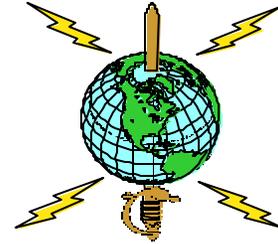


# AMERICAN, AUSTRALIAN, BRITISH, CANADIAN AND NEW ZEALAND INTERNATIONAL MILITARY STANDARDIZATION FORA



## WASHINGTON STAFF HANDBOOK

2003 ELECTRONIC EDITION 1

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## INTRODUCTION

This booklet is published on behalf of the Washington Staffs of the combined AUS/CAN/NZ/UK/US international military standardization fora that are currently operating under separate agreements whose origins date back to the years following WWII. Also included in this edition is the Multinational Interoperability Council whose membership includes the traditional nations of the long standing organizations plus France and Germany. Note that The Technical Co-operation Program is not a military standardization forum. However, TTCP maintains close relationships with the international military standardization fora and therefore is included in this handbook. The purpose of the booklet is to provide a basic overview of the organizations in order to maximise mutual knowledge and co-ordination and to minimise duplication of effort. It also provides a ready reference of Washington based staff contact details so that individuals can brief their parent organisations on the capabilities and functions of the Fora and to network as required.

The following Fora are covered by this booklet:

- American, British, Canadian, Australian Armies' Standardization Program ([ABCA](#)),
- Air Standardization Coordinating Committee ([ASCC](#)),
- AUSCANNZUKUS Naval C4 Organization ([AUSCANNZUKUS](#)),
- The Combined Communications-Electronics Board ([CCEB](#)),
- The Technical Co-operation Program ([TTCP](#)), and
- The Multinational Interoperability Council ([MIC](#)).

Each of the fora has separate web sites on the Internet and additional information is available from those sources. The following is a list of web sites:

- <http://www.abca.hqda.pentagon.mil>
- <http://www.xo.hq.af.mil/xor/xorg-iso/ascc>
- <http://auscannzukur-navalc3.hq.navy.mil>
- <http://www.dtic.mil/jcs/j6/cceb>
- <http://www.ttcp.osd.mil>
- <http://www.c3i.osd.mil/org/c3is/ccbm/mic.html>

Amendments to this booklet can be coordinated through the ASCC Management Committee Chairman.

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# CHAPTER 1

## AMERICAN, BRITISH, CANADIAN, AUSTRALIAN ARMIES' STANDARDIZATION PROGRAM

### Mission

101. The ABCA Mission is:

*'the mission of the ABCA Program is to ensure that the ABCA Armies achieve levels of standardization necessary for two or more ABCA Armies to operate effectively together within a coalition and in a joint environment, now and into the future.'*

### History Of The Program

102. The American, British, Canadian and Australian Armies' Standardization Program (ABCA Program) originated as a result of the close cooperation between the Allies during World War II. After WW II, it was decided that this close cooperation should continue, and by 1947, a "Plan to Effect Standardization" was initiated between the Armies of the United States of America, Britain and Canada - the ABC Armies. The Plan was replaced by the "Basic Standardization Concept" in 1954.

103. In 1964, when Australia joined the organization, the new agreement, which serves as the legal basis for ABCA, the "Basic Standardization Agreement (BSA 64)", was ratified by the Armies of the United States, United Kingdom, Canada and Australia, and the ABCA Program was formally established. By invitation of the ABCA Armies, New Zealand gained observer status within the Program, through Australia's sponsorship, in 1965.

104. Since its inception, the ABCA Program has produced over 2000 standardization agreements, known as Quadripartite Standardization Agreements (QSTAGs) and Quadripartite Advisory Publications (QAPs). These have significantly enhanced the ability of the Armies of America, Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand to operate effectively together during the conflicts and peacekeeping operations they have undertaken since WW II.

105. The Vice Chief of Staff of the United States Army hosted a ceremony in the centre courtyard of the Pentagon, in conjunction with the May 1999 Interim TEAL conference, to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Establishment of the American, British, Canadian, Australian Armies' (ABCA) Standardization Program, December 12, 1949 – December 12, 1999. Additionally the ceremony acknowledged the service and contribution of those who have contributed in the past and to those who continue to contribute and remain actively involved with the ABCA program.

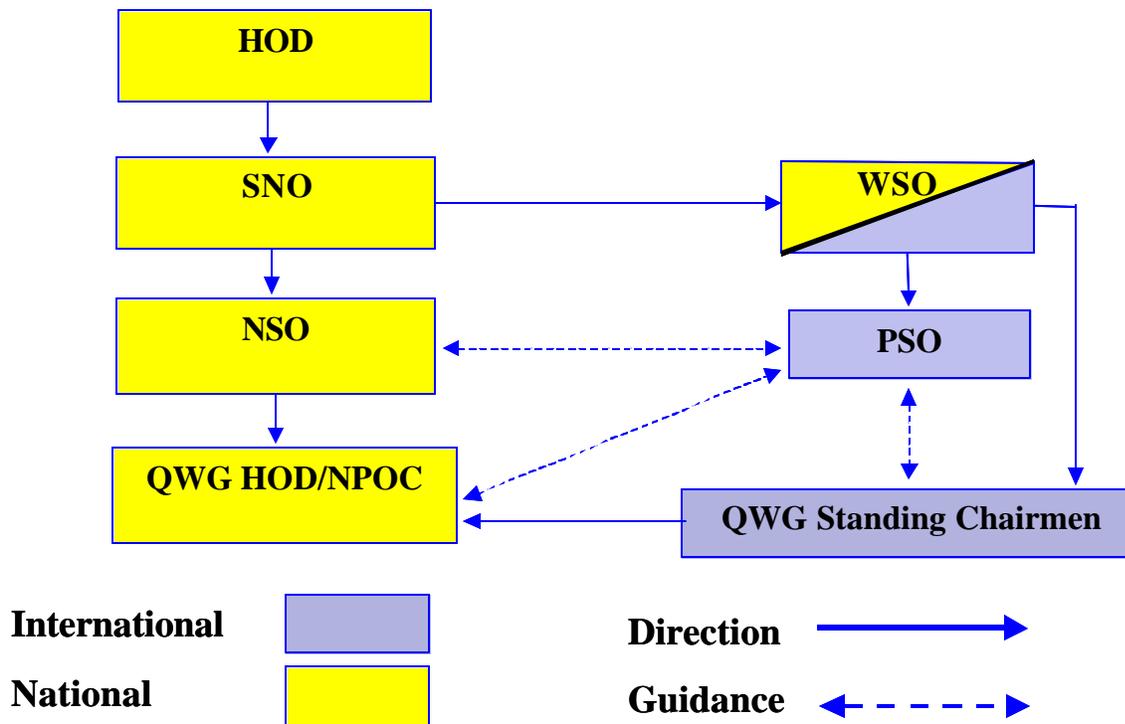
### Development Of The Program

106. The ABCA Program has been refined over the years to reflect the demands of changing strategic environments. In the aftermath of 11 Sept 2001, the ABCA has instigated a Program Review which will examine the current Program, its Vision, Mission and Goals, the products it produces and among other things, its relationship with other like-minded forces and organizations. This will occur over the 2002-2003 timeframe. However, the Program's underlying purpose has always remained basically the same, that is, the achievement of levels of standardization by:

- a. Ensuring the fullest cooperation and collaboration among Armies.
- b. Achieving the highest possible degree of interoperability among Armies through materiel and non-materiel standardization.
- c. Obtaining the greatest possible economy by the use of combined resources and effort.

### Organization Of The Program

107. The ABCA Program has several levels of management, (see Figure 1.1). At the head is TEAL. (the acronym for Tripartite Equipment and Logistics - a reflection of the Program's origins). Armies, through their TEAL Heads of Delegation (HODs), provide direction and guidance to the ABCA Program. The TEAL HODs may delegate the responsibility of routine management to their Senior National Officer (SNO). TEAL HODs meet formally at the biennial TEAL meeting, and every other year at Interim TEAL.



**Figure 1.1: ABCA Program Organization**

108. The BSA 64 requires that each Army nominate a senior officer on duty in Washington, DC as its 'local' representative. These officers are known collectively as the Washington Standardization Officers (WSO), who act as the executive agent for TEAL and Armies in managing the Program. WSO meets regularly and reviews the work of the Program and provides guidance.

