

**UNCLASSIFIED**

**ACP 125  
US SUPP-1**

**COMMUNICATIONS INSTRUCTIONS  
RADIOTELEPHONE PROCEDURES  
FOR USE BY  
UNITED STATES GROUND FORCES**

**ACP 125 US SUPP-1**

This publication contains US military information and release to other than US military agencies will be on a need-to-know basis.

**THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF**

**WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301**

**OCTOBER 1985**

**UNCLASSIFIED**

**I**

**ORIGINAL  
(Reverse Blank)**

October 1985

THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF  
Washington, D.C. 20301

US NATIONAL LETTER OF PROMULGATION  
FOR ACP 125 US SUPP-1

1. ACP 125 US SUPP-1, COMMUNICATIONS INSTRUCTIONS--RADIOTELEPHONE PROCEDURES FOR USE BY UNITED STATES GROUND FORCES, is an UNCLASSIFIED publication developed under the direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and is promulgated for guidance, information, or use of the Armed Forces of the United States and other users of US military communications facilities.
2. ACP 125 US SUPP-1 is a new publication and is EFFECTIVE UPON RECEIPT.
3. Permission is granted to copy or make extracts from this publication, as desired, without reference to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
4. This publication may be carried in aircraft for use therein.
5. Correspondence concerning this publication should be addressed as follows:
  - a. Service-originated correspondence will be forwarded through the normal military chain of command, marked for the attention of the appropriate Service communications chief or director, as listed below, and will not be addressed to the Joint Chiefs of Staff:
    - (1) Assistant Chief of Staff for Information Management, US Army.
    - (2) Director, Naval Communications, US Navy.
    - (3) Assistant Chief of Staff Information Systems, US Air Force.
    - (4) Director of Command, Control, Communications and Computers Systems Division, Headquarters, US Marine Corps.
  - b. Defense, National, and Federal agencies, as well as other recipients of this publication, should address their correspondence to the Chairman, US Military Communications-Electronics Board, Joint Chiefs of Staff, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301.

For the Joint Chiefs of Staff:



RICHARD A. LACQUEMENT  
Colonel, US Army  
Military Secretary, USMCEB





CHAPTER 3 OPERATING RULES

301	General .....	3-1
302	Authentication .....	3-1
303	Establishing Communications .....	3-1
304	Sequence of Call Signs and/or Address Groups .....	3-2
305	Establishing a Net .....	3-2
306	Nets .....	3-5
307	Radio Checks, Signal Strength, and Readability .....	3-7
308	Preliminary Calls .....	3-9
309	Transmitting a Message.....	3-9
310	Relay .....	3-12
311	Repetitions.....	3-13
312	Checking the Group Count .....	3-15
313	Correction During Transmission .....	3-17
314	Cancelling Messages .....	3-18
315	"DO NOT ANSWER" Transmissions .....	3-18
316	"READ BACK" .....	3-19
317	Receipt .....	3-20
318	Acknowledgment of Messages .....	3-22
319	Verifications.....	3-22
320	Emergency Silence .....	3-23
321	Break-in Procedures .....	3-25

CHAPTER 4 EXECUTIVE METHOD

401	General .....	4-1
402	Executive Methods .....	4-1
403	Delayed Executive Method.....	4-1
404	Immediate Executive Method.....	4-2
405	Acknowledgment of Signals .....	4-3
406	Verifications and Repetitions .....	4-4
407	Execution of Non-Executive Method Messages .....	4-5
408	Cancelling Tactical Messages .....	4-6

CHAPTER 5 MISCELLANEOUS PROCEDURES

501	Method of Synchronizing Time.....	5-1
502	Grid Reference .....	5-1
503	Beadwindow Procedures .....	5-1

CHAPTER 6 PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING ENEMY CONTACT

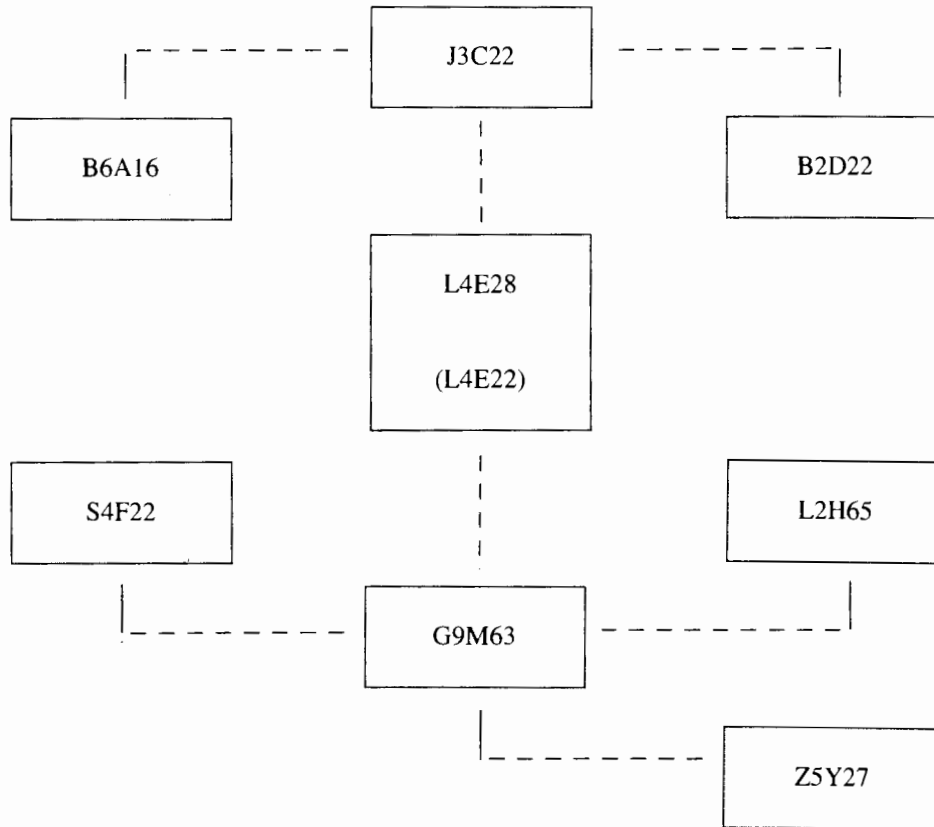
601	Introduction .....	6-1
602	Transmission of Enemy Reports.....	6-1
603	Examples of Enemy Contact Reports .....	6-1

LIST OF EFFECTIVE PAGES.....	LEP 1
------------------------------	-------

SCHEMATIC ILLUSTRATION

NET DIAGRAM

The following net diagram illustrates the net organization used in the examples in this publication. The call signs are derived from a typical ground unit Communications-Electronics Operation Instructions (CEOI) and are used solely to standardize the example.



Net Call Sign is L4E  
Off-net station used in examples is Z5Y27

SUFFIXES

- 13 - G1/S1
- 22 - COMMANDER
- 27 - TRANSPORTATION OFFICER
- 28 - NET CONTROL STATION (NCS)
- 63 - G4/S4
- 65 - G3/S3

EXPANDER

MIKE - RADIOTELEPHONE OPERATOR (RTO)

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL

101. Purpose

The purpose of this supplement is to prescribe the basic radiotelephone procedure to be used by US ground forces. These supplemental instructions are to be used in conjunction with those contained in the basic ACP 125( ). Wherever possible, chapter and paragraph identifications in this supplement correspond to those in the basic ACP 125( ) to facilitate convenient and ready reference. When there is an absence of narrative following a paragraph title, the information contained in the basic ACP 125( ) applies without amplification or modification.

