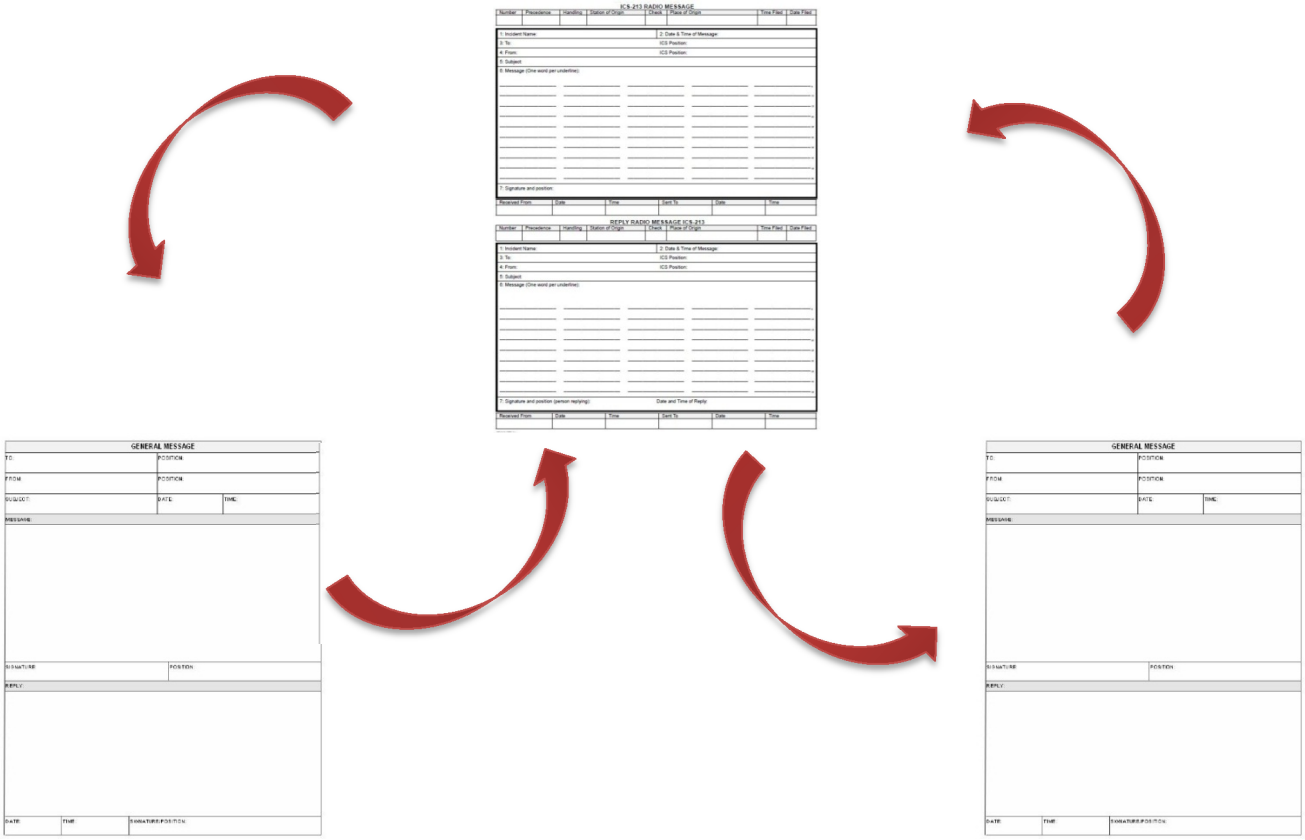
Incident Command System

Voice

Traffic Handling



User Guide

WX4PBC

Palm Beach County Skywarn
www.pbcskywarn.org

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To include All listed References.

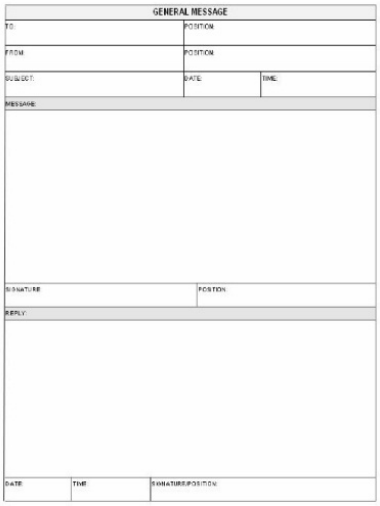
Emergency communications or ECom is committed to accurately pass radio traffic for the benefit of the served agency. Your role in emergency communications is to pass traffic / information at the request of the Served Agencies. This allows served agencies to provide services to the community in time of crisis.

Emergency communications volunteers carry out this task using trained communications procedures developed to provide accurate reliable emergency communications.

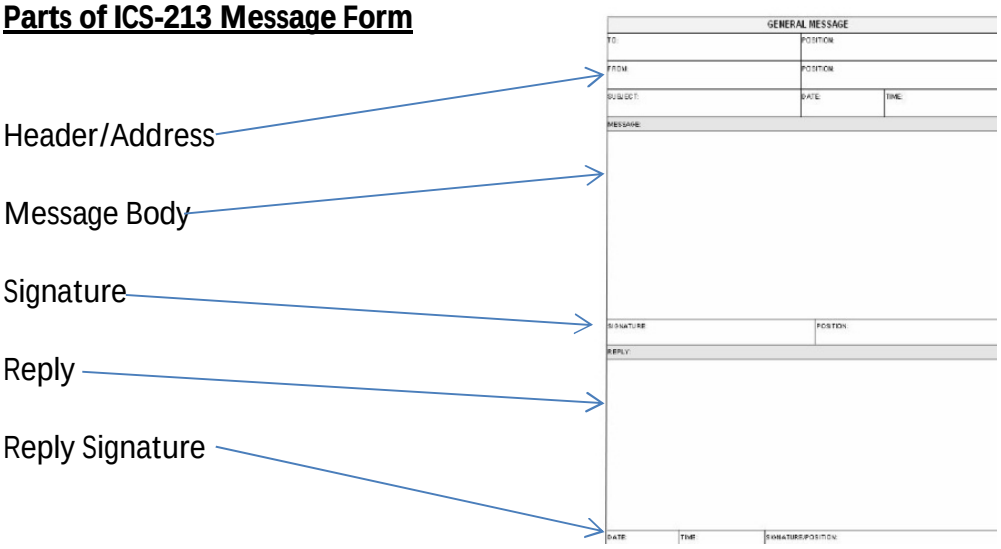
Thanks for what you do.

