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From: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: COOPERATIVE DEPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Ref: (a) A Cooperative Strategy for 21<sup>st</sup> Century Seapower,  
March 2015  
(b) OPNAVINST 5710.25A  
(c) SECNAVINST 5510.34A  
(d) DON Foreign Disclosure Manual, September 2007  
(e) CJCSI 6510.06C  
(f) CJCSI 6250.01E (FOUO)  
(g) CJCSI 6740.01C  
(h) DoD Directive 2010.9 of 28 April 2003  
(i) CJCSI 2120.01D  
(j) COMPACFLT/COMUSFLTFORCOMINST 3501.3D  
(k) OPNAVINST 3000.13D  
(l) OPNAVINST 3120.16C

Encl: (1) Tier Structure Illustration  
(2) Illustration of Cooperative Deployment  
Coordination Process  
(3) Tier Criteria per Critical Milestone  
(4) Sample Letter of Understanding  
(5) Sample Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

1. Purpose. To establish policy for the Cooperative Deployment Program and to define responsibilities and procedures for coordinating partner nation (PN) navy participation in cooperative deployments with U.S. Navy (USN) strike groups.

2. Applicability. All fleets and units participating in cooperative deployments or enabling organizations who nominate candidate partners for participation will adhere to the process prescribed by this instruction.

3. Background

a. Security cooperation includes all Department of Defense (DoD) interactions with foreign defense establishments to build defense relationships and develop allied and friendly military

capabilities for self-defense and multinational operations. Maritime PNs provide substantial contributions to international security operations. Expanding the scope of training and deployment opportunities with the USN encourages PN participation in coalition operations, enhances interoperability and familiarity, and improves the readiness of all participating navies.

b. PN navy training and integration with deploying USN strike groups adds complementary warfare capability and capacity to the mission. PN navy to USN strike group pre-deployment training, cooperative deployments, and post-deployment exchanges are highly visible means of supporting the USN's maritime strategy outlined in reference (a).

4. Policy. The Cooperative Deployment Program provides a roadmap for enhancing coordination, interoperability, and relationships between the USN and international partners. Cooperative deployments maximize available resources and leverage comparative advantages. Routine cooperative deployments and associated activities (e.g., capability analyses, planning conferences, and integrated training events) increase tactical proficiency, facilitate information sharing, allow operational flexibility, and further the "global network of navies" concept articulated in reference (a).

a. The Cooperative Deployment Program provides guidelines for integrating PN naval units into USN strike groups, including, but not limited to, carrier strike groups, expeditionary strike groups, amphibious ready groups, and surface action groups. The Cooperative Deployment Program enables the USN to utilize Optimized Fleet Response Plan processes to execute security cooperation per Title 10, United States Code, responsibilities.

b. Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Operations, Plans and Strategy (CNO (N3/N5)) should consult with Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command (COMUSFLTFORCOM), Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet (COMPACFLT) (also referred to as "force providers"), and naval component commands (NCC) to articulate cooperative deployment priorities through separate correspondence, distributed to the fleet annually.

c. Information sharing is critical to the success of cooperative deployments. Fleet commanders, force providers, and NCCs are therefore encouraged to consistently interact with PNs to improve information sharing, and to schedule, plan, and execute cooperative deployments with capable PN navies' surface ships, submarines, maritime aircraft, and specialized naval units. Observers from PN navies are also encouraged to attend USN strike group deployment planning and preparations to enhance PN understanding of USN strike group processes and encourage information exchange.

d. Every effort should be made to pursue a letter of understanding or equivalent document with a PN to serve as a formal bilateral agreement outlining the USN and PN navy's long-term commitment to participate in the Cooperative Deployment Program. The letter of understanding may be expanded to address repeatable engagement activities to aid future cooperative deployment preparation (e.g., participation in fleet exercises, provision of ship riders during other deployments).

e. Procedures for integrating any PN naval unit into a cooperative deployment should adhere as closely to this instruction as practical within the USN strike group and PN naval platform requirements.

f. While PN navy capabilities may be used to perform a USN strike group's core missions, they will not permanently replace a USN strike group's units or capabilities.

g. Compliance with references (b) through (k) is required when planning integration of Cooperative Deployment Program participants in geographic combatant command (GCC) and NCC theater plans, deployments, and USN strike group training cycle events.

h. The Global-Theater Security Cooperation Management Information System (G-TSCMIS) will serve as the knowledge management platform for all cooperative deployments. Information on PN participation in pre-deployment training, deployments, and post-deployment conferences must be recorded in G-TSCMIS. G-TSCMIS entries will allow the USN to track, evaluate, and share progress over time enhancing interoperability and deepening relationships with cooperative

deployment participants. International agreements generated in support of a cooperative deployment must be uploaded to G-TSCMIS upon signature.

i. The Navy Lessons Learned Information System (NLLIS) must be used as the repository for lessons learned during all phases of a cooperative deployment as outlined in this instruction. NLLIS usage by all stakeholders allows the USN to build on the successes of past cooperative deployments and ensures important lessons are shared amongst all stakeholders.

5. Tier Descriptions. The Cooperative Deployment Program pertains to the integration of PN naval units into USN strike groups; the Cooperative Deployment Program consists of three tiers. Each tier corresponds to a different level of PN contribution to, and participation in, a deployment. Enclosure (1) illustrates criteria for each tier.

a. Tier I. Includes PN navy participation in the pre-deployment conference, integrated training, operational deployment, and post-deployment conference. The extent of PN participation in integrated training events (e.g., composite training unit exercise; joint task force exercise; amphibious ready group certification exercise; or fleet synthetic training (FST)) should be established in the memorandum of understanding (MOU). Tier I cooperative deployments therefore necessitate PN navies to have technical interoperability and associated bilateral agreements with the USN.

b. Tier II. Includes PN navy participation in pre-deployment planning conferences, operational deployment with a USN strike group, and a post-deployment conference with the USN strike group commander. Participation in pre-deployment conferences maximizes PN's equity and helps ensure mutual objectives are met during the operational deployment. They also serve as forums for negotiating MOUs outlining cooperative deployment objectives and participant roles and responsibilities. The post-deployment conference serves as a forum for exchanging and documenting lessons learned.

c. Tier III. Includes PN integration only in operational deployments with USN strike groups. Coordination between the USN and PN navy can occur through informal mechanisms (i.e., no MOU or equivalent agreement is necessary).

6. Intent. Tier I cooperative deployments are most desirable with continental United States (CONUS)-based forces, as they maximize interoperability; provide the greatest amount of interaction, thereby fostering relationships; and can generate the most value for all participants. Given the nature of forward-deployed naval forces' (FDNF) training and deployment cycles, tier II cooperative deployments are most desirable and applicable when PN are deploying with FDNF. Tier III cooperative deployments allow the USN and PN to capitalize on opportunities to conduct cooperative deployments with transiting forces already on deployment. Tier III cooperative deployments can also serve as a starting point for PN navies seeking initial opportunities to deepen cooperation with the USN.

a. PN integration for the entire operational deployment is desired, but shorter deployment durations are acceptable.

b. Operational deployment with the USN strike group with whom a PN naval unit trained is ideal. Exceptions can be made at either COMUSFLTFORCOM's or COMPACFLT's discretion.

c. PN navies' planning or expressing interest to participate in a future cooperative deployment are encouraged to send observers to USN strike group planning and preparations as early and often as possible.

d. PN navies are encouraged to observe or participate in a strike group's integrated training phase even if they may not have the means or will to participate in a follow-on operational deployment. Observation or participation only in the integrated training phase is outside the scope of this instruction and does not necessitate the same level of commitment or formal agreements associated with a follow-on operational deployment. Observation or participation in only the integrated training phase does not qualify as a cooperative deployment.

e. Coordination with PN naval units that commence operational support from within the geographic bounds of a GCC's area of responsibility (AOR) without completion of the integrated training phase is the sole responsibility of the respective in-theater NCC and is considered a tier III cooperative deployment.

