DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
NAVAL SEA SYSTEMS COMMAND
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20362

IN REPLY REFER TO

NAVSEAINST 5711.1A
SEA 55Z3/JLH
Ser 569
4 May 1984

NAVSEA INSTRUCTION 5711.1A

From: Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command
To: All Offices Reporting Directly to COMNAVSEA

Subj: International Standardization Programs, policy and procedural guidance for Naval Sea Systems Command participation

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5711.95A of 19 Aug 1980, Subj: U.S. Navy Participation in International Standardization Programs
(b) NAVMATINST 5711.70B of 10 May 1977, Subj: NMC Participation in International Standardization Programs
(c) OPNAVINST 5510.48J of 17 Aug 1983, Subj: Manual for the disclosure of classified military information to foreign governments and international organizations
(d) OPNAVINST 5510.1F of 26 Sept 1978, Subj: Department of the Navy Information Security Program Regulation
(e) NAVSEAINST C5511.32 of 27 Jan 1977, Subj: Naval Nuclear Propulsion Information; safeguarding of

Encl: (1) International Standardization - Definitions and General Guidance

1. Purpose. To implement references (a) and (b) and to define areas of responsibilities within the Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEASYSCOM) for participation in international standardization programs.

2. Cancellation. This instruction cancels and supersedes NAVSEAINST 5711.1 of 7 August 1975.

3. Background. Pursuant to directives of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the United States Military Services participate in a number of international standardization programs for the purpose of ensuring the highest possible degree of operating compatibility among armed forces of signatory nations. These agreements cover a broad range of subjects from materials to operational procedures. Participation of the Naval Sea Systems Command in these agreements is primarily in the areas of engineering materials and practices and with nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and America, British, Canada, and Australia (ABCA) Field Z (Engineering Materials and Practices) Naval Quadripartite Standardization Programs. These and other International Standardization Programs are described in enclosure (1).

S-075

4. Objectives and Procedures. The objective of NAVSEA participation in International Standardization is to minimize operational, technical and logistic obstacles to full cooperation among the participating members in the conduct of combined ship operations. To that end, and to conserve industrial and economic resources, various types of international standardization documents are prepared and coordinated by the participants. Paragraph 5 gives specific action required. Enclosure (1) gives general procedures and definitions of special terms involved in this activity.

5. Action

a. The DOD Standardization Program and Documents Division, SEA 55Z3 shall:

(1) Function as the central contact point for all matters pertaining to NAVSEA participation in International Standardization programs.

(2) Develop, interpret and disseminate all NAVSEA policy statements, procedures, and guidance pertaining to international standardization consistent with international standardization policy established by CNO.

(3) Receive requests for and initiate establishment of international standardization projects, custodians and working parties as necessary.

(4) Task NAVSEA technical codes and other activities as required to conduct or coordinate, as applicable, international standardization projects.

(5) Maintain records of active NAVSEA international standardization projects and copies of agreements concluded and changes thereto.

(6) Prepare miscellaneous correspondence as necessary pertaining to international standardization.

(7) Take action as necessary to insure that when military or federal specifications or standards form the basis for international standardization agreements, the agreement is reflected in the U.S. document in accordance with current procedures.

(8) Provide miscellaneous assistance to technical codes on international standardization matters.

(9) Process and review as necessary, Quadripartite Standarization Agreement (QSTAG) project work and schedules.

(10) Function as the U.S. Navy Deputy Collaborating Authority for ABCA-NAVY-FIELD Z program.

b. The Engineering Standards Sub-Group, SEA 55Z shall:

(1) Function as the U.S. Navy Collaborating Authority for ABCA-NAVY-FIELD Z program.

(2) Initiate or delete projects and priorities therefor.

(3) Recommend assignment of United States ABCA Projects Officers.

(4) Coordinate directly with British, Canadian, and Australian counterparts.

(5) Prepare such correspondence, standards, or specifications as may be required in the prosecution of ABCA standardization projects up to the point of ratification, based on information provided by the NAVSEA technical branches.