ICS Message Form

- ICS memo form for event message passing
- Delivered in person, fax or 2-way radio
- Used by all US Federal Agencies

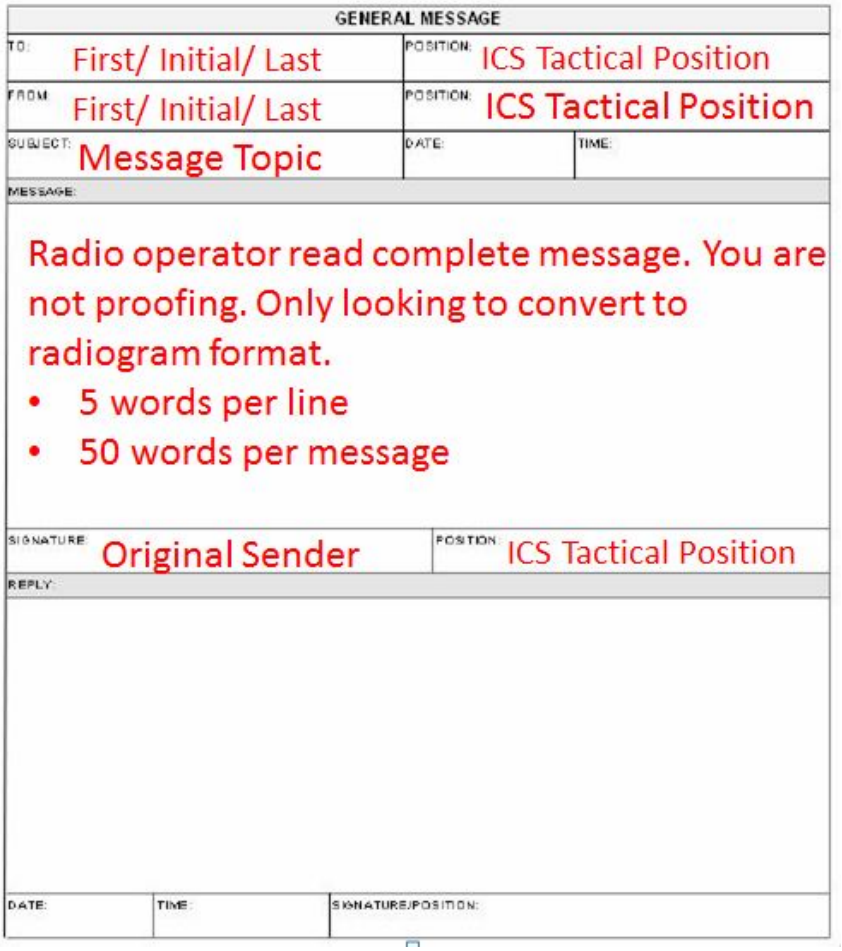


Parts of ICS-213 Message Form



Radio Operator checks for:

- Senders Name (Include middle initial-optional))
- Senders Tactical ICS Position (authority)
- Confirm Signature (authority)
- Confirm Precedence Level
- Emergency/ Priority/Routine/ Health &Welfare
- Convert message to radio message format. Have originator / authority read radio message and approve message as it will be sent.
- **Review message and confirm sender, recipient and signature before sending over the net**



GENERAL MESSAGE

TO: First/ Initial/ Last	POSITION: ICS Tactical Position
FROM: First/ Initial/ Last	POSITION: ICS Tactical Position
SUBJECT: Message Topic	DATE: / TIME:

MESSAGE:

Radio operator read complete message. You are not proofing. Only looking to convert to radiogram format.

- 5 words per line
- 50 words per message

SIGNATURE: Original Sender	POSITION: ICS Tactical Position

REPLY:

DATE:	TIME:	SIGNATURE/POSITION:

Note: Not all messages that you will send come to you on a ICS-213 form. Messages to be sent may come in any form including verbal content. Request sender to complete the ICS-213 radio message Header and Message Body and signature sections. You may have to help them with the format.

If you do not have copies of the ICS-213 Radio Message, assist sender in writing the message following the Radio Message format. Review message with sender as you intend to send it.

As radio operator, do not take it upon your-self to change the message without approval of original sender. Be patient with sender as they may not be familiar with the format.

