MPP-01

MULTINATIONAL MARITIME VOICE REPORTING PROCEDURES

EDITION D VERSION 2

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NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

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NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO)

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NATO LETTER OF PROMULGATION

27 June 2023

1. The enclosed Multinational Procedural Publication MPP-01, Edition D, Version 2, MULTINATIONAL MARITIME VOICE REPORTING PROCEDURES, which has been approved by the nations in the MILITRAY COMMITTEE MARITIME STANDARDIZATION BOARD (MCMSB), is promulgated herewith. The agreement of nations to use this publication is recorded in STANAG 1175.

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Lieutenant General, GRC (A)
Director, NATO Standardization Office

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RECORD OF RESERVATIONS

CHAPTER	RECORD OF RESERVATION BY NATIONS

Note: The reservations listed on this page include only those that were recorded at time of promulgation and may not be complete. Refer to the NATO Standardization Document Database for the complete list of existing reservations.

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RECORD OF SPECIFIC RESERVATIONS

NATION	SPECIFIC RESERVATIONS
ALB	The Albanian Navy does not have encrypted communication equipment and detection equipment on ships, and the following equipment: - „Link 11“ nor „Link14“, - Voice communication with submarines, - Electronic Warfare, jamming detection or defence of jamming.
HRV	The Croatian Navy does not have the following equipment: - „Link 11“ nor „Link14“, - Voice communication with submarines, - Active acoustics nor capability of torpedo attack nor torpedo defense, - Electronic Warfare, jamming, detection or defense of jamming, Considering the size of the Croatian Navy radio networks for anti-aircraft warfare are not planned.
SVN	Slovenian Armed Forces does not have an adequate tactical data links between the Naval operations center, warships, aircrafts and submarines. Enforcements of this standard will be implemented after the purchase of appropriate equipment.

Note: The reservations listed on this page include only those that were recorded at time of promulgation and may not be complete. Refer to the NATO Standardization Document Database for the complete list of existing reservations.

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PREFACE

Purpose

The purpose of MPP-1 is to provide doctrine and instructions governing the use of common voice procedures employed on maritime tactical voice circuits for use in operations at sea.

Scope

This publication contains material which encompasses most commonly used procedures on tactical voice nets. While not providing guidance about every conceivable variation to voice procedures, the instructions and examples tabled herein reflect accepted NATO-practices.

General Information

a. The functional lay-out illustrating the organization used in this publication is as follows:

Table I General information

TRACK BLOCK	CALLSIGN	TYPE	FUNCTION
	5CU		OTC
	3YZ		Collective callsign
2100 – 2177	4AU		Collective callsign SAU
1200 – 1677	6DC	CV	AAWACU
6100 – 6177	1PD	CG	LAAWC FTC-A EWC AAWC L11CU
2600 – 2677	2CD	DDH	
7300 – 7377	R6F	DDR	Radar picket
2200 – 2277	2VT	DD	
4600 – 4677	1EF	FFMH	
2300 – 2377 3200 – 3277	4AB 7BF	FF FFC	ASWACU HCU FTC-S/SS ASUWC ASWC SC GRU Equipped with critical angle towed array system
7100 – 7177	4GH	FFH	
	4JT	FF	
5000 – 5077	0SS	SS	
	1ZH	MPA	
	A5Y	ASW HELO	
	B9S	ASW HELO	
	A3N		SOC
	8BH	FF	Ship joining unexpectedly
	Lettered C/S	AAW	i.a.w para 0104.4

b. Annex A contains the units of reference in accordance with MTP-1 Vol II.

c. Proposals to change or amend this publication should be made in accordance with AAP-3 indicating whether the proposals are of an editorial or substantive nature.

d. There are of course many combinations and alternatives in conducting voice procedures and a good deal of common sense and clear speech will be necessary to affect both control and understanding.

e. Brevity words used in this publication are drawn from APP-7.

f. Ship designators are taken fromAPP-20.

g. All spotnumbers and frequencies in the examples are fictitious.

CHAPTER 1

RAID REPORTING

SECTION I – GENERAL

0101 Use of Raid Reports

Raid reports as a means to disseminate information and orders are made within the process of picture compilation. There are two methods of raid reporting: voice reporting and automatic data exchange. General instructions on raid reporting are given in MTP-1 VOL Vol I. This chapter in MPP-1(C) provides only general guidelines on voice reporting procedures in chapter 2 and 3.

0102 Voice Reporting

Raid reports are made by individual units of the force to the designated Force Track Coordinator using voice communication circuits which are available for that purpose.
Reports may be made using identities from Annex A. There are four types of voice raid reports.

a. FLASH raid report. Used to report contacts which may represent an immediate threat.

b. INITIAL raid report. Used to report new contacts which are considered not to represent an immediate threat.

c. AMPLIFYING raid reports. Used to report new or revised information about contacts previously reported.

d. MISCELLANEOUS raid reports. Used to amplify or clarify the appropriate plot.

0103 Automatic Data Exchange

When two or more units in a force are equipped with compatible computer tactical data handling systems, data may be exchanged between them using data links.
The detection of new contacts should normally be reported by voice whether or not data links are used. Amplifying information passed by data link may help reduce voice communications. For technical link management details see respective ADatPs. Components to be used in voice raid reporting in a link force will be dedicated by the differences in implementation for NTDS/link systems for individual units in a force. (implementation details can be found in respective ADatPs).
When voice reports are necessary to support the data link information exchange, following rules apply:

a. Standard voice raid reporting procedures will be used.

b. Standard codewords enjoy the preference over dedicated link codewords and codes.

0104 Callsigns

Callsigns are used as a means of identification. Ships use different types of callsigns to suit the occasion:

a. International ship callsigns.

b. **NOT RELEASABLE**

c. Collective callsigns

d. Functional lettered callsigns

e. The following additional voice callsigns may also be used on EW COORD only to distinguish between different tasked equipment in one ship.

CONTROL	-	Electronic Warfare controller
SUPERDUFFS	-	SHF/DF tasked equipment
MIKEDUFFS	-	MF/DF tasked equipment
SEARCHERS	-	Search tasked equipment
HUFFDUFFS	-	HF/DF tasked equipment
DUFFERS	-	All DF tasked equipment
VICTORDUFFS	-	VHF/DF tasked equipment
HOOTERS	-	Jammer equipment
ULTRADUFFS	-	UHF/DF tasked equipment

These additional callsigns would not normally be used when passing EW information on surface or air reporting nets. The nature of the report and the terms RACKET, HUMP, PINNACLE, VOLCANO are considered sufficient to identify the transmissions as an EW report.

f. When callsigns as described in paras a. through d. in the text of a voice report are being preceded by a group of letters and/or figures (e.g. times, track numbers, positions), the word "CALLSIGN" is to be inserted to ensure proper separation and to avoid possible confusion between such groups and the callsigns. This does not apply to callsigns in message headings and endings.

g. **NOT RELEASABLE**

h. Abbreviation of callsigns.
When using abbreviated callsigns, (for international or collective callsigns) the last 2 characters are used, e.g. GWPE becomes PE. If 2 or more ships have the same last 2 characters then the last 3 are used.

i. As long as not all communications established within a Taskforce are encrypted, the callsigns used on cryptocircuits will be the same callsigns as those in force at the same time on non-protected voice circuits.

0105 Transmission of Figures in Voice Reporting

When figures are used in voice reports, they are spoken digit by digit in accordance with ACP-125. Following examples apply:

a.	Track number	-	one zero two five
b.	Bearing-		two four zero
c.	Grid reference	-	green one one three tack one six five
d.	Distance (miles)	-	one two DECIMAL five (12.5)
e.	Range (hundreds of yards)	-	RANGE two five (2500)
f.	Speed		
	(1) Surface tracks incl. helicopters (in knots)	-	SPEED one five (15).
	(2) Air tracks (in tens of knots)	-	SPEED four five (450).
g.	Depth		
	Devils (in tens of feet) (submerged tracks)	-	DEVILS two (20).
	Demons (in meters) (objects/water depth)	-	DEMONS one five (15).
h.	Heights		
	(1) Height (in feet)	-	HEIGHT one seven zero (170).
	(2) Altitude (in hundreds of feet)	-	ALTITUDE zero five zero (5000).
	(3) Angels (in thousands of feet)	-	ANGELS DECIMAL nine (900).
	(4) Flight level (in hundreds of feet)	-	FLIGHT LEVEL one two zero (12000).

0106 Authentication

NOT RELEASABLE

0107 – 0109 Spare

SECTION II - COMPONENTS

0110 Sequence of Components

Voice reports will include different components depending on the type of report being made. If more components than those required in the specific type of report are available, they also can be included in that report. Whenever a track number is included in a report it is always to be preceded by a Track Identity from annex A and/or Classification (see diagram). Components are always to be included in the correct position from the following sequence:

a. Addressees callsign

b. Originators callsign

c. Precedence

d. Prefix

e. Environment (As required)

f. Track Identity and/or Classification

g. Track number

h. Position

i Course and Speed/Direction

j Time

k. Amplifying Data

l. Track Identity and/or Classification (Confidence Level not required)

m. Track Number

n. **NOT RELEASABLE**

o. Ending Sign

VOICE REPORTING ORDER OF COMPONENTS

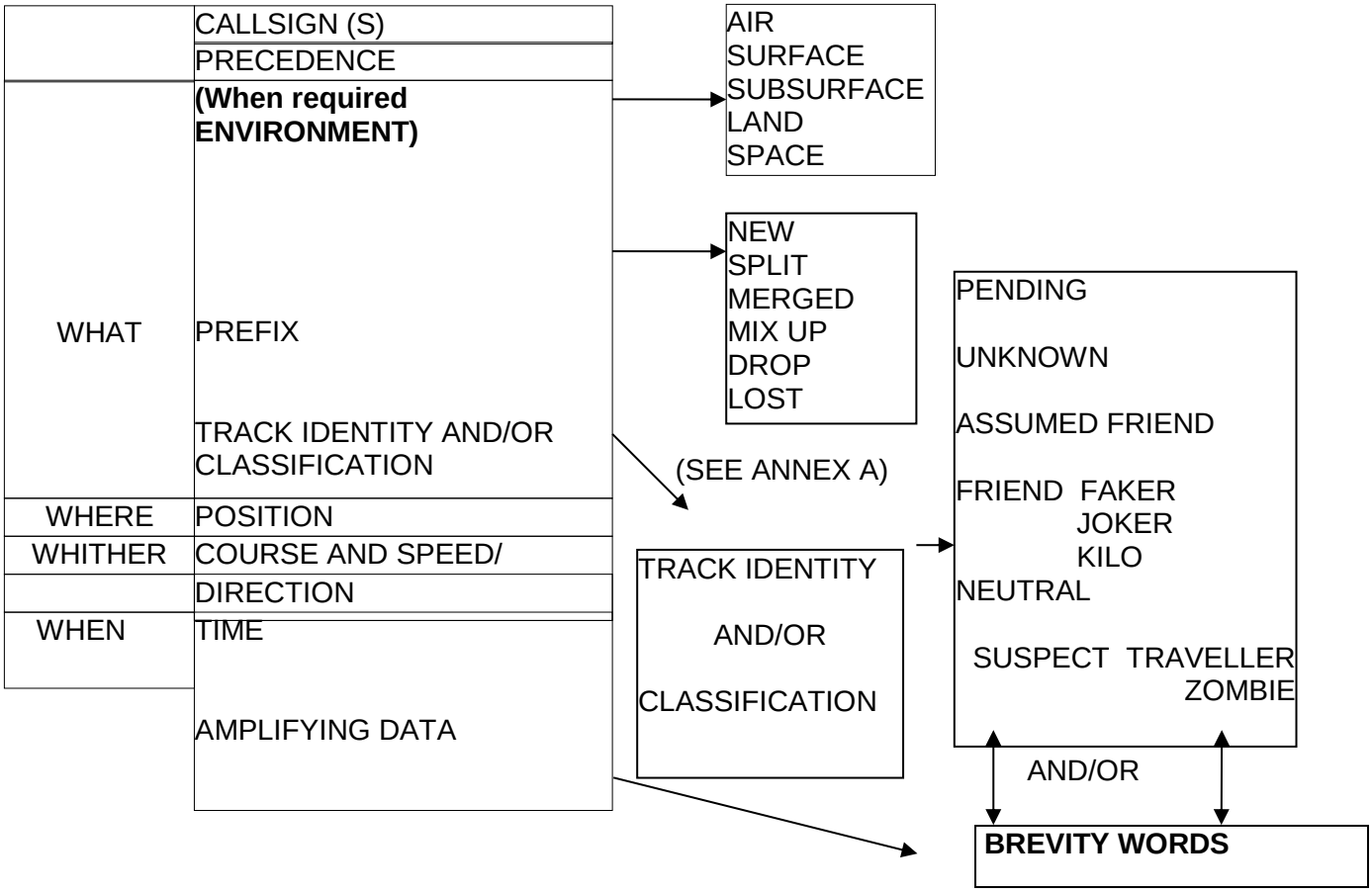

Figure 1-1 Voice Reporting Order of Components

0111 Details of Components

a. CALLSIGN - Used as ordered. (Encrypted - and lettered AAW callsigns re-used in the examples throughout the book - see art. 0104)

b. PRECEDENCE - Used for FLASH raid reports only.

c. PREFIX - The prefix which reflects the contact situation:
(1) New
(2) Split
(3) Merged
(4) Mix up
(5) Drop
(6) Lost

Normally, the prefix is added when needed
E.g. New assumed friend, Split unknown, Drop friend.
(Or **when required** ENVIRONMENT) - (1) Air
- (2) Surface (Sea)
- (3) Subsurface (Sea)
- (4) Land
- (5) Space

d. TRACK IDENTITY AND/OR CLASSIFICATION - (1) Track Identity codeword from Annex A.
(2) Classification.

