

OPERATIONS

REPORTING MEACONING, INTRUSION, JAMMING, AND INTERFERENCE OF ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS, RCS: JCS-1066(MIN)

This regulation sets up procedures for reporting incidents of meaconing, intrusion, jamming, and interference (MIJI) to US military electromagnetic systems. It responds to the JCS tasking in SM 567-83, and applies to all military services and each of their command subordinate elements (including Reserve and National Guard components) that operate equipment radiating or receiving electromagnetic emissions throughout the frequency spectrum. The requirements of this regulation are in addition to notices to airmen (NOTAM) or the Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center (DMA HTC) Worldwide Radio Navigation Warning System. These systems will continue to be used to ensure the widest and most rapid distribution of information for navigation and operational safety.

1. Terms Explained:

a. Meaconing. A system of receiving radio beacon signals and rebroadcasting them on the same frequency to confuse navigation. The meaconing stations cause inaccurate bearings to be obtained by aircraft or ground stations. Example: Deliberately transmitting a signal that causes aircraft, ships, or ground stations to receive false bearings.

b. Intrusion. The intentional insertion of electromagnetic energy into transmission paths in any manner, with the objective of deceiving operations or of causing confusion. Example: An unauthorized radio transmission pretending to be part of an air traffic control service and giving false instructions to a pilot.

c. Jamming. The deliberate radiation, reradiation, or reflection of electromagnetic energy to disrupt enemy use of electronic devices, equipment, or systems. Example: Transmitting a tone or noise burst that blocks the reception of information on a frequency.

NOTE: Meaconing, intrusion, and jamming are further defined as deliberate actions by unfriendly countries with the intent of disrupting DOD data transfer. Events attributed to friendly countries, another US activity, or nonfriendly countries when the intent can be determined as not targeted against DOD data transfer will be evaluated as interference (for example, exercise jamming by a nonfriendly country of its own forces for training purposes that interfere with DOD capabilities).

d. Interference. Any electromagnetic disturbance that interrupts, obstructs, or otherwise degrades or limits the effective

performance of electronics or electrical equipment. It can be induced intentionally, as in some forms of electronic warfare, or unintentionally, as a result of spurious emissions and responses, intermodulation products, and the like. Example: The interruption of military transmissions by a civilian radio broadcast.

2. General Information:

a. MIJI Incident. A MIJI incident occurs when there is an interruption in data transfer.

b. US MIJI Program. The US MIJI program provides an effective means of countering hostile efforts to probe, harass, deceive, and deny the use of our communications systems, radars, and navigation aids. MIJI program results identify the extent of hostile efforts, and provide information necessary to find both technical and operational solutions to MIJI problems.

c. Probing the US Electromagnetic Environment. Certain foreign governments are assumed to be continuously probing the US electromagnetic environment to improve their electronic warfare (EW) capability over US and allied forces during any phase of war or contingency, and to maintain the capability to cause peacetime incidents.

d. Jamming and Deception. Reports of MIJI incidents indicate that foreign forces are capable of navigation and communications deception as well as disruption of US electronic surveillance and weapon systems. Since US military forces depend heavily on the electromagnetic spectrum, a concerted effort by enemy forces to disrupt the friendly use of the spectrum could seriously degrade operations, unless adequate counter-countermeasures are used.

e. Thwarting Foreign Efforts. All MIJI incidents against navigational aids, electromagnetic equipment, and telecommunications systems must be analyzed to thwart any foreign capability to probe, harass, or deceive, and be reported according to the directive. The results will show the extent

Supersedes AFR 55-3/AR 105-3/OPNAVINST 3430.18C/MCO C3430.3B, 3 August 1984.
(See signature page for summary of changes.) No. of Printed Pages: 10 OPR: XOEX (Maj David L. McNeely) Approved by: Brig Gen John A. Corder Writer-Editor: Barbara Carver Distribution: (See page 5)

of enemy efforts, and will give the information necessary to find satisfactory technical or operational solutions to MIJI problems.

f. Anticipating Interference. Within the congested parts of the frequency spectrum, interference can be anticipated and often must be tolerated. The degree to which personnel are able to identify and overcome meaconing, intrusion, jamming, or interference may determine if the mission succeeds or fails.

g. Resolving Interference Problems. If existing interference problems cannot be resolved by self-help or Joint Electronic Warfare Center (JEWEC) efforts, requests for on-site engineering assistance should be submitted to responsible Service Engineering Groups.