PBCDARES ICS 213 Radio Message & PBCDARES ICS 213 Reply

Modified ARRL NTS Format

4 Part Radio Message

1 Preamble
2 Header/Address
3 Message Body
4 Signature

Message Tracking Record(MTR)

ICS-213 RADIO MESSAGE

Number	Precedence	Handling	Station of Origin	Check	Place of Origin	Time Filed	Date Filed

1: Incident Name:	2: Date & Time of Message:
3: To:	ICS Position:
4: From:	ICS Position:
5: Subject:	
6: Message (One word per underline):	
7: Signature and position:	

Received From	Date	Time	Sent To	Date	Time

4 Part Radio Message Reply

1 Preamble
2 Header/Address
3 Message Body
4 Signature

Message Tracking Record(MTR

REPLY RADIO MESSAGE ICS-213

Number	Precedence	Handling	Station of Origin	Check	Place of Origin	Time Filed	Date Filed

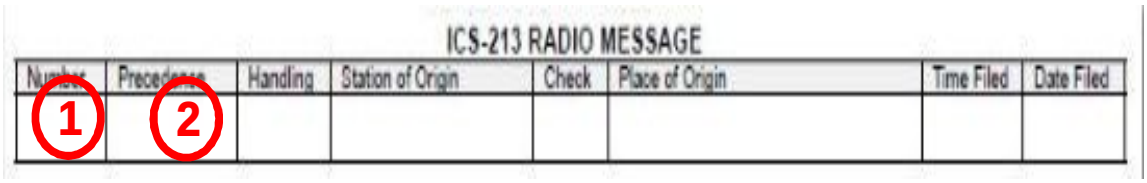
1: Incident Name:	2: Date & Time of Message:
3: To:	ICS Position:
4: From:	ICS Position:
5: Subject:	
6: Message (One word per underline):	
7: Signature and position (person replying):	Date and Time of Reply:

Received From	Date	Time	Sent To	Date	Time

Parts of the ICS 213 Radio Message Form

The Preamble

The Preamble is unique to the radio amateur operator and will be completed on each formal message sent via the traffic net. The Preamble is not on the standard ICS-213 message form.

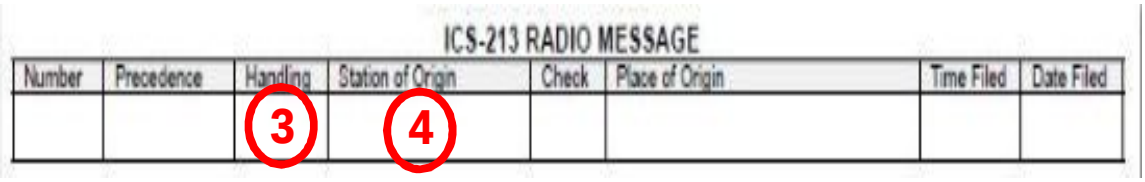


1- Number: Start with 1 (not 01) for first message you send as "Station of Origin" or original "Station of Origin" of a Reply message.

2- Precedence: **Priority level of message to be sent**

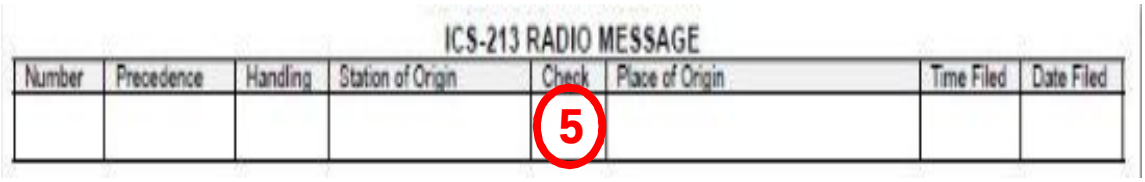
Emergency-Imminent Life and death critical. Sent as **"Emergency"**
If emergency, send "Emergency" skipping Preamble

Priority - Urgent but not life threating. Sent as "**P**"
Health & Welfare Sent as "**W**"
Routine -Normal formal traffic. Sent as "**R**



3- Handling: Normally not used in ARES ICS 213 format traffic handling
Used in ARRL NTS traffic handling format.(NTS traffic nets)
Used by Red Cross / Salvation Army Nets (NTS format)

4- Station of Origin: Amateur Call of 1st operator receiving written/ oral message and is 1st operator to send / enter message into the radio traffic net.

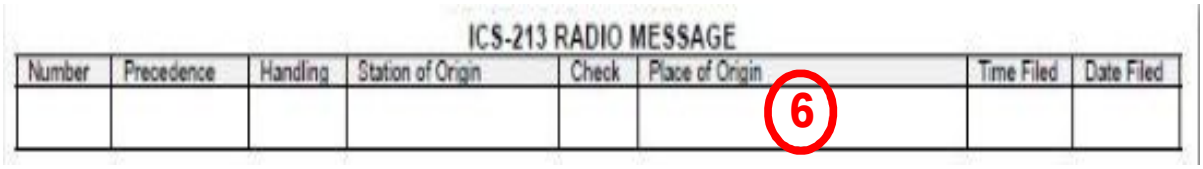


5- Check: Number of words (word groups) in message body including each period.
This check allows the receiving station to confirm they received complete

message as the received word count matches the sent check number. If word sent count / check number does not match the received word count / check number, receiving station will ask for a "Fill":

- "**repeat full message**"
- "**fill between** or **before** or **after** the word receiving station knows is correct".

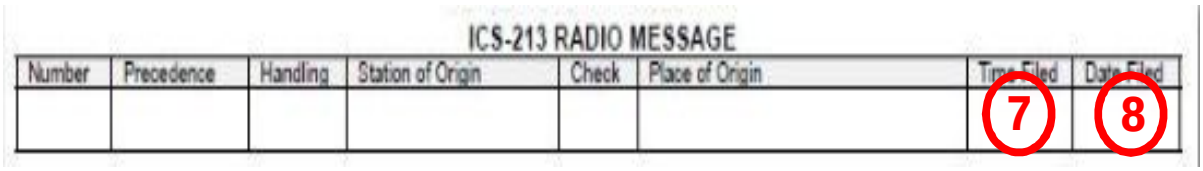
If discrepancy cannot be cleared up, receiving station will relay / pass traffic as they received it and note in preamble or body both counts. Check received / CHECK sent **Example: CHECK 12/13.**



6- Place of Origin: This will be the location the message was written which may be different as to the Station of Origin. In local event, location may be listed using event ICS Position.

