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Mr. John Greenewald, Jr.

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

This is in response to your Freedom of Information Act request of December 21, 1996, which was received in this Directorate on December 31, 1996.

The enclosed document is provided as responsive to your request.

There are no assessable fees for this response.

Sincerely,

A. H. Passarella
Director
Freedom of Information and Security Review

Enclosure:
As stated
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ZNR UUUU ZOV RUE0CSAO185 RELAY OF RUEKJC0177 1371921
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SUBJ: JAFFUB 48/96
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MSG CORR E/E TO JANAP 146(E)
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JANAP 146(E), CANADIAN-UNITED STATES COMMUNICATIONS INSTRUCTIONS FOR
REPORTING VITAL INTELLIGENCE SIGHTINGS (CIRVIS/MERINT) IS HEREBY
CANCELED.
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Canadian - United States Communications Instructions for Reporting Vital Intelligence Sightings

(CIRVIS/MERINT)

JANAP 146(E)

This publication contains US military information and release to other than US military agencies will be on a need-to-know basis.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff
Washington, D.C., 20301

March 1966

Change No. 2

(Reverse Blank)
US NATIONAL LETTER OF PROMULGATION
FOR CHANGE NO. 2 TO JANAP 146(E)

1. CHANGE NO. 2 to JANAP 146(E), CANADIAN-UNITED STATES COMMUNICATIONS INSTRUCTIONS FOR REPORTING VITAL INTELLIGENCE SIGHTINGS (CIRVIS/MERINT), is an UNCLASSIFIED document developed under the direction of the Canadian Defence Staff and the US Joint Chiefs of Staff. This document is promulgated for guidance, information, or joint use of the Armed Forces of Canada and the United States and other users of Canadian and/or US military communications facilities.

2. CHANGE NO. 2 to JANAP 146(E) is EFFECTIVE UPON RECEIPT and confirms material promulgated by Message Correction 1/2.

3. Insert the new pages in numerical sequence and check the List Of Effective Pages (LEP). The appropriate entry shall be made on the Record of Changes and Corrections page that this change has been entered. After entry of Change No. 2, the US National Letter of Promulgation will be retained for future reference (to be entered in the publication after the Record of Changes and Corrections). This change consists of the following pages:

US National Letter of Promulgation for Change No. 2...1 of 2, 2 of 2
New and reprinted pages:

I (Reverse Blank)
III (Reverse Blank)
VII, VIII
1-1, 1-2
2-1, 2-2
2-9 to 2-14
3-1, 3-2
3-5 to 3-8
LEP-1 (Reverse Blank)

This document contains Canadian/US military information and release to other than Canadian/US military agencies will be on a need-to-know basis.
4. The following pages removed from JANAP 146(E) incident to the entry of this change shall be destroyed in accordance with current Service regulations:

I (Reverse Blank) Original 2-11 to 2-14 Change No. 1
II (Reverse Blank) original 3-1, 3-2 original
VII, VIII original 3-5 to 3-8 Change No. 1
1-1, 1-2 Change No. 1 LEP-1 (Reverse Blank)
2-1, 2-2 original Change No. 1
2-9, 2-10 original

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6. This document may be carried in aircraft for use therein.

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   a. Service-originated correspondence will be forwarded through the normal military chain of command, marked for the attention of the appropriate Service communications director, as listed below, and will not be addressed to the US Joint Chiefs of Staff:

      (1) Director, Telecommunications and Command and Control, US Army

      (2) Director, Naval Communications, US Navy

      (3) Director of Command Control and Communications, US Air Force.

   b. Defense, national, and Federal agencies, as well as other recipients of this publication, should address their correspondence to the Chairman, US Military Communications- Electronics Board, Joint Chiefs of Staff, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301.

For the US Joint Chiefs of Staff:

[Signature]

OWEN L. GREENBLATT
Colonel, USAF
Acting Secretary

2 of 2 CHANGE NO. 2
US NATIONAL LETTER OF PROMULGATION
FOR JANAP 146(E)

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2. JANAP 146(E) is EFFECTIVE UPON RECEIPT for US use and supersedes JANAP 146(D), which shall be destroyed in accordance with current Service regulations.