7. Execution. The Cooperative Deployment Program consists of four phases: contact; planning and individual unit certification; integrated training; and deployment and post-deployment. Enclosure (2) is an illustration of the four-phase process; enclosure (3) links the four phases to tier criteria.

a. Contact Phase. The goal of this phase is to secure a formal agreement by PN navy leadership (Chief of Naval Operations (CNO)-equivalent) to participate in the Cooperative Deployment Program with a USN strike group. Agreeing to deploy includes a commitment by the PN navy to self-certify with unit-level training standards commensurate with those achieved by USN units. Prior to entering into any negotiations with a PN navy, permission must be obtained per reference (b), which outlines procedures for organizations under CNO's purview to negotiate and conclude international agreements. The contact phase should commence at least 24 months before deployment.

b. Candidate Identification. Cooperative Deployment Program candidates are considered based on CNO (N3/N5) guidance, COMUSFLTFORCOM or COMPACFLT identification, NCC nomination, or request by a PN.

(1) PN navies may be identified by CNO (N3/N5), COMUSFLTFORCOM or COMPACFLT, or nominated by NCCs to COMUSFLTFORCOM or COMPACFLT as potential program participants. Identification of candidates should be based on estimates of the PN navy's interest, capabilities, engagement history, willingness to deploy with a USN strike group, and financial capacity to support program participation.

(2) PN may request program participation via their respective GCC, NCC, or directly via their head of Navy. CNO (N3/N5), COMUSFLTFORCOM or COMPACFLT, and all associated NCCs will be notified by the receiving party as soon as practical when a PN navy initiates contact regarding interest in Cooperative Deployment Program participation.

c. Candidate Review. As the first stage of candidate review, supportability of candidates must be validated and COMUSFLTFORCOM or COMPACFLT approval obtained. Supportability will be determined based on the current geo-political environment; alignment of the candidate's participation with both U.S. and PN strategic interests; and the ability to

disclose information necessary to ensure a successful deployment. Existing deployment schedules will inform which USN strike groups are potential USN participants. Final selection is completed after further integration analysis. NCCs will be notified upon PN selection.

(1) PN Funding Ability. The candidate review should also indicate the PN navy's ability to fund its own participation. Each PN navy is responsible for its own participation costs. Costs associated with any individual unit training that may be necessary are the responsibility of the PN navy.

(2) U.S. Support to PN. Any required U.S. support may be addressed via a foreign military sales (FMS) case or cross-servicing agreements.

(3) Formal Contact, Invitation, or Deferment. The nominating organization or recipient of the PN navy's request must notify the PN navy if they are selected or deferred for participation in a cooperative deployment. Notification of selection or deferment must also be circulated to all associated USN organizations (e.g., CNO (N3/N5), COMUSFLTFORCOM, COMPACFLT, NCCs). If a cooperative deployment will cross multiple AORs, NCCs associated with those AORs must be notified by the organization extending the invitation to the PN.

(4) Executive Agent (EA) Designation. If the PN confirms their intent to participate in a cooperative deployment upon receiving a formal invitation, designation of the EA will depend on the PN's expected level of participation. For participation in tier III deployments, the corresponding NCC will be the designated EA. For participation in tier I or tier II deployments, the EA will be COMUSFLTFORCOM or COMPACFLT, as applicable. The EA will facilitate all subsequent agreements and coordination for specific cooperative deployments.

(5) Integration Analysis. The EA will conduct an in-depth assessment for identifying a viable USN strike group with which the PN navy could deploy. The assessment should evaluate any readiness impacts or limitations that may affect the USN strike group's ability to support PN navy participation. The assessment should incorporate lessons learned from any EA or other involved organization regarding past cooperative

deployments and associated activities. The integration analysis may benefit from PN input; integration analysis results must be shared with the appropriate NCCs. Integration assessments should, at a minimum, address the factors listed in subparagraphs 7c(5)(a) through 7c(5)(h).

(a) Transfer of Command Authority. Command authority will be given to the USN strike group commander. However, each PN participant continues to remain under national-level control at all times and is subject to national-level tasking and short-notice withdrawal.

(b) Foreign Disclosure. The EA must identify foreign disclosure limitations, to include any known information and intelligence-sharing barriers, and their impact on participation feasibility per references (c) and (d).

(c) Communication Systems. The EA will assess PN's communication systems capabilities and limitations; equipment installation requirements; existing communications security (COMSEC) bilateral agreements; communications interoperability and security memorandums of agreement (MOA); information security (INFOSEC) exchange agreements; necessity of a ship rider program; and other GCC and cross-GCC interoperability requirements, per references (e) through (g).

1. Developing COMSEC bilateral agreements, including communications, interoperability and security MOA, combatant command interoperability boards, information exchange agreements, and equipment installations on foreign vessels via direct commercial sales, FMS, or loans requires planning prior to starting the integrated training phase. If no such agreement exists or no information security agreement exists with the PN, the communication security releases to the foreign nations process (see reference (e)) needs sufficient time to be executed before integrated training begins.

2. A GCC or NCC may have interoperability requirements for a prospective partner listed under the jurisdiction of another GCC as defined by the Unified Command Plan. When such cases arise, the need for close, cross-coordination is critical, particularly when required international agreements (e.g., general security of military information agreement or communications, interoperability and

security MOA) are not in place, which requires the communication security releases to the foreign nations' process to begin.

(d) Logistics. The EA will identify existing acquisition and cross-servicing agreements (ACSA) per references (h) and (i), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) standardization agreements, or other equivalent support agreements (e.g., biofuel cooperation agreements), and the PN's ability to support logistics requirements. The EA will also seek out ACSA or other agreements as required. To facilitate coordination, it is desirable for the PN navy to provide a logistics liaison officer to the USN strike group staff.

(e) Synthetic Training. The EA will assess the PN navy's ability to technologically integrate into the fleet training continuum per reference (j).

(f) Rules of Engagement (ROE). The EA will identify ROE differences and limitations involved with integrating each PN naval unit into a USN strike group deployment. The EA will develop a summary of all tasking and duties the PN naval unit can execute based on their ROE. When possible, the EA will document known or historical ROE exceptions in which PN forces would require PN headquarters consultation for PN forces to participate, including partial or limited support.

(g) Anti-Terrorism and Force Protection (ATFP). The EA will gather PN expectations and requirements for ATFP support while operating with a USN strike group. Naval Criminal Investigative Service will be notified by the EA of any ATFP requirements (e.g., equipment, personnel) as early as possible to allow determination of means to satisfy PN ATFP requirements.

(h) FMS. If the PN navy needs COMSEC equipment, other equipment installation, or training assistance in their basic training phase, an FMS case coordinated by the EA with the Navy International Programs Office (NIPO) is required. FMS cases and COMSEC transfers may entail lengthy coordination with DoD agencies and GCCs for approvals per reference (e). Cases and transfers should commence as soon as requirements are identified, at least 15 to 21 months prior to the deployment.

(6) Letter of Understanding. The EA will determine the PN navy's willingness to develop a baseline bilateral agreement

with the USN. The letter of understanding or equivalent documentation serves as a formal bilateral agreement documenting the USN and PN navy's long-term commitment to participate in the Cooperative Deployment Program. The letter of understanding may be expanded to address repeatable engagement activities to aid future cooperative deployment preparation such as provision of ship riders during other deployments; biofuel cooperation; participation in individual integrated training phase events; and participation in fleet exercises.

(a) Letters of understanding are optional for all tiers, but should be pursued and encouraged as they facilitate frequent or regular participation in cooperative deployments.

(b) The letter of understanding does not address finite events such as specific trainings or deployments. The letter of understanding establishes parameters and general guidelines on areas of mutual interest. The letter of understanding also sets requisite agreements and processes between the USN and PN navy to facilitate planning, operational requirements, and participation in future cooperative deployments.

(c) A letter of understanding or equivalent agreement should be signed by the CNO and an equivalent foreign military official. Any agreement will conform to the standards described in reference (b).