Example 1: Station WX4PBC is located at EOA1 and message originated by EOA1 CERT Leader located at the EOA1 site. Place of Origin would be "EOA1"

Example 2: Station WX4PBC is located at EOA1 and message originated by EOA1 CERT Leader located in Lake Harbor, Place of Origin would be Lake Harbor Fl. Even though station WX4PBC will send message as "Original Station" from EOA1 which is located in Belle Glade Fl.

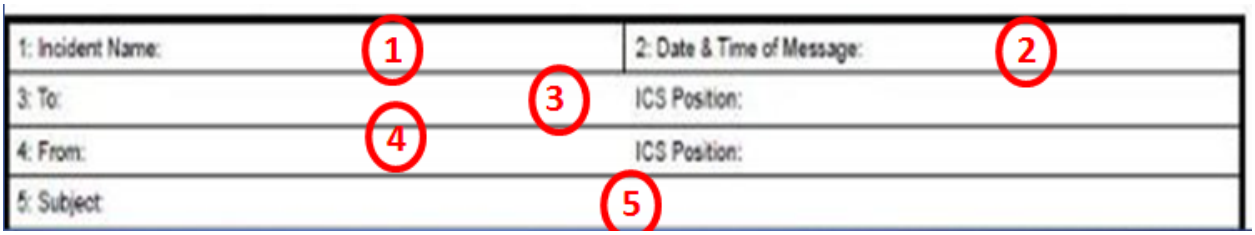


7- Time: Time message given to radio operator to send. (Optional)

Time used, is local 24 hour format. Local Time after 12:00 pm noon add 12 hrs.
1:00 am is 0100 up to 1259 pm (Noon) then 1:00 pm is 1300 up
to 0059(1259 am) Date rolls over at 0000 hours (12:00 am midnight).

8- Date: The file date is required to be sent on every message for tracking / record keeping.
Use Abbreviated month and day. Ex: "OCT 12". (October 12th)
Use month and day only. The year is not used in the radio message
Operator may record year on the Message Tracking Record (MTR)

The Address / Header



1 Incident Name: Name of event/incident set by served agency or ARES Coordinator

2 Date & Time of Message: Month and day only and time received by station

3 To / ICS Position: Name of recipient. Optional middle initial to aid in identity. ICS title / department or section is a mandatory field. (Addressing/Tracking)

4 From / ICS Position: Name of message originator. Optional middle initial to aid in identity. ICS title / department or section is a mandatory field. (Addressing/Tracking)

5 Subject: Set by message originator.

If station operator is originator, enter subject as short description of message content.

The Signature and Position

Name of originating message writer

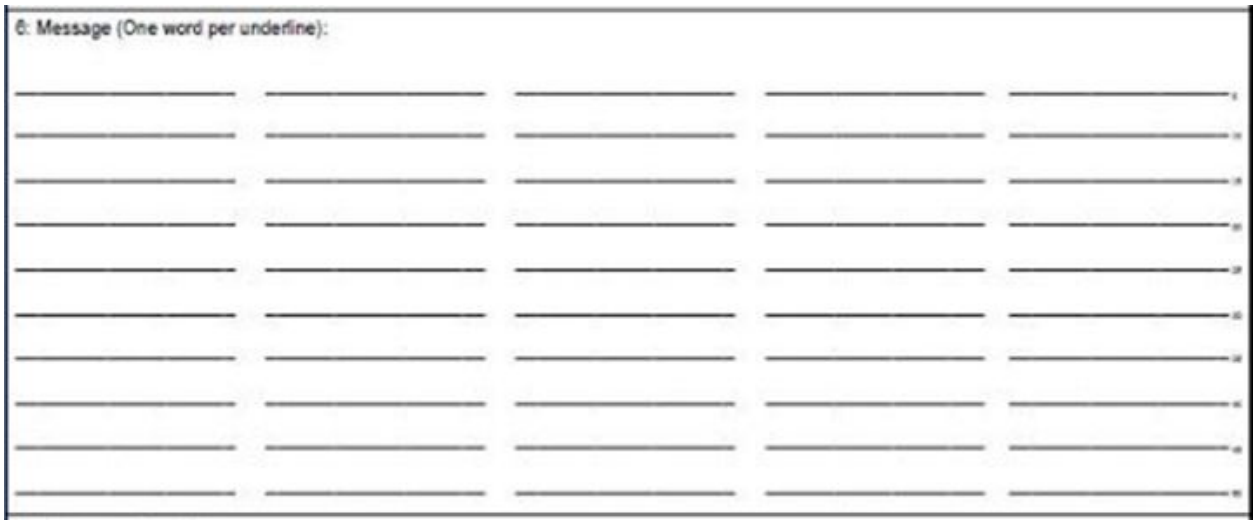
Must match the name and ICS position on the ICS-213 and the From: section in Header / Address.

This signature is the authority to send the message via the traffic net.

If amateur station operator is originator of message, sign with name and FCC Amateur Radio Call Sign

Few if any messages will be originated by radio operator

The Message Body



Message: Format radio message with each word known as a "Group" on each underline for total of 5 words per line with 50 total words/groups

There are single word groups and mixed groups such as but not limited to;
- **letters & figures** Ex: Yaesu FT897
- **phone figures** Ex: 555-555-0005
- **zip figures** Ex: 32234

Identify if one word or multi-word for word count.(Preamble "Check")

Example: Yaesu FT897 would be 2 word groups.
Yaesu 1 word and FT897 1 mix group word
FT897 is mixed group as FT are initials and 897 are figures
Initials such as EOC are counted as 1 word group.

Example: 561 555 0005 is 3 groups of "phone figures" for word/group count of 3

Periods and question marks are signed as "X" or "X-ray" for period and "Query" for question mark) Query may not be used by local ARES. Each "x-ray" and "query" are counted as 1 word group each for word group count total.

