JANAP 146(D)

CANADIAN - UNITED STATES
COMMUNICATIONS INSTRUCTIONS
FOR REPORTING VITAL
INTELLIGENCE SIGHTINGS
(CIRVIS / MERINT)

JANAP 146 (D)

THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
MILITARY COMMUNICATIONS - ELECTRONICS BOARD
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.
February 1959

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MILITARY COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS BOARD WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

1 February 1959

LETTER OF PROMULGATION TO:

The Department of the Army The Department of the Navy The Department of the Air Force

Subject: JANAP 146(D)

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE OF COMMUNICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR REPORTING VITAL INTELLIGENCE SIGHTINGS

101. Purpose. - The purpose of this publication is to provide uniform instructions for the peacetime reporting of vital intelligence sightings and to provide communication instructions for the passing of these intelligence reports to appropriate military authorities.

102. Scope. -

- a. This publication is limited to the reporting of information of vital importance to the security of the United States of America and Canada and their forces, which in the opinion of the observer, requires very urgent defensive and/or investigative action by the US and/or Canadian Armed Forces.
- b. The procedures contained in this publication are provided for:
 - (1) US and Canadian civil and commercial aircraft.
 - (2) US and Canadian government and military aircraft other than those operating under separate reporting directives.
 - (3) US and Canadian merchant vessels operating under US and Canadian registry.
 - (4) US and Canadian government and military vessels other than those operating under separate reporting directives.
 - (5) Certain other US and Canadian vessels including fishing vessels.
 - (6) Military installations receiving reports from civilian or military land based or waterborne observers unless operating under separate reporting directives.
 - (7) Government and civilian agencies which may initiate reports on receipt of information from land-based, airborne or waterborne observers.

103. Message Identification.

- a. Reports made from airborne and land-based sources will be identified by CIRVIS pronounced <u>SUR</u> VEES as the first word of the text. (Refer Chapter II).
- b. Reports made by waterborne sources will be identified by MERINT pronounced as MUR ENT as the first word of the text. (Refer Chapter III).

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CHAPTER II

CIRVIS REPORTS

SECTION I - GENERAL

- 201. Information to be Reported and When to Report. -
- a. Sightings within the scope of this chapter, as outlined in Article 102b(1), (2), (6) and (7), are to be reported as follows:
 - (1) While airborne (except over foreign territory see paragraph 210) and from land based observers. NOTE: Canada and the United States are not considered foreign territory for either country-for the purposes of this publication.
 - (a) Hostile or unidentified single aircraft or formations of aircraft which appear to be directed against the United States or Canada or their forces.
 - (b) Missiles.
 - (c) Unidentified flying objects.
 - (d) Hostile or unidentified submarines.
 - (e) Hostile or unidentified group or groups of military surface vessels.
 - (f) Individual surface vessels, submarines, or aircraft of unconventional design, or engaged in suspicious activity or observed in a location or on a course which may be interpreted as constituting a threat to the United States, Canada or their forces.
 - (g) Any unexplained or unusual activity which may indicate à possible attack against or through Canada or the United States, including the presence of any unidentified or other suspicious ground parties in the Polar region or other remote or sparsely populated areas.
 - (2) Upon landing.
 - (a) Reports which for any reason could not be transmitted while airborne.
 - (b) Unlisted airfields or facilities, weather stations, or air navigation aids.
 - (c) Post-landing reports.

SECTION II - PROCEDURES

202. General. - Communications procedures to be employed will be basically those prescribed for the communications system or service used. Continuing efforts will be made by an aircraft originating a CIRVIS report to insure that each CIRVIS message is received by an appropriate station.

203. Precedence (priority or transmission). -

- a. To avoid delays by aircraft in rendering a CIRVIS report to a ground facility, the word "CIRVIS" spoken three (3) times will be employed, preceding the call, to clear the frequency(ies) over all other communications, except DISTRESS, URGENCY and SAFETY, to insure its expeditious handling.
- b. Should instances occur, when use of the above procedure fails to clear the frequency(ies) over all other communications in progress except as provided for in 203a; the International Urgency Signal "XXX" transmitted three (3) times or "PAN" spoken three (3) times will be employed to facilitate disposition of the message to the receiving facility.
- c. The following precedence will be employed in the transmission of all CIRVIS reports, as appropriate, commensurate with the communications facilities used:

Tabulation

Circuit clearance International Urgency Signal (alternate) Military precedence Commercial class of service Indicator CIRVIS CIRVIS CIRVIS
XXX XXX XXX or PAN PAN PAN

Y or Emergency RAPID US GOVT for US Government activities or RUSH for Canadian Government activities (to be used only when refiled with commercial companies)

204. Contents of CIRVIS Reports.

- a. Airborne CIRVIS reports will be similar to routine aircraft position reports transmitted b, either radiotelephone or radiotelegraph. The appropriate procedures to be employed will be those applicable to communications facilities utilized. The reports should contain the following information, when appropriate, in the order listed:
 - CIRVIS Report.
 - (2) Identification of reporting aircraft or observer as appropriate.
 - (3) Object sighted. Give brief description of the sighting which should contain the following items as appropriate.

- (a) Number of aircraft, vessels, missiles, submarines, etc.
- (b) Category of object, general description, e.g., size, shape, type of propulsion, etc.
- (4) The position of the object. This can be indicated by any of the following methods:
 - (a) Latitude and Longitude.
 - (b) Over a radio fix.
 - (c) True bearing and distance from a radio fix.
 - (d) Over a well-known or well-defined geographic point.
 - (e) True bearing and distance from a geographic point.
- (5) Date and time of sighting (GMT).
- (6) Altitude of object.
- (7) Direction of travel of object.
- (8) Speed of object.
- (9) Any observed identification, insignia, or other significant information. Every reasonable effort should be made to positively identify the object sighted.

Example of an air/ground radiotelephone transmission:

(Aircraft) CIRVIS CIRVIS - KINDLEY THIS IS AIR FORCE TWO FIVE NINE THREE SIX - CIRVIS REPORT - OVER

(Aeronautical Station) AIR FORCE TWO FIVE NINE THREE SIX THIS IS KINDLEY -GO AHEAD

(Aircraft)

EMERGENCY - CIRVIS REPORT - AIR FORCE TWO FIVE NINE
THREE SIX SIGHTED FORMATION OF SIX JET BOMBERS - CONFIGURATION IS SWEPT WING WITH EIGHT JET ENGINES TWO HUNDRED MILES EAST OF BERMUDA ON THIRTEEN MAY AT
ONE THREE FIVE ZERO ZULU - ALTITUDE THREE FIVE THOUSAND
HEADING TWO SEVEN ZERO DEGREES - NO MARKINGS OBSERVED OVER

(Aeronautical Station) KINDLEY - ROGER - OUT

Example of an pr/ground radiotelegraph transpassion:

(Aircraft) XXX XXX XXX AFA3 DE A48207

(Aeronautical

Station) A48207 DE AFA3 K

(Aircraft) Y - CIRVIS REPORT. A48207 SIGHTEDETC.

(Aeronautical

Station) A48207 DE AFAR AR

205. Additional CIRVIS Reports. -

a. Additional reports should be made if more information becomes available concerning a previously sighted object. These reports should contain a reference to the original report sufficient to identify them with the original sighting.

Example of an air/ground radiotelephone transmission:

(Aircraft) CIRVIS CIRVIS - KINDLEY THIS IS AIR FORCE TWO FIVE NINE THREE SIX - CIRVIS REPORT - OVER

(Aeronautical

Station) AIR FORCE TWO FIVE NINE THREE SIX - THIS IS KINDLEY - GO AHEAD

(Aircraft) EMERGENCY - THE SIX JET BOMBERS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED AT ONE THREE FIVE ZERO ZULU BY AIR FORCE TWO FIVE NINE THREE SIX ARE NOW ONE THREE ZERO MILES WEST OF BERMUDA AT ONE FOUR THREE FIVE ZULU - HEADING TWO SEVEN ZERO DEGREES - OVER

(Aeronautical

Station) KINDLEY - ROGER - OUT

NOTE: In radiotelegraph transmission, the same procedures would apply as prescribed in para 204.

b. Cancellation reports should be made in the event a previously reported sighting is positively identified as friendly or that it has been erroneously reported. Such reports should be transmitted as a brief message cancelling the previous report(s).