(d) To assist in developing the letter of understanding to support subsequent negotiations, enclosure (4) is a sample with recommended information to include.

d. Planning and Individual Unit Certification Phase. This phase should commence no later than 9 to 15 months before deployment. This phase contains three concurrent efforts: negotiation and completion of a MOU or equivalent agreements, per references (b) through (k); unit checks and communication systems equipment installations in coordination with GCCs, NCCs, NIPO, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV), and defense agencies per foreign disclosure, COMSEC, and FMS case requirements; and completion of unit-level training and certification by the PN navy.

(1) MOU. Unlike a letter of understanding, a MOU or equivalent agreement outlines levels of PN participation, requirements, and timelines associated with a specific deployment. A MOU is optional for tier III deployments, which can be arranged through operational channels. However, a MOU is required for tiers I and II cooperative deployments, when the PN navy intends to increase its level of participation and exchange lessons learned in the post-deployment conference. Each MOU will be tailored to meet the operational and tactical needs of both the USN and PN navy relating to each deployment. The MOU must be negotiated and completed with an authorized PN navy official and will be finalized for signature by the designated EA per reference (b) and the PN navy. To assist development of MOUs, enclosure (5) is a template which recommends inclusion of appropriate information.

(a) Content. At a minimum, the MOU delineates responsibilities and procedures for scheduling, assigning, and organizing forces, ROE, transfer command authority, ATFP measures, logistics support (including considerations like biofuel interoperability), communication systems, funding, facilities and training support, personnel, deployment objectives, and lessons learned exchanges. Specific training events (if applicable) and level of participation should be identified and coordinated with the PN's navy during planning conferences and MOU negotiation.

(b) Negotiation. MOU negotiation will occur in conjunction with USN strike group planning conferences per references (b) through (k). Three planning conferences are generally held prior to a USN strike group deployment: (1) an initial planning conference (IPC) where USN and PN navy representatives will begin MOU development and where the designated EA, or representative as specified in reference (b), in coordination with the appropriate NCC, and the authorized PN navy official, will begin to develop the MOU; (2) a main planning conference where MOU negotiation and refinement will continue; and (3) a final planning conference during which the MOU should be finalized for signature by the designated EA, per reference (b) and the PN navy.

(2) Communications Equipment Capabilities, Equipment Installation, Information, and Unit (Ship) Checks. USN strike group interoperability requirements may be sourced from multiple

GCCs depending on specific deployment plans. PN naval units may need installation of communication and training systems, support equipment, and other training before they are able to fully integrate into a deploying USN strike group. Communication systems installation and operational issues considered during MOU negotiation include, but are not limited to, COMSEC bilateral agreements and ship-rider plans, communication equipment and training systems, training, and foreign disclosure.

(a) COMSEC Bilateral Agreements and Ship Rider Programs. Most USN communication systems operate encrypted, so GCC COMSEC interoperability requirements must be established per any existing bilateral COMSEC agreements. Alternatively, a ship rider plan can be established per reference (e) to both obtain and operate the proper keying material (KEYMAT) needed for PN navy participation.

1. Interoperability Requirements. Assess COMSEC interoperability requirements early in the planning cycle to comply with policies and responsibilities outlined in reference (e). Release of NCC classified planning, operational, tactical or exercise data that is to be encrypted and then exchanged may also be required from the National Disclosure Policy Committee and will be coordinated via NIPO.

2. Bilateral Agreements. A classified information sharing MOA may be necessary for transactions involving FMS transfer of U.S. COMSEC products or information, per reference (e). The COMSEC release process, including classified information sharing MOA negotiation and combatant command interoperability boards' establishment, is an extensive process; early coordination with the appropriate GCC is necessary, per reference (e).

3. Ship-Rider Plan. In the absence of a classified information sharing MOA or other long-term COMSEC agreement, cleared U.S. personnel may temporarily install, operate, key, and physically secure U.S. COMSEC products and information on PN naval platforms, per reference (e). This may be used to solve unique, short-term interoperability requirements for Cooperative Deployment Program participation.

4. KEYMAT. The appropriate GCC coordinates with the National Security Agency (NSA) to identify the specific KEYMAT required. Depending on the PN(s) deploying, bilateral KEYMAT may not be sufficient and multilateral KEYMAT may have to be developed to adequately support interoperability requirements. Depending on the PN and COMSEC involved, NIPO or NSA will be the coordinating authority for the FMS case.

(b) Communications Equipment and Training Systems. Unit (ship) checks prior to installing communication and training systems support equipment may be necessary. Communications equipment installation requires an FMS case coordinated early with NIPO. Any training for augmented communication systems support must be completed prior to the integrated training phase. Scheduling and facilitating unit (ship) checks and equipment installation will be a combined NCC and PN navy responsibility. If unit (ship) checks are approved, scheduling and installation should be completed prior to the integrated training phase.

(c) Foreign Disclosure. Classified military information and controlled unclassified information to be shared with the PN navy is subject to foreign disclosure approval via the appropriate foreign disclosure office (FDO) or NIPO, per references (c) and (d). FDO or NIPO must be notified of all affected references as early as possible to meet all foreign disclosure requirements and determine whether an FMS case is necessary. Any potential issues involving the disclosure of military intelligence should be referred to Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Information Warfare (CNO (N2N6)).

(d) Unit-level training. Unit-level training in advance of integrated training phase is the PN navy's responsibility. PN navies will conduct unit-level training using their national procedures, augmented by any USN unit-level training standards that are necessary to operate with a USN strike group. Ensure necessary U.S. liaison personnel are identified, assigned, and trained to meet PN navy requirements.

1. Training Assistance. USN commands may provide training assistance via FMS cases coordinated with NIPO and Naval Education and Training Security Assistance Field Activity. If training assistance is necessary, no later than the IPC, the PN navy will be provided a list of USN unit-level

training requirements and standards as a guide to prepare participating naval units for USN strike group integration and operations.

2. Training Materials. Publications necessary for integrated training will be identified, sanitized (if required), and released to the participating navy at the beginning of the planning and unit certification phase. Authorization for disclosure and release will be per U.S. laws and regulations and coordinated in advance with NIPO, the NCC and, if necessary, the GCC.

3. FST. Per reference (j), FST will be used by USN units and strike groups in the unit level and integrated training phases. Special coordination must occur to integrate PN naval units into the information infrastructure nodes required to take part in FST via the Navy Continuous Training Environment. In the event a PN navy asks to participate in a pre-deployment FST event, a determination must be made whether an FMS case should be initiated to develop sufficient assurance guards.

e. Integrated Training Phase. Tier I cooperative deployments include the PN navy's incorporation into the integrated training phase for USN strike group, beginning 3 to 4 months before deployment. Participation in this phase is optional under tier II deployments. PN navies will have the opportunity to participate in all phases of the Optimized Fleet Response Plan as outlined in reference (k).

(1) Integrated Training. The USN strike group will integrate PN naval units into an agreed-upon portion (outlined in the MOU) of the USN strike group's integrated training. NIPO will be consulted to ensure PN liaison officers have adequate access and disclosure authorization to carry out their duties on USN units. Any embarkation of USN units or personnel aboard foreign ships or PN naval units and personnel aboard USN ships will be conducted per reference (l).

(2) Interim Assessment and Lessons Learned. Following the integrated training phase, a combined assessment will be conducted by the USN strike group commander; PN navy contribution and participation is desired. Both parties will retain lessons learned for use during the deployment and for a

post-deployment lessons learned conference. Lessons learned during the integrated training phase will also be submitted to relevant commands and NLLIS, accessed via the Joint Lessons Learned Information System, so observations and recommendations can be addressed and incorporated in future training activities.

f. Deployment and Post-Deployment Phase. USN strike group will facilitate PN naval units' integration as much as practicable during the cooperative deployment. Although optional for tier III deployments, tiers I and II cooperative deployments also include PN navy participation in post-deployment conferences.

(1) Recognize Participant Operating Limits. A commitment to participate in a cooperative deployment with Military Services is not a commitment to perform all missions and tasks. U.S. and PN navies retain the right to operate within their own national mandates, policies, operating limits, and national will.