REMAINDER NOT RELEASABLE

e. TRACK NUMBER Each track reported is assigned an individual track number to enable subsequent reports to be correlated correctly. There are two methods of allocation in use which ensure that different tracks are not given the same track number within a force: allocation by the Force Track Coordinator (FTC) and block allocation. In case of a massive air attack, a Force Track Number may be assigned to each group of aircraft/missiles approaching from the same direction. Individual track numbers should be assigned when split occurs.

(1) ALLOCATION BY FTC. When this method is in use, new tracks are reported to the appropriate FTC, using some suitable internal reference number. This may be the detecting units callsign followed by a two-digit number. The FTC will acknowledge the report and allocate a four-digit octal track number, which is then used for all further reports of that

track. Land-based units will retain their own track number as allocated by the Regional Air Defence Commander (RADC). It will be necessary for the FTC to correlate this number with the track number allocated within the force.

(2) BLOCK ALLOCATION. When use of this method has been specified, the OTC allocates blocks of octal track numbers from the range 0200 to 7776 to any or all reporting units and with regard to the capacity and other requirements of the individual TDS present in the force. In a reporting unit which is not fitted with a TDS, the allocated block may be further subdivided with sub-blocks allocated to elements making ESM detections and detections in the air, surface and subsurface environments.

For clarity, all units of own force not participating on Link 11 or on a link addressable by Link 11 are supporting units.

(3) RETENTION. The same track number should normally be retained by a contact throughout its existence as a track. Where a contact has been given more than one track number the FTC air will order the use of a single track number.

f. POSITION. The position of a track is based on methods specified in MTP-1Vol I. Unless otherwise ordered the following methods are to be used:

(1) FLASH and sonar contact reports: bearing and distance (in miles or RANGE in hundreds of yards) from detecting unit. Depths should be reported if accurately known as DEVILS in tens of feet (e.g. DEVILS 10 is 100 feet), by the brevity words SHALLOW or DEEP or by DEMONS in meters.

(2) AIR TRACKS: CCG (Cartesian Coordinate Grid) or GEOREF. (GEOREF is generally used when shore authorities are also reporting). On LAAW net bearing and distance are generally used. Altitude information may be added, if available. If an accurate altitude of any air track cannot be determined, estimated altitude is to be reported using the appropriate brevity words (e.g. VERY LOW, LOW, and VERY HIGH).

(a) Friendly air tracks. The accurate altitude of friendly air tracks determined by radar or the altitude of aircraft controlled within the force can be reported using the brevity word ANGELS, in thousands of feet (e.g. ANGELS 1 DECIMAL 5 is 1500 feet) or using the International Civil Aeronautical Organization (ICAO) term, FLIGHTLEVEL, in hundreds of feet (e.g. FLIGHTLEVEL 250 is 25,000 feet).

(b) Other air tracks. The accurate altitude of other air tracks determined by radar is to be reported as ALTITUDE in hundreds of feet using three digits (e.g., ALTITUDE 151 is 15,100 feet).

(3) **NOT RELEASABLE**

Note. *IFF is a secondary surveillance radar (SSR)*

g. COURSE AND SPEED/DIRECTION:

The apparent course of a contact is reported as follows:

(1) Surface and subsurface contacts: TRACKING followed by the course in degrees

(2) Air contacts: TRACKING followed by the course to the nearest five degrees or to the nearest cardinal/intercardinal point (N,NE,E), both spoken in full. ORBITTING may be used instead of TRACKING if appropriate.

(3) SPEED is reported as follows: surface and subsurface tracks, estimated speed in knots to the nearest knot (e.g. 5.4 Kts are reported as SPEED FIVE).

(4) Air tracks: The nearest multiple of ten knots ground speed (e.g. SPEED FOUR FIVE indicates 450 knots) or appropriate brevity word (e.g. SLOW, FAST, etc., or if appropriate INDICATING).

(5) Passive bearing report: Bearing movement (e.g. left, right, steady).

h. TIME
The time component is required for certain special reports (e.g. DATUM) and for any raid report when the information being reported is more than 3 minutes old. Time is reported using four digits, except that the hour digits may be omitted when no ambiguity can result. Zulu time is to be used unless otherwise ordered.

i. AMPLIFYING DATA
Any other relevant data including:

(1) PLATFORM: Appropriate brevity word to complement the Track Identity, e.g. PELICAN, ANYFACE.

(2) STRENGTH AND SIZE: The numerical strength of a track is reported using the actual number of contacts if known (e.g. STRENGTH ONE FOUR) or appropriate brevity word (e.g. SINGLE, FEW, MANY). When reporting surface contacts the size of the contact as well as the numerical strength may be given (e.g. 1 JULIETT SIERRA,1 JULIETT MIKE, 2 JULIETT BRAVO).

(3) **NOT RELEASABLE**

(4) **NOT RELEASABLE**

(5) **NOT RELEASABLE**

(6) **NOT RELEASABLE**

j. **NOT RELEASABLE**

k. ENDING SIGN
Transmissions requiring confirmation of receipt end with OVER; transmissions not requiring confirmation end with OUT.

Note. *A single unit may be directed to confirm receipt by inserting his callsign before OVER.*

0112 – 0119 Spare

SECTION III - TYPES OF VOICE RAID REPORTS

0120 FLASH RAID Report

The FLASH raid report is used to report contacts which may represent an immediate threat. The report includes the precedence proword FLASH after the callsign and before identity and/or classification. If the circuit is busy, the break-in procedure described in ACP-125 should be used (see section IV - examples). Irrespective of the release policy in force, these contacts should be released to the link when available. In this case, to alert other units, track release should be supported by voice reports.
The following components should normally be included:

a. Originators callsign

b. FLASH

c. Track Identity and/or Classification

d. Position

e. Course/Direction

f. **NOT RELEASABLE**

g. Ending sign (See para. 0111 k.)

Note: *Emergency alarm signals from MTP-1 Vol.II may be used as appropriate in addition to FLASH raid reports to alert ships in company with the detecting unit.*

0121 INITIAL RAID Report

The INITIAL raid report is used to report new contacts which are considered not to represent an immediate threat. The components of an INITIAL report will vary with the type of contact and the length of time from first detection to making the report, but normally should include at least:

a. Addressees callsign

b. Originators callsign.

c. Prefix.

d. Track Identity and/or Classification

e. Track Number

f. Position

g. **NOT RELEASABLE**

h. Track Identity and/or Classification (confidence level not required)

i. Track Number

j. Ending Sign

0122 AMPLIFYING RAID Report

The amplifying raid report is used to update information about contacts previously reported. The components of an AMPLIFYING report will depend on the information available and on circuit loading, but should normally include at least:

a. Originators callsign

b. Track Identity and/or Classification

c. Track Number

d. Position

e. Amplifying data as available

f. Track Identity and/or Classification (confidence level not required)

g. Track Number

h. Ending Sign

In case of a link being used in the force, the use of AMPLIFYING voice reports should be minimized.

AMPLIFYING LINK raid reports will be used to report:

a. Change of identity

b. Change of classification

c. Change of size and strength

d. Amplifying data which are not released by link amplifying messages

The following components should normally be included:

(1) Originators callsign

(2) Track Identity and/or Classification

(3) Track Number

(4) Amplifying data as available

(5) Ending sign

0123 MISCELLANEOUS RAID Report

MISCELLANEOUS raid reports are used to amplify or clarify the appropriate plot.

a. I HOLD report
This may be used when a unit reports a track. Either the Force Track Coordinator (FTC) or another unit confirms the existence of the reported track on his own sensor.

b. I WANT report
This may be used when another unit or the FTC confirms the existence of a reported track and requires reporting responsibility of nominated track.

c. I MAKE report
This may be used by a unit to report different amplifying information to that already reported. It is usually used when a unit is closer to the track being reported, or has a more accurate sensor.

d. LOST report
A unit losing contact with a track for which it has reporting responsibility is to report the loss of contact immediately.

e. DROP TRACK report
When track continuity has been interrupted for a significant period of time, the appropriate track is cancelled by the Force Track Coordinator by making a DROP TRACK report.
When a link with independent release is used in the force, the reporting unit relinquishes the track from link. The exact period of time will depend on the type of contact and may be varied by the OTC. Unless otherwise ordered, the following are to apply:

(1) Air tracks - two minutes

(2) Surface tracks - ten minutes

(3) Subsurface tracks - a. NOT dropped
b. **NOT RELEASABLE**

(4) **NOT RELEASABLE**

f. MERGED REPORT
When two or more hostile or suspect tracks merge and remain merged for a significant period of time, the appropriate Force Track Coordinator will decide which track number is to be retained and will inform other units by a MERGED report. In deciding which of two track numbers to retain, the appropriate FTC should appreciate the implication on threat evaluation and weapon assignment computer programs and endeavour to retain the track number of:

(1) The nearest and most threatening track

or:

(2) A hostile track in preference to suspect or unknown

or:

(3) The track with the biggest strength component.

g. SPLIT REPORT

When a track splits into two or more components, the original track number should be retained for the contact which poses the most immediate threat, contains the greatest number of contacts or maintains the original heading. New track numbers should be assigned to the other tracks by the unit reporting the split. For tracks with a strength component greater than single, SPLIT reports will normally be made as follows:

(1) Air track - When individual echoes become more than 10 miles apart.

(2) Surface tracks - When individual echoes become more than 1 mile apart.

In the event that a missile launch from an existing track is detected, initiation of a new track using the FLASH raid report will normally be preferred to making a SPLIT report.

0124 SITREP (SITUATION Report)

a. Voice SITREPs, when permitted, will be issued by the Force Track Coordinator on the appropriate raid reporting communication circuit at such intervals as circumstances demand or on request from another reporting unit.
SITREPs should not be made too frequently, nor should the transmission be too long, as they may prevent ships which have more vital information from passing it. If there are a large number of tracks, SITREPs are made in two or more parts, each about half a minute's duration.

b. If a link is being used in the force, SITREPs should normally not be used for picture compilation but may be used by the appropriate FTC to evaluate the situation and to report the status of tracks.

The components of a voice SITREP are:

(1) CONTROL SHIP POSITION (if position unknown/co-operation with non link participants).
From time to time the FTC should report his own grid position (or the position of ZZ if different). If all reporting units do not hold the FTC on radar, it may be necessary also to carry out a grid check from time to time.

(2) NON-FRIENDLY TRACKS
These are normally reported in clockwise sequence, with track identity and/or classification, track number and position being given, as well as other amplifying information considered significant. This procedure applies also for neutral tracks.

(3) EW RACKETS
These are normally reported by the EWC, upon request by the FTC, in a clockwise sequence, with racket identity, racket number, and bearing being given, as well as other amplifying information considered significant. This procedure applies for emissions believed to be originating from hostile, neutral or unknown transmitters.

(4) FRIENDLY TRACKS
Friendly tracks which are maintaining their assigned station should be reported as ON STATION in order not to compromise the security of the GRID. If it is necessary to report the position of friendly surface or subsurface units, the use of a suitable numeral code will normally be required, in accordance with the EMCON plan.

(5) GENERAL ACTIVITIES ASSESSMENT
A general assessment should be made by AAWC/LAAWC in enemy intentions, expected direction or nature of attack, enemy feints, possible deception, etc. Care must be exercised on non-secure nets to divulge own force intentions.

0125 Grid Positions

a. CARTESIAN COORDINATE GRID (CCG) ORIGIN AND THE DATA LINK REFERENCE POINT (DLRP)
The DLRP is the common point from which PU positions on data link are derived. Hence, indirectly, all position information on data link is related to that point. When TDS and non-TDS units are co-operating it is advantageous that it is in the same position as the CCG origin.

b. GRIDLOCKS
The GRU executes GRIDLOCKS on completion of the insertion of the DLRP into the various TDS's or after changing the DLRP or periodically. Types of gridlocks are:

(1) Individual GRIDLOCK (brevity word RONSON).

(2) General GRIDLOCK (brevity word GRIDLOCK), TDS units report whether or not satisfactory gridlock has been achieved (GRIDLOCK/RONSON POSITIVE or NEGATIVE)

(3) Change of DLRP/GRID ORIGIN (brevity word GRIDSHIFT) for non TDS fitted units.

(4) Locking non-TDS aircraft into grid.
This is executed by the appropriate Aircraft Control Unit (ACU). Four methods are available:

(a) RADAR GRIDLOCK

(b) REVERSE RADAR GRIDLOCK.