3. Objectives of the MIJI Program. The following are objectives of the MIJI program, in descending order of priority:

a. Provide a means for analyzing hostile efforts to probe, harass, deceive, and deny the use of friendly electromagnetic systems.

(1) Establish a US National MIJI Data Base to be used for comparative analysis and statistical support.

(2) Distribute timely reports on evaluated MIJI incidents, and provide information necessary to assist units in the technical and operational solutions to MIJI occurrences.

b. Determine the extent of hostile efforts to probe, harass, deceive, and deny the use of friendly electromagnetic systems.

(1) Identify MIJI incident trends to determine hostile intentions affecting the electromagnetic environment.

(2) Provide inputs to US intelligence and operational organizations to aid them in determining foreign capabilities.

(3) Distinguish equipment malfunctions or unintentional interference from hostile EW actions.

c. Establish and maintain procedures for reporting MIJI incidents.

d. Provide MIJI program education to develop:

(1) Viable avenues to enhance MIJI awareness.

(2) MIJI exercise reporting procedures to enhance operator understanding of reporting criteria.

e. Determine the extent of electromagnetic interference, and provide documentation for changes of operating frequencies.

4. Responsibilities Assigned:

a. Individual Responsibility. The person or unit experiencing the MIJI incident must immediately act to minimize its effects, correcting the problem if possible, and then report the incident following the procedures in paragraph 6. If the report originator indicates that the interference is unintentional, the originator of the MIJI report proceeds according to the service or theater communications-electronic directives. Originators should try to resolve the MIJI incident at the local level or lowest possible

echelon. (Example: Coordinate with Frequency Management Offices, maintenance and operations personnel, other units in the area, etc.)

b. Military Service Responsibilities:

(1) Indoctrinate and train personnel to ensure they understand the MIJI program.

(2) Review analysis and evaluation efforts to discover and correct deficiencies in friendly equipment, techniques, operating procedures, and ensure that every effort is taken to resolve the interference at the local level or lowest possible echelon.

(3) Establish and support research and development programs for equipment and systems to counter potential MIJI threats to military operations.

(4) Supplement this directive to establish procedures for reporting MIJI incidents. The supplement will:

(a) Establish reporting chain, including JEWEC/OPM as an addressee.

(b) Provide a method to resolve or correlate interference at the local frequency management level.

(c) Provide guidance, to include available supporting units and their chain of command, for assistance requests to determine interference sources and to implement operational solutions to incidents.

(5) Provide JEWEC with documents, studies, correspondence, etc., that support MIJI problem resolutions that are completed at the local level.

(6) Identify MIJI program points of contact to provide field operators with sources for obtaining assistance in identifying MIJI incidents that affect specific types of systems, platforms, etc.

(7) Provide instructions for access to direction-finding (DF) resources.

(8) Ensure signal-recording devices, cameras, etc., are present or available to record MIJI incidents, if possible.

(9) Ensure service engineering groups:

(a) Receive and analyze operational reports of interference that cannot be resolved at local or JEWEC levels.

(b) Perform on-site investigation of reported interference problems on an as-requires basis.

(c) Initiate corrective action(s) to alleviate interference problems, which may include certifying, acquiring, and installing the interference reduction device(s) needed to restore the equipment to normal operation.

c. JEWEC Responsibilities:

(1) Review each MIJI incident report, and report findings to the originator and other units or command. (This responsibility does not relieve the responsibility of capabilities of the military services or the commanders of unified and specified commands to evaluate the incident or to correct the problem immediately.)

(2) Review US MIJI reports for hazardous conditions affecting air navigation and flight safety. If these conditions appear to exist, JEWEC will issue a MIJI Hazard Warning message to US units and facilities conducting

operations in the area affected. The message will identify the type of hazard (i.e., meaconing, intrusion, or jamming), its location, the type of aircraft, and equipment affected, and the date of the occurrence.

(3) Analyze the MIJI incident when the reporting unit or service cannot determine the source or cause.

(4) Analyze all MIJI reports to identify developing trends, tactics, and capabilities, and to assess the threat posed by MIJI activity. JEWEC will publish periodic reports on the results of these analyses. Units should request these reports through their respective MIJI points of contact.

(5) If the source or intent of the MIJI incident cannot be determined by the reporting organization or its supporting commands, identify agencies possessing the technical expertise to assist in resolving the MIJI incidents and monitor requests for assistance.