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      (1) Director, Battlefield Communications and Command and Control, US Army

      (2) Director, Naval Communications, US Navy

      (3) Director of Command, Control, and Communications, US Air Force

      (4) Director, Command, Control, and Communications, US Army

   b. Defense, national, and Federal agencies, as well as other recipients of this publication, should address their correspondence to the Chairman, US Military Communications-Electronics Board, Joint Chiefs of Staff, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20330.

For the US Joint Chiefs of Staff:

OWEN L. GREENBLATT
Colonel, US Army
Acting Secretary

CHANGE NO. 2
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CHAPTER 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE OF COMMUNICATIONS 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 communications 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.
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 SUR 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).

104. Photographs. - Every effort should be made to substantiate vital intelligence sightings by taking as many photographs as possible. Underdeveloped film or prints and negatives should be forwarded with a brief letter report and other identifying information as indicated below. Film will be processed, and one copy of each print, together with a roll of new film, will be returned to the individual.

a. CIRVIS Related Photography. Forward to the Director, Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA/DC-2), Washington, DC 20330, or to the National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa, Ontario, R1A 0K2, Attention: Director General of Intelligence and Security, Defence, Ottawa 4, Ontario.

b. MERINT Related Photography. Forward to the Chief of Naval Operations (ATTN: Director of Naval Intelligence), Department of the Navy, Washington, DC 20350, or to the National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa, Ontario, R1A 0K2, Attention: Director General of Intelligence and Security.

*101 Colonel CJ Drive
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 paragraphs 102b(1), (2), (5) and (7), are to be reported as follows:

(1) While airborne and from land based observers.

(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 a 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) Any airborne, seaborne, ballistic or orbiting object which, the observer feels, may constitute a military threat against the US or Canada, or may be of interest to military and civilian government officials.

SECTION II - PROCEDURES


a. 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 assure that each CIRVIS message is received by an appropriate station.

b. Every attempt will be made to verify the authenticity of CIRVIS reports. Where possible, authentication will be required.

c. The US Air Force, Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR), for such matters is the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence (AFIN), Washington, DC 20330.

203. Precedence (priority of transmission).

a. To avoid delays by aircraft in rendering a CIRVIS report to a ground facility, the word "CIRVIS" spoken or transmitted three (3) times will be employed, preceding the call, to clear the frequency(ies) over all other communications, except DISTRESS and URGENCY, 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. When filing or refiling CIRVIS messages with commercial communications companies, US Government activities will use commercial class of service designator XV GOVT/Emergency, Canadian Government activities will use commercial class of service designator RUSH.

d. The following precedence will be employed in the transmission of all CIRVIS reports, as appropriate, commensurate with the communications facilities used:

Circuit clearance  CIRVIS CIRVIS CIRVIS
Contents of CIRVIS Reports.

a. Airborne CIRVIS reports will be similar to routine aircraft position reports transmitted by either radiotelephone or radiotelegraph. The appropriate procedures to be employed will be those applicable to communications facilities utilized. The reports should contain the information detailed below, when appropriate, and in the order listed.

b. When reporting identifiable objects:

(1) 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.
(a) True bearing on object from a known point.

(b) Time of known or well-defined 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.

c. When reporting unidentifiable objects:

(1) CERVIS Report.

(2) Identification of reporting aircraft or observer as appropriate.

(3) Object sighted. Give brief description of the object which should contain the following items:

(a) Shape.

(b) Size compared to a known object (use one of the following terms: Head of a pin, pea, dime, nickel, quarter, half dollar, silver dollar, baseball, grapefruit, or basketball) held in the hand at about arm's length.

(c) Color.

(d) Number.

(e) Formation, if more than one.

(f) Any discernible features in details.

(g) Tail, trail, or exhaust. Including size of same compared to size of object.