(2) Feedback, Lessons Learned, and After-Action Reporting. Lessons learned from unit-level training, integrated training phase, and any subsequent deployment will be captured and shared in NLLIS and post-deployment forums to continually improve the PN navy to USN strike group integration process.

(3) Post-Deployment Conference. Following a deployment, the USN strike group commander will host a conference to assess all aspects of the deployment and to document lessons learned. PN navy contribution and participation is desired. Lessons learned from this assessment will be reported in NLLIS. All lessons learned should be written at the maximum practical releasability. At a minimum, lessons learned should be releasable to the PN which participated in the cooperative deployment. Consideration should be given to broadening releasability so other Cooperative Deployment Program participants benefit, as well. Even if a post-deployment conference does not occur, strike group commanders will direct all appropriate units to submit observations and recommendations into NLLIS.

8. Responsibilities

a. CNO (N3/N5)

(1) In consultation with fleet commanders, force providers, and NCCs, develop and disseminate cooperative deployment priorities annually.

(2) Coordinate with COMUSFLTFORCOM, COMPACFLT, and NCCs to recommend strategies to encourage PN navy participation in the Cooperative Deployment Program through OPNAV international engagement and other CNO staff flag officer involvement.

(3) Coordinate with COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMPACFLT (as applicable) to determine appropriate tier-level participation by the PN navy.

b. USN Force Providers (COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMPACFLT)

(1) Identify potential Cooperative Deployment Program participants in tiers I and II cooperative deployments.

(2) Lead candidate evaluation of potential program participants to ensure candidate participation aligns with U.S. and PN capabilities and strategic interests.

(3) Notify CNO (N3/N5) and NCCs of the intent to invite a PN navy to participate in the Cooperative Deployment Program and integrate into a scheduled USN strike group deployment. Coordinate with appropriate organization to extend a formal invitation to the PN navy. The same process applies to deferring PN participation in a cooperative deployment.

c. NCCs

(1) Assist COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMPACFLT, as applicable, in recording all information relevant to tiers I and II cooperative deployments in G-TSCMIS.

(2) Seek Cooperative Deployment Program participation opportunities by PN surface ships, submarines, maritime aircraft, and specialized naval units such as boarding teams and linguists.

(3) Coordinate with CNO (N3/N5) to align efforts and create opportunities for cooperative deployments through direct CNO and PN navy counterpart interaction and engagement.

(4) Nominate PN navies that operate in respective AOR as Cooperative Deployment Program candidates to COMFLTFORCOM or COMPACTFLT.

(5) Support integration analysis to ensure appropriate selection of USN strike group with which PN navy will deploy.

(6) Coordinate with the appropriate GCC and EA, as applicable, on PN navy interoperability requirements, COMSEC, FMS cases, and communication system issues.

(7) Coordinate tier III cooperative deployments with PN naval units choosing to commence operational support from within the geographical bounds of the aligned GCC's AOR.

(8) Assist force providers coordinating cooperative deployments by providing liaison, letter of understanding, MOU, planning conference, and negotiation support.

(9) Coordinate with EA to ensure appropriate assistance is provided to PN naval units during their unit-level training phase and during the integrated training phase, when requested, approved, and obtained via FMS case.

(10) Schedule and facilitate unit (ship) checks and associated equipment installation.

d. EA Roles

(1) COMUSFLTFORCOM will serve as the designated EA responsible for coordination of tiers I and II cooperative deployments with PN navies that plan to participate in strike group pre-deployment work-ups conducted at east coast CONUS training areas prior to a follow-on cooperative deployment.

(2) COMPACTFLT will serve as the designated EA responsible for coordination of tiers I and II cooperative deployments with PN navies that plan to participate in strike

group pre-deployment work-ups conducted at west coast CONUS and Hawaii-based training areas, and with USN FDNF prior to a follow-on cooperative deployment.

(3) NCCs will serve as the designated EA responsible for coordination of tier III cooperative deployments in-theater with PN navies.

(4) All EAs will:

(a) Ensure operational details, assessments, after action reports, and other information relevant to a cooperative deployment is reported in G-TSCMIS.

(b) Identify and mitigate all potential USN strike group readiness impacts or limitations inherent with a PN navy's participation that affect the USN strike group's ability to support the proposed cooperative deployment.

(c) Conduct integration assessments for each proposed cooperative deployment. Seek PN navy support and input during assessment process; share integration analysis results with appropriate NCCs and OPNAV.

(d) Coordinate with Naval Criminal Investigative Service to ensure appropriate AFTP and port visit support of PN naval units integrated with USN strike group. Include agreements pertaining to U.S. jurisdiction over partner navy personnel operating as part of the USN strike group as they pertain to alleged and actual criminal violations that occur while integrated with a USN strike group.

(e) Coordinate with NIPO to ensure all necessary FMS cases are started prior to the IPC.

(f) Determine the PN navy's willingness to generate a letter of understanding with the USN. If the PN navy agrees, the EA will generate the agreement on behalf of CNO, who will be the final signatory for the USN.

(g) Determine the PN's willingness to generate a MOU with the USN to establish participation guidelines and shared objectives for a specific deployment. The MOU will be signed by COMUSFLTFORCOM or COMPACFLT and the PN equivalent.

(h) Utilize pre-deployment planning conferences to coordinate with appropriate NCC and PN navy officials to develop and finalize a MOU for the upcoming cooperative deployment.

(i) Ensure all cooperative deployment letters of understanding and subsequent MOUs between the USN and PN navies are negotiated and generated via official correspondence and in appropriate venues (e.g., CNO engagements and planning conferences).

(j) Ensure distribution of appropriate KEYMAT material, within disclosure guidelines. Release of KEYMAT to PN is the responsibility of the GCC, per reference (e).

(k) Ensure foreign disclosure issues related to the cooperative deployment are identified to appropriate authorities early enough to ensure timely resolution and sanitization. Consult CNO (N2N6) for disclosure authorization of military intelligence as necessary. To alleviate foreign disclosure complications, consideration should be given to making as much correspondence as possible releasable to the Cooperative Deployment Program PN. Ensure applicable U.S. operational documents are releasable within disclosure guidelines.

(l) Ensure appropriate U.S. liaison personnel are identified, assigned, and trained to meet PN navy requirements.

(m) Ensure appropriate assistance is provided to PN naval units during their unit-level training phase and during the integrated training phase, when requested and obtained via FMS case.

(n) Provide PN naval units with appropriate USN unit-level training standards and take all necessary steps to ensure PN navy's access to the Navy Continuous Training Environment when required.

(o) Ensure PN liaison personnel have adequate access and disclosure authorization to carry out their duties on Navy units. NIPO will be consulted in advance for assignment of PN liaison officers to U.S. commands.

(p) Ensure lessons learned from the integration of PN naval units are entered into NLLIS and are incorporated into future cooperative deployment efforts.

(q) Implement all other responsibilities outlined in this instruction which are not assigned to another command. Liaise with other USN commands as required.

e. USN Strike Group Commander

(1) Support integration analysis to ensure appropriate selection of USN strike group with which PN navy will deploy.

(2) Maintain command authority during integrated training and cooperative deployment.

(3) Host pre-deployment and post-deployment conferences with opportunities for PN navy contribution and participation.

f. NIPO

(1) Execute FMS case(s), including training and equipment installation, to support PN navy Cooperative Deployment Program participation.

(2) Resolve foreign disclosure issues and releasability determinations to participating navies. Consult with CNO (N2N6) for disclosure issues involving military intelligence as necessary.

9. Records of Management. Records created as a result of this instruction, regardless of media and format, must be managed per Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) Manual 5210.1 of January 2012.

10. Review and Effective Date. Per OPNAVINST 5215.17A, CNO (N3/N5) will review this instruction annually on the anniversary of its issuance date to ensure applicability, currency, and consistency with Federal, DoD, SECNAV, and Navy policy and statutory authority using OPNAV 5215/40 Review of Instruction. This instruction will automatically expire 5 years after its issuance date unless reissued or canceled prior to the 5-year anniversary date, or an extension has been granted.