102. Communications Security

103. Circuit Logs

104. Symbols Used in Examples

105. Phonetic Alphabet

106. Pronunciation of Numerals

107. Abbreviations in the Text

108. Operating Signals

109. Call Signs

a. A complete call sign consists of a three element (letter-number-letter) portion and a suffix/expander. Normally, each call sign in a radio net has a unique last letter in the letter-number-letter portion; that is, only one call sign in the net will end in ALFA, or BRAVO, or CHARLIE, etc. When operating in your own nets this unique system permits abbreviation of the call sign to the last letter of the letter-number-letter portion followed by the suffix/expander; that is, LIMA FOUR ECHO TWO EIGHT may be abbreviated to simply ECHO TWO EIGHT. Expander letters may be added to the suffix when further identification of station or function is required.

b. The abbreviated call sign will be used over radiotelephone. Complete call signs will be used under the following conditions:

(1) When entering a net in which you do not normally operate.

(2) When so instructed by the Net Control Station (NCS).

Example: A request to transmit complete call sign when readability is difficult and positive identification is necessary.

c. Station(s) will answer collective or net call sign(s) in alphanumeric order of abbreviated call sign.

110. Prowords

CHAPTER 2

MESSAGES

- 201. Plaindress
- 202. Abbreviated Plaindress
- 203. Codress
- 204. Service Message
- 205. Abbreviated Service Message
- 206. Classification of Service and Abbreviated Service Message
- 207. Message Format
- 208. Schematic Diagram of Message Format
- 209. Format Lines 2 and 3

a. These lines will contain the call, the proword "MESSAGE", and the transmission identification.

b. The Call. The call of a message serves to identify the stations between which that particular message is being transmitted. It may also serve as the address of the message when the designators of the originator and addressees are the same as the call signs of the stations in communication with each other on the same circuit.

c. The call may take one of the following forms:

(1) Full Call –

Delta Two Two Mike – Call sign of receiving station

THIS IS – From

Echo Two Eight – Call sign of transmitting station

(2) Abbreviated call – The call sign of the called station may be omitted when a call is part of an exchange of transmissions between stations and no ambiguity will result.

THIS IS – From

Mike Six Three Mike – Call sign of transmitting station.

(3) For speed of working when conditions are good particularly on large nets, the proword "THIS IS" may be omitted by the receiving station when responding to a call or receipting for a transmission.

(4) When two stations are in continuous communication with each other on a net not shared by a third station, the call may be omitted entirely provided no confusion will result. For ground forces use, this provision may apply to any two stations within the same net which are in continuous communications with each other.

d. The call may contain:

(1) Individual call signs identifying stations (addressees) separately.



209.d (Continued)

- (2) Collective call signs identifying a predetermined group of stations (addressees).
- (3) A combination of both individual and collective call signs.
- (4) Net call sign identifying all stations on a given net.

e. The call may be of two types:

- (1) Single call. Whereby only one call sign precedes the proword "THIS IS". This may be an individual, collective, or net call sign.

Example:

Using an individual call sign.  
Delta Two Two Mike – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – OVER

- (2) Multiple call – whereby two or more call signs precede the proword "THIS IS". Stations will answer in order called.

Example:

Using two individual call signs:  
Foxtrot Two Two Mike – Mike Six Three Mike –  
THIS IS Echo Two Eight – OVER

- f. When a collective or net call sign is used and there are exempted addressees in the address of the message, such addressees can be exempted in the call by use of the proword "EXEMPT" followed by the call sign(s) of the station(s) exempted.

Example:

Lima Four Echo – "EXEMPT" Mike Six Three Mike –  
THIS IS Echo Two Eight – OVER

- g. Message. The proword "MESSAGE" may be transmitted immediately following the call to indicate that a message which requires recording is about to follow.

- h. Transmission Identification. A transmission identification is not normally used on voice nets but, if required, it will be the last element of format line 3 and will consist of the station serial number preceded by the proword "NUMBER".

210. Format Line 4

211. Format Line 5

This line will contain the precedence, date-time-group, and message instructions.

- a. Precedence. The appropriate precedence designation is transmitted as the first element of format line 5. In the case of dual precedence messages, the higher precedence designation will be transmitted first, and is for the ACTION addressee(s). The lower precedence is transmitted second and is for the INFORMATION addressee(s).

- b. Date-Time-Group. The proword "TIME" followed by the date-time-group and zone suffix is transmitted immediately after the precedence designation. An abbreviated plaindress message may carry no date-time-group or the date-time-group may be replaced by a time group transmitted in line 14.

211.b (Continued)

Example:

Mike Six Three Mike- THIS IS Echo Two Eight –  
RELAY TO Zulu Five Yankee Two Seven –  
PRIORITY – TIME Zero Seven One  
Six Three Zero Zulu...

c. Message Instructions. These should not normally be required on radiotelephone messages. When included they will consist of short and concise instructions which will remain with the message to the station of destination.

Example:

"EXECUTE TO FOLLOW"

212. Format Lines 6, 7, 8, and 9

These lines form the address of the message and are recognized by the prowords "FROM", "TO", "INFO", and "EXEMPT" respectively. When the originator and the addressees are in communication with each other on the same circuit the call may serve as the address.

Example A:

Plaindress message heading showing all possible elements of the address component:

<u>Transmission</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
Lima Four Echo .....	Collective call sign of stations called
THIS IS.....	From
Echo Two Eight .....	Call sign of station calling
MESSAGE.....	A message that requires recording is about to follow
PRIORITY.....	Precedence designation
TIME .....	The time of origin is
One Two One Six Three Zero Zulu.....	Date-time-group
(FROM .....	The originator of this message is
(	
(Echo Two Two .....	Call sign of originator
(Two .....	The action addressee is
Address-(Lima Four Echo .....	Collective call sign of action addressees
(	
(INFO.....	The information addressee is
(	
(Zulu Five Yankee Two Seven.....	Call sign of information addressee (not on net)
(	
(EXEMPT.....	The exempted addressee is
(Mike Six Three .....	Call sign of exempted addressee

212 (Continued)

Example B:

Abbreviated plaindress message showing three elements in the address component:

<u>Transmission</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
Mike Six Three Mike .....	Call sign of receiving station
THIS IS.....	From
Charlie Two Two Mike .....	Call sign of station calling
(FROM .....	The originator of this message is
(	
(Charlie Two Two .....	Call sign of originator
Address-(TO.....	The action addressee is
(Zulu Five Yankee Two Seven .....	Call sign of action addressee (not on net)
(	
(INFO.....	The information addressee is
(	
(Mike Six Three .....	Call sign of information addressee

Example C:

Abbreviated plaindress message with the call serving as the Address, Action addressees only:

<u>Transmission</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
(Charlie Two Two .....	Call sign of receiving station and action addressee
(	
(	
Call & (THIS IS .....	From
address (	
(Mike Six Three .....	Call sign of station calling and originator of the message
(	
(	
(PRIORITY.....	Precedence designation
(Text .....	Subject matter
TIME .....	Time of origin is
One Two Three Four Zulu .....	Time Group
Over .....	Ending Proword

Example D:

Abbreviated plaindress message with the call serving as the address, action and information addressees:

<u>Transmission</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
(Foxtrot Two Two .....	Call sign of station called and action addressee
(	
(INFO.....	The information addressee is
Call & (Delta Two Two .....	Call sign of station called and information addressee
address (	
(THIS IS .....	From

212 (Continued)

(Charlie Two Two .....	Call sign of station
( .....	calling and originator of
( .....	the message
Text .....	Subject matter
TIME .....	Time of origin is
One Eight Two Four Zulu.....	Time Group
Over .....	Ending Proword

**NOTE:** When the call serves as the address, a full call is mandatory when transmitting the message even though a preliminary call may have been used to ascertain that stations were ready to receive.

