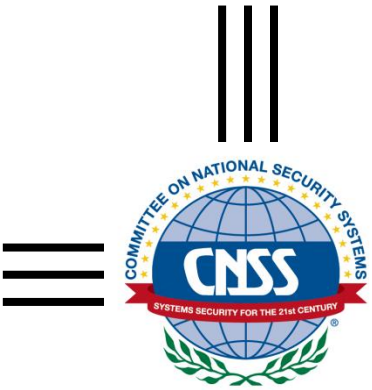
Committee on National Security Systems



CNSSI No. 4033
14 November 2012

NOMENCLATURE FOR

COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY MATERIAL

THIS DOCUMENT PRESCRIBES MINIMUM STANDARDS.
YOUR DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY MAY REQUIRE FURTHER
IMPLEMENTATION.

NATIONAL MANAGER

FOREWORD

1. Committee on National Security Systems Instruction (CNSSI) No. 4033, "Nomenclature for Communications Security Material," describes and prescribes the nomenclature assigned to U.S., Allied, and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) communications security (COMSEC) material.

2. This instruction supersedes NSTISSAM/COMSEC 1-93, “Nomenclature for Communications Security Material," dated 14 October 1993.

3. Additional copies of this instruction may be obtained from the CNSS Secretariat or the CNSS website: http://www.cnss.gov.

FOR THE NATIONAL MANAGER

/s/
DEBORA A. PLUNKETT

CNSS Secretariat (IE32). National Security Agency. 9800 Savage Road, STE 6716. Ft Meade, MD 20755-6716
Office: (410) 854-6805 Unclassified FAX: (410) 854-6814
CNSS@radium.ncsc.mil

NOMENCLATURE FOR COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY MATERIAL
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NOMENCLATURE FOR COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY MATERIAL

SECTION I – PURPOSE

1. Committee on National Security Systems Instruction (CNSSI) No. 4033 explains the nomenclature assigned to U.S., Allied, and NATO communications security (COMSEC) material produced by the U.S. Government for use in National Security Systems (NSS). The information contained in this CNSSI should be made available to all U.S. Government departments and agencies, and their agents, who hold or use COMSEC material.

SECTION II – AUTHORITY

2. This instruction derives its authority from National Security Directive (NSD) No. 42, which outlines the roles and responsibilities for securing national security systems, consistent with applicable law, E.O. 12333, as amended, and other Presidential directives.

3. Nothing in this policy shall alter or supersede the authorities of the Director of National Intelligence.

SECTION III – SCOPE

4. This instruction applies to all Federal Departments and Agencies that own or operate NSS, including their supporting contractors that operate, use, or manage NSS.

SECTION IV – POLICY

5. Each COMSEC product that requires National Security Agency (NSA) support and each COMSEC aid approved by NSA for use in NSS shall have a unique nomenclature recognized by and registered with NSA.

a. NSA produced COMSEC aids used in NSS shall be assigned a Telecommunications Security (TSEC) Nomenclature.

b. COMSEC products other than NSA produced COMSEC aids used in NSS shall be assigned a nomenclature as described in this document.

6. In the context of this Instruction, “NSA support” is defined as "the provisioning of a product or service required for the certification of a product for use in NSS by the National Security Agency." This includes but is not limited to provisioning of COMSEC keying material, Information Systems Security Engineering support, and assistance in the design, development, requirements definition, or production of a COMSEC product or a COMSEC aid.

7. COMSEC products produced by other nations and approved by NSA for use in U.S. NSS shall retain the nomenclature assigned by the foreign producer unless the product is

uniquely configured for U.S. use.

8. NSA shall maintain a government-wide database of all COMSEC products and NSA produced COMSEC aids approved by NSA for use in NSS. (Refer to ANNEX E)

SECTION V - REFERENCES

9. This instruction refers to the following publications:

a. CNSSI No. 4009, National Information Assurance (IA) Glossary, dated 26 April 2010.

b. MIL-STD-196E, Military Standard, "Joint Electronics Type Designation System (JETDS)", dated 17 Feb 1998.

c. Office of the Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics), "Guidelines for Registering Government Serialization, Type Designation, and Ownership of Major End Items, Assemblies, and Subassemblies and Capital Equipment in the IUID Registry", Version 1.0, dated June 5, 2007.

d. DOD Regulation 4140.1-R "DOD Supply Chain Material Management Regulation", dated May 23, 2003.

e. NAG (NonCryptographic Operational General Manual) 16F, "Field Generation and Over-The-Air Distribution (OTAD) of COMSEC Key In Support of Tactical Operations & Exercises", dated May 2001.

f. ISO-3166, International Standards Organization, “Codes for the Representation of Names of Countries and Their Subdivisions", current version.

