United States Coast Guard Office of Navigation Systems



Providing navigation safety information for America's waterways

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U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters
Washington, DC





Automatic Identification System (AIS)

- Background...Why?
- Regulations...Who? Where? When?
- ✓ What is it?
- How it works?
- USCG AIS efforts
 - Nationwide AIS Project
 - What, where, when & how





Shipboard AIS



























AIS Timeline

WRC'97 AIS1 Ch.87B AIS2 Ch.88B

SOLAS V/19.2.4

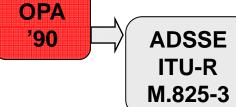
2002 IMO Diplomatic Conference

SOLAS V/19.2.4

IMO MSC 74 (69) Performance

ITU-R M.1371-1 Technical IEC 61993-2 Testing & Certification

1990-----1994-----1997----1998----1999----2000----2001----2002---2003--2004



National
Dialog
TU-R
Group

Marine Board Ports & Waterways Study

FCC Notice DA-02-1362

105th Congress

VTS LMR Public Meeting MTSA - 11/02

Interim - 7/03 Final - 10/03

Deadline - 1/04





What started the USCG on AIS?

In 1990, Congress passed the Oil Pollution Act which participation in VTS mandatory and directed the USCG to seek ways to have 'dependent surveillance' of all tankers bound for Valdez, Alaska.

To that end, in 1993 the USCG developed Automated Dependent Surveillance Shipboard Equipment (ADSSE), based on Digital Selective Calling (DSC) protocol.





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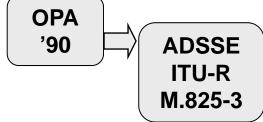
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National Dialog Group

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Congress supports/mandates AIS!

In 1997, Congress...stated that AIS "technology should be the foundation of any future VTS system" and that it "strongly believes that this technology will significantly improve navigational safety, not just in select VTS target ports, but throughout the navigable waters of the U.S", and, that we "continue working with stakeholders..."

H.R. Rep. No. 236, 105th Cong., 1st Sess. (1997)





AIS Timeline

WRC'97 AIS1 Ch.87B AIS2 Ch.88B

SOLAS V/19.2.4

2002 IMO Diplomatic Conference

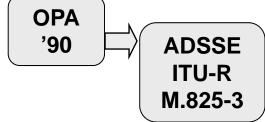
SOLAS V/19.2.4

IMO MSC 74 (69) **Performance**

ITU-R M.1371-1 **Technical**

IEC 61993-2 **Testing &** Certification

1990-----1994-----1997----1998----1999----2000----2001----2002---2003--2004



National Dialog Group

105th

Congress

VTS LMR Public

Marine Board Ports & Waterways Study

FCC Notice DA-02-1362

Meeting

MTSA - 11/02 Interim - 7/03 Final - 10/03 Deadline - 1/04





Industry endorses AIS!

In 1999, the National Dialog Group, comprised of the marine private and public representatives, stated they:

"strongly endorse the widespread use of AIS employing dGPS and onboard transponder technologies...that national use of AIS technology on the greatest number of vessels is essential both as a foundation of a VTS system...improving navigation safety...strongly urge the USCG to take the lead...in developing equipment and procedural standards that will promote universal use of AIS technology", which will "be less intrusive and distracting to the mariner than will a voice-based control system..."





Marine Board recommends AIS

To achieve the committee's vision of the future, all major vessels must be required to carry certain advanced navigation information systems so they can participate in traffic management schemes and navigate safely in and out of all U.S. ports.

The USCG should work toward the implementation of international carriage requirements for electronic navigation and identification/location systems on board all major vessels using U.S. ports and should continue to take steps to provide necessary communications frequencies to ensure the international compatibility of AIS.

Applying Advanced Information Systems to Ports and Waterways Management (1999), Marine Board





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National Dialog Group

Marine Board Ports & Waterways Study

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Public Meeting to establish AIS carriage

September 1998, the USCG conducted a public meeting to solicit comments on the establishment of a new Vessel Traffic Service in the Lower Mississippi River area and a potential Automatic Identification System (AIS) carriage requirement for certain vessels operating in the new VTS area.

The primary purpose of the meeting was to discuss which vessels should carry AIS and what performance, technical, testing, and certification standards the systems should meet.

• Ref: 63 FR 49939, Sep. 18, 1998





Towards an AIS-based VTS

In an effort to facilitate vessel transits, enhance good order, promote safe navigation, and improve upon existing operating measures on the waterway. The USCG proposed to establish a Vessel Traffic Service (VTS) on the Lower Mississippi River and transfer certain vessel traffic management provisions on the river.

By implementing a proposed transition to VTS in a phased manner which would allow for the orderly transition from existing regulations and practices to operating procedures appropriate to an AIS-based VTS.

• Ref: 65 FR 24616, Apr. 24, 2000





AIS Timeline

WRC'97 AIS1 Ch.87B AIS2 Ch.88B

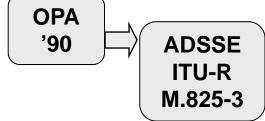
SOLAS V/19.2.4 2002 IMO Diplomatic Conference

SOLAS V/19.2.4

IMO MSC 74 (69) Performance

ITU-R M.1371-1 Technical IEC 61993-2 Testing & Certification

1990-----1994-----1997----1998----1999----2000----2001----2002---2003--2004



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Maritime Transportation Security Act

46 U.S.C. 70114 - Automatic identification system

On the navigable waters of the United States, each...

- · Self-propelled commercial vessel of at least 65 feet,
- Towing vessel of more than 26 feet and 600 hp,
- Passenger vessels as determined by the USCG,
- · Any other vessel deemed necessary for the safe navigation of the vessel.

shall be equipped with and operate an AIS under regulations prescribed by the USCG.





AIS Carriage Regulations 33 CFR 164.46

The following must have a properly installed, operational, type-approved AIS

- On international voyage:
 - ✓ Tankers, Passenger ≥ 150 GT, all others ≥ 300 GT
 - ☐ Per SOLAS Regulation V/19.2.4
 - ✓ Self-propelled commercial vessels ≥ 65 feet
 - ☐ Except fishing and small passenger vessels (<150 passengers)
- Within a VTS area:
 - ✓ Self-propelled commercial vessel 65+ feet
 - ☐ Except fishing & small passengers vessels
 - ✓ Towing vessel ≥ 26 feet and ≥ 600 hp
 - ✓ Vessel certificated to carry ≥ 150 passengers





AIS Regulatory History...recap

- ✓ Oil Pollution Act of 1990, precursor AIS (ADSSE) on Alaskan tankers
- ✓ CG Authorization Act '97, Congress seeks AIS-based VTS and AIS carriage
- ✓ Nat'l Dialog Group & Public Meeting in NOLA, AIS-Based VTS (1998)
- ✓ NPRM VTS Lower Mississippi River (2000), towards an AIS-Based VTS
- ✓ Safety of Life at Sea Convention (SOLAS) V/19.2.4 (2000), 12/02 (amended)
- ✓ Marine Transportation & Security Act of 2002
- ✓ USCG AIS Temporary Final Rule: 07/01/03
 - o Implements SOLAS (Int'l) & MTSA (domestic) in VTS areas
- ✓ USCG AIS Final Rule: 10/22/03, effective 11/24/03, deadline: 12/31/04
 - Deferred requirements on F/V and small passenger vessels
 - Request for Comments: 10 questions on AIS Expansion prior to 1/9/04
 - o 3 Public Meetings, 180+ commenter's
- ✓ CG&MT'04 mandates electronic charts on same population as MTSA AIS
- ✓ CG expanding carriage beyond VTS
 - o NPRM published 12/16/08, comments NLT 4/15/09



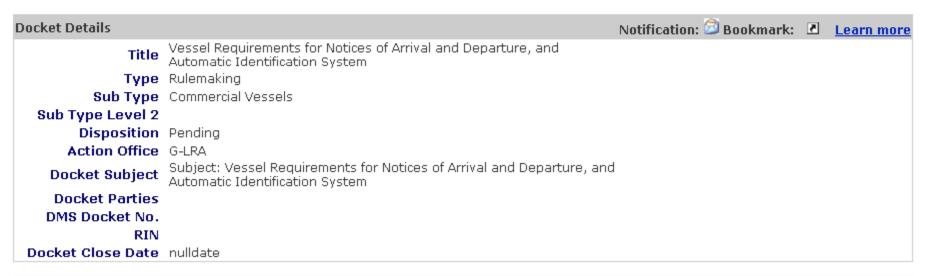


Proposed AIS Rule Changes

- 31-Oct-2005, USCG announced its intent to extend AIS carriage to <u>all</u> U.S. navigable waters (70 FR 64171)
- 16-Dec-2008, USCG publishes Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (73 FR 78295)
- Potentially could effect 17,000 vessels:
 - ✓ Commercial self-propelled vessels of ≥ 65 feet
 - No exceptions
 - ✓ Towing vessels ≥ 26 feet and > 600 hp
 - ✓ Vessels with \geq **50** passengers (vice 150 for hire)
 - √ Hi-Speed vessels with ≥ 12 passengers for hire
 - √ Certain dredges & floating plants, and
 - √ Vessel moving certain dangerous cargoes
- Proposed compliance date: NLT 7 month after Final Rule
- Waiver process already exist for certain circumstances







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USCG-2005-21869-0002	Regulatory Analysis & Initial Regulatory Flexibility	12/16/2008	SUPPORTING & RELATED MATERIALS		
USCG-2005-21869-0002.1	Regulatory Analysis & Initial Regulatory Flexibility	12/16/2008	SUPPORTING & RELATED MATERIALS	<u>7</u>	
<u>USCG-2005-21869-0003</u>	Valuing Mortality Risk Reductions in Homeland Security Regulatory Analyses - Final Report June 2008	12/16/2008	SUPPORTING & RELATED MATERIALS		
USCG-2005-21869-0003.1	Valuing Mortality Risk Reductions in Homeland Security Regulatory Analyses - Final Report June 2008	12/16/2008	SUPPORTING & RELATED MATERIALS	<u>**</u>	
USCG-2005-21869-0004	Environmental Checklist	12/16/2008	SUPPORTING & RELATED MATERIALS		
USCG-2005-21869-0004.1	Environmental Checklist	12/16/2008	SUPPORTING & RELATED MATERIALS	<u>7</u> 3	
USCG-2005-21869-0005	AIS Regulations - Now and Proposed	01/05/2009	SUPPORTING & RELATED MATERIALS		
HECC 2005 21060 0005 1	ATC Populations - New and	01/05/2000	CLIDDODTING O. DELATED		

U.S. AIS Carriage Population

Vessel Service	SOLAS	IR 7/1/02	FR 11/23/03	NPRM 12/16/08
Fishing Boat	1	749	-	5,520
Cargo Ship	154	77	77	298
Industrial Vessel	21	11	11	748
MODU	1	-	-	210
Offshore Supply Vessel	55	433	432	553
Passenger Vessel	81	576	171	3,235
Public/Research/School	10	18	16	116
Tank Ship	102	15	15	122
Towboat/Tug	13	2,215	2,212	4,560
Dredge	-	-	-	35
Other	-	11	13	385
Unknown	-	16	16	541
Foreign >65'<300GT				1,119
Totals	438	4,121	2,963	17,442





Shipboard AIS

























What is AIS?

An Autonomous Continuous Non-Proprietary Ship-to-Ship Navigation Broadcast System

Internationally adopted (ITU-R M.1371) & required (IMO SOLAS Regulation V/19.2.4) on all tankers & passenger vessels irrespective of size, ships of 300 gross tonnage or greater on international voyage; of 500 gross tonnage or greater on domestic voyage.

Purpose	3 Modes of Operation	Frequency agile
>collision avoidance >vessel traffic service tool >coastal surveillance	>self-reporting (autonomous) >polling (interrogation) >tele-command (assignment)	>any 2 VHF-FM Marine Channels >Ch. 87B & 88B world-wide >2250 reports/min./channel

Multiple standard interfaces (NMEA 183) & display options (e.g. ECDIS/radar/PC)



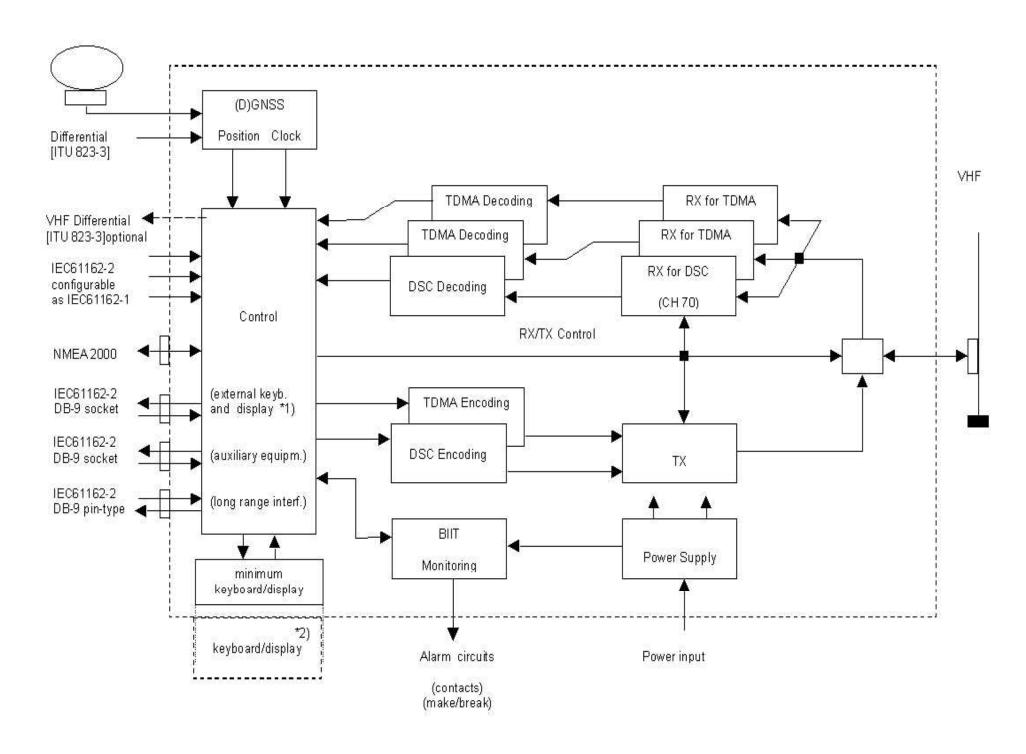


What's inside the box?



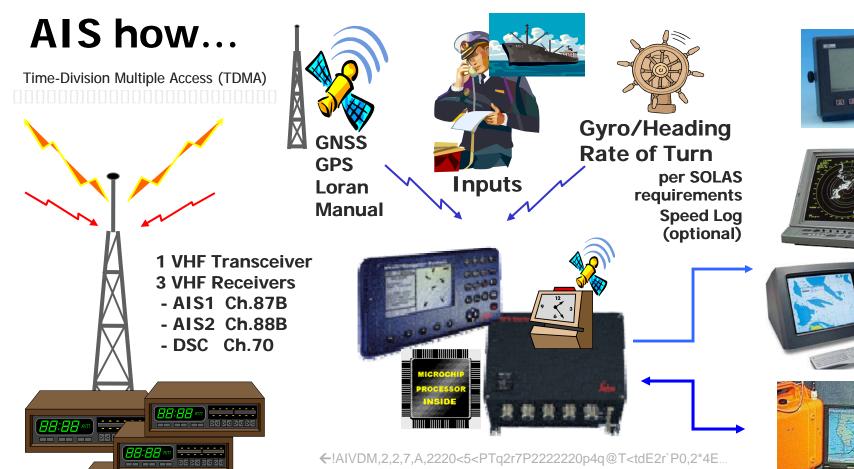






^{*1)} The external keyboard/display may be e.g. a radar, ECDIS or dedicated devices.

^{*2)} The internal keyhoard/display may optionally he external



COMMUNICATE

Broadcasts and manages the flow of AIS data sentences

ASSEMBLE

NMEA-0183/IEC61162 !ECBBM,2,2,0,0,8,>@fQp0PPPPP>1>D93?;5@fb80,0*64→

Gathers positioning, heading, vessel data and assembles it into an AIS compliant data sentences









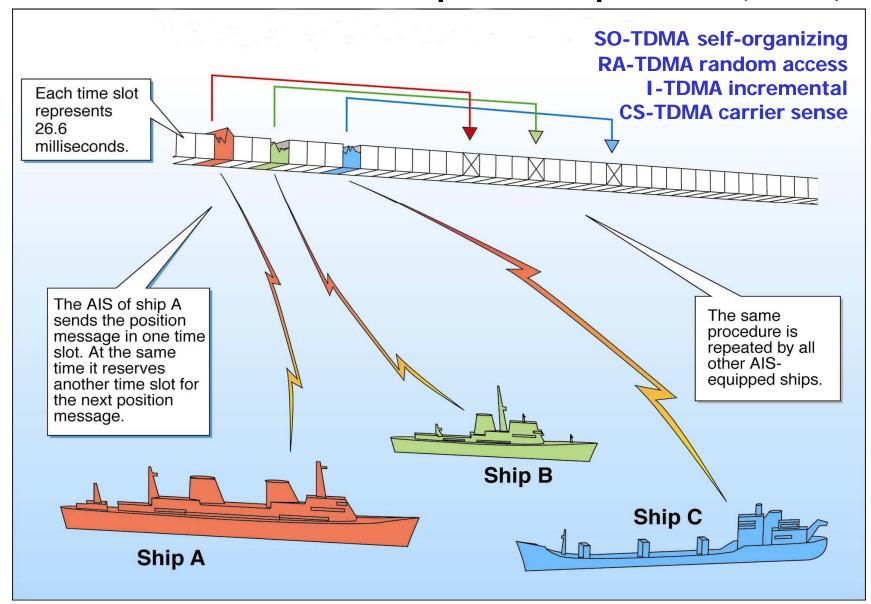


AIS data sentences may be read/sent on/to multiple devices





time-division multiple access protocol (TDMA)







What's AIS Look Like?