213. Format Line 10

214. Format Line 11

215. Format Line 12

216. Format Line 13

217. Format Line 14

218. Format Line 15

219. Format Line 16

220. Abbreviated Procedure (Optional)

a. Under very good communications conditions, it may be desirable to use a somewhat abbreviated radiotelephone procedure. By using this procedure the transmission time is cut to the absolute minimum, thus hindering the enemy from direction finding (DF) or monitoring the net. The following procedure may be used in this regard:

- (1) Eliminate the proword "THIS IS" when giving your own call sign.
- (2) The proword "OVER" may be omitted when two stations are in continuous transmission with each other.
- (3) When positive communications have been established with the called party, eliminate use of call signs altogether.
- (4) Drafters should eliminate all words not essential to the actual meaning of the message.

b. Examples for transmitting both a short and a long message using this abbreviated procedure are contained in Chapter 3, paragraph 309.b.

CHAPTER 3  
OPERATING RULES

301. General

302. Authentication

When authentication is required it will be accomplished in accordance with the prescribed authentication system.

303. Establishing Communications

a. The basic method for establishing and conducting communications is defined in paragraphs 602 and 603 of ACP 121().

b. To transmit regular traffic over radiotelephone circuits, it may be necessary to make contact with other stations involved to ascertain that communication is possible.

Example A: (Conditions good)

L4E28 transmits:

Alfa One Three Mike – THIS IS Echo Two

Eight – OVER

B6A13M answers the initial call:

(Echo Two Eight) – THIS IS Alpha

One Three Mike – OVER

L4E28 having nothing for B6A13M, transmits:

(Alfa One Three Mike) – THIS IS Echo

Two Eight – OUT

Example B: (Conditions difficult)

L4E28 transmits:

Alfa One Three Mike – Alfa One Three Mike –

THIS IS Echo Two Eight – Echo Two Eight –

Radio Check – OVER

B6A13M transmits:

Echo Two Eight – Echo Two Eight –

THIS IS Alfa One Three Mike – Alpha One Three

Mike – Weak but readable – OVER

303.b (Continued)

L4E28 having nothing for B6A13 transmits:

Alfa One Three Mike – THIS IS Echo Two Eight –

ROGER – OUT

304. Sequence of Call Signs and/or Address Groups

The following rules govern the sequence of call signs and/or address groups in calling and answering and of those call signs included in components of messages:

a. The stations will respond to collective and net call signs in alphabetical order of their abbreviated call sign. Stations will use their abbreviated call sign when participating in the net opening process. After initial net establishment, no net call-ups will be used during scheduled call sign/frequency changes unless considered essential to continuity of communications.

b. Call signs and/or address groups in message headings will ordinarily be arranged in alphabetical order in the form in which they are to be transmitted whether plain or encrypted. For this purpose, slant sign (/) and figures 1 through 0 will be considered the twenty-seventh through thirty-sixth letters of the alphabet. Care must be exercised to avoid separating groups of related call signs and/or conjunctive address groups which are interdependent.

c. When full call signs are used on a net, the sequence of answering a collective call is to be the same as if abbreviated call signs were in use, thus avoiding any confusion that may arise when changing from abbreviated to full call signs.

305. Establishing a Net

a. The use of procedures as prescribed herein shall be followed either when opening a net for the first time or when reopening a net. Proper control by the NCS and adherence to operating rules by the stations within the net enable the net to begin and maintain an exchange of traffic with minimum delay. The NCS is responsible for maintaining transmission security on their nets. Authentication is optional when operating in a "SECURE" net.

Example A:

At a designated time or when ready to open the net, the NCS transmits:

Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – AUTHENTICATE – Foxtrot Golf – OVER

The opening process continues as shown below.

Echo Two Eight – THIS IS Alfa One Three Mike – I AUTHENTICATE Charlie – AUTHENTICATE – Tango Uniform – OVER

Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – I AUTHENTICATE

Juliett – AUTHENTICATE – Hotel Bravo – OVER

Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Charlie Two Two Mike – I AUTHENTICATE

Victor – AUTHENTICATE – Sierra Lima – OVER

Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Foxtrot Two Two Mike – I AUTHENTICATE

Alfa – AUTHENTICATE Bravo Echo – OVER

Lima Four Echo – THIS is Hotel Six Five Mike – I AUTHENTICATE

305.a (Continued)

Romeo – AUTHENTICATE Victor Zulu – OVER

Lima Four Echo – THIS is Mike Six Three Mike – I AUTHENTICATE

Delta – OVER

The NCS now calls the net to inform all stations that their transmissions have been heard and has no traffic for them.

(Lima Four Echo) – This is Echo Two Eight – OUT

Example B:

In this example, the subordinate station S4F22M is unable to answer the net call. After receiving answers from all stations except S4F22M, L4E28 then would transmit:

(Lima Four Echo) – (THIS IS) Echo Two Eight –  
Roger – Foxtrot Two Two Mike – NOTHING HEARD – OUT

Sierra Foxtrot Two Two Mike, when able to transmit, calls the NCS to report into the net:

Echo Two Eight – THIS IS Foxtrot Two Two Mike –

REPORTING INTO THE NET – OVER

Lima Four Echo Two Eight, having no traffic for Sierra Four Foxtrot Two Two Mike, transmits:

(Foxtrot Two Two Mike) (THIS IS) Echo Two Eight –

AUTHENTICATE – Victor Delta – OVER –

(Echo Two Eight) (THIS IS) Foxtrot Two Two Mike

I AUTHENTICATE Alfa – OVER

(Foxtrot Two Two Mike) (THIS IS) Echo Two Eight

– Roger – OUT

When a station fails to answer, the NCS initiates a separate call to that station(s). After receiving answers from all stations except S4F22M, L4E28 transmits:

(Lima Four Echo) – (THIS IS) Echo Two Eight

ROGER – Foxtrot Two Two Mike – NOTHING HEARD – OUT

S4F22M, when able to transmit, calls the NCS to report into the net:

Echo Two Eight – THIS IS Foxtrot Two Two Mike –

Reporting into the net – OVER

L4E28, having no traffic for S4F22M, transmits:

Foxtrot Two Two Mike – THIS IS Echo Two –

305.a (Continued)

Eight – ROGER – OUT

Example C (Directing a change in frequency):

Authentication must be used when directing a change in frequency. The following procedures will be followed:

The NCS changes the net to a new frequency using the designator B11:

Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight

Change to frequency Bravo One One –

(TIME ... OVER)

(Echo Two Eight) – THIS IS Alfa One

Three – Authenticate... Over

Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight

I Authenticate... Over

(Echo Two Eight) – THIS IS Alfa One Three –

ROGER – OUT

Echo Two Eight – THIS IS Charlie Two Two –

Roger – Out

Echo Two Eight – THIS IS Delta Two Two –

Roger Out...ETC

No net call-up will be used during "scheduled" frequency changes unless considered essential to continuity of communications. A scheduled frequency change is merely a continuation of nets that have already been established.

