

AIR TASKING ORDER//

1. GENERAL

The ATOCONF is used to task intra-service organizations, to inform the requesting command and the tasking authority of the action being taken, and/or to provide additional information about the mission(s).

If the message requires changes or corrections, a Message Change Report may be used. The changes may be transmitted as another ATOCONF message identified as a deviation in Field 5 of the MSGID set, using a REF set to identify the original ATOCONF message. The PERID set specifies the period for which the message is effective.

This message includes the effective time period, tasked unit(s), and basic mission information: mission number, request number, priority, mission type, time on and off target, alert status, location, call sign, number and type of aircraft, ordnance type, IFF/SIF mode and code, and time and target location.

2. MESSAGE MAP

EXER/exercise name/additional identifier//

OPER/operation name/plan originator and number/option name/second option name//

MSGID/ATOCONF/originator/message serial
number/month/qualifier/qualifier serial number//

REF/serial letter/(usmtf message short title) or (type of reference)/originator/date-time group/(msg ser number) or (DOCSN: doc ser number)/special notation/(sic) or (filing number)//

AMPN/free text to explain preceding reference set//

NARR/free text to explain preceding reference set//

CANX/(usmtf message short title) or (type of reference)/originator/date-time group/(message) or (document)
serial number/special notation/(sic) or (filing number)//

PERID/time from/TO: time to/ASOF: as of time//

AIRTASK/air tasking/air tasking comments//

TASKUNIT/tasked unit designator/ICAO location/comments//

MSNDAT/mission number/package identification/aircraft call sign/number and type aircraft/mission type/alert status/primary configuration code/secondary configuration code/iff-sif code and mode//

MSNLOC/mission start day-time/mission stop day-time/mission location name/ (altitude) or (flight level)/air support request number/area coordinates//

TGTLOC/day-time on target/day-time off target/target identifier/target type/desired mean point of impact/air support request number/target comments//

RECDATA/request number/mission priority/day-time on target/latest time information of value/reconnaissance mission type//

TRCPLOT/location of initial point/type area/trace point location//

CONTROL/type of control/call sign/ (primary frequency) or (primary frequency designator)/(secondary frequency) or (secondary frequency designator)/report-in point/control comments//

FACINFO/call sign/primary (frequency) or (frequency designator)/secondary (frequency) or (frequency designator)/report-in point/support unit identity/control comments//

ELECMBT/aircraft call sign/priority/mission location/(altitude) or (flight level)/time on station/time off station/primary (frequency) or frequency designator)/secondary (frequency) or (frequency designator)//

REFUEL/tanker call sign/tanker mission number/air refueling control point/(altitude) or (flight level)/air refueling control time/total off-load of fuel/(primary frequency) or (frequency designator)/secondary (frequency) or (frequency designator)//

AKNLDG/aknldg/ (INST: aknldg instructions) or (force or unit required to aknldg)//

OECL/downgrading instructions//

NOTE: Sets PERID, AIRTASK, TASKUNIT, and MSNDAT are mandatory. You also must use one (but only one) of sets MSNLOC, TGTLOC, and RECDATA.

3. STANDARDS FOR IDENTIFYING CONVENTIONAL LOADS

3.1. GENERAL. The STANDARD CONVENTIONAL LOAD (SCL) in the ATO are recommended loads based on desired effect, weather, guidance and tactics based on the weapons system expert, (i.e., unit representative to the AOC). Any questions by units need to be taken care of through unit POCs within the AOC.

3.2. STANDARD CONVENTIONAL LOADS. The following is the standard for identifying conventional loads. It is meant to be as simple as possible, however, since it is a 5 character code it has its limitations. Consequently, the code is broken up for 3 types of aircraft/missions. The first section (A) is Air

to Air, second section (B) is Air to Ground (except B-52s and B-1s) and section (C) is B-52s and B-1s.

