

**BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY  
OF THE AIR FORCE**

**AIR FORCE INSTRUCTION 10-3002**

**3 MARCH 2016**



**Operations**

**CAF: PERSONNEL RECOVERY (PR)  
FRIENDLY FORCE TRACKING (FFT)  
DEVICE CONTROL AND  
ACCOUNTABILITY**

**COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY**

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This instruction implements AFPD 10-30, Personnel Recovery, AFPD 10-9, Lead Command Designation and Responsibilities for Weapon Systems, AFI 10-1201, Space Operations, and incorporates guidance from CJCSI 3910.01B, Friendly Force Tracking Operations Guidance, AFI 33-134, Warfighting Integration Satellite Communications Resource Management, and AFPD 10-8, Defense support of Civil Authorities (DSCA). This instruction provides guidance for protecting and controlling Friendly Force Tracking (FFT), formerly called Blue Force Tracking (BFT), capability (including hardware, software, data and networks) for Combat Air Forces (CAF) Personnel Recovery (PR) units. It applies to all ACC, USAFE, and PACAF units, Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC) units under ACC oversight, and Air National Guard (ANG) units that operate and maintain FFT devices for combat search and rescue. Any other units using FFT devices should refer to their functional guidance for operating and maintaining these devices. Additionally, any Air Force units working with or using FFTs from another Service will use the guidance and procedures established by that Service when operating those devices. Ensure that all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained IAW Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 33-363, Management of Records, and disposed of IAW the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule (RDS) in the Air Force Records Information Management System (AFRIMS). Contact records managers as required. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) using the AF Form 847, Recommendation for Change of Publication; route through normal channels, to HQ ACC/A3J, 205 Dodd Blvd, Suite 301, Langley AFB VA 23665. The use of the name or mark of any specific manufacturer, commercial product, commodity, or

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### ***SUMMARY OF CHANGES***

The OPR for this document has changed from HQ ACC/A3CS to HQ ACC/A3J. Chapter 1 should be read in its entirety as this chapter has been thoroughly re-written. Additionally, this revised document has changed from an "ACCI" to an "AFI" due to the fact that a MAJCOM Instruction cannot provide direction to another MAJCOM.

## Chapter 1

### INTRODUCTION

**1.1. Background.** Friendly Force Tracking (FFT), formerly known as Blue Force Tracking (BFT) describes Department of Defense programs that provide systems for locating, tracking and determining the status of friendly (US, allied, coalition) forces. BFT as an all-encompassing term has been replaced in joint publications and instructions with Friendly Force Tracking. FFT takes precedence over BFT due to its consistency with joint operations guidance and policy as specified in CJCSI 3910.01B. Specifically, FFT is defined in Joint Pub 1-02 as “the process of fixing, observing, and reporting the location and movement of friendly forces.” The FFT-family of space-based and terrestrial systems is employed to generate, collect and disseminate or share friendly force identification, location and tracking information. For the purpose of this instruction, the term FFT will be used except where BFT is appropriate (i.e., document titles, policies, etc). When discussing FFT, be aware that BFT is prevalent in various documents and that other Services and agencies may still use the term BFT interchangeably with FFT (e.g. there are also specific FFT devices which have Blue Force Tracker in their name).

1.1.1. Friendly Force Tracking systems use the Global Positioning System (GPS) to calculate their current position, velocity and time and then transmit their position via space-based, airborne and ground-based receivers to other FFT users and Command and Control (C2) Centers on a Common Operating Picture (COP). Fielded forces and C2 nodes receive FFT data via one or more communication links such as satellite communications (SATCOM), classified networks (e.g. Secret Internet Protocol Router (SIPRNET)), or Non-Classified Internet Protocol Router (NIPRNET) when in CONUS which is then displayed through a Tactical Display Processor (TDP), such as C2PC (Command and Control Personal Computer), or situational awareness software tools.