SECTION VI - DEFINITIONS

10. The definitions published in CNSSI No. 4009 apply to this CNSSI. For the purpose of this document, the following definitions are also applicable:

a. Authentication Equipment. Equipment designed to provide protection against fraudulent transmissions and imitative communications deception or to establish the authenticity of a transmission, message, station, originator, or telecommunications system.

b. COMSEC Equipment System. A grouping of COMSEC equipment that provides communications security services for a particular communications link, end-to-end switched network, communication path, terminal, or switching center.

c. Non-flight Satellite Production Equipment. A model that is representative of high-reliability production models in form, fit, and function; but is not suitable for use in the

operational satellite. It does not provide the high reliability of a production model due to extra testing, choice of lower reliability parts, or potential of unverified mechanisms.

d. Cryptographic High Value Products (CHVPs). - NSA-approved products incorporating only UNCLASSIFIED components and UNCLASSIFIED cryptographic algorithms. This does include commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) products approved by NSA, but does not include composed commercial solutions or their components, unless an individual component has been approved as CHVP. Unkeyed CHVPs are not classified or designated as Controlled Cryptographic Items (CCIs). Source: CNSSI No. 4031, "Cryptographic High Value Products", 16 February 2012.

e. Assembly. An item forming a portion of an equipment, that can be provisioned and replaced as an entity and which normally incorporates replaceable parts and groups of parts (Source: DOD 4140.1-R: AP 1.1.5).

f. Subassembly. Two or more parts that form a portion of an assembly or a unit replaceable as a whole, but having a part or parts that are individually replaceable (Source: MIL-STD-130M).

SECTION VII – DISCUSSION

11. **Types of Nomenclature**

a. COMSEC products can be assigned nomenclature from a number of sources:

(1) Either of two formal systems:

(a) The National Security Agency (NSA) Telecommunications Security (TSEC) nomenclature system (as defined in this instruction), or,

(b) The DOD Joint Electronic Type Designation System (JETDS) (as defined by MIL-STD-196), or,

(2) A commercial nomenclature assigned by the manufacturer; or,

(3) A hybrid nomenclature similar to the TSEC System.

b. COMSEC Aids, such as keying materials in physical and electronic form, and keying material processed in the Electronic Key Management System (EKMS)/Key Management Infrastructure (KMI), are assigned nomenclature derived from the TSEC nomenclature system only. Key generated locally under the provisions of NAG 16 (Field Generation and Distribution of Electronic Key), (available from NSA), is not assigned a TSEC short title, but is assigned an identification tag by the user for record keeping purposes.

c. COMSEC aids that are controlled outside of the COMSEC material control system (CMCS), will be assigned nomenclature as determined appropriate by the originator and

approved by NSA. For example, certain limited maintenance manuals are assigned the designator LMM 1, LMM 2, etc.

d. ANNEX D provides guidance on nomenclature assignment preferences.

12. **NSA Task Title.** During the early stages of the development cycles of NSA-developed COMSEC equipment, task titles are often assigned for convenience in differentiating the various evolving programs. After nomenclature is assigned and until the equipment goes into production, NSA task titles are normally shown in correspondence in parentheses. Although these task titles are officially dropped from correspondence when equipment enters its first production contract, they sometimes continue in colloquial use as system designators.

SECTION VIII – TSEC NOMENCLATURE (Refer to ANNEXES A and B)

13. **Description**. The TSEC nomenclature system was originally devised to identify COMSEC products (hardware and software), and hard copy keying material, as well as certain documents that the United States employs for its own use and for use with its allies. TSEC nomenclature is assigned to all keying material generated by NSA, (including key generated by NSA approved products, such as the KOK 22A), used in NSS. However, in recent years its use on hardware has diminished in favor of JETDS, commercial, or hybrid nomenclature. TSEC nomenclature is not assigned to products that are not accountable in the COMSEC Material Control System, (e.g., such as CHVPs, Technical Information Bulletins (TIBs) and Communications Security Equipment Systems Documents (CSESDs), interconnecting boards, extender boards, board extractors, mounting bases, interconnecting cables, repair and spare parts containers, carrying cases, control panels, and most adapter units, or to commercial items.) Per this instruction, only NSA is authorized to assign TSEC nomenclature. Electronic keying material, produced within EKMS/KMI by NSA-approved key generation elements and distributed throughout EKMS/KMI, will be assigned TSEC nomenclature by those generating elements or will use another system approved by NSA.