Sending the Radio Message

The #1 rule in traffic handling is: "The 4 B's"
Be Accurate- Get the complete message sent
Be Brief- Be accurate with as few words as possible
Be Articulate- Send only as fast as someone can copy by hand
Be Consistent- Send each message in same format each time
If you have to pick only one "B" when all else fails, be Accurate

As a station operator you should,

- Know FCC rules on Message Forwarding: **Title 47: Telecommunication Part 97 Subpart C**—Special Operations and **Subpart B—Station Operation Standards**.
- Know how to complete the ICS 213 message form.
- Have spare ICS 213 memo forms and ICS 213 Radio Message forms.
- Assist sender in completing message to conform to radio message format.

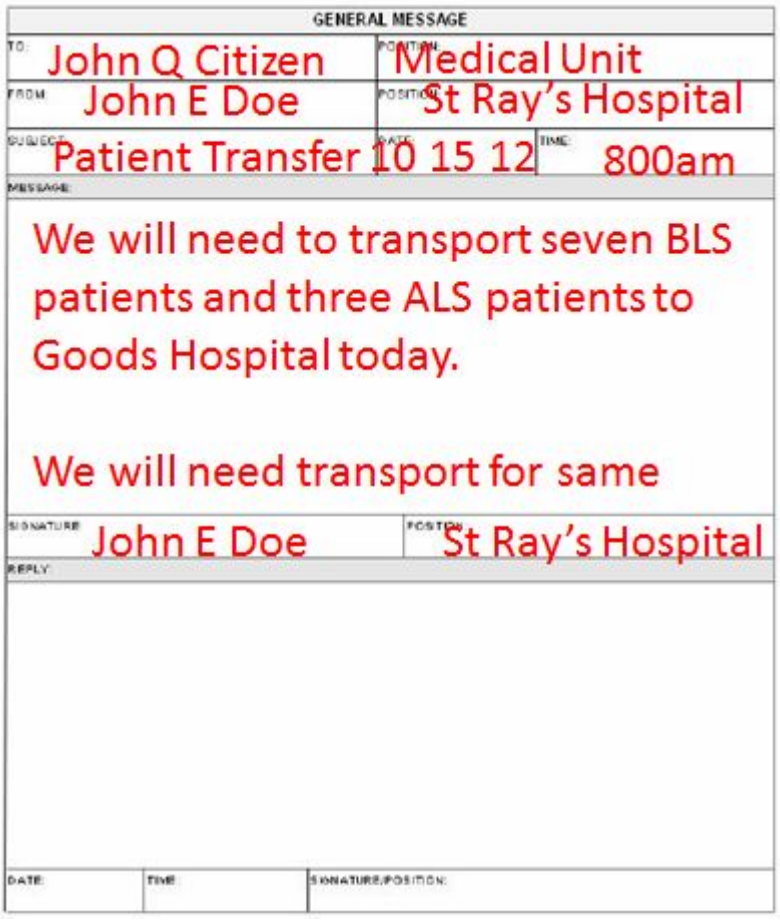
Review ICS 213 message form for proper format
- Proper names and ICS positions/titles for sender and recipient
- Complete address if going to other than an established ICS location
- Signature (Name) of originating authority- MUST HAVE

As a station operator you are not required to send any message that:

- Violates FCC rules
- Does not contain required information such as incomplete or no sender/recipient information
- Has hidden meaning
- Message based on rumor.
- Sender must have authority to send and message must contain a signature

Test Message

Due to overcrowding, the below test message is a memo form John E Doe of St. Rays Hospital to John Q Citizen at the EOC Medical Unit requesting transport for seven Basic Life Support patients and three Advanced Life Support patients to Goods Hospital today. The message has been sent to your amateur radio station of WX4PBC to be sent via the traffic net. Let's follow the steps from receiving the memo to final destination and then the **Reply Radio Message** return trip.


GENERAL MESSAGE

TO: John Q Citizen POSITION: Medical Unit

FROM: John E Doe POSITION: St Ray's Hospital

SUBJECT: Patient Transfer DATE: 10 15 12 TIME: 800am

MESSAGE:

We will need to transport seven BLS patients and three ALS patients to Goods Hospital today.

We will need transport for same

SIGNATURE: John E Doe POSITION: St Ray's Hospital

REPLY:

DATE: TIME: SIGNATURE/POSITION:

Take the message and convert it to radio message

Preamble (For test message your Number will be 1)

Address /Header

Message Body

Message Tracking Record (MTR)

Remember periods are signed as X or X-ray and are voiced as "X-Ray and count as one word or group

We will look at each of the 4 message sections and the Message Tracking Record (MTR).

Preamble
Header
Message Body
Signature

Preamble

For a training drill you may add a **D** on Number to denote message is a drill or a training message.

ICS-213 RADIO MESSAGE

Number	Precedence	Handling	Station of Origin	Check	Place of Origin	Time Filed	Date Filed
1D	R		WX4PBC	23	St Ray's Hospital	0815	Oct 12

Check with ARES coordinator or, Net Control may direct you to us a D identifier during training session.

Header

1: Incident Name: * End of Days-Optional	2: Date & Time of Message: ** Oct 12
3: To: John Q Citizen	ICS Position: Medical Unit
4: From: John E Doe	ICS Position: St Ray's Hospital
5: Subject: Patient Transfer	

If any named party has an FCC issued call sign, add it to the header. As an additional identifier, this may become important if sending message to individuals who may not have ICS/ Event titles or off site addressing such as Health & Welfare checks

Message Body Without Salutations

6: Message (One word per underline):

We	will	need	to	transport
7	BLS	patients	and	3
ALS	patients	to	Goods	Hospital
today	X-ray	We	will	need
transport	for	same		

You do not send message body ending in a period (X-Ray) If sender did not end message with a thank you or some type of salutation, end message without period(X-ray)

Message Body With Salutation

If sender sent message with a thank you or some type of salutation, end last sentence with a period(X-ray) but end message with the salutation without a period(X-ray).