109. The permanent staff for the Program is located in the Primary Standardization Office (PSO) in Rosslyn, Virginia and provides the full-time day-to-day management of the Program, as well as acting as the Office of Record.

110. Most of the Program's standardization work is carried out by 13 Quadripartite Working Groups (QWGs) each covering a different specialisation, for example: Maneuver, Engineers, Intelligence, Logistics etc. QWGs are composed of subject matter experts from each of the ABCA Armies and represent the largest contribution of resources made by Armies to the Program.

111. The work of the Program is undertaken by QWGs and their subordinate Special Working Parties (SWPs). However, QWGs are not confined to their particular specialisation and contribute to some or all of the functional areas of the Battlefield. QWG responsibilities include: the completion of standardization tasks, exchange of information and providing support to ABCA exercises. A Standing Chairman (SC) is appointed for each QWG and, where possible, these appointments are divided equally between the four Armies.

112. QWGs meet every 12 months - using a cycle of a full session meeting followed by an executive session meeting in the following year. Work between meetings is carried out by four QWG National Points of Contact (NPOCs), one from each Army, who are appointed to work on ABCA Program tasks.

113. In addition to QWG members, each Army appoints a National Standardization Officer (NSO) to act as the point of contact between the ABCA Program and Armies. NSOs are responsible for the co-ordination of ABCA work within their Armies.

114. To aid information exchange within the ABCA Program and between Armies, each Army may appoint Standardization Representatives, (STANREPs), to be based in the other countries. The main task of the STANREPs is to aid information exchange by passing information, reports and invitations for comment to his Army and vice versa. They are also responsible for recording all materiel transactions between his own Army and the Army to which he is accredited, facilitating the free flow of information from his Army to the other and furthering standardization activities during national and multi-national exercises. The majority of their time is therefore spent on ABCA-related matters.

115. The establishment and manning of the Coalition Operations position in the PSO to liaise with key points of contact within national retrieval/assessment centres has provided a focal point for coalition lessons learned between Armies. This post in the PSO will raise the profile of coalition lessons in the national lessons learned processes. This will serve Armies, both in the retrieval process for coalition operations/exercises and in the identification of standardization requirements for coalition operations. Additionally, Armies' operations/exercise planners undertaking coalition deployments will have a single point of contact to explore coalition issues.

### **Program Activities**

116. **ABCA Exercises.** ABCA Exercises are held biennially, with each Army in turn hosting an exercise. The primary purpose of these exercises is to validate existing ABCA standardization agreements, to identify areas for future standardization effort and to facilitate information exchange through the exposure of personnel to coalition activities. The scope and nature of each exercise is proposed by the host Army based on input developed within the Program, and agreed by TEAL. These exercises are in addition to any multi- and bi-lateral exercises that may also be conducted by Armies. The ABCA Exercise Program is the prime method, short of actual operations, of proving the Program's effectiveness. The aim of the Exercise Program is to evaluate the ability of two or more forces provided by different ABCA Armies to operate effectively within a coalition.

117. **National Exercises.** As part of the Exercise Program, Armies conduct an annual review of their National exercises, which are to be conducted during the next six years, and determine those which may be suitable for participation by other ABCA Armies to participate. Where direct ABCA involvement in such exercises is not possible or warranted, Armies are encouraged to provide the PSO with a copy of any Post Exercise Reports where coalition standardization issues are identified.

118. **STANLIST.** The purpose of the Standardization List (STANLIST) is to promote standardization by allowing free access to information, on an agreed list of Armies' projects or activities. The inclusion of an item on the STANLIST establishes the authority for the exchange of that information between Armies. Within the limits of national policies, information on the current status of all items recorded on the STANLIST is to be made available to accredited representatives at all times. The PSO is the custodian of the STANLIST and is responsible for its publication and updating in response to recommendations by Armies and QWGs.

119. **RUM Loans.** Reciprocal Use of Materiel (RUM) Loans are arranged between Armies to promote standardization by allowing access to each other's equipment for trials. The BSA 1964 makes provision for RUM Loans between the ABCA Armies when such usage is for research and development in the interests of standardization. Loans of materiel among the Armies may be made in connection with tests and evaluation in research, development, and standardization. Note that due to the US legislative process the US Army cannot recognize RUM Loans. However, equipment loans can be carried out using Section 65 of the Arms Control Export Act.

### **Program Management**

120. To manage a program of this size and diversity effectively there must be a taut 'top down' management framework. Although the Program Plan of Action (PPA) provides the basis for meeting this requirement, progress on the completion of tasks at the working level, is monitored at both the WSO/PSO and the NSO levels.

121. To assist in this management role, each standardization task is given a milestone date for completion. At each WSO Meeting, progress towards the achievement of these milestones is monitored. The PSO uses a Performance Indicator Reporting System (PIRS) to report to WSO any significant deficiencies with the progress of any respective QWG. This enables WSO and Armies to assess overall Program and QWG progress.

122. By focusing on work that has been agreed and funded by Armies, the ABCA Program Management system aids in ensuring that the most effective use is made of the resources allotted by the Armies. The aim is to ensure progress against agreed goals, while retaining the flexibility to respond to the demands of each Army and the military environment.

## CHAPTER 2

### AIR STANDARDIZATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE

201. The Air Standardization Coordinating Committee (ASCC) is an active and productive international organization that has been working for five air forces (Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States) since 1948 to improve coalition aerospace power effectiveness in both peace and war.

202. Each member nation supports ASCC with a small group of people from its flag rank National Directors down through staff and project officers at appropriate level and rank. All provide expertise to the organization and its working groups and bring back international information to national headquarters and operational commands. Much of the ASCC standardization effort, specifically the internationally adopted Air Standards (AIR STDs), is incorporated into the respective national documents.

#### Mission Statement

203. The mission of the ASCC is:

***'to ensure that member nations are able to fight side by side as airmen in joint and combined operations.'***

#### ASCC Objective

204. Through collective agreements, and in cooperation with other international standardization organizations, members will strive to ensure there will be no doctrinal, operational, technical, or materiel obstacle to full co-operation between the forces of the member nations, and to ensure the greatest possible economy of effort. Interoperability is the ability of coalition forces to train, exercise, and operate effectively together, in the execution of assigned missions and tasks. Within available resources, the ASCC objective of interoperability is achieved through:

- a. Standardization,
- b. Validation,
- c. Economical use of resources, and
- d. Exchange of information.

205. **Standardization Principles.** Standardization is not an end in itself, but is a tool for increasing the operational effectiveness of coalition military forces. Its primary purpose is to achieve specified operational standardization requirements. International standardization agreements are implemented through national documents which should cross-reference the international agreement. There are three levels of standardization.

- a. **Compatibility.** The suitability of products, processes or services for use together under specific conditions to fulfil relevant requirements without causing unacceptable interactions.
- b. **Interchangeability.** The ability of one product, process or service to be used in place of another to fulfil the same requirements.
- c. **Commonality.** The state achieved when the same doctrine, procedures, or equipment are used.

#### Validation

206. Validation assesses the extent to which ASCC member nations have achieved the specified operational standardization requirements and focuses on assessing the capability for combined air operations. Validation is conducted through the following activities:

- a. Analysing the lessons identified/learned during operations and exercises;
- b. Assessing the relevance, adequacy and effectiveness of existing standards;
- c. Confirming that national implementing documents reflect ratified Air Standards; and
- d. Testing interoperability during exercises or operations.

### **Economical Use of Resources**

207. The ASCC provides opportunities for both formal and informal collaboration on issues of common interest to air forces, thereby sharing successes and avoiding duplication of effort. The following activities may be conducted where they improve national or coalition capabilities, while reducing overall costs:

- a. The loan of equipment through the Test Project Agreement (TPA) program;
- b. Collaborative activities not covered by other organizations (such as TTCP); and
- c. Standardization of equipment or procedures not directly related to combat operations, where this is expected to result in significant savings and/or improvements to flight safety.

### **Exchange of Information**

208. Formal and informal exchanges of information improve the operational effectiveness of national forces, which in turn improve the capability of coalition forces. The exchanges also contribute toward ASCC goals by:

- a. Enhancing interoperability where standardization is inappropriate or where individual national requirements preclude standardization;
- b. Determining the viability of proposed standardization projects; and
- c. Assisting in the development of subsequent Air Standards.