1.1.2. In addition to the position location information (PLI), some FFT devices can transmit brevity codes or free text/canned messages to communicate limited status and intention. Units use FFT capabilities for building their situational awareness (SA) in order to aid C2 efforts, assist in the prevention of fratricide and to support execution of traditional or non-traditional PR missions. FFT devices are not intended to provide the fidelity required for use as a friendly force deconfliction tool for airspace control and joint fires C2. FFT devices should not be used in this capacity -- standard Airspace Control Measures (ACM) and Fire Support Control Measures (FSCM) should be used for friendly force deconfliction.

1.1.3. PR forces currently use several different FFT devices; one for flying platforms (HH-60 & C-130 variants) and the other for GA (Guardian Angel) units that have PJ'-s (Pararescue Jumper) and CRO'-s (Combat Rescue Officer).

1.1.4. IAW AFI 90-201, *The Air Force Inspection System*, PR units will participate in the Inspector General's Reporting System utilizing the Management Internal Control Toolset (MICT) (T-2).

**1.2. Objective.** To identify procedures for effectively managing a FFT system within the USAF PR community. Due to the sensitive nature of FFT technology, and the potential danger to all Service personnel should sensitive FFT information be compromised, personnel must protect FFT devices and information. This instruction provides guidance to forces issued FFT devices

from ACC, including PACAF, USAFE, ANG, and AFRC PR forces. It also provides guidance on the management of FFT device distribution, information data dissemination, operational considerations as well as inventory, tracking and accounting procedures. Finally, current PR CAF approved devices are authorized for use OCONUS.

**1.3. ACC Personnel Recovery (PR) Division (ACC/A3J) Approval of FFT Devices.** PR units will notify ACC/A3J of all devices used for FFT purposes. Prior to initial FFT device use, units must coordinate with ACC/A3J to ensure emerging FFT technologies are supported by operational requirements, undergo appropriate operational and systems testing, are integrated into the Mission Management Center (MMC) data base, and approved for use in aircraft as warranted by established requirements (T-2). ACC/A3J ensures FFT device standardization, utilization and architecture integration are in compliance with current security and operating guidance (i.e. CJCSI 3910.01B, Enclosure C, FFT Security and Classification Policy).

1.3.1. When additional or new FFT devices are authorized for employment, ACC/A3J will provide and distribute command guidance identifying the approved FFT devices along with operational guidance for integrating the FFT technology and information into the existing FFT architecture. FFT is an integral part of PR operations.

1.3.2. All FFT challenges relating operational requirements, device management, training, architecture integration of FFT equipment and technologies must be coordinated through, and approved by ACC/A3J. Likewise, all functions relating to plans, programs, and requirements, to include aircraft integration, funding and contracts, will also be coordinated through ACC/A3J to ensure proper FFT management.

1.3.3. Units will not use devices for FFT that are not ACC approved. Devices not approved for ACC FFT employment will not be used to transmit PLI for FFT purposes.

1.3.4. All requests to recommend a device for consideration and inclusion as an approved FFT device will be submitted through ACC/A3J via the AF Form 1067 process. Units will not unilaterally sponsor or support unapproved devices for FFT utilization, to include sponsoring device production, procurement, and integration in the FFT architecture or Common Operating Picture (COP) via Defense Information System Agency (DISA), Department of Defense (DoD) Agencies (to include the Army Strategic Command and MMC), or Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC) Crane Tech Center.

1.3.5. Units requiring additional or replacement FFT devices will contact ACC/A3J for acquiring FFT devices. If approved, ACC/A3J will facilitate requisition of additional or replacement FFT devices, or sponsor the purchase request with the appropriate government controlling authority that must authorize the transaction prior to the purchase of the FFT device.