OPNAVINST 3500.45  
24 Aug 2016

11. Information Management Control. Data collections contained within this instruction are exempt from information management control per SECNAV Manual 5214.1 of December 2005, part IV, subparagraphs 7g and 7h.



D. C. AQUILINO  
Deputy Chief of Naval Operations  
for Operations, Plans and Strategy

Releasability and distribution:

This instruction is cleared for public release and is available electronically only via Department of the Navy Issuances Web site, <http://doni.documentservices.dla.mil/>

TIER STRUCTURE ILLUSTRATION

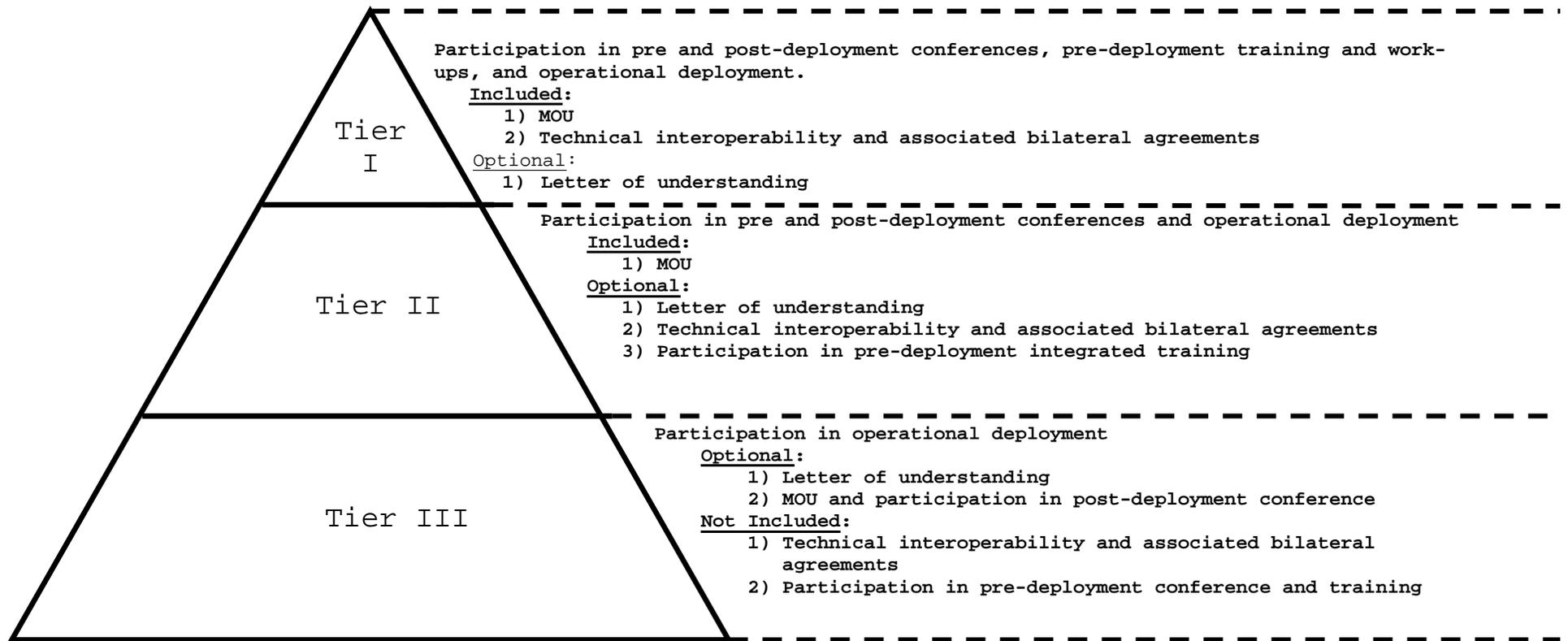
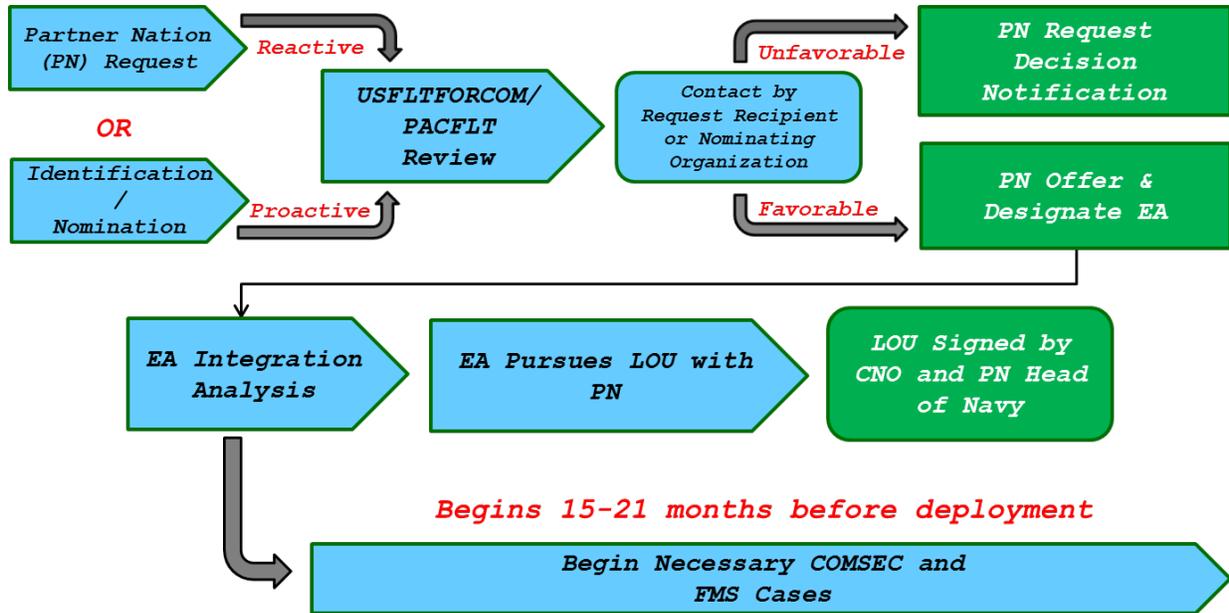