## **ORGANIZATION**

### **Management**

209. The ASCC nations have standardization representatives at three levels: National Directors - one or two star generals; the Management Committee – Lieutenant Colonel equivalents; and the Assistants for Standardization - Lieutenant Colonel or Major equivalents. Chairmanship of the ASCC and the Management Committee rotates after the National Director' meeting.

### **National Directors**

210. The ASCC Air Forces' Chiefs of Staffs have appointed a one or two star general to oversee national standardization matters; his post title is ASCC National Director. The National Directors meet annually to formulate policy and direct activities of the ASCC organization. The National Directors posts are:

- a. Australia: Director General Aerospace Development.
- b. Canada: Director General Air Force Development.
- c. New Zealand: Deputy Chief of Air Staff.
- d. United Kingdom: Director of Equipment Capability (Theatre Airspace).
- e. United States: Director of Operational Requirements.

### **Management Committee**

211. The National Directors' policies are implemented by the Management Committee (MC). The MC Members collectively function as an international secretariat and individually are Standing Chairmen for the organisation's Working Parties. The MC is based in Washington DC.

### **Assistants for Standardization**

212. The Assistants for Standardization (A/Stands) are the coordinators of the national ASCC programme and their National Director's advisor and executive assistant on ASCC matters.

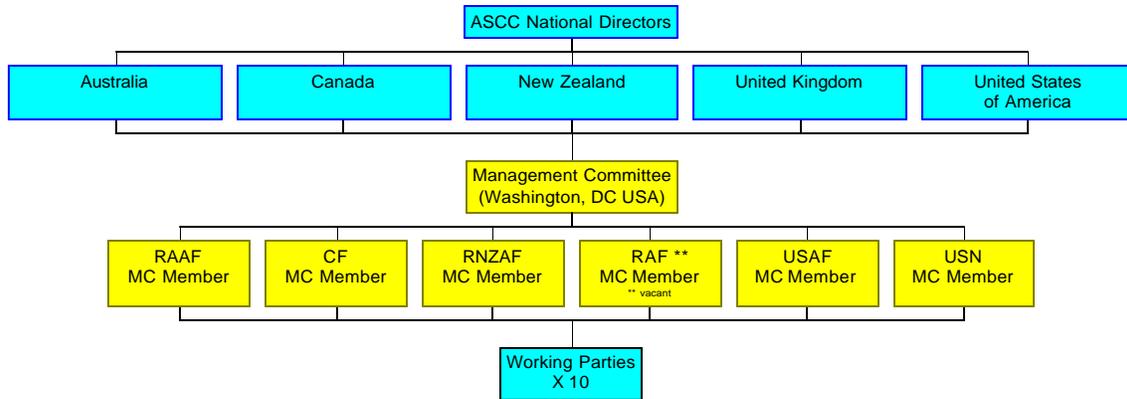


Figure 2.1: ASCC International Organization

**Working Parties**

213. The tasks of the ASCC are carried out by 10 specialist Working Parties (WP). The number of members attached to each WP varies from five to 60. The following is a list of current WPs and their directives:

- a. **WP 15 - Aviation Fuels, Lubricants, Associated Products & Gases**  
*Directive - To develop agreements governing the quality of aviation fuels, lubricants, associated products, gases and related equipment from origin to point of issue, to meet agreed ASCC operational standardization requirements.*
- b. **WP 20 - Air Armament**  
*Directive - To develop standards for the characteristics, design requirements, testing and installation of air armament to permit interoperability between member nations' air forces.*
- c. **WP 25 - Aerospace Engineering, Maintenance and Logistics**  
*Directive - To address the interoperability requirements of aircraft servicing, maintenance, engineering and logistic support (excluding armament and POL requirements), including related safety and environmental issues.*

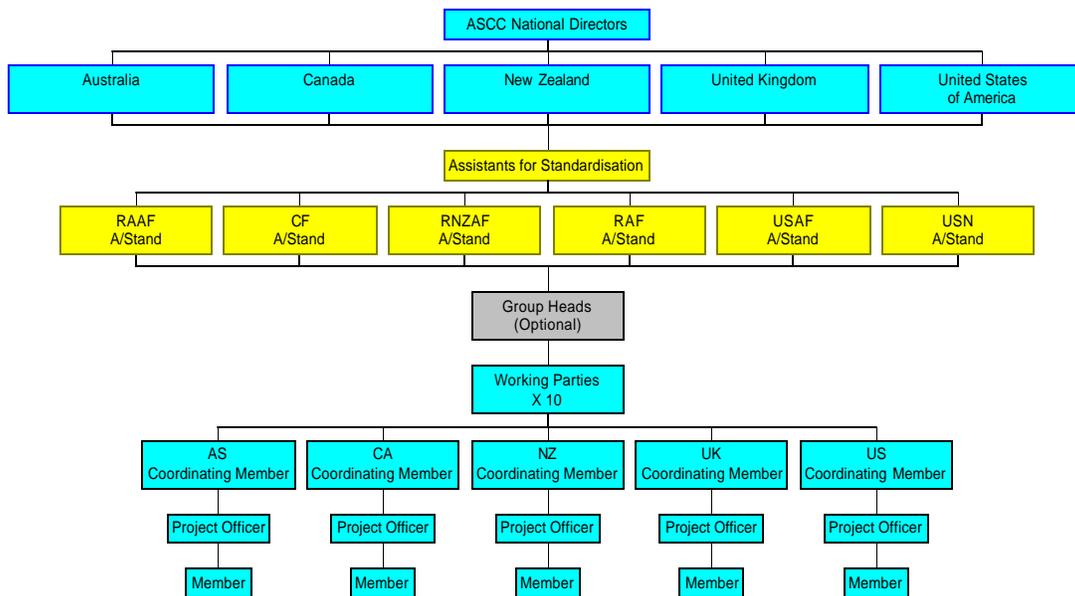


Figure 2.2: ASCC National Organization

- d. **WP 44 - Integrated Airlift Systems**  
*Directive - To address the coalition capability requirements of military airlift systems.*
- e. **WP 45 - Air Operations and Doctrine**  
*Directive - To direct efforts that will lead to standardization of doctrine, concepts and related procedures to enhance joint and combined air operations. Additionally, WP45 is to take a pivotal role in providing guidance to the other ASCC WPs.*
- f. **WP 61 - Aerospace Medicine, Life Support and Aircrew Systems**  
*Directive - To progress standardization in the fields of aerospace medicine, life support and aircrew systems, in order to achieve and maintain relevant operational standardization requirements.*
- g. **WP 70 - Mission Avionics**  
*Directive - To promote interoperability in the areas of airborne communications, identification and navigation systems in order to achieve specified operational standardization requirements.*
- h. **WP 80 - Reconnaissance and Imagery Intelligence**  
*Directive - To obtain interoperability of the equipment and procedures used throughout the reconnaissance cycle in order to achieve and maintain specified relevant operational standardization requirements.*
- i. **WP 84 - NBC Defensive Measures**  
*Directive - To develop standards for member Air Forces to promote the interoperability of procedures, equipment and operational training criteria in the field of Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Defence (NBCD) in military operations, jointly with the American, British, Canadian and Australian (ABCA) Quadripartite Working Group (QWG) on NBCD as appropriate.*
- j. **WP 90 – Aeronautical Information, Airfield Facilities and Air Traffic Services**  
*Directive - To standardize coalition capability requirements in the fields of aeronautical information (Flight Information Publications, aeronautical chart overprints and digital data), airfield facilities and air traffic services.*

### **Working Party Structure**

214. The Working Parties each have a Synopsis, a Directive, and a Management Plan to enable them to work within the overall guidelines and goals of the ASCC. At the national level, each Working Party has one Coordinating Member (CM) who is responsible to the Assistants for Standardization for national issues and to the Working Party Standing Chairman for actions arising from Working Party meetings. The Working Party may also have other Project Officers (POs).

### **Working Party Meetings**

215. As a rule, the Working Party members will meet for five days every 12-18 months, each nation taking turn to host the meeting. However, the majority of work is carried out by correspondence between the meetings. A detailed schedule of meetings is available on the ASCC [homepage](#).

### **Task Achievement**

216. The objectives of the ASCC are accomplished through the development of standardization agreements called Air Standards. Air Standards are developed by the Working Parties through Projects. Each Project has its own enabling objective and scope and is managed by a custodian or coordinator. The Coordinating Member of the nation assigned custody of a Project is responsible for its progression. The aim of a Project is to collect, collate and review similar information that will lead to the production of an AIR STD.