(h) Sound. If heard, describe sound.
(4) Description of Course of Object:

(a) What first called the attention of observer(s) to the object?

(b) Angle of elevation and azimuth of object when first observed.

(c) Angle or elevation and azimuth of object upon disappearance.

(d) Description of flight path and maneuvers of object.

(e) How did the object disappear? (Instantaneously to the north, etc.)

(f) How long was the object visible? (So specific, 5 minutes, 1 hour, etc.)

(5) Manner of Observation:

(a) Use one or any combination of the following items: Ground-visual, ground-electronic, air electronic. (If electronic, specify type of radar.)

(b) Statement as to optical aids (telescopes, binoculars, etc.) used and description thereof.

(c) If the sighting is made while airborne, give type of aircraft, identification number, altitude, heading, speed, and home station.

(6) Time and Date of Sighting:

(a) Zulu time-date group of sighting.

(b) Light conditions. (Use one of the following terms: Night, dawn, dusk.)

(7) Location of Observer(s). Exact latitude and longitude of each observer, and/or geographical position. A position with reference to a known landmark also should be given in electrical reports, such as "2mi N of Deeville;" "2mi NW of Blue Lake." Typographical errors
or "garbling" often result in electronically transmitted messages, making location into difficult or impossible.

(2) Weather and Winds - Alert Conditions at Time and Place of Sightings:

(a) Observer(s) account of weather conditions.

(b) Report from nearest AWS or U.S. Weather Bureau Office of wind direction and velocity in degrees and knots at surface, 5,000', 10,000', 16,000', 20,000', 30,000', 50,000', and 80,000' if available.

(c) Ceiling.

(d) Visibility.

(e) Amount of cloud cover.

(f) Thunderstorms in area and quadrant in which located.

(g) Temperature gradient.

(h) Any other unusual activity or condition, meteorological, astronomical, or otherwise, which might account for the sighting.

(10) Interception or identification action taken (such action may be taken whenever feasible, complying with existing air defense directives).

(11) Location, approximate altitude, and general direction of flight of any air traffic or balloon releases in the area which could possibly account for the sighting.

(12) Position title and comments of the preparing officer, including his preliminary analysis of the possible cause of the sighting(s).

(13) Existence of physical evidence, such as material and photographs.
Example of an air-ground radiotelegraph transmission:

(Aircraft) CIRVIS CIRVIS CIRVIS AFA3 DE A48207 K

(Aeronautical Station) A48207 DE AFA3 K

(Aircraft) Z - CIRVIS REPORT. A48207 SIGHTED........ETC.

(Aeronautical Station) A48207 DE AFA3 R 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 CIRVIS - KINDLEY THIS IS AIR FORCE TWO FIVE NINE THREE SIX - CIRVIS REPORT - OVER

2-7 ORIGINAL
AIR FORCE TWO FIVE NINE THREE SIX - THIS IS KINDLEY - GO AHEAD

FLASH - 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 ZULU - WEST OF PERNODA AT ONE FOUR THREE FIVE ZULU - HEADING TWO SEVEN ZERO DEGREES - OVER

KINDLEY - ROGER - OUT

NOTE: In radiotelegraph transmission, the same procedures would apply as prescribed in paragraph 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:

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

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

FLASH - 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

KINDLEY - ROGER - OUT

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

c. A post-landing report is desired immediately after landing by CINCHORAD or ROAR-ADC to amplify the airborne report(s). This may be filed with either Canadian or United States military or civil communications facilities located at the place of landing. If the landing is not made in Canadian or United States territory the report should be

2-6 ORIGINAL
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.

(1) If no airborne report was made as a result of inability to reach a Canadian or United States communications station, the post-landing report will contain all the information available concerning the sighting.

206. Addressing.

d. 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 Canadian-United States military and civil communications 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.