b. Establishing a Net (Tuning). (Used only with continuous tuned radio sets). L4E28 wishes to establish a net on a new frequency. At the time arranged for establishing communications, L4E28 listens on the frequency and finding it clear transmits:

Lima Four Echo – Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – Echo Two Eight – am about to transmit a tuning signal – Echo Two Eight – Echo Two Eight – (for 20 seconds) – NET NOW – (holds down press to talk switch for 10 seconds) – OUT

After allowing time for stations to adjust their transmitters, L4E28 will establish communications as in Example A of subparagraph a of this paragraph. If any stations are off frequency, they will be given further tuning as follows:

Delta Two Two Mike – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – You are five kilocycles low – Echo Two Eight (for 20 seconds) – NET NOW – (hold down press-to-talk switch for 10 seconds) – OUT L4E28 transmits:

Delta Two Two Mike – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – OVER

B2D2M transmits:



305.b (Continued)

(Echo Two Eight) – THIS IS Delta Two Two Mike – OVER

L4E28 transmits:

Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – OUT

306. Nets

a. The type of net and method of operation is determined from consideration of operational factors involved.

(1) Free Net. In this type of net, NCS authorizes member stations to transmit traffic to other stations in the net without obtaining prior permission from the NCS. Free net operation does not relieve the control station of the responsibility for maintaining circuit discipline.

(2) Directed Net. Messages on a directed net may also be transmitted in accordance with a predetermined schedule without first obtaining the permission to the NCS. Permission is not required for the transmission of Flash messages, which shall be sent direct.

b. A net is deemed to be a Free Net unless otherwise ordered. When it is required to change a Free Net to a Directed Net or vice versa, one of the following phrases, "This is a Directed Net"/"This is a Free Net" shall be used by the NCS.

c. Directed Nets.

(1) The following example illustrates the manner in which the NCS announces that the net is directed and requests the amount and precedence of traffic to be transmitted:

Example:

L4E28 transmits:

Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – This is a directed net – of what precedence and for whom are your messages – OVER

Each subordinate station then answers in alphanumeric order based on the abbreviated call sign indicating traffic on hand:

(Echo Two Eight) – THIS IS Alfa One Three Mike – One IMMEDIATE and one ROUTINE for you –  
OVER

(Echo Two Eight) – THIS IS Charlie Two Two Mike – No traffic – OVER

(Echo Two Eight) – THIS IS Delta Two Two Mike – ROUTINE for Alfa One Three – OVER

(Echo Two Eight) – THIS IS Foxtrot Two Two Mike – Priority for Hotel Six Five – OVER

(Echo Two Eight) – THIS IS Hotel Six Five Mike – No Traffic – OVER

(Echo Two Eight) – THIS IS Mike Six Three Mike – No traffic – OVER

L4E28 then informs the stations that their transmissions have been heard and commences to clear traffic in order of precedence:

Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – ROGER – Alfa One Three Mike – Send your IMMEDIATE – OVER

306.c (Continued)

After B6A13M completes the IMMEDIATE to L4E28, the NCS orders the station with the next highest precedence message to transmit their message:

Foxtrot Two Two Mike -- THIS IS Echo Two Eight -- Send your PRIORITY -- OUT

L2H65M, hearing this authorization, tells S4F22M to go ahead:

(THIS IS) Hotel Six Five Mike -- OVER

(Failure Of L2H65M to answer immediately would necessitate S4F22M making a preliminary call to L2H65M).

Hotel Six Five Mike -- THIS IS Foxtrot Two Two Mike -- PRIORITY -- TIME -- etc...

After L2H65M receipts for the message and transmits the proword "OUT" the NCS continues to authorize stations to transmit their messages in order of precedence until the traffic list is cleared.

(2) When the traffic list is cleared, stations having messages to transmit should call the NCS and request permission to transmit.

Example:

L2H65M, having one ROUTINE message for J3C22M, transmits:

Echo Two Eight -- THIS IS Hotel Six Five Mike -- ROUTINE for Charlie Two Two Mike -- OVER

L4E28 transmits:

THIS IS Echo Two Eight -- Send your message -- OUT or, if higher precedence traffic is awaiting transmission:

THIS IS Echo Two Eight -- WAIT -- OUT

When circuit conditions permit, L4E28 informs L2H65M that they may transmit their message:

Hotel Six Five Mike -- THIS IS Echo Two Eight -- Send your message -- OUT

J3C22M hearing the authorization, should then transmit:

(THIS IS) Charlie Two Two Mike -- OVER

This procedure avoids requiring L2H65M to make a preliminary call. Then L2H65M proceeds with the transmission of their ROUTINE message.

d. Delegating Net Control In Difficult Working Conditions. It may be necessary for net control to be delegated to a subordinate station when effective net control cannot be maintained by the NCS, or when the NCS has to leave the net for any reason. In such cases, the term "Assume Net Control" is to be used.

An example of a subordinate station assuming net control is as follows:

The NCS is closing down for 30 minutes and decides that B2D22M is in the best position to assume net control.

L4E28 then transmits:

Lima Four Echo -- THIS IS -- Echo Two Eight -- am leaving net for three zero minutes -- Delta Two Two Mike -- Assume net control -- Over

306.d (Continued)

Echo Two Eight – THIS IS – Delta Two Two Mike Authenticate ..... Over

Lima Four Echo – THIS IS – Echo Two Eight – I Authenticate – Over

Echo Two Eight – THIS is – Delta Two Two Mike – Roger – Out

Echo Two Eight – THIS IS – Foxtrot Two Two Mike – Roger – Out

(Each station in the net answers in sequence)

e. Assuming Net Control in Difficult Working Conditions. Occasions may arise when the NCS must leave the net without prior notification. In such cases, the first subordinate station will assume net control station responsibilities. An example of the first subordinate station assuming net control is as follows:

Nothing has been heard from the NCS. Subordinate station B6A13M as first subordinate station transmits:

Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Alfa One Three Mike – Have you heard anything from Echo Two Eight –  
OVER

There is no reply from the NCS and the other subordinate station transmits:

(Alfa One Three Mike) – (THIS IS) Charlie Two Two Mike – NOTHING HEARD – OVER

(Alfa One Three Mike) – (THIS IS) Delta Two Two Mike – NOTHING HEARD – OVER

(Alfa One Three Mike) – (THIS IS) Foxtrot Two Two Mike – NOTHING HEARD – OVER

(Alfa One Three Mike) – (THIS IS) Hotel Six Five Mike – NOTHING HEARD – OVER

(Alfa One Three Mike) – (THIS IS) Mike Six Three Mike – NOTHING HEARD – OVER

B6A13M then transmits:

(Lima Four Echo) – (THIS IS) Alfa One Three Mike – ROGER – Nothing heard from Echo Two Eight I  
am assuming net control – OVER

Subordinate stations reply in order:

(Alfa One Three Mike) – (THIS IS) Charlie Two Two MIKE – ROGER – OUT

(Alfa One Three Mike) – THIS IS) Delta Two Two Mike – ROGER – OUT

(Alfa One Three Mike) – (THIS IS) Foxtrot Two Two – Mike – ROGER – OUT

(Alfa One Three Mike) – (THIS IS) Hotel Six Five – Mike – ROGER – OUT

(Alfa One Three Mike) – (THIS IS) Mike Six Three – Mike – ROGER – OUT

307. Radio Checks, Signal Strength, and Readability

a. A station is understood to have good signal strength and readability unless otherwise notified. Strength of signals and readability should not be exchanged unless one station cannot hear another station clearly.

b. A station that wishes to inform another of their signal strength and readability will do so by means of a short and concise report of actual reception such as "Weak but readable", "Loud but distorted", "Weak with interference", etc. Reports such as "Five by Five", "Four by Four", etc. will not be used to indicate strength and quality of reception.

