



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
2000 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20350-2000

IN REPLY REFER TO
OPNAVINST 5711.95D
N5IS

JUN 11 2007

OPNAV INSTRUCTION 5711.95D

From: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: U.S. NAVY PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL
STANDARDIZATION PROCESS

Ref: (a) DOD 4120.24-M, DOD Standardization Program (DSP)
Policies and Procedures, of Mar 2000
(b) CJCSI 2700.01B
(c) SECNAVINST 5710.25B
(d) JSAP J-7A00016-02 of 15 Aug 02
(e) NSAP - Vol 1 (NOTAL) of Oct 01
(f) NSAP - Vol 2 (NOTAL) of Oct 01
(g) Marine Corps Order 5711.1F (NOTAL)

1. Purpose. To provide guidance and issue responsibilities for U.S. Navy participation in North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Air and Space Interoperability Council (ASIC) and American-British-Canadian-Australian Armies (ABCA) Standardization Program, the development of NATO Standardization Agreements (STANAGs), ASIC Air Standards (AIRSTDs), ABCA Standards, and the implementation of these international standardization agreements. This instruction is completely revised and should be reviewed in its entirety.

2. Cancellation. OPNAVINST 5711.95C.

3. Background. The objective of international military standardization is to enable the military forces of the United States and its allies and coalition partners to operate together in the most effective manner. References (a) through (g) establish policy, procedures, and responsibilities for achieving international military rationalization, standardization, and interoperability (RSI) agreements. This instruction supplements these references by delineating specific responsibilities for coordinating U.S. Navy input to the development, maintenance, and implementation of international standardization agreements, and for participation in international working groups.

a. The NATO Standardization Agency (NSA) is an agency of the NATO Committee for Standardization concerned with standardization of operational and logistical procedures,

JUN 11 2007

tactical doctrines, and measures to achieve interoperability and interchangeability of existing items of equipment. Established in 1951, it is organized into four Service Boards, covering joint, maritime, land, and air matters per references (f) and (g). The end-products developed by the Service boards are NATO STANAGs and Allied Publications (APs).

(1) A STANAG is the record of an agreement among the member nations to adopt like or similar military equipment, ammunition, supplies, and stores, and operational, logistic, and administrative procedures. It is negotiated among nations, discussed with NATO commands, ratified by a majority of member nations, issued by NSA, and issued to Ministries and Departments of Defense and NATO commands. It is not implemented until the necessary orders or instructions have been issued by the appropriate Ministry of Defense/Department of Defense (MOD/DOD).

(2) APs are NATO manuals covering doctrine, tactics, intelligence, training, exercise procedures, or security. There are two categories of APs:

(a) Purely factual or technical data that does not require ratification.

(b) Those that address procedures and/or tactics that require some approval action on the part of the nations. These documents are ratified by means of a covering STANAG whereby nations agree to adopt and use them.

b. The Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD) and subordinate groups sponsor STANAGs in the 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, and 7000 series of APs.

c. The NATO Command, Control, Communications (NC3), reporting to the International Military Staff sponsors STANAGs in the 5000 series.

d. The ASIC is composed of representatives from the air forces of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and the navies of Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The council's objective are to achieve standardization among its members in order to ensure the conduct of combined air operations with a minimum of obstacles, provide essential aircraft cross-servicing facilities and logistic support, and promote economy in the use of national resources.

JUN 11 2007

e. The America, Britain, Canada, Australia (ABCA) Naval Quadripartite Standardization Program (Field Z) was established by the Service Chiefs of the United States Navy, Royal Navy, and Canadian Navy in 1950. The Royal Australian Navy joined in November 1971. New Zealand is an observer for ABCA. The objective of the program is to improve the operational compatibility of the four navies and facilitate mutual engineering, maintenance, and supply support capabilities. Field Z was specifically established to provide standardization of engineering materials and practices.

f. The ABCA Armies' Standardization Program is composed of representatives of member armies that sponsor ABCA Standards used to maintain material and non-material fields.

4. Responsibility. Heads of U.S. Delegations should be aware that U.S. positions shall be provided by the U.S. Delegation only and not by U.S. representatives from other commands or organizations. Per reference (a), the Department of the Navy (DON) will establish and maintain organic resources to perform its basic management functions, including liaison with or representation of other departmental activities before other activities, government agencies, or commercial concerns. Contractors will not be used to perform work of a policy/decision-making or managerial nature that is the direct responsibility of DON personnel.

a. The Director, Strategy and Policy Division, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (N5SP) on behalf of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Information, Plans, and Strategy) (N3/N5), is responsible for:

(1) Providing overall policy guidance and advice on RSI and coordinating Navy action on RSI matters.

(2) Monitoring Navy RSI programs for consistency with DOD RSI policy and plans.

(3) Acting as Navy point of contact (POC) for the Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Policy) for RSI matters.

(4) Coordinating tasking and assignment of responsibilities to appropriate offices within the Navy concerning RSI efforts and serving as consolidation/coordination point for reports that are required in conjunction with RSI.

JUN 11 2007

b. The Director, Warfare Integration Division (CNO (N6F)) is responsible for providing overall U.S. Navy position for U.S. ratification and ensuring implementation of all STANAGs in support of command and control and combat data systems.

c. The Head, Program and Integration, Interoperability and Transformation Branch (CNO (N6F4)) is responsible for providing U.S. Navy position for U.S. ratification and ensuring implementation of STANAGs in the 5000 series and any 4000 series that deal with communications or electronics.

d. The Head, Air Warfare Branch (CNO (N88)) assigns the U.S. Navy Lead for the ASIC working parties and is responsible for:

(1) Coordination of U.S. Navy representation in ASIC Working Parties.