## CHAPTER 3

# AUSCANNZUKUS NAVAL C<sup>4</sup> ORGANISATION

### Introduction

301. Early in World War II the lack of communications interoperability between Allied Forces became a matter of concern for all nations. During March 1941 the first high-level proposals to formally structure combined operations between the United States and the United Kingdom were considered. These discussions were the genesis of the current Combined Communications Electronics Board (CCEB) . The origins of the AUSCANNZUKUS organisation arose from dialogue between Admiral BURKE, USN, and Admiral Lord MOUNTBATTEN, in 1960. Their intention was to align naval communications policies, and prevent, or at least limit any barriers to interoperability with the imminent introduction of sophisticated new communications equipment. AUSCANNZUKUS matured to the current five-nation organisation in 1980 when New Zealand became a full member. This organisation is firmly established and liases closely with Washington based management groups of the Combined Communication Electronics Board (CCEB), American, British, Canadian & Australian (ABCA (Army)), Air Standardisation Co-ordinating Committee (ASCC (Air Force)) and The Technical Co-operation Program (TTCP) .

### Vision

302. The Organisation's vision is:

***'We will work in partnership to always enable the best means of knowledge sharing so that the naval warfighter can take decisive action to complete successfully missions across the spectrum of joint and combined operations.'***

### Strategic Goals

303. The AUSCANNZUKUS Strategic Goals are:

- a. Establish the environment for knowledge exchange between AUSCANNZUKUS navies.
- b. Improve national awareness of AUSCANNZUKUS.
- c. Achieve coherent focus among international fora.
- d. Achieve knowledge sharing in operations between AUSCANNZUKUS navies.
- e. Support knowledge sharing for joint operations.
- f. Support knowledge sharing in operations with other nations.

### Guiding Principals

304. The Guiding Principals developed by the Supervisory Board are designed to provide focus and definition to the Visions and Strategic Goals.

- a. The focus of all AUSCANNZUKUS activities is to be the requirements of the AUSCANNZUKUS naval warfighter.
- b. AUSCANNZUKUS activities are to deliver a product to enable the best means of knowledge sharing.
- c. All AUSCANNZUKUS activities are to take account of the requirement for AUSCANNZUKUS naval forces to contribute decisively to missions across the spectrum of joint and combined operations.
- d. All AUSCANNZUKUS knowledge sharing initiatives are to aim at providing innovative options which are affordable to all AUSCANNZUKUS navies.
- e. Relevant information is to be shared with appropriate joint and combined organizations.

## Purpose

305. The purpose of AUSCANNZUKUS is to:
- a. promote interoperability between member nations by formulating doctrine on agreed standards and minimum operational capabilities;
  - b. exchange information on issues of interoperability and information management;
  - c. provide a forum to highlight maritime C4 issues to national authorities, and
  - d. channel the use of national resources to coordinate studies to resolve long term, complex, C4 interoperability issues.

## Mission

306. The Organisation's mission is:

***'to provide a seamless information infrastructure to enable Allied commanders at any level access to information as required to accomplish their assigned tasks.'***

## Organisation

307. AUSCANNZUKUS is a consensus-based body with no authority to impose decisions on member nations. The organisation was established under the auspices of the ABCANZ-5 Information Exchange Project. The ABCANZ-5 agreement expired on 21 May 1992 and its replacement, the Multilateral Master Military Information Memorandum of Understanding (M3IEM) Information Exchange Agreement (IEA) came into effect 18 April 1997 (See Chapter4).

308. The current AUSCANNZUKUS Naval C4 Organisation consists of the Supervisory Board (SB) the C4 Committee (C4C) , the Technical Working Group (TWG), the Permanent Support Coordination Group (PSCG), and Ad Hoc Working Groups (AHWG), formed as required to progress specific tasks. (See Figure 3.1).

309. A flag level Supervisory Board drawn from national policy or operational requirements authorities heads the organisation. The Supervisory Board meets as required to endorse policy and resource allocation proposed by the Command, Control, Communications and Computers (C<sup>4</sup>) Committee (C<sup>4</sup>C) C4C), and to provide top level guidance to the organisation.

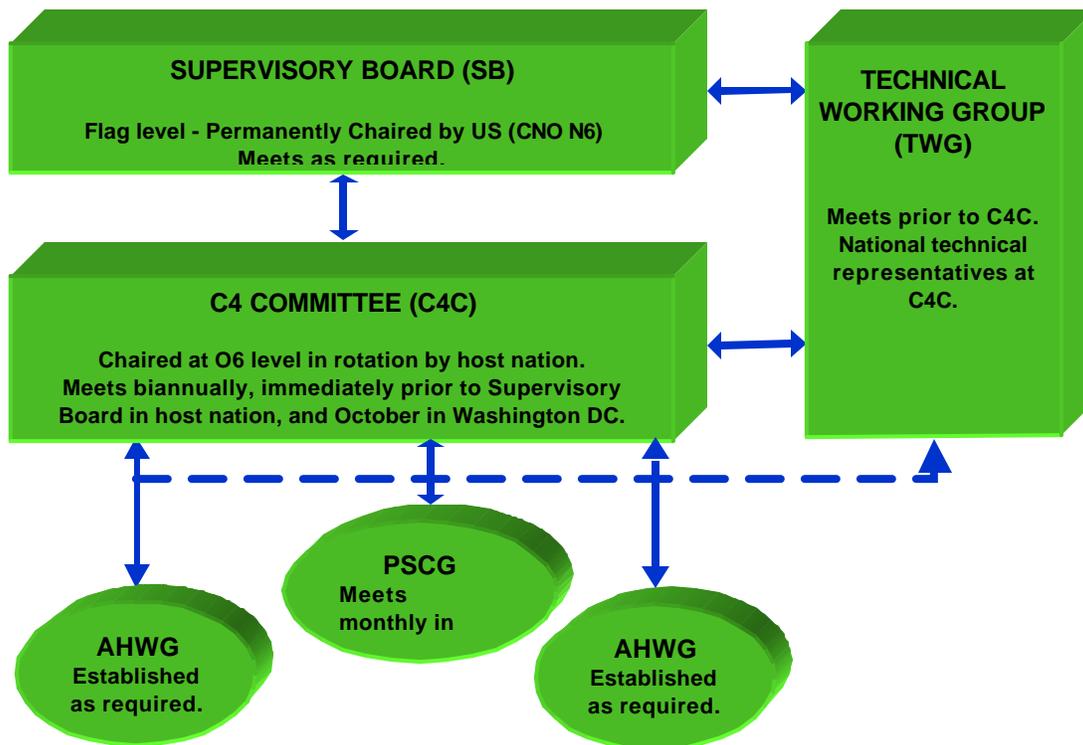
310. Subordinate to the SB is the C<sup>4</sup>C that meets biannually to address and resolve technical and operational interoperability issues in response to SB tasking. The C<sup>4</sup>C is responsible for establishing priorities and making recommendations to the SB to ensure essential elements for AUSCANNZUKUS interoperability are identified, addressed and resolved.

311. The TWG is responsible for providing technical support on operational interoperability issues to the SB and C<sup>4</sup>C. Technical support to the working groups is provided on an "as required basis". Formal TWG meetings are held prior to and normally at the same location as the C<sup>4</sup>C meetings. TWG representatives provide the technical composition of the C<sup>4</sup>C.

312. The PSCG is responsible for the everyday business of AUSCANNZUKUS and the coordination of the SB and C<sup>4</sup>C agendas. Directed by the C<sup>4</sup>C, the PSCG are required to ensure the completion of all tasking in timely manner. Though liaison is encouraged at all levels of the organization, the PSCG is responsible for maintaining a close liaison with other Washington based interoperability fora with the aim of achieving enhanced operational effectiveness during joint and combined operations and the efficient use of limited resources. PSCG meetings are held in the Washington DC area as required, but normally every four to six weeks. Liaison Officers from other interoperability fora have a standing invitation to attend these meetings.

- a. Ad Hoc Working Groups may be formed to address specific interoperability issues in detail. Currently, two groups are established.
- b. AUSCANNZUKUS is served by a Permanent Secretary; the only permanently assigned member of the organisation.