307 (Continued)

c. The prowords listed below are for use when initiating and answering queries concerning signal strength and readability:

(1) General –

RADIO CHECK	What is my signal strength and readability; i.e., how do you hear me?
ROGER	I have received your last transmission satisfactorily. The omission of comment on signal strength and readability is understood to mean that reception is loud and clear. If reception is other than loud and clear, it must be described with the prowords from subparagraphs (2) and (3).
NOTHING HEARD	To be used when no reply is received from a called station.

(2) Report of Signal Strength –

LOUD	Your signal is very strong.
GOOD	Your signal strength is good.
WEAK	Your signal strength is weak.
VERY WEAK	Your signal strength is very weak.
FADING	At times your signal strength fades to such an extent that continuous reception cannot be relied upon.

(3) Report of readability –

CLEAR	Excellent quality.
READABLE	Quality is satisfactory.
UNREADABLE	The quality of your transmission is so bad that I cannot read you.
DISTORTED	Having trouble reading you because your signal is distorted.
WITH INTERFERENCE	Having trouble reading you due to interference.
INTERMITTENT	Having trouble reading you because your signal is intermittent.

d. Example:

L4E28 desires a radio check with L4E and transmits:

Lima Four Echo Mike- THIS IS Echo Two Eight – RADIO CHECK – OVER

All stations of the net call hear L4E28 loud and clear except J3C22M and B2D22M. The replies of each station, in alphanumeric order are:

(THIS IS) Alfa One Three Mike – Roger – OVER

(THIS IS) Charlie Two Two Mike – WEAK BUT READABLE – OVER

(THIS IS) Delta Two Two Mike – WEAK WITH INTERFERENCE – OVER

(THIS IS) Foxtrot Two Two Mike – ROGER – OVER

(THIS IS) Hotel Six Five Mike – ROGER – OVER

(THIS IS) Mike Six Three Mike – ROGER – OVER

307.d (Continued)

L4E28 indicates their reception of each of the called stations as loud and clear, except for J3C22M, who was distorted and B2D22M who was not heard, by replying:

(Lima Four Echo) – (THIS IS) Echo Two Eight – ROGER – Charlie Two Two Mike DISTORTED – Delta Two Two Mike NOTHING HEARD – OUT

308. Preliminary Calls

When communication is difficult or when the calling station wishes to ascertain whether the station called is ready to receive a message, a preliminary call will be sent before transmitting a message.

Example A:

J3C22M wishes to transmit a message to S4F22M and desires to know if S4F22M is ready to accept it. J3C22M transmits:

Foxtrot Two Two Mike – THIS IS Charlie Two Two Mike – (MESSAGE) OVER

S4F22M, ready to accept the message, transmits:

(Charlie Two Two Mike) – (THIS IS) Foxtrot Two Two Mike – (SEND YOUR MESSAGE) OVER

J3C22M transmits:

Foxtrot Two Two Mike – THIS IS Charlie Two Two Mike – MESSAGE ROUTINE; etc.

Example B:

B2D22M wishes to transmit a message to L2H65M and desires to know that L2H65M is ready to accept it. B2D22M transmits:

Hotel Six Five Mike – THIS IS Delta Two Two Mike – (PRIORITY) – OVER

L2H65, not prepared to accept the traffic immediately transmits:

(Delta Two Two Mike) – (THIS IS) Hotel Six Five Mike – WAIT — After a short pause, L2H65M is ready and transmits:

(SEND YOUR PRIORITY) – OVER

**NOTE:** If the L2H65M delay had been longer than a few seconds, L2H65M would have transmitted:

(Delta Two Two Mike) – (THIS IS) Hotel Six Five Mike – WAIT – OUT

When ready to accept the message L2H65M would transmit:

Delta Two Two Mike – THIS IS Hotel Six Five Mike – (Send your PRIORITY) OVER

309. Transmitting a Message

a. Communications Good. When communication reception is satisfactory, message parts need to be transmitted only once and preliminary calls are optional.

Example A:

L4E22 transmits:

309.a (Continued)

Mike Six Three –(BREAK) – THIS IS Echo Two Two – PRIORITY –(BREAK) – Convoy has arrived  
– TIME One Six Three Zero Zulu – OVER – (BREAK)

G9M63 having received the transmission satisfactorily, transmits:

(Echo Two Two) – (THIS IS) – Mike Six Three – ROGER – OUT

Example B:

G9M63, having missed the transmission, transmits:

(THIS IS) Mike Six Three – SAY AGAIN – OVER

L4E22 transmits:

(Mike Six Three) – (THIS IS) Echo Two Two – I SAY AGAIN – Mike Six Three – THIS IS Echo Two  
Two – PRIORITY –(BREAK) – Convoy has arrived –(BREAK) – TIME One Six Three Zero Zulu – OVER

G9M63 transmits:

(THIS IS) Mike Six Three – SAY AGAIN ALL AFTER Convoy – OVER

L4E22 transmits:

(Mike Six Three) – (THIS IS) Echo Two Two – I SAY AGAIN ALL AFTER CONVOY – HAS  
ARRIVED (BREAK) TIME One Six Three Zero Zulu – OVER

G9M63 transmits:

(THIS IS) Mike Six Three – ROGER – OUT

b. Communications Good (Optional). When communication reception is very good, message parts need to be transmitted only once, preliminary calls are optional, and most prowords may be eliminated (See paragraph 220.a). When positive communications have been established, the use of call signs may be dropped entirely.

Example (Short Message):

L4E22 transmits:

Mike Six Three – Echo Two Two

G9M63 having heard the break after the word "Two", transmits:

Mike Six Three

L4E22 having heard the break after the word "Three", transmits:

Move to Bravo Zulu

G9M63 having heard the break after the word "Zulu", transmits:

Authenticate Papa Alfa

L4E22 having heard the break after the word "Alfa", transmits:

309.b (Continued)

Tango

G9M63 having heard the break after the word "Tango", transmits:

WILCO – OUT

c. Communication Difficult. When communication is difficult, call signs should be transmitted twice. Phrases, words, or groups may be transmitted twice and indicated by use of the proword "WORDS TWICE". Reception may be verified by use of the proword "READ BACK". Under such conditions preliminary calls are normally employed unless stations are in a directed net, in which case stations should have indicated they are ready to receive (paragraph 306.c).