14. **Assignment**. TSEC nomenclature may be assigned to COMSEC material as soon as the decision to develop it for user evaluation has been made. Assembly, subassembly, and element designators are assigned a TSEC nomenclature upon identification of the equipment's internal configuration. TSEC nomenclature is assigned to hard copy COMSEC aids immediately upon receipt of a request for production. Within the EKMS, TSEC nomenclature is assigned upon receipt of a request for short title. With the advent of cryptomodernization and software download, nomenclature as well as software release/version information is necessary to properly identify functionality of a device.

15. **Equipment Short Titles**. The short titles assigned to COMSEC products other than COMSEC aids are comprised of the following elements, in the order shown:

a. The nomenclature system designator "TSEC" followed by a slant (/). The TSEC prefix may be deleted from the short title when an equipment or component is designated Controlled Cryptographic Item (CCI).

b. A descriptive digraph followed by a space. Descriptive digraphs are selected from ANNEX A and consist of a function designator to show the basic function of the equipment and a type designator to show the general type of the equipment.

c. A unique item number. In correspondence and technical documentation, a TSEC short title may be followed by unfilled parentheses to denote a series or line of equipment models, e.g., TSEC/KG 83 ( ).

d. A model designator, when under the development cycle, when appropriate. Model designators--Exploratory Development (X), Advanced Development (V), Engineering Development (E), and Pre-production (P)--are employed to designate COMSEC equipment at the various evolutionary stages in the development cycle (e.g., the nomenclature "TSEC/KG 83 (P1)" designates the first preproduction model of the KG 83 equipment). With the exception of non-flight satellite production equipment, which is designated by the letter N, model designators are not assigned to production models of COMSEC equipment.

16. **Assembly Short Titles**. The short titles assigned to COMSEC assemblies are comprised of the following elements, in the order shown:

a. A descriptive trigraph, selected from ANNEX A, followed by a dash. Trigraphs indicate the function and type and assembly designators of the equipment for which the assembly is a part and the specific function performed by the assembly. Assembly numbers are assigned to correspond, where possible, to the number of the equipment with which the assembly is used (e.g., KG 66, KGV 66, KGR 66). In circumstances where equipment contains more than one assembly, functionally similar but not interchangeable, each assembly designator is distinguished by a sequentially assigned number preceded by a dash (e.g., HNT-101/TSEC, HNT-10 2/TSEC).

b. A unique item number.

c. A model designator, when appropriate.

d. The nomenclature system designator "TSEC" preceded by a slant (/). (The TSEC suffix may be deleted from the short title when an equipment or component is designated CCI.)

17. **Subassembly Short Titles**. The designator assigned to COMSEC subassemblies is comprised of the following elements, in the order shown below. The nomenclature designator "TSEC" is not used in subassembly, element, and classified microcircuit short titles.

a. For subassemblies not containing permanently affixed keying material, the letter "Z" followed by a space. (Example: Z ABC)

b. For subassemblies containing permanently affixed operational keying material, the letter “Q”.

c. A unique alphabetic trigraph that begins with "AAA" and continues through "ZZZ."

18. **Element Designators**. COMSEC elements include microcircuits and printed circuit boards. The designator assigned to COMSEC elements is comprised of the following elements, in the order shown:

a. The letter "E" followed by a space. (Example: E ABC is an element board)

b. A unique alphabetic trigraph that begins with "AAA" and continues through "ZZZ."

19. **Microcircuit Designators**. The designators assigned to microcircuits, Programmable Read Only Memories (PROMs), Read Only Memories (ROMS) or Application Specific Integrated Circuits (ASICs) are comprised of the following elements in the order shown:

a. The letter "U" followed by a space. (Example: U ABC is a microcircuit or ASIC, PROM or ROM.

b. A unique alphabetic trigraph that begins with "AAA" and continues through "ZZZ."