* Det. Command, Air Comms Div, Detachment,

Ent AFB, Colorado Springs, Colorado; CFB Canadian Forces, Air Defence Group Headquarters, CFB North Bay, Hornell Heights, Ontario, POH 1PO, or CCR Air Command, Canadian Forces Base Winnipeg, Westwin, Man, R2R OTO, whichever is the more convenient if the sighting occurred within the area prescribed in paragraph 206b below. 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).

b. Communications Station. - Communications stations (to include any Canadian or United States 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 receipting process the report as follows:
(1) US military fixed communications stations receiving CIRVIS reports on sightings in overseas areas will forward the report to the following addressees:

(a) The operating service commands of the area involved.


(c) Commander-in-Chief, Strategic Air Command (CINCSAC), Offutt AFB, Nebraska.

(d) Chief of Staff, United States Air Force (CSAF/IN), Washington, D.C.

(2) Canadian and US military fixed communications stations receiving CIRVIS reports on sightings within the North American continent or within waters bordering the North American continent will forward the report to the following addressees:

(a) Commander of the nearest joint air defense division, command or group.


(c) Chief of the Defence Staff, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0K2. (Message Address: NDHQ OTTAWA (For DGIS) in the first line of text).

(d) Commander-in-Chief, Strategic Air Command (CINCSAC), Offutt AFB, Nebraska.

(e) Commander, Air Command, Canadian Forces Base Winnipeg, Westwinn, Man, R2R OTO (Message Address: AIRCOM WINNIPEG).

(f) Appropriate Anti-Submarine Warfare Force Commander:

1. Commander Third Fleet (COMTHIRDFLT).

2. Commander Anti-Submarine Warfare Force U.S. Pacific Fleet (COMASWFORPAC), Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
.5) Appropriate Fleet Commander-in-Chief:

1. Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet (CINCLANTFLT),
   Norfolk, Virginia.

2. Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet (CINCPACFLT),
   Makalapa, Hawaii.

3. Commander-in-Chief, US Navy Forces Europe
   (CINCUSNAVEUR), London, United Kingdom.

(h) Chief of Staff, United States Air Force (CSAF),
    Washington, D.C.

(i) Commander, 22nd NORAD Region HQ, Canadian Forces
    Base North Bay, Hormell Heights, Ont, P0M 1P0 (Meg Address: 22ND WHQ
    NORTH BAY).

(j) Air Defence Command Headquarters, CFB North Bay,
    Hormell Heights, Ont, P0M 1P0 (Meg Address: ADCHQ NORTH BAY).

(k) Appropriate Maritime Commander in Command:

1. Commander, Maritime Command, FMO Halifax, NS B3K
    2X0 (Message Address: NARCOMHQ HALIFAX).

2. Maritime Forces Pacific, FMO Victoria, BC V9S
    1BD (Message Address: NARMFHQ ESQUIMALT).

(1) The operating service commands of an overseas area
    will be added as addressees if the direction of travel of the object is
    toward an overseas area.

(3) Canadian and United States 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 FAA or NDT ARTC center in
    the same manner as air traffic control information.

(b) FAA or NDT communications stations, upon receipt of
    a CIRVIS report will immediately pass the report to the appropriate ARTC
    center.

2-11 Change No. 2
(c) FAA 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) CINCNORAD or 22ND NRHQ NORTH BAY 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) ADCHQ NORTH BAY and the Canadian Maritime Commanders will be responsible for notifying National Defence Headquarters in Ottawa concerning CIRVIS reports.

(5) Sea Frontier Commanders will be responsible for notifying the Chief of Naval Operations and appropriate Fleet Commanders concerning CIRVIS reports, and for timely notification of other sea Frontier Commanders if the location of the reported contact warrants such notification.

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.
C. 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 793, Chapter 37, or the Canadian Official Secrets Act of 1919, 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 addressers, will be handled in accordance with existing procedures and reported in accordance with these instructions, insuring that appropriate commands as listed in paragraph 205 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 and 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 and time of sighting and/or other identification of the CIRVIS report(s) being evaluated.
SECTION V - COMMERCIAL CHARGES

210. Charges.

1. 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 KY GOVT/EMERGENCY COLLECT.