Example of an air/ground radiotelephone transmission:

(Aircraft) CIRVES CIRVIS - KINDLEY THIS IS AIR FORCE TWO FIVE NINE THREE SIX - CIRVIS REPORT - OVER

(Aeronautical

Station) AIR FORCE TWO FIVE NINE THREE SIX THIS IS KINDLEY - GO AHEAD

(Aircraft) EMERGENCY - CANCEL CIRVIS REPORT OF ONE THREE FIVE ZERO ZULU BY AIR FORCE TWO FIVE NINE THREE SIX - SIX JET BOMBERS POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED AS AIR FORCE BRAVO FORTY SEVENS AT ONE FOUR FOUR SIX ZULU - OVER

(Aeronautical Station) KINDLEY - ROGER - OUT

NOTE: In radiotelegraph transmission, the same procedures would apply as prescribed in para 204.

- c. A post-landing report is desired immediately after landing by CINCNORAD or RCAF-ADC to amplify the airborne report(s). This may be filed with either the military or civil communications facility located at the place of landing. If the landing is not made in Canadian or United States territory the report should be made to the nearest Canadian or United States military or diplomatic representative in that area. The post-landing report will refer to the airborne report(s) and, in addition, contain a brief resume of weather conditions at the time of sighting(s), verification of the sighting(s) by other personnel and any other information deemed appropriate. If the sighting was identified as friendly, and a report so stating was filed while airborne, no post-landing report is required.
 - If no airborne report was made as a result of inability to reach a communications station or due to being over foreign territory (see paragraph 210), the post-landing report will contain all the information available concerning the sighting.

206. Addressing. -

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- a. Aircraft. It is imperative that all CIRVIS reports reach the appropriate military commands as quickly as possible. The reports, therefore, shall be transmitted as soon as possible after the sighting. Ground procedures have been established to handle CIRVIS reports by either military or civil facilities, so the same procedures as those now established and in use by pilots for air traffic control shall be followed. When contact by civil or military pilots cannot be established with any ground communications station, maximum effort shall be made to relay the CIRVIS reports via other aircraft with which communication is possible.
 - (1) Post-landing reports should be addressed to CINCNORAD, Ent AFB, Colorado Springs, Colorado, or RCAF-ADC, St. Hubert, Quebec whichever is the more convenient if the sighting occurred within or adjacent to the North American continent. Whichever of these headquarters receives the report will immediately notify the other and also all other addressees of the original report(s). If the sighting(s) occurred in other areas, the post-landing report should be made to the nearest US or

Canadian military or diplomatic representative in that area who will forward the report as prescribed in subparagraph 206b(1)(a).

- b. Communications Stations. Communications stations (to include any civil or military facility such as control tower, naval shore radio station, approach control, ARTC center, or any other communications facility) receiving CIRVIS reports will immediately after receipt ing process the report as follows (for additional instructions to US military fixed communications stations in Canada, Alaska and Greenland, see subparagraph (2) (a) below):
 - US military fixed communications stations will multipleaddress the CIRVIS report to the following address designations:
 - (a) For sightings in overseas areas reports will be forwarded to:
 - Addressees as prescribed by Area Commanders. (Normally, these addressees are the operating service commands concerned).
 - Commander-in-Chief, North American Air Defense Command (CINNORAD), Ent AFB, Colorado Springs, Colorado.
 - Chief of Staff, United States Air Force (COFS, USAF), Washington, D. C.
 - (2) Canadian and US military fixed communications stations will multiple address the CIRVIS reports to the following address designations:
 - (a) For sightings within or adjacent to the North American continent, reports will be forwarded to:
 - Commander of the nearest joint air defense division, command or group.
 - 2. CINCNORAD, Ent AFB, Colorado Springs, Colorado.
 - Appropriate Sea Frontier Command:
 - a. Commander, Western Sea Frontier (COMWEST-SEAFRON), San Francisco, Galifornia.
 - Commander, Eastern Sea Frontier (COMEAST-SEAFRON), New York, N. Y.
 - 4. Chief of Staff, United States Air Force (COFS, USAF) Washington, D. C.