Signature

The signature does not need to be a true signed signature. The signature does need to have the name of the individual authorizing the message and or a designated authority. This authenticates the message for the radio operator to send message over the traffic net. If any named party has an FCC issued call sign, add it to the signature.

The Message Tracking Record (MTR) **Direct**

Received From	Date	Time	Sent To	Date	Time
John E Doe (R)	10/12/2012	0800	EOC KJ4YZE	10/12/2012	0815

Enter who you received message from and who you passed it to via radio or in person. Received from preamble, you can add what the precedence was for your records.

The Message Tracking Record (MTR) **As a Relay Station**

Received From	Date	Time	Sent To	Date	Time
W9WWW(R)	10/12/2012	0800	EOC WA5AA	10/12/2012	0815

The record indicates you received message via traffic net and you then passed the traffic to either destination station or another relay station via the traffic net. Received from preamble, you can add what the precedence was for your records.

You must keep good records during event and for historical purposes for:
Clarification
Authenticity
Debriefing

Listing Your Traffic On The Net

The Net Control makes a call for traffic at regular intervals usually along with a net ID. If the net has been quiet you can list your traffic by announcing your tactical call, **"St Ray's Hospital, Net Control OVER."**
Net Control will acknowledge your call by saying, **"St Ray's, this is Net Control OVER."**
You list your traffic as follows: **"This is St Ray's with one routine for EOC, OVER."**
Net Control directs your traffic by responding, **"St Ray's, call EOC and pass your traffic.OVER"**
You will call **"St Ray's to EOC copy one routine, OVER"**
EOC responds saying, **"This is EOC, ready to copy, OVER."**

If net is on a repeater, "Over" may not be being used as stations will hear the repeater tag at end of transmission. "Over" required on simplex and HF to identify the other station may now transmit.

Transmitting Your Traffic

You begin with the phrase; this is St Ray's, MESSAGE TO FOLLOW. Then start with the:

Preamble: "1, Routine, WX4PBC, Two Three, Initials Sierra Tango, Rays I spell, Romeo Alpha Yankee Sierra, Hospital, zero eight one five, October, one two" (pause).No pro-signs used on time

"Incident Name End of Days**"**

"Date October, figures, one two"

"Time: figures, zero eight one five"

"To: John I spell, Juliet Oscar Hotel November, Initial Quebec, Citizen I spell, Charlie India Tango India Zulu Echo November, Medical Unit", (*use phonetics for unique spellings or unusual names Used here for training).*

"From: John I spell, Juliet Oscar Hotel November, Initial Echo, Doe, I spell Delta Oscar Echo, Initials Sierra Tango Rays I spell, Romeo Alpha Yankee Sierra, Hospital"

"Subject: Patient Transport" **Say "Break" and release mike.** This tells receiving operator text body is next. Receiving station may ask for fill.

After short "Break" key mike and begin Text Message.

"We will need to transport Figures, seven, Initials, Bravo Lima Sierra patients and Figures, three, Initials, Alpha Lima Sierra patients today to Goods I spell, Gulf Oscar Oscar Delta Sierra, Hospital, X-ray" "We will need transport for same"

At end of message operator will say "Break" and release mike. This will let receiving operator know end of text and Signature is to follow. Receiving station may ask for fill.

In looking at the underlined words, you will see the original message!

"Signed: John E Doe, St Rays Hospital".
You do not need to spell the signature phonetically again because you sent that information as part of the Header TO: block.

End your transmission with **" End Message ..No More" "OVER".**
If you have more than one message, you will say **" End Message ..More to follow" "OVER"**

Receiving station will respond with **"Roger" KJ4YZE** indicating count matches your Preamble Check and no further information needed or, **"Need fill after Today**" or **"Need fill between figures 7 and figures 3".** You would "Fill" in the missing text.

After message has been sent and received, end your final transmission with your FCC issued call sign and or every 10 minutes when engaged in radio traffic

Sending a Radio Message Reply

If your station is destination station of message, you may be required to send a reply. You will complete the reply Preamble as Station of Origin with your sequential message handling number.
Example: If you have sent 3 original messages and now sending your 1st reply message, this reply message would be your 4th sent message.

If you are passing traffic as a relay station, you would pass the Preamble you received. You would not send as original message for a number count.

Reply Preamble

REPLY RADIO MESSAGE ICS-213

Number	Precedence	Handling	Station of Origin	Check	Place of Origin	Time Filed	Date Filed
4	R		KJ4YZE	19	EOC Medical Unit	* 0900	Oct 12

Reply Header

1: Incident Name:	End of Days	2: Date & Time of Message:	Oct 12 0900
3: To:	John E Doe	ICS Position:	St Ray's Hospital
4: From:	John Q Citizen	ICS Position:	Medical Unit
5: Subject	Reply Patient Transport WX4PBC MSG 1		

Complete as in original message with original return sender as From and to original destination person as To.(Reverse parties) The Subject contains the addition of the Radio Call and message number of the original message to allow the receiving station of reply message to match the reply to the original message sent.

Reply Message

6: Message (One word per underline):				
We	will	have	medical	transports
at	your	location	1030	X
If	more	needed	call	me
at	561	555	5545	

Reminder: Do not end text with X-ray

Reply Signature

7: Signature and position:	John Q Citizen	Medical Unit

The signature does not need to be a true signed signature. The signature does need to have the name of the individual authorizing the message and or a designated authority. This authenticates the message for the radio operator to send message over the traffic net. If named party has an FCC issued call sign, add it to the signature.