- !AIVDM,1,1,,A,13u?etPv2;0n:dDPwUM1U1Cb069D,0*24
- !AIVDM,1,1,,A,13u?etPv2;0n:dDPwUM1U1Cb069D,0*24
- !AIVDM,2,1,7,A,8030ot1?0P65inC<CO<l5nsv`Tst5P22220IT hTr0d4I4e2q90222222,0*12
- !AIVDM,2,2,7,A,2220<5<PTq2r7P2222220p4q@T<tdE2r`P0,2*4E
- !AIVDM,2,1,9,A,8030ot1?0P65inC<CO<IGnsvJ4st5P22220` 4pF04pr0UK2qM022210E,0*47
- !AIVDM,2,2,9,A,@U@F0Hu9@G30gP220HD@E84j1UDdts31o 00,2*78





ID#	ITU-R M.1371 AIS Message Descriptions	A U	A S	I N	Slots
1,2,3	Position Reports – autonomous (au), assigned (as), or interrogated (in)	X	x	X	1
4	Base Station Report – UTC/date, position, slot nr.		x		1
5	Class A Report - static and voyage related data	X	x	X	2
6,7,8	Binary Message – addressed, acknowledge or broadcast	X	X	X	5/2
9	SAR aircraft position report	X	X	X	1
10,11	UTC/Date - enquiry and response		х	X	1
12,13,14	Safety Text Message – addressed, acknowledge or broadcast		X	X	5/2
15	Interrogation – request for specific messages		х	X	1
16	Assignment Mode Command	Х	х		1
17	Binary Message – DGNSS Correction		х		1
18,19	Class B Reports – position & extended	Х	х		2
20	Data Link Management – reserve slots		х		1
21	ATON Report – position & status	Х	х	X	2
22	Channel Management		X		1
23	Group Assignment				1
24	Class B-CS Static Data			X	1
25	Binary Message - single-slot				1
26	Binary Message - multi-slot (STDMA)				5





AIS Position Report

TABLE 15a

Parameter	Number of bits	Description
Message ID	6	Identifier for this message 1, 2 or 3
Repeat indicator	2	Used by the repeater to indicate how many times a message has been repeated. Refer to § 4.6.1; 0-3; 0 = default; 3 = do not repeat any more
User ID	30	MMSI number
Navigational status	4	0 = under way using engine, 1 = at anchor, 2 = not under command, 3 = restricted manoeuvrability, 4 = constrained by her draught, 5 = moored, 6 = aground, 7 = engaged in fishing, 8 = under way sailing, 9 = reserved for future amendment of navigational status for ships carrying DG, HS, or MP, or IMO hazard or pollutant category C (HSC), 10 = reserved for future amendment of navigational status for ships carrying DG, HS or MP, or IMO hazard or pollutant category A (WIG); 11-14 = reserved for future use, 15 = not defined = default
Rate of turn ROT _{AIS}	8	±127 (-128 (80 _b) indicates not available, which should be the default). Coded by ROTAIS = 4.733 SQRT(ROTINDICATED) degrees/min ROTINDICATED is the rate of turn (720°/min), as indicated by an external sensor. +127 = turning right at 720°/min or higher -127 = turning left at 720°/min or higher
SOG	10	Speed over ground in 1/10 knot steps (0-102.2 knots) 1023 = not available, 1022 = 102.2 knots or higher
Position accuracy	1	1 = high (<10 m; differential mode of e.g. DGNSS receiver) 0 = low (>10 m; autonomous mode of e.g. global navigation satellite system (GNSS) receiver or of other electronic position fixing device); 0 = default
Longitude	28	Longitude in $1/10000 \text{ min } (\pm 180^\circ, \text{East} = \text{positive}, \text{West} = \text{negative}.$ $181^\circ (6791\text{ACO}_b) = \text{not available} = \text{default})$
Latitude	27	Latitude in 1/10 000 min (±90°, North = positive, South = negative. 91° (3412140h) = not available = default)
COG	12	Course over ground in $1/10^{\circ}$ (0-3599). 3600 (E10 _h) = not available = default. $3601-4095$ should not be used
True heading	9	Degrees (0-359) (511 indicates not available = default)
Time stamp	6	UTC second when the report was generated (0-59 or 60 if time stamp is not available, which should also be the default value or 62 if electronic position fixing system operates in estimated (dead reckoning) mode or 61 if positioning system is in manual input mode or 63 if the positioning system is inoperative)
Reserved for regional applications	4	Reserved for definition by a competent regional authority. Should be set to zero, if not used for any regional application. Regional applications should not use zero
Spare	1	Not used. Should be set to zero
RAIM-flag	1	RAIM (Receiver autonomous integrity monitoring) flag of electronic position fixing device; $0 = RAIM$ not in use = default; $1 = RAIM$ in use
Communication state	19	See below
Total number of bits	168	







3.3 Message 5: Ship static and voyage related data

Should only be used by Class A shipborne mobile equipment when reporting static or voyage related data.

TABLE 49

Parameter	Number of bits	Description			
Message ID	6	Identifier for this Message 5			
Repeat indicator	2	Used by the repeater to indicate how many times a message has been repeated. Refer to § 4.6.1, Annex 2; 0-3; 0 = default; 3 = do not repeat any more			
User ID	30	MMSI number			
AIS version indicator	2	0 = station compliant with Recommendation ITU-R M.1371-1 1 = station compliant with Recommendation ITU-R M.1371-3 2-3 = station compliant with future editions			
IMO number	30	1-99999999; 0 = not available = default			
Call sign	42	7 × 6 bit ASCII characters, @@@@@@@ = not available = default			
Name	1 20	Maximum 20 characters 6 bit ASCII, as defined in Table 44 "@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@" = not available = default			
Type of ship and cargo type	8	0 = not available or no ship = default 1-99 = as defined in § 3.3.2 100-199 = reserved, for regional use 200-255 = reserved, for future use			
Overall Dimension/ reference for position	30	Reference point for reported position. Also indicates the dimension of ship (m) (see Figure 41 and § 3.3.3)			
Type of electronic position fixing device	4	0 = undefined (default) 1 = GPS 2 = GLONASS 3 = combined GPS/GLONASS 4 = Loran-C 5 = Chayka 6 = integrated navigation system 7 = surveyed 8 = Galileo, 9-15 = not used			
ETA	20	Estimated time of arrival; MMDDHHMM UTC Bits 19-16: month; 1-12; 0 = not available = default Bits 15-11: day; 1-31; 0 = not available = default Bits 10-6: hour; 0-23; 24 = not available = default Bits 5-0: minute; 0-59; 60 = not available = default			
Maximum present static draught	8	in 1/10 m, 255 = draught 25.5 m or greater, 0 = not available = default; in accordance with IMO Resolution A.851			
Destination	120	Maximum 20 characters using 6-bit ASCII; @@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ not available			
DTE	1	Data terminal ready (0 = available, 1 = not available = default) (see § 3.3.1)			
Spare	1	Spare. Not used. Should be set to zero. Reserved for future use.			
Number of bits	424	Occupies 2 slots			

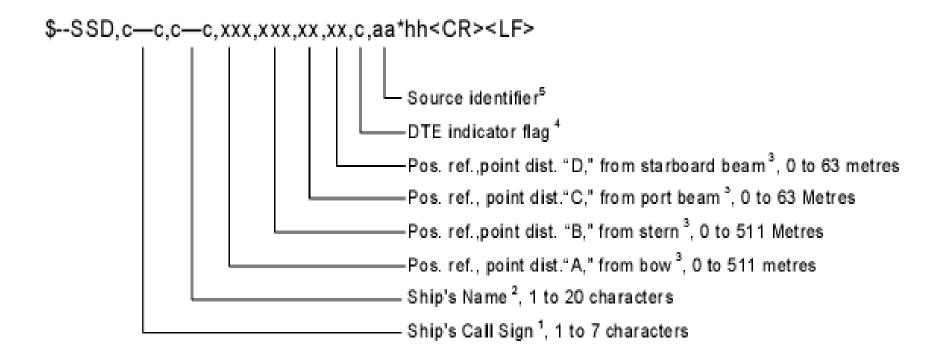






SSD - AIS Ship static data

This sentence is used to enter static parameters into a shipboard AIS unit. The parameters in this sentence support a number of the ITU-R M.1371 messages.







1P000Oh1lT1svTP2r:43grwb0Eq4

Encapsulation Symbol String

_	DM efer			itior	
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54
55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66
67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78
79	80	81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100	101	102
103	104	105	106	107	108
109	110	111	112	113	114
115	116	117	118	119	120
121	122	123	124	125	126
127	128	129	130	131	132
133	134	135	136	137	138
139	140	141	142	143	144

146 147

152 153

158 159

164 165

157

148 149

154 155 156

160 161 162

166 167 168

	9	Bit			sen		
*	1.6	1000	aps	2014065	HID-0050	syr	ALSSA
1	10	0	0	0	0	0	
P	→ @	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	->	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	→	0	1	1	1	1	1
h	→	1	1	0	0	0	0
1		0	0	0	0	0	1
I	-	0	1	1	0	0	1
T	-▶	1	0	0	1	0	0
1		0	0	0	0	0	1
s	5	1	1	1	0	1	1
v		1	1	1	1	1	0
т	->8	1	0	0	1	0	0
P	->8	1	D	0	0	0	0
2	→	0	0	0	0	1	0
r	→	1	1	1	0	1	0
:	⊸	0	0	1	0	1	0
4	→ `	0	0	0	1	0	0
3	→	0	0	0	0	1	1
9	-	1	0	1	1	1	1
r	→	1	1	1	0	1	0
w	→ "	1	1	1	1	1	1
ь	-	1	0	1	0	1	0
0	→	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	→	0	1	0	1	0	1
q	-	1	1	1	0	0	1
4		0	0	0	1	0	0

Binary conversion of symbol

Bits 1-6 = Identifier for this message

000001 = message 1 (Reference table 15 of ITU-R M.1371-1 to interpret following bits 7-168.)

Bits 7-8 = Repeat Indicator

2 = message repeated twice

Bits 9-38 = MMSI number of broadcasting

000000000000000000000001111111 =

Bits 39-42 = Navigational status

0000 = underway using engine

Bits 43-50 = Rate of turn (equation used)

00000101 = +1.1 degrees/minute

Bits 51-60 = Speed over ground

1001100100 = 61,2 knots

Bit 61 = Position accuracy

0 = low (greater than 10 metres)

Bits 62-89 = Longitude in 1/10000 minutes

0000111101111111010010010000 = 27 degrees 5 minutes East

Bits 90-116 = Latitude in 1/10000 minutes

000001011101000101000010000 = 5 degrees, 5 minutes North

Bits 117-128 = Course over ground in 1/10

degrees

001110111111 = 95,9 degrees true

Bits 129-137 = True Heading

101011111 = 351 degrees true

Bits 138-143 = UTC second when report generated

110101 = 53 seconds past the minute

Bits 144-147 = Regional Application

0 = no regional application

Bit 148 = Spare

Bit 149 = RAIM Flag

0 = RAIM not in use

Bit 150-168 = Communications State

00 = UTC Direct

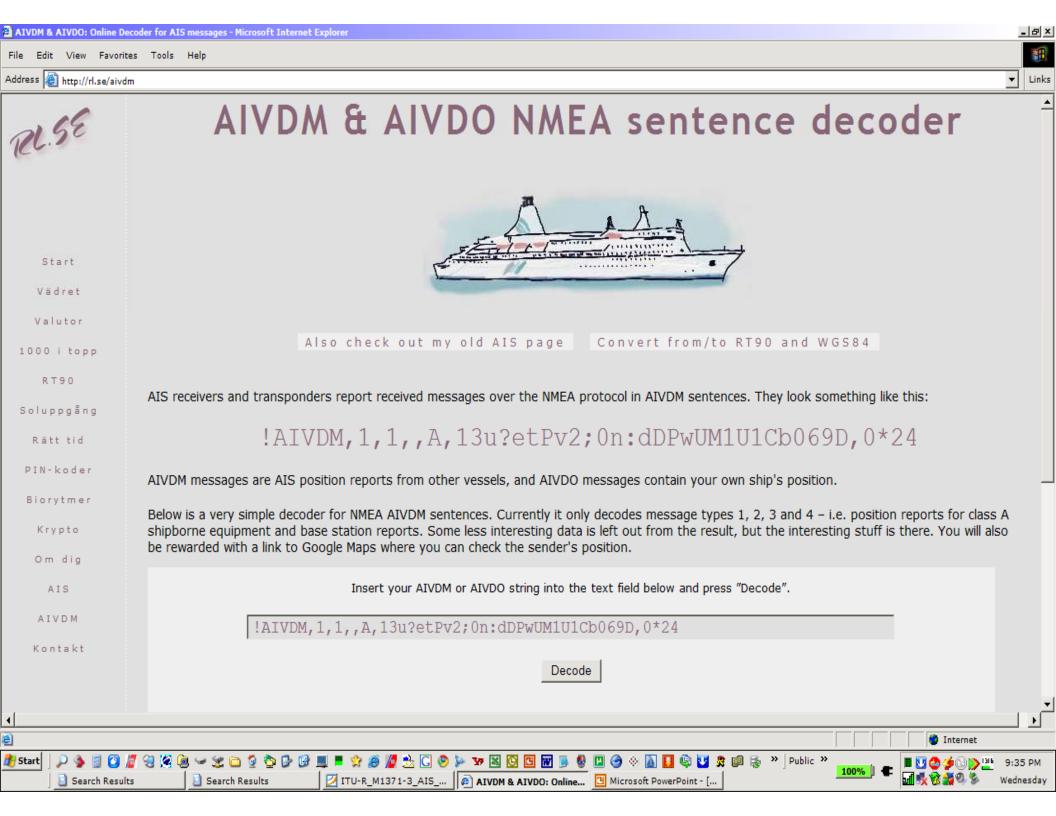
101 = 5 frame remaining until a new slot is selected, UTC hour and minute follow.

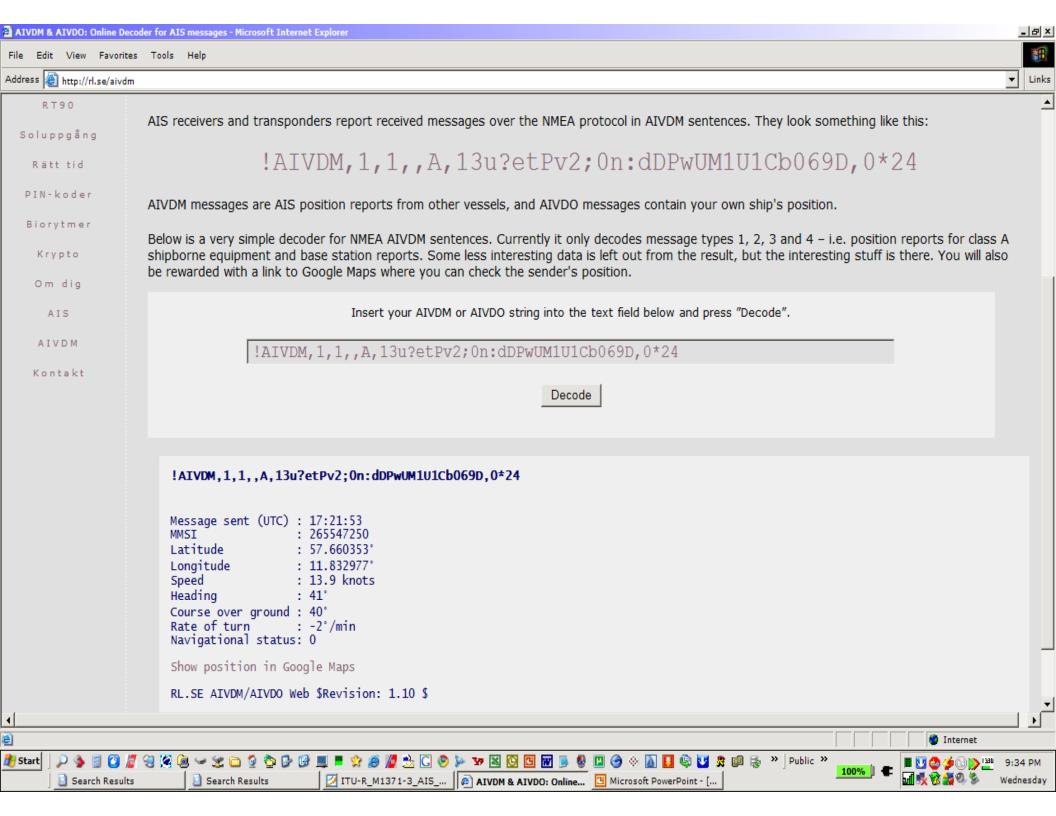
01111001000100 = 01111:0010001 = 15:17 UTC