Note: Microcircuits, including Programmable Read Only Memory (PROM) and Application Specific Integrated Circuits (ASICS) which contain keying material physically loaded or burned into the device shall be identified by the nomenclature of the keying material contained therein.

20. **COMSEC Equipment System Short Titles**. COMSEC equipment system designators are used to identify a group of equipment that function together. They may be used in correspondence or technical documentation, but do not appear on equipment nameplates. The short titles assigned to COMSEC equipment systems are comprised of the following elements in the order shown:

a. The nomenclature system designator "TSEC" followed by a slant (/).

b. A descriptive digraph followed by a dash. The descriptive digraph is selected from ANNEX A and includes the letter "C" as the function designator and a type designator to show the general type of the system. Variations of a basic COMSEC equipment system are identified by a suffix, consisting of a space and a number (e.g., TSEC/CY 2 1 is the Narrowband Secure Voice System-Ground Terminal).

21. **Modification Designators**.

a. Each major modification to a production model of COMSEC equipment or assembly, or applicable software, is identified by the addition of a modification suffix letter to

the short title (e.g., TSEC/KG 43 to TSEC/KG 43A). A major modification is one that results in loss of inter-changeability of component parts between the modified and unmodified versions, but not loss of the ability to maintain cryptographic compatibility.

b. Each minor modification made to equipment or assembly is identified by an appropriate marking on the modification record plate affixed to the modified equipment or assembly, or by the appropriate modification number placed on the modified equipment or assembly. The short title of the modified equipment is unchanged. A minor modification is one that affects neither cryptographic compatibility nor physical interchangeability. NSA is responsible for the acquisition and distribution of nameplates required as a result of modification, re-designation, or reclassification of all U.S.-produced COMSEC equipment used to secure NSS.

c. Repair actions made to an equipment or assembly are not identified by any marking, but are fully documented by maintenance manual changes.

d. Minor modifications of subassemblies or elements, that affect neither cryptographic compatibility nor physical interchangeability, are identified by a modification number preceded by a slant, e.g., Z ACC/1.

e. When subassemblies or elements are modified to the extent that either physical interchangeability or cryptographic compatibility (form, fit or function) is lost, a new trigraph is assigned to the modified subassembly or element.

f. Changes of equipment, within a COMSEC equipment system, do not necessarily change the system designator.

g. Short titles of COMSEC aids normally are not amended and will not be amended to show changes in classification, copy count, number of holders, relationship to another short title, intended usage, or modification status.

22. **Keying Material Short Titles.** This section includes keying material produced in the form of or embedded into integrated circuit devices such as programmable read only memories (PROMs) and large scale integrated circuits (LSIs). Short titles assigned to COMSEC keying materials are comprised of the following elements, in the order shown:

a. The release prefixes, "US", "A", or "NT", if marked CRYPTO. The release prefix "US" is assigned to key reserved exclusively for U.S. use. The release prefix "A" is assigned to key that is shared by the U.S. and specified allies. The release prefix "NT" is assigned to key provided to NATO on behalf of the NATO Military Committee Distribution and Accounting Agency (DACAN). COMSEC keying material produced by NSA for sovereign use by foreign nations bear short titles tailored specifically for the foreign nation involved. In such cases, the first two characters in the nomenclature are derived from the digraphs contained in ISO 3166 (Reference F). The final character of the first part of the short title indicates the type of key and is selected from ANNEX B.

b. The functional relationship, purpose, and type aid designators selected from ANNEX B. (The purpose designator "E" is used only for key that remains encrypted from the point of generation through receipt by the using equipment.)

c. An item number preceded by one character space, (e.g., USKAT 123 or USKAT A123).

d. Within EKMS/KMI, electronically delivered short titles will also include the six-digit EKMS identifier of the generating element. The EKMS identifier is placed after the item identifier (e.g., USEAD 123 880091).

e. An edition letter or number preceded by one character space. Edition letters are assigned to general documents and to regularly and irregularly superseded keying materials, beginning with "A," and proceeding sequentially through "ZZZZZZ." Numeric designators are also used for some regularly and irregularly superseded keying materials. Numeric edition designators begin with "1" and ascend sequentially through 999999.

f. Part designators, when appropriate. Certain types of critically sensitive keying material are produced and handled in two parts, identified as "PART A" and "PART B," (e.g., USKAZ 1 nn PART A. Edition G).