313. A summary of the AUSCANNZUKUS organisation framework is at Figure 3.2.



**Figure 3.1: AUSCANNZUKUS Naval C<sup>4</sup> Organisational Structure**

314. The TWG, C4C and SB meetings are hosted on an annual rotation basis. A list of upcoming meetings, including location, can be found on the [homepage](#).

315. The management of work undertaken by organisation is coordinated using the AUSCANNZUKUS Work Plan. The Work Plan details objectives, tasks and sub tasks within the programme of work to support the organisation’s mission. The Work Plan is reviewed biannually by the C<sup>4</sup>C and endorsed annually by the SB. To support achievement of tasks and sub tasks within the Work Plan actions are formulated within a matrix. The Action Matrix, maintained by the Permanent Secretary, contains specific actions directed by various bodies within the organisation.

GROUP	LOCATION	CHAIRMAN	TIMING	MINIMUM REPRESENTATION
<b>Supervisory Board (SB)</b>	Host nation	U.S. member	Meets annually. Is convened immediately after first annual C4 Committee)	Principals C <sup>4</sup> C Chairman
<b>C<sup>4</sup> Committee (C<sup>4</sup>C)</b>	Host nation and Washington DC	Incoming C <sup>4</sup> C Chairman Changes o/c Apr/May meeting	Biannual meetings 5 days during Oct/ Nov (held in DC) & 4/5 days during Apr/ May (prior to SB)	In accordance with Terms of Reference All Working Group Chairmen
<b>Technical Working Group (TWG)</b>	Dependent on tasking and support required	Host nation	As required. (Normally meets for 2/3 days prior to C <sup>4</sup> C )	In accordance with Terms of Reference
<b>Permanent Support and Coordination Group (PSCG)</b>	Washington DC	Elected by members	Monthly or as required	In accordance with Terms of Reference
<b>Ad Hoc Working Groups (AHWG)</b>	As directed by parent body	As directed by parent body	As directed by parent body	As directed by parent body

**Figure 3.2: The AUSCANNZUKUS Organization Framework**

316. This matrix is updated regularly and promulgated as an enclosure to the PSCG minutes. The aim is always to identify interoperability issues, preferably well in advance, and seek solutions before they become problems. To this end, nations are responsible for identifying and bringing to the attention of the C<sup>4</sup>C key issues where non-interoperability could ensue from the implementation of new technology.

### **Publications/Correspondence**

317. Correspondence and dissemination of organisational information is primarily through the AUSCANNZUKUS [homepage](#), email and email exploders. Password protection has been instated to control access to some areas of the homepage. Classified information is disseminated via normal security procedures. The address for the Permanent Secretary is:

Permanent Secretary AUSCANNZUKUS  
OPNAV N61  
Pentagon  
Washington, DC 20350-2000

### **Liaison**

318. AUSCANNZUKUS recognises the importance of liaison and actively encourages participation by other interoperability fora (e.g. MIC, CCEB, ABCA, ASCC, TTCP) at AUSCANNZUKUS working group meetings (e.g. PSCG, AHWGs). Briefings by other interoperability fora occur annually at the Oct C4C meeting with the PSCG Chairman providing an update at the Apr/May meeting. Flag level interaction is also considered important; therefore all fora are invited to brief at the SB. The SB encourages AUSCANNZUKUS attendance at all levels of other interoperability fora meetings, including the respective Principal meetings.

319. In December 1996 the first combined meeting of the Washington DC based interoperability fora (CCEB, ABCA, ASCC, AUSCANNZUKUS, TTCP) was convened. This meeting resulted in the initiation of the Multi-fora meetings now held tri-annually. The purpose of these meetings is to maintain an understanding at the working level of the efforts and issues being addressed by each of the organisations. In addition to the Multi-fora meetings, the PSCG appoints a Liaison Officer to the other interoperability bodies as detailed in Chapter 7.

320. In an effort to encourage a co-ordinated and co-operative approach to issues of mutual interest and concern, a non-binding Statement of Co-operation (SOC) was drafted and signed by the interoperability fora. The SOC acts purely as a symbol of our common desire to develop, maintain and enhance co-operation between the different organisations.

## CHAPTER 4

# COMBINED COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS BOARD

### Background and History

401. The Combined Communications-Electronics Board (CCEB) is a five-nation joint military communications-electronics (C-E) organisation whose mission is the co-ordination of any military GE matter that is referred to it by a member nation. The member nations of the CCEB are Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The CCEB Board consists of a senior Command, Control, Communications and Computer (C4) representative from each of the member nations.

402. The first high-level proposals for a structure to formulate combined communications-electronics policy were exchanged between the UK and US in March 1941. These proposals led to the development of the Combined Communications Board (CCB) ) that held its first meeting under Lord Mountbatten in Washington, D.C. on 24 July 1942. CCB membership consisted of two representatives from the United States Army, two representatives from the United States Navy, three UK representatives and one representative each from Australia, New Zealand and Canada. The CCB grew to 33 sub-committees established to consider all communication specialist areas.

403. The CCB produced all combined communications-electronics publications used by the member nations. It also produced at that time more than two million additional copies, in 12 languages, for use by CCB allies. The work of the CCB continued after the war until 14 October 1949 when it was reduced in size and commitment with the formation of NATO and dissolution of the Combined Chiefs of Staff Organisation. The United Kingdom Joint Communications Staff, Washington and the United States Joint Communications-Electronics Committee continued to meet on regular basis as the US-UK Joint Communications-Electronics Committee with representatives of Australia, Canada and New Zealand attending as appropriate.

404. Canada became a full member of the organisation in 1951, Australia in 1969 and New Zealand in 1972. In 1972 the organisation was renamed the Combined Communications-Electronics Board.

405. In 1986 the CCEB agreed to broaden its TOR to include communication and information systems in support of command and control.

### CCEB Purpose

406. The CCEB has adopted the following purpose statement:

***'to maximize the effectiveness of the Warfighter in combined operations by delivering capabilities, policies, procedures and radio spectrum that optimizes information and knowledge sharing.'***

### Strategy for Achieving the Vision and Mission

407. As the only joint or combined organisation whose focus is entirely on Command, Control, Communications and Computer (C4) interoperability matters, the CCEB is uniquely positioned to provide C4 leadership within the joint and combined environment. In exercising its leadership, the CCEB will co-ordinate and harmonise its efforts with those of the single Service fora, TTCP and NATO with regards to C4. As appropriate, the CCEB will either take the lead in issues of interest or provide expert technical support to single Service organisations. Where appropriate and when agreed, an individual CCEB country may be designated as lead nation on a particular issue. This may occur when a nation has the greatest or most pressing need to set a standard that is needed for a national project.

408. The CCEB nations recognise that interoperability within the NATO alliance is an essential operational issue for three of the member nations. Therefore, harmonisation of standards, practices and procedures, where appropriate with NATO, is to be achieved to the greatest possible extent. Historically, CCEB nations have had a major positive impact on NATO's wider coalition C4 (technical) interoperability through the generation and distribution of communications procedural documents titled Allied Communications Publications (ACPs). The NATO alliance and many like minded nations have come to depend upon ACPs for their communications operations, and the CCEB has thus become a respected 'communications standards' organization. Continued maintenance and generation of new ACPs in response to adoption of newer technologies by nations' militaries is a fundamental objective of CCEB and vital to its relevancy in coalition operations. Maintaining ACPs is one of the CCEB's 'core competencies'.

409. The CCEB serves as a beacon to keep the member nations collectively on track. As the CCEB does not own infrastructure, interoperability among the member nations is achieved by setting architecture, standards and operational procedures such that the totality of the various capabilities fielded over time will act increasingly as a virtual single system. It provides a forum whereby national programmes are able to achieve alignment of and interoperability of their capabilities. The CCEB Management Plan provides the road map by which the CCEB plans to undertake tasks in order to achieve future interoperability, but interoperability will only occur if nations use CCEB-developed standards in their procurement programs.

410. Although it will be necessary for the CCEB to develop some military standards, notably in the areas of military messaging where insufficient standards exist, the standards selected for agreement by the CCEB will follow the trends of nations to adopt commercial standards and products to meet military requirements. The onus on the CCEB will be first to define the various common capabilities for which agreement is needed and then to follow a process of selection, ratification and publication of associated standards and procedures. Where appropriate CCEB nations may agree to accept a national solution for a particular requirement. This may occur when there is no ready solution to an allied problem, and acceptance of a national solution by other nations will permit interoperability.