1.3.6. All FFT devices will be registered with the MMC, Data Dissemination Center, for friendly force tracking/common operating picture management prior to the device being issued for use. Iridium satellite or other commercially procured devices also have to be registered through the DISA in order to connect to the Iridium satellite or other relevant constellation and for use on the DoD Enhanced Mobile Satellite Service (EMSS) gateway. DISA, through the Defense Information Systems Network (DISN) EMSS, contracts with commercial providers on registration and airtime usage fees for the DoD. Currently, DISA has established centralized billing at the Service/Agency level for EMSS/Distributed Tactical

Communications System (DTCS) services where customers have unlimited airtime on an unlimited number of devices. DTCS is also known as “Netted Iridium.” Registration of FFT devices with the MMC, DISA, and NSWC Crane is facilitated through ACC/A3J. Although units do not pay for monthly satellite airtime usage they are still responsible for paying the one-time device activation fee and any sustainment costs.

1.3.7. FFT devices are assigned to specific PR units. Once a FFT device is installed on a flying platform, the device may be moved or transferred to another aircraft with the same unit. However, devices will not be moved to another unit except under critical situations to support operational requirements or at an exercise event such as Red Flag where there are devices available for units to borrow. As for other type training activities or events for Security Forces Squadron (SFS) or TACP (Tactical Air Control Party), refer to the functional that controls their equipment/device use. If a device must be moved, the unit POC will immediately coordinate the change through ACC/A3J or its designated representatives such as NSWC Crane Tech Center and the MMC using SIPRNET e-mail and secure phone. This process ensures COP accuracy, C2 architectural management and FFT control/accountability. **FFT devices are US only and are not to be given or loaned out to non-US personnel.**

## Chapter 2

### DEVICE ACCOUNTABILITY AND SECURITY PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

**2.1. General.** Some FFT devices utilize highly sensitive technologies and contain encryption keys. The following paragraphs outline FFT device accountability requirements and responsibilities. FFT devices must be stored in a physically controlled area and accounted for in storage as “sensitive items.”

2.1.1. Units interested in obtaining additional/replacement FFT devices should contact ACC/A3J for guidance through their Wing/Group FFT Point of Contact (POC).

2.1.2. Shipping (**T-0**). The only approved carriers for FFT devices are Federal Express®, DHL, or official pouch service. Ensure that only approved carriers or official pouch service are used for shipping FFT devices. Contact the unit security office for the latest list of approved carriers. When shipping devices within the continental United States (CONUS) they will be sent next day as a minimum. They should be shipped Monday through Thursday and not on Friday. Senders **will** always call the receiving end on the day the shipment is due to verify receipt. If the device is going outside of the CONUS, these CONUS precautions apply with the added constraint of extended shipping times. If at all possible, ship devices via official pouch system. If the device is going to or coming from an overseas remote location where an approved carrier or official pouch services are not available, it must be hand-carried.

#### 2.2. FFT Device Accountability.

2.2.1. Since PR FFT devices are an accountable, equipment item, units **will** track devices on their Custodian Authorization / Custody Receipt Listing (CA/CRL) (**T-2**). This equipment is not tied to any UTC, but may be put on a mobility account. The authorized quantity of FFT devices on-hand is based on individual unit mission requirements and A3J approval.

2.2.2. Mobile Satellite Service (MSS) devices will also be accounted for on the unit's CA/CRL to ensure control and accountability of the radios (**T-2**). Additionally, owning units are required to load new FFT devices into the Air Force Equipment Management System (AFEMS) for accountability. ACC A6/A6CS tracks FFT MSS devices through AFEMS and conducts an annual MSS Data Call and an inventory of MSS equipment during the month of June each year.

2.2.3. Units will inventory FFT devices yearly and notify ACC/A3J that the unit's CA/CRL account has been verified by 30 August each year. The unit equipment custodian or squadron representative with knowledge of FFT devices will notify ACC/A3J via e-mail with the current list (serial numbers) and type of device(s) in the unit (**T-2**).

2.2.4. Units **will not** transfer or loan FFT devices to other PR units without prior coordination from ACC/A3J. Permanent transfers and loans to other PR units will follow accountability guidance in AFMAN 23-110, “*USAF Supply Manual*”, Volume 2, Part 13 (**T-2**).