23. **Keying Material Types.** NSA produces the types of keying material listed below. Key may be unclassified or classified at the level of the information it is intended to protect.

a. Exercise Key. Key intended to safeguard transmissions associated with exercises. It is used on-the-air, is marked CRYPTO, and bears the release prefix "US", "A", or "NT." (Example: AKXT 123 is an allied releasable exercise key.)

b. Maintenance Key. Key intended only for off-the-air, in-shop use. It is not marked CRYPTO, and bears no release prefix. (Example: KMT 456 is an off-the air maintenance key.

c. Operational Key. Key intended for use on-the-air for protection of operational information or for the production or secure electrical transmission of key streams. It is marked CRYPTO, and bears the release prefix "US", "A", or "NT." (Examples: USKAD is a U.S. only, operational key in electronic format; AKAT 789 is an allied releasable, operational key in physical (paper tape)format.

d. Sample Key. Key intended for off-the-air demonstration use only. It is not marked CRYPTO and bears no release prefix. (Example KST 379 is a sample key in physical (paper tape) form).

e. Test Key. Key intended for on-the-air testing of COMSEC equipment or systems. It is marked CRYPTO, and bears the release prefix of "US", "A", or "NT." (Example: NTKZT 780 is a NATO test key in physical (punched tape) form.

f. Training Key. Key intended for on-the-air or off-the-air training. If it is used for on-the-air training, it is marked CRYPTO, and bears the release prefix "US", "A", or "NT."

If it is used for off-the-air training, it is not marked CRYPTO and bears no release prefix. (Example: USKTD is a U.S. only training key in electronic form).

24. **Short Titles for COMSEC Aids.** Short titles for general, operating, and maintenance documents that are controlled within the CMCS are comprised of the following elements, in the order shown:

a. Functional relationship, purpose, and type aid designators selected from ANNEX B.

b. An item number preceded by a space.

c. An edition letter.

d. The nomenclature system designator "TSEC" preceded by a slant (/).

(Example: KAM 123 A/TSEC is an operational maintenance manual. KAO 123 A/TSEC is an operating manual).

SECTION IX - JETDS NOMENCLATURE (Refer to ANNEX C)

25. **Description.** Joint Electronic Type Designation System (JETDS) nomenclature is assigned to electronic material that is used by the Department of Defense and is employed in the fields of data processing, detection and tracking, recognition and identification, communications, aids to navigation, weapons control and evaluation, flight control, and electronic countermeasures. The material may be classified or unclassified. JETDS nomenclature is not assigned to software and nonelectrical items.

26. **Assignment.** COMSEC material is assigned JETDS nomenclature in accordance with the requirements of MIL-STD-196. Normally, JETDS nomenclature is assigned when sufficient technical information exists to distinguish the item from all other items. DD Form 61, “Request for Nomenclature” is used for the assignment and maintenance of JETDS nomenclatures.(ANNEX E)

27. **Type Designators for COMSEC Material.** (ANNEX E) A type designator for COMSEC hardware consists of the following elements:

a. The nomenclature system designator "AN" followed by a slant (/).

b. A descriptive trigraph followed by a dash. Descriptive trigraphs are taken from ANNEX C and consist of an installation designator to show the type of installation in which the equipment is used, a type indicator to show the general type of equipment, and a purpose designator to show the general purpose of the equipment.

c. A unique item number.

(Example: a PRC 117 G is the “G” version of a portable radio communications device).

SECTION X – HYBRID NOMENCLATURE

28. **Hybrid nomenclature.** Certain families of interoperable COMSEC equipment have made use of a "hybrid" nomenclature which makes use of an approved syntax but which is neither TSEC, commercial, or JETDS.

29. The major equipment families that use hybrid nomenclature are the family of secure voice equipment using the Secure Communications Interoperability Protocol (SCIP) and the High Assurance Internet Protocol Equipment (HAIPE) families.

30. **SCIP Hybrid Nomenclature** - Example**.**

The syntax for SCIP products hybrid nomenclature is as follows:

FN – Identifies the product as a SCIP product.
SM – Identifies a product in the Secure Mobile Equipment/Personal Electronic Device (SME/PED) family.

A – A single alphabetic character identifying the manufacturer.