(c) ON TOP

(d) TACAN METHOD.

c. **NOT RELEASABLE**

0126 – 0129 Spare

SECTION IV - EXAMPLES

0130 Examples

Table 1-1 Examples

	REPORT	REMARKS	EXAMPLES OF PROCEDURES
(1)	FLASH raid report	1. Detects fast moving radar contact and reports to the Local AAW Co-ordinator.	THIS IS D-FLASH-BOGEYS-235-18-LOW-TRACKING NORTHEAST-AW OVER
		2. Detects missile acquisition radar. (Break-in procedure).	FLASH FLASH FLASH THIS IS D-FLASH –PUFFBALL 7372- 090 - OUT
(2)	INITIAL raid report	1. Detection of an underwater contact	4AB THIS IS 2VT-NEW SONAR CONTACT 7327-153 CALLSIGN 2VT RANGE 90-LANCE SEARCHER CONTACT 7327-OVER
		2. A ship on picket station detects one slow moving air contact at long range.	W THIS IS F-NEW BOGEY 2624-085 .. (IN FORCE REF POINT)75 TRACKING NORTHWEST SLOW BOGEY 2624 AW OVER
		3.a. Detection of a surface contact at long range.	4AB THIS IS 2VT-NEW SKUNK 7330-RED 048 TACK 124-ONE FOXTROT FOXTROT-SKUNK 7330-OVER
		b. FTC doesn't hold contact and directs detecting unit to report.	THIS IS 4AB-ROGER-REPORT SKUNK 7330-OVER
		4. a. Detection of a contact by unit not assigned octal track	4AB THIS IS 8BH-NEW SKUNK 12-RED 060 TACK 08 ONE SMALL-SKUNK 12-OVER
		b. FTC assigns an octal track number	THIS IS 4AB-ROGER-SKUNK 12 NOW SKUNK 4623-REPORT-OVER
(3)	AMPLIFYING raid report.	1. Air contact is closing.	THIS IS F BOGEY 2624-030 50-HIGH CLOSING BOGEY 2624 -OUT
		2. An already reported surface contact now with course and speed as reported to FTC-S.	THIS IS 2VT-SKUNK 7330-RED 045 TACK 125-TRACKING 270 SPEED 17-SKUNK 7330 - OUT
		3. Previous unidentified air track has been evaluated as suspect.	W THIS IS D BOGEY 2624-030 40 NO JOY NOW SUSPECT 2624-F-OVER

Table 1-2 Examples (Cont.)

	REPORT	REMARKS	EXAMPLES OF PROCEDURES
		4. Previous surface track has been classified as two fishing vessels.	3YZ THIS IS 4AB-SKUNK 3210 2 TU - OUT.
		5. Previous air track has been evaluated to consist of two units.	W THIS IS F - UNKNOWN 1242 STRENGTH 2 OUT THIS IS (C/S FTC-A) UNKNOWN 1242 IS FORCE TRACK NUMBER 1242 OUT.
		6. Course, speed, height and engagement status not released to link.	W THIS IS AW HOSTILE 1266 -050 80- ALTITUDE 400 TRACKING 330 SPEED 50 ALLOCATED CHICKS OUT.
(4)	I HOLD report.	1. Another unit confirms the track.	THIS IS F - I HOLD SUSPECT 2624 - E OVER
		2. The FTC-A confirms the track	THIS IS E - I HOLD SUSPECT 2624 - CEASE REPORTING - OUT
		3. A unit holds contact of track previously reported as lost by another unit.	a. W THIS IS D - LOST UNKNOWN 7133 - TIME 1410 – F OVER b. THIS IS F - I HOLD UNKNOWN 7133 - OVER
(5)	I MAKE report.	Reported by another ship. Ship with callsign M reports more accurate information of suspect 2624.	W THIS IS M - I MAKE SUSPECT 2624 - ALTITUDE 120 - SPEED 45 OUT
(6)	I WANT report.	Unit requires reporting responsibility (R^2) of nominated track.	M THIS IS E - I WANT FRIEND 2412 - OVER THIS IS M - ROGER - OUT
(7)	LOST report.	Reporting unit loses radar contact on a track and reports immediately.	THIS IS H - LOST SUSPECT 2624 - 190 045 - TIME 1025 - E OVER
(8)	DROP TRACK report.	Track continuity has been interrupted for a significant period of time.	THIS IS E - DROP SUSPECT 2624 - OUT
(9)	MERGED and MIX UP reports.	1. Two hostile tracks are merged.	W THIS IS H - MERGED-HOSTILE 1204-150 130 - WITH HOSTILE 2305 - E OVER
		2. A DROP TRACK report should follow.	THIS IS E DROP HOSTILE 1204 OUT

Table 1-3 Examples (Cont.)

	REPORT	REMARKS	EXAMPLES OF PROCEDURES
		3. MIX UP reports are used when two identified radar contacts merge, as for example CAP and target(s).	W THIS IS E - MIX UP-FRIEND 7112 -180 65 AND HOSTILE 7134 - OUT
(10)	SPLIT report.	Track splits into more components.	THIS IS 2VT - SPLIT - SKUNK 7341 - RED 215 TACK 034 - NEW SKUNK 7342 1 MILE SOUTHWEST OF SKUNK 7341 - 4AB OVER THIS IS 4AB - ROGER REPORT - OUT
(11)	SITREP.	1. SITREP on TF/TG reporting. 2. SITREP on AAW coord net. 3. SITREP on secure Link 14.	THIS IS 4AB-SITREP-GRID CHECK-RED 212 TACK 020-SKUNK 7341-RED 215 TACK 030-TRACKING 270 SPEED 20-2 FOXTROT FOXTROT-SKUNK 7342-RED 210 TACK 020-TRACKING 220 SPEED 25-TIME 1234-4GH OVER AAW/FTC-A issues threat warning, weapon control instructions, track status of designated tracks. THIS IS 4AB-SITREP-BEAVER-OUT.
(12)	GRIDLOCK a. Individual gridlock (RONSON)	1. Misaligned TDS or non-TDS unit request gridlock. Also for joining unit. GRU executes gridlock. Also when GRU detects misalignment of a unit. GRIDLOCK for non-TDS-unit. GRIDLOCK for TDS-unit. Satisfactory gridlock achieved. or:	4AB THIS IS 7BF-REQUEST RONSON-OVER THIS IS 4AB-ROGER-STANDBY RONSON FRIENDLY 2332 IN 1 MINUTE-OVER THIS IS 4AB-STANDBY RONSON-NOW-NOW-NOW .....WHITE 242 TACK 083 – OVER THIS IS 4AB-STANDBY-RONSON-NOW-NOW-NOW-OVER THIS IS 7BF-RONSON POSITIVE-OUT

Table 1-4 Examples (Cont.)

	REPORT	REMARKS	EXAMPLES OF PROCEDURES
		Satisfactory gridlock not achieved	THIS IS 7BF-RONSON NEGATIVE-OVER
		2. orders 1EF to execute an individual gridlock with 4GH.	1EF THIS IS 5CU-EXECUTE RONSON-4GH OVER
		1EF executes gridlock.	4GH THIS 1EF-STANDBY RONSON IN 1 MINUTE OVER
	b. General Gridlock.	1. Gridlock for all units upon detection of misalignment of several units.	3YZ THIS IS 4AB-STANDBY GRIDLOCK FRIENDLY 2332 AT 1415-1EF OVER or: 3YZ THIS 4AB - STANDBY GRIDLOCK IN 2 MINUTES-1EF OVER
		2. Gridlock for TDS units only.	3YZ THIS 4AB-GRIDLOCK-NOW-NOW-NOW-OVER THIS IS 6DC-GRIDLOCK POSITIVE-OUT THIS IS 1EF-GRIDLOCK POSITIVE-OUT THIS IS 1PD-GRIDLOCK NEGATIVE-OVER
		3. Gridlock for non-TDS units only	3YZ THIS IS 4AB-STANDBY GRIDLOCK FRIENDLY 2332 IN 1 MINUTE-1EF OVER 3YZ THIS 4AB-STANDBY GRIDLOCK-NOW-NOW-NOW.....WHITE 242 TACK 083-2VT OVER
		4. Gridlock for TDS and non-TDS units co-operating.	3YZ THIS IS 4AB-STANDBY GRIDLOCK FRIENDLY 2332 IN 1 MINUTE-6DC OVER 3YZ THIS IS 4AB-STANDBY GRIDLOCK-NOW-NOW- NOW..... WHITE 242 TACK 083-OVER

Table 1-5 Examples (Cont.)

	REPORT	REMARKS	EXAMPLES OF PROCEDURES
			THIS IS 2CD-ROGER-OUT THIS IS 6DC-GRIDLOCK POSITIVE-OUT THIS IS 1EF-GRIDLOCK POSITIVE-OUT THIS IS J4T-ROGER-OUT THIS IS 1PD-GRIDLOCK NEGATIVE-OVER ETC.....
		GRU executes individual gridlock for units not having achieved satisfactory GRIDLOCK.	
	c. GRID SHIFT.	1. Change of DLRP/Grid origin. (GRID SHIFT)	3YZ THIS IS 4AB-GRID SHIFT AT 1200-POSITION 5135N-00432W - 1PD OVER or: 3YZ THIS IS 4AB-PREPARE FOR GRID SHIFT- 1PD OVER
		2. OTC decides change undesirable due to tactical situation.	3YZ THIS IS 5CU-NEGAT GRID SHIFT-OUT
		3. OTC orders GRU to execute postponed GRID SHIFT.	4AB THIS IS 5CU-EXECUTE GRID SHIFT-OUT
		4. On completion of GRID SHIFT the GRU executes a general gridlock.	
	d. locking non TDS aircraft.	1. ACU orders radar gridlock; a time check is included which may be used by all units of the net.	1ZH THIS IS 4AB-STANDBY RONSON AT 1545-1 MINUTE-OVER
(1)	RADAR GRIDLOCK.	ACU executes radar gridlock and passes X and Y co-ordinates.	1ZH THIS IS 4AB-STANDBY RONSON-NOW-NOW-NOW-TIME 1545-YOUR POSITION GREEN 082 TACK 075-OVER
(2)	REVERSE RADAR GRIDLOCK.	1. Reverse radar gridlock on QQ.	1ZH THIS IS 4AB-DO YOU HOLD QQ-OVER

Table 1-6 Examples (Cont.)

	REPORT	REMARKS	EXAMPLES OF PROCEDURES
		2. Aircraft reports affirmative. 3 ACU executes reverse radar grid-lock.	 1ZH THIS IS 4AB-STANDBY REVERSE RONSON- NOW-NOW-NOW.....QQ WHITE 242 TACK 083-OVER
(3)	ON TOP GRIDLOCK.	1. ACU orders RONSON ON TOP. 2. Aircraft executes ON TOP. 3. ACU passes X and Y co-ordinates.	1ZH THIS IS 4AB-EXECUTE RONSON ON TOP-OVER 4AB THIS IS 1ZH-STANDBY RONSON ON TOP IN 1 MINUTE-OVER 4AB THIS IS 1ZH-ON TOP NOW-NOW-NOW-OVER THIS IS 4AB-RONSON ON TOP WHITE 239 TACK 081 OVER

Note. **NOT RELEASABLE**

0131 – 0139 Spare

SECTION V NOT RELEASABLE

0140 NOT RELEASABLE

0141 NOT RELEASABLE

0141 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0141 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0141 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

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CHAPTER 2

THE TF/TG REPORTING NET

SECTION I – GENERAL

0201 Use of the TF/TG Reporting Net

a. For details see MTP-1 VOL ROMAN.

b. for designation of tracks, fixes including racket-fixes) use is made of 4 figure octal numbers assigned to each unit (see chapter 1)

0202 The Grid and the use of Low Grade Codes

a. When using "Cartesian Coordinate Grid" the GRID position of the FTC-S should be given from time to time (at least once every hour if allowed by the EMISSION policy) at the beginning of a SITREP to enable other ships to check their GRID position. A GRIDLOCK should be given at intervals of not more than 4 hours.

b. NOT RELEASABLE

0203 Bearing and Distance

Although surface raid reporting is carried out using GRID coordinates, the SPS and his assistant should be prepared to make reports in bearing and distance when more plotting accuracy is required, e.g. ASW action, man overboard.

0204 – 0209 Spare

SECTION II – SURFACE RAID REPORTS AND SURFACE SITREPS

0210 The SURFACE RAID Report

a. When making an INITIAL report the full call is used. For subsequent reports the abbreviated call may be used. The text should be in accordance with chapter 1 (AMPLIFYING report).

Table 2-1 Surface Raid Reports

	REPORT	REMARKS	EXAMPLES OF PROCEDURES
(1)	INITIAL report.		4AB THIS IS 2CD-NEW SKUNK 6130-RED 248 TACK 010-SKUNK 6130- 4AB - OVER THIS IS 4AB-ROGER-REPORT-OUT
(2)	AMPLIFYING report.	Designators from APP-20 may be used instead.	THIS IS 2CD-SKUNK 6130-RED 050 TACK 012-TRACKING 340-SKUNK 6130-OUT THIS IS 2CD-SKUNK 6130-RED 051 TACK 012 OUT THIS IS 2CD-SKUNK 6130-RED 051 TACK 018-SPEED 28-SKUNK 6130-OUT.
(3)	SPLIT report.	SKUNK splitting.	THIS IS 2CD-SPLIT-SKUNK 6130-RED 053 TACK 018- NEW SKUNK 6131 1 MILE NORTH OF SKUNK 6130-4AB-OVER THIS IS 4AB ROGER-REPORT-OUT
(4)	AMPLIFYING report.	Altering course, number of ships, changing speed.	THIS IS 2CD-SKUNK 6130-RED 256 TACK 017-CHANGING PORT-2 FOXTROT FOXTROT-SKUNK 6130-OUT THIS IS 2CD-SKUNK 6131-RED 255 TACK 020-2 FOXTROT FOXTROT-INCREASING SPEED-SKUNK 6131-OUT

b. The ships of the formation are listening in, process the information in their plots, compare it with their own observations and calculations and should report important difference immediately.

Table 2-1 Surface Raid Reports (Cont.)

REPORT	REMARKS	EXAMPLES OF PROCEDURES
I MAKE report.		4AB THIS IS 1EF-I MAKE SKUNK 6130 TRACKING 350-OVER

c. It is the duty of every ship to report amplifying information, as it becomes available.