#### 2.3. Responsibilities and Tasks for Device Control.

2.3.1. HQ ACC/A3J will:

2.3.1.1. Maintain a database of all PR FFT devices and any replacement or upgrade to a current FFT device in use. The database will include: programming information associated with each FFT device, unit issued the FFT, its current location, and other information as needed. The database will provide the MAJCOM and unit FFT managers with crucial information on ACC's FFT devices. Reporting information from the field will be managed in accordance with report control symbol (RCS): ACC/A3J (AR) 0801, BLUE FORCE Device Tracking.

2.3.1.2. Facilitate FFT training and instruction materials to units when devices are issued and on an as needed basis thereafter. Provide guidance to NSWC Crane Tech Center which will be incorporated into NSWC Crane training and fielding documents for units.

2.3.1.3. Report compromised, missing or destroyed FFTs to the MMC and NSWC Crane Tech Center (for SHOUT devices).

2.3.1.4. Act as the command's OPR for PR FFT device control, accounting, and reporting procedures.

2.3.1.5. Act as the command's OPR for requests for new or replacement FFT devices.

2.3.1.6. Coordinate with ACC/A5R for any request ACC/A3J receives for FFT installations on ACC personnel recovery aircraft (C-130 variants or HH-60).

2.3.1.7. Maintain a record of device transfers between units.

2.3.1.8. Provide units information on the process to repair malfunctioning or failed FFT equipment and coordinate replacement if needed.

2.3.1.9. Act as liaison to the National Reconnaissance Organization (NRO), MMC, and NSWC Crane Tech Center for all PR units.

2.3.2. HQ ACC/A5R will:

2.3.2.1. Coordinate and manage all installations of new or replacement Kit-As for FFT devices on personnel recovery aircraft (C-130 variants and HH-60).

2.3.2.2. Forward all information regarding installation or removal of FFT T-1 modifications on personnel recovery aircraft (C-130 variants and HH-60) which will include unit, type aircraft, and tail number to ACC/A3J.

2.3.3. Units at home station in coordination with their Wing/Group FFT POC will (Note: deployed units will work through their home station):

2.3.3.1. Appoint a FFT primary and alternate POC via memorandum to ACC/A3J via NIPRNET e-mail. **(T-2)**. FFT POCs must have a SIPRNET account and access to a secure phone.

2.3.3.2. Maintain accountability of their FFT devices on a CA/CRL (i.e. MTX and Iridium devices).

2.3.3.3. Report inoperative, malfunctioning, missing or destroyed FFT devices to ACC/A3J via SIPRNET e-mail within two duty days **(T-2)**.

2.3.3.4. Report compromise of FFT devices via SIPRNET e-mail to the MMC or NSWC Crane Tech Center and inform ACC/A3J within 24 hours **(T-2)**.

2.3.3.5. Notify ACC/A3J when FFT devices are involved in mishaps or suspected to be involved in mishaps. Notification must occur within two duty days of the mishap. Make every effort to recover FFT devices involved in mishaps. Provide NRO/TASC recovered FFT devices or destruction notification if devices are destroyed and notify ACC/A3J. Destruction notification must occur within two duty days of determination that the devices are destroyed.

2.3.3.6. Maintain FFT devices in good repair IAW that specific device Manual, and return inoperative or malfunctioning devices to TASC (The Analytic Sciences Corporation) for evaluation and repair using unit funds. Units will coordinate with ACC/A3J prior to shipping devices to ensure up-to-date shipping instructions, TASC POCs and appropriate mailing address. Units may use the Government Wide Purchase Card (GPC) if the cost falls within allowable limits. Overseas shipments require additional shipping documentation IAW the International Traffic Arms Regulation (ITAR). Iridium devices will be shipped to NSWC Crane Tech Center accordingly.

2.3.3.7. Report all aircraft T-1 FFT Kit modifications to ACC/A5R.

2.3.3.8. Designate unit FFT POC via Memorandum for ACC/A3J including 24 hour emergency/911 contact info (**T-2**). Currently, the theater Joint Personnel Recovery Centers are the focal point for the MMC to contact in the event of a "911" activation. Units may want to designate their command post or similar function within their unit as the secondary 24 hour contact point.