411. The standards needed to ensure the gradual building of a virtual single combined information system are articulated in the NATO NC3A Technical Architecture (TA) documentation. The CCEB adopted the NATO document and agreed it as the primary TA reference. CCEB nations participate in its maintenance. When a CCEB nation or single service for a seeks clarification, amendment or process modification to the TA, the process to be followed is for the WS to be provided with a written detailed submission for formal processing with NATO.

412. Except for certain areas that may require the unanimous agreement and ratification by the CCEB Principals, material will be published as guidance documents to accelerate the visibility of CCEB intentions within nations and organisations that are concerned about combined interoperability. Where unanimous agreement and ratification is required, or the contents have the potential to impact significantly the nations, CCEB developed material will normally be published as an Allied Communications Publication (ACP). CCEB work practice requires that every nation respond to all issues under consultation before a CCEB position can be formulated.

413. The CCEB shall take advantage of ongoing efforts and consider existing mature solutions, wherever they may be found. While there are immediate benefits from this approach, the full attainment of future high levels of interoperability will best be achieved through compliance with CCEB standards, practices, procedures, and extension of interoperability agreements to potential coalition partners.

## **Resources**

414. The CCEB examines military communication-electronics issues and influences delivery of necessary capability to ensure allied interoperability. This it undertakes in association with research, single Service fora and other interoperability organisations, striving to establish a framework for interoperability. Whilst the CCEB does not control national procurement initiatives, or mandate the use of particular standards, future equipment acquisition will be strongly influenced by the standards, policies and procedures, which the CCEB develops.

415. The CCEB has a permanent full-time staff of one officer - the Permanent Secretary (PS). All other personnel, including the Principals, members of the Executive Group (EG), the Washington Staff (WS), and all of the international members who work on issues of mutual concern, are drawn from national organisations on a part time basis.

416. The CCEB Strategic Plan and the CCEB Management Plan provide details of specific tasks to be achieved, but the actual resource implications and their allocation must be planned for and provided by the participating nations and WG/TF involved. Every effort will be made to keep the resource demands to a minimum. This will be achieved by taking advantage of the work done by other bodies, which will also ensure that work is not duplicated, and by employing such techniques as asking a single nation to carry out work on behalf of the other member nations whenever it is appropriate. Nations having funded programs for specific capabilities are in the best position to dedicate some resources towards the development of the associated international standards needed for CCEB commonality.

## Organisation

417. The nominated senior C4 Representatives of the individual national joint military C-E organisations are known as 'Principals'. The term 'Board' is used to describe the collective Principals: the term 'CCEB' is used to describe the organisation as a whole, which consists of component groupings: Principals; Executive Group (EG); Washington Staff (WS); National Staff (NS); and Working Groups (WGs). Collectively, the Principals, NS, EG and WS have the responsibility for considering any military C-E matter which is referred to it by a participating nation or international organisation. In practice, the business concentrates on determining which aspects of interoperability are suited for CCEB processes, and maintaining the currency of existing policies, standards and procedures in ACPs.

418. The components groupings of the CCEB are as follows:

- a. **Principals.** The Principals meet formally as a Board annually to reflect on the achievements of the past year and to give overall direction for the upcoming year's activities. Throughout the year, the Principals will use video teleconferencing (VTC) and other media (as required) to receive updates on specific issues and to provide necessary direction as required. The Principals will influence their respective nations, either in championing policy changes or directing specifications in procurement, to further the goal on C4 interoperability. Chairmanship, which changes after each annual meeting, passes in succession in the order of Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, New Zealand and the United States of America.
- b. **Executive Group (EG).** The EG meets formally three times a year. The EG co-ordinates the development of the policy and planning needed to support the business of the CCEB, progresses combined C-E interoperability on behalf of the Board, and prioritises and recommends allocation of resources. Throughout the year, the EG will use VTC and other media (as required), to receive updates on specific issues and to provide necessary direction as required. The chairmanship of the EG is linked to the chairmanship of the Board.
- c. **Washington Staff (WS).** The WS comprise the nominated national representatives located in Washington DC. They are tasked individually in a manner determined by each nation. Collectively, the WS act for, and in the name of, the Principals on matters not requiring Board or EG approval. The WS nominee for the chairmanship is agreed by the EG at the meeting it normally holds in the fourth quarter of each calendar year. The individual WS members have, to an extent determined within each nation, national responsibility to their respective EG representative and Principal.
- d. **National Staff (NS).** This is a generic term to describe those staff members in national headquarters who function, to an extent determined within each nation, to support the Principal and national EG member on CCEB business. The NS do not meet as a formed body.
- e. **Permanent Secretary (PS).** The PS is the full-time CCEB staff member who co-ordinates the day to day business of the CCEB. The PS acts on behalf of and is tasked by the chairmen of the EG and the WS.
- f. **Working Groups (WGs).** The WGs are normally established as either a standing body or an ad-hoc group to consider specified CCEB issues. The current WGs are:
  - (1) The Information Security Working Group (INFOSEC WG),
  - (2) The Frequency Planning Working Group (FP WG),



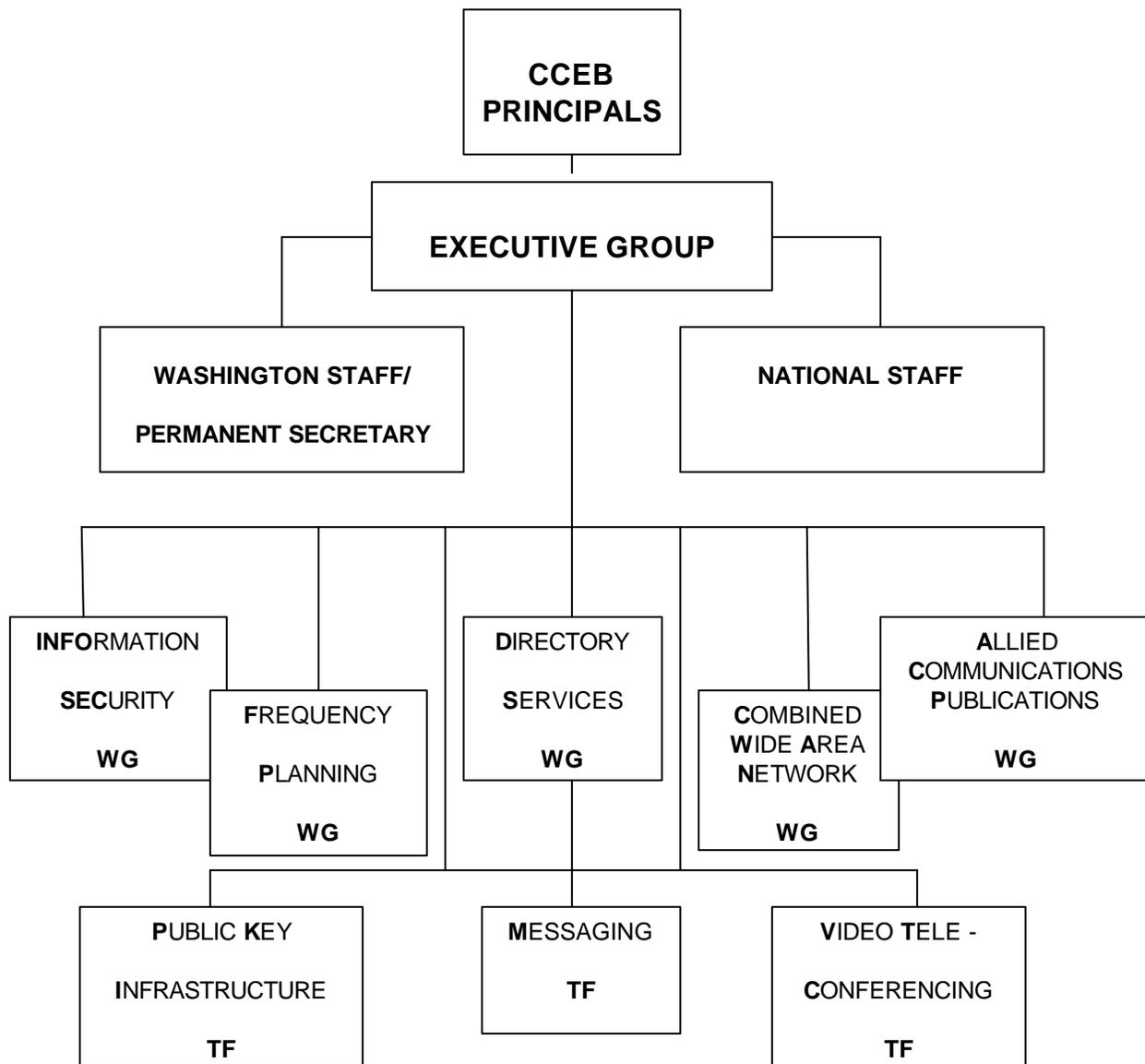


Figure 4.1: CCEB Hierarchy

## CHAPTER 5

# THE TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROGRAM

### Historical Background

501. On 25 October 1957, the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain made a Declaration of Common Purpose containing the following words:

*'The arrangements which the nations of the free world have made for collective defense and mutual help are based on the recognition that the concept of national self-sufficiency is now out of date. The countries of the free world are inter-dependent and only in genuine partnership, by combining their resources and sharing tasks in many fields, can progress and safety be found. For our part we have agreed that our two countries will henceforth act in accordance with this principle.'*

502. Immediately afterward, the Canadian Government subscribed to this principle of interdependence and declared itself ready to join in the common effort. The United States and United Kingdom Governments agreed that Canada should participate. The resulting organization was called the Tripartite Technical Cooperation Program.

503. As a result, an exchange of notes was made which reconstituted the Combined Policy Committee (CPC) which comprised the Foreign and Defense Ministers of the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada and also the heads of the atomic energy agencies of the three nations. It was further decided that two Subcommittees of the CPC should be established: one to deal with matters in the atomic field and the other to facilitate cooperation in non-atomic research and development. The latter body, eventually named the Subcommittee on Non-Atomic Military Research and Development (NAMRAD), was composed of the heads of defense research and development organizations in the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada. Australia joined the NAMRAD Subcommittee in 1965, and New Zealand joined in 1969. These five nations form the current membership, and the organization governed by the Subcommittee is now called The Technical Cooperation Program.

504. From 1958 until 1971, TTCP grew from an original 8 Groups to 17 Groups. These 17 Groups oversaw a total of 57 Working Panels and 43 Working Groups. Based on a conviction that the program had grown too large and that it encompassed some activities of marginal value, a complete review of TTCP was carried out in late 1971. In March 1972 a policy statement was issued which revised the scope, structure, and mode of operation of TTCP to ensure that the manpower and other resources expended on the program would be limited to areas of high potential for mutual benefit.

505. In 1994 the TTCP participants were advised of a United States legal interpretation requiring all US defense agreements, including the former TTCP declaration of common purpose, to be formalised by way of a memorandum of understanding (MOU). The required MOU was signed by each of the TTCP nations in Australia in October 1995 and amendment one was signed in the UK in October 2000.

506. At the 1995 NAMRAD annual meeting, the Principals asked the Deputies to investigate the structure and operations of TTCP. This study led to the second major revision of the organization, adopted at the NAMRAD meeting held in the UK in October 1996. The major technical elements, known since the early days of the NAMRAD Subcommittee as Subgroups, were re-named as Groups. The two Subgroups that had focused, respectively, on radar and on optoelectronics and infrared technologies were combined into a Sensors Group; and a new Group called Joint Systems and Analysis was formed to perform system concept studies, analysis of joint operations and land operations, and operations research. After these revisions, there are ten Groups.

### Aims and Means

507. The central concept that led to the formation of TTCP was contained in the Declaration of Common Purpose. That declaration recognised that no member nation possesses the total resources to provide for its own defense research and development (R&D) needs. Each must assist the others by sharing resources and tasks in many fields so that progress and security can be found by all. The aim of TTCP, then, is to foster such cooperation in the science and technology (S&T) needed for conventional, i.e. non-atomic, national defense. The purpose is to enhance national defense at reduced cost.

508. TTCP encompasses basic research, exploratory development and demonstrations of advanced technology development. This scope includes the exploration of alternatives and concepts prior to development of specific weapon systems; feasibility demonstrations of innovative new concepts, techniques or equipment and their test and evaluation; the pursuit of alternative solutions to potential military problems; and generic systems. Specific systems may be utilised to gain an understanding of the state of the art and to derive the departure point for future activity.

509. Collaboration within TTCP provides a means of acquainting the participating nations with each other's defense R&D programs so that each national program may be adjusted and planned in cognizance of the efforts of the other nations. This process supplements each nation's program with the knowledge and resources of the others. It avoids unnecessary duplication among the national programs. It promotes concerted action and joint research to identify and close important gaps in the collective technology base. And it provides each nation with the best technical information available for advice to their governments and military forces on all matters related to defense R&D.

510. TTCP, being a program and not a corporate body, has no funding and acts by recognition of mutual defense requirements and the willingness of staff to collaborate in joint research activities through consultation, collective decisions, and formulating recommendations for operational requirements. Under the TTCP charter, member nations explain their national programs and objectives, in different key technology areas, in order to identify the scope for collaboration. Collaborative research, sharing of data and facilities, joint trials and exercises, etc. are all included in the cooperation.

511. Traditionally, TTCP has been very successful with scientists working under a "best efforts" basis in which there has been no formal commitment by each nation to make available the resources or to perform the activities needed to accomplish the collaborative activity. The NAMRAD Principals fully endorse this approach and determine that it should remain the basis for most collaborative activities under TTCP. However, it is recognised that in some cases (e.g. major trials or exercises) the failure of one nation to complete its undertaking could significantly diminish the value of the joint activity and waste resources. In such cases, the TTCP MOU provides for a Project Arrangement (PA) under which each participating nation formally accepts a commitment with respect to specific resources and activities for the collaborative project.

## **Organization**

512. In 1996 the NAMRAD Principals established a three-level structure. Level 1 is the strategic policy level. Level 2 is the program planning and oversight level. Level 3 is the science and technology operational level. These three levels are explained briefly in the following paragraphs.

513. Level 1 is composed of the Principals, the Washington Deputies, and the Washington Secretariat. The Principals act jointly as the NAMRAD Subcommittee to provide the policy, strategic vision and goals, and to give broad direction for achieving international Defense S&T collaboration. The Principals also determine the Level 2 structure, appoint Level 2 participants, review and approve or redirect the TTCP program, and define management procedures to facilitate operations. The Washington Deputies and Secretariat provide a supporting structure for the Principals to ensure development and implementation of the Principals' directives, maintain consistent operations across the Groups, explore the benefits of proposed new collaborations, promote cooperation among Groups, prepare for the annual meeting of the NAMRAD Principals and ensure continuity of operations.

514. The NAMRAD Principals have established ten Groups to perform program planning and oversight of cooperative efforts in S&T. For convenience, each Group has been given a three character designator. The Groups and their designators are listed in Figure 5.1. A Group consists of an Executive Chair, National Representatives from the participating nations, and subordinate Level 3 bodies. Within its field, a Group undertakes studies and information exchange to produce a vision, technical goals, and a work program which is then approved by the Principals.

515. Each Group establishes Level 3 Subordinate Elements, made up of scientific and technical specialists from the participating nations, to undertake nearly all of the S&T activities. There are currently two types of Level 3 bodies – Technical Panels (TPs) and Action Groups (AGs). These elements are formed by the Group as needed, and are approved by the Principals. Most Groups have from six to ten TPs and AGs.

<b>Group Designator</b>	<b>Group Name</b>
AER	Aerospace Systems
C3I	Command, Control, Communications and Information
CBD	Chemical, Biological and Radiological Defense
EWS	Electronic Warfare Systems
HUM	Human Resources and Performance
JSA	Joint Systems and Analysis
MAR	Maritime Systems
MAT	Materials Technology and Processes
SEN	Sensors
WPN	Conventional Weapons Technology

**Figure 5.1: Group Designator - Name Table**

### **Principals**

516. The NAMRAD Principals are as follows:

Australia:	Chief Defence Scientist Department of Defence
Canada:	Assistant Deputy Minister (Science and Technology) Department of National Defence
New Zealand:	Director, Defence Technology Agency New Zealand Defence Force
United Kingdom:	Director, Science and Technology Ministry of Defence
United States:	Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Science and Technology Department of Defense

517. The NAMRAD Principals do not have a permanent head. The Principal from the nation hosting the annual NAMRAD meeting acts as chair of that meeting.