(6) Process and review, as necessary ABCA-NAVY-FIELD Z and QSTAG project work and schedules.

(7) Participate in and host (on a rotational basis) annual meetings of ABCA-NAVY-FIELD Z workers.

c. NAVSEA Technical Branches shall:

(1) Provide project officers and working group members for international standardization activity. Generally, the same individual and activity which are technically and administratively responsible for military and federal specifications and standards will perform the Navy's required work for developing International Standardization agreements.

(2) By direct contact with other interested activities in the United States and other participating countries, develop NAVSEA technical position on international standardization projects in which NAVSEA is participating.

(3) Prepare such correspondence and technical documents as may be required in the prosecution of international standardization projects, prepare documentation and implement results. When international standardization agreements have been reached and formalized, the project officer will accomplish early implementation as necessary by cross referencing international agreements when amending, revising, or cancelling military and federal specifications and standards and comply with the terms of agreement.

(4) Coordinate draft ABCA-NAVY-Standards within DOD and with other agencies as required.

(5) Attend meetings with counterparts of other participating countries as necessary.

d. Security Guidance. Security Division, SEA 09B2, shall provide guidance as needed relative to handling, storage, transmission and release of information classified by the U.S. or any other country. Requirements of references (c) and (d) apply.

6. Exclusion. As delineated in the NAVSEA Organization Manual, the Deputy Commander for Nuclear Propulsion, SEA 08, is responsible for all technical matters pertaining to nuclear propulsion of U.S. Naval Ships and craft, including all aspects of integration of the nuclear plant into the ship system. Nothing in this instruction detracts in any way from these responsibilities. Accordingly, SEA 08 will be consulted in all matters relating to, or affecting the nuclear propulsion plant and associated nuclear support facilities. As defined in reference (c), naval nuclear propulsion information, classified or unclassified, is prohibited from disclosure through any International Standardization Program activity. Such information is subject to the disclosure policy and restrictions set forth in reference (e), compliance with which takes precedence over any cooperative effort which may be generated through the standardization program. Should any doubt exist as to whether information intended for release is nuclear propulsion plant related, a request for clarification should be sent to SEA 09B2 who will obtain a coordinated review within the Command.

J.H. WEBBER
Vice Commander

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NAVSEA Special List Y2

SEA 09B354 (200)
SEA 55Z3 (10)

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARDIZATION DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL GUIDANCE

1. Definitions of special terms used in international standardization:

a. Collaborating Authority. The individual designated by his Navy to be responsible for the standardization of engineering materials and practices under the American-British-Canadian-Australian Naval Quadripartite Standardization Program. Director, Specifications and Standards Sub-Group, NAVSEA 55Z, is the U.S. Navy Collaborating Authority for ABCA-NAVY-FIELD Z.

b. Deputy Collaborating Authority. The individual designated to assist the Collaborating Authority and to act for the Collaborating Authority when so requested. Director, DoD Standardization Program and Documents Division, SEA 55Z3, is the U.S. Navy Deputy Collaborating Authority for ABCA-NAVY-FIELD Z.

c. Custodian. An authority designated by title and appointed by a NATO Command or Agency who has accepted responsibility for preparation and coordination of an international standardization document. In international standardization work the "custodian" is analogous to a document "preparing activity" as defined in the U.S. Defense Standardization Program.

d. Correspondent. An authority designated by title and appointed by nation or NATO Command or Agency to participate in the preparation and coordination of an international standardization document. In international standardization work, the "correspondent" is analogous to a "review activity" as defined in the U.S. Defense Standardization Program.

e. Working Party. A term used to identify correspondence and supporting experts convened to consider international standardization documents (or proposals to prepare such documents). This term is used to indicate that the work is done at meetings in lieu of by correspondence. The term "working party" is interchangeable with the term "study group."

f. STANAG. An acronym meaning Standardization Agreement. STANAGs are documents used to record standardization actions of NATO.