2.3.3.9. Notify ACC/A3J when FFT devices are being deployed to a theater of operations (**T-2**). One week prior to deployment, notify ACC/A3J via SIPRNET e-mail of the following: unit, serial #s to be deployed, location of deployment and/or geographic area of operations, time- frame expected for deployment and mission design series type. Subsequently, upon redeployment to the home base, notify ACC/A3J of the same information.

2.3.3.10. Install FFT devices as a T-1 aircraft modification only as tested and approved by the System Program Office (SPO) (**T-2**).

2.3.3.11. Contact ACC/A3J before contacting the NRO, MMC, or NSWC Crane Tech Center.

2.3.3.12. Refer to [Attachment 2](#) for a snapshot of reporting events and timelines.

## 2.4. Exercises and Training.

2.4.1. For exercises and tests where the user is directed to use a different frequency other than the one to which their FFT devices are programmed (e.g. DESERT RESCUE, JFEXs, etc), the user must contact ACC/A3J (via SIPRNET message) a minimum of 1 month prior to the exercise with the following information. ACC/A3J will build a file to reprogram the device and forward it to the unit(s) requiring the change (**T-2**). The SIPRNET message request must state the following:

2.4.1.1. Device serial numbers requiring change.

2.4.1.2. Operation supported/Theater where devices will be operated.

2.4.1.3. Geographic coverage requirements.

2.4.1.4. Dates and time periods for coverage.

2.4.1.5. POC.

2.4.2. Local Training: Users may use their FFTs and other approved devices during local training for familiarization. To initiate support, send a SIPR e-mail to A3JT at ([acca3jt.jid@langley.af.smil.mil](mailto:acca3jt.jid@langley.af.smil.mil)) or MMC at [usarmy.peterson.smdc.mbx.mmc@mail.smil.mil](mailto:usarmy.peterson.smdc.mbx.mmc@mail.smil.mil) approximately 1 month prior to training event. A3JT or MMC will collect information from the user to complete and submit a Consolidated Exercise Support Request (CESR) to make required timing for submission prior to the actual event or training. Under no circumstances will the FFT “911” call be used unless in an actual emergency.

## 2.5. Contact Information.

2.5.1. ACC/A3CS SIPRNET Web Page: (<http://www/acc/af/smil.mil/a3/a3c>).

2.5.2. ACC/A3JT SIPRNET email: ([acc.a3jt@langley.af.smil.mil](mailto:acc.a3jt@langley.af.smil.mil)) (on global email as ACC/A3JT PR SUPPORT).

2.5.3. ACC/A3J NIPRNET Web: (<https://acc.eim.acc.af.mil/org/A3/A3J-PR/DB/default.aspx>).

2.5.4. ACC/A3JT NIPRNET email: ([acca3jt.jid@us.af.mil](mailto:acca3jt.jid@us.af.mil)) (ACC/A3JT PR Training)

2.5.5. MMC SIPRNET Web: (<https://mmcweb.bft.army.smil.mil>).

2.5.6. MMC SIPRNET email: ([usarmy.peterson.smdc.mbx.mmc@mail.smil.mil](mailto:usarmy.peterson.smdc.mbx.mmc@mail.smil.mil)).