(6) Maintain the US National MIJI Data Base, and provide statistical data to DOD customers.

(7) Ensure that all reports and studies containing information of known or suspected intelligence value are distributed to proper US intelligence organizations and operating commands.

(8) Provide the services training and education materials in the form of standard MIJI briefings or MIJI incidents summaries tailored to a specific operating area or service.

(9) Prepare, publish, distribute, and update, as required, a list of DF assets available throughout the Department of Defense that can support the MIJI program.

5. DF Assistance and Supporting Documentation:

a. DF Assistance. Attachment 1 provides details for obtaining DF support. Each service operating component or unit should establish prior contact and coordination with their respective servicing station before submitting requests for DF assistance. Within the United States, the FCC Head DF Controller, Washington DC, Autovon (CONUS autovon area code if required -312) 227-1201, Ext 632-6975, can provide specific points of contact. Airborne HF users will find specific procedures in the DOD Flight Information Publication (ENROUTE), the Flight Information Handbook, section B. VHF or UHF and other frequency DF assistance can be obtained from various sources, such as aircraft (automatic direction finding) and tactical EW ground and sea elements.

b. Photographs, Drawings, and ESM Information. These supply essential data needed to determine signal type and exact sources. When providing photographs or drawings, originators should include the nomenclature of the scope used and the scope parameters or switch settings used to obtain the photograph or drawing. For radar photographs and drawings, provide time photo taken,

azimuth, heading, range-mark values, and any other orientation data available. ESM information should include such items as: time division settings, frequency, pulse width (PW), pulse repetition interval (PRI) or pulse repetition frequency (PRF), interference amplitude and bandwidth, and any DF correlations.

c. Signal Recordings. For service units having a signal-recording capability, signal-recording techniques should be incorporated as standard operating procedures and executed as soon as a MIJI incident is suspected.

6. Reporting Instructions:

a. MIJI Incident. Any occurrence of data transfer interruption that is suspected to have been caused by foreign EW action will be reported as a MIJI incident.

b. MIJI Reports:

(1) Before submitting MIJI reports, the unit or facility concerned:

(a) Evaluates the incident for locally generated spurious signals or technical difficulties that might have caused the interference.

(b) Coordinates immediately with units in the same or nearby areas to isolate possible sources, but do not delay reporting of the incident over 24 hours.

(2) Reporting units will submit a MIJI report within 24 hours of discovery of a MIJI incident, using the format and guidance provided in attachments 1 through 4.

(3) After submitting initial MIJI report, reporting units:

(a) Continue to report any additional pertinent information to JEWEC/OPM and all recipients of the initial report.

(b) When aircraft and ship units are satisfied that the MIJI incident was caused by external sources, comply with NOTAM or DMA HTC worldwide radio navigation warning system procedures and with (c) below.

(c) If affected units' initial investigation indicates that the MIJI incident was or is suspected to be the result of external sources, send a message to:

1. JEWEC SAN ANTONIO TX//OPM//
2. The commander of the unified or specified commands having jurisdiction over the operating area where the incident occurred.
3. The next higher headquarters of the unit submitting the report.
4. Other commands as directed in local regulations.

5. The following, as information addressees: Frequency Management Offices, Service Engineering Groups, and MIJI Program points of contact applicable to their area.

(d) Use ROUTINE precedence unless the incident is believed to be hazardous to air navigation or flight safety.

(e) Classify the report according to the MIJI program security classification guide (attachment 4).

(f) Continue reporting during MINIMIZE.

31 July 1986

c. MIJI Reporting During Exercises.
The following procedures apply during exercises:

(1) MIJI activity reports all labelled "Exercise MIJI Report." Use the standard MIJI report formats (attachments 2 and 3). The exercise EW manager is the only action addressee for all exercise MIJI messages. The EW manager and the exercise controllers determine information addressees (JEWEC excluded).

(2) The exercise EW manager or a designated representative screens exercise MIJI reports and sends only those nonexercise-related MIJI reports to the JEWEC.

