development"
- 9. NATO, MC Policy 0020/11, "MC Policy for Military Operational Standardization"

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GLOSSARY

PART I – ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS Items marked with an asterisk (*) have definitions in PART II

AAC ACCS Advisory Committee

ABCANZ American, British, Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand

AC Atlantic Council (NATO)

ACCS Air Command and Control System
ACT Allied Command Transformation
AFIC Air Force Interoperability Council

AHC ACCS Hardware Committee

AIRC2 Air Command and Control System Steering Committee

ASIC Air and Space Interoperability Council

ASC ACCS Software Committee

ASD(HA) Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs

ASSIST Acquisition Streamlining and Standardization Information

System

AUSCANNZUKUS Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom, and

United States

C3B Consultation, Command, and Control Board CBRN Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear

CBRND CBRN Defense

CBRNMedTP CBRN Medical Training Panel

CCCB Command, Control, and Compatibility Board

CCMD Combatant Command

CD&E Concept Development and Experimentation

CDG Capability Development Group

CJCS Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

CJCSI Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction CNAD Conference of National Armaments Directors

COMEDS Committee of the Chiefs of Military Medical Services in

NATO

CS Committee for Standardization

DDESB Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board

DHA Defense Health Agency

DIA (NCMI) Defense Intelligence Agency National Center for Medical

Intelligence

DIANA Defence Innovation Accelerator for the North Atlantic

DISA Defense Information Systems Agency

DoD Department of Defense

GL-1 Glossary

Department of Defense Directive

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DoDI	Department of Defense Instruction
DSCA	Defense Security Cooperation Agency
DSPO	Defense Standardization Program Office
	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
ESMRM	Explosives Safety and Munitions Risk Management
FVEY	Five Eyes
HOD*	Head of Delegation
J-1	Laint Staff Directorate for Donagnas and Mannayan
J-2	Joint Staff Directorate for Personnel and Manpower
	Joint Staff Directorate for Intelligence
J-3	Joint Staff Directorate for Operations
J-4	Joint Staff Directorate for Logistics
J-5	Joint Staff Directorate for Strategy, Plans, and Policy
J-6	Joint Staff Directorate for Command, Control,
	Communications, and Computers/Cyber
J-7	Joint Staff Directorate for Joint Force Development
J-8	Joint Staff Directorate for Joint Force Structure,
	Resources, and Assessment
JCBRN	Joint CBRN
JCGUAS	Joint Capability Group Unmanned Aircraft Systems
JP	Joint Publication
JS	Joint Staff
LA*	Lead Agent
LC	Logistics Committee
LCCB	Life-Cycle Configuration Board

MC Military Committee (NATO)

Liaison Office

DoDD

LNO

MCASBMilitary Committee Air Standardization BoardMCEBMilitary Communications-Electronics BoardMCJSBMilitary Committee Joint Standardization BoardMCLSBMilitary Committee Land Stabilization Board

MCMSB Military Committee Maritime Standardization Board MCNRFC Military Committee National Reserve Forces Committee

MCTB Military Committee Terminology Board

MIC Military Intelligence Committee
MIW Maritime Information Warfare

MIWG Multinational Interoperability Working Group
MMTWG Military Medical Training Working Group

GL-2 Glossary

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MOA Memorandum of Agreement

NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NDS National Defense Strategy

NGA National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency

NIPRNET Non-classified Internet Protocol Router Network

NSO NATO Standardization Office

NTG NATO Training Group

OCJCS Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

OPR Office of Primary Responsibility
OSD Office of the Secretary of Defense

OUSD(I&S) Office of the Under Secretary of Defense fo Intelligence and

Security

POC point of contact

RSI Rationalization, Standardization, and Interoperability

SACT Supreme Allied Commander Transformation SARWG Search and Rescue Personnel Working Group

SecDef Secretary of Defense

SHAPE Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers, Europe

SIPR Secret Internet Protocol STANAG* Standardization Agreement

STANREC* Standardization Recommendation

STO Science and Technology Organization (NATO)

TG Transport Group

USA U.S. Army USAF U.S. Air Force

USDELMC U.S. Delegation to the NATO Military Committee

USMC U.S. Marine Corps

USN U.S. Navy

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PART II – DEFINITIONS

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

<u>Administrative Standards</u> - Standards that facilitate alliance administration in various areas including terminology, finances, human resources, and military ranks.

<u>Consensus</u> - A general agreement characterized by an absence of declared opposition from any of the parties concerned. Note that consensus need not imply unanimity. Source: ASSIST Online.

<u>Doctrine</u> - 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: DoD Dictionary.

<u>Harmonization</u> - The process or results of adjusting differences or inconsistencies to bring significant features into agreement.

<u>Head of Delegation (HOD)</u> - The principal U.S. representative of a national delegation participating in RSI activities (conferences, working groups, committee meetings, and so forth).

<u>Interagency</u> - Of or pertaining to U.S. Government agencies and departments, including the DoD. Source: DoD Dictionary.

<u>Interested Party</u> - Any of the people or organizations who may be affected by a situation. Source: Cambridge dictionary.

<u>Interoperability</u> - The ability to act together coherently, effectively, and efficiently to achieve tactical, operational, and strategic objectives. Within NATO, interoperability is the ability to act together coherently, effectively, and efficiently to achieve allied tactical, operational, and strategic objectives.

<u>Lead Agent (LA)</u> - The DoD Component with the preponderance of responsibility to oversee RSI efforts and activities on behalf of theUnited States. Upon approval of this document, this term and definition are proposed for addition to DoD Dictionary.

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<u>Materiel Standard</u> - A standard that specifies the common technical requirements for materiel throughout its life cycle. Source: reference u.

<u>Materiel Standardization</u> - 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.

<u>Multinational</u> - Between two or more forces or agencies of two or more nations or Coalition partners. Source: JP 5-0.

<u>Operational Standard</u> - A standard that specifies the conceptual, organizational or methodological requirements to enable materiel, installations, organizations or forces to fulfil their functions or missions. Source: ASSIST Online.

<u>Operational Standardization</u> - Enables U.S. forces to operate as effectively, efficiently, and safely as possible with the forces of allied, coalition, multinational, and/or friendly nations.

<u>Rationalization (1)</u> - Any action that increases the effectiveness of allied forces through more efficient or effective use of defense resources committed to the alliance. Source: DoD Dictionary.

<u>Rationalization (2)</u> - 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: ASSIST Online.

<u>Reservation</u> - 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: ASSIST Online.

Rationalization, Stabilization, and Interoperability (RSI) activities - Any actions, efforts, events, undertakings, accomplishments, etc., that promote or enhance military interoperability with multinational entities, allies, and partners. This includes force development and design activities to build interoperability with multinational entities, allies, and partners up front and not as an afterthought. Also, military-to-military operational arrangements accepted by the United States to meet an interoperability requirement.

<u>Standard</u> - A document established by consensus and approved by a recognized body. Source: ASSIST Online.

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Standardization - 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, and agrees to adopt on the broadest possible basis the use of: common or compatible operational, administrative, and logistic procedures; common or compatible technical procedures and criteria; common, compatible, or interchangeable supplies, components, weapons, or equipment; and common or compatible tactical doctrine with corresponding organizational compatibility. Within NATO, standardization is the activity of establishing, about actual or potential problems, provisions for common and repeated use aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context. Sources: DoD Dictionary and ASSIST Online.

<u>Standardization Agreement (STANAG)</u> - 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.

<u>Standardization Recommendation (STANREC)</u> - 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.

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