- RCAF Air Defense Command (CANAIRDEF) St. Hubert, Montreal, Canada.
- 6. Appropriate Flag Officer in Command:
 - a. Canadian Flag Officer, Atlantic Coast, (CANFLAGLANT), Halifax, Nova Scotia.
 - Canadian Flag Officer, Pacific Coast, (CANFLAGPAC), Esquimalt, British Columbia.
- (3) Civil communications stations will handle CIRVIS reports received from either aircraft or other communications stations as follows:
 - (a) Air Carrier company stations will pass the CIRVIS report, exactly as received, to the nearest CAA or DOT ARTC center in the same manner as air traffic control information.
 - (b) CAA or DOT communications stations, upon receipt of a CIRVIS report will immediately pass the report to the appropriate ARTC center.
 - (c) CAA or DOT ARTC Centers. Upon receipt of CIRVIS reports, ARTC centers will forward them immediately to the appropriate military facility as prescribed by agreement with the appropriate military commander.

207. Acceptance of and Responsibility for CIRVIS Reports. -

- a. The following activities have responsibilities as follows:
 - (1) CONCNORAD or RCAF-ADC will review all CIRVIS reports to ascertain that they have been addressed in accordance with paragraph 206 and forward reports to any omitted addressees in the United States and Canada respectively. These headquarters are the normal points of contact between the two countries and are responsible for passing CIRVIS reports of interest, including post-landing reports, to each other.
 - (2) United States or Canadian military or diplomatic authorities in receipt of CIRVIS reports that have not been previously forwarded should take the action indicated in paragraph 206 without delay by the most rapid means available.
 - (3) Chief of Staff, USAF, will disseminate CIRVIS reports to appropriate agencies in the Washington, D. C. area.
 - (4) RCAF-ADC and the Canadian Flag Officers will be responsible for notifying Canadian military headquarters in Ottawa concerning CIRVIS reports.

- (5) Sea Frontier Commanders will be responsible for notifying Chief of Naval Operations and appropriate Fleet Commanders concerning CIRVIS reports.
- b. Fixed and mobile military communications facilities and military personnel having occasion to handle CIRVIS reports must lend assistance in all cases required in expediting CIRVIS reports. All civilian facilities and personnel are also urged to do so. Maximum effort must be made by all persons handling CIRVIS reports to insure positive immediate delivery.
- e. WHEN A STATION RECEIVES A PARTIAL CIRVIS REPORT AND THE REMAINDER IS NOT IMMEDIATELY FORTHCOMING, IT WILL BE RELAYED OR DELIVERED IN THE SAME MANNER AS A COMPLETE REPORT.

SECTION III - SECURITY

208. Military and Civilian. - Transmission of CIRVIS reports are subject to the U.S. Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and the Canadian Radio Act of 1938, as amended. Any person who violates the provisions of these acts may be liable to prosecution thereunder. These reports contain information affecting the National Defense of the United States and Canada. Any person who makes an unauthorized transmission or disclosure of such a report may be liable to prosecution under Title 18 of the US Code, Chapter 37, or the Canadian Official Secrets Act of 1939, as amended. This should not be construed as requiring classification of CIRVIS messages. The purpose is to emphasize the necessity for the handling of such information within official channels only.

SECTION IV - EVALUATION REPORTS

209. Action by Activities. -

- a. All investigative measures and evaluation processes instituted by addressees, and by originating authorities where applicable, will be handled in accordance with existing procedures and reported in accordance with these instructions, insuring that appropriate commands as listed in paragraph 206 are kept fully informed of investigative results and evaluations. These evaluations shall be expressed in terms indicating the reported sighting as being Positive, Probable, Possible, or No Threat insofar as being a threat to the security of the United States of America or Canada or their forces, or an explanation of the subject reported when known.
- b. The first two words of the text of an evaluation report shall be "CIRVIS EVALUATION" followed by the date-time-group and/or other identification of the CIRVIS report(s) being evaluated.

SECTION V - SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

210. Radio Transmission Restrictions. - CIRVIS reports will not be transmitted by radio while over foreign territory, other than Greenland or Iceland, but will be transmitted as soon as practicable upon leaving foreign territorial boundaries. In accordance with special permission from the Danish government, reports may be transmitted while traversing Greenland. Foreign territory includes all territory except international water areas and territory under the jurisdiction of the United States of America and Canada.