FLASH report.	Amplifying information.	THIS IS 4AB-FLASH-SKUNK 6131-LAUNCHING BULLDOGS-NOW HOSTILE 6131-2CD OVER

d. Additional information helping to clarify the picture may be passed as the tactical situation dictates.

	Additional information.	THIS IS 2EF-ENGAGING HOSTILE 6131-OUT

0211 The SURFACE SITUATION Report (SITREP)

a. The compilation of the plots of individual ships is done by means of information from own sensors, raid reports and other such as EW reports, INTREPS, ENEMY CONTACT reports, etc. ..... .

b. The FTC-S periodically passes reports about the surface situation. These SITREPs must be considered as a check of the situation, which is given once every 20 to 30 minutes (if necessary more often). The SITREP or part there of should not last more than 30 seconds.

Table 2-2 Surface SITREP

SITREP	Check of a situation	3YZ THIS IS 4AB-SITREP-GRID CHECK-RED 248 TACK 021-HOSTILE 6130-RED 260 TACK 025-TRACKING 285 SPEED 28-2 DELTA DELTA ENGAGED BY C/S 1EF AND C/S 2CD-HOSTILE 6131 RED 265 TACK 028-TRACKING 340 SPEED 26-2 FOXTROT FOXTROT-SHIP 52 HIT BY VAMPIRE-TIME 1236-4GH-2CD -OVER

0212 NOT RELEASABLE

0213 – 0219 Spare

SECTION III – SUBSURFACE INFORMATION AND SUBSURFACE SITREPS

0220 General

Details of exchange of information on an ASW action are contained in chapter 6 (ASW CONTROL net). Nevertheless much ASW information will also be exchanged on the surface reporting net.
This can be divided as follows:

a. Initial reports of sonar contacts (see art. 0221)

b. Positions of submarines and DATUMS (see art. 0222)

c. **NOT RELEASABLE**

d. **NOT RELEASABLE**

e. **NOT RELEASABLE**

f. **NOT RELEASABLE**

0221 Initial Reports of SONAR Contacts

These reports shall be made on the TF/TG REPORTING net to all ships, as well as being promulgated on TF/TG TACTICAL net in MTP-1 Vol.II format.

Table 2-3 Sonar Contact Report

REPORT	REMARKS	EXAMPLES OF PROCEDURES
INITIAL report.	Initial sonar contact not considered an immediate threat to the force (the report contains some amplifying information).	3YZ THIS IS 4GH-NEW SONAR CONTACT 3236-135 TT DISTANCE 10-LANCE DIVER CONTACT 3236-4AB-OVER THIS IS 4AB-ROGER-REPORT-OUT or: 3YZ THIS IS 4GH-NEW SONAR CONTACT 3236-135 C/S 4GH DISTANCE 10-LANCE DIVER CONTACT 3236-4AB-OVER THIS IS 4AB-ROGER-REPORT-OUT or: 3YZ THIS IS 4GH-NEW SONAR CONTACT 3236-135 C/S 4GH DIS-TANCE 10 POSSUB LOW 1 3236-4AB – OVER THIS IS 4AB – ROGER – REPORT –OUT
FLASH report.	Torpedo detected.	THIS IS 1EF-FLASH-TORPEDO 180-4AB-OVER

0222 Positions of Submarines and Datums

These can be obtained from aircraft and helicopters, EW information, lookouts etc. They will subsequently be promulgated on the TF/TG REPORTING net.

Table 2-3 Sonar Contact Report (Cont.)

REPORT	REMARKS	EXAMPLES OF PROCEDURES
INITIAL report	Submarine contact reported by PELICAN. In this example some amplifying data is included.	3YZ THIS IS 4AB-NEW SONAR CONTACT 5036-RED 232 TACK 011-POSSUB LOW 2-TIME 1802 REPORTED BY 1ZH-POSSUB 5036-OVER

Table 2-3 Sonar Contact Report (Cont.)

REPORT	REMARKS	EXAMPLES OF PROCEDURES

	Subsurface contact detected by TACTAS ship (two ambiguous bearings in this case 020 and 090 are reported). The contact is assessed as CZ (1st CZ range is 32 miles).	3YZ THIS IS 7BF-NEW POSSUB LOW 2 2651-TT 020 TACK 090-LIMA 32-TIME 0903-SERPENT-POSSUB 2651-OVER
AMPLIFYING report	Subsurface contact's bearing ambiguity is resolved. The contact is analysed but distance remains unknown. The PROBSUB has been monitored for a considerable time and the ship established an area of probability of radius less than 10 miles. Method of establishing position is not amplified.	3YZ THIS IS 7BF-POSSUB LOW 2 2651 NOW PROBSUB 2651-BEARING 093 BRAVO- TIME 0910-PAPA-POSSIBLE PANTHER TYPE 2-PROBSUB 2651-OVER 3YZ THIS IS 7BF-POSSUB 2651-RED 001 TACK 320 RADIUS 10-TRACKING SOUTHEAST-SPEED SLOW-TIME 1100-PANTHER TYPE 2-PROBSUB 2651-OVER
FLASH report	RISER	THIS IS 1EF-FLASH-RISER-120 C/S 1EF RANGE 30-4AB-OVER
NOT RELEASABLE		

0223 NOT RELEASABLE

0224 NOT RELEASABLE

0225 NOT RELEASABLE

0226 – 0229 Spare

SECTION IV - OTHER INFORMATION

0230 EW Information

EW information, relevant to the surface/subsurface picture, must be passed as a raid report on the TF/TG REPORTING net. FLASH reports of surface/subsurface threat radars are made directly on this net using "break-in" procedure if necessary.

0231 Tactical Information

Tactical signal groups from MTP-1 Vol. II may be passed on nets other than TF/TG TACTICAL. The operator is alerted to the fact by the proword SIGNALS preceding the signal. Other traffic may be passed as a formal message in accordance with ACP 125 and will be preceded by the proword MESSAGE.

0232 Air Information

On occasions when an air reporting circuit is not in use, aircraft contacts should be reported on the TF/TG REPORTING net. SITREPS of this kind must be designated SITREP AIR.

CHAPTER 3

ANTI-AIR WARFARE NETS (AAW NETS)

SECTION I - INTRODUCTION

0301 Communications

a. For weapon system coordination and picture compilation the following communications are available.

Table 3-1 Weapon system coordination Communications

	NET TITLE	EMISSION	GUARDED BY	TRAFFIC
(1)	AAW Coordination net (AAWC net) (Force/sector).	HF (SSB)/UHF voice	AAW units	W
(2)	AAW Reporting net (AAWR net).	HF (SSB)/UHF voice	AAW units	P
(3)	Local AAW Coordination net (LAAWC net).	UHF voice	All ships of a LAAW group	W + P
(4)	Joint AAW Shore Coordination net (JAAWSC net).	HF (SSB) voice	SOCs and AAW units	W + P
(5)	Single Net Information and Position (SNIP).	HF (SSB) voice	AAWC and SAAWCs	W + P
(6)	DATA Link	HF/VHF/UHF	----------	W + P

W = Weapon system coordination P = Picture compilation. SOC = Sector Operation Centre.

b. These communications may only be necessary in large formations/dispositions, consisting of at least one aircraft carrier with fighters and missile ships.

c. In smaller dispositions the AAWR net and AAWC net may be combined to one net, which is called AAW Coordination and Reporting net.

d. In a small formation and with only one AAW unit present, the LAAWC net will suffice for exchange of information.

0302 – 0309 Spare

SECTION II - PROCEDURES ON THE AAW COORDINATION NET (AAWC NET)

0310 General

For the use of callsigns on the AAWR net see MTP-1 VOL ROMAN I.

a. **NOT RELEASABLE**

b. **NOT RELEASABLE**

0311 Ordering the Weapon Coordination Method

It is the responsibility of the AAWC to ensure that the forces involved are aware of the weapon coordination method in use.

Table 3-2 Weapon Coordination

	REPORT	REMARKS	EXAMPLES OF PROCEDURES
(1)	Establish	Normally promulgated in OPTASK AAW.	W THIS IS AW - AREA COORDINATION IN FORCE – OVER
(2)	Change		W THIS IS AW - CANCEL AREA COORDINATION - ASSUME ZONE COORDINATION - OVER
(3)	Warning		W THIS IS AW - AT 2100 CANCEL AREA COORDINATION WILL BE ASSUMED - OVER

0312 Target Engagement Messages (TEMs)

TEMs are used between AAW units to report on the progress of the air battle. TEMs are not required for self defence weapons.

TEMs are used to:

a. Prevent unnecessary duplication of effort against a target.

b. Prevent simultaneous engagement of the target with incompatible weapons.

c. Provide the earliest practicable warning of own ships intention, so that other ships may shape their policies accordingly.

d. Provide feed back of information from the weapon direction teams to the air picture in all AAW units.

0313 Type of Target Engagement Messages (TEMs)

a. WEAPONS ASSIGNMENT REPORT (TAKING/TAKE).

The proword TAKING indicates that an assignment has been made. The AAWC can order engagements by using the proword TAKE or by using the prowords BIRD/CAP TARGET (see next paragraphs).

Table 3-3 Target Engagement Messages

		EXAMPLES OF PROCEDURES (c)
(1)	Taking with fighter.	THIS IS D - TAKING HOSTILE 2226 WITH STATION 2 – OUT
(2)	Taking with missile.	THIS IS D - TAKING HOSTILE 2226 WITH BIRD – OUT
(3)	AAWC orders engagement	THIS IS AW FLASH - ZIPPO … KINGFISH – 090 ZZ 50 STRENGTH 4 – D (or Secondary units such as DE,DF, etc) TAKE EASTERLY TARGETS M TAKE WESTERLY TARGETS – D – OVER Or THIS IS AW FLASH - ZIPPO … KINGFISH – 090 ZZ 50 STRENGTH 4 – D (or Secondary units such as DE,DF, etc) TAKE LEAD(X) TARGETS M TAKE TRAIL(X) TARGETS – D – OVER

(1) A COUNT DOWN message may be used to indicate in how many seconds the missile will be fired or the fighter will open fire on the target.

	Missile will be fired within 60 seconds.	THIS IS F - TAKING HOSTILE 2226 WITH BIRD - COUNT DOWN 60 NOW - OVER

b. BIRD TARGET

Engage target with missiles.	D THIS IS AW - HOSTILE 3216 BIRD TARGET - OVER

c. CAP TARGET.

(1)	Target allocated CAP	W THIS IS AW - HOSTILE 4605 CAP TARGET STATION 1 – MISSION IDENTIFY - H OVER
(2)	After positive identification attack by CAP.	W THIS IS AW - HOSTILE 4605 - CAP TARGET STATION 1 – MISSION ENGAGE - H OVER

d. BIRDS AFFIRM.

Missile radar locked on.	THIS IS D - BIRDS AFFIRM HOSTILE 3216 – OUT

e. BIRDS AWAY.

Missile fired	THIS IS M - BIRDS AWAY HOSTILE 3216 – OUT

f. BIRDS NEGAT.

Not possible to fire	THIS IS M - BIRDS NEGAT HOSTILE 3216 – OUT

g. BIRDS TIGHT.
Used by the AAWC to inform missile ships not to fire on a designated track.

Do not fire.	W THIS IS AW - BIRDS TIGHT HOSTILE 4605 - OUT

h. ROMAN CANDLE.
Used by the AAWC to direct missile ship to fire nuclear warhead missile at a designated raid.

Fire nuclear warhead missile.	D THIS IS AW - HOSTILE 2227 ROMAN CANDLE – OVER

i. ROMAN CANDLE (COORDINATES).

Nuclear explosion in area.	W THIS IS AW - ROMAN CANDLE - RED 190 TACK 095 - D – OVER

j. CANYON AFFIRM.
Used by a ship fitted with a jammer to indicate that the designated track is being jammed.

Jamming a designated track.	THIS IS E - CANYON AFFIRM HOSTILE 6105 – OUT

k. SPLASHED.

Raid destroyed. A drop track report should follow.	THIS IS H - HOSTILE 2227 SPLASHED - AW - OVER THIS IS AW - ROGER - DROP HOSTILE 2227 - OUT

l. HEADS UP.

Enemy got through.	THIS IS M - HEADS UP HOSTILE 4605 - OUT

m. SALVOES.

Engage with missiles Unit controlling fighter must be informed.	W THIS IS F - SALVOES HOSTILE 4605 - BIRD TARGET C/S F-H-OVER

Fighter disengagement direction.	THIS IS H - ROGER - STATION 2 BREAKING NORTH - OUT

Note. Target engagement may also be indicated by ALLOCATED (BIRD, CAP or STATION).

n. COVER.
Used by the AAWC to a LRSAM/MRSAM-equipped ship to initiate an engagement on a specified track up to the point of firing. This procedure allows a track to be designated to more than one firing unit without multi-engagement of the track.

0314 Control of the Air Battle

a. CONTROL BY VETO.
The AAWC can order an AAW unit to break off an engagement.

		EXAMPLES OF PROCEDURES
(1)	Executing engagement	THIS IS H - TAKING HOSTILE 2204 WITH STATION 2 – OUT
(2)	Break off engagement.	THIS IS AW - NEGAT HOSTILE 2204 – AL- LOCATED STATION 1 - H – OVER

b. ENGAGEMENT ORDER.

Destroy the target.	W THIS IS AW - HOSTILE 2221-CAP TARGET STATION 3 - MISSION ENGAGE - H – OVER

c. MORE HELP.

Needs further information.	THIS IS H - HOSTILE 2221 - MORE HELP - OVER THIS IS D - HOSTILE 2221 - 210 ZZ 050 – OUT

d. NOCAN.