(2) Coordination of U.S. Navy participation in the ASIC Exchange of Equipment Program (Test Project Agreements).

(3) Coordination of U.S. Navy review of ASIC documentation to include liaison with Commander, Navy Warfare Development Command.

(4) Attendance at ASIC Assistant for Standardization and national director meetings as required.

e. The Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Fleet Readiness and Logistics) (CNO (N4)) is responsible for providing the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) with the technical support needed in developing the U.S. Navy position relative to those international standards (i.e., STANAGs, AIRSTDS, ABCA Standards) being coordinated that address logistics operations and the sustainment of weapon systems, equipment, and material.

f. The U.S. Delegate to NATO Naval Armament Group (NNAG) is responsible for ensuring appropriate national staffing, to include joint staffing, if required, of all 4000 series STANAGs developed by their NGs. The U.S. Delegate to the NGs will keep the U.S. Delegate to the NNAG informed of the status of all proposed STANAGs. For the NGs, Sub Groups (SGs), and Special Working Groups (SWGs) under the NNAG, the US Delegate to NNAG will appoint all U.S. Delegates in writing. Outgoing NG, SG, and SWG U.S. Delegates will coordinate the designation of their relief with the U.S. Navy NNAG Delegate's staff.

JUN 11 2007

g. The Commanding Officer, Navy Center for Tactical Systems Interoperability (NCTSI) is responsible for:

(1) Providing U.S. Navy position for U.S. ratification and ensuring implementation of STANAGs in the 5500 through 5900 series that deal with data links.

(2) Providing U.S. Navy position for U.S. ratification of STANAGs in the 5500 and 5600 series dealing with Character Oriented Messages.

h. The Commander, Navy Warfare Development Command (NWDC) is responsible for:

(1) Coordinating the ratification and implementation of STANAGs sponsored by the Military Committee Maritime Standardization Board (MCMSB) that impact on Navy and Marine Corps forces. In the accomplishment of this task, NWDC will work through the U.S. Naval Representative to the NSA.

(2) Publications and STANAGs sponsored by the Military Committee Joint Standardization Board (MCJSB), providing the Navy inputs on ratification and implementation to U.S. Joint Staff J7, through CNO (N5SP), for forwarding to the Service board.

(3) Publications and STANAGs sponsored by the Military Committee Medical Standardization Board (MCMedSB), coordinating DON inputs with the U.S. Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED), and providing the DON inputs on ratification and implementation to the U.S. Medical Representative to the NSA.

(4) Matters sponsored by the NSA Air Board, providing the DON position and inputs on ratification and implementation for forwarding to the Air Force counterpart on the Service board.

(5) Matters sponsored by the NSA Army Board, providing the U.S. Navy position and inputs on ratification and implementation to MCCDC for forwarding to the Army counterpart.

(6) Acting as the U.S. Navy custodian and correspondent for APs and STANAGs that come under the purview of NSA. As such, NWDC will perform the following additional functions:

JUN 11 2007

(a) Ensure APs are reviewed by Navy Fleet units, per the Terms of Reference (TOR) for MCMSB Working Groups.

(b) Prepare change proposals and drafts for APs as required.

(c) Take appropriate action on change proposals submitted by other NATO nations.

(d) Coordinate the procurement or production of APs (and changes) to U.S. Navy, USCG, and USMC forces.

(7) Coordinating attendance of naval personnel and providing representation, as appropriate, to international standardization conferences covered by NSA.

(8) Assisting U.S. Navy delegates in preparing to present coordinated U.S. positions on agenda items to be discussed at international standardization conferences. Coordinating liaison between delegates and other appropriate agencies to establish U.S. positions and provide information from previous conferences and meetings. Managing international doctrinal travel funding for authorized U.S. Navy delegates.

(9) Coordinating Navy, Joint, and Allied Terminology matters for CNO and serving as the Navy member to Joint and NATO Terminology Conferences.

i. Per reference (c), the following Naval Sea Systems Command (COMNAVSEASYS COM) offices have standardization responsibilities:

(1) The Engineering Standards Division (COMNAVSEASYS COM (SEA 03R4) is responsible for:

(a) Coordinating all COMNAVSEASYS COM participation in international standardization programs.

(b) Maintaining records of active COMNAVSEASYS COM international standardization projects and copies of agreements.

(c) Taking action as necessary to ensure that military or federal specifications or standardization forms the basis for international standardization agreements, and that the agreement is reflected in the U.S. document.

JUN 11 2007

(d) Functioning as the U.S. Navy Collaborating Authority for ABCA Navy Field Z program.

(e) Recommending assignment of ABCA project officers.

(f) Preparing correspondence, standards, and specifications as required based on information provided by COMNAVSEASYSKOM technical branches.

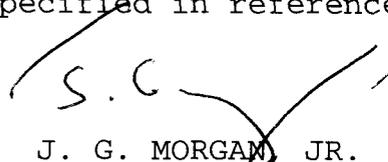
(2) The COMNAVSEASYSKOM Technical Branches are responsible for:

(a) Developing COMNAVSEASYSKOM technical positions on international standardization projects.

(b) Ensuring that, when international standardization is implemented, the agreement is cross-referenced when amending, revising, and cancelling military and federal specifications and standards.

(c) Coordinating draft ABCA Navy Field Z standards (QSTDS) with other agencies as required.

j. The Commandant of the Marine Corps is responsible for international standards as specified in reference (g).



J. G. MORGAN, JR.
Vice Admiral, U.S. Navy
Deputy Chief of Naval Operations
(Information, Plans, and Strategy)

Distribution:

Electronic only via Department of the Navy Issuance Website
<http://doni.daps.dla.mil>