518. When the NAMRAD Principals are not in session, the powers and authorities of the NAMRAD Subcommittee, as defined in the TTCP MOU, are exercised by the Principals ex-committee with the support of the Deputies.

### **Washington Deputies**

519. In order to facilitate the work of the NAMRAD Principals and the management of the TTCP program, each Principal may appoint a Deputy. Normally located in Washington, these Deputies are known as the Washington Deputies.

520. Individually, each Deputy is responsible for acting as the Group Counsellor to Groups assigned by the Deputies. The assignment as Group Counsellor will normally be for a period of three years. Each Deputy is also responsible for appointing his nation's member of the Secretariat unless his Principal elects to do so.

### **Washington Secretariat**

521. Each Deputy will appoint a staff member to coordinate administrative actions connected with the work of the NAMRAD Principals and to assist with the staff duties and correspondence of the Deputies. These staff members will be known collectively as the Washington Secretariat or the Secretariat.

### **Washington Contact Officers**

522. Each Deputy may appoint a Washington Contact Officer (WCO) for each TTCP Group. Appointment of WCOs is optional and is a national decision.

523. The WCO will act as a Point of Focus for his national participants. In this role, he will facilitate contacts and exchanges and expedite correspondence, including the provision of a secure channel for exchange of classified material. He should provide support to his Deputy and Secretariat and to the Executive Chair of any assigned Group when that officer is appointed from his nation.

524. Further details can be found on the TTCP Website: <http://www.dtic.mil/ttcp>.

## CHAPTER 6

# MULTINATIONAL INTEROPERABILITY COUNCIL

### Background

601. The Multinational Interoperability Council (previously referred to as the Six-Nation Council) was first proposed during a symposium entitled "C3I for the Coalition Task Force" held in October 1996. Participating countries were Australia, Canada, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States. One of the major recommendations of the October 1996 symposium was to establish a Six-Nation Council to provide oversight of coalition interoperability and assist the implementation of approved actions. A second recommendation was the formation of Multinational Working Groups to generate issues and recommendations for the Six-Nation Council.

602. At the inaugural meeting in October 1999, the Council members agreed to change the name from the Six-Nation Council to the Multinational Interoperability Council (MIC), establish a charter, and begin working issues in a more formalised fashion. It was also agreed that the J3/Operations Branch should lead the MIC efforts and the name of the Multinational Working Groups be changed to the Multinational Interoperability Working Groups (MIWG).

### Purpose

603. The purpose of the MIC is to provide a multinational senior level forum to address the core issues affecting coalition "information interoperability" such as policy, doctrine, planning, and networking. It serves as the senior coordinating body for the member nations to resolve C3I interoperability issues and is intended to promote a responsive dialogue between key elements working coalition interoperability issues: operational planners, C3I experts, and defense policy analysts. The overall goal of the MIC process is to provide for the exchange of relevant information across national boundaries in support of the warfighter in coalition operations.

### Membership

604. The MIC is composed of senior operations, doctrine, and C3I officials from each of the member nations: Australia, Canada, France, Germany, United Kingdom and the United States. It is desired that the lead MIC representative from each member nation be a flag/general officer from the operations branch of the national defense staff, who may be accompanied by flag/general officer or equivalent officials from the plans/doctrine, policy and/or C3I branches.

### Supporting Organizations

#### 605. **Multinational Interoperability Working Groups (MIWGs).**

- a. The purpose of a MIWG is to explore problems in coalition interoperability, identify and clarify impediments, and prepare prioritised recommendations for approval by the Multinational Interoperability Council, and implementation by the nations. There may be multiple MIWGs working various coalition interoperability issues as designated by the Multinational Interoperability Council. A MIWG is task-oriented in its approach to resolving problems impeding coalition interoperability.
- b. MIWGs are comprised of O6 level representatives from the member nations. Each nation will have one principal representative at the table for a MIWG. The country principal may be supported by other staff members from various agencies of their national defense staffs. Each MIWG will be task-oriented so the national representatives may change based on the specific task being addressed.

606. **Executive Support Committee (EXCOM).** The Executive Support Committee (EXCOM) will assist the MIWG(s) in addressing actions in a timely fashion when it is not feasible to convene a meeting of the entire MIWG. The EXCOM will include a representative of each Washington area defense attaché staff, a member of the National Correlation Working Group (NCWG) , and the MIC Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary of the MIC will be an O-6 from the US Office of ASD(C3I). Other individuals, as needed or as appropriate, may attend the EXCOM meetings.

### **Areas of Interest**

607. A major focus of the Multinational Interoperability Council (MIC) is the investigation of policy, doctrinal, and procedural impediments to information interoperability and to pursue solutions to these impediments. The perspective of the MIC is intended to represent that of the operational warfighter. Current areas of interest are: joint/coalition doctrine, collaborative planning, command and control concepts, information exchange requirements, information sharing of classified information, secure video-teleconferencing, and a combined wide area network.

### **Relationships Among Member Nations**

608. The member nations will be equal participants in the Multinational Interoperability Council, the Multinational Interoperability Working Groups, and the EXCOM. The host nation will be responsible for conducting the Council session and leading discussion. Each nation will be encouraged to present its perspectives on issues.

### **Meeting Schedule**

609. The MIWGs generally meet twice a year. The MIC will meet annually, or more frequently if needed, to provide executive oversight and to respond to actions and recommendations from the Multinational Interoperability Working Groups. Ad Hoc meetings will normally be via teleconference.

## CHAPTER 7

# WASHINGTON BASED STAFF CONTACT DETAILS

### ABCA Primary Standardization Office

Suite 8600 – 1777 North Kent Street

Arlington, VA 22209-2100

E-Mail: [psoc.abca@hqda.army.mil](mailto:psoc.abca@hqda.army.mil)

Reception +1 703 588 6560

Facsimile +1 703 588 7528

<http://www.abca.hqda.pentagon.mil/>

COUNTRY/ SERVICE	INCUMBENT	POSITION	FUNCTIONAL AREA/ QWGS	E-MAIL ADDRESS
UK	COL Philip Barry	DPSO	Director	<a href="mailto:dpsoc.abca@hqda.army.mil">dpsoc.abca@hqda.army.mil</a>
USA [Avn Officer]	LTC James Contreras	SO1 Cbt	Combat: Strategic and Operational Level Functions - DC&SP, Maneuver (Armd, Inf & Avn); Intelligence	<a href="mailto:so1cibt.abca@hqda.army.mil">so1cibt.abca@hqda.army.mil</a>
UK [Arty Officer]	Lt Col Edward Pat Tracy	SO1 Cbt Spt	Combat Support: Fire Support, Air Defense, Mobility and Survivability - AD Arty, Fire Support (FS), Engr, NBCD	<a href="mailto:so1cbtspt.abca@hqda.army.mil">so1cbtspt.abca@hqda.army.mil</a>
CAN [Signals Officer]	LCol Barry Green	SO1 C4I	Command, Control, Communications, Computing and Intelligence - EW/SIGINT Spt, CIS	<a href="mailto:so1c4i.abca@hqda.army.mil">so1c4i.abca@hqda.army.mil</a>
AUS [Logistics Officer]	LTCOL William Mitchell	SO1 CSS	Combat Service Support - Army Operational Research, Logistics, Materiel Acquisition & Technical Support, Health Services Support	<a href="mailto:so1css.abca@hqda.army.mil">so1css.abca@hqda.army.mil</a>
NZ [Engineer Officer]	Lt Col Paul King	SO1 C Ops	Coalition Operations Exercise Planning Process Coalition Operations Lessons Learned Database Coalition Operations Handbook <b>Multifora Representative</b>	<a href="mailto:so1cops.abca@hqda.army.mil">so1cops.abca@hqda.army.mil</a>
AUS [Armd Officer]	MAJ Michael Baldwin	SO (C)	Coordination	<a href="mailto:soc.abca@hqda.army.mil">soc.abca@hqda.army.mil</a>
UK (UK MOD)	Ms Helen Allsop	SO (A)	Agreements: QSTAGs, QAPs, STANLIST	<a href="mailto:soa.abca@hqda.army.mil">soa.abca@hqda.army.mil</a>
CAN	MWO Roger Huestis	CC	Chief Clerk & Webmaster	<a href="mailto:psocc.abca@hqda.army.mil">psocc.abca@hqda.army.mil</a>
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## ASCC Management Committee

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