		W THIS IS AW - HOSTILE 2227 BIRD TARGET C/S F-BIRDS FREE-OVER

(1)	Cannot carry out the order.	THIS IS F - BIRD NOCAN HOSTILE 2227 – OPERATING PONY OUT
(2)	Short of ammunition.	W THIS IS AW - HOSTILE 4606 CAP TARGET STATION 3 - H - OVER THIS IS H - STATION 3 NOCAN HOSTILE 4606 – STATE MIKE ZERO ZERO MINUS ZERO -OUT

e. MIX UP.
This message is used to recommend caution when friendly and enemy aircraft are in the vicinity.

Friendly and enemy aircraft in the vicinity	THIS IS H - MIX UP - HOSTILE 2115 - 220 ZZ 40 - AND STATION 2 - E – OVER

f. WEAPONS CONTROL.
For details see MTP-1 VOL ROMAN I

Table 3-4 Weapons Control

	REPORT	REMARKS	EXAMPLES OF PROCEDURES
(a)	Weapon control status.	Do not open fire/cease firing in safety sector 3 or 5 minutes.	THIS IS AW - WEAPONS TIGHT 5 - SAFETY SECTOR 3 - OUT.
(b)	Weapon control order.	Do not open fire/cease firing and destroy missiles in flight at friendly 2327.	THIS IS AW - HOLD FIRE FRIEND 2327-HOLD FIRE-OUT.
(c)	Changing weapon control status.	Fire may be opened on any target in safety sector 3 that have not been identified as friendly.	THIS IS AW - WEAPONS FREE SAFETY SECTOR 3 - OUT.
(d)	Cancelling a weapon control order.	Hold fire on HOSTILE 4115 cancelled.	THIS IS AW - NEGAT HOLD FIRE I SAY AGAIN NEGAT HOLD FIRE HOSTILE 4114 - 015 40 - OUT.

g. MISSILE STATE REPORTS.
For details see MTP-1 VOL ROMAN I.

Table 3-5 Missile State Reports

(1)	Missile state (upon request).	1. OTC requests the number of long and medium range missiles left in the force 2. First ship to answer, possessing 16 standard 2 (Extended range missiles) and 20 standard 2 (medium range missiles) reports. 3. Remaining ships report to the OTC (not included in this example). 4. OTC acknowledges (not included in this example).	F THIS IS AW - INTERROGATIVE SUGAR XRAY YANKEE - OVER THIS IS F - SUGAR REPORT DELTA ONE SIX TACK JULIETT TWO ZERO - OVER
(2)	Missile state (without request).	Ship advises the OTC AND AAWC that she has 14 Sea Dart missiles left.	AB AW THIS IS M - SUGAR REPORT NOVEMBER ONE FOUR - OVER

h. AMMUNITION STATE REPORTS.
For details see MTP-1 VOL ROMAN I.

Table 3-6 Ammunition State Reports

(1)	Ammunition state (without request).	Ship advises the OTC and AAWC that she has 48% of her 100 mm AA ammunition remaining.	AB AW THIS IS M-CANDY REPORT FOXTROT 48-OVER
(2)	Ammunition state (upon request).	1. AAWC asks one ship to report its current CHAFF for distraction ammunition state.	E THIS IS AW-INTERROGATIVE CANDY PAPA-OVER
		2. After checking, ship reports that she has 22% of her CHAFF for distraction ammunition remaining.	AW THIS IS E-CANDY PAPA 22-OVER

0315 – 0319 Spare

SECTION III - PROCEDURE ON THE AAW REPORTING NET (AAWR NET)

0320 General

See para 0310

0321 Traffic on the AAWR Net

The following information is exchanged on the AAWR net:

a. Information obtained by active and passive equipment of ships of the force.

b. Information obtained by AEW aircraft and reports from fighter aircraft.

c. **NOT RELEASABLE**

d. **NOT RELEASABLE**

0322 NOT RELEASABLE

0323 NOT RELEASABLE

0324 Information obtained by AEW Aircraft

Detections by AEW aircraft are collected by their control ships. These ships will pass the information on the AAWR net.

0325 NOT RELEASABLE

0326 – 0329 Spare

SECTION IV - PROCEDURE ON THE LOCAL AAW COORDINATION NET (LAAWC NET)

0330 General

The purpose of the LAAW-net is described in MTP-1 VOL ROMAN I and ATP 31

0331 Procedure

To carry out his duties effectively it is necessary for the LAAWC to provide a running commentary with a minimum of interruptions from other ships.

0332 Reports from other ships of the LAAW Group

A ship detecting a new contact, which represents an immediate threat, must immediately initiate a FLASH report, using break-in procedure if necessary.

Table 3-7 Flash Reports

REPORT	REMARKS	EXAMPLES OF PROCEDURES
FLASH report.	1. Radar contact.	THIS IS M - FLASH - BOGEY 7171 - 120-30 - CLOSING-FAST - OUT
	2. Sighting.	THIS IS H - FLASH - HOSTILE 7161 - 120 TACK 8 - TALLY HO - CLOSING - E - OVER
	3. Guided missile signal.	THIS IS M - FLASH - VOLCANO 120 - OUT

0333 Positions

It is usual for the reporting unit to pass all positions in bearing and distance or even distance alone when the contact is closing on a steady bearing. Experience has shown that receiving ships can normally ignore the displacement error and still maintain a clear picture. However if a group is widespread the displacement errors cannot be ignored. When this occurs the Cartesian Coordinate Grid must be used.

An example of the necessity to use GRID instead of bearing and distance is when escorting a convoy. The distance between a ship in station SIERRA or on the beam of a convoy and a medium or long range sonar fitted frigate stationed ahead can exceed 10 miles. An extra difficulty to keep track of all escorts and to plot a FLASH report relative to the originator occurs when escorts often have to leave their station to investigate sonar contacts, carry out attacks and searches, sometimes even through the lanes of the convoy.

0334 Supplementary Instructions

a. Own aircraft can be referred to by the relevant brevity word according to their duty. Additional track numbers or callsigns may be used to avoid confusion.

b. Although to avoid possible confusion the APR (local) must usually retain the four figure track number allocated within the AAW organization for all HOSTILES, time should not be wasted in

trying to correlate track numbers and there is nothing to prevent the number being reduced to even a single digit (usually the last one) if confusion will not be caused by so doing.

c. A ship being ordered to report a contact must immediately report the loss of that contact in order to enable the LAAWC to order another ship to take over reporting.

d. **NOT RELEASABLE**

e. **NOT RELEASABLE**

0335 Situating and Activating Safety Sectors

Aircraft approach corridors are activated by the order:
WEAPONS TIGHT – SAFETY SECTOR 2.
And de-activated by the order:
WEAPONS FREE – SAFETY SECTOR 2.

0336 Carrier Flying Operations

a. The aircraft carrier will report the launching as follows:

Table 3-8 Carrier Flying Operations

REPORT	REMARKS	EXAMPLES OF PROCEDURES
	Launching aircraft.	THIS IS G - LAUNCHING TWO F-18 - OPENING VECTOR 270 – OUT

(1) The direction from which a friendly is returning should always be reported in time. Friendly aircraft will return via a safety sector/approach corridor.

	Returning friendly aircraft.	THIS IS H - WILDCAT 24 AT CHECKPOINT BRAVO (daily codeword for recover) - STATE EIGHT TACK FOUR - ZERO TWO PLUS TWO - G - OVER

(2) After arriving at the carrier it may again take several minutes before the last aircraft lands on. During the recovery operation the aircraft are in pre-arranged circuits, as laid down in MTP-1 VOL 1 ROMAN I.

g. Ships conducting unscheduled launch and recovery operations are to activate ship control zones by INTENT message on the net on which Local Anti Air Warfare Coordination is being conducted. When fixed wing aircraft are present, the LAAWC is to relay the INTENT message to the AC on the net being used for Air Coordination.

Table 3-9 Activation of Zones

(1)	ACTIVATION message.	4AB intends to launch her helicopter.	1PD THIS IS 4AB - ZONE C/S 4AB ACTIVE UNTIL 1435Z - OVER

(2)	VETO message.	1PD vetoes for safety reasons e.g. launch of aircraft from carrier.	4AB THIS IS 1PD - NEGATIVE ZONE C/S 4AB - OVER
(3)	DELAY message.	Launch of helicopters delayed for 5 minutes by LAAWC for safety reasons.	4AB THIS IS 1PD - NEGATIVE ZONE C/S 4AB - DELAY 5 - OVER
(4)	EXTENTION message.	Launch of helicopters takes more time than planned.	1PD THIS IS 4AB - ZONE C/S 4AB EXTENDED UNTIL 1440 - OVER
(5)	DE-ACTIVATION message.	Helicopter launched and vectored to its task.	1PD THIS IS 4AB - ZONE C/S 4AB – DEACTIVATED - OVER

0337 – 0339 Spare

SECTION V - PROCEDURES ON THE JOINT AAW SHORE COORDINATION NET (JAAWSC NET)

0340 General

a. The following callsigns will be used by the agencies involved:

(1) Ships - encrypted callsigns.

(2) Shore stations - either an encrypted callsign or a plain language geographic place name as directed by the local ADC or an airforce assigned callsign (e.g. CRC NIEUW MILLIGEN is "BANDBOX ").

b. Positions are reported in GEOREF; reports may be made in two letters and two figures GEOREF if the air picture is sufficiently clear so as to cause no ambiguity. For normal purposes air contacts are reported to the nearest five miles.

0341 Traffic on the JAAWSC Net

a. (1) The components and sequence of messages are in accordance with Chapter 1.
(2) **NOT RELEASABLE**

0342 Selective Crosstelling of the Air Picture

Table 3-10 Crosstell

	REPORT	REMARKS	EXAMPLES OF PROCEDURES
(1)	INITIAL report.	The Naval Force AAWC reports a recently detected radar contact to the AOC (Callsign A3N).	A3N THIS IS 1PD - 1234 NEW HOSTILE - PF13 - 1234 - OVER
(2)	AMPLIFYING report.	AOC reports amplifying information on contact reported by 1PD.	1PD THIS IS A3N - 1234 HOSTILE - PF01 - SOUTHWEST - ALLOCATED CAP - 1234 - OVER
(3)	**NOT RELEASABLE**		

Note. *SOC will report tracks utilising 5 character Alfa-numeric track numbers of 2 letters and 3 octal digits.*

0343 NOT RELEASABLE

0343 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0344 NOT RELEASABLE

0345 NOT RELEASABLE

0346 Transfer of Aircraft

The force marshaller has access to the JAAWSC net, in order to pass or assume control over aircraft leaving or joining the force. The AIRMOVE Message system may be used to determine and confirm which agency has tactical control when aircraft are being transferred between ships and between ships and shore to enable overdue action to be initiated at the earliest opportunity.

Table 3-11 Transfer of Aircraft

MESSAGE	REMARKS	EXAMPLES OF PROCEDURE
Warning to take control message	Giving callsign, frequency task and encoded mode 2 SIF setting	6DC THIS IS 1PD - STANDBY TO TAKE CONTROL OF C/S 2DM - ON BUTTON EIGHT - LOWCAP - LINO THREE TWO FIVE - OVER THIS IS 6DC - READY TO ASSUME CONTROL - OVER
	Giving information of aircraft	6DC THIS IS 1PD - CHICK 2DM - NK 24 - HEADING 040 - ANGELS 30 - OVER 1PD THIS IS 6DC - I HAVE CONTROL OF CHICK 2DM - OVER
AIRMOVE Departure	AIRMOVE DEPARTURE A. AIRCRAFT CALLSIGN B. POINT OF DEPARTURE /TIME (Z) C. DESTINATION/TIME (Z)	1PD THIS IS 6DC AIRMOVE DEPARTURE A. LION 1 AND 2 B. EGQS 091500Z C. c/s 1PD 091615Z
Delay	AIRMOVE DELAY	1PD THIS IS 6DC AIRMOVE DELAY
	A. DTG OF AIRMOVE DEP (Z)	A. 091200Z

Table 3-11 Transfer of Aircraft (Cont.)

MESSAGE	REMARKS	EXAMPLES OF PROCEDURE
	B. AIRCRAFT CALLSIGN (S)	B. LION 1 AND 2
	C. REVISED ETD (Z)	C. 091530
	D. REASON FOR DELAY (BRIEF)	D. UNSERVICEABLE OVER
Cancellation	AIRMOVE CANCELLATION A. DTG OF AIRMOVE DEP (Z) B. AIRCRAFT CALLSIGN (S) C. REASON FOR CANCELLATION	1PD THIS IS 6DC AIRMOVE CANCELLATION A. 091200 B. LION 1 AND 2 C. WEATHER OVER
Arrival	AIRMOVE ARRIVAL A. AIRCRAFT CALLSIGN (S) B. ACTUAL TIME OF ARRIVAL (ATA) (Z) C. AGENCY/FACILITY ASSUMING CONTROL D. FUEL STATE	6DC THIS IS 1PD AIRMOVE ARRIVAL A. LION 1 AND 2 B. 091645Z C. 7 DE D. STATE TIGER 60

0347 NOT RELEASABLE

0348 NOT RELEASABLE

0349 Friendly Air Movements Report

The purpose of the FAM-report is to inform the OTC/AAWC of civil and military aircraft which are not part of the operation but which are likely to enter ships radar cover. This message should not be used for information on movements of those military aircraft for which AMCP Accept (Refuse and/or AMCP TOT/TOCP) - reports have been originated. Movements of these aircraft will be told to the AAWC by the CAOC/DARS.