7. General Instructions:

a. Report by electronic message within 24 hours of the incident.

b. Units with 5-day message centers report by electronic message on the first duty day following the incident.

c. For incident believed to be hazardous to air navigation or flight

safety, or the result of intentional hostile activity, submit an initial report immediately with IMMEDIATE precedence.

d. On implementation of Joint Interoperability of Tactical Command and Control System (JINTACCS), the JINTACCS format (attachment 2) will be standard operational report used to report MIJI incidents. Until JINTACCS is implemented, and in cases where JINTACCS is not available, use the current format presented in attachment 3.

e. All DF results and tape recordings concerning MIJI incidents will also be forwarded to JEWEC/OPM.

f. JEWEC/OPM can be contacted as follows:

- (1) Mailing Address:
Joint Electronic Warfare Center/OPM
San Antonio TX 78243-5000
(2) AUTOVON: (312) 945-2521/2614
(3) Commercial: (512) 925-2521/2614
(4) AUTOSEVOCOM: 4896 Ext. 332/369

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE AIR FORCE, THE ARMY, AND THE NAVY

OFFICIAL

LARRY D. WELCH, General, USAF
Chief of Staff

NORMAND G. LEZY, Colonel, USAF
Director of Administration

OFFICIAL

JOHN A. WICKHAM, JR.
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

R.L. DILWORTH
Brigadier General, United States Army
The Adjutant General

OFFICIAL

JAMES D. WATKINS
Admiral, United States Navy
Chief of Naval Operations

LARRY G. VOGT
Rear Admiral, United States Navy
Assistant Vice Chief of Naval Operations

E.J. GODFREY
Major General, U.S. Marine Corps
Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff
for Plans, Policies and
Operations

- 4 Attachments
1. Instruction Governing the Format and Procedures for Obtaining Department of Defense (DOD) Direction-Finding (DF) Support.
2. JINTACCS Report Format.
3. Electronic Message Transmission Format.
4. MIJI Security Classification Guide.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This revision reflects a prioritization of the objective of the MIJI program (para 3); expands specific responsibilities of the MIJI program participants; adds a new paragraph 5 for obtaining direction finding (DF) assistance and for listing additional supporting documentation desired for submission with MIJI reports; enhances reporting procedures and instructions (para 6); provides discussion on the new JINTACCS reporting format (para 7d); establishes formal procedures for obtaining DF assistance (atch 1); and provides for inclusion of JINTACCS report format (atch 2).

DISTRIBUTION:

Air Force: F

Army: Active Army, ARNG, USAR: To be distributed in accordance with DA Form 12-9A requirements for AR,

Communications-Electronics--B.

Navy: SNDL A (NAVY DEPARTMENT) (Less A5)
 B (Special Agencies of the Department of Defense)
 (Less B2A, B2D and B6)
 PART 1 (Operating Forces of the Navy, Unified and
 Specified Commands, U.S. Elements of
 International Commands)
 C (For Direct Distribution of Navy Publications
 and Directives) (Less C4V)
 E (Shore Activities under the command of Chief
 of Naval Operations) (Less FH, FJ, FKM and FO)

Stocked:

CO, NAVPUBFORMCEN

5801 Tabor Avenue

Philadelphia, PA 19120-5099 (200 copies)

Marine Corps: L85 plus 7000016, 017, 028, 032, 042, 063(1)

INSTRUCTION GOVERNING THE FORMAT AND PROCEDURE FOR OBTAINING
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD) DIRECTION-FINDING (DF) SUPPORT

1. Purpose. This attachment establishes formal procedures for units to obtain DF assistance.

2. Direction Finding (DF):

a. Responsibilities. Unit commanders are responsible for ensuring that all personnel are familiar with this attachment.

b. Service Available:

(1) Locating interfering signals. Use available capabilities to locate signals within the parameters of the MIJI regulation's reporting criteria. Depending on requests, fixes or lines of bearing will be provided on either a one-time or continuing basis.

(2) Reporting results to the consumer.

c. Procedures:

(1) General. OPSEC techniques must be used when requesting or reporting DF. (This requirement should not inhibit the request if there is doubt.)

(2) Unit Requesting DF Support:

(a) Requesting unit should refer to local service instructions to determine the point of entry for the DF net. Requesters must provide the DF station with as much signal information as possible so that the DF net may rapidly react to the request. This information should be passed via secure means (or telephonically per

local instruction), and should contain at least the following items of information:

1. Frequency.
2. Type of interference (voice, morse, data, noise, etc.).
3. Nature of requirement for information.
4. Duration of target (specific time on completion of task, etc.).
5. Requesting unit (name of responsible party).

(b) DF results should be sent to JEWIC/OPM (and others as designated in local instructions) via message, and should include:

1. Date and time of DF request.
2. Originator of request.
3. Target frequency.
4. DF results.

(3) Unit Providing DF Support:

(a) Process requests according to tasking levied in DF task list.