g. QSTAG. An acronym meaning Quadripartite Standardization Agreement. QSTAGs are documents used to record standardization actions accomplished by the ABCA (American, British, Canadian and Australian) Army Quadripartite Standardization Program.

h. NAVSTAG. Identification of a document used to record standardization actions accomplished by the ABCA (American, British, Canadian and Australian) Navy Quadripartite Standardization Program.

i. Ratification. A declaration by which a nation's Military Forces accept (subscribe to) the content of a standardization agreement, with or without reservations. Ratification is normally expressed by a letter to an international organization and listing of the standardization agreement in the Department of Defense Index of Specifications and Standards. Ratification must be followed by implementation.

j. Implementation. The fulfillment by a nation's Military Forces of obligations under a standardization agreement. Normally implementation is accomplished by incorporation of details of the agreement into a national document such as a specification or directive.

k. Project Officer. A person designated to act as his country's principal worker on a project undertaken within the ABCA Naval Quadripartite Standardization Program.

2. General guidance for participation in international standardization programs:

a. Participation in the various international military standardization programs is voluntary and flexible. Standardization is desirable to achieve cooperation among military forces, to make maximum use of limited resources, or where a lack of standardization may degrade or prohibit effective execution of operations.

b. Standardization is not desired where it would hinder research, development, the production of war material, or prejudice security or military technology.

c. Full protection will be afforded to U.S. prerogatives, patents, proprietary rights, and trade secrets covering equipments involved in international standardization programs.

d. Participation in international standardization efforts is effected by naval and/or civilian personnel who are designated on a continuing basis to be U.S. Navy custodians, correspondents, working party members, project officers, study group members, etc. In this capacity, they will provide professional continuity through correspondence and by foreign and domestic TAD travel to attend and participate in international standardization meetings.

e. The Tactical Doctrine and International Standardization Branch (OP-953C) provides policy and guidance for, and monitors U.S. Navy participation in, international standardization efforts as stated in reference (a).

f. Implementation of international standardization agreements is often accomplished by referencing or incorporating the requirements thereof into a U.S. Defense Standardization Program specification or standard. Implementation may involve preparation or revision of a directive or other document in lieu of a specification or standard. In the event that a decision is made to implement an international standardization agreement handled by NAVSEA, an obligation is incurred to identify the means and to indicate an actual or forecast date by which said implementation will be accomplished.

g. International standardization documents which are ratified by the U.S. Army, Navy or Air Force are listed in the Department of Defense Index of Specifications and Standards and are available from the Naval Publications and Forms Center, 5801 Tabor Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

3. Description of principal international standardization programs:

a. The American, British, Canadian, and Australian (ABCA) Naval Quadripartite Standardization Program Field Z. In July 1949 the Joint Chiefs of Staff directed that the U.S. Military Services carry out a standardization program on a tripartite basis with the United Kingdom and Canada. The Naval Tripartite Standardization Agreement of 1950 set out fifteen categories of naval warfare in which standardization was considered necessary in order that the United States Navy, the Royal Navy, and the Royal Canadian Navy could operate together with maximum efficiency in support of jointly-approved plans. These are known as Fields A through O, inclusive. In October of the same year an additional area, Field Z, was established for the standardization of materials and basic engineering practices. In the Naval Standardization Program, tactical and operational matters demanded precedence at first, but favorable progress along those lines has resulted in a gradual emergence of the long-range importance to operational efficiency of the standardization of engineering materials and practices. The Royal Australian Navy joined Field Z in November 1971, whereupon the Agreement was renamed the "ABCA Naval Quadripartite Standardization Program." Technical problems, generally speaking, have many ramifications which require individual treatment; consequently, the approach to the standardization of engineering materials and practices must be decidedly flexible. For this reason, Field Z is extremely wide, encompassing all aspects of engineering materials and practices where these are deemed to further the broad objectives of international standardization. Project Officers are assigned by the participating countries for each area of proposed standardization. Participation is primarily through the exchange of correspondence, information and draft standardization agreements. Annual meetings of Collaborating/Deputy Collaborating Authorities are held to review progress, resolve problems, and cancel or add projects as applicable. Each country provides a mid-year status report of each project from data supplied by the project officers. Procedures are defined in the ABCA Field Z Management Manual, Part I.

