MILITARY STANDARD

INTEROPERABILITY AND PERFORMANCE

STANDARDS

FOR

DIGITAL FACSIMILE EQUIPMENT

AMSC N/A   AREA TCSS

<u>DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A.</u>
    Approved for general release; distribution is unlimited.

MIL-STD-188-161D

FOREWORD

1.   This military standard (MIL-STD) is approved for use by all departments and agencies of the Department of Defense (DOD).

2.   Beneficial comments (recommendations, additions, deletions) and any pertinent data that may be of use in improving this MIL-STD should be addressed to:

>   Joint Interoperability and Engineering Organization
>   ATTN: JIEO - TBBC
>   Fort Monmouth, NJ 07703-5613

by using the Standardization Document Improvement Proposal (DD Form 1426) appearing at the end of this MIL-STD, or by letter.

3.   In accordance with DOD Instruction 4630.8, DOD's policy is that all forces for joint and combined operations be supported through compatible, interoperable, and integrated command, control, communications, and intelligence (C3I) systems. Furthermore, all C3I systems developed for use by U.S. forces are considered to be for joint use. The Director of the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) serves as the DOD single point of contact for developing information technology standards to achieve interoperability and compatibility. All C3I systems and equipment shall conform to technical and procedural standards for compatibility and interoperability, as developed or recommended by DISA.

4.   Military standards in the 188 series (MIL-STD-188-XXX) address telecommunications design parameters based on mature technologies and are to be used in all new DOD systems and equipment, or major upgrades thereto, to ensure interoperability. The MIL-STD-188 series is subdivided into a MIL-STD-188-100 series, covering common standards for tactical and long-haul communications; a MIL-STD-188-200 series, covering standards for tactical communications only; and a MIL-STD-188-300 series, covering standards for long-haul communications only. Emphasis is being placed on the development of common standards for tactical and long-haul communications (the MIL-STD-188-100 series). The MIL-STD-188 series may be based on, or make reference to, American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standards, International Telecommunication Union - Telecommunication (ITU-T) recommendations, International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) standardization agreements (STANAG), and other standards, wherever applicable.

5.   This MIL-STD contains technical parameters for digital facsimile equipment used in tactical and long-haul communications. The parameters contained herein are consistent with the mandatory parameters of NATO STANAG 5000, and of the International Telecommunication Union - Telecommunication (ITU-T) Group 3 equipment as published in FIPs 147 and 148. ITU-T was formerly known as CCITT.

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SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

1. MIL-STD-188-161D is being issued to provide enhanced protocol capabilities.

2. Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 5000.2, Part 7c, states that the MIL-STD-188 series, appropriately tailored, will be used for all inter- and intra-DOD component systems and equipment to ensure interoperability and compatibility. The instruction requires that only applicable standards are to be used, and those standards must be tailored to invoke only those requirements suitable for the user. The following guidance is provided for your use:

    a.   Unclassified operations: The ITU-T Group 3 analog output machine is recommended for users who do not need to send classified information over facsimile equipment.

    b.   Classified operations: A Type I and/or Type II digital output facsimile machine is recommended for users who are required to transmit classified information. A dual-mode facsimile machine that has Type I and/or Type II and ITU-T Group 3 protocols will satisfy unclassified and classified operations.

    c.   Users must understand that this MIL-STD covers the minimum requirements. A user must consider the following factors, prior to purchasing facsimile equipment:

        (1)   Interoperability between U.S. and Allied forces, as required.

        (2)   Transmission rates required to support all phases of operational requirements (peacetime through war, tactical, and NATO STANAG 5000).

        (3)   Multipage requirements.

        (4)   Error correction requirements.

        (5)   Classified and unclassified processing.

        (6)   The type of cryptographic equipment being used with the facsimile equipment.

        (7)   Resolution requirements (low, medium, and high).

        (8)   Uncompressed mode requirements.

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