ILLUSTRATION OF THE COOPERATIVE DEPLOYMENT COORDINATION PROCESS

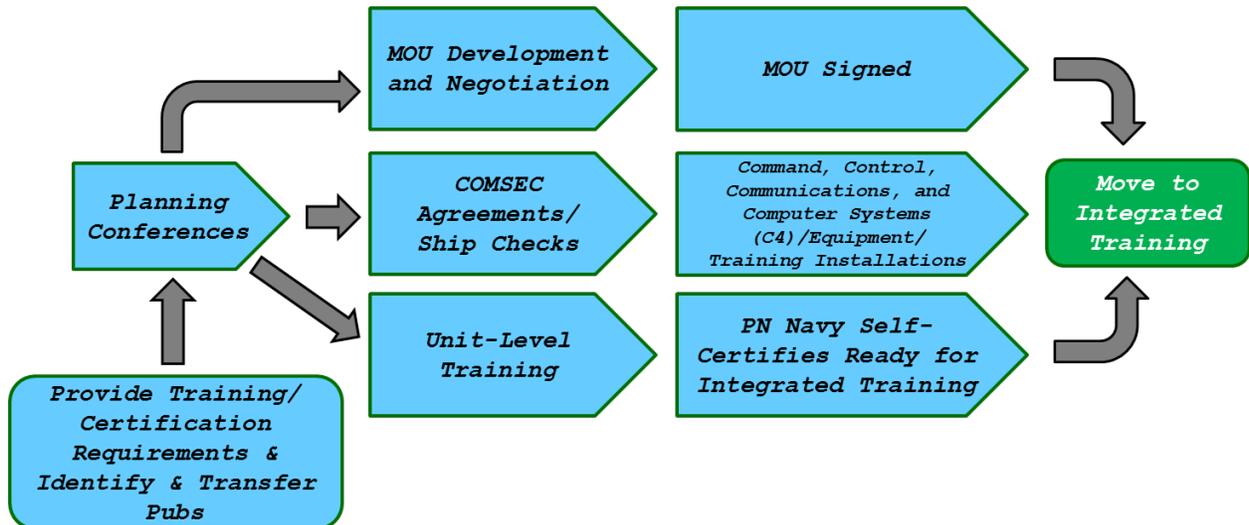
1. Contact Phase

**Candidate identification and evaluation**  
**(Begins at least 24 months before deployment)**



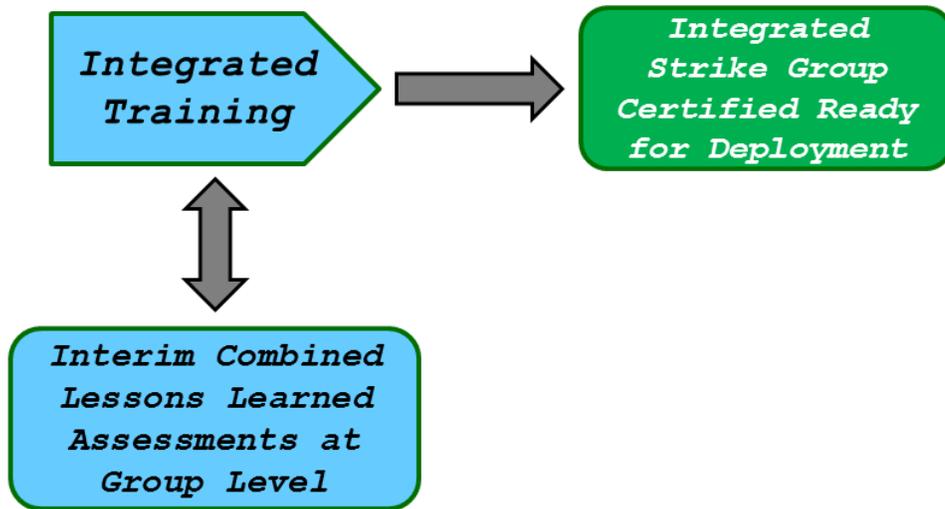
2. Planning and Individual Unit Certification Phase

**Planning, Agreements, and Unit Certification**  
**(Begins 9-15 months before deployment)**

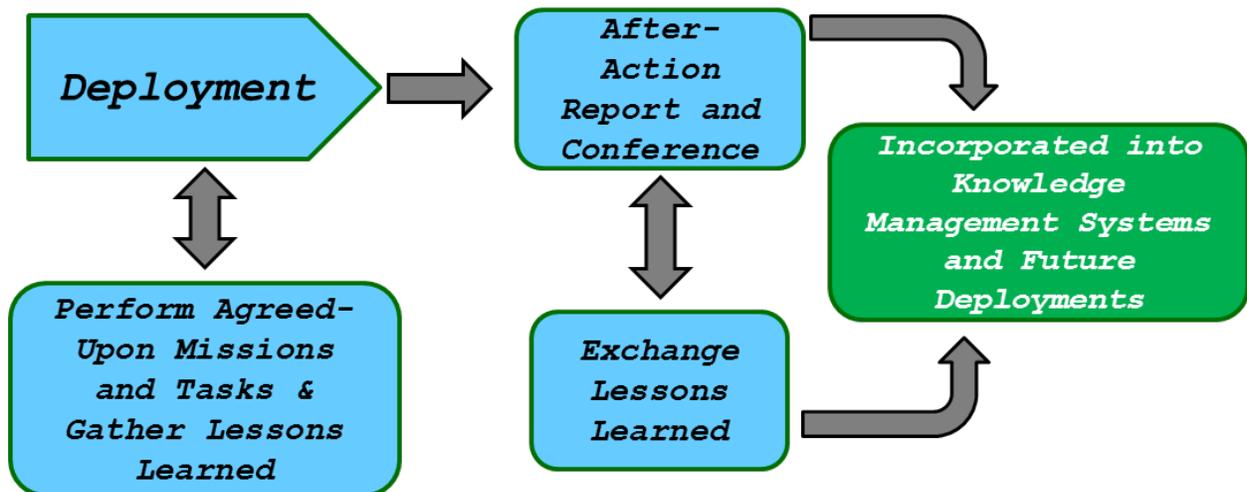


3. Integrated Training Phase

**PN Joins USN Strike Group Integrated Training  
(Begins 3-4 Months before deployment)**



4. Deployment and Post-Deployment Phase



TIER CRITERIA PER CRITICAL MILESTONES

| <b>Phase 1: Contact (24 Months to Deployment)</b> |                                  |                         |                   |                                |                     |                  |            |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------|
| <b>Tier \ Milestone</b>                           | <b>PN Request or ID/Nominate</b> | <b>Strategic Review</b> | <b>Invitation</b> | <b>EA Integration Analysis</b> | <b>COMSEC Cases</b> | <b>FMS Cases</b> | <b>LOU</b> |
| Tier I  | ✓                                | ✓                       | ✓                 | ✓                              | ✓                   | ✓                | Optional   |
| Tier II   | ✓                                | ✓                       | ✓                 | ✓                              | Optional            | Optional         | Optional   |
| Tier III  | ✓                                | ✓                       | ✓                 | ✓                              | X                   | X                | Optional   |

| <b>Phase 2: Planning and Unit Certification (9-15 Months to Deployment)</b> |                            |                        |                          |                            |                   |                                |  |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Tier \ Milestone</b>   | <b>Planning Conference</b> | <b>MOU Development</b> | <b>COMSEC Agreements</b> | <b>Unit-Level Training</b> | <b>MOU Signed</b> | <b>Equipment Installations</b> | <b>PN Self-Certifies for Integrated Training</b> |
| Tier I  | ✓                          | ✓                      | ✓                        | ✓                          | ✓                 | ✓                              | ✓  |
| Tier II   | ✓                          | ✓                      | Optional                 | ✓                          | ✓                 | Optional                       | Optional   |
| Tier III  | X                          | Optional               | X                        | ✓                          | Optional          | X                              | X  |

| <b>Phase 3: Integrated Training (3-4 Months to Deployment)</b> |                            |   | <b>Phase 4: Deployment &amp; Post-Deployment</b> |  |                                   |
|--|----------------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Tier \ Milestone</b>  | <b>Integrated Training</b> | <b>Interim Lessons Learned Assessment</b> | <b>Deploy</b>                                    | <b>Perform Agreed-Upon Mission &amp; Tasks</b> | <b>Post-Deployment Conference</b> |
| Tier I   | ✓                          | ✓   | ✓  | ✓  | ✓                                 |
| Tier II  | Optional                   | Optional                                  | ✓  | ✓  | ✓                                 |
| Tier III   | X                          | X   | ✓  | ✓  | X                                 |

| <b>Key:</b> |                                 |
|-------------|---------------------------------|
| ✓           | Included                        |
| X           | Not Included                    |
| Optional    | At EA/ participants' discretion |

NOTE: This table indicates which phases and milestones depicted in enclosure (2) are applicable to each tier of cooperative deployments. This table serves as a notional checklist of what to prepare for and execute under each of the three tiers.

SAMPLE LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING

LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING  
BETWEEN  
(PARTNER NATION NAVY'S MINISTRY OF DEFENSE)  
AND  
THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
CONCERNING  
THE DEPLOYMENT OF (PARTNER NATION NAVY) FORCES WITH  
UNITED STATES NAVY FORCES AND UNITED STATES NAVY FORCES WITH  
(PARTNER NATION NAVY) FORCES

1. Purpose. This letter of understanding between the Ministry of Defense of (partner nation navy's country), as represented by the (partner nation navy), and the Department of Defense of the United States of America (DoD), as represented by the United States Navy (USN), hereinafter referred to as the "Participants," details the understandings covering the formal planning and support for the integration of (partner nation navy) units into deploying USN forces such as carrier strike groups (CSG), amphibious ready groups (ARG), and surface action groups (SAG) and USN units into deploying (partner nation) navy task groups).