b. NATO-Standardization Program. In July 1950 the Joint Chiefs of Staff directed that the previously established standardization program be extended, where appropriate, to the NATO nations. The NATO countries, fifteen in all, including the United States, Canada, Belgium, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom, Greece, Turkey, and the Federal Republic of Germany, have agreed that a standardization program is a contributing factor in their common defense. NATO military standardization policy is formulated by the NATO Military Committee and is implemented by the Military Agency for Standardization (MAS). The MAS consists of a chairman appointed by the Military Committee, a coordinating committee, terminology coordinator, a secretariat and staff and three Service Boards (Army, Navy and Air Force) made up of a representative of each NATO nation. The Naval Board of MAS considers standardization matters in the fields of materials and engineering practices. NAVSEA participates principally in the NATO standardization program through the Naval Board. Where this work leads to the drafting of STANAGs (Standardization Agreements), all standardization agreements must be referred to interested nations for approval. This is in consonance with the basic principle

Groups also nominate delegates to represent the USNC at meetings of ISO and IEC Technical Committees held periodically throughout the world. NAVSEA representatives occasionally participate in these committees and have attended such meetings. There is no official participation by DOD activities in these organizations; however, activity by individual Commands is recommended in areas of interest where a specific benefit can be anticipated.

4. NATO STANAGs and other International Agreements are implemented by the United States of America by listing in the DOD Index of Specifications and Standards (DODISS) and by being cited in applicable U.S. Military Specifications and Standards. The Naval Publications and Forms Center, Philadelphia, will index, distribute, stock and issue unclassified international standards of interest to the Navy.

that international standardization can only be accomplished by voluntary agreements between nations. The general policy of the U.S. Navy is to participate in NATO standardization projects when an operational requirement for standardization exists. Two methods of participation may be employed - the working party method or the custodian method. When the working party method is employed by the MAS, appropriate U.S. Navy representatives, with the necessary professional expertise on the areas to be standardized, will participate on a continuing basis. It is generally necessary for working party members to attend the meeting of the working party. Use of the custodian/correspondent method involves correspondence wherein interested countries nominate representatives to correspond with the custodian to carry out standardization assignments. The custodian is usually the country proposing, or having prime interest in the project. NATO standardization agreements are designated as STANAGs. NATO STANAGs are identified as follows:

STANAG 1000 series issued by the Navy Board, MAS
STANAG 2000 series issued by the Army Board, MAS
STANAG 3000 series issued by the Air Board, MAS
STANAG 4000 series issued by the Defense Support (DS) Division
STANAG 5000 series issued by the Command Control and Communications Systems (CCCS) Division of the International Military Staff (IMS)

In addition to participation on MAS Board projects, expert working groups of the NATO Armaments Committee (generally referred to as "Groups of Experts") are established within specific armament areas for the exchange of technical information and national views and for the study of problems of mutual interest. One object of these information exchange programs is to achieve standardization, interchangeability and interoperability of military equipment.

c. Other Areas of Participation. To the extent funds are available, NAVSEA occasionally participates in international standardization activities of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and its autonomous electrotechnical division, the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). The ISO is composed of numerous member countries throughout the world and concerns itself with industrial standardization on non-electrical machinery, equipment, and materials. The IEC is concerned with standardization of electrical and electronic equipment and technology. U.S. participation in the ISO and IEC is through the United States National Committee which is affiliated with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). The ISO and IEC are supported by industry with participation on a selective basis by various individuals from government. Participation by individuals as delegates to the technical committees is based on responsibility for, and interest in, equivalent U.S. standards, and by invitation from the United States National Committee (USNC). This participation may be as a member of an Advisory Group which is responsible for formulating United States positions for a particular subject. The Advisory