A-Z, A single alphabetic character identifying a particular product.

21-51 – Two numeric characters identifying the Cryptographic Community of Interest (CCOI) (See ANNEX F) as follows:

21 – US Sovereign (i.e., Not Releasable to Foreign Nationals)
22 – Canada
23 – United Kingdom
24 – New Zealand
25 – Australia
30 – CCEB (Combined Communications Electronics Board Members)
35 – NATO Infrastructure/Intra-NATO
40 – U.S. to NATO Nations
50 – Coalition
51 – Coalition Special

Example: FNAC40 = OMNI SECURE TERMINAL – U.S. to NATO Nation

FNBD50 – SECTERA SECURE BDI TERMINAL COALITION

The syntax for HAIPE products is as follows:

a. Vendor / PMO request formal nomenclature, such as KG 175; but do not explicitly follow TSEC/ or JETDS/ conventions.

b. Product is sealed; internal assemblies, parts may be assigned tri-graph nomenclature, but implementation may only include vendor part number.

c. There are no mandatory assignments of X 1, E 1, V 1, or P x models.

d. There is no use of modification designators such as KG 175A; but instead, the KG 175 is treated as a vendor family of similar products and the KG 175 and the KG 175A are physically different, but functionally perform similar tasks. Modification records are maintained by vendor.

e. There is no means to know the version of software installed without the user actually powering on the equipment and examining the software version number.

SECTION XI – NOMENCLATURE FOR MISCELLANEOUS COMSEC AIDS

31. **Short Titles for NATO COMSEC Aids**. Short titles for NATO COMSEC aids are comprised of the following elements, in the order shown:

a. The nomenclature system designator "NT." (Note: Certain older NATO aids may bear the "Allied Military Security" (AMS) nomenclature).

b. The type aid designator selected from ANNEX B.

32. **Short Titles for Combined Communications Electronics Board (CCEB) Nomenclature**. Short titles for COMSEC aids used mutually by Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States are comprised of the following elements, in the order shown.

a. The nomenclature system designator "A."

b. The type aid designator selected from ANNEX B.

c. An item number preceded by one character space.

d. An edition letter or number preceded by one character space.

33. **Special Nomenclature**.

a. Short titles assigned to COMSEC aids may be tailored to meet department or agency requirements. These short titles may identify the user or communications system (e.g., FBI, DCL), or as otherwise requested by the customer.

b. COMSEC aids produced by NSA for sovereign use by foreign nations bear short titles tailored specifically for the nation involved. In such case the first two characters in the nomenclature are derived from the country digraphs contained in ISO 3166. The final character of the first part of each short title indicates the type aid and is selected from ANNEX B (e.g., JPKAT).

34. **Commercial and Hybrid Nomenclatures**. Many COMSEC products now use commercial equipment designators assigned by the equipment manufacturer.

a. The short title of commercial products will be the alphanumeric designator determined jointly by the program sponsor and the manufacturer.

b. The long title of the product will be the name of the manufacturer followed by the equipment designator, a short functional description, and the model designator (e.g., Acme All Purpose Secure Radio Model APR-001).

35. Short titles for COMSEC aids not intended for use in NSS will be determined jointly by the provider of the aid and the intended user. Such short titles shall not use the TSEC nomenclature system or conflict with any short title assigned by NSA.

ANNEX A: TSEC NOMENCLATURE SYSTEM FOR COMSEC EQUIPMENT PRODUCTS

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">FUNCTION, PURPOSE, AND TYPE DESIGNATORS FOR
COMSEC EQUIPMENT, EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS, AND ASSEMBLIES</th></tr>
<tr><td>Function

C – COMSEC Equipment System
K – Cryptographic
H – Crypto-Ancillary
M – Manufacturing
N – Non-cryptographic
S – Special Purpose

Purpose
G – Key Generation
I – Data Transmission
L – Literal Conversion
N – Signal Conversion
O – Multipurpose
P – Materials Production
S – Special Purpose
T – Testing & Checking
U – Television
W – Teletypewriter
X – Facsimile
Y – Speech</td><td>Assembly Type