Example A:

S4F22 transmits:

Alfa One Three – Alfa One Three – THIS IS Foxtrot Two Two – Foxtrot Two Two – PRIORITY – OVER

B6A13 transmits:

Foxtrot Two Two – Foxtrot Two Two – THIS IS Alfa One Three – Alfa One Three – SEND YOUR MESSAGE – OVER

S4F22 transmits:

Alfa One Three – Alfa One Three – THIS IS Foxtrot Two Two – Foxtrot Two Two – WORDS TWICE – WORDS TWICE – PRIORITY – PRIORITY – (BREAK) – Convoy has arrived – Convoy has arrived – (BREAK) – TIME One Six Three Zero Zulu – TIME One Six Three Zero Zulu OVER

B6A13 transmits:

Foxtrot Two Two – Foxtrot Two Two – THIS IS Alfa One Three – Alfa One Three – SAY AGAIN SAY AGAIN – WORD BEFORE has – WORD BEFORE has – OVER

S4F22 transmits:

Alfa One Three – Alfa One Three – THIS IS Foxtrot Two Two – Foxtrot Two Two – I SAY AGAIN – I SAY AGAIN – WORD BEFORE has – WORD BEFORE has – Convoy – Convoy – OVER

B6A13 transmits:

Foxtrot Two Two – Foxtrot Two Two – THIS IS Alfa One Three – Alfa One Three – ROGER – OUT

Example B:

The text consists of code groups.

S4F22M transmits:

Alfa One Three Mike – Alfa One Three Mike – THIS IS Foxtrot Two Two Mike – Foxtrot Two Two Mike – WORDS TWICE – WORDS TWICE – \* Message – Message – PRIORITY PRIORITY – TIME One Two Zero Nine Zero Three Zulu – TIME One Two Zero Nine Zero Three Zulu – GROUPS eight – GROUPS eight – (BREAK) Alfa Mike Lima Quebec Delta – Alfa Mike Lima Quebec Delta – Romeo Oscar Charlie Zulu Yankee – Romeo Oscar Charlie Zulu Yankee – etc. (BREAK) – OVER

309.c (Continued)

B6A13M transmits:

Foxtrot Two Two Mike – Foxtrot Two Two Mike – THIS IS Alfa One Three Mike – Alfa One Three Mike – ROGER – OUT

---

\* REQUIRES RECORDING

310. Relay

- a. The proword "RELAY" used alone indicates that the station called is to relay the message to all addressees.

Example (relay to an on-net station):

L4E28 transmits:

Alfa One Three Mike – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – RELAY – PRIORITY – TIME One One One Three Two Two Zulu – FROM Echo Two Two – TO Hotel Six Five – (BREAK) – Proceed on mission assigned – (BREAK) – OVER

B6A13M transmits:

(THIS IS) Alfa One Three Mike – ROGER – OUT

B6A13M relays the message:

Hotel Six Five Mike – THIS IS Alfa One Three Mike PRIORITY TIME One One One Three Two Two Zulu – FROM Echo Two Two TO – Hotel Six Five – (BREAK) Proceed on mission assigned – (BREAK) – OVER

L2H65M transmits:

(THIS IS) Hotel Six Five Mike – ROGER – OUT

- b. The proword "RELAY TO" followed by an address designator, indicates that the station called is to relay the message to the stations indicated. When more than one station is called, the call sign of the station designated to perform the relay will precede the proword "RELAY TO". At times it is necessary to relay a message originated on a radiotelephone circuit by some other means of communications. When such relay is necessary, it is the responsibility of the station relaying the message to place the message in the proper format for the means of communications employed for relay. Complete call signs must be used in the address component of the message being relayed outside the net.

Example (relay to an off-net station):

J3C22M transmits:

Mike Six Three Mike – Delta Two Two Mike THIS IS Charlie Two Two Mike – Mike Six Three RELAY TO Zulu Five Yankee Two Seven – Mike – ROUTINE – TIME Two One Zero Eight One Four Zulu – FROM Juliett Three Charlie Two Two – TO Zulu Five Yankee Two

Seven INFO Golf Niner Mike Six Three – Bravo Two Delta Two Two – (BREAK) – Text – (BREAK) – OVER

G9M63M transmits:



310.b (Continued)

(THIS IS) Mike Six Three Mike – ROGER – OUT

B2D22M transmits:

(THIS IS) Delta Two Two Mike – ROGER – OUT

G9M63M relays the message to Z5Y27M:

Zulu Five Yankee Two Seven Mike – THIS IS Golf Niner Mike Six Three Mike – ROUTINE – TIME Two One Zero Eight One Four Zulu – FROM Juliett Three Charlie Two Two – TO Zulu Five Yankee Two Seven – INFO Golf Niner Mike Six Three – Bravo Two Delta Two Two (Break) – Text – (BREAK) – OVER

Z5Y27M transmits:

(THIS IS) Zulu Five Yankee Two Seven Mike – ROGER – OUT

311. Repetitions

a. When words are missed or are doubtful repetitions will be requested by stations before receipting for the message. The proword "SAY AGAIN" used alone or in conjunction with "ALL BEFORE \_\_\_\_\_", "ALL AFTER \_\_\_\_\_", "\_\_\_\_\_ TO \_\_\_\_\_", "WORD BEFORE \_\_\_\_\_", or "WORD AFTER \_\_\_\_\_" will be used for this purpose. In complying with requests for repetitions, the transmitting station will identify that portion which is being repeated.

Example A:

L4E28 calls the two stations for which there is traffic:

Charlie Two Two – Delta Two Two – THIS IS Echo Two Eight (MESSAGE) – ROUTINE TIME Zero Eight One Zero Five Two Zulu – FROM Echo Two Two – TO Charlie Two Two – INFO Delta Two Two – (BREAK) – At One Eight Zero Zero Zulu – Proceed Hong Kong – To Arrive One Six May – Load One Thousand Troops – For return Ningpo – I SPELL – November India November Golf Papa Oscar – Ningpo – Acknowledge – (BREAK) – OVER

J3C22 having missed from "AT" to "Proceed" transmits:

(THIS IS) Charlie Two Two – SAY AGAIN At TO Proceed – OVER

L4E28 deals with the request for repetitions by J3C22, before the other station requests repetitions:

THIS IS Echo Two Eight – I SAY AGAIN – At TO Proceed – At One Eight Zero Zero Zulu Proceed – OVER

J3C22, having now received the message satisfactorily, transmits:

(THIS IS) Charlie Two Two – ROGER – OUT

Having heard J3C22 give a receipt for the message, the next station asks for repetitions. In this case B2D22 missed from "At" to "Proceed" and the word after "Load". As J3C22 had already asked for the phrase from "At" to "Proceed" and B2D22 heard it repeated, it isn't necessary to request that part which is to be repeated. B2D22 therefore, asks for the word after "load" to be repeated.

(THIS IS) Delta Two Two – SAY AGAIN – WORD AFTER Load – OVER

L4E28 repeats the word:

311.a (Continued)

THIS IS Echo Two Eight – I SAY AGAIN – WORD AFTER Load – One – OVER

B2D22 having now received the message satisfactorily, transmits:

(THIS IS) Delta Two Two – ROGER – OUT

Example B:

Alternatively, the second station in the sequence of answering, not having heard the transmitting station answer the request for repetition within 5 seconds, transmits:

(THIS IS) Delta Two Two – SAY AGAIN – WORD AFTER Load – OVER

L4E28 having received a response from all stations concerned, transmits:

THIS IS Echo Two Eight – I SAY AGAIN – At to Proceed – At One Eight Zero Zero Zulu – Proceed – WORD AFTER Load – One – OVER

J3C22 transmits:

(THIS IS) Charlie Two Two – ROGER – OUT

B2D22 transmits:

(THIS IS) Delta Two Two – ROGER – OUT

b. In requesting repetitions of the heading of a message a repetition may be requested of all that portion of the heading preceding or following a proword, or that portion of the heading between any two prowords. Requests for repetitions and replies must include the nearest proword preceding and/or following the portion requested.