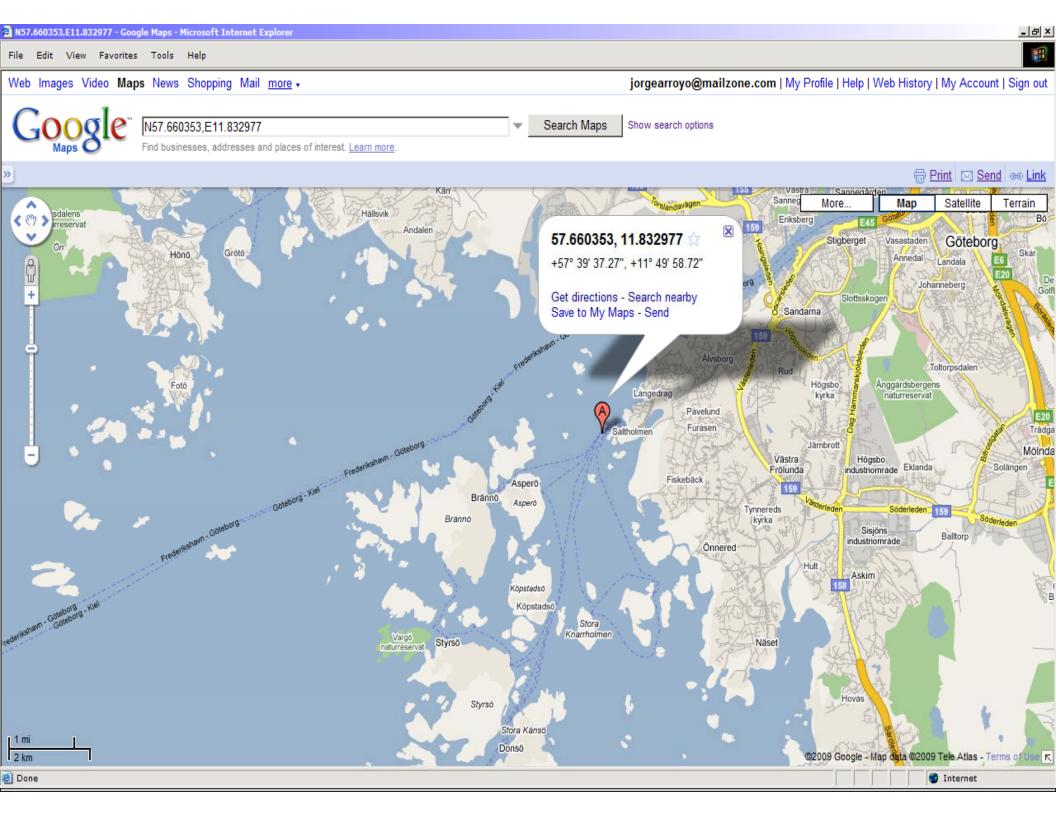
IEC 2644/01

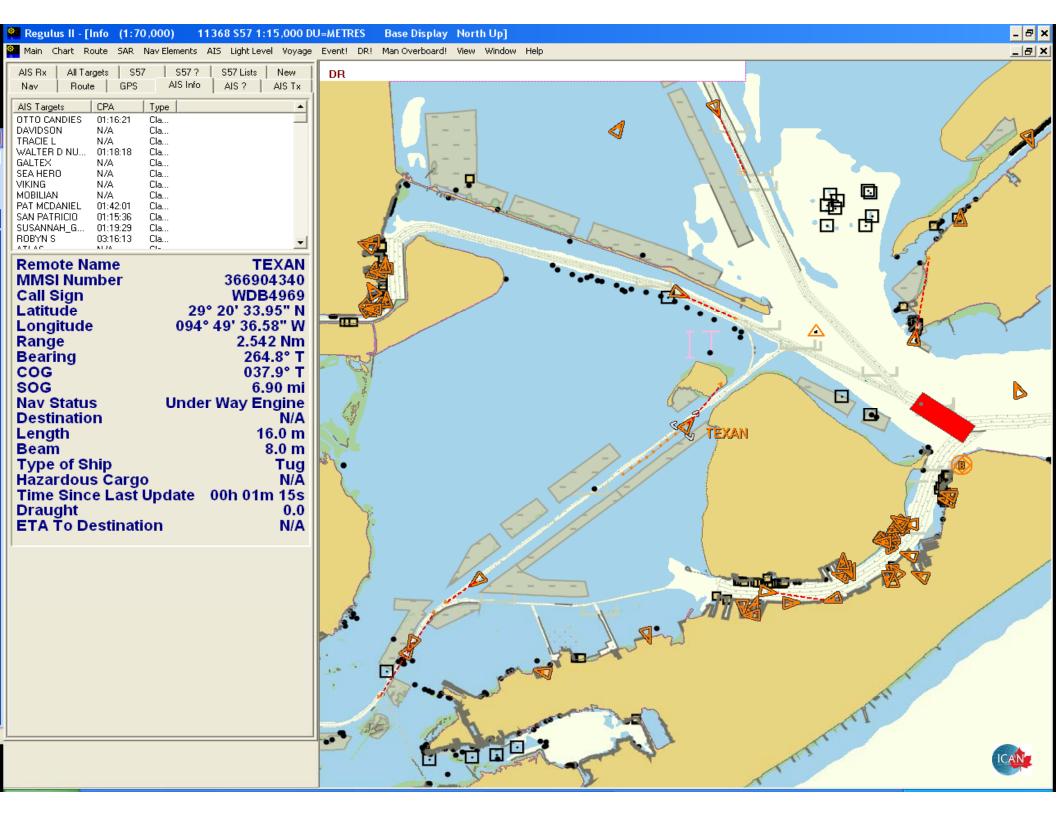


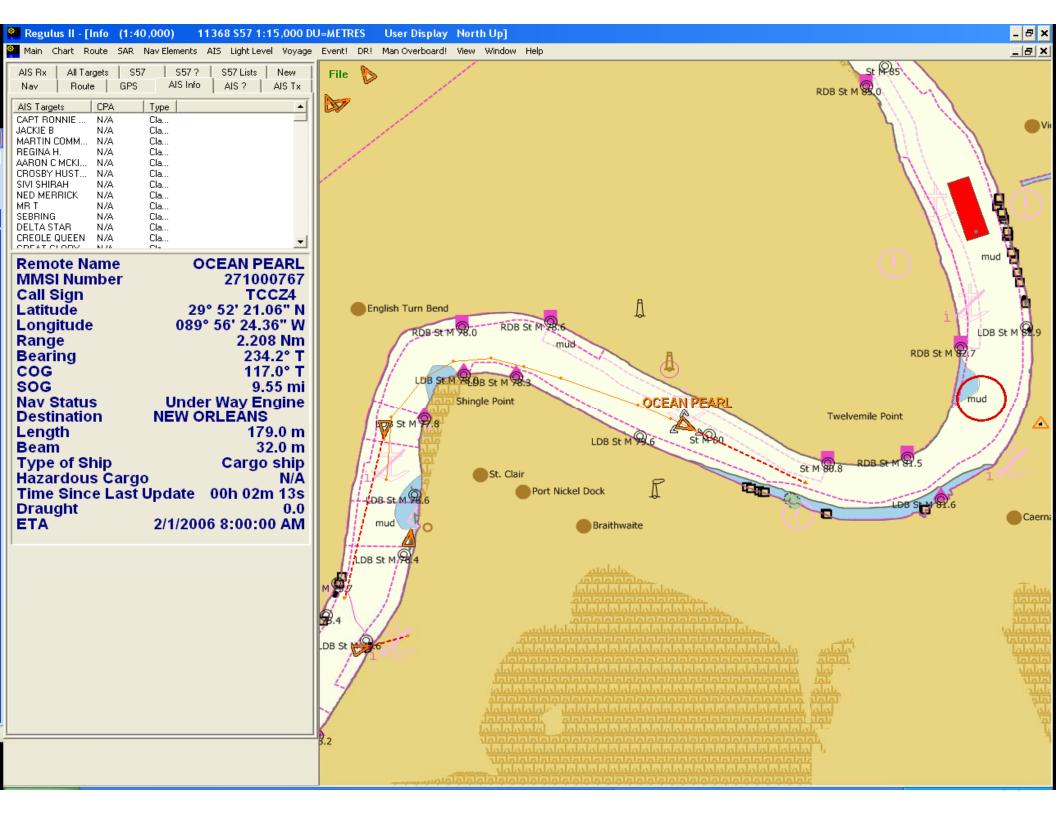


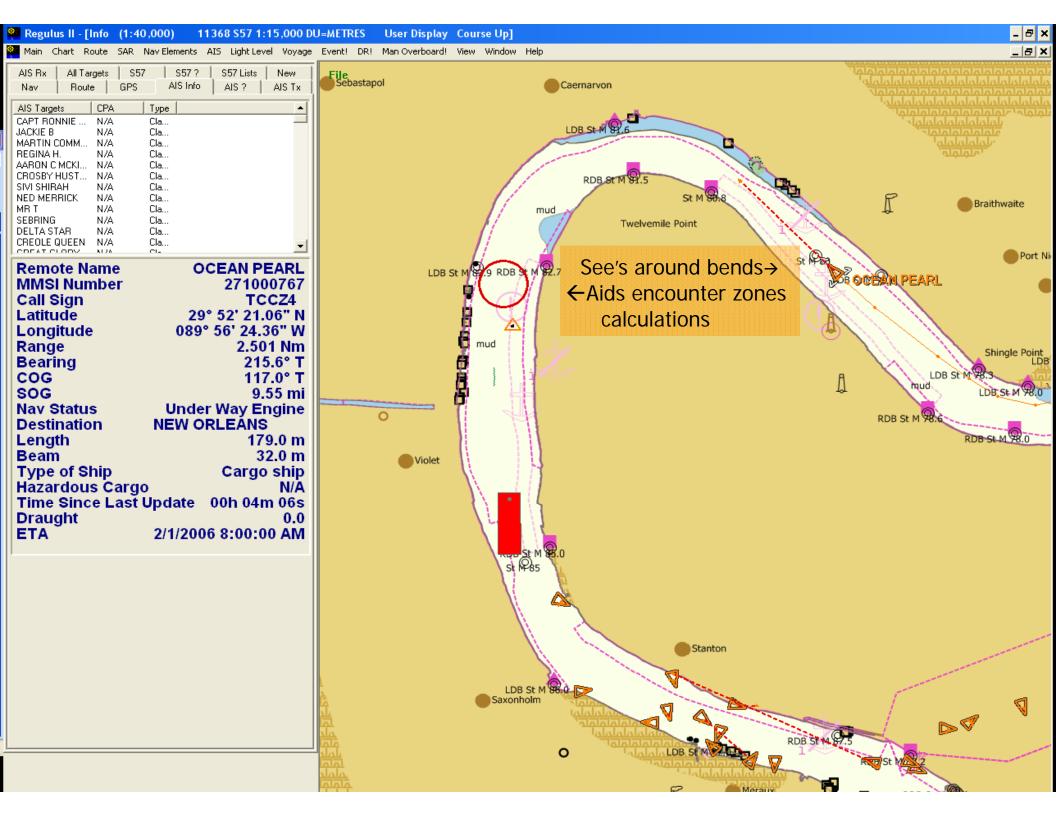












What Shipboard AIS broadcasts...

- MARITIME MOBILE SERVICE INDENTIFIER
- UNIVERSAL TIME STAMP (GPS)

Dynamic Data

-every 2-10 seconds per speed and course change

- POSITION & ACCURACY (+/-10m)
- COURSE OVER GROUND
- SPEED OVER GROUND
- HEADING
- RATE OF TURN
- VESSEL IMO NUMBER
- COLREG NAVIGATION STATUS

Static & Voyage Data

-every 6 minutes or upon change

- VESSEL NAME & CALL SIGN
- VESSEL TYPE & DIMMENSIONS
- STATIC DRAFT
- HAZARDOUS CARGO FLAG
- DESTINATION & ETA

Safety Related & Binary Applications

- SHORT TEXT MESSAGING < 156 characters
- DATA MESSAGING & BINARY APPLICATIONS

Weather & Hydrological Information-

- NOAA Physical Oceanographic Real Time System
- NWS-Real-time weather buoy (C-MAN station)
- USACE Real-time Current Meter System (RTCM)

Vessel Traffic Service (VTS)-

- ATON Discrepancies
- Distress Alerts
- Urgent Notices & Warnings
- Traffic Advisories
- Radar Overlay / Pseudo-targets
- Additional Hydro & Meteorological Information

Other possible uses-

- Aids to Navigation
- Search and Rescue
- Port Partners
- Lock/Canal operations
- ... endless opportunities!

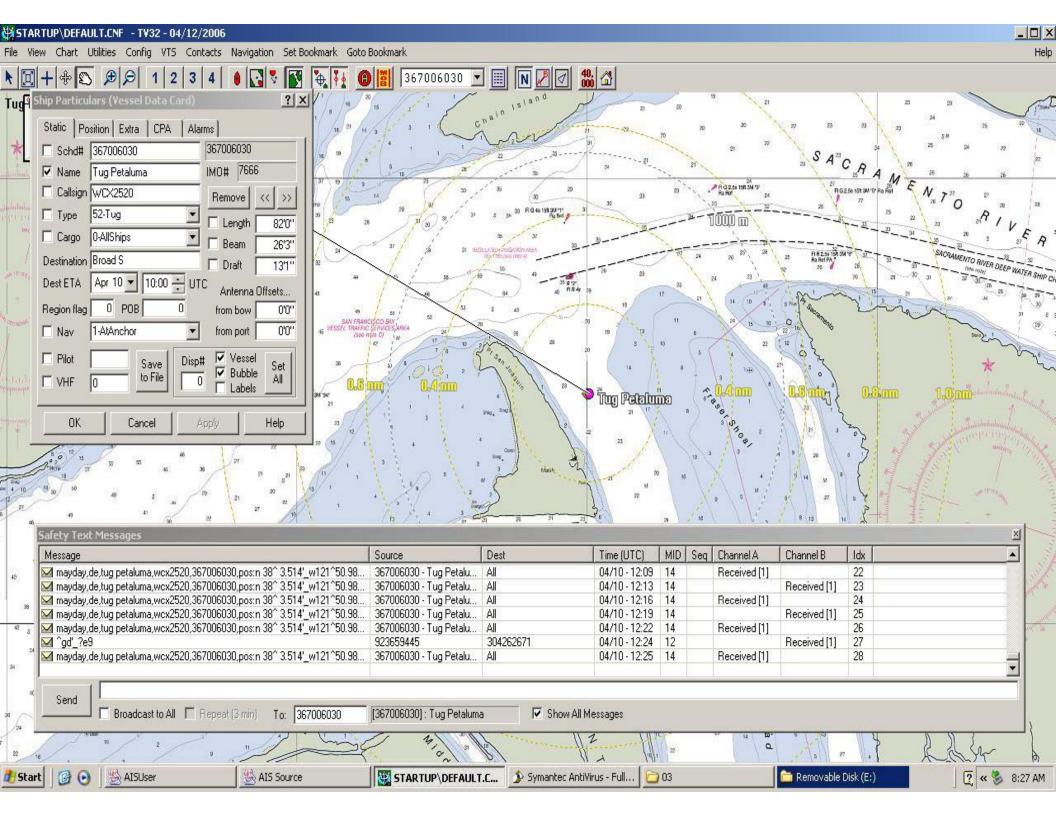




ID#	ITU-R M.1371 AIS Message Descriptions	A U	A S	I N	Slots
1,2,3	Position Reports – autonomous (au), assigned (as), or interrogated (in)	X	X	X	1
4	Base Station Report – UTC/date, position, slot nr.		X		1
5	Class A Report - static and voyage related data	X	X	X	2
6,7,8	Binary Message – addressed, acknowledge or broadcast	X	X	X	5/2
9	SAR aircraft position report	X	X	X	1
10,11	UTC/Date - enquiry and response		Х	X	1
12,13,14	Safety Text Message – addressed, acknowledge or broadcast		X	x	5/2
15	Interrogation – request for specific messages		X	X	1
16	Assignment Mode Command	Х	Х		1
17	Binary Message – DGNSS Correction		Х		1
18,19	Class B Reports – position & extended	Х	Х		2
20	Data Link Management – reserve slots		Х		1
21	ATON Report – position & status	х	X	х	2
22	Channel Management		Х		1
23	Group Assignment				1
24	Class B-CS Static Data			X	1
25	Binary Message - single-slot				1
26	Binary Message - multi-slot (STDMA)				5



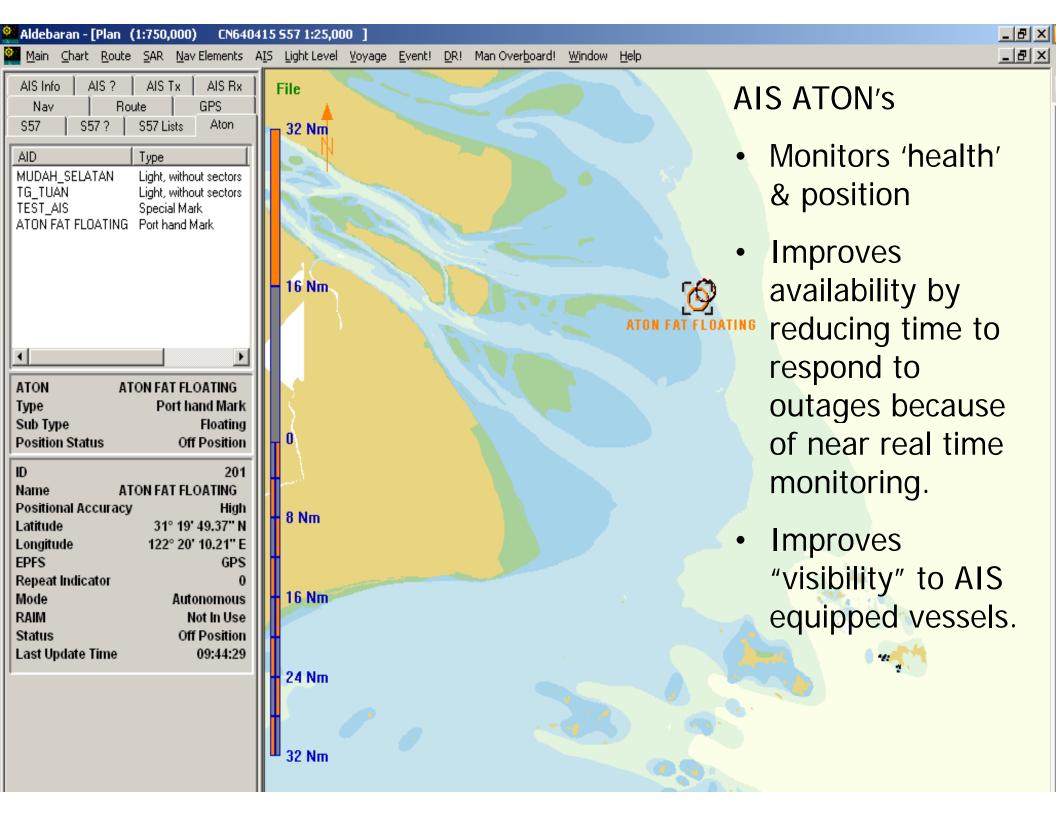




ID#	ITU-R M.1371 AIS Message Descriptions	A U	A S	I N	Slots
1,2,3	Position Reports – autonomous (au), assigned (as), or interrogated (in)	X	X	X	1
4	Base Station Report – UTC/date, position, slot nr.		X		1
5	Class A Report - static and voyage related data	X	x	X	2
6,7,8	Binary Message – addressed, acknowledge or broadcast	X	X	X	5/2
9	SAR aircraft position report	Х	х	X	1
10,11	UTC/Date - enquiry and response		х	X	1
12,13,14	Safety Text Message – addressed, acknowledge or broadcast		х	X	5/2
15	Interrogation – request for specific messages		х	X	1
16	Assignment Mode Command	Х	х		1
17	Binary Message – DGNSS Correction		х		1
18,19	Class B Reports – position & extended	Х	х		2
20	Data Link Management – reserve slots		х		1
21	ATON Report – position & status	X	X	X	2
22	Channel Management		X		1
23	Group Assignment				1
24	Class B-CS Static Data			X	1
25	Binary Message - single-slot				1
26	Binary Message - multi-slot (STDMA)				5