A – Advancing
B – Base or Cabinet
C – Combining
D – Drawer or Panel
E – Strip or Chassis
F – Frame or Rack
G – Key Generator
H – Keyboard
I – Translator, Reader
J – Speech Processing
K – Keyer, Permuting
L – Repeater
M – Memory or Storage
O – Observation
P – Power Supply, Converter
R – Receiver
S – Synchronizing
T – Transmitter
U – Printer
V – Removable COMSEC Component
W – Logic Programmer/Programming
X – Special Purpose</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Element Designators: E, plus an alphabetical trigraph Element designators include microcircuit boards and printed circuit boards</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Subassembly Designators: Z, plus an alphabetic trigraph, or for subassemblies that contain permanently affixed keying material, Q.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Microcircuit Chip Designators: U, plus an alphabetic trigraph</td></tr>
</table>

ANNEX B: TELECOMMUNICATIONS SECURITY (TSEC) NOMENCLATURE SYSTEM FOR COMSEC AIDS

FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP, PURPOSE, AND TYPE DESIGNATORS FOR COMSEC AIDS

Release Designator

US – UNITED STATES USE ONLY (Sovereign)
A – Allied
NT – NATO (AMS used on older products)
ISO 3166 Digraph – Other nation (Sovereign Use)

Functional Relationship

C – Two-Man Control
E – Electronic EKMS/KMI Cryptographic
F – SDNS1
G – Type 2
K – Cryptographic
H – Ancillary
M – Manufacturing
N – Non-Cryptographic
S – Special Purpose
W –Two-Man Control Split Knowledge
Y – Split Knowledge

Purpose

A – Operational
B – Compatible Multiple Key
E – Encrypted Operational
L – Logistics Combinations
M – Maintenance
R – Reference
S – Sample
T – Training
V – Developmental
X – Exercise
Z – On-the-Air Test

Type Aid

A - Authenticator
B - Diagnostic Test Program
C - Code or Cipher System
D - EKMS/Electronic
E – Diskette
F - Cryptovariable Program
G - General Publication
H -Call sign or Frequency Changing System
I – Recognition or Identification System
J - Indicator List
K - Key List or Printed Tape
L - Miscellaneous
M - Maintenance Manual
N - Computer Rekeying
O - Operating Manual
P - One Time Pad
Q - Engineering Document
R - CD/DVD
S - Sealed Authentication System
T - Punched Tape
U - PROM/ROM-LSI Device
V - CEOI/JCEOI/SOI
W- CRIB
X - Smart Card
Y - Key Card
Z - Permuting Plug

Manufacturing Aids

B – Blue Line
C – Contour Notch Pattern
F – Checking Aid
G – Generation Program
R – Keying Specification
L – Miscellaneous
M – Manuscript
N – Negative
P – Page Proof
R – Repro Page
S – Sample
T – Tape (magnetic or punched)
W – Wiring Diagram

Form

A – Punched Card
B – Floppy Disk
D – Magnetic Card
E – Magnetic Tape
F – Microfiche
I – Video Disk
R– CD ROM
V – Video Cassette

ANNEX C: JETDS NOMENCLATURE (Source: MIL-STD-196E)

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Where It is **Installation**	**What It Is** **Type of Equipment**	**What It Does** **Purpose**	**Miscellaneous Identification**
A. Piloted Aircraft B. Underwater Mobile, submarine C.* Cryptographic D. Pilotless Carrier F. Fixed Ground G. General Ground Use K. Amphibious M. Mobile (Ground) P. Portable S. Water T. Transportable (ground) U. General Utility V. Vehicular (ground) W. Water Surface and Underwater combined Z. Piloted-Pilotless airborne vehicles combined	A. Invisible Light, Heat Radiation B. COMSEC* C. Carrier – Electronic Wave/Signal D. Radiac E. Laser F. Fiber Optics G. Telegraph or Teletype I. Interphone and Public Address J. Electromechanical or Inertial Wave K. Telemetering L. Countermeasures M. Meteorological N. Sound in Air P. Radar O. Sonar and Underwater Sound R. Radio S. Special or Combination T. Telephone (Wire) V. Visual and Visible Light W. Armament (peculiar to armament not otherwise covered X. Facsimile or Television Y. Data Processing or computer Z. Communications*	A. ** Auxiliary assembly B. Bombing C. Communications (receiving and transmitting) D. Direction Finder, Reconnaissance and Surveillance E. Ejection and/or release G. Fire Control or Searchlight Directing H. Recording/Reproducing K. Computing M. Maintenance/Test Assemblies N. Navigational Aids Q. Special or Combination R. Receiving/Passive Detecting S. Detecting/Range and Bearing, Search T. Transmitting W. Automatic Flight or Remote Control X. Identification and Recognition Y. Surveillance (search, detect and multiple target tracking) and control) Z. Secure*	X,Y,Z T (C) (P) (V) (-FT,-IN) **Automatic Data Processing (ADP)** 1. Digital Equipment Only 2. Analog Equipment Only 3. Hybrid (1&2 combined) 4. Input/Output Device 5. Magnetic Media 6. Others **INSTALLATION:** C- Air Transportable TYPE: B-Pigeon, E- Nupac, F-Photographic PURPOSE: L- Searchlight Control, P-Reproducing Single * for National Security Agency (NSA) use only. Double ** for Department Control Point use only.