Table 3-12 Friendly Air Movements Report

MESSAGE	REMARKS	EXAMPLES OF PROCEDURES
FRIENDLY AIRMOVE	FAM (Always at start of message).	1 PD THIS IS A3N FRIENDLY AIRMOVE
	Serial no____	27
	A. Movement number. Separate movements are to be numbered for ease of reference.	A. 1
	B. Number and type of aircraft.	B. ONE HERCULES
	C. Callsign and IFF (SIF) (MILITARY) or SSR mode A (CIVIL)	C. RAFAIR/SQUAWKING 7127
	D. Route-Quote position from enroute documents	D. EGXC VIA CONTROLPOINT LION
	E. Height-As FLIGHT-LEVEL.	E. FLIGHTLEVEL 170
	F. DTG: (1) Of departure-or first reporting point in area (Z) (2) At destination-or last reporting point in area (Z)	F. (1) 171010 (2) 171055
	G. Ground Speed in Knots (if known)	G. 270

SECTION VI - PROCEDURES OF THE SINGLE NET INFORMATION AND POSITION (SNIP).

0350 Procedure

Procedure on this net is in accordance with the procedure used on the AAWC/AAWR net.

0351 – 0359 Spare

SECTION VII - ASMD PROCEDURES ON TACTICAL AAW NETS.

0360 NOT RELEASABLE

0361 NOT RELEASABLE

0362 NOT RELEASABLE

CHAPTER 4

ASW AIR COORDINATION NET (ASWAC NET)

SECTION I - INTRODUCTION

0401 Procedure on the ASWAC Net

The OTC informs the force of the number, type, ETA and the IFF/SIF setting of approaching aircraft. This duty may be delegated to an Aircraft Control Unit. MPA will make raid reports when on Direct Support.

0402 – 0409 Spare

SECTION II - JOINING PROCEDURE

0410 NOT RELEASABLE

0410 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0410 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0410 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0410 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0410 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0411 Abbreviated Joining Procedure

It is sometimes necessary to expedite joining procedures; for example, when action is in progress during arrival of aircraft. Such a procedure should include only the following items:

a. From aircraft :

(1) Authentication,

(2) Number and type of aircraft/helicopter, identity of senior aircraft/helicopter, persons on board (POB),

(3) Joining from,

(4) Joining for/request employment.

b. From ship :

(1) Authentication,

(2) Identity and ships position,

(3) Employment/airplan - including PIM, master/watcher, controller grade, tactical control method in force,

(4) Clearance to close/descend,

(5) Weapon control restrictions if appropriate,

(6) Gridlock,

(7) Data link information if appropriate.
Supplementary information can be passed when the tactical situation permits.

Note: (NU) The following additional information should be passed if different from the tasking signal:
- *Altitude*
- *Weapon load*
- *Off task time*

For helicopters if applicable
- *Observer control grade*
- *Any restriction to aircraft capability*

0412 – 0419 Spare

SECTION III - THE SEARCH AND CONTACT PHASE PRIMARY SENSOR PASSIVE ACOUSTICS

0420 NOT RELEASABLE

0421 –0429 Spare

0430 NOT RELEASABLE

0431 – 0439 Spare

0440 NOT RELEASABLE

0440 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0440 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0441 – 0449 Spare

SECTION VI - USE OF MP AIRCRAFT FOR THE RELAY OF SURFACE FORCE MESSAGES

0450 When to use MP Aircraft as relay

When a HF silence policy is in force it is sometimes necessary to use maritime patrol aircraft for communication relay:

a. Between a naval force and a shore authority.

b. Between two naval forces out of UHF range of each other.

c. Between a surface force and other reconnaissance or strike aircraft out of UHF range of each other.

Note. *In this context "naval forces" and "surface forces" include submarines.*

0451 Precedence to Messages

To meet the above requirement the following Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) is to be issued. Messages transmitted to aircraft by surface force commanders for relay to shore authorities are to include the procedure sign "PASS TO" followed by one of the following relay instructions as the first paragraph of the text:

a. INSTANT

b. DELAY

c. VOICE

d. SHORE

0452 Message Limitations

The maritime patrol aircraft may be used as a relay between two surface forces or a surface force and another reconnaissance/strike aircraft out of UHF range of each other.
This SOP is subject to the following limitations:

a. Messages relayed by HF are not to be less than immediate or FLASH precedence.

b. This SOP is to be restricted to short operational messages.

c. This SOP is not to be used when the maritime patrol aircraft is investigating a contact, tracking or attacking.

d. The aircraft captain may refuse to relay a message if doing so would involve contravening orders given to him by his operating authority ashore.

0453 NOT RELEASABLE

CHAPTER 5

HELICOPTER CONTROL PROCEDURES

SECTION I – GENERAL

0501 Helicopter Control

Helicopter control may only be carried out by qualified personnel according to national rules.

0502 Nets on which Procedures are used

The procedures described hereafter are used on:

a. ASW helicopter control net (ASW helo net).

b. ASW Air Coordination net (ASWAC net).

c. Land Launch Control net (LLC net).

0503 MP Aircraft at Scene Of Action

If an MP aircraft is operating in the same area as the helicopters (scene of action) it is recommended that control of helicopters and the MP aircraft is carried out on the same frequency.

Note. *In the following examples of procedures encrypted callsigns are used. There are occasions where it may be more suitable to use helicopter side numbers, however when encrypted callsigns are used no other callsigns are authorized.*

0504 – 0509 Spare

SECTION II - HELICOPTER JOINING PROCEDURE

0510 Helicopter Joining Procedure (ASW HELO Net)

When cooperating with "shore based" helicopters and when joining/departing other surface forces beyond UHF range, "arrival" and "departure" messages must be sent via the appropriate communication channels.

0511 NOT RELEASABLE

0511 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0511 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0511 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0512 Abbreviated Procedure

See chapter 4.

0513 NOT RELEASABLE

0514 – 0519 Spare

SECTION III - TAKING OVER CONTROL

0520 Transfer of Control

Table 5-1 Transfer of Control Procedure

	ACTION BY HELO	ACTION BY DISPATCHING UNIT	ACTION BY CONTROLLERS	EXAMPLES OF PROCEDURES
	Answer call.	Seeks information that receiving controller is prepared to take over control. Passes position of helicopters and tactical control method in force to the new controller.	Makes final checks. Ensures that he has helicopter positive-ly identified before accepting control.	7BF THIS IS 4AB-ARE YOU READY TO TAKE CONTROL OF C/S A5Y (POSITION) 100 ZZ 7 AND C/S B9S (POSITION)040 ZZ 7-BOTH IN THE DIP-LOOSE ADVISORY CONTROL - OVER THIS IS 7BF - AFFIRMATIVE - BREAK - DIP GANG THIS IS 7BF - RADIO CHECK - OVER
		Note. *When the receiving controller is not yet familiar with the situation the following data should be passed by the dispatching controller:*		THIS IS A5Y - ROGER - OVER THIS IS B9S - ROGER - OVER THIS IS 7BF - ROGER - OUT
		1. Helicopter type and callsign. 2. Position, height, course and speed. 3. Method of control. 4. Endurance. 5. Weapon load. 6. Any other relevant information.		7BF THIS 4AB - TAKE CONTROL OF C/S A5Y AND C/S B9S - OVER THIS IS 7BF - ROGER I HAVE CONTROL - OUT

0521 – 0529 Spare

SECTION IV - SCREENING OPERATIONS

NOTE

On ASW helo or ASWAC net, for methods of control see MTP-1 Vol.I

0530 Safety Related Terms

Safety related control will be indicated by the control terms POSITIVE or ADVISORY.

0531 NOT RELEASABLE

0532 NOT RELEASABLE

0533 – 0539 Spare

SECTION V - INVESTIGATING SONAR CONTACTS

0540 NOT RELEASABLE

0541 – 0549 Spare

0550 NOT RELEASABLE

0550 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0550 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0551 NOT RELEASABLE

0552 – 0559 Spare

SECTION VII - COORDINATED ASW ACTIONS

0560 NOT RELEASABLE

0561 NOT RELEASABLE

0562 – 0569 Spare

SECTION VIII - SHIP CONTROLLED APPROACH PROCEDURES

0570 Carrying out Ship Controlled Approach Procedures

When carrying out ship controlled approach procedures the HCU should provide the following information:

a. Flying course and speed.

b. Relative wind.

c. Altimeter setting.

d. Direction of approach.

e. Continuous distances from deck during approach.

f. Deck height if required.

g. Missed approach instructions.

Note. *Ship controlled approaches vary from nation to nation. MPP-2 (HOSTAC) refers.*

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CHAPTER 6

THE ASW CONTROL NET

SECTION I – USE OF THE ASW NET

0601 NOT RELEASABLE

0602 Coordination of Traffic on ASW and TACTICAL Nets

Orders concerning ASW degrees of readiness, course, speed, formation, time check, zig zag plan, fanfare, etc. are passed on ASW net, after units have been formed or detached as a SAU. Prior to the formation of a SAU, orders should be passed on TF/TG TACTICAL UHF net. The operations room officer co-ordinates the traffic by the operators on these nets. TF/TG TACTICAL UHF net must not be used by ships of a SAU after detachment for traffic concerning the SAU only, because they will interfere with the remainder of the force.

0603 – 0609 Spare

SECTION II - GENERAL ASW INFORMATION

0610 Manning ASW Net and Action Plot

Timely manning of the ASW net and the action plot is important to enable personnel as well as the command to become conversant with the situation in areas of high submarine probability. ASW CONTROL UHF will appear high in the OTC's order of circuits to be manned and, depending on the availability of UHF equipment, may be manned the whole time.

0611 Use of Callsigns

a. In a multi-unit ASW action misunderstanding can easily arise over the identity of transmitting and receiving stations.

b. In order to eliminate this, all messages should bear the callsign of the originator as well as of the addressee(s). When calling several units and when communications are good it is advisable to order only one of the addressees to answer the call (See also chapter 9).

Example: 1EF 2CD THIS IS 4GH-EXECUTE PLAN RED CORDON - 1EF OVER

c. The receipt of a message is always preceded by the callsign of the sender. Using "I" and "YOU" is not allowed.

d. The word CALLSIGN may be omitted between bearing and distance if there is no risk of confusion.

0612 Use of Codewords

The use of signal groups of MTP-1 Vol.II for information signals should be avoided. The use and knowledge of operational brevity words is essential. However all manoeuvring orders e.g.: "Form loose line abreast", "Guide proceed at speed .....", "Carry out zig zag plan.....", should be passed as groups (FORM Y ..... SPEED""" TURN""") preceded by the proword SIGNALS.
Other orders e.g.: SHINE FANFARE, OPERATE FOXER, EXECUTE CORDON, may be passed by either procedure.

0613 ASW Reports (ASREP)

The ASW report (operational brevity word publication) may be used to pass some of the reports given in this chapter if considered more appropriate.

0614 Standard Reference Positions and Accuracy Suffixes

The MTP-1 Vol.I Standard Reference Positions and accuracy suffixes may be used to pass information on ASW nets.

0615 Abbreviated Procedures

For abbreviated procedures see Chapter 9 Section IV.

0616 NOT RELEASABLE

0617 – 0639 Spare

SECTION III – PROMULGATION OF SAU APPROACH INTENTIONS

0640 NOT RELEASABLE

0641 – 0649 Spare

SECTION IV - INFORMATION ABOUT THE MOVEMENTS OF ENEMY SUBMARINES

0650 NOT RELEASABLE

0651 Type of Initial Sonar Contact

When reporting a new sonar contact the type of sonar by which the contact has been detected must be mentioned as amplifying data. The word CONTACT is used, until this contact has been classified.

Example: LANCE SEARCHER CONTACT - LANCE ATTACKER CONTACT - LANCE DIVER CONTACT - LANCE SOUNDER CONTACT

0652 Positions

a. Unlike the ASWAC net, on which positions are passed in GRID, positions on the ASW net are passed in bearing and distance/range.

b. Distances less than 5 miles, are passed in hundreds of yards prefixed RANGE. Distances more than or equal to 5 miles, are passed in miles.

c. In principle reports are made by and relative to the attacking ship or the directing ship. If one of the ships is not in contact, the position is also frequently reported relative to the ship not in contact. In ASW actions carried out by 2 units the standard positions TT and YY are used. In ASW actions carried out by more than 2 units callsigns shall be used to avoid misunderstanding.

0653 Classification and Confidence Level

a. The command is responsible for the classification of the sonar contact, which can differ from the initial classification of the sonar control room.

b. Classification is carried out according to MTP-1 Vol.I.

c. The initial classification POSSUB should always be suffixed by a confidence level. Subsequent AMPLIFYING reports are made when the confidence level is changed, designator is assigned and the contact is referred to as POSSUB ..... (track number).

0654 Course, Speed, Depth, Relative Movement

a. The estimated course of the submarine is reported, as soon as possible, in cardinal or half cardinal points (N, SE, W, etc.). As soon as it is defined by the plot, it is reported using a three figure group.

b. The speed of the submarine is reported in knots. If it is observed that the submarine is cavitating (CLANKING) this must be reported immediately, as it is important for classification purposes. The depth of the submarine is passed in meters (DEMONS) or in tens of feet (DEVILS). Finally it is reported whether the submarine is approaching or withdrawing.