Example A:

S4F22 transmits:

Charlie Two Two – Mike Six Three – THIS IS Foxtrot Two Two – PRIORITY – TIME One Eight One Six Two Five Zulu – FROM Foxtrot Two Two – TO Charlie Two Two – Mike Six Three – INFO Zulu Five Yankee Two Seven – (BREAK) – Proceed to rejoin convoy – (BREAK) – OVER

J3C22, having missed all before the address transmits:

(THIS IS) Charlie Two Two – SAY AGAIN – ALL BEFORE FROM – OVER

S4F22 replies to J3C22:

Charlie Two Two – THIS IS Foxtrot Two Two – I SAY AGAIN – ALL BEFORE FROM – Charlie Two Two – Mike Six Three – THIS IS Foxtrot Two Two – PRIORITY – TIME One Eight One Six Two Five Zulu – OVER

J3C22 transmits:

(THIS IS) Charlie Two Two – ROGER – OUT

G9M63, having received the message satisfactorily transmits:

(THIS IS) Mike Six Three – ROGER – OUT

311.b (Continued)

Example B:

G9M63 transmits:

Hotel Six Five – THIS is Mike Six Three – ROUTINE – TIME Two Four Zero Nine One Two Zulu – FROM Mike Six Three – TO Hotel Six Five – INFO Zulu Five Yankee Two Seven – (BREAK) – Cancel my Two Three One Four Two Eight Zulu – (BREAK) – OVER

L2H65, having missed the portion between the date-time-group and the information addressees, transmits:

(THIS IS) Hotel Six Five – SAY AGAIN – TIME TO INFO – OVER

G9M63 transmits:

THIS IS Mike Six Three – I SAY AGAIN – TIME TO INFO – TIME Two Four Zero Nine One Two Zulu – FROM Mike Six Three – TO Hotel Six Five – INFO – OVER

L2H65 transmits:

(THIS IS) Hotel Six Five – ROGER – OUT

c. When it is necessary to ask for repetitions after a message has been receipted, such requests and replies thereto must identify the message being queried as well as the portion required. Where used, the date-time-group or time group shall be used for such identification.

### 312. Checking the Group Count

a. When a message consisting of coded groups is being received and the number of groups actually received does not correspond with the group count of the message, the receiving station requests a check by transmitting the phrase "Interrogative groups...", stating the number of groups actually received.

b. When queried, the transmitting station will check and if the number of groups received is correct, will indicate this by use of the proword "CORRECT". The receiving station must then alter the group count accordingly.

Example (Group Count Incorrect)

J3C22M transmits:

Mike Six Three Mike – THIS IS Charlie Two Two Mike – MESSAGE – ROUTINE – Time Zero Four One Two Five Two Zulu – GROUPS EIGHT – (BREAK) – Mike Tango November – Sierra Uniform Bravo – Echo Lima Yankee – Golf Bravo Zulu – Foxtrot Oscar Uniform – Delta Oscar Papa – Oscar Bravo Juliett – (BREAK) – OVER

G9M63M, noticing that the group count and the number of groups received are at variance, transmits:

(THIS IS) Mike Six Three Mike – Interrogative groups seven – OVER

J3C22M checks group count against the transmission copy, discovers error and transmits:

(THIS IS) Charlie Two Two Mike – CORRECT – OVER

G9M63M transmits:

(THIS IS) Mike Six Three Mike – ROGER – OUT

312 (Continued)

c. In all messages where words and groups are counted and the count is 50 or less, the transmitting station, if it considers the receiving station to be incorrect after it has questioned the group count, repeats the group count followed by the initial letter of each group. This will enable the receiving station to determine which groups are missing and to request a repetition.

Example: (Group Count Correct – Less than 50 Groups)

B2D22M transmits:

Alfa One Three Mike – THIS IS Delta Two Two Mike – ROUTINE – TIME One Four Two Zero Three Eight Zulu – Groups One Two – (BREAK) – Delta Golf India – Lima Oscar Papa – Juliett Tango Xray – Romeo Oscar Tango – Foxtrot Mike Xray – Oscar Papa India Tango Romeo Sierra – Mike Delta Golf – Delta November India – Sierra Tango Delta – Golf Bravo Xray – Oscar Mike Bravo – (BREAK) OVER

B6A13M, having received only 11 groups, transmits:

(THIS IS) Alfa One Three Mike – Interrogative Groups One One – OVER

B2D22M checks the group count against transmission copy, finds it is correct, and transmits:

(THIS IS) Delta Two Two Mike – Groups One TWO – (BREAK) – Delta Lima Juliett Romeo Foxtrot Oscar Tango Mike Delta Sierra Golf Oscar – (BREAK) – OVER

B6A13M can now see which group was missed and transmits:

(THIS IS) Alfa One Three Mike – SAY AGAIN Five – OVER

B2D22M transmits:

(THIS IS) Delta Two Two Mike – I SAY AGAIN Five – Foxtrot Mike Xray – OVER

B6A13M transmits:

(THIS IS) Alfa One Three Mike – ROGER – OUT

d. In all messages with a group count exceeding 50 groups, if the receiving station is considered to be incorrect the transmitting station repeats the original group count and transmits the identity of the first, eleventh, and every subsequent tenth group followed by the initial letter of that group.

Example: (Group Count Correct – more than 50 groups)

B2D22M, transmits a message containing 66 groups to B6A13M

B6A13M, queries the group count:

Delta Two Two Mike – THIS IS – Alfa One Three Mike – Interrogative Groups Six Five – OVER

B2D22M checks and finds the group count correct as sent, then transmits:

(THIS IS) Delta Two Two Mike – Groups Six Six – (BREAK) – One Mike – One One Sierra – Two One Papa – Three One Romeo – Four One India – Five One November – Six One Golf (BREAK) – OVER

there was a miscount:

(THIS IS) Alfa One Three Mike – SAY AGAIN One One to Two Zero – OVER

312.d (Continued)

B2D22M then retransmits the requested groups.

313. Correction During Transmission

a. When an error is made by a transmitting operator, the proword "CORRECTION" will be transmitted followed by the last word, group, proword, or phrase correctly transmitted. Transmission then continues.

Example A:

G9M63M transmits:

Hotel Six Five Mike – THIS IS Mike Six Three Mike – (BREAK) – Convoy Romeo Three – CORRECTION – Romeo Four should arrive – One Six Three Zero Lima – (BREAK) – TIME One Zero One Two Zulu – OVER

L2H65 transmits:

(THIS IS) Hotel Six Five – ROGER – OUT

Example B:

J3C22M transmits:

Echo Two Eight – THIS IS Charlie Two Two Mike – TIME Two Four Zero Seven One Two Zulu – GROUPS Nine – (BREAK) – Zulu Bravo Alfa Xray – Xray Oscar – CORRECTION – Zulu Bravo Alfa Xray – Xray Quebec Alfa Kilo – etc...

L4E28 transmits:

(THIS IS) Echo Two Eight – ROGER – OUT

Example C:

J3C22M transmits:

Mike Six Three Mike – THIS IS Charlie Two Two Mike – ROUTINE – TIME One Four Zero Six Four Two Zulu – FROM Charlie Two Two Mike – To Mike One Three – CORRECTION – TO Mike Six Three – INFO Zulu Five Yankee Two Seven – Join Me – OVER

G9M63M transmits:

(THIS IS) Mike Six Three – ROGER – OUT

Example D:

B2D22M transmits:

Charlie Two Two Mike – THIS IS Delta Two Two Mike – PRIORITY – TIME Zero Three One Eight One Four Zulu – (BREAK) – Latitude One Six Three Zero – Longitude One Zero One Five – CORRECTION – Longitude One Zero Five Five – (BREAK) – OVER

J3C22M transmits:

(THIS IS) Charlie Two Two Mike – ROGER – OUT

313 (Continued)

b. When an error in transmission is made but not discovered immediately, a correction may be made in the final instruction element provided that the ending sign has not been transmitted. When making such a correction, the word, group, proword, or phrase must be properly identified.