2. Background. The (partner nation) and the United States have deep and enduring ties. Enhanced interoperability between the (partner nation navy) and the USN will strengthen the efforts of both participants to protect their respective nations. This document is intended to establish a uniform streamlined process for integrating (partner nation navy) units into a deploying U.S. naval force and USN units into a deploying (partner nation navy) naval force.

3. Scope. This letter of understanding defines the relationship between the participants in shared areas of responsibility for a future (partner nation navy) deployment with USN forces and vice versa. However, inasmuch as the respective government's approval is required for any deployment of combatants with the other's naval forces, this document constitutes an understanding to continue researching and planning but is not a commitment to deploy.

4. Provisions. This letter of understanding defines the concept of operations between the (partner nation navy) and USN

for the purposes of integrating and deploying (partner nation navy) forces with USN forces and vice versa, and assigns responsibilities for participation. The following areas will be addressed and amplified in a subsequent memorandum of understanding (MOU):

a. Operational Concept

(1) Participation will be as an integrated unit of the deploying group.

(2) The projected operational environment will be per both U.S. and (partner nation navy's country) national objectives and policies.

(3) There is no singular command and control doctrine for multinational operations. However, both participants concur that when conducting multinational operations unity of command, continuity of command, clear chain of command, and an explicit designation of command authority and responsibility are crucial to a successful integrated deployment.

(4) (As applicable) for purposes of this letter of understanding and follow on arrangements that define specific deployments, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) terms and definitions will be utilized to define command and control.

(5) The participants understand that at all times national command authority of participant ships will be retained by national authority. An arrangement that defines the scope of missions and command relationships for deploying units will be reached prior to the deployment of participant units.

(6) Full details of the above command relationships will be provided in the subsequent MOU, at the initial planning conference and in the operation order, or the transfer of command authority messages, as appropriate.

(7) The participants anticipate that port calls may be executed through a national program of port visits independent of their assigned integrated U.S.-(partner nation navy) group. The port calls will be executed via national authority and any

mutually determined U.S.-(partner nation navy) command relationship may not be effective for the period specified for the port call.

(8) The commanding officer of the deploying unit will be delegated command authority of embarked national aviation units.

b. Legal

(1) (As applicable) Status of forces issues within NATO countries will be handled under the Agreement between the Parties to the NATO regarding the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA), signed in London on 19 June 1951. Status of forces issues with countries that are not NATO members will be handled under any other applicable bilateral or multilateral agreements to which the participants, or their governments, are a party.

(2) Include reference to any defense cooperation agreements in effect.

c. Training and Qualifications

(1) In coordination with applicable training agencies, assess level of training through the work-up period.

(2) Determine shipboard certifications required for operation with the other country's naval groups.

d. Systems Capabilities

(1) Define communication system capabilities that permit maximum integration of units into the deploying force and enable mission-oriented tasking.

(2) (As applicable) The (partner nation navy) will submit the required letter of request to Navy International Programs Office (NIPO).

e. Logistics

(1) Identify integration of (partner nation navy) and USN supply streams to permit support for deployed units throughout workups and deployment per established MOU(s).

(2) (As required) Develop an implementing arrangement to provide logistics support, which may include: personnel support issues, medical care issues, fuel support (including interoperability of drop-in biofuels), ammunition support, etc.

(3) Establish reporting procedures for logistical support.

f. Responsibilities

(1) Add any existing standing operational arrangement agreements to final operational plan agreement. Identify those issues that remain national responsibilities, such as diplomatic clearances for port calls, force protection responsibilities when a unit is operating independently in support of national policy, environment law, rules of engagement, and military justice.

(2) Integrated (partner nation navy) and USN forces will indicate whether or not they have rules of engagement for collective self-defense prior to deployment and, if so, will discuss with each other how collective defense will be applied.

g. Planning

(1) Define the planning process and identify timelines that achieve project execution. Utilize planning conferences for coordination, as required.

(2) Develop subject matter expert exchange requirements for liaison work and coordinate through executive agents designed by the (head of partner nation navy) and USN Chief of Naval Operations (CNO).

(3) Identify manpower requirements and coordinate through the (partner nation navy) and USN. If ship-riders are required to meet communications security (COMSEC) interoperability requirements, the U.S. participants must initiate this request in compliance with Joint Staff guidance and procedures.

(4) Conduct at least three planning conferences prior to each separate deployment. During the IPC, establish goals of all major areas to achieve the objectives identified in this letter of understanding.

(5) The planning process consists of initial, main, and final planning conferences, conducted between Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command (COMUSFLTFORCOM) or Commander, Pacific Fleet (COMPACFLT), the applicable theater naval component commander(s), and the numbered fleet commander, as appropriate.

(6) National planning will make a reasonable attempt to take into account the other country's force deployment scheduling.

(7) Conferences will be guided by this letter of understanding and other pertinent directives, and will develop requisite legal instruments to ensure successful and seamless integration of assigned units with the deploying force to the maximum extent practicable.

5. Security. All classified information or material exchanged or generated pursuant to this letter of understanding will be used, stored, handled, transmitted, and safeguarded per the (appropriate general security agreements and any security implementing arrangements). Intelligence sharing supporting this letter of understanding will be conducted under existing intelligence-sharing agreements and per the disclosure policies of participants' respective governments.

6. Financial Arrangements. This letter of understanding does not impose any financial responsibilities on its participants, except that each participant will be responsible for the costs each individual participant incurs related to the support of the letter of understanding.

7. Claims and Liabilities. Claims against any participant or its personnel will be dealt with per (any existing agreements).

8. Settlement of Disputes. Any dispute regarding the interpretation or implementation of this letter of understanding will be resolved only by consultation between the participants and will not be referred to a court, international tribunal, or another third party for settlement.

9. Duration, Withdrawal, and Termination. This letter of understanding will remain in effect until either withdrawn from or terminated. Absent withdrawal or termination, this letter of understanding will be reviewed every ten (10) years. Either participant may withdraw from this letter of understanding on presentation of (specify number) days written notice to the other participant. This letter of understanding may be terminated with the mutual written consent of the participants.

10. Amendment. This letter of understanding may be amended in writing with the mutual consent of the participants.

11. Effective Date and Signature. This letter of understanding will enter into effect on the date of the later signature.

\_\_\_\_\_  
A. B. SAILOR  
Appropriate PN HoN

\_\_\_\_\_  
E. F. COMMANDER  
Chief of Naval Operations  
United States Navy  
For the Department of  
Defense of the United  
States of America

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

SAMPLE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU)

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING  
BETWEEN  
(PARTNER NATION NAVY)  
AND  
THE UNITED STATES NAVY  
CONCERNING  
THE DEPLOYMENT OF (U.S. NAVY OR PARTNER NATION NAVY SHIP) WITH  
THE  
(U.S. NAVY STRIKE GROUP OR PARTNER NATION NAVY TASK GROUP)

Subj: MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Ref: (a) Normally include reference to any of the following  
(b) Applicable Letters of Understanding with the partner nation navy  
(c) Applicable Implementing Arrangements concerning Mutual Telecommunications and Information Services  
(d) Applicable Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements (ACSA)/Mutual Logistics Support Agreements  
(e) NATO Status of Forces Agreement, if applicable  
(f) Applicable General Security Agreements  
(g) Applicable Reciprocal Health Care Agreements

Encl: (a) Typical enclosures include a command and control diagram outlining relationships for the deployment  
(b) Logistics and funding enclosures addressing specific logistics or funding requirements requiring greater detail than is included in the main body of the MOU  
(c) Other enclosures as may be necessary.