0655 Sonar Contact Reports

Table 6-1 Sonar Contact Reports Procedure

	REPORT	REMARKS	EXAMPLES OF PROCEDURES
(1)	INITIAL report.	Sonar contact	(Outside METFR) 4AU THIS IS 1EF (Inside METFR) – THIS 1EF, FLASH NEW SONAR CONTACT 2236 – 070 C/S 1EF RANGE 55 – LANCE SEARCHER CONTACT 2236 – 4GH OVER
(2)	AMPLIFYING report.	1. Classification.	THIS IS 1EF - LANCE SEARCHER CONTACT 2236 - 070 C/S 1EF RANGE 52 - NOW POSSUB LOW 2-INTEND VECTAC - POSSUB 2236 - 4GH OVER or : THIS IS 4GH - LANCE SEARCHER CONTACT 2236 - CLASSIFIED AS WRECK - NOW NON-SUB 2236 - 1EF OVER
		2. Course, speed, depth.	THIS IS 1EF - POSSUB 2236 - 070 C/S 1EF RANGE 50 - TRACKING 315 - SPEED 10 - DEVILS 13 - CLOSING POS-SUB 2236 - 2CD OVER THIS IS 2CD ROGER - HOT - AGREE - I MAKE DEVILS 12 - COMING RIGHT 060 - 1EF OVER
		3. Submarine changing course, speed and depth.	THIS IS 1EF - POSSUB 2236 - 070 C/S 1EF RANGE 44 - CHANGING STARBOARD SPEED 12 - DEVILS 13 - POSSUB 2236 - 2CD OVER
		4. New classification course, speed, depth	THIS IS 1EF-POSSUB 2236 NOW PROBSUB 2236-075 C/S 1EF RANGE 40-TRACKING 085 SPEED 14-CLANKING-GOING DEEP-PROBSUB 2236-4GH OVER
		5. Association Report	4AUTHIS IS 1EF – POSSUB LOW 2 5036 ASSOCIATES WITH DATUM 2236 – DROP DATUM 2236 – DROP POSSUB LOW 2 5036 – NOW POSSUB LOW 2 2236 – 2 CD OVER
(6)	Picture compilation	All units to conduct Chart check on all contacts as SOP.	1EF THIS IS 2CD – CHART CHECK (POSITIVE or NEGATIVE) – LANCE

	REPORT	REMARKS	EXAMPLES OF PROCEDURES
			(DIVER OR SEARCHER) CONTACT 2236 – OVER

0656 NOT RELEASABLE

0657 Spare

SECTION V - ORDERS CONCERNING ATTACK/SUPPORT AND SEARCH PLANS

0658 NOT RELEASABLE

0658 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0659 Spare

SECTION VI - INFORMATION CONCERNING THE MOVEMENTS AND SAFETY OF OWN UNITS

0660 Reporting and Repeating Courses and Speeds

Ships engaged in a multi-unit ASW action pass individual changes of courses, directions of the turn and the new course to all other ships, making the nearest ship acknowledge. This ship will then repeat said course in order to avoid misunderstanding. The same applies to changes of speed.

Table 6-2 Reporting and Repeating Courses and Speeds

	REPORT	REMARKS	EXAMPLES OF PROCEDURES
(1)		1. Course and speed.	4AU THIS IS 1EF-COMING LEFT 070-2CD OVER THIS IS 2CD-ROGER-LEFT 070-OUT 4AU THIS IS 2CD-MY SPEED 18-1EF OVER THIS IS 1EF-ROGER-SPEED 18-OUT or : 4AU THIS IS 2CD-MY COURSE 120 SPEED 20-1EF OVER THIS IS 1EF-ROGER-COURSE 120 SPEED 20-OUT 2CD THIS IS 1EF-COMING HARD RIGHT 010-OVER
		2. Course and speed alterations.	THIS IS 2CD-ROGER-HARD RIGHT 010-OUT 2CD THIS IS 1EF-BREAK OFF-I SAY AGAIN- BREAK OFF-OVER
		3. BREAK OFF procedures.	THIS IS 2CD-ROGER-BREAKING OFF-COMING HARD RIGHT 180-OVER THIS IS 1EF-ROGER-HARD RIGHT 180-OUT 1EF THIS IS 2CD-MY SPEED 6-OVER THIS IS 1EF-ROGER-SPEED 6-OUT

0661 NOT RELEASABLE

0662 – 0669 Spare

SECTION VII - ORDERS AND INFORMATION CONCERNING WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT

0670 NOT RELEASABLE

0671 – 0674 Spare

0675 Orders and Information Concerning Equipment

Table 6-3 Equipment status Procedures

	REPORT	REMARKS	EXAMPLES OF PROCEDURES
(1)		Readiness of equipment.	4GH THIS IS 1EF - LANCE ATTACKER BENT- ESTIMATED TIME FOR REPAIRS 2 HOURS - OVER
(2)		Switch on equipment.	1EF THIS IS 4GH - SHINE LANCE DIVER - OVER THIS IS 1EF - ROGER - LANCE DIVER SHINING - OUT
(3)			1EF THIS IS 4GH - RETRIEVE LANCE DIVER - OVER
(4)		Readiness of underwater telephone.	4GH THIS IS 2CD - GERTRUDE OKAY - OVER
(5)		Orders to set attack sonar to standby for message on underwater telephone.	4AU THIS IS 4GH - LANCE ATTACKER LAZY - MESSAGE ON GERTRUDE - 2CD OVER
(6)		SAU Commander hears submarine on underwater telephone and informs SAU.	4AU THIS IS 4GH - PLAYMATE C/S 0SS ON GERTRUDE - 1EF OVER 1EF THIS IS 4GH - DID YOU RECEIVE 0SS MESSAGE ON GERTRUDE - OVER THIS IS 1EF AFFIRMATIVE - OUT
(7)		Stream noisemaker.	4AU THIS IS 4GH - STREAM FOXERS/FANFARE - 1EF OVER 4AU THIS IS 4GH - SHINE FANFARE - 2CD OVER

0676 – 0679 Spare

SECTION VIII - ESTABLISHING DATUM

0680 Establishing a DATUM

For the definition of DATUM see MTP-1 Vol I (Glossary).
Datums may be established by the OTC, ASW commander, Screen commander, SAU commander, SAC, or the unit losing contact.

0681 DATUM Components

a. DATUM reports consist of components in the following sequence:

(1) DATUM established (including DATUM designator).

(2) DATUM position.

(3) DATUM error.

(4) Last known course and speed of contact.

(5) DATUM time.

(6) Source of information.

(7) Classification of contact on which datum was established.

(8) **NOT RELEASABLE**

(9) **NOT RELEASABLE**

NOTE **NOT RELEASABLE**

b. **NOT RELEASABLE**

0682 – 0689 Spare

SECTION IX – AIR/SUB COOPERATION PROCEDURES

0690 NOT RELEASABLE

0691 NOT RELEASABLE

0691 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0691 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

INTENTIONALLY BLANK

CHAPTER 7

SECTION I – NOT RELEASABLE

0701 NOT RELEASABLE

0702 NOT RELEASABLE

0703 NOT RELEASABLE

0703 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0703 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0703 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0703 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0703 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0703 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0703 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0704 – 0730 Spare

SECTION II – NOT RELEASABLE

0731 NOT RELEASABLE

0732 NOT RELEASABLE

0733 NOT RELEASABLE

0734 NOT RELEASABLE

0735 NOT RELEASABLE

0735 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0735 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0735 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0735 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0735 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

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CHAPTER 8

ELECTRONIC WARFARE COORDINATION

SECTION I – GENERAL

0801 Introduction

MTP-1 Vol.I and Vol.II, ACP 125 and APP-7 contain source material for this chapter, see also chapters 2 and 3 for other related reports.

0802 Electronic Warfare Information

Electronic Warfare information is passed on the reporting circuit appropriate to the platform of the target emitter. On some occasions it may be also convenient to have a dedicated EW co-ordination net (EW COORD) if sufficient equipment is available.

Circuit	EW information passed:
TG AAWC UHF/HF	A. ESM reports on airborne rackets B. **NOT RELEASABLE** C. **NOT RELEASABLE** D. **NOT RELEASABLE**
TG REPORTING UHF/HF	A. Surface/Sub surface ESM reports B. **NOT RELEASABLE**

0803 Use of Callsigns

The normal callsigns, as used on other nets, are to be used for EW reports on all circuits.

0804 NOT RELEASABLE

0805 Abbreviated Procedures

For abbreviated procedures see chapter 9 section IV.

0806 – 0819 Spare

SECTION II – TYPES OF EW REPORTS

0820 FLASH Report

If an intercept is identified as an emitter from a platform which requires immediate action to be taken, a FLASH report is to be passed on the appropriate net. TDS fitted units may not be able to allocate a racket number immediately, to prevent any delay the following sequence of reports should be made:

Table 8-1 EW reporting procedures

	REPORT	REMARKS	EXAMPLES OF PROCEDURES
	FLASH report.	Known threat emitter. This followed by the allocation of a racket number:	THIS IS N - FLASH – "RADAR NAME" - 025 OUT
	Allocating a racket number to a FLASH report.	Four figure number taken from ship's tactical data system.	THIS IS N – "RADAR NAME" 025 - NOW "RADAR NAME" 2260 - OUT

Only the first detecting unit makes a voice report on air rackets. All units are to report surface/sub surface, only the first reporting unit is to allocate the intercept a racket number, the remaining units make an "I hold report". If a missile head is detected then a "FLASH VOLCANO" report is made:

Table 8-1 EW reporting procedures (Cont.)

	REPORT	REMARKS	EXAMPLES OF PROCEDURES
	Flash volcano report.	Missile head detected	THIS IS N - FLASH - VOLCANO (EXOCET)- 025 - OUT

0821 INITIAL Report

If an intercept (radar or communication) is identified as an emitter from a threat platform and does not require immediate action an "INITIAL REPORT" is to be passed on the appropriate net.

Table 8-1 EW reporting procedures (Cont.)

	REPORT	REMARKS	EXAMPLES OF PROCEDURES
	Initial report.	1. Report on a threat emitter not requiring immediate action.	3YZ THIS 2CD - NEW "RADAR NAME" 2261 - CONFIDENCE 2 - 045 – "RADAR NAME" 2261 – 1PD - OVER
		2. Report on a non-threat emitter	3YZ THIS IS 2CD – NEW RACKET 2261 – 045 –RACKET 2261 – 1PD - OVER
		3. Report on an unknown emitter	3YZ THIS IS 2CD NEW RACKET 2261 – 045 – RACKET 2261 – 1PD - OVER
		4. Report on a friendly emitter	3YZ THIS IS 4EH NEW SURFACE PINACLE 2261 – 045 – SURFACE PINACLE 2261- 1PD - OVER
		5. All initial reports are reported to the EWC	

0822 ASSOCIATION Report

This report is used to associate an EW racket to a track number. In doing so it will cease all EW reports on that racket until there is a change in that racket.

Table 8-2 Association reporting procedures

	REPORT	REMARKS	EXAMPLES OF PROCEDURES
	ASSOCIATION report.	1. The associating unit calls all ships to change RACKET 2260 to SKUNK (or BOGEY etc.) 2344.	3YZ THIS IS 4EH - "RADAR NAME" 2261 ASSOCIATES SKUNK 2344 OVER
		2. If the EWC agrees with the association, the EWC will drop the RACKET.	3YZ THIS IS 1PD – DROP "RADAR NAME" 2261 – OUT
		3. If the EWC does not agree with the association, he will not drop the RACKET and it will be kept in force.	3YZ THIS IS 1PD WATCH "RADAR NAME" 2261 – OUT

0823 MISCELLANEOUS Reports

The reports listed below are used to enable all units to compile or clarify the EW picture.

CEASED/RESUMED REPORT

When a station no longer holds an emission, a ceased report with the last bearing is to be passed to the EWC. If a previous identified emission resumes, a RESUMED report is to be passed to the EWC.

Table 8-3 Miscellaneous reporting procedures

	REPORT	REMARKS	EXAMPLE OF PROCEDURES
	Ceased report.	Racket 2261 ceased.	1PD THIS IS 4AB - "RADAR NAME" 2261 - CEASED - 182 - OVER
	Resumed report.	If a radar resumes and is identified as a previous intercept.	1PD THIS IS 4AB – "RADAR NAME" 2261 – RESUMED - 186 - OVER

0823 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0823 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0824 – 0829 Spare

SECTION III – NOT RELEASABLE

0830 NOT RELEASABLE

0831 – 0839 Spare

SECTION IV – NOT RELEASABLE

0840 NOT RELEASABLE

0841 NOT RELEASABLE

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CHAPTER 9

MISCELLANEOUS PROCEDURES

SECTION I – DELAY OF CALLSIGNS

0901 MISFIT Procedure

a. The MISFIT procedure is used by the OTC to extend the effective period of encrypted callsigns.

b. MISFIT is effective over all voice radio circuits using encrypted callsigns. MISFIT procedures may also apply to other circuits, using encrypted callsigns, if specified by the OTC. Upon receipt of the brevity word MISFIT the force will continue to use current encrypted callsigns until further notice.

c. Transmission authentication must be included in any MISFIT message.