ID#	ITU-R M.1371 AIS Message Descriptions	A U	AS	I N	Slots
1,2,3	Position Reports – autonomous (au), assigned (as), or interrogated (in)	X	X	X	1
4	Base Station Report – UTC/date, position, slot nr.		X		1
5	Class A Report - static and voyage related data	X	X	X	2
6,7,8	Binary Message – addressed, acknowledge or broadcast	X	X	X	5/2
9	SAR aircraft position report	X	X	X	1
10,11	UTC/Date - enquiry and response		X	X	1
12,13,14	Safety Text Message – addressed, acknowledge or broadcast		X	Х	5/2
15	Interrogation – request for specific messages		X	X	1
16	Assignment Mode Command	Х	X		1
17	Binary Message – DGNSS Correction		X		1
18,19	Class B Reports – position & extended	Х	X		2
20	Data Link Management – reserve slots		X		1
21	ATON Report – position & status	х	X	х	2
22	Channel Management		X		1
23	Group Assignment				1
24	Class B-CS Static Data			X	1
25	Binary Message - single-slot				1
26	Binary Message - multi-slot (STDMA)				5



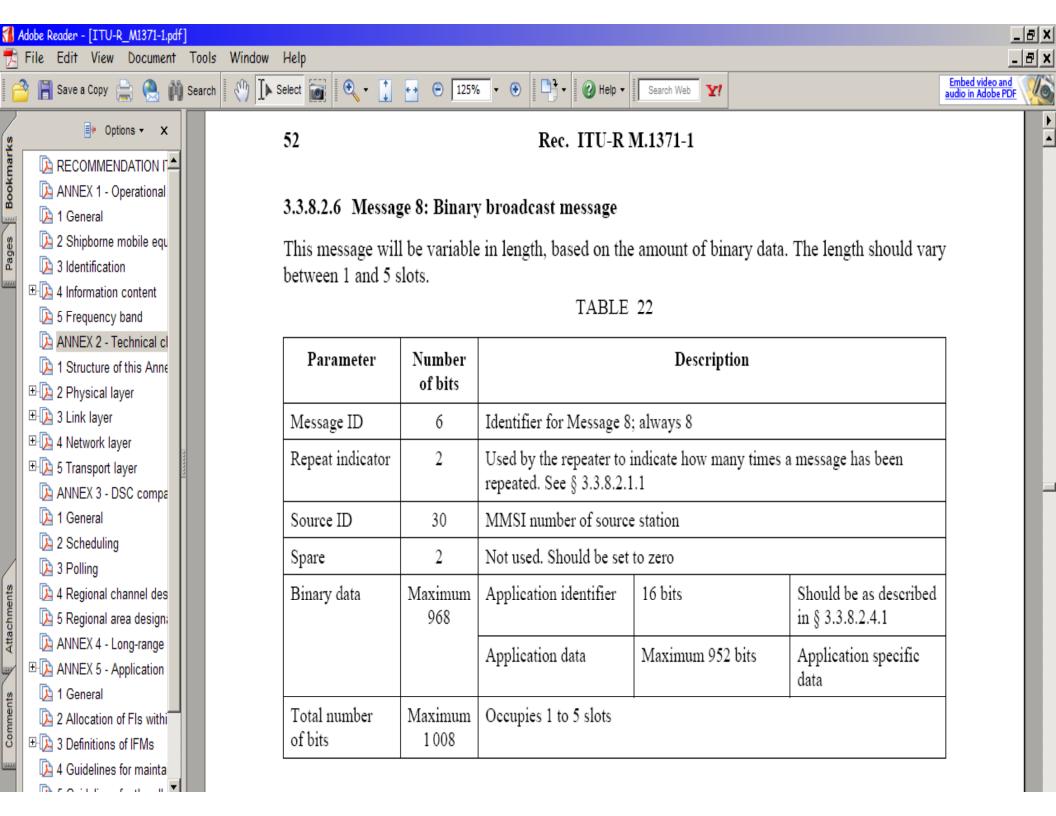


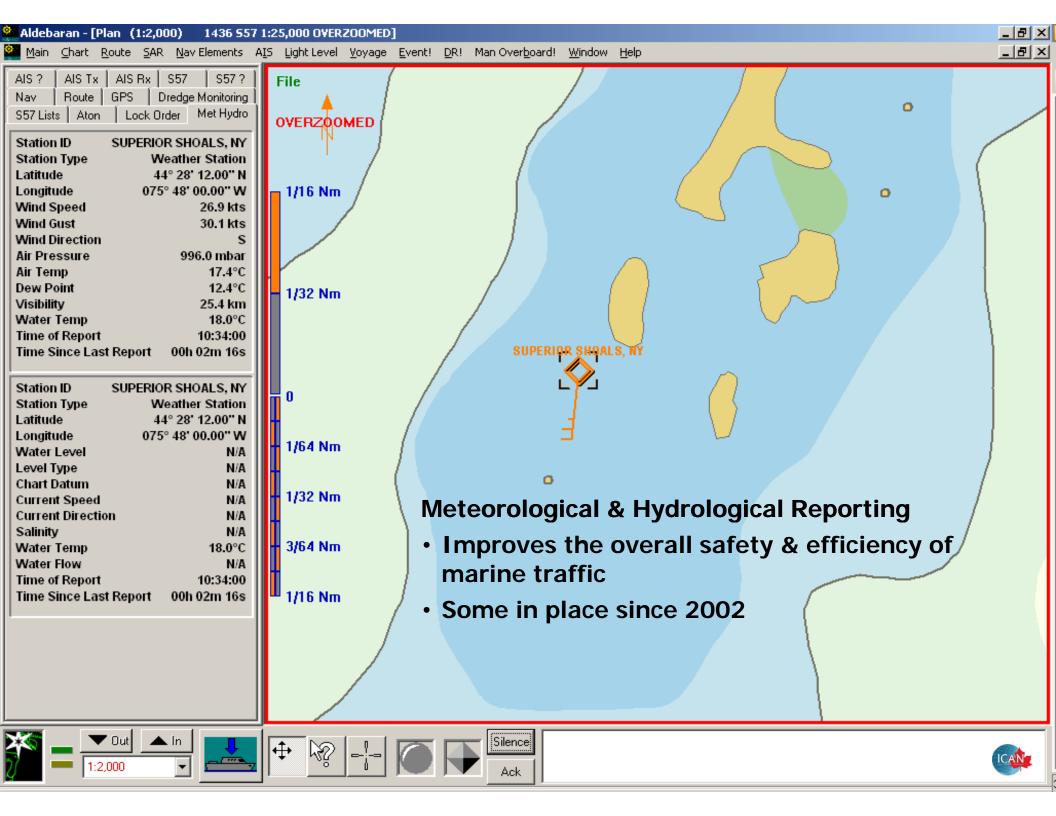
AIS can transfer data via binary messages...

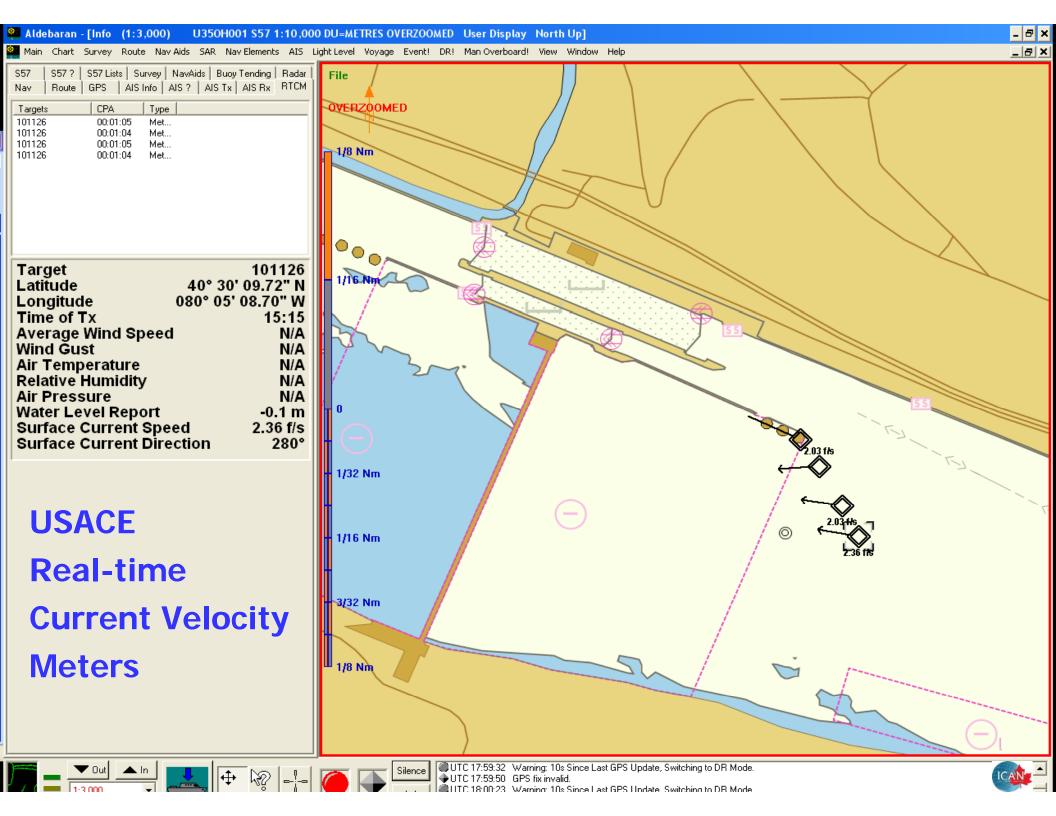
- Provides a means to use other applications
 - Encode application on the transmission side
 - Decode application on the receive side
 - Sent as either General or Addressed broadcast
 - Addressed messages (MMSI-to-MMSI) receives an acknowledgement that the binary message was received

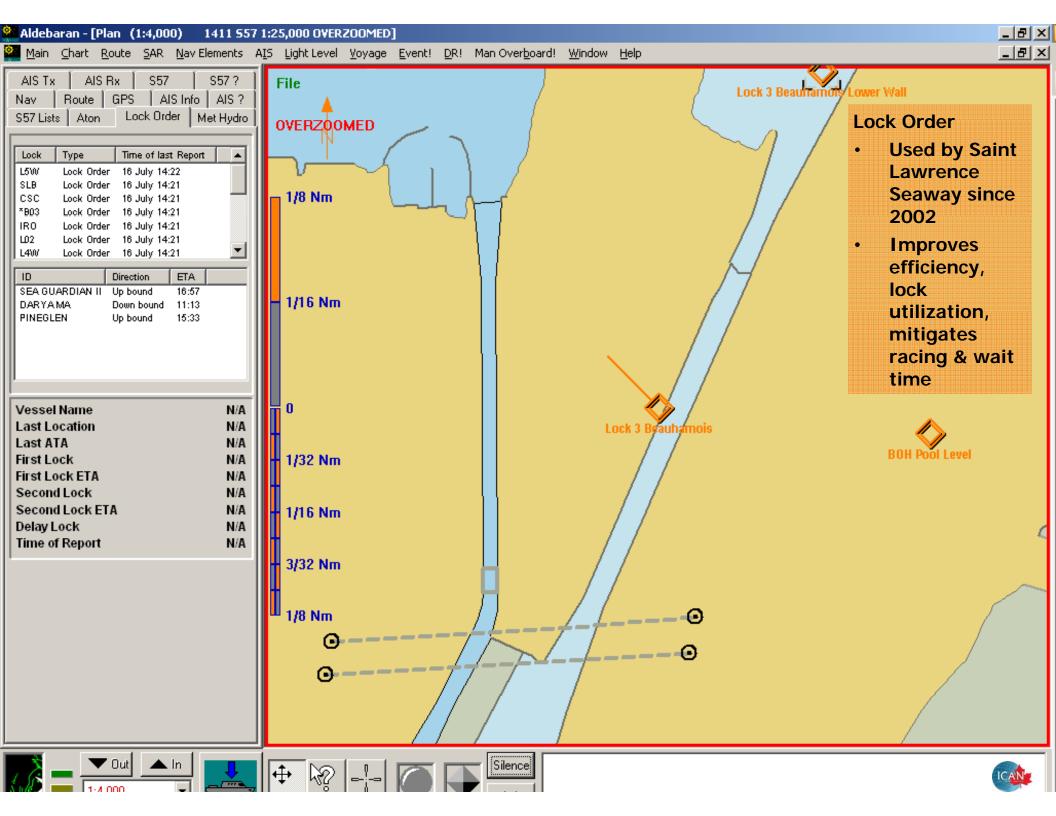


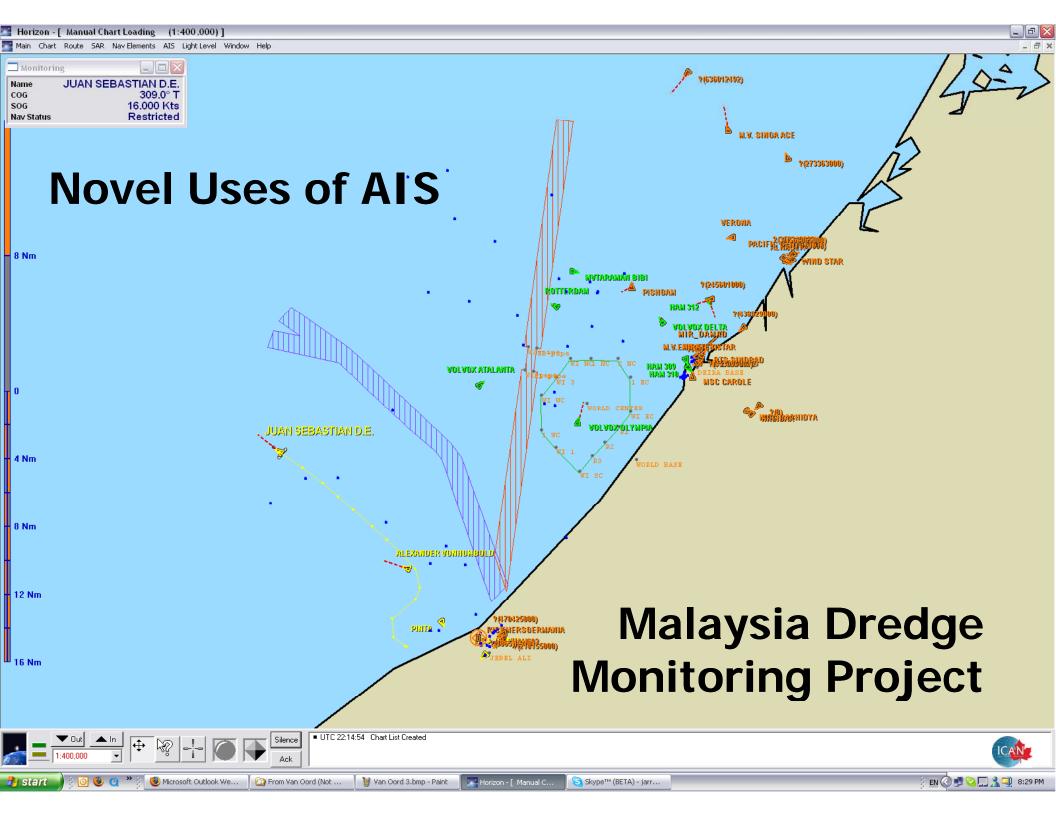


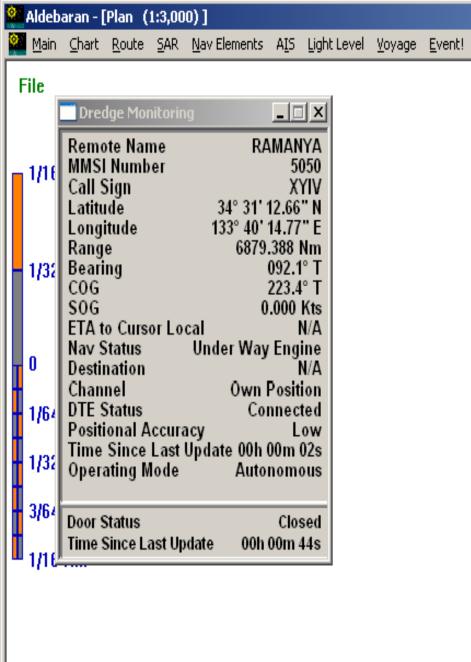










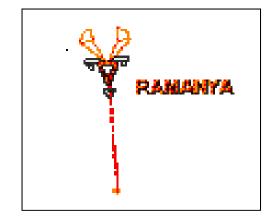


Malaysia Dredge Monitoring Project



Window Help

DR! Man Overboard!





_ B ×



- UTC 13:24:05 RAMANYA Hopper doors are closed.
- UTC 13:24:08 RAMANYA Hopper doors are open outside of damping area.
- UTC 13:24:09 RAMANYA Hopper doors are closed.

Industry is using AIS – Washington St. Ferries

Seattle Area Vessel Watch

Seattle / Bainbridge Island





- Visitors Center
- Fares
- Route Maps
- Find Terminals
- Ferry Cameras

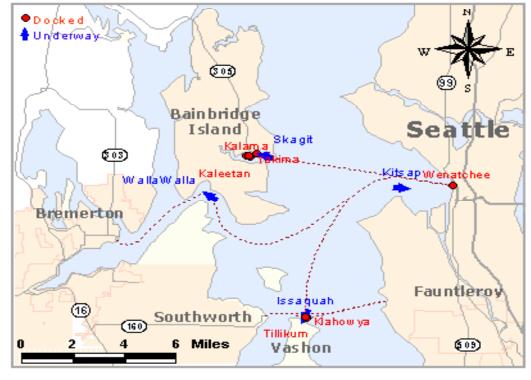


▼ COMMUTER CENTER

- Bulletins
- Wait Times
- » Vessel Watch
- Ferry Cams
- Public Outreach
- Vashon Low Tides
- ADA & Medical Emergency Travel
- Weather

Customer and Community Relations

- The Largest Ferry System in the Nation 197k pdf
- Press Releases



Vessel	Date	Time
Evergreen	10/09/06	9:42 P M
ls saguah	10/09/06	9:42 P M
Kalama	10/09/06	9:21 P M
Kaleetan	10/09/06	9:42 P M
Kitsap	10/09/06	9:42 P M
Klahowya	10/09/06	9:42 P M
Nisqually	10/09/06	9:42 P M
Puyállup	10/09/06	9:42 P M
AL .	40 00 00	~ ~ ~ ~ ~

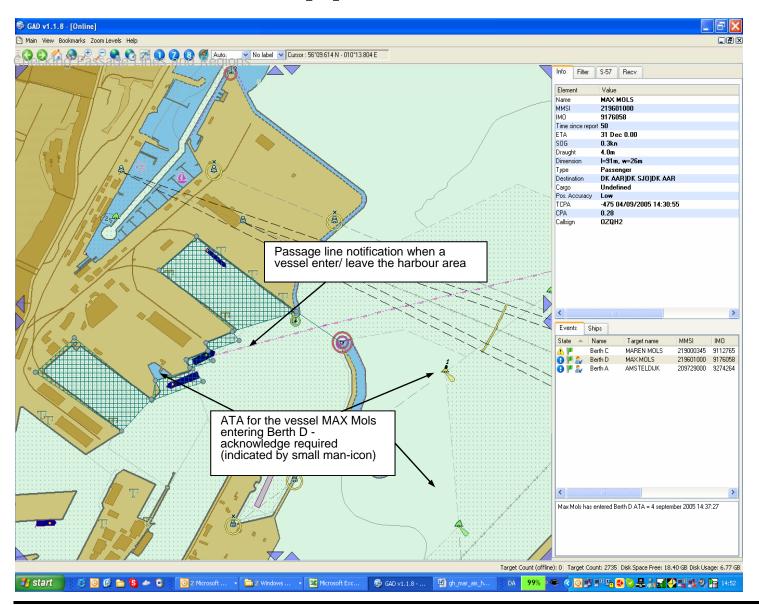
Map Creation date time 10/09/06/09:43 P.M.