Reply Message Tracking Record

Received From	Date	Time	Sent To	Date	Time
John Q Citizen	10/12/2012	0919	WX4PBC	10/12/2012	0921

The record indicates you received message from sender and you then passed the traffic to either destination station or another relay station via the traffic net. Received From preamble, you can add what the precedence was for your records.

You must keep good records during event and for historical purposes for:
Clarification
Authenticity
Debriefing

Listing Your Reply Traffic On The Net

The Net Control makes a call for traffic at regular intervals usually along with a net ID. If the net has been quiet you can list your traffic by announcing your tactical call, **"EOC, Net Control, OVER."**

The Net Control will acknowledge your call by saying, **"EOC, this is Net Control OVER."**
You list your traffic as follows: **"This is EOC with one routine for St. Ray's, OVER."**
Net Control directs your traffic by responding, **"EOC, call St Ray's and pass your traffic."**
You will call **"EOC to St Rays copy one routine reply, OVER"**
St. Rays responds saying, **"This is St. Rays, ready to copy, OVER."**
You begin with the phrase, "**This is EOC, REPLY MESSAGE TO FOLLOW".** Then start with the preamble:

Send message following the same format as you did with sending an original message with addition of Original message station FCC call sign and their original message number for tracking and referencing back to the original message in Subject line.

After message has been sent and received, end your final transmission with your FCC issued call sign and or every 10 minutes when engaged in radio traffic

Traffic Handing Etiquette

Be Accurate- Accuracy is job #1
Be Brief- fewest words to "pass" the message
Speak slowly and clearly- receiving station is listening and writing
Use Phonetic Alphabet- when spelling unique words
Use proper established pro-words- Don't use local "Slang"
Don't assume receiving station can spell the word
Keep accurate records for event and historical records
Don't hesitate to ask for Fills to maintain accuracy. Accuracy is job #1
Break after header and after message body as a formatted pause for receiving station to ask for fills

Some may use the "Break & Go" whereas sender sends 5 words and breaks for receiving station to get fills and or advises sender to "Go". Check with your local ECom personnel / groups

PRO-SIGNS, PRO-WORDS, PHONETICS

On repeater the use of phonetics is usually not needed as often, except on difficult words or names. Proper use of pro-words, pro-signs and phonetics will make sending and receiving a message effortless, thus, keeping the flow of the net in a timely fashion.

Pro-Word	Use
Say again	Repeat
All after	Fill request
All before	Fill request
Between	Fill request
Word after	Fill request
Word before	Fill request
End of message	No more text
No more	Nothing more to follow
More to follow	More messages to follow

Over	Did you copy my last?
Roger	Copied you last completely
Confirm	Let me double check what I copied
Wait or standby	Stop Tx / wait a second
Correction	Sending correct text / information

Pro-Words Sending Traffic

Amateur Call	Ex: "Ray Amateur Call Wiskey Xray 4 Papa Bravo Charlie"
Figures	Ex: One,Two Sign 9 as "Niner"
Initials	Ex: FT signed as "Foxtrot Tango"
I spell	Ex: Ray "I spell, Romeo Alpha Yankee"
Zip Figures	Ex: "Zip figures 33406"
Mixed Group (s)	Ex: FT897 signed "Initials" Foxtrot Tango "Figures" Eight Niner Seven"
Phone figures	Ex: "Phone figures 561 555 5643"
Break	Ex: Pause to signal end of Header and beginning of message
	Ex: Pause to signal end of message text and beginning of signature
I say again	Ex: to repeat for a "Fill" or poor copy / conditions

You will find it necessary to use more than one of these at a time in many situations, especially when asking for fills.

(**Example**)
"Say Again.. Word After" _____. Fill request to complete message.

"I Spell" _____. Let receiving station know phonetics to follow.

"End of Message, No More, Over" Used by sending station to advise no further traffic to be sent.

Numbers (Figures)

Send single numbers as "Figures 1" Send multi-figure numbers such as 21 as "Figures two one" If you send multi-figure numbers 21 as "Figures two, Figures one" receiving station will copy as separate numbers "2" and "1" The #5 should be signed "Fife" and the # 9 signed as "Niner"

Operator Tips

Using Standard Format

By using a standard format, traffic handlers will be able to send and receive messages quickly and accurately and with or without an ICS 213 Form. This format is a modified National Traffic System format and will give you the basics of Traffic Handing in amateur radio.

Sending

Accept only messages which comply with the FCC regulations regarding third party traffic, the prohibition of "business" traffic, encryption, and other rules regarding prohibited communications. **You are the licensee held responsible by the FCC.**

Caution On repeater systems you have to wait for up to a second or two before your speak to allow the repeater to "open". Groups may be cut off at the beginning or end of your transmission.

Send messages only as fast as someone else can copy by hand. You can gauge your speed by underlining each word as you send it or, write each word as you send it.

Use the PBC ARES ICS-213 Radio Message for formal event traffic which includes but not limited to:
Sit Reps
Personnel request
Equipment procurement
Public Safety
Health and Welfare
Served agency requested traffic

Most traffic will be informal traffic such as;
Checking into the net
Station site
Station to station communications

Copying

If interference or static is present, or you make a copying mistake, mark the groups or parts of words which might be in error (underline or use high-liter). If the sending station is "listening between groups" interrupt with the group or segment.

Mark (underline, circle, etc.) groups you are not sure about as you go along. You can ask for "fills" formally after the "break" at the start of the text or at the end of the message.

Don't be afraid to ask for fills. Job number one is to Be Accurate!