Note. *The MISFIT procedure is also used to delay Block allocation and PU number changes when a force is engaged in action at a time when such changes should normally take place.*

Example: 3YZ THIS IS 5CU - EXECUTE MISFIT - (AUTHENTICATION) - OVER

0902 CHARTER Procedure

The CHARTER procedure is used by the OTC to terminate the MISFIT procedure. Upon receipt of the brevity word CHARTER the force is to adopt the encrypted callsigns listed for the current period at the time given. (The time element of the CHARTER procedure is to be encoded).
Example: 3YZ THIS IS 5CU - EXECUTE CHARTER – NUCO 0100 UNNUCO (AUTHENTICATION) - OVER

0903 – 0919 Spare

SECTION II – SPOOFING ON RADIO CIRCUITS (GINGERBREAD)

0920 Spoofing

a. Spoofing is a means of disrupting and confusing radio circuits by passing false messages or orders using the callsign of a friendly unit within the task group. If the friendly unit does not recognize that another unit is using its callsign to pass messages or orders, other units of the task group may believe the false message or orders and act upon them.

b. The brevity word GINGERBREAD is used to alert operators to spoofing on the net. Spoofing can be countered by authentication and strict adherence to circuit discipline.

c. This procedure may be initiated as follows:
GINGERBREAD GINGERBREAD - THIS IS 7BF (AUTHENTICATION) - OUT

0921 – 0929 Spare

SECTION III – COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY/BEADWINDOW PROCEDURE

0930 Introduction and Procedures

a. Introduction.
To assist in the development of good COMSEC procedures, the use of BEADWINDOW procedures is encouraged. A properly executed BEADWINDOW procedure provides increased circuit discipline and operators awareness, and can provide commanders with a feedback mechanism which can be readily integrated into the overall communications security assessment. BEADWINDOW procedures provide a quick means of identifying the disclosure of an Essential Element of Friendly Information (EEFI) on specific types of information which would help a real or potential enemy in his intelligence collection.

b. Procedures.
When any station on the net discloses an EEFI, the Net Control Station is to call the station making the disclosure and say BEADWINDOW, followed by the appropriate number of the EEFI disclosed. In the event of in-action by the Net Control Station, any station on the net may initiate a BEADWINDOW report. The only correct reply to a BEADWINDOW message is ROGER - OUT. The defaulting station should not try to correct his fault by means of a further transmission.

Example: 2VT THIS IS 4GH - BEADWINDOW ZERO ONE - OVER

c. Each unit is to post the list of EEFI's listed in ACP 125 at all voice communication positions.

d. RAMROD Procedure:
If dedicated crypto material is not available, RAMROD procedure could be used for Challenge and Reply, authentication and low level encryption coding on tactical nets.
RAMROD could be used on ship-to-ship, ship-to-air or air-to-air tactical nets.
RAMROD is a procedure which uses a set of words (generally with a meaning and easy to remember) of exactly ten letters not repeated with a specified validity time
(e.g. BEACHGIRLS)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B	E	A	C	H	G	I	R	L	S

Correct authentication is based on the exact report of the letter in the middle of the chosen pair, as shown in examples:

Operator1: Request you authenticate ROMEO SIERRA
Operator2: I authenticate LIMA

Operator2: Request you authenticate LIMA BRAVO
Operator1: I authenticate SIERRA

RAMROD could be used to code/decode positions, bearings, distances, and any other numerical data. The following example shows how to cipher a position report:

Operator3: My position is latitude BHG decimal R north, Longitude BER decimal C east
Using RAMROD word "BEACHGIRLS", the position reported above is 045.7N-017.3E

Usually, a complete set of RAMRODs is provided in order to cover all the operation/exercise period. The following example shows a complete set of RAMRODs (each having a 24 hours validity time) for a four days activity:

DATE 0123456789

MONDAY	13JUL	BLACKHORSE
TUESDAY	14JUL	BEACHGIRLS

WEDNESDAY	15JUL	BODYWAXING
THURSDAY	16JUL	METALCROWD

0931 – 0939 Spare

SECTION IV - ABBREVIATED PROCEDURES

0940 Introduction

When all stations are in good communication and participating operators are experienced, a Net Control Station (NCS) may authorize abbreviated procedures to be used on a specific net. In this event the following rules apply:

a. Addressees callsign.
All messages are automatically taken as being addressed to all units unless otherwise indicated. Addressees callsign may therefore be omitted.

Example: THIS IS 7BF - MY PONY ALERT 5 - OUT

b. Preliminary calls.
A preliminary call is only to be used when the risk of a missed message warrants it or in other cases where the importance of the message makes it desirable.

c. Message end.
Whenever possible transmissions on the net should end with "OUT".

d. Receipt.
Stations may receipt for a message simply by transmitting their callsign.

e. Acknowledgement.
Acknowledgement requests should only be made to one station and are only mandatory for FLASH-messages, initial contact reports or when manoeuvring in close ASW action. Additionally an acknowledgement should always be sought from MPA and helicopters when the chances of a missed transmission are at all likely, or when changing task control rules or for any other vital message.

f. Positional data.
In order to ensure correct receipt of FLASH- and INITIAL reports which contain bearing and distance positional data and to associate those reports with the correct originator, units are to use the following form:

Example: THIS IS 4AB - FLASH - SINKER - 135 C/S 4AB RANGE 63 - 5CU OVER

Note. *If the position is given in GRID, the identity of the reporting unit is less important. For this type of message "I say again" could very well be used, in itself being no abbreviation but greatly to the chances of initial receipt.*

g. Radio checks.
Radio checks are not allowed when abbreviated procedures are in force.

h. When abbreviated procedures are being used, abbreviation of callsigns in accordance with para 0104(h.) will be in force automatically.

i. After frequency shifts adequate authentication of vital information is preferred over the necessity for all units to report into the net formally.

0941 Use of the Abbreviated ALARM Procedure on TF/TG TACTICAL Net

a. Introduction
This procedure may be used when there is a requirement to reduce the length of transmission and so improve reaction times of those Main Body units who are unable to monitor AAWC or any circuit other than TF/TG TACTICAL.

b. Alarm reports
The following Alarm Reports, as used on other tactical circuits, may be used on TF/TG TACTICAL to ensure the rapid dissemination of urgent information.

(1) Reporting enemy radar intercepts.
Use the radar nickname (or Racket) followed by the bearing (plus the track number if required) (Para 0322).

(2) Reporting air contacts.
Use the relevant brevity words as authorized for the use on the AAWC net, followed by the bearing and distance (plus track number if required) (Para 0130).

(3) Reporting missiles.
Use the relevant brevity words as authorized for the use on the AAWC net, followed by the bearing and distance (plus track number if required) (Para 0322).

(4) Reporting surface contacts.
Use the relevant brevity words as authorized for the use on the Reporting and ASW nets, followed by the bearing and distance (plus track number if required) (Para 0210).

(5) Reporting imminent danger.
Use "Heads Up" followed by any other information available (Para 0313).

(6) by the bearing and range (plus track number if required) (Para 0655).

(7) Zippo's.
These should be repeated on TF/TG TACTICAL in accordance with current instructions using abbreviated alarm procedure (Para 0362).

(8) Use of abbreviated alarm procedure on TF/TG TACTICAL.
These should be reported on TF/TG TACTICAL as follows:

Example: "FLASH THIS IS C/S MINE 090 (bearing) DESIG A (reference point) RANGE 20 (hundreds of yards).

c. Procedure

(1) Precedence.
All alarm reports on TF/TG TACTICAL are to be of FLASH precedence and preceded by the proword "FLASH" in place of the station called component. The prowords "FLASH, FLASH, FLASH" are to be employed if the circuit is already in use by another station and Break-in procedure is required.

(2) Originator's identity.
The proword "THIS IS" followed by the callsign of the transmitting station.

(3) Text.
The text is to consist of a brevity word/nickname together with the bearing, distance/range (and track number if required). All bearings and distances/range are to be measured from the transmitting unit unless otherwise indicated. If necessary, an Emergency Alarm/Action signal may be added. (MTP-1 Vol II Ch3)

(4) Ending.
The transmission should normally be ended with the proword "OUT". Authentication is normally to be used adopting the abbreviated form (Policy A) when required, but time groups are not to be added.

0942 – 0949 Spare

SECTION V – NOT RELEASABLE

0950 NOT RELEASABLE

0951 NOT RELEASABLE

0951 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0952 NOT RELEASABLE

0953 – 0959 Spare

SECTION VI- NOT RELEASABLE

0960 NOT RELEASABLE

0961 NOT RELEASABLE

0961 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0962 NOT RELEASABLE

0962 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0962 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0963 NOT RELEASABLE

0964 NOT RELEASABLE

0965 NOT RELEASABLE

0965 (Cont.) NOT RELEASABLE

0966 NOT RELEASABLE
0966.1 NOT RELEASABLE

0967 NOT RELEASABLE

0967 (Cont.)NOT RELEASABLE

0967 (Cont.)NOT RELEASABLE

0967 (Cont.)NOT RELEASABLE

0967 (Cont.)NOT RELEASABLE

0967 (Cont.)NOT RELEASABLE

0968 NOT RELEASABLE

0969 Spare

SECTION VII – EXCHANGE OF DUTIES

0970 Introduction and Procedures

a. The exchange of duties may be ordered by the OTC directly or by pre-planned instruction (e.g. OPGEN, OPTASK, etc.). Units wishing to relinquish or assume a duty shall request the transfer from the OTC or delegated authority.

b. The unit handing over the duty should ask the receiving unit if it is prepared to accept the duty, particularly when the exchange is not pre-scheduled.

c. This voice report is optional if the transfer of duty is in accordance to an authorized and scheduled instruction (e.g. OPORD, OPTASK, etc.).

d. The exchange of duties shall normally be authenticated when conducted on non-secure circuits.

Table -9-1 Exchange of Duties procedures

UNIT	ACTION	EXAMPLES OF PROCEDURES
Unit requesting	Request for transfer of duty	7YC THIS IS B2P - REQUEST C/S M6F TAKE DUTY 87-OVER
OTC	OTC orders transfer	B2P M6F THIS IS 7YC- C/S M6F ASSUME DUTY 87 OVER
Unit holding duty	Confirms receiving unit is prepared to accept duty	M6F THIS IS B2P-ARE YOU READY TO TAKE DUTY 87- OVER
	Transfers duty	
Receiving unit	Accepts duty	(COLL. CALLSIGN) THIS IS M6F- I HOLD DUTY 87 - B2P OVER

ANNEX A

STANDARD IDENTITY DEFINITIONS
(Reference: STANAG 1241)

STANDARD IDENTITY		DEFINITION
UNKNOWN	-	In identification, the designation given to an evaluated track, object or entity that has not been identified.
ASSUMED FRIEND	-	In identification, the designation given to a track, object or entity whose characteristics, behaviour or origin indicate that it is a probable friend.
FRIEND	-	In identification, the designation given to a track, object or entity belonging to a declared, presumed or recognized friendly nation, faction or group.
NEUTRAL	-	In identification, the designation given to a track, object or entity whose characteristics, behaviour, origin or nationality indicate that it is neither supporting nor opposing friendly forces.
SUSPECT	-	In identification, the designation given to a track, object or entity whose characteristics, behaviour or origin indicate that it is a potential threat to friendly forces.
HOSTILE	-	In identification, the designation given to a track, object or entity whose characteristics, behaviour or origin indicate that it is a threat to friendly forces. Designation as hostile does not necessarily imply clearance to engage.

Note. *PENDING: Tracks which have not been subject to the identification process but are available for reporting may be reported with a status of PENDING.*

Note. *For the most current terminology, please check the NATOTerm database, https://nso.nato.int/natoterm.*

DEFINITION OF IDENTITY MODYFYING DESCRIPTIONS

MODIFYING DESCRIPTORS		DEFINITION
FAKER	-	A friendly track acting as a HOSTILE for exercise purposes.
JOKER	-	A friendly track acting as a SUSPECT for exercise purposes.
KILO	-	A friendly track of special interest.
TRAVELLER	-	A SUSPECT surface track following a recognized traffic route.
ZOMBIE	-	A SUSPECT air track conforming to ATC rules or following a recognized traffic pattern.

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ANNEX B

GADGET LIST

ALFA	Radars in Alfa band
BRAVO	Radars in Bravo band
CHARLIE	Radars in Charlie band
DELTA	Radars in Delta band
ECHO	Radars in Echo band
FOXTROT	Radars in Foxtrot band
GOLF	Radars in Golf band
HOTEL	Radars in Hotel band
INDIA	Radars in India band
JULIETT	Radars in Juliett band
KILO	Radars in Kilo band
LIMA	Radars in Lima band
MIKE	Radars in Mike band
NOVEMBER	Navigational radar
OSCAR	Beacon
PAPA	1. Air surveillance radar 2. Height finding radar 3. Carrier controlled approach radar
QUEBEC	1. Surface surveillance radar 2. Target indication radar
ROMEO	1. Gunnery fire control radar 2. Short range missile radar 3. Medium range missile control radar
SIERRA	1. Short range sonar 2. Medium range sonar 3. Long range sonar 4. Variable depth sonar 5. Bottom classification sounder 6. Helicopter short range sonar

		7. Helicopter medium range sonar 8. Torpedo decoy sonar 9. Torpedo detection sonar
TANGO		1. MF and HF communications equipment 2. UHF communications equipment 3. Special transmission equipment
UNIFORM	Underwater telephone	
VICTOR		1. IFF Interrogator 2. IFF Transponder
WHISKEY		(Spare) OTC use
X-RAY		(Spare) OTC use
YANKEE		1. Airborne surveillance radar (Airborne Early Warning) 2. Airborne Intercept Radar 3. Special Transmission equipment
ZULU		1. Noise jammer 2. CW repeater jammer 3. Pulse repeater jammer 4. Communications jammer-noise 5. Communications jammer-deceptive

Notes:

1. *Two letters may be used to indicate function and frequency band, e.g. Gadget INDIA PAPA ONE – INDIA BAND AIR SURVEILLANCE RADAR.*

2. *Gadget followed by Spot Number may be used when precise definition of friendly equipment is required.*

ANNEX C

NOT RELEASABLE

MPP-01(D)(1)