2.5.7. NSWC Crane Tech Center 24/7 Information phone: 313-338-834x700 or DSN 692-4213.

2.5.7.1. NSWC Crane POC NIPR email: ([hicksmj@state.sgov.gov](mailto:hicksmj@state.sgov.gov)); ([mike.hicks.ctr@sage.northcom.mil](mailto:mike.hicks.ctr@sage.northcom.mil)); ([help@fftsupport.com](mailto:help@fftsupport.com))

## Chapter 3

### FFT INFORMATION CONTROL REQUIREMENTS

#### 3.1. Classification of FFT Information.

3.1.1. Some devices used by units are unclassified but contain sensitive technology. Association of device serial numbers with a PR squadron designation is unclassified. However, certain information associated with FFT devices and the means by which unit's use them may be classified for operations security (OPSEC). Classification during training and exercises will be in accordance with the security classification guidance of the training or exercise. Classification for contingency operations will be in accordance with the Combatant Commander's OPSEC guidance. If OPSEC guidance is not provided, or unless otherwise specified, units will follow the guidance in **Table 3.1**. Additionally, Iridium devices are controlled by United States export laws and regulations.

**Table 3.1. FFT Device Information Contingency Classification Guidance.**

Element	Associated with	Classification
Device Serial Number	Specific location plus the fact that a "911" brevity code has been transmitted	Secret*
Device Serial Number	Operational mission brevity code cross-matrix (brevity code meaning)	Secret*
* Derived from Combatant Commander OPSEC guidance.		

3.1.2. If operating with USSOCOM/AFSOC units, adhere to their classification policies (see the USSOCOM SCG, the COBRA SCG, and CJCSI 3910.01B Enclosure C on Classification of FFT Information).

3.1.3. Certain technical information associated with the architecture used to support some FFT devices is classified. For PR flying platform FFT devices, refer to COBRA Security Classification Guide, found on the ACC/A3J SIPRNET website and the MMC website. For other FFT devices, i.e. Iridium devices refer to the appropriate security classification guide.

3.1.4. Only ACC/A3J can authorize PT units to change device programming. Unauthorized changes could cause data from other devices not to be received properly from the national architecture (T-2). This could cause serious damage to the units involved.

#### 3.2. Naming Convention Requirements.

3.2.1. The MMC in Colorado Springs is responsible for associating track names and attributes with device serial/IMEI numbers. These track names and attributes are used to "build the track" that subsequently appears in approved COP systems. Various FFT using organizations coordinate naming conventions with the MMC to ensure that the track data is displayed in a consistent and understandable format for each user. When users do not pass naming information to the MMC, FFT track data will be seen as unknown or incorrect tracks, which significantly reduces the usefulness of the data.

3.2.2. For those PR units using standardized naming conventions for global operations, an example of MTX naming convention is shown in [Attachment 3](#). ACC/A3J will coordinate with the MMC to ensure that all MTXs are displayed with these naming conventions. Theater FFT managers must inform ACC/A3J through the home station FFT POC via SIPRNET e-mail of any changes made to the naming conventions for FFT devices in their area of responsibility within two duty days of coordinating the change with the MMC. This is because ACC/A3JT maintains a database that must match the MMC records. If GCCS is used to display data on COP, the viewer should be able to see up to 29 characters. If something other than GCCS is used to display data on the COP, the viewer might be limited in the number of characters that can be seen.

JOHN W. RAYMOND, Lt Gen, USAF  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations

## Attachment 1

### GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

#### *References*

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*COBRA Operational Support Message #3, Change 5*, March 2008 (located on MMC Web Site)

*MTX Transmitter User's Manual, Revision*, 14 May 2002 (located on MMC Web Site)