(b) Follow DF return procedures:

1. DF personnel will not reveal DOD DF station location and net relationships to unauthorized consumers.
2. DF results on MIJI incidents will be classified at least Confidential and returned by secure means in all instances.

NOTE: All units are encouraged to develop checklists to ensure complete and accurate exchange of DF data in support of MIJI incidents.

JINTACCS REPORT FORMAT

JINTACCS report format will be attachment 2 when a final format is agreed on.

**ELECTRONIC MESSAGE TRANSMISSION FORMAT
(CLASSIFICATION)**

1. Receiving station experiencing MIJI:
 - Aircraft Report:**
 - a. Type, tail number, call sign.
 - b. Type mission (strike, recon, training) and nicknames, if any.
 - c. Departure point and destination.
 - d. True course, ground speed, and mean sea-level altitude.
 - e. Parent organization.
 - Ground Site Report:**
 - f. Victim designation and call sign.
 - g. Victim function (surveillance, ground-controlled intercept (GCI), communications, etc.).
 - h. Parent organization (when applicable).
 - Ship Report:**
 - i. Type, call sign, number, and name.
 - j. Route or operations area.
 - k. True course and speed.
 - l. Type mission (training, patrol, etc.).
 - Satellite Report:**
 - m. Type, nickname, space defense object number, and interrange operations number.
 - n. Orbit (apogee, perigee, inclination, and revolution number).
 - o. Name and coordinates of servicing ground station.
2. Type incident; meaconing, intrusion, jamming, or interference.
3. Operator or point of contact, function, and AUTOVON number. If TDY, provide parent unit with message address and AUTOVON number.
4. Weather conditions.
5. Nomenclature of equipment affected.
6. Were photographs, drawings, or signal recordings made? If so, show to whom sent (if available, send photographs drawings, or recordings to JEWG/OPM, San Antonio TX 78243-5000).

NOTE: On photographs or drawings, include azimuth, headings, range-mark values, and other orientation data, and identification or nomenclature of scope used to obtain photographs or drawings. For tapes identify type of tapes used (for example, cassette, eight track, twelve track, video) on outgoing messages. On tapes, show recording speed and approximate location of MIJI signal; annotate with operator's comments if possible.
7. Date, time(Z), and coordinates MIJI began.
8. Date, time(Z), and coordinates MIJI most effective.
9. Date, time(Z), and coordinates MIJI ended.
10. List all bearings (indicate true or magnetic) to MIJI source with corresponding time(Z) and direction-finding (DE) facility coordinates.
11. System being affected (call sign, frequency, type modulation, bandwidth).
12. MIJI (interfering signal) call sign, frequency, bandwidth, type emission, or audio characteristics.
13. Use of purpose of frequency affected.
14. Other stations or units heard on frequency.
15. MIJI effectiveness (percent of copy lost).
16. Other stations or units confirming MIJI.
17. How did MIJI begin and end (faded, abruptly, victim or MIJI shifted frequency)?
18. Electronic counter-countermeasures (ECCM) used, and result (alternate frequencies used successfully).
- NAVAIDS Report:**
 19. Identification and location of NAVAID affected.
 20. Type of NAVAID, frequency, or channel.
 21. MIJI call sign heard.
 22. MIJI effects or characteristics.
 23. Other NAVAIDS being monitored.
- RADARS Report:**
 24. Victim operating frequency.
 25. MIJI signal bandwidth and type of equipment used for determining bandwidth.
 26. Sector width of main lobe jamming and azimuth of strongest intensity (use optimum gain).
 27. Sector width of side or back lobe jamming and azimuth of strongest intensity. Report whether back or side lobe.

31 July 1986

28. Type MIJI (continuous wave (CW), pulse, noise, etc.). How was it determined (that is, ESM equipment, radar scope interpretation)?

29. MIJI effectiveness (percent degradation of target detection capability inside and outside the sector affected by MIJI).

30. Persistence of MIJI (steady, varied, on, off; explain).

31. Was MIJI present in standby mode, sector scan, with antenna stopped, or after changing range modes?

32. Antenna tilt or evaluation for maximum interference.

33. ECCM used and results.

34. Best ECCM mode.

35. If electronic warfare support measures receivers available, provide frequency spectrum check. Attempt to relate MIJI signal to other activity (that is, check for synchronization, pulse-repetition frequency, scan with other signal on MIJI line of bearing).

