**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**
**US ARMY FUZE MANANGEMENT OFFICE**
**ATTN: FCDD-ACE-Z**
**PICATINNY ARSENAL, NEW JERSEY 07806-5000**

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

FCDD-ACE-Z 30 March 2022

MEMORANDUM FOR Defense Standardization Executive OUSD (Research & Engineering), Attn: Ms. Stephanie Possehl

SUBJECT: Army Fuze Management Office's Congratulatory Message for 70th Anniversary of the Defense Standardization Program

1. The U.S. Army Fuze Management Office (AFMO), charged with enhancing and sustaining the Department of the Army's nonnuclear Fuze and Safety & Arming (S&A) technology readiness, industrial base, and competency to meet the emerging and current needs of the Army's Modernization Strategy, has been a proud beneficiary of your success story and therefore offers heartfelt congratulations to the Defense Standardization Program on its 70th Anniversary. As the Army's lead for centralized management and oversight of the U.S. Army's weapons and munitions fuze programs, AFMO has proudly served as the chair of the Joint Standardization Board for Fuze and Initiation Systems, since its inception in 2003, as fulfilled by the activities of the DoD Fuze Engineering Standardization Working Group (FESWG).

2. The DoD FESWG is responsible for developing and maintaining all DoD and NATO Fuze and Initiation Systems safety design and qualification standards to promote munition system safety and interoperability. Fuze and Initiation Systems encompass relatively simple mechanical devices to highly advanced electrical and software systems that control safety, arming, and firing of munitions. Fuze and initiation systems are essential subsystems found in artillery projectiles, rockets, medium caliber ammunition, bombs, guided missiles, long-range precision-guided munitions, and hypersonic weapon systems being developed today.

3. As one of the premier and oldest standardization committees under the Defense Standardization Program, the DoD FESWG's formation evolved from the Joint Army-Navy-Air Force Fuze Committee, established in 1951 to develop the original MIL-STD-300 Fuze Series that standardized laboratory and field testing procedures. After the Defense Standardization Program was officially established, the DoD FESWG was formed to subsume the duties of the Joint Army-Navy-Air Force Fuze Committee. Officially chartered as a Joint Standardization Board in 2003, the DoD FESWG expanded its standardization efforts not only across DoD, but with our NATO partners by chairing and participating in the NATO Armaments Directorate (CNAD) Ammunition Safety Group (AC/326) Subgroup A Initiation System Team.

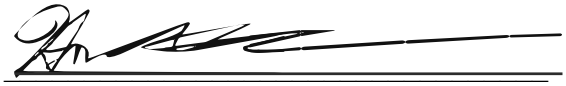
4. Well represented by Tri-service, national labs, industry and academia experts, the DoD FESWG's ability to work together effectively and efficiently to produce common design safety, interoperability, and test requirements resulted in substantial program cost savings throughout

the DoD while facilitating interoperability among NATO Members and Partners for Peace. As for recent accomplishments under the Joint Standardization Board for the Fuze and Initiation Systems, DoD FESWG activities have yielded or will soon yield the following products:

A. MIL-STD-1901B, "Munition Rocket and Missile Motor Ignition System Design, Safety Criteria for". (NOTE: MIL-STD-1901 is the pillar DoD document that addresses ignition safety design requirements.)
B. MIL-STD-1316F, "Fuze Design, Safety Criteria for". (NOTE: MIL-STD-1316F is the pillar DoD document that addresses fuze safety design requirements.)
C. JOTP-051A, "Technical Manual for the Use of Logic Devices in Safety Features".
D. MIL-DTL-23659G, "Initiator, Electric, General Design Specification for".
E. Joint Ordnance Test Procedure (JOTP), "Requirements for Submunition Advanced Features to Meet DOD 2017 Cluster Munition Policy". (NOTE: This new JOTP document provides additional clarification and guidelines for the implementation of fuzing system features as specified in paragraph 5.b in the Technical Specifications of the 2017 DoD Cluster Munition Policy.)
F. Joint Ordnance Test Procedure (JOTP), "Safety Design Criteria for Remotely Controlled Fuzing Systems used in Munitions". (NOTE: This new JOTP document establishes additional design safety criteria for fuzes that are remotely controlled to permit capabilities for safe passage, recovery, and overhead safety operations.)
G. STANAG-4187 Ed. 5, "Fuzing Systems: Safety Design Requirements". (NOTE: This is the NATO equivalent to US MIL-STD-1316F.)
H. STANAG-2818 Ed. 3, "Demolition Materiel, Design Principles".
I. STANAG-4368 Ed. 4, "Ignition Systems for Rocket and Guided Missile Motors. Safety Design Requirements". (NOTE: This is the NATO equivalent to US MIL-STD-1901B.)
J. Harmonization of terminology used in the standards for addition to the NATO Term database.
K. A new design safety STANAG for "Aircraft Countermeasure Devices".

5. As evidenced by the history and achievements cited above, the standardization products developed by the Joint Standardization Board for the Fuze and Initiation Systems under the Defense Standardization Program facilitate safe use and interoperability of our nation's existing and next generation munition systems. Knowing that an official DoD advocate exists to support standardization activities has provided solid justification for continuous operation of the DoD FESWG, as reflected by its 100th semi-annual meeting, held February 2020. The Defense Standardization Program is therefore lauded for achieving 70 years of continued success. Let's keep the momentum going!

6. Point of contact is the undersigned at 973-724-3042, homeshwar.r.lalbahadur.civ@army.mil.



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