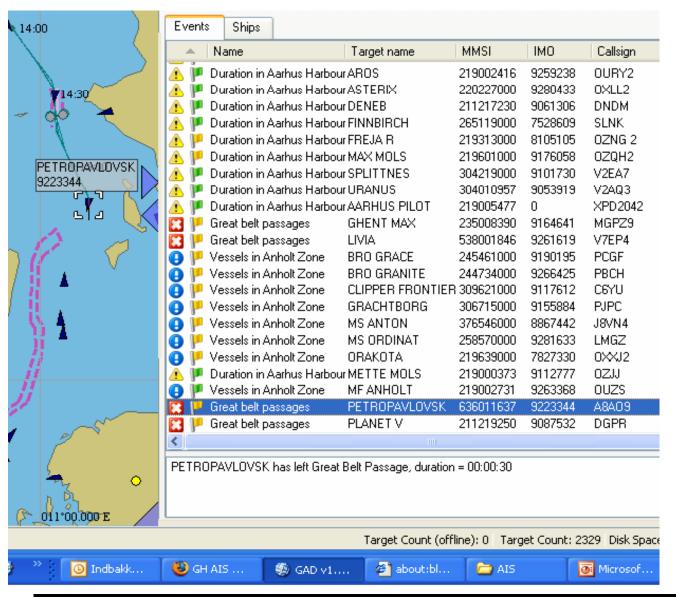
Commercial applications of AIS







AIS Event Detection



Automatic event detection

- User specified event types
- Flag to indicate status of event
- Find vessel involved in event
- Forward event information via:
 - System Integration Module
 - SMS or email
- Speech integrated



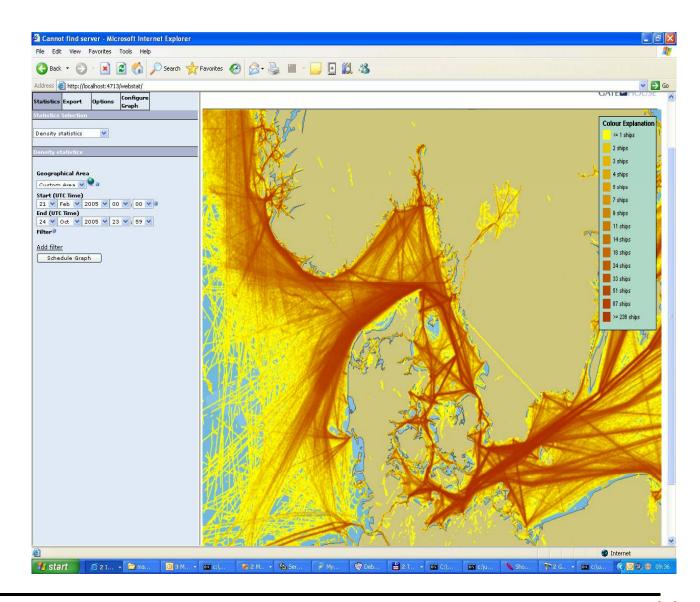




AIS used for Vessel Traffic Management

Traffic Density

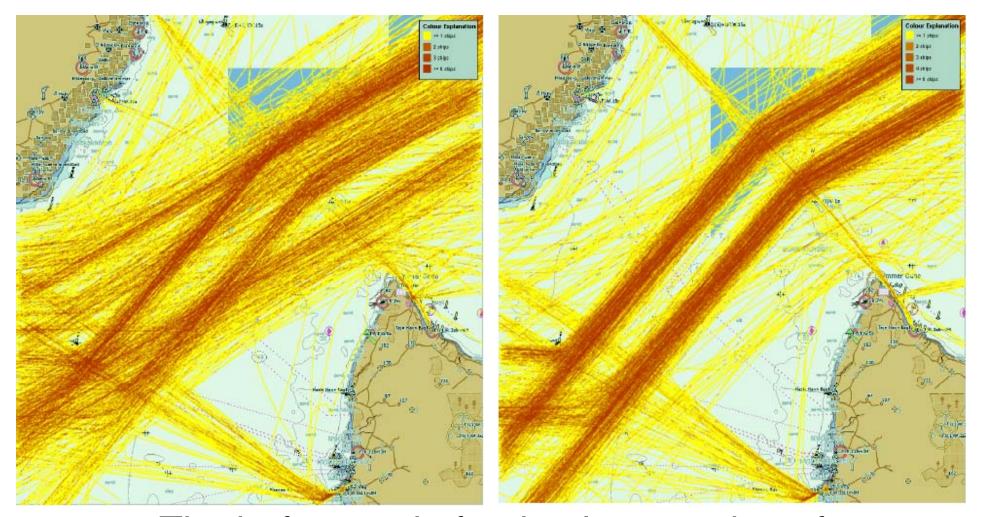
- Traffic density coloured according to amount of ships over a defined period of time.
- Independent cell variable: #targets, average speed, length, draught.







AIS Traffic Analysis & Vessel Traffic Management

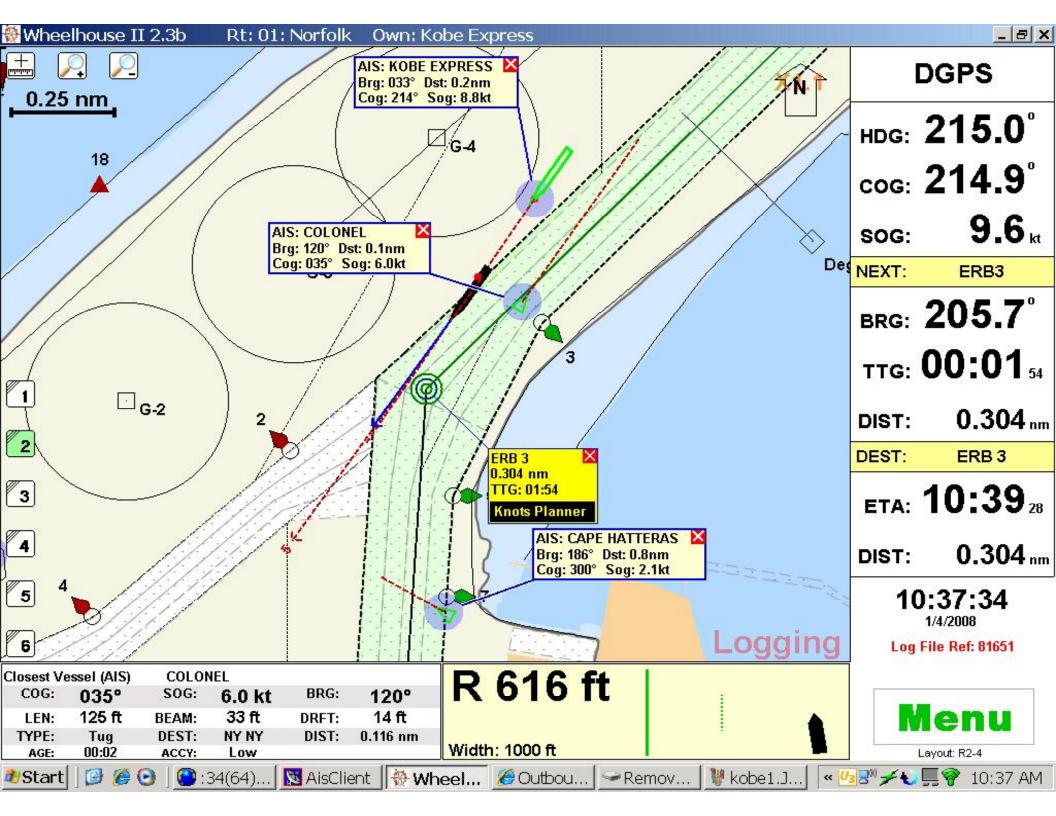


The before and after implementation of traffic separation scheme

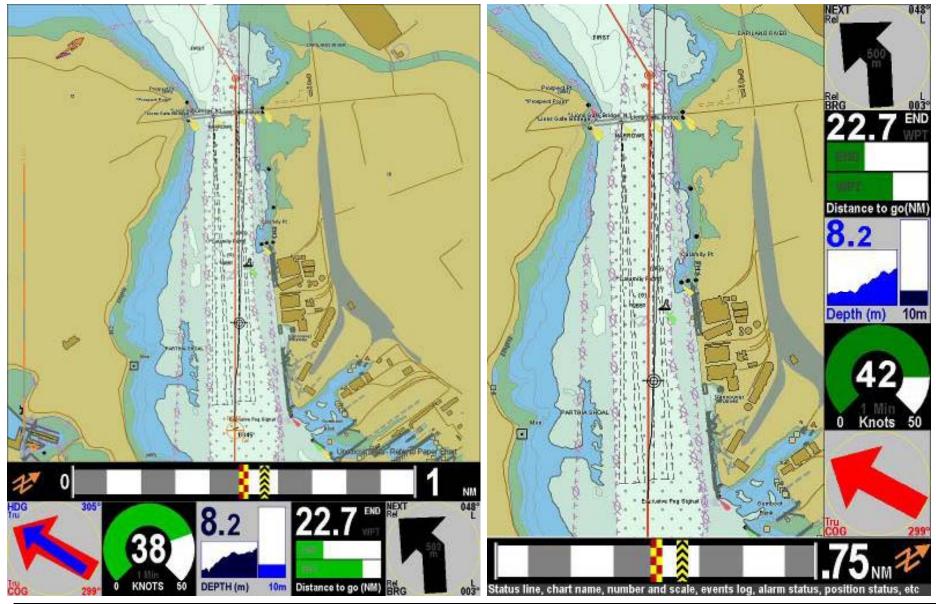








ECS - AIS Display Tailored for Hi-Speed Craft







AIS Timeline

WRC'97 AIS1 Ch.87B AIS2 Ch.88B

SOLAS V/19.2.4 2002 IMO Diplomatic Conference

SOLAS V/19.2.4

IMO MSC 74 (69) Performance

ITU-R M.1371-1 Technical IEC 61993-2 Testing & Certification

1990-----1994-----1997----1998----1999----2000----2001----2002---2003--2004



National Dialog Group

Marine Board Ports & Waterways Study

FCC Notice DA-02-1362

105th Congress

VTS LMR Public Meeting MTSA - 11/02 Interim - 7/03 Final - 10/03 Deadline - 1/04





Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002

Title 46, U.S. Code, Sec. 70113 – Marine Intelligence

"... shall implement a system to collect, integrate, and analyze information concerning vessels operating on or bound for waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, including information related to crew, passengers, cargo, and inter-modal shipments.

To deter a transportation security incident, the [Coast Guard] may collect information from public and private entities to the extent that the information is not provided by other Federal departments and agencies."





Maritime Domain Awareness

National Strategy for Combating Terrorism

Key to defending our Nation is the effective knowledge of all activities, events, and trends within any specified domain (air, land, sea, cyber) ...

This "domain awareness" enables identification of threats as early and as distant from our borders... as possible, to provide maximum time to determine the optimal course of action.

Current Maritime Domain Awareness Definition

Maritime Domain Awareness is the effective understanding of objects and activities in or near the marine environment that could affect America's security, safety, economy, or environment.





Maritime Domain Awareness

Information

Collect

Analyze

Disseminate

Decisions

- Vessels
- People
- Facilities
- Cargo
- Infrastructure
- Sea lanes
- Threats
- Friendly forces
- Weather
- etc.

- SensorsNAIS
- Operators& fieldpersonnel
- Intel.
 agencies
- Open source
- Private sector data
- etc.

- Collate
- Fuse
- Analyze
- Assess
- etc.

- Common
 Operating
 Picture
- Indications & Warnings
- Assessments
- Estimates
- etc.

Strategic

P

R

0

D

U

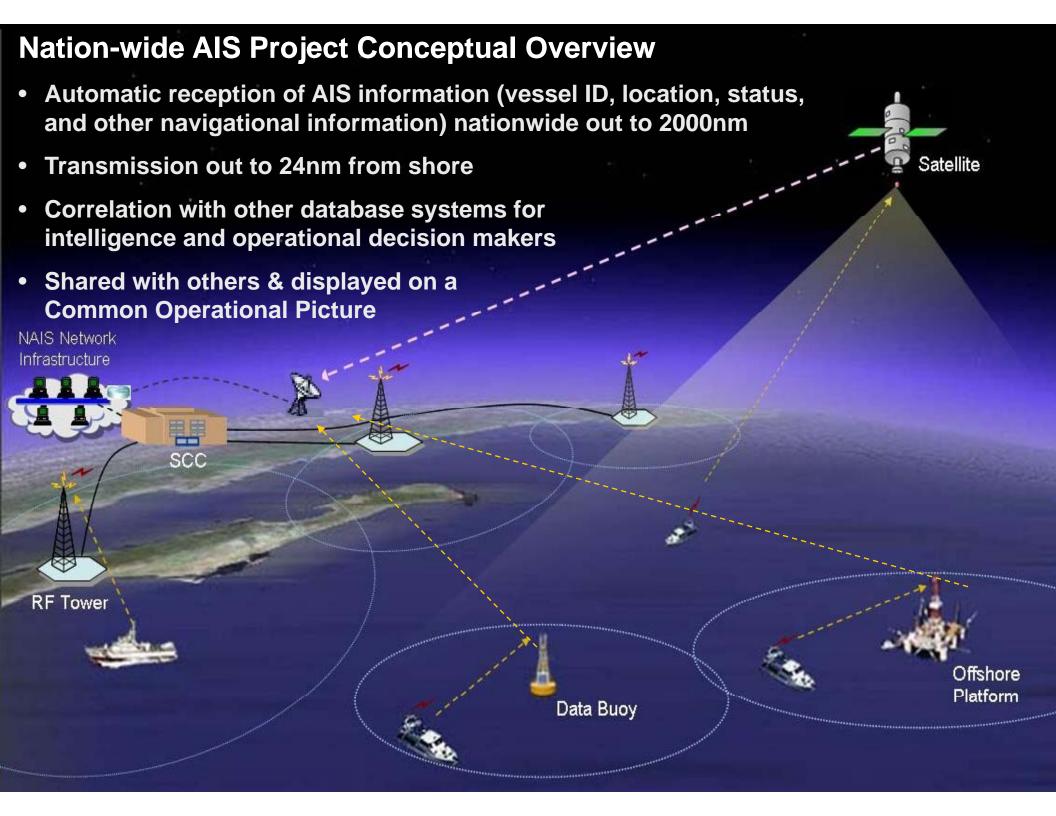
C

- Operational
- Tactical

PROCESSES







NAIS Status & Other USCG AIS on goings...