2. All charges incurred in handling CIRVIS reports through Canadian facilities will be charged to Canadian Armed Forces. Insofar as practicable, CIRVIS reports so handled will be forwarded "RUSH COLLECT".

3. 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

VERINT REPORTS

SECTION I - GENERAL

101. Information to be Reported and When to Report.

Units identified in paragraphs 102.b(3), (4), (5), and (6) are to immediately report the following information if it could relate to possible hostile action directed against Canada or the United States or their forces:

1. Movement of Warsaw Pact/unidentified aircraft (single or in formation).

2. Missile firings.


4. Movement of Warsaw Pact/unidentified group or groups of surface combatants.

5. Any airborne, seaborne, ballistic or orbiting object which, the observer feels, may constitute a military threat against the U.S. or Canada, or may be of interest to military and civilian government officials.

6. Individual surface ships, submarines or aircraft of unconventional design, or engaged in suspicious activities or observed in an unusual location.

7. Any unexplained or unusual activity which may indicate possible attack against or through the United States or Canada, 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

102. General.

a. Communication procedures to be employed will be basically those prescribed for the communications system or services used. Canadian and United States 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 acknowledgement for each VERINT message transmitted. Vessels which are manned by military or civil service personnel will use military communication procedure.
b. Every attempt will be made to verify the authenticity of MERINT reports. Where possible, authentication will be required.

303. Precedence (priority of transmission). Transmission of MERINT reports should be preceded by the word "MERINT" spoken or transmitted three (3) times or by its alternate, the international "Urgency Signal". Additionally, the military precedence of "FLASH" shall be used if the report is addressed to military activities. When filed or referred with commercial communications companies, U.S. Government activities will use the commercial class of service designator XV GOVT/EMERGENCY. Canadian Government activities will use the designator RUSH:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Circuit Clearance</th>
<th>MERINT MERINT MERINT</th>
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<tr>
<td>International Urgency</td>
<td>XXX XXX XXX or PAN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Signal (Alternate)</td>
<td>PAN PAN PAN</td>
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<td>Military Precedence</td>
<td>Z or FLASH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Class of</td>
<td>XV GOVT/EMERGENCY or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Indicator</td>
<td>RUSH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

304. Contents of MERINT Reports.

a. Whenever practicable MERINT reports should be substantiated with photographs (See paragraph 104). 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,
(7) Altitude of object above ground or sea level, if known.

(8) Direction of travel of object.

(9) Type of object.

(10) Any observed identification, insignia, or other significant information. Every reasonable effort should be made to positively identify the object sighted.

(11) Conditions of sea and weather.

Example 1: A Radiotelephone Transmission:

CURRENT DESIGNER - WHISKEY JULI TANGO - THIS IS KILO
HOTEL WHISKEY MIKE - OVER
GOLI HOTEL WHISKEY MIKE - THIS IS - WHISKEY JULI TANGO - OVER
WHISKEY JULI TANGO - THIS IS - KILO HOTEL WHISKEY MIKE
CURRENT DESIGNER - THIS IS KILO HOTEL WHISKEY MIKE SIGHTED FORMATION
8 JET BOMBER'S AT 40 M SAW AT 25000 ALTITUDE LEVEL
HEADING 370 DEGREES TYPE OF AIRCRAFT NOT OBSERVED TRANSPORT
THE FORCE 3 SEA MILES - OVER

Example of a Radiotelegraph Transmission:

CURRENT DESIGNER - CURRENT DESIGNER CAN BE TRACED -
WILL BE THERE - OVER -
WE WILL CALL YOU.

CURRENT DESIGNER (REMAINDER OF TEXT)
SIGNED JONES NEWMAN


a. Additional Designation.

("I") When a sufficient number of objects are available to make a designation and to be transmitted as a "Formation," insert the word "FORMATIONS" in italics.
(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 (sank, surfaced, commenced snorkeling, stopped snorkeling, etc.)

b. Cancellation Reports.