Preamble: A general statement describing the overall understanding, i.e., the (partner nation navy), represented by (appropriate organization) and the United States Navy (USN), represented by (appropriate commander), hereafter referred to as the participants, desiring further cooperation, readiness and interoperability of their respective naval forces, understand as follows:

1. Purpose and Scope. Overall description of what the MOU establishes, i.e.: This MOU establishes the command relationships, responsibilities, and logistics support between the participants for the training, integration, and cooperative

deployment of (name of USN partner nation navy ship) with the (name of USN strike group or partner nation navy task group) from (dates).

a. Provide a stated goal of the cooperative deployment, i.e., the goal of the cooperative deployment is enhanced interoperability between the USN and (partner nation navy) through the incorporation of (USN or partner nation navy ship name) into a (USN strike group or partner nation navy task group).

b. State what the cooperative deployment will demonstrate, i.e., the cooperative deployment will demonstrate the (USN or partner nation navy's) ability to integrate a naval vessel into a (USN strike group or partner nation navy task group) while providing both participants an opportunity to explore issues related to integration, operations tempo, sustainment, rules of engagement, command and control, and other relevant issues.

## 2. Definitions

a. As required, provide definitions for command and control (C2); and

b. other key terms that may require specific clarification to ensure a common understanding.

3. C2. Address C2 issues pertinent to the deployment, to include command authority and tactical control transfer processes, authorizations, and cancellation procedures. Depending on the partner nation navy's differences in C2 doctrinal processes, other C2 areas may also need to be addressed as required.

4. Force Protection. Identify responsibilities for force protection and under what conditions control will be transferred and relinquished.

5. Legal Issues. Address the following issues:

a. Rules of engagement and self-defense issues.

b. Diplomatic clearance processes for port visits and responsibilities.

- c. Legal personnel and status of forces issues.
- d. Claims processes.
- e. Other legal areas as may be requested or required by the partner nation navy.
- f. All obligations of the participants under this MOU will be subject to applicable national laws and regulations, including export control laws, regulations and policies, and the availability of appropriated funds for such purposes.

## 6. Technical Interoperability

a. Communication Systems Capability and Equipment. Include that to the maximum extent practicable (USN or foreign navy ship) communication suite will be configured to replicate the communication systems capability inherent in a (USN or foreign navy) surface combatant. The executive agent will coordinate with required and appropriate authorities (e.g., geographic combatant commands (GCC)(s), Navy International Programs Office (NIPO), Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV) staff, USN numbered fleet commander, USN and foreign navy task group commanders, and foreign navy personnel) to conduct a ship check to determine communication systems or other equipment requirements. Include a list of current requirements, similar to the following list:

- (1) Link-11/16 (line of sight and satellite communications (SATCOM), high frequency (HF) Link 11).
- (2) Mode 4 identify friend or foe (Mode 5 may be considered if available and authorized and coordinated through the GCC affected) for the foreign unit and embarked helicopter(s).
- (3) Global Positioning System precise positioning system and selective availability anti-spoofing module.
- (4) Battle Force Tactical Networking (incorporates HF-Internet Protocol and ultra-high frequency (UHF) Sub-Net Relay).
- (5) SATCOM: UHF and super-high frequency.

(6) UHF Secure Voice.

(7) HF Secure Voice.

(8) Iridium.

(9) Combined Enterprise Regional Information Exchange System (CENTRIXS) (appropriate enclave, e.g., Global Counter-Terrorism Force; Combined Maritime Forces Central Command; Combined Maritime Forces Pacific; Inter-American Naval Telecommunications Network; or others as appropriate).

(10) NATO Secret Wide Area Network if required [Note: NATO may be asked to provide this network].

(11) Other communication systems equipment and system(s) that may be required.

b. Other Communication Systems Equipment Considerations

(1) Address where when and how any additional equipment will be acquired (including foreign military sales (FMS) costs provided by NIPO), installed, training to be provided including FMS costs provided by NIPO and the Naval Education and Training Security Assistance Field Activity and tested (testing may need to be coordinated with the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) and the Joint Interoperability Test Command (JITC) and an FMS case created).

(2) Identify custody of crypto equipment and material responsibilities. (requires coordination with NSA and the GCC(s) concerned).

c. Considerations for other Equipment

(1) Address where, when, and how any additional equipment will be acquired (including FMS costs provided by NIPO), installed, training to be provided including FMS costs provided by NIPO and the Naval Education and Training Security Assistance Field Activity.

(2) Other equipment and systems.

7. Doctrinal Interoperability

a. Indicate that the (USN or partner nation navy ship) will receive documentation and training in relevant aspects of (USN or partner nation navy) doctrine from (US Navy strike group or partner nation navy task group) representatives to ensure effective interoperability. USN or partnership nation navy ship will demonstrate application of doctrine during specified periods for the cooperative deployment, operation, and exercise, as applicable.

b. Include how information will be classified and that all classified information made available to either participant will be subject to all applicable provisions and safeguards and the information will not be further released or disclosed by the military exchange personnel to any other person, firm, organization, or government without the prior written authorization of the other participant.

8. Aviation. Include a general statement on how all air operations will be conducted as well as any specific procedures or authorizations that may be necessary and have not been previously addressed via any existing governing references. Include use of NATO helicopter operations from ships other than aircraft carriers documents and similar documents, if extant, in other geographic areas.

9. Manpower and Manning

a. Highlight that current billets and responsibilities will remain as set per respective country guidelines and commitments.

b. Address any liaison or coordination officer requirements. Identify U.S. COMSEC ship riders per reference (f).

10. Training

a. Address the governing training standards that the partner nation navy or US Navy ship will be expected to adhere to.

b. Include any training status reporting requirements and a general training plan for any pre-deployment workups.

c. Coordinate how the partner nation navy will participate in fleet synthetic training, taking into account communication systems, Navy Continuous Training Environment infrastructure, and release ability concerns.

d. If applicable, address how any formal training received by the partner nation navy ship will be reimbursable to the USN via governing FMS training cases.

11. Logistics

a. Include that logistics control will be maintained by the USN and the partner nation navy throughout the entire cooperative deployment. The (USN or partner nation navy) will bear all costs associated with the (USN or partner nation navy ship) logistics support, including but not limited to fuel, stores, and other supplies necessary to sustain operations. Ensure the partner nation navy maintains interoperability with drop-in biofuel blends utilized by the USN.

b. Describe how logistics will be controlled and coordinated, and who will be responsible for the associated costs.

c. Include reference to any existing ACSA or other agreements and this MOU.

12. Public Affairs. (AS REQUIRED) If agreed to by the partner nation navy, include a statement that the partner nation navy and the respective USN numbered fleet commander will produce a coordinated public affairs plan.

13. Medical Reciprocity

a. Include that to the maximum extent possible both participants agree to treat crewmembers through their inherent medical capability and per any existing reciprocal health care agreements.

b. Include that U.S. officers and enlisted personnel embarked on partner nation task group ships and partner nation navy officers and enlisted embarked on USN ships will receive medical and dental care and initial treatment for serious injury at the point of embarkation.

c. Include that when in company with the (partner nation navy task group or USN strike group) or berthed at a (partner nation navy or USN port), (USN or partner nation navy) unit members may seek (partner nation navy or USN) medical assistance beyond own ship medical capability for serious injury or life threatening conditions. (partner nation navy or USN) medical assistance will be in the form of those corrective procedures necessary to stabilize the patient to the point where evacuation can be safely accomplished.

14. Funding. Each participant will be responsible for their respective costs incurred during the cooperative deployment.

15. Settlement of Disputes. Any dispute regarding the interpretation or implementation of this MOU will be settled only by consultation among the participants involved and will not be referred to any national or international tribunal or any other third party for settlement.

16. Entry into Force, Duration and Termination

a. State that this MOU will come into effect on the date of the last signature thereto and will remain in effect until completion of the cooperative deployment and may be extended further upon written consent of both participants.

b. Include that the participants may modify the terms of this MOU at any time in writing with the mutual consent of both participants and notification procedures for terminating participation.

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A. B. SAILOR  
Commander, # Fleet

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E. F. COMMANDER  
PN Navy Commander