Let's Review

The test original message we sent would be copied as:

1 R WX4PBC 23 St Rays Hospital 0815 Oct 12
End of Days
John Q Citizen Medical Unit
John E Doe St. Rays Hospital
Patient Transfer

We will need to transport 7 BLS patients and 3 ALS patients
to Goods Hospital today. We will need transport for same
John E Doe
Check is 23 words…..Did you get it. . (Don't forget the x-ray(.)

The test reply message we sent would be copied as: Count the word groups

1 R KJ4YZE 19 EOC West Palm 0900 Oct 12
End of Days
John E Doe St Rays Hospital
John Q Citizen EOC Transportation
Reply Patient Transfer WX4PBC MSG 1
We will have medical transports at your location 1030.
If more needed call me at 561-555-5545
John Q Citizen

Check is 19 words…..Did you get it.(Don't forget the x-ray(.)

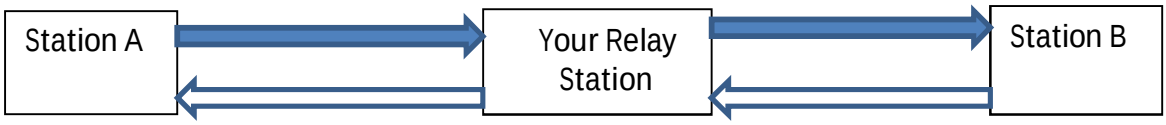
Relay Station Operations

A relay station is an amateur radio station which can hear and transmit to 2 or more separate stations that are unable to communicate between themselves. This could be due to distance as in VHF/UHF simplex or distance and or propagation as in HF.

Relay stations are not normally needed in repeater nets as theoretically all stations hear what the repeater hears. There may be conditions that the intended receiving station has poor "listening" conditions such as ambient background noise or poor audio via speaker.

When in VHF/UHF simplex (line of sight or non-repeater assisted) transmissions, you may be able to receive stations others can't. This may require you to act as a "Relay Station". You will be the "Go between" for the stations attempting to communicate. You will "pass" or "relay" one stations traffic to the destination station or another "relay" station.

Single Relay



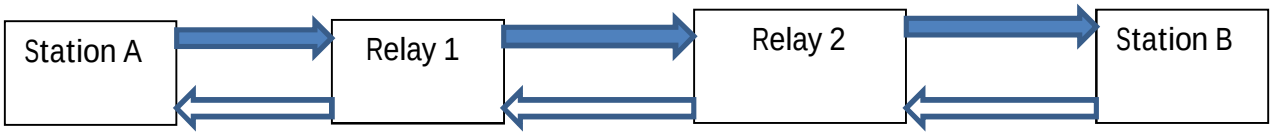
As a relay station, you may hear a station calling and the destination station is not responding. If it is a net controlled net, you would say **"Relay"** Net Control would respond" **Relay station go ahead"** You

would respond with" EOA1 to (station who is calling) Ex: **EOA1 to EOA2 go with your traffic for Net Control Over".** EOA2 would pass their traffic to you. Use same format as in passing original traffic.

Once you have EOA2's traffic sign with them saying **Roger. Clear with EOA2"** If not urgent traffic, pause for other incoming traffic. If none heard, list your traffic by saying **EOA1 To Net Control.Over"** Net Control will reply with" **EOA1 .This is Net Control Over".** "**This is EOA1 with one routine for EOC Over"** Net Control directs your traffic by responding, **"EOA1, call EOC and pass your traffic."**
You will call **"EOA1 to EOC copy one routine, OVER"**EOC responds saying, **"This is EOC, ready to copy, OVER."** Pass your traffic as in passing original traffic.

As a relay station, you will pass all the traffic including the preamble's original message number. As a relay station you would not use your sequential message numbers as you are not the Station of Origin. You are just passing the traffic along the net.

Multi-Relay Stations



In a multi-relay station event you may be relay 1 as above. If you could not pass traffic to destination station then another station would hear you and advised you to pass your traffic to them and they would relay. Once you pass your traffic, you are done with that message. If it appears that a reply is likely, stay on the net as you may have to pass reply back to the station you originally passed the original relay traffic for.

In either above relay scenarios, you would complete the Message Tracking Record (MTR) to indicate what station you received traffic from and which station you passed it to.

Received From	Date	Time	Sent To	Date	Time
W9WWW(R)	10/12/2012	0800	EOC WA5AA	10/12/2012	0815

This MTR indicates you received the traffic from W9WWW and passed it to EOC station WA5AA

You must keep good records during event and for historical purposes for:
Clarification
Authenticity
Debriefing

Conclusion

This guide is to assist the amateur radio operator in learning emergency ICS radio communication handling. This guide is a basic introduction and is tailored to our local "Served Agency" needs. With that being said the basic handling format presented in this guide is a derivative of the ARRL National Traffic System or NTS and should be a good basic primer to those who are interested in operating in the NTS nets. For more on the NTS, refer to the below listed references.

While the protocols in this guide may appear to be more complex than just sending the message in plain talk and is more like a new language in its own right, this language is recognized throughout the amateur radio traffic handing nets worldwide. This is the "Morse Code of message handling.

References:

Information in this guide is based on operator experience and the following resources

ARRL NTS Methods And Practices Guidelines Traffic Net and Message Handling Procedures Reformatted 2/13/05 by KV5R

AN INSTRUCTORS GUIDE TO TRAINING TRAFFIC HANDLERS BY MARK W. RAPPAPORT W2EAG JANUARY, 1999

Bob Reid Scott County EC March, 2010

W0IPL ECom Basics Up-dated 7/7/12

Information from references has been modified to fit local ICS Radio Message format and Served Agency needs. Check with your local ECom / ARES Groups for local protocols.

"End of Message No More"
"Over"

"73"
"WX4PBC - Ray"
wx4pbc@yahoo.com

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To include All listed References.