SECTION VI - COMMERCIAL CHARGES

211. Charges. -

- a. All charges incurred in handling CIRVIS reports through U.S. facilities will be charged to the U.S. Department of the Air Force (accounting symbol "AF"). Insofar as practicable, CIRVIS reports so handled should be forwarded RAPID US GOVT COLLECT.
- b. All charges incurred in handling CIRVIS reports through Canadian facilities will be charged to the Royal Canadian Air Force. Insofar as practicable, CIRVIS reports so handled will be forwarded "RUSH COLLECT".
- c. Any or all questions of charges will be resolved after traffic has been handled. In no case should CIRVIS reports be delayed because of communication handling charges.

CHAPTER III

MERINT REPORTS

SECTION 1 - GENERAL

301. Information to be Reported and When to Report,

- a. Sightings within the scope of this chapter, as outlined in Article 102b, (3), (4), (5) and (6) are to be reported as follows:
 - Immediately (except when within territorial waters of nations other than Canada or the USA as prescribed by International Law).
 - (a) Hostile or unidentified single aircraft or formation of aircraft which appear to be directed against Canada or the United States or their forces.
 - (b) Missiles.
 - (c) Unidentified flying objects.
 - (d) Hostile or unidentified submarines.
 - (e) Hostile or unidentified group or groups of military surface vessels.
 - (f) Individual surface vessels, submarines, or aircraft of unconventional design, or engaged in suspicious activities or observed in an unusual location.
 - (g) Any unexplained or unusual activity which may indicate possible attack against or through Canada or the United States, including the presence of any unidentified or other suspicious ground parties in the Polar Region or other remote or sparsely populated areas.

SECTION II - PROCEDURES

302. General. - Communication procedures to be employed will be basically those prescribed for the communications system or services used. Merchant ships will employ normal international commercial communication procedures and utilize existing commercial or military facilities as appropriate. Every effort will be made to obtain an acknowledgment for each MERINT message transmitted. Canadian or U. S. vessels which are manned by military or civil service personnel will use military communication procedure.

303. Precedence (priority of transmission). - Transmission of MERINT reports shall be preceded by the word "MERINT" spoken three times OR by its alternate, the international "Urgency Signal". Additionally, the military precedence of "Emergency" shall be used if the report is addressed to military activities. Governmental precedence of "Rapid U. S. Government" for reports addressed to other U. S. Government activities, or Canadian "Rush", for reports addressed to Canadian Government activities shall be used:

Tabulation

Circuit clearance International Urgency Signal (Alternate) Military Precedence Commercial Class of Service Indicator

MERINT MERINT MERINT XXX XXX XXX or PAN PAN PAN

Y or Emergency RAPID US GOVT for US Government activities or RUSH for Canadian Government activities (to be used only when refiled with commercial companies)

304. Contents of MERINT Reports.

- a. MERINT reports should contain the following as applicable in the order listed:
 - (1) "MERINT" will always be the first word of the text.
 - (2) Name and call letters of reporting ship.
 - (3) Object sighted. Give brief description of the sighting which should contain the following items as appropriate:
 - (a) Number of aircraft, vessels, missiles, submarines, etc.
 - (b) Category of object, general description, e.g., size, shape, type of propulsion, etc.
 - (4) Ship's position at time of sightings.
 - (5) Date and time of sighting (GMT)*
 - (6) Altitude of object expressed as Low, Medium or High.
 - (7) Direction of travel of object.
 - (8) Speed of object.
 - (9) Any observed identification, insignia, or other significant information. Every reasonable effort should be made to positively identify the object sighted.

(10) Conditions of sea and weather.

* "071430Z" is an example of a complete date-time group (DTG). When broken into component parts (07) is the day of the month, followed by (14) the hour in 24 hour time, followed by (30) the minutes of the hour, followed by (Z) the time zone. "Z" signifies that Greenwich Mean Time has been used in composing the date-time group.