Nation-wide AIS Project (NAIS)

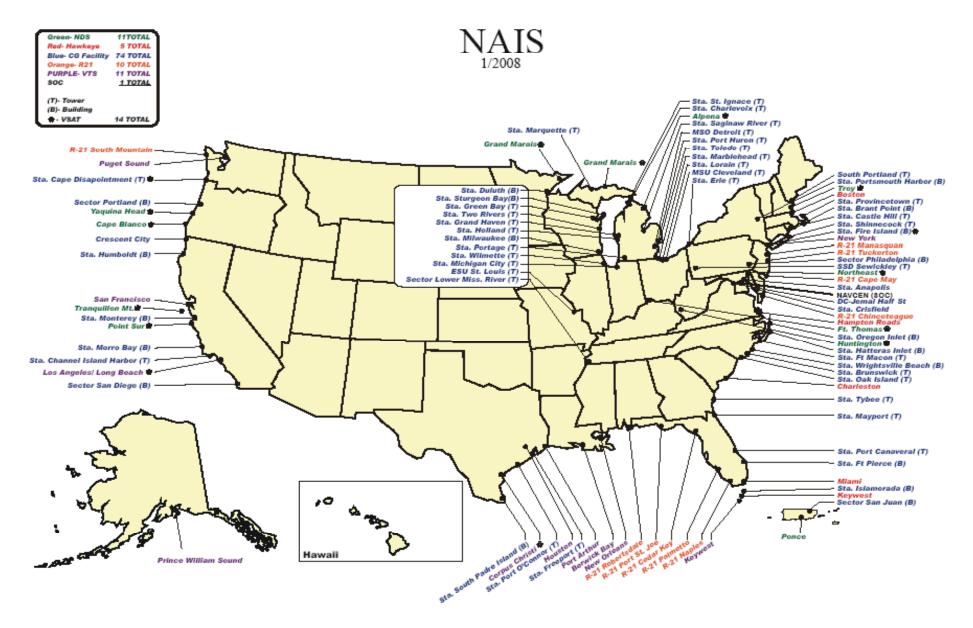
- Increment 1 Completed Oct'07
- Increment 2 Awarded Dec'08, IOC '11, FOC '14
- Increment 3 Long range reception of AIS
 - Satellite reception tests in progress

VTS AIS Binaries Project

- Trials ongoing in:
 - Tampa (NOAA PORTS)
 - Stellwagen Bank (Right Whale Notifications)

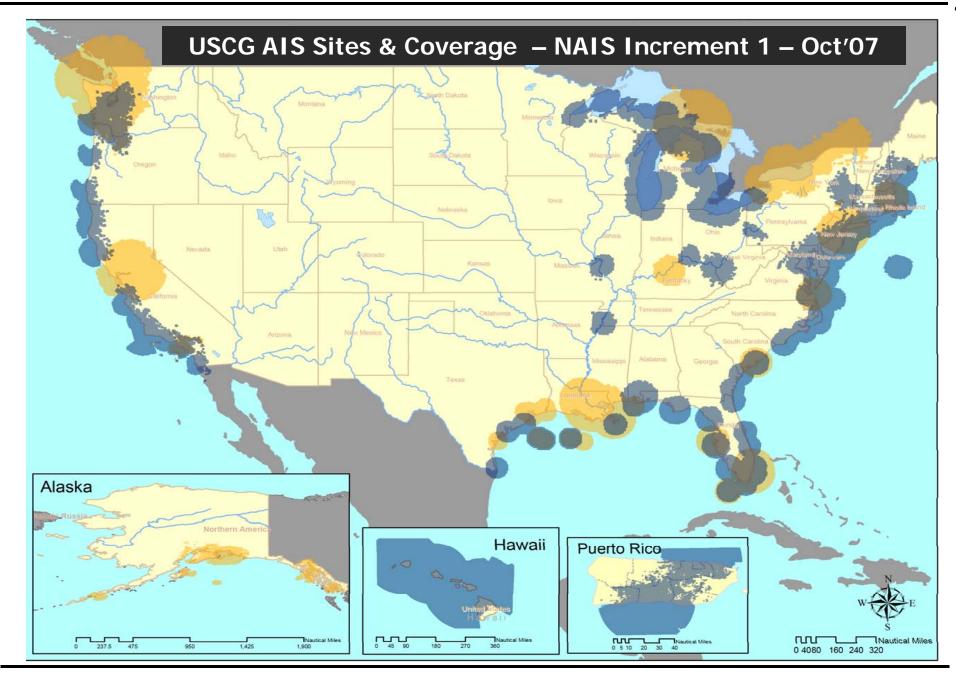












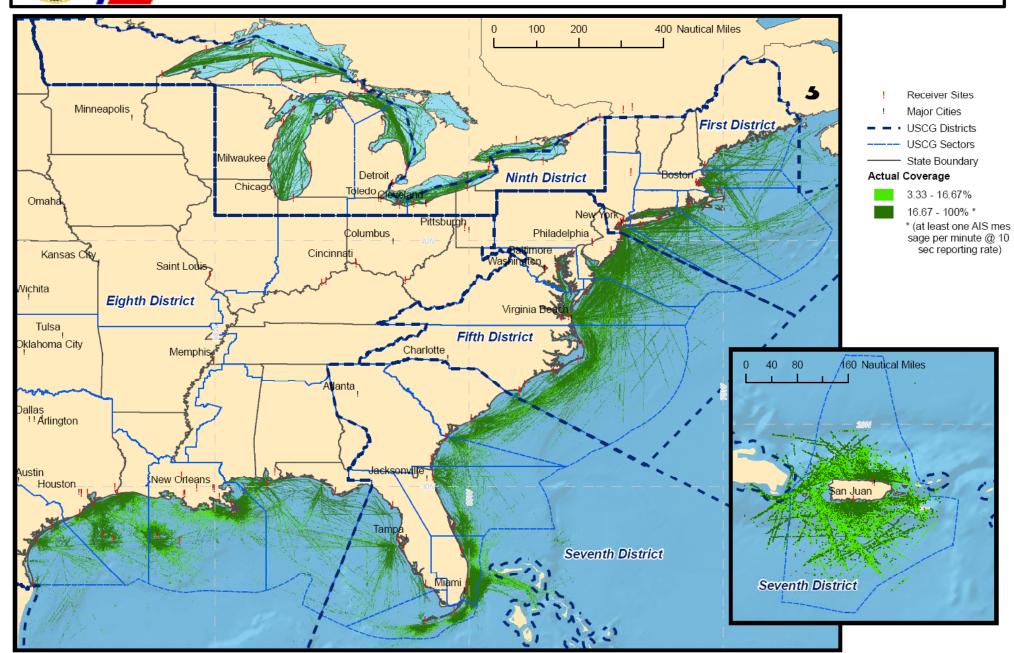






United States Coast Guard U.S. Department of Homeland Security EAST COAST AND PUERTO RICO

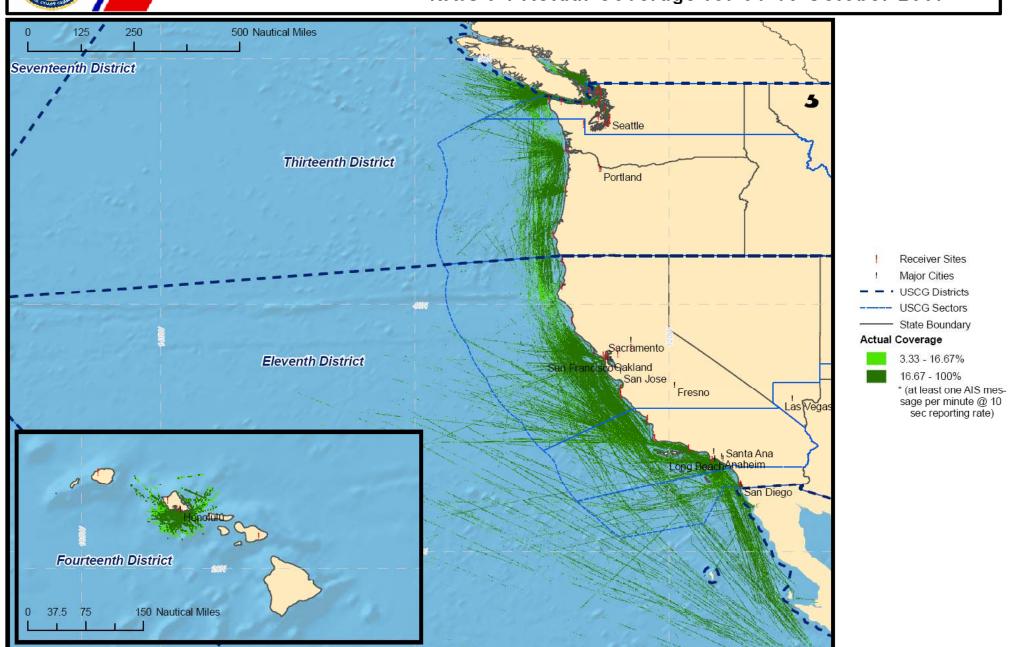
NAIS I-1 Actual Coverage for 01-16 October 2007





WEST COAST AND HAWAII

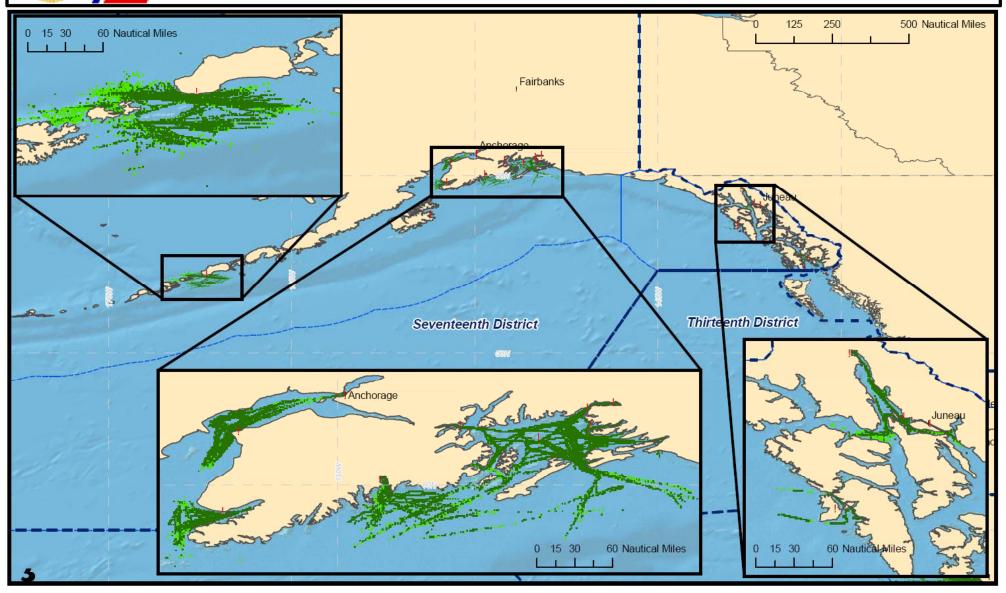
NAIS I-1 Actual Coverage for 01-16 October 2007





ALASKA

NAIS I-1 Actual Coverage for 01-16 October 2007





Maritime Domain Awareness

Information

Collect

Analyze

Disseminate

P

R

0

D

U

C

Decisions

- Vessels
- People
- Facilities
- Cargo
- Infrastructure
- Sea lanes
- Threats
- Friendly forces
- Weather
- etc.

- SensorsNAIS
- Operators& fieldpersonnel
- Intel. agencies
- Open source
- Private sector data
- etc.

- Collate
- Fuse
- Analyze
- Assess
- etc.

- Common
 Operating
 Picture
- Indications & Warnings
- Assessments
- Estimates
- etc.

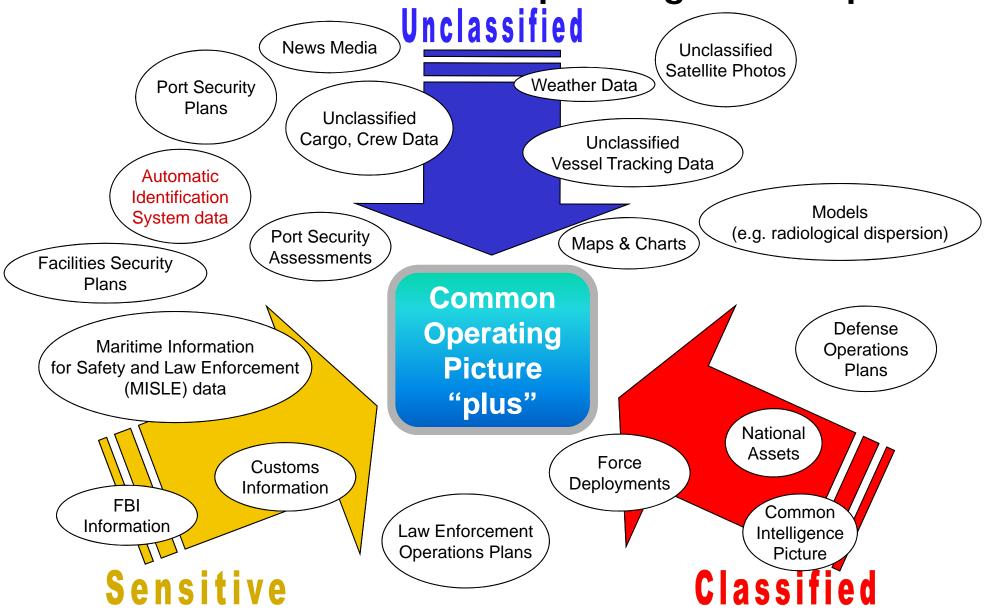
- Strategic
- Operational
- Tactical

PROCESSES



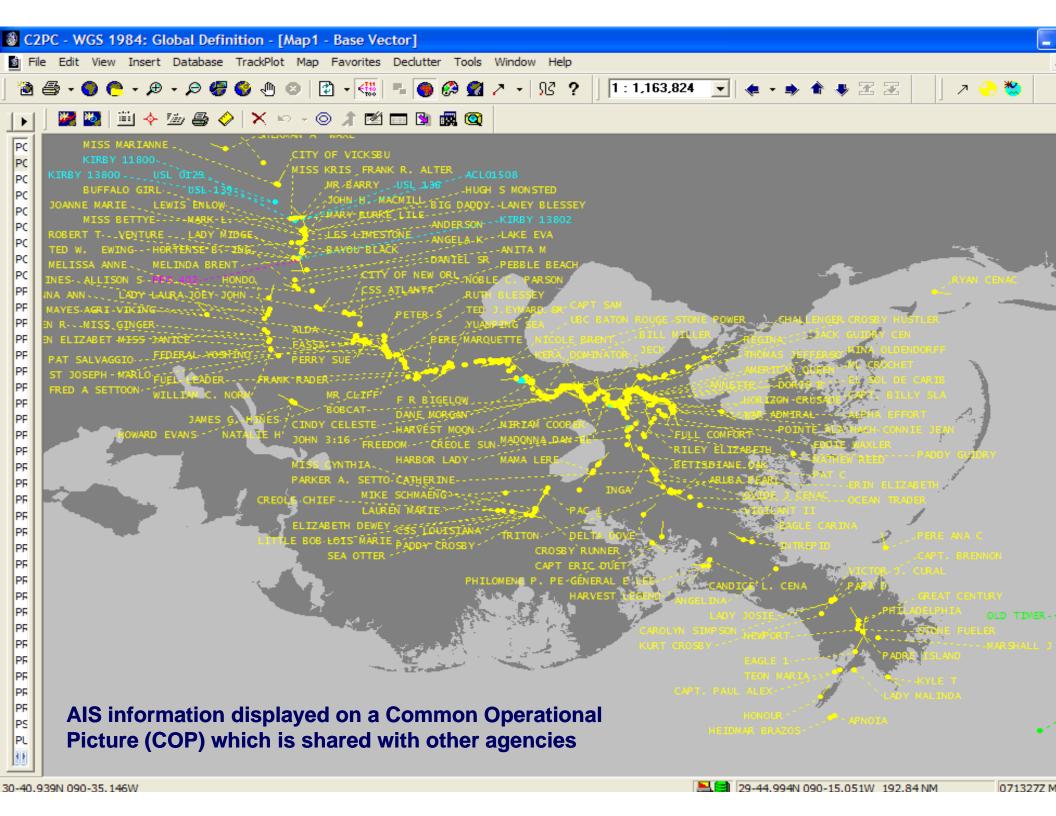


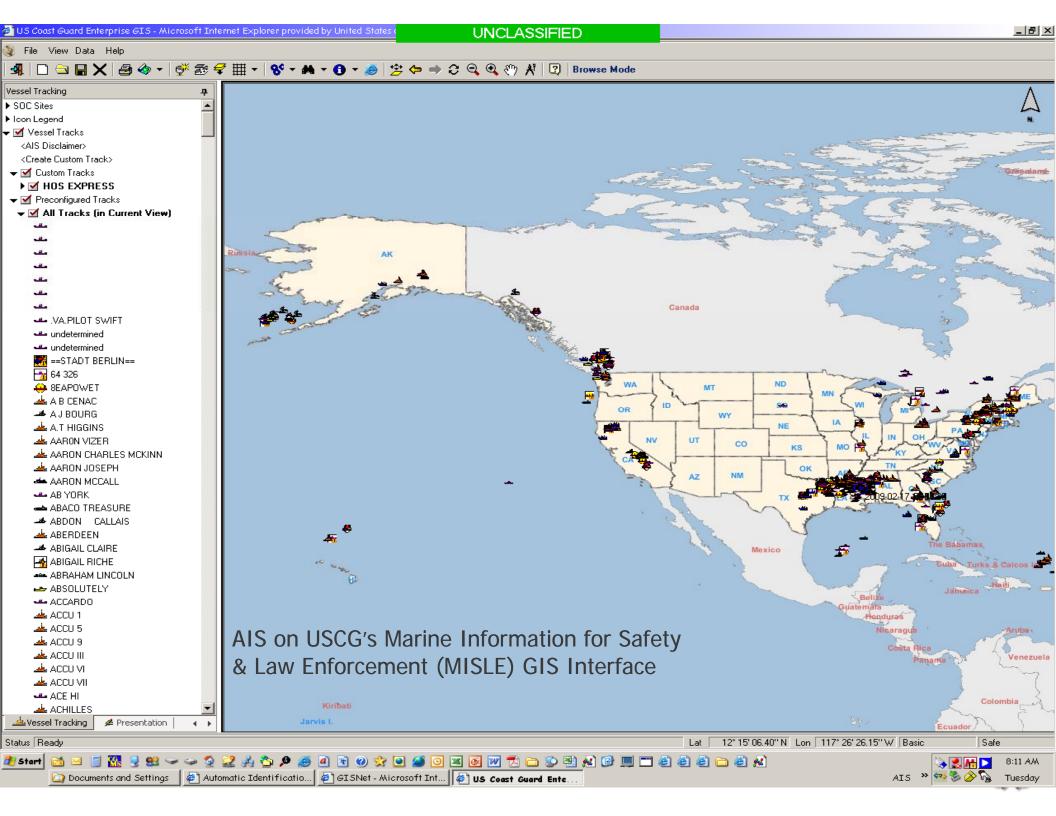
One known need: Common Operating Picture "plus"