ANNEX D: NOMENCLATURE MARKING MATRIX

Guidance for Applying Proper Nomenclature System

Type of COMSEC Material	Suite	TSEC	JETDS	Hybrid	Commercial
NSA or Govt. Contract (Government Off the Shelf (GOTS))	A or A/B	Preferred	Allowed	Allowed	Not Permitted
NSA or Govt. Contract (GOTS)	B Only	Preferred	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
NSA or Govt. Contract Space and Weapons Systems	A, B or A/B	Preferred	Allowed	Not Permitted	Allowed
Cryptographic High Value Products (2)	B Only	Not Permitted	Allowed	Allowed	Preferred
Commercial Off the Shelf (COTS)	B Only	Not Permitted	Allowed	Allowed	Preferred
NSA Provided Keying Material	A/B	Required	N/A	N/A	TBD
Key for Non-National Security Systems	A/B	Allowed	N/A	N/A	Allowed

(1) Suite Definitions

Suite A is a specific set of classified cryptographic algorithms used for the protection of some categories of restricted mission critical information

Suite B is a specific set of cryptographic algorithms suitable for protecting both classified and unclassified national security systems and information throughout the U.S. government and to support interoperability with allies and coalition partners.

ANNEX E: PROCEDURES FOR REGISTERING NOMENCLATURES WITH NSA

1. **TSEC and Hybrid Nomenclature**

a. NSA will assign and be registration authority for all items assigned a TSEC nomenclature or a Hybrid nomenclature.

(1) TSEC nomenclature and hybrid nomenclatures for COMSEC products other than keying material will be initiated by the NSA Program Office once the decision to develop the product has been made.

(2) TSEC nomenclature for NSA produced COMSEC aids will be assigned by NSA upon receipt of a request by a Department or Agency Controlling Authority or Command Authority.

2. **JETDS Nomenclature**

a. JETDS nomenclature will be assigned per the procedures in MIL-STD-196.

b. The registration authority for JETDS products is:

United States Army Communications-Electronics Command
ATTN: AMSEL-LC-LM-LC-J
Fort Monmouth, NJ 07703-5007

3. **Commercial Nomenclatures**

a. Commercial nomenclatures will be assigned by the product manufacturer in consultation with NSA Program Office. The choice of a commercial nomenclature must ensure its uniqueness to a single product.

b. NSA will register each approved CHVP commercial nomenclature assigned and post it on an access controlled internet website.

ANNEX F: CRYPTOGRAPHIC COMMUNITY OF INTEREST DESIGNATORS

1. Cryptographic Community of Interest (CCOI) Designators are appended to the nomenclature of COMSEC products, other than COMSEC aids, when the configuration of the foreign releasable product differs from the U.S. product or when the configuration of a foreign product being provided to the U.S. differs from the foreign product used nationally. The difference may be a different software package, different underlying cryptographic values, or a different physical configuration.

2. Numerical Designators for Cryptographic Communities of Interest are:

21 – US Sovereign (i.e., Not Releasable to Foreign Nationals)
22 – Canada
23 – United Kingdom
24 – New Zealand
25 – Australia
30 – CCEB (Combined Communications Electronics Board Members)
35 – NATO Infrastructure/Intra-NATO
40 – U.S. to NATO Nations
50 – Coalition
51 – Coalition Special

Examples:
(1) BID 123 21 is the U.S. version of a UK-produced COMSEC Device
(2) CI 99 40 is a NATO configured version of a U.S. produced CI 99 product.