36. MIJI effect on RWR. Billboards illuminated, strobe (type, length, and bearing), audio?

Chaff Report:

37. a. Track length, width, and altitude.
 b. Coordinate for start, stop, and turn points.
 c. Estimated rate of fall.
 d. Chaff and aircraft fade time.
 e. Type of drop (random, stream, etc.).
 f. Wind direction and velocity.
 g. Were chaff samples obtained? If so, show to whom sent. If available, send according to item 6.

Electro-Optics (E-O) Report:

38. a. Frequency or wavelength of victim equipment.
 b. Bandwidth (bandpass) of victim equipment.
 c. Frequency or wavelength of MIJI.
 d. Bandwidth of MIJI.
 e. Coherent or noncoherent radiation?
 f. Collimated beam, specular, or diffuse?
 g. Extent of E-O MIJI radiation in azimuth and elevation planes at victim location.
 h. Pulsed or CW radiation?
 i. Modulation characteristics.
 j. Type of E-O equipment affected.
 k. Use or purpose of victim E-O equipment.
 l. Effect of E-O MIJI on victim equipment.

m. Effectiveness of E-O MIJI.
 n. How did E-O MIJI start (abrupt, fade-in)?
 o. Persistence of E-O MIJI (steady, on-off; explain)?
 p. How did E-O MIJI end (abrupt, fadeout)?
 q. If victim E-O equipment has an active E-O mode (that is, active source) is MIJI present in all modes (active, passive, standby)?
 r. Were any E-O counter-countermeasures used? If so, with what results?
 s. Presence of any concurrent audio, visual, or electromagnetic indications of E-O MIJI.
 t. Were any non-E-O equipments victim of MIJI activity concurrently, and if so, report applicable data under proper item numbers.
 u. Expand on weather conditions (item 4) to include: temperature, relative humidity, visibility (haze, fog, smoke, clouds), precipitation.

SATELLITES Report:

39. Victim data:
 a. Uplink or downlink signal affected.
 b. Frequency, signal strength, bandwidth, and modulation.
 c. Receiver bandwidth and sensitivity.
 d. Antenna size, type, and gain.
 e. Interfering signal:
 (1) Frequency, bandwidth, signal strength.
 (2) Bearing data (azimuth or elevation).
 (3) Description (type, duty factor, variations in signal strength, etc.).
 (4) Effectiveness (percentage of degradation).
 (5) Suspected sources.
 f. Identification of, location of, and bearing from other intercepting stations.

40. Narrative (All reports):

a. Summarize the MIJI incident. Operator explanation of just what happened.
 b. List ships, ground units, aircraft in vicinity that might be MIJI source. (Use only secure communications to discuss MIJI with other units.) Include range bearing/track in relation to victim.
 c. State mission phase at the time of incident (routine operations, in combat, flying to target, etc.).
 d. Include the term "final report" if additional reporting is not anticipated.
 e. If desired, request technical assistance according to service regulations (AFR 700-13, AR 5-12, or NTP-6 (A)).

MIJI SECURITY CLASSIFICATION GUIDE

Security classification of MIJI incidents or MIJI evaluation reports is determined principally by intent and location of the implied or stated source of the problem. Stations located in combat areas or having a sensitive military mission ordinarily classify all MIJI reports.

Information Revealing:	Classification
a. The specific identification of an unfriendly platform or location by country or coordinates as the source of meaconing intrusion, or jamming incident.	S; OADR U
b. The term meaconing, intrusion, jamming and interference; the acronym MIJI; and that MIJI analysis is a function of the JEWEC.	U
c. That an organization submits MIJI incident reports.	U
d. Broadly stated objectives of the MIJI program, including explanation of each of the terms that comprise the acronym MIJI.	C; OADR
e. Suspected meaconing, intrusion, or jamming, but sources cannot be identified.	U
f. Interference when source is clearly identified as US or friendly nation electromagnetic emitters.	C; OADR
g. Interference to US of friendly country electromagnetic equipment caused by ECM exercise in unfriendly nations.	C; OADR
h. Interference from unfriendly radio broadcast stations, meteorological stations, and other such fixed stations.	C; OADR
i. Parametric data of classified US electromagnetic equipment. Refer to classification guide for the equipment affected.	Classify correspondence equal to the security category assigned to the equipment affected.
j. Specific or general susceptibility or vulnerability of US; electronic system to foreign exploitation.	S; OADR