Day of Month Hour Expressed Minutes of Indication that in 24 hour time the hour GMT is being used

EXAMPLE of a Radiotelephone Transmission:

MERINT MERINT - WHISKEY ZULU TANGO - THIS IS KILO HOTEL WHISKEY MIKE - OVER KILO HOTEL WHISKEY MIKE - THIS IS - WHISKEY ZULU TANGO - OVER WHISKEY ZULU TANGO - THIS IS - KILO HOTEL WHISKEY MIKE MERINT SS TUNA KILO HOTEL WHISKEY MIKE SIGHTED FORMATION OF SIX JET BOMBERS LAT 40N 50E AT 2115QOZ ALTITUDE MEDIUM HEADING 270 DEGREES TYPE OF AIRCRAFT NOT OBSERVED BEFORE WIND FORCE 3 SEA CALM - OVER

EXAMPLE of a Radiotelegraph Transmission:

MERINT MERINT CFH DE KHWM K
KHWM DE CFH K
CFH DE KHWM
"RAPID U S GOVERNMENT" or CANADIAN "RUSH"
MERINT (REMAINDER OF TEXT)
211513Z JONES KHWM
K

305. Additional MERINT Reports.

- a. Amplifying Reports. -
 - (1) When additional information becomes available to any observer and is of importance, it is to be transmitted as a "MERINT AMPLIFY" report.
 - (2) Amplifying reports are to be handled in the same way as the original report except that the first two words of the text will be "MERINT AMPLIFY" followed by the date and time of filing of the MERINT report being amplified.
 - (3) Amplifying reports on aerial objects normally consist of additional information pertaining to the sighted object's size, shape; description of jet or rocket streams; color, sound; if multiple objects, the number; type; method of propulsion; number of engines; insignia and estimated speed.

(4) Amplifying reports on submarines or surface sightings normally consist of additional information on the state of sea and weather, including visibility; actions of object (course, speed, evasive maneuvers, etc.) identification marks, (flags, signals, numbers, exchange of communication); closest range at which object observed; any further remarks, (dived, surfaced, commenced snorkling, stopped snorkling, etc.)

b. Cancallation Reports. -

- Cancellation reports should be made in the event a previously reported sighting is positively identified as friendly, erroneous or false.
- (2) MERINT cancellations are to be handled in the same manner as the original MERINT report except that the first two words shall be "MERINT CANCEL" followed by the date and time of filing of the MERINT report being cancelled and, in brief, the information on which the cancellation is based.
- c. Delayed Reports. In the event a MERINT report cannot be made by radio, the Master is requested to report the details of the MERINT sightings to the appropriate Canadian or United States military authorities. If the port of arrival is outside of Canada or USA, the report is to be made to the nearest Canadian or US military or diplomatic representative in the area. This report should be submitted immediately upon arrival in port by any available means and should be in the format prescribed in paragraph 304.

306. Addressing. -

a. Vessels. -

- (1) It is imperative that all MERINT reports reach the appropriate military commands as quickly as possible. The reports, therefore, shall be transmitted as soon as possible after the sighting. All Canadian or U.S. vessels listed under Para 102b, (3), (4), and (5) are to transmit in plain language all MERINT reports to the nearest Canadian or U.S. military, government or commercial radio station, regardless of whether the vessel is Canadian or U.S. registered.
- (2) Naval vessels which intercept MERINT reports from merchant vessels shall copy the report and immediately relay EXACTLY AS RECEIVED to the appropriate Canadian or U. S. Navy-Shore Radio Station with relay instructions.

- b. Communications Stations. Communications Stations (to include any commercial, government or military facility such as coastal marine radio station, telegraph offices, naval or coast guard shore radio station or any other communication facility) receiving MERINT reports will immediately after receipting process the report as follows:
 - (1) Canadian or U. S. commercial or government communications stations will handle MERINT reports received from either vessels or other communications stations by immediately forwarding them to a Canadian or U. S. military fixed communication facility as prescribed by agreement with the appropriate military commander.
 - (2) U. S. military fixed communications stations will multiple-address the MERINT report to the following address designations:
 - (a) For sightings in overseas areas reports will be forwarded to:
 - Addressees as prescribed by Area Commanders. (Normally, these addressees are the operating Service commands concerned).
 - Commander-in-Chief, North American Air Defense Command (CINCNORAD), Ent AFB, Colorado Springs,
 - Chief of Staff, United States Air Force (COFS, USAF), Washington, D. C.
 - (3) Canadian and U. S. military communications stations will multiple-address the MERINT reports to the following address designations:
 - (a) For sightings within or adjacent to the North American continent, reports will be forwarded to:
 - Commander of the nearest joint air defense division, command or group.
 - 2. CINCNORAD, Ent AFB, Colorado Springs, Colorado.
 - 3. Appropriate Sea Frontier Command:
 - a. Commander, Western Sea Frontier (COMWESTSEA-FRON), San Francisco, Calif.
 - Commander, Eastern Sea Frontier (COMEASTSEA-FRON), New York, N. Y.
 - 4. Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, (COFS USAF), Washington, D. C.