#### *Acronyms and Abbreviations*

**ACC**—Air Combat Command

**ACM**—Airspace Control Measure

**AFEMS**—Air Force Equipment Management System

**AFPD**—Air Force Policy Directive

**AFSOC**—Air Force Special Operations Command  
**AOR**—Area of Responsibility  
**ASC**—Allowance Source Code  
**BFT**—Blue Force Tracking  
**BFSA**—Blue Force Situational Awareness  
**C2**—Command and Control  
**C2PC**—Command and Control Personal Computer  
**CA/CRL**—Custodian Authorization / Custody Receipt Listing  
**CAF**—Combat Air Forces  
**CESR**—Consolidated Exercise Support Request  
**CJCSI**—Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction  
**COBRA**—Collection of Broadcasts from Remote Assets  
**CONUS**—Continental United States  
**COP**—Common Operational Picture  
**CoP**—Community of Practice  
**CRO**—Combat Rescue Officer  
**CSAR**—Combat Search and Rescue  
**DISA**—Defense Information System Agency  
**DISN**—Defense Information System Network  
**DOD**—Department of Defense  
**DTCS**—Distributed Tactical Communications System (a.k.a. “Netted Iridium”)  
**EMSS**—Enhanced Mobile Satellite Service  
**FFT**—Friendly Force Tracking  
**FSCM**—Fire Support Control Measures  
**GA**—Guardian Angel  
**GPS**—Global Positioning System  
**HQ**—Headquarters  
**ITAR**—International Traffic Arms Regulation  
**JUNIT**—Joint Unit  
**MAJCOM**—Major Command  
**MICT**—Management Internal Control Toolset  
**MMC**—Mission Management Center

**MSS**—Mobile Satellite Services  
**MTX**—Mayer Miniature Transmitter  
**NIPRNET**—Non-Secure Internet Protocol Router Network  
**NRO**—National Reconnaissance Office  
**NSN**—National Stock Number  
**NSWC Crane**—Naval Surface Warfare Center Crane  
**OPR**—Office of Primary Responsibility  
**OPSEC**—Operations Security  
**OT&E**—Organize, Train, & Equip  
**PJ**—Pararescue Jumper  
**PLI**—Position Location Information  
**POC**—Point of Contact  
**PR**—Personnel Recovery  
**RCS**—Report Control Symbol  
**SATCOM**—Satellite Communication  
**SFS**—Security Forces Squadron  
**SIPRNET**—SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network  
**SORTS**—Status of Resources and Training System  
**SPO**—System Program Office  
**TACP**—Tactical Air Control Party  
**TASC**—The Analytic Sciences Corporation  
**TDP**—Tactical Display Processor  
**UTC**—Unit Type Code  
**USSOCOM**—United States Special Operations Command

## Attachment 2

## RCS: ACC/A3J (AR) 0801, FRIENDLY FORCE DEVICE TRACKING REPORT

Table A2.1. Friendly Force Device Tracking Report

<b>Report</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>To whom</b>	<b>Paragraph</b>
Inoperative, malfunctioning, missing or destroyed FFT	Within 2 duty days	ACC/A3J and NSWCrane	<b>2.3.3.3.</b>
Compromise of FFT	Within 24 hours	MMC and NSWCrane, cc ACC/A3J	<b>2.3.3.4.</b>
FFT involved or suspected in mishap	Within 2 duty days of mishap	ACC/A3J	<b>2.3.3.5.</b>
FFT destruction notification	Within 2 duty days of determining FFT was destroyed	ACC/A3J	<b>2.3.3.5.</b>
MTX being deployed	NLT one week prior to deployment	ACC/A3J and NSWCrane	<b>2.3.3.9.</b>
MTX redeployed	Upon return	ACC/A3J and NSWCrane	<b>2.3.3.9.</b>
Exercises using MTX	NLT one month out	ACC/A3J	<b>2.4.1.</b>
Naming convention change	Within 2 duty days	ACC/A3J	<b>3.2.2.</b>

## Attachment 3

## FFT NAMING CONVENTIONS (MTX SPECIFIC)

Table A3.1. FFT Naming Conventions (MTX Specific)

<b>Aircraft</b>		
Aircraft Type	Naming Convention	Example
HC-130P/N/J	PRHC130 UNIT MTXnnnn	PRHC130 71RQS MTX3456
HH-60G	PRHH60 UNIT MTXnnnn	PRHH60 41RQS MTX3456
MC-130P	PRMC130 UNIT MTXnnnn	PRMC130 130RQS MTX3456
<b>Non-Aircraft (PJ)</b>		
	PRPJ UNIT MTXnnnn	PRPJ 48RQS MTX3456
<b>Unassigned</b>		
	PR MTXnnnn	PR MTX3456
Key: nnnn = last 4 digits of FFT serial number		