(i) 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 104. If photographs were taken and have not already been forwarded, they should be forwarded as indicated in paragraph 104 as soon as possible after reaching
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 US vessels listed under paragraphs 102b(3), (4) and (5) are to transmit in plain language all MERINT reports to the nearest Canadian or US military government or commercial radio station, regardless of whether the vessel is Canadian or US 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 US 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 office, naval or coast guard shore radio station or any other communications facility) receiving MERINT reports will immediately after receipting process the report as follows:

(1) Canadian or US 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 US military fixed communication facility as prescribed by agreement with the appropriate military commander.

(2) US military fixed communications stations receiving MERINT reports on sightings in overseas areas will forward the report to the following addressees:

(a) Operating service commands of the area involved.

(c) Chief of Staff, United States Air Force (CSAF/IN),
Washington, D.C.

(d) Commander-in-Chief, Strategic Air Command (CINCSAC),
Offutt AFB, Nebraska.

(e) Chief of Naval Operations (OP-009/IP), Department

(f) Director, Naval Ocean Surveillance Information Center,
4301 Suitland Road, Washington, D.C. 20390.

(3) Canadian and US military fixed communications stations
receiving MERINT reports on sightings within the North American
continent or within waters bordering the North American continent will
forward the report to the following addresses:

(a) Commander of the nearest joint air defense division,
command or group.

(b) Commander-in-Chief, North American Air Defense Command
(CINCNORAD/IN), Ent AFB, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

(c) National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A
OK2 (Msg Address: NDHQ OTTAWA (For DGIS in the first line of text).

(d) Air Command, Canadian Forces Base Winnipeg, Westwin,
Man, R2R OTO (Msg Address: AIRCOM WINNIPEG).

(e) Appropriate Antisubmarine Warfare Force Commander:

Fleet (CDMASWFORLANT), Norfolk, Virginia.

2. Commander Third Fleet (COMTHIRDFLT).

(f) Appropriate Fleet Commanders-in-Chief:

1. Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet (CINCLANTFLT),
Norfolk, Virginia.

2. Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet (CINCPOAFLT),
Makalapa, Hawaii.

3. Commander-in-Chief, US Navy Forces Europe
(CINCUSNAVEUR), London, United Kingdom.

(g) Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, (CSAF),
Washington, D.C.

1-6  Change No. 2
Commander, 22nd NORAD Region (C, Canadian Forces
Base North Bay, Hornell Heights, Ont, POB 1PO, (Msg Address: 22ND NRHQ
NORTH BAY).

(1) Air Defence Group Headquarters, CFB North Bay, Hornell
Heights, Ont, POB 1PO (Msg Address: ADHQ NORTH BAY).

(1) Appropriate Maritime Commander in Command:

1. Commander, Maritime Command, FMO Halifax,
NS, B3K 2X0, (Msg Address: MARCOMHQ HALIFAX).

2. Maritime Forces Pacific, FMO Victoria, BC, V0S
1EO (Message Address: MRPACHQ ESQUIMLALT).

(1) Commander-in-Chief, Strategic Air Command (CINCSAC),
Offutt AFB, Nebraska.

(1) The operating service commands of an overseas area
will be added as addresses if the direction of travel of the object is
toward an overseas area.

(m) Chief of Naval Operations (OP-009/IP), Department of
the Navy, Washington, D.C. 20350.

(n) Director, Naval Ocean Surveillance Information Center,
4301 Suitland Road, Washington, D.C. 20390.

307. Acceptance of and Responsibility for MERINT Reports.

a. The following activities have responsibilities as follows:

(1) CINCNORAD or CMDR 22ND NRHQ NORTH BAY 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 US 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 authori-
ties 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 except CMO.

(4) ADHQ North Bay and the Canadian Maritime Commanders will
be responsible for notifying Canadian Forces Headquarters in Ottawa con-
cerning MERINT reports.
(5) Fleet Commanders-in-Chief are responsible for timely notification of other military authorities or Coast Guard commanders if the location of the reported contact warrants such notifications.

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.
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