3.3. SCL ID descriptions.

3.3.1. A. Air-to-Air

- A. 1ST CHARACTER - X indicates air to air weapons load
- B. 2ND-4TH CHARACTERS - number of missiles from long range to short respectively
 - a. 2ND CHARACTER - AIM-120 for Air Force, AIM-54 for Navy
 - b. 3RD CHARACTER - AIM-7s
 - c. 4TH CHARACTER - AIM-9s
- C. 5TH CHARACTER - number of external fuel tanks
- D. Examples of air-to-air SCLs:
 - a. X8000 - AIR-AIR, 8 X AIM-120, 0 X AIM-7, 0 X AIM-9, 0 TANKS
 - b. X6201 - AIR-AIR, 6 X AIM-120, 2 X AIM-7, 0 X AIM-9, 1 TANK
 - c. X4222 - AIR-AIR, 4 X AIM-120, 2 X AIM-7, 2 X AIM-9, 2 TANKS
 - d. X0263 - AIR-AIR, 0 X AIM-120, 2 X AIM-7, 6 X AIM-9, 3 TANKS

3.3.2. Air-to-Ground (except B-52s/B-1s larger weapons loads)

- A. 1ST CHARACTER - number of weapons (amounts greater than 9 start with alphabet - see below)

A - 10	N - 23
B - 11	O - 24
C - 12	P - 25
D - 13	Q - 26
E - 14	R - 27
F - 15	S - 28
G - 16	T - 29
H - 17	U - 30
I - 18	V - 31

J - 19	W - 32
K - 20	X - indicates air-to-air load
L - 21	Y - not used at this time
M - 22	Z - full load for amounts above 32

B. 2ND - 4TH CHARACTERS - consists of 3 alpha-numeric characters. Use the following steps to describe the weapon:

- Determine if it is a high/low drag optional weapon, use
 - H - high drag
 - L - low drag
- Determine how many numbers are used to normally describe the weapon (I.E., MK82 vs MK117 or AGM65 vs AGM142). If it has 3 numbers (117 and 142) drop the hundreds (17 and 42).
- If it is a high/low drag weapon place the H or L after the number without any prefix (82H or 82L). WAALAA - you now have a three character code.
- If it is any other type of air to ground weapon, use the following guide and put the alpha character as a prefix to the numbers (I.E., A65 or C89 for AGM65 and CBU89)

C. 2ND CHARACTER - WEAPONS TYPE

L - LAU	B - BLU
A -AGM	G - GBU
I -AIM	S - SUU
C -CBU	M - MK

Note for 2ND - 4TH CHARACTERS: as stated, GP bombs that are high/low drag such as MK 82/84/117 will not be preceded by an "M". Instead, they will be indicated as follows:

82H OR 82L example 882L0 - 8 X MK82 low drag and 0 tanks

84H OR 84L example 884H1 - 8 X MK84 high drag and 1 tank

Note: EXCEPTION: If the 2nd -4th characters are "CBU"- "GBU"- "BLU"- "AGM" then a mixed load is indicated for each of those munition and must be specified in the unit remarks. (ei., "8CBU0" would be 8 CBU of some mix and zero tanks; the combination of CBU - 4xCBU58 and 4xCBU89 - needs to be specified in unit remarks).

If there is not an SCL for the aircraft you want, you need to write it down with a description so that it can be added to the theater setup in order for it to be ready before the planning starts.

D. 5TH CHARACTER - number of external fuel tanks

E. Examples of air-to-ground SCLs:

682H3 - 6 X MK82 high drag GP bombs and 3 external fuel tanks

4C870 - 4 X CBU87 cluster bombs and 0 external fuel tanks

6L681 - 6 X LAU68 rockets and 1 external fuel tank

2A652 - 2 X AGM65 Mavericks and 2 external fuel tanks

2M200 - 2 X MK20 Rockeye and 0 external fuel tanks

ZUK10 - full load (36) x United Kingdom 1000 and 0 tanks

3.3.3. B-52s AND B-1s

A. 1ST AND 2ND CHARACTERS - number of weapons (01-99, because of larger loads this is different than para b, 1st character for number of weapons)

B. 3RD-5TH CHARACTERS - weapons type (same as process step 2b, 2nd-4th characters for weapons type)

C. Examples:

H - 51 X MK82 high drag GP bombs

0 - 08 X MK60 bombs

Note 1: Any clarification required for specific weapons types such as AGM65A/B vs AGM65C/D will be indicated in the unit remarks.

NOTE 2: Unless otherwise noted in the ATO, loading of AIM-7/9 missiles, ECM pods, gun, chaff, flares and laser pods are at unit discretion.

NOTE 3: Any questions should be addressed to
12AF/612CPS/DOXA (DSN 228-2259/5184/3981).

D.

3.3.4.