- RCAF Air Defense Command (CANAIRDEF), St. Hubert, Montreal.
- 6. Appropriate Flag Officer in Command:
 - a. Canadian Flag Officer, Atlantic Coast,
 (CANFLAGLANT), Halifax, Nova Scotia.
 - Canadian Flag Officer, Pacific Coast, (CANFLAGPAC), Esquimalt, British Columbia.
- 307. Acceptance of and Responsibility for MERINT Reports.
 - a. The following activities have responsibilities as follows:
 - (1) CINCNORAD or RCAF-ADC will review all MERINT reports to ascertain that such reports have been addressed in accordance with paragraph 306 and forward reports to any omitted addressees in U. S. and Canada respectively. These headquarters are the normal points of contact between the two countries and are responsible for passing MERINT reports of interest, including delayed reports, to each other.
 - (2) Canadian or United States military or diplomatic authorities in receipt of MERINT reports will take the action indicated in paragraph 306 without delay by the most rapid means available.
 - (3) Chief of Staff, USAF, will disseminate MERINT reports to appropriate agencies in the Washington, D. C. area.
 - (4) RCAF-ADC and the Canadian Flag Officers will be responsible for notifying Canadian military headquarters in Ottawa concerning MERINT reports.
 - (5) Sea Frontier Commanders will be responsible for notifying Chief of Naval Operations and the appropriate Fleet Commanders concerning MERINT reports.
- b. Fixed and mobile military communications facilities and military personnel having occasion to handle MERINT reports must lend assistance in all cases required in expediting MERINT reports. All civilian facilities and personnel are also urged to do so. Maximum effort should be made by all persons handling MERINT reports to insure positive immediate delivery.
- c. WHEN A STATION RECEIVES A PARTIAL MERINT REPORT AND THE REMAINDER IS NOT IMMEDIATELY FORTHCOMING, IT WILL BE RELAYED OR DELIVERED IN THE SAME MANNER AS A COMPLETE REPORT.

SECTION III - SECURITY

308. Military and Civilian. - Transmission of MERINT reports are subject to the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and the Canadian Radio Act of 1938, as amended. Any person who violates the provisions of these acts may be liable to prosecution thereunder. These reports contain information affecting the National Defense of the United States and Canada. Any person who makes an unauthorized transmission or disclosure of such a report may be liable to prosecution under Title 18 of the US Code, Chapter 37, or the Canadian Official Secrets Act of 1939, as amended. This should not be construed as requiring classification of MERINT messages. The purpose is to emphasize the necessity for the handling of such information within official channels only.

SECTION IV - EVALUATION REPORTS

309. Action by Activities. -

a. All investigative measures and evaluation processes instituted by addressees, and by originating authorities, where applicable, will be handled and reported in accordance with existing procedures, insuring that appropriate commands as listed in paragraph 306 are kept fully informed of investigative results and evaluations. These evaluations shall be expressed in terms indicating the reported sighting as being Positive, Probable, Possible or No Threat insofar as being a threat to the security of the United States of America or Canada or their forces, or an explanation of the subject reported when known.

b. The first two words of the text of an evaluation report shall be "MERINT EVALUATION" followed by the date-time-group and/or other identification of the MERINT report(s) being evaluated.

SECTION V - SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

310. Radio Transmission Restrictions. - MERINT reports will not be transmitted by radio other than Canadian or U. S. or international waters.

SECTION VI - COMMERCIAL CHARGES

311. Charges.

- a. All charges incurred in handling MERINT reports through U. S. facilities will be charged to the U. S. Department of the Navy (accounting symbol NAVY). Insofar as practicable, MERINT reports so handled should be forwarded RAPID US GOVT COLLECT.
- b. All charges incurred in handling MERINT reports through facilities will be charged to the Royal Canadian Navy. Insofar

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as practicable, MERINT reports so handled will be forwarded "RUSH COLLECT".

c. Any or all questions of charges will be resolved after traffic has been handled. In no case should MERINT reports be delayed because of communication handling charges.