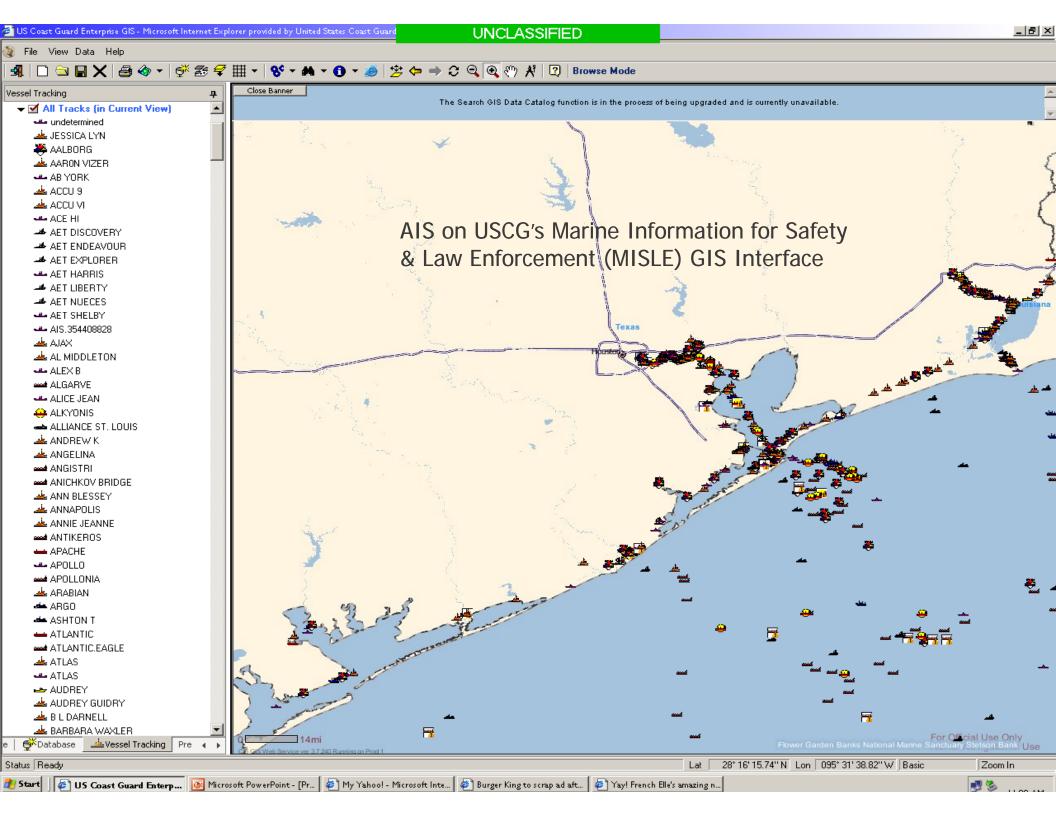


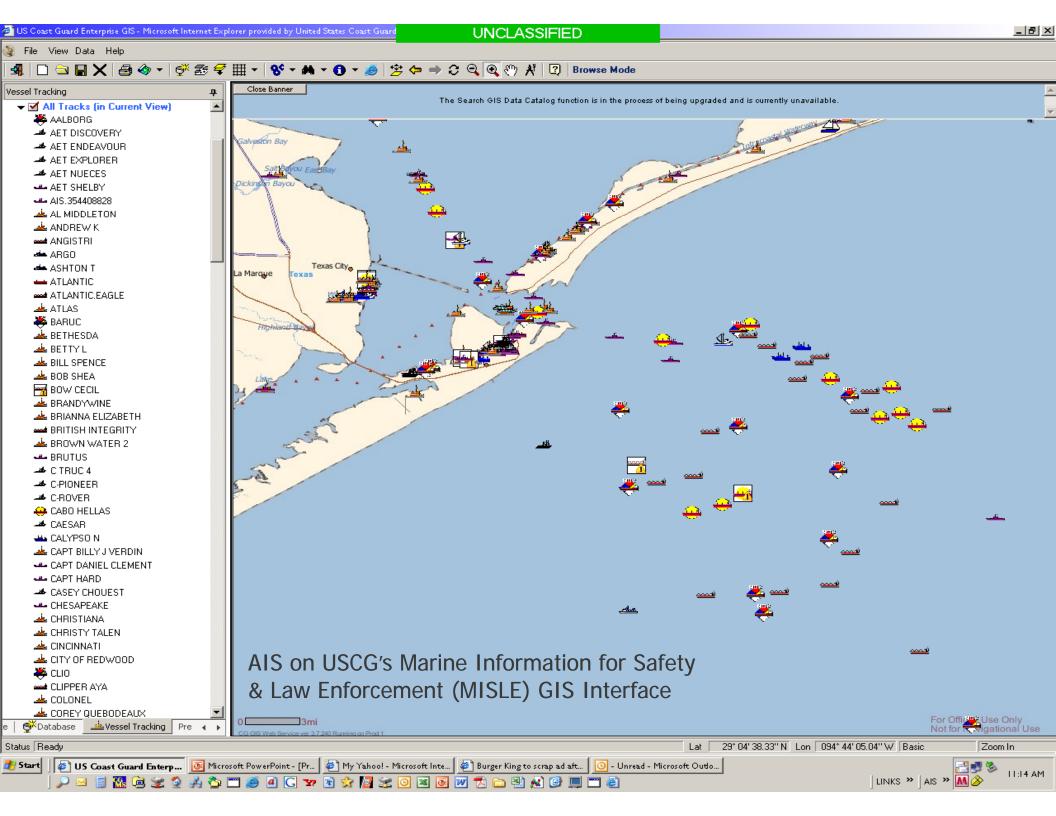


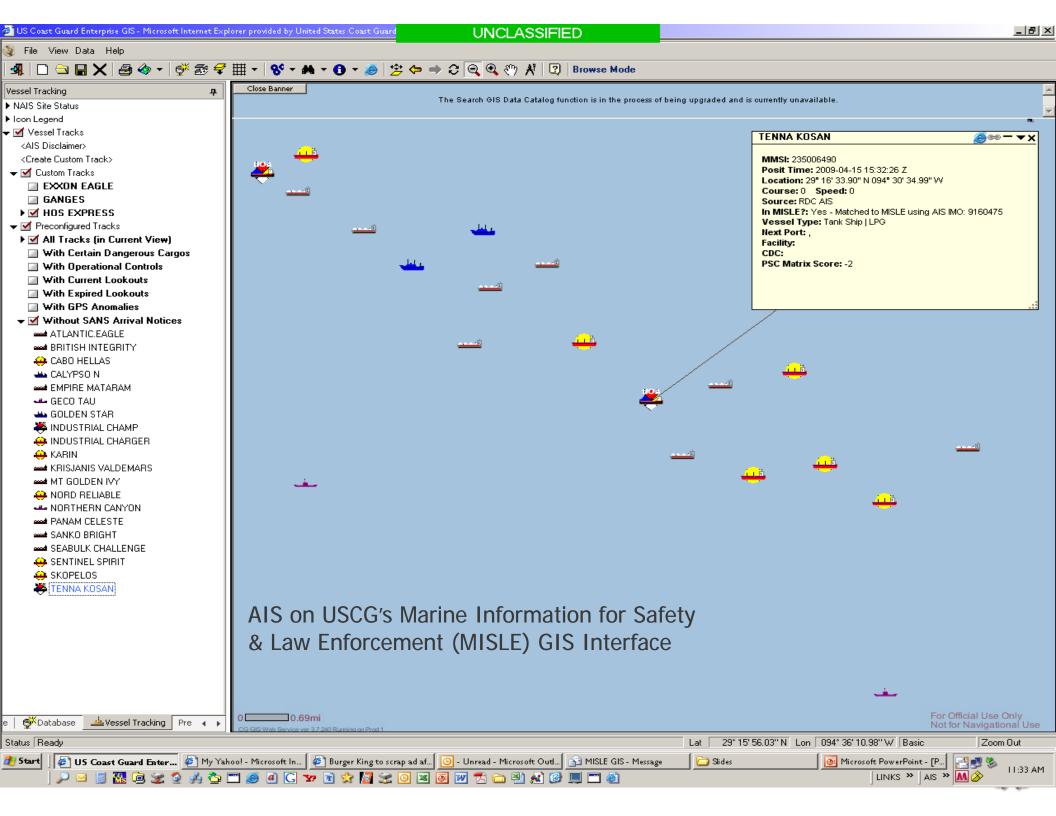




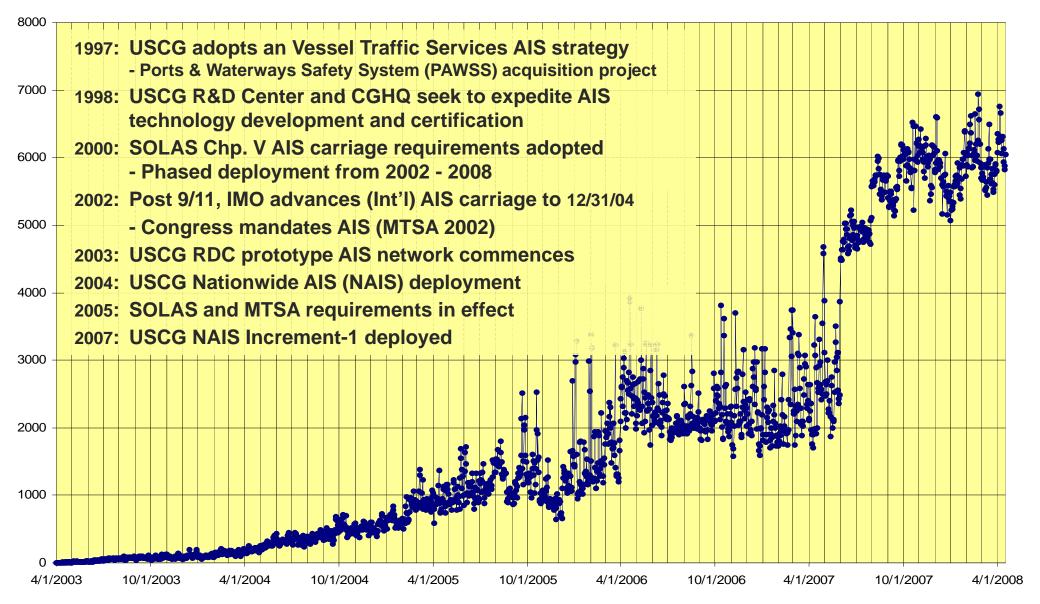








AIS units logged/tracked each day by USCG network







NAIS Status & Other USCG AIS on goings...

Nation-wide AIS Project (NAIS)

- Increment 1 Completed Oct'07
- Increment 2 Awarded Dec'08, IOC '11, FOC '14
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 - Tampa (NOAA PORTS)
 - Stellwagen Bank (Right Whale Notifications)





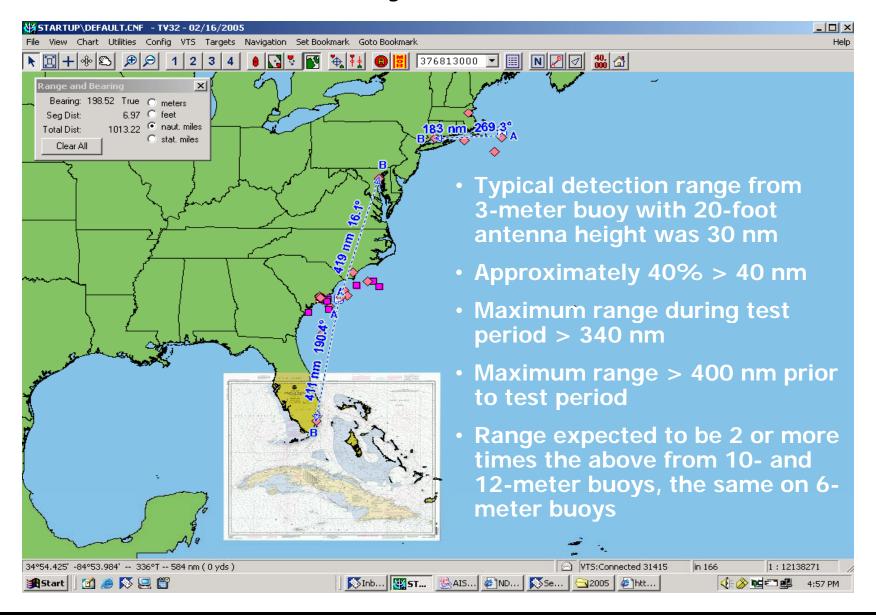
AIS on NOAA Weather Buoys 3 meter disc buoys







AIS on NOAA Weather Buoys







NAIS Status & Other USCG AIS on goings...

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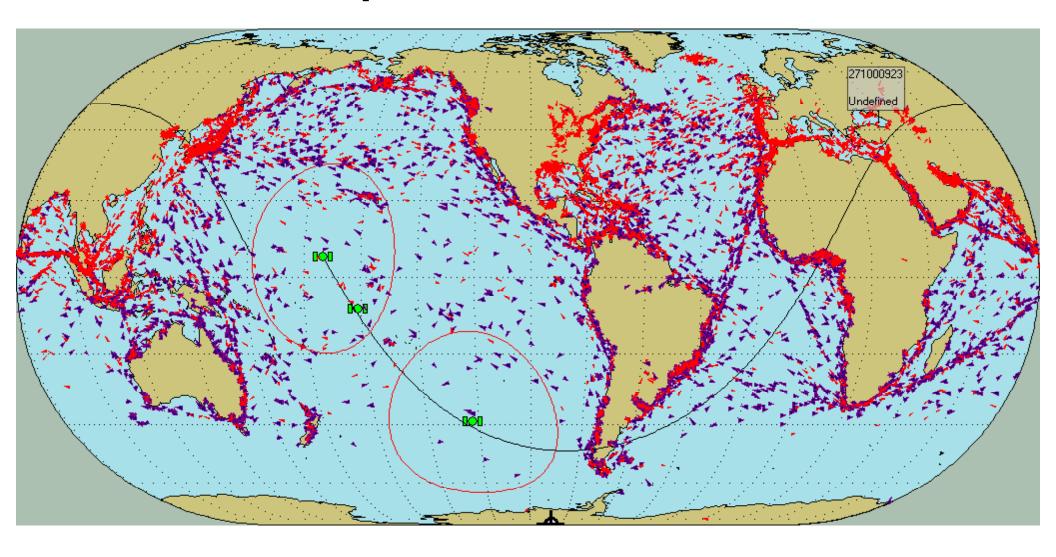
VTS AIS Binaries Project

- Trials ongoing in:
 - Tampa (NOAA PORTS)
 - Stellwagen Bank (Right Whale Notifications)





Satellite Reception of AIS



05:22:38 NOV 08 UTC / Vessel count: 11703





NAIS Status & Other USCG AIS on goings...

Nation-wide AIS Project (NAIS)

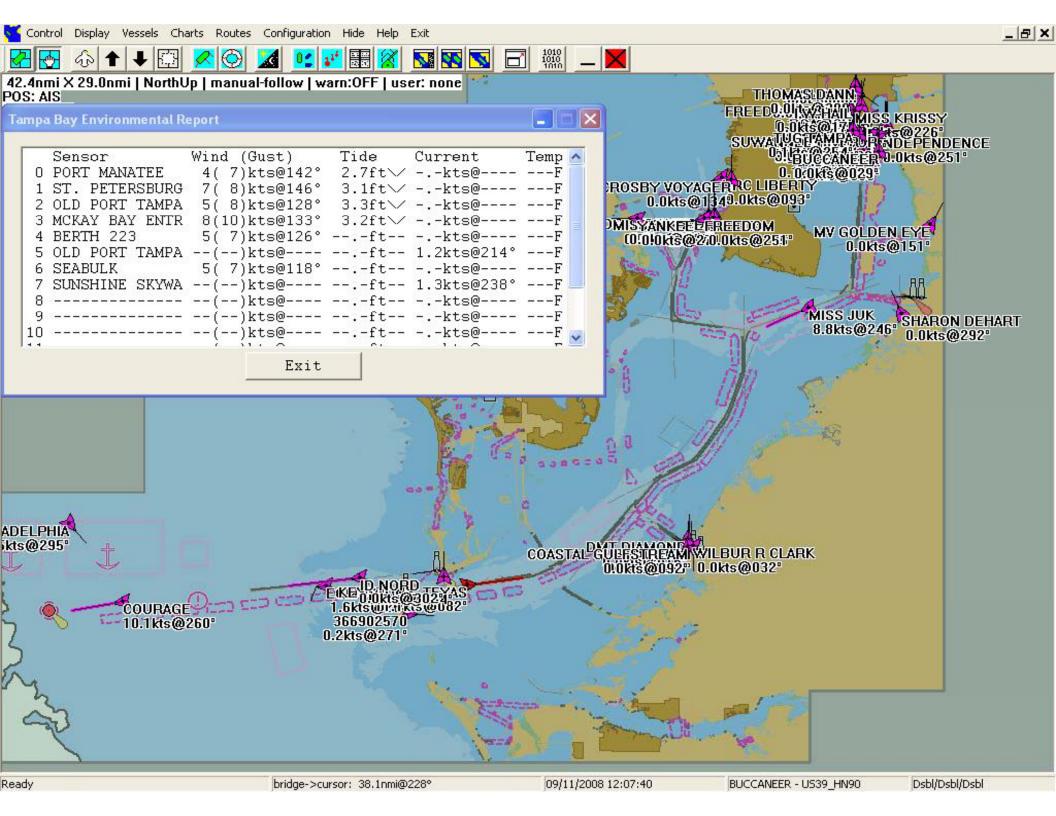
- Increment 1 Completed Oct'07
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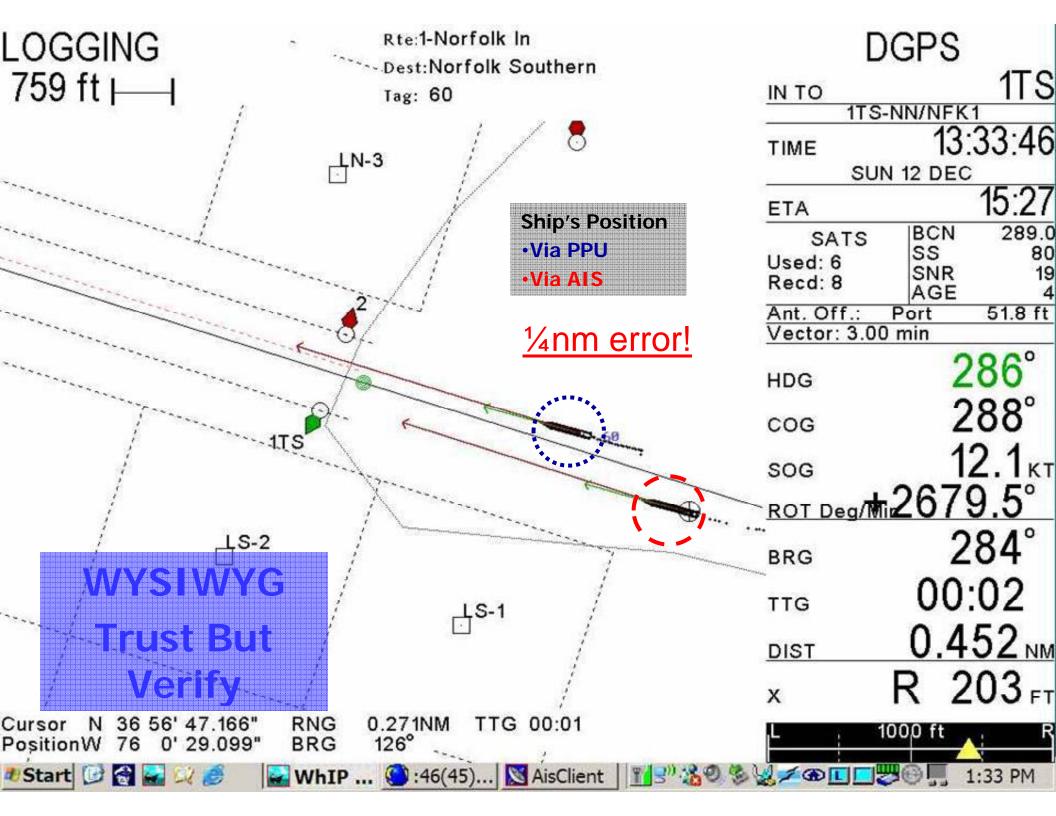
VTS AIS Binaries Project

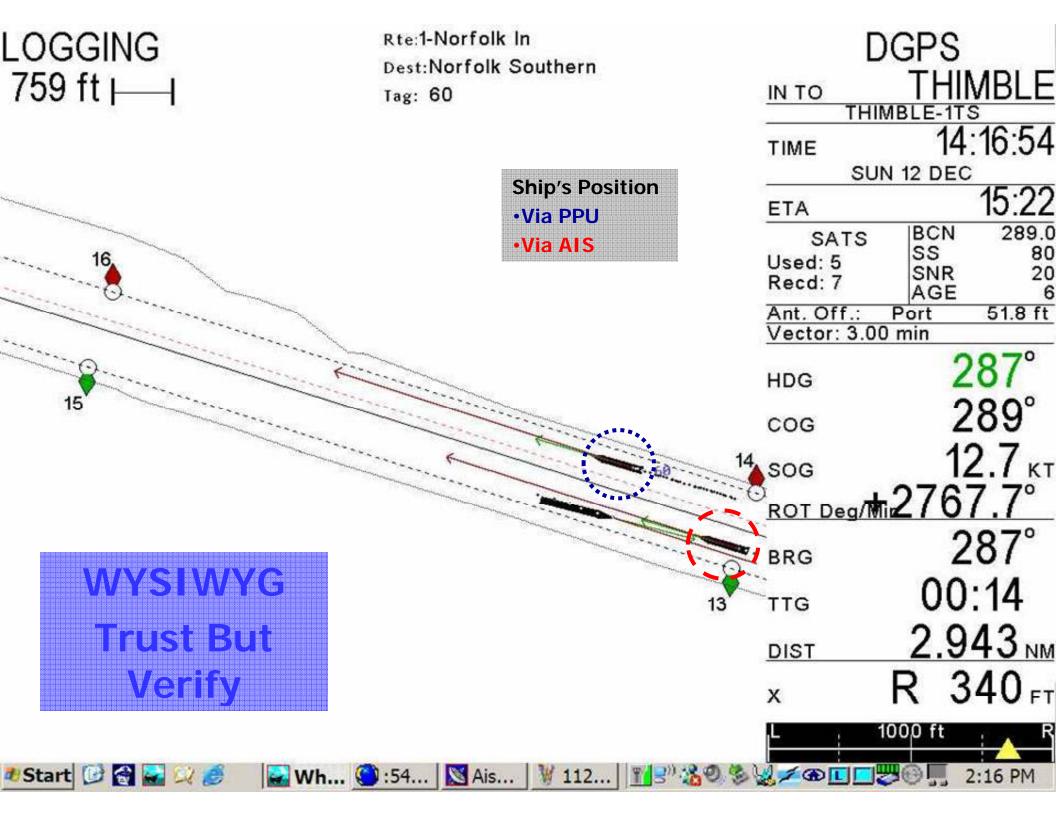
- Trials ongoing in:
 - Tampa NOAA PORTS
 - PORTS Physical Oceanographic Real-time System
 - Stellwagen Bank (Right Whale Notifications)

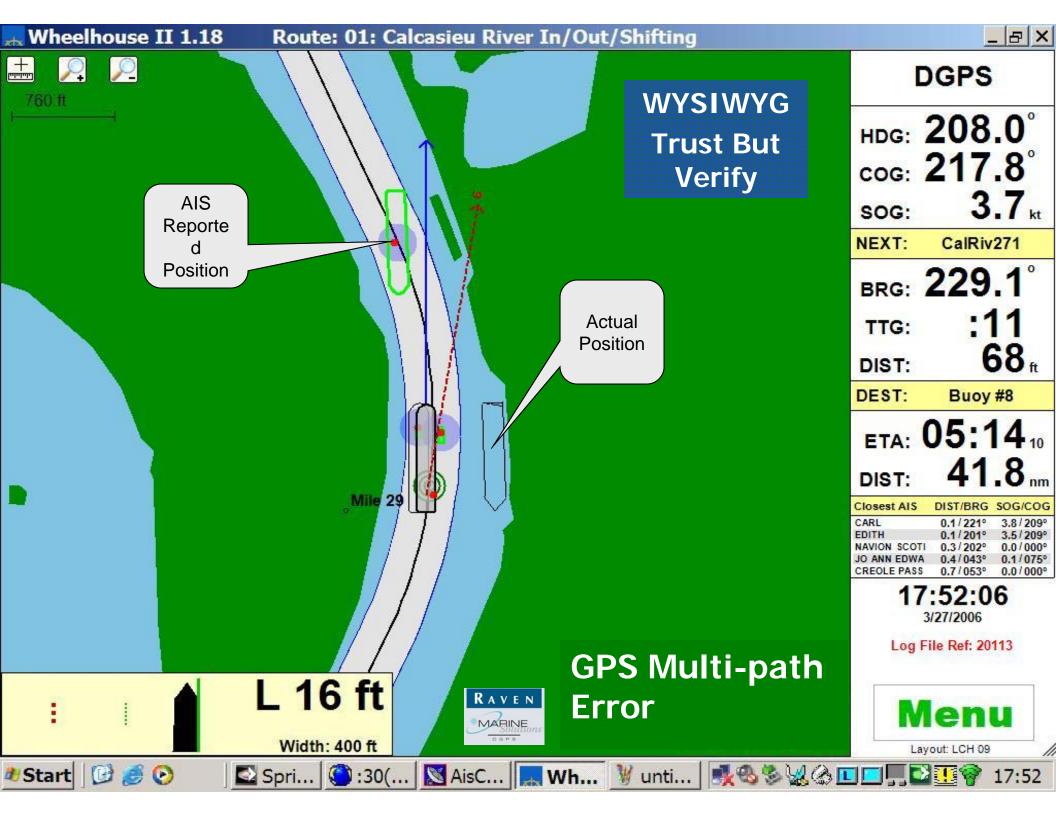










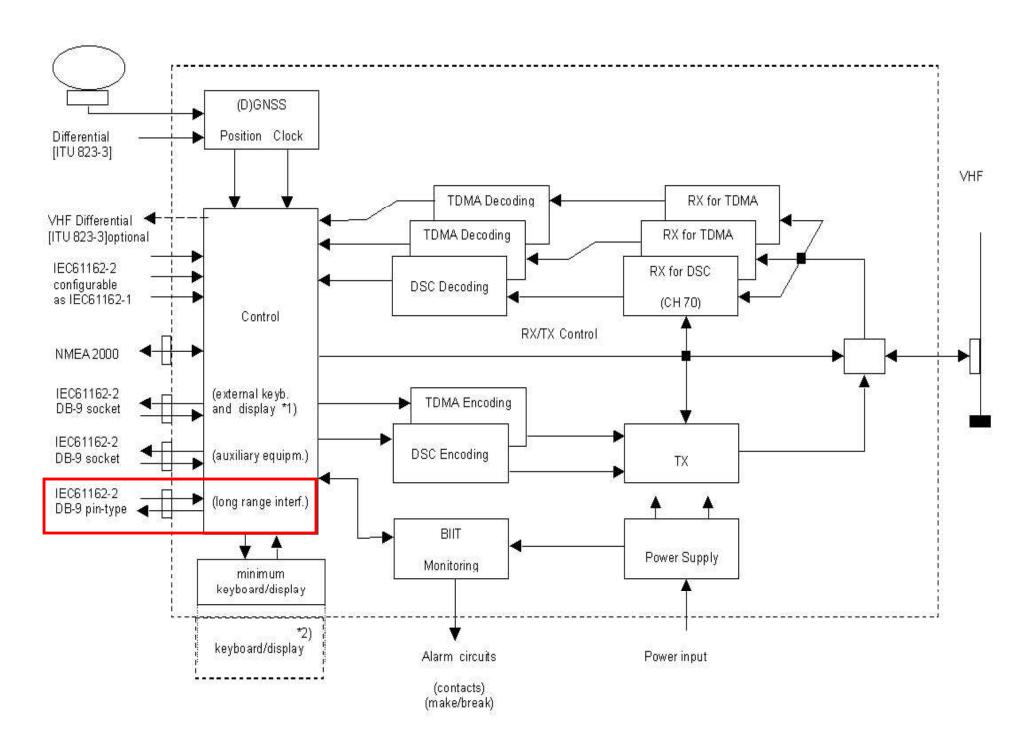


AIS and VMS Comparison

	Automatic Identification System (AIS)	Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)
System Type	International (ITU-IMO) Digital VHF-FM Radio Broadcast (Ch. 87B & 88B)	Proprietary Digital Satellite Network, primarily INMARSAT-C
Service Provider	Open, non-proprietary protocol; not protected	Closed, proprietary protocols; strict data usage rules under Magnuson
Reporting Mode(s)	Two-way autonomous & continuous Can also be polled or assigned > rate Class A: 2-10 seconds, Class B: 30s Both at 3min <3kt. Static Report: 6min.	Primarily, one-way (ship-shore) Reports via polling or scheduled (usually every 10-60 min.)
Range	Line of sight from each station ~40 nm	Line of sight within satellite coverage
Applicability Population	REQUIRED for navigation safety per: • SOLAS (V/19.2.4) – 60,00 vessels • MTSA (46 USC 70114) — 19,000	REQUIRED by Fishery Management Councils (FMC) FMC: 2000 Atlantic, I 500 Pacific
Cost	Class A (SOLAS): \$2,800 - \$5,000 Class B: \$700 - 1,500 No additional transmission costs	Approx \$3,000 – 5,000, plus additional transmission costs/message







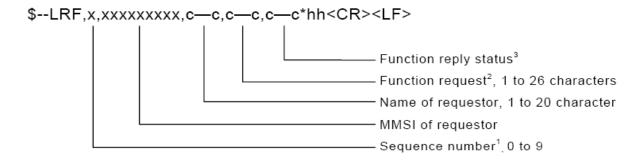
^{*1)} The external keyboard/display may be e.g. a radar, ECDIS or dedicated devices.

^{*2)} The internal keyhoard/display may optionally he external

LRF - AIS Long-Range Function

This sentence is used in both long-range interrogation requests and long-range interrogation replies. The LRF-sentence is the second sentence of the long-range interrogation request pair, LRI and LRF (see the LRI-sentence).

The LRF-sentence is also the first sentence of the long-range interrogation reply. The minimum reply consists of a LRF-sentence followed by a LR1-sentence. The LR2-sentence and/or the LR3-sentence follow the LR1-sentence if information provided in these sentences was requested by the interrogation. When the AIS unit creates the LRF-sentence for the long-range interrogation reply, fields 1, 2, 3 and 4 should remain as received in the long-range interrogation request; and field 5 (function reply status) and the new checksum are added to the LRF reply sentence.



NOTE 1 This is used to bind the contents of the LRI and LRF sentences together. The LRF sentence shall immediately follow the LRI sentence and use the same sequence number. The requestor process shall increment the sequence number each time a LRI/LRF pair is created. After 9 is used the process shall begin again from 0. The Long-range interrogation is not valid if the LRI and LRF sequence numbers are different.

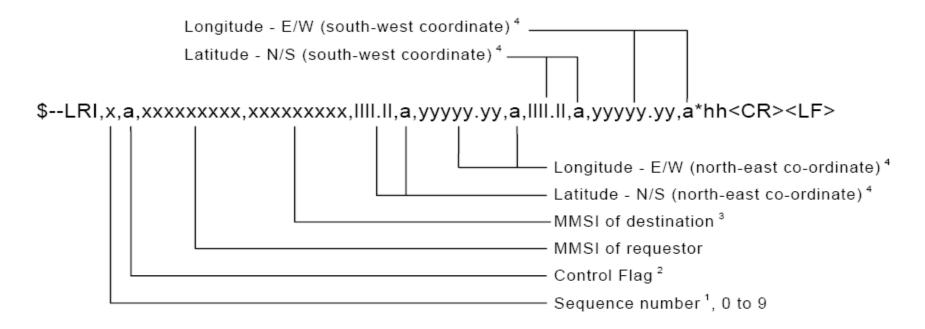
NOTE 2 The Function request field uses alphabetic characters, based upon IMO Resolution A.851(20), to request specific information items. Specific information items are requested by including their function identification character in this string of characters. The order in which the characters appear in the string is not important. All characters are upper-case. Information items will not be provided if they are not specifically requested - even if available to the AIS unit. The IMO Resolution defines the use of all characters from A to Z, but not all defined information is available to the AIS unit. The following is a list of the function identification characters, with the information they request:





LRI - AIS Long-range Interrogation

The Long-range interrogation of the AIS unit is accomplished through the use of to sentences. The pair of interrogation sentence formatters, a LRI sentence followed by a LF sentence, provides the information needed by a universal AIS unit to determine if it muconstruct and provide the reply sentences (LRF, LR1, LR2, and LR3). The LRI sentencentains the information that the AIS unit needs in order to determine if the reply sentence need to be constructed. The LRF sentence identifies the information that needs to be in tho reply sentences.



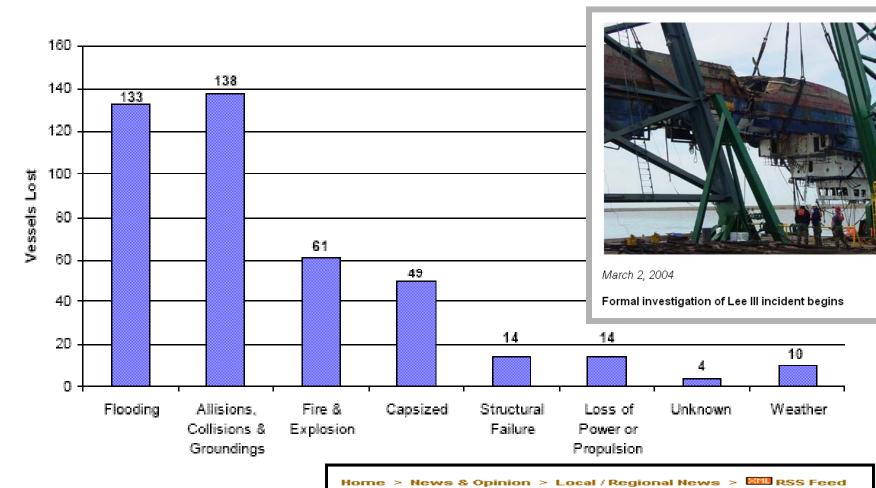
NOTE 1 This is used to bind the contents of the LRI and LRF sentences together. The LRF sentence shimmediately follow the LRI sentence and use the same sequence number. The requestor process shall increme





Causes of Vessel Loss While Underway & Maneuvering

Calendar Years 1994 - 2000



Vessels lost while Underway & Maneuvering = 423 Vessels lost from all operations = 907 Massive freighter ends fishermen's

Massive freighter ends fishermen's bountiful excursion

By **Brian Ballou** Monday, May 24, 2004

E-mail article





Until the time a mammoth 700-foot freighter sliced their puny boat in half Saturday morning, three Connecticut fishermen were grabbing quite a haul of monkfish off the coast of New York.

``It was looking pretty good for us," Geal Roderick, 29, of Mystic, Conn., said yesterday. He and Benjamin Schober...





AIS Class A & B Comparison	Class A	Class B/CS
Transmit Power	2w	I 2.5w / 2w (low-power)
Reporting Rate	2 - 10 sec - speed and/or course dependent	30 sec. fixed
Communication Protocol	SO-TDMA Self-Organizing amongst Class A's	CS-TDMA Carrier-Sense(s), polite to Class A's
Frequency Range & Bandwidth	156.025 -162.025 MHz @ 12/25 kHz DSC Required	161.500 - 162.025 MHz @ 25 kHz DSC & 12.5 kHz Optional
Position Source	External GNSS & Internal GPS	Internal GPS
Digital Interfaces	2 Input-Output Ports & Multiple Outputs	Optional
Display	Multiple Keyboard Display (MKD)	Optional
Safety Text Messaging	Receive & Transmit	Transmit Optional & Pre-configured
Data	All	No Rate of Turn, Navigation Status, Destination, ETA, Draft, IMO#
CG Type-Approvals	22 Models - 16 Manufacturers	8 Models - 8 Manufacturers
Approximate Cost	\$2,800 - 4,000	\$700 - 1,500







NAVIGATION CENTER

The Navigation Center of Excellence

U.S. Department of Homeland Security UNITED STATES COAST GUARD



Consolidated Nav Info

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Automatic ID System (AIS)

- AIS Overview What is AIS?
- How AIS Works
- What AIS Broadcasts
- AIS Standards
- Types of AIS
- AIS Certification
- Carriage Requirements
- AIS Notices
- Frequently Asked Questions
- Report an AIS problem

Primary Mission Areas:

- Global Positioning System
- Differential GPS
- Nationwide DGPS
- LORAN C

AIS NOTICES

AIS Advisory

The Coast Guard has noticed that many Automatic Identification System (AIS) users are not updating their unit to accurately reflect voyage related information—navigation status, static draft, destination, ETA, etc. Further, the Coast Guard has encountered AIS units that either do not transmit at all or improperly transmit the vessel's dynamic data—position, course, speed, heading, etc. The former problem requires due diligence on behalf of the user, the latter is most likely due to the improper installation or operation of external sensors—gyro or heading device and vessel GPS system—inputted into the AIS. AIS users are compelled to properly operate their AIS at all times (33 CFR § 164.46). They should pay close attention to these matters, and are encouraged to make each other aware of AIS discrepancies they come upon. Improper operation of AIS could subject the user to civil penalties not to exceed \$25,000.

Note, AIS data can be invaluable, however, as with any source of navigation information; it should not be solely relied upon in making navigational and collision-avoidance decisions. Further, while AIS allows for safety related ship-to-ship text messaging to communicate with others and make passing arrangements, these communications do not meet the requirements of the Vessel Bridge-to-Bridge Radiotelephone Act (33 U.S.C. 1201 et. seq.) for broadcasts on the designated bridge-to-bridge channel, nor do they relieve a vessel operator from the Navigation Rules requirement to sound whistle signals or display signals.

To report an AIS problem or for further information regarding AIS >>

For further information on AIS visit: www.navcen.uscg.gov





United States Coast Guard

Office of Navigation Systems



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