Example:

B2D22M transmits:

Hotel Six Five Mike – THIS IS Delta Two Two Mike – (BREAK) – Tanks will arrive – Grid Three Two One Nine Five Three at Hotel Hour Minus Six – (BREAK) – TIME One Four Two Six Zulu – CORRECTION – WORD AFTER Minus – Five – OVER

L2H65M transmits:

(THIS IS) Hotel Six Five Mike – ROGER – OUT

c. If it is necessary to make corrections after a receipt has been obtained for a message, then an abbreviated service message, identifying the message and the portion to be corrected, should be made.

Example:

G9M63M transmits:

Hotel Six Five Mike – THIS IS Mike Six Three Mike – CORRECTION – My One Three One Five One Six Zulu – WORD AFTER Monday – Morning – OVER

#### 314. Cancelling Messages

a. During the transmission of a message and prior to the transmission of the ending proword "OVER" or "OUT", the transmission may be cancelled by use of the proword "DISREGARD THIS TRANSMISSION – OUT."

Example:

During the transmission of a message, S4F22M realizes that the transmission is being sent in error and therefore cancels it.

Mike Six Three Mike – THIS IS Foxtrot Two Two Mike – ROUTINE – TIME One Zero Zero Six Zero Two Zulu – (BREAK) – Begin unloading at One One One Two Three Zero Zulu – Proceed – DISREGARD THIS TRANSMISSION – OUT

b. A message which has been completely transmitted can only be cancelled by another message.

Example:

S4F22M transmits:

Mike Six Three Mike – THIS IS Foxtrot Two Two Mike – Cancel my One Zero Zero Six Zero Two Zulu – TIME Zero Seven One Two Zulu – OVER

#### 315. "DO NOT ANSWER" Transmissions

When it is imperative that called stations do not answer a transmission, the proword "DO NOT ANSWER" will be transmitted immediately following the call and the complete transmission will be sent twice, the full transmission ending with the proword "OUT" ("Do not answer" messages should include transmission authentication).

315 (Continued)

Example:

L4E28 transmits:

Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – DO NOT ANSWER – (BREAK) – Act in Accordance with Plan Charlie – (BREAK) – TIME Two Two One Eight Zulu – AUTHENTICATION is Foxtrot Alfa – SAY AGAIN – Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – DO NOT ANSWER – (BREAK) – Act in accordance with Plan Charlie – (BREAK) – TIME Two Two One Eight Zulu – ~~(BREAK) – OUT~~

*NOT REPEATED IS Foxtrot Alfa – OUT*

316. "READ BACK"

a. If it is desired that a message or a portion thereof be read back, the proword "READ BACK" and identifying data will be transmitted immediately following the call.

Example A:

L4E28 transmits:

Mike Six Three Mike – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – READ BACK – (BREAK) – Convoy has arrived – (BREAK) – TIME One Six Three Zero Zulu – OVER

G9M63M transmits:

(THIS IS) Mike Six Three Mike – I READ BACK – Mike Six Three Mike – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – READ BACK – (BREAK) – Convoy has arrived – (BREAK) – TIME One Six Three Zero Zulu – OVER

L4E28 transmits:

(THIS IS) Echo Two Eight – CORRECT – OUT

Example B:

JC322 transmits:

Delta Two Two – THIS IS Charlie Two Two – READ BACK Grid – Meet Me Grid One Three Four Two Six Five – OVER

B2D22 transmits:

(THIS IS) Delta Two Two – I READ BACK Grid – One Three Four Two Six Five – OVER

J3C22 transmits:

(THIS IS) Charlie Two Two – CORRECT – OUT

**NOTE:** When "READ BACK" procedure is employed, the proword "ROGER" is not necessary to indicate receipt of the message.

b. The proword "READ BACK" when not preceded by identifying call signs means that all stations are to "READ BACK". If a collective call is used but only part of the stations represented in the call are required to read back, the station(s) will be specified by transmitting the appropriate call signs preceding the proword "READ BACK". When the order to "READ BACK" is given, only those stations directed to do so will "READ BACK"; remaining stations called will keep silent unless directed by the calling station to receipt.

Example A:

316.b (Continued)

L4E28 transmits:

Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – Delta Two Two READ BACK – Convoy has arrived – TIME One Six Three Zero Zulu – OVER

B2D22 transmits:

THIS IS Delta Two Two – I READ BACK – Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight Delta – Delta Two Two READ BACK – Convoy has arrived – TIME One Six Three Zero Zulu – OVER

L4E28 transmits and directs J3C22 to RECEIPT:

THIS IS Echo Two Eight – CORRECT – C22 – OVER

Example B:

J3C22 transmits: This is Charlie Two Two – ROGER – OUT

**NOTE:** If B2D22, in Example A, had read back incorrectly, L4E28 would have called attention to the error by use of the proword "WRONG" followed by the correct version and:

B2D22 transmits:

THIS IS Delta Two Two – I READ BACK – Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – Delta Two Two – READ BACK – Convoy has arrived – OVER

L4E28 transmits:

THIS IS Echo Two Eight – WRONG – TIME One Six Three Zero Zulu – OVER

B2D22 transmits:

THIS IS Delta Two Two – TIME One Six Three Zero Zulu – OVER

L4E28 transmits:

THIS IS Echo Two Eight – CORRECT – OUT

317. Receipt:

a. Receipt is employed in direct station-to-station traffic handling. No message is considered delivered until a receipt is obtained (paragraph 317.b). A receipt may be effected as follows: The receiving station transmits a receipt after each message or string of messages by the proword "ROGER".

Example:

J3C22M transmits:

Foxtrot Two Two Mike – THIS IS Charlie Two Two Mike – Send boat for mail – OVER

S4F22M transmits:

(THIS IS) Foxtrot Two Two Mike – ROGER – OUT



317 (Continued)

b. When the transmitting station considers speed of handling a primary consideration, one station in the net may be directed to receipt for the message and no other stations may answer until instructed to do so. This does not prohibit any station from requesting repetition. Security is enhanced if the same station is directed to receipt for all transmissions.

Example:

Station L4E28 sends a message to the collective call L4E, and only desires a receipt from B2D22M.

L4E28 transmits:

Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – Send boat for mail – TIME One Two One Six Zulu –  
OVER

B2D22M transmits:

(THIS IS) Delta Two Two Mike – ROGER – OUT

L2H65M, having missed the word mail, transmits:

(Echo Two Eight) (THIS IS) Hotel Six Five Mike – SAY AGAIN – WORD AFTER for – OVER

L4E28 transmits:

(THIS IS) Echo Two Eight – I SAY AGAIN – WORD AFTER for – mail – OVER

L2H65M transmits:

(THIS IS) Hotel Six Five Mike – ROGER – OUT

c. Should either the transmitting or receiving station indicate there is additional traffic to be transmitted, then they would use the proword "MORE TO FOLLOW" in the message ending or receipt.

Example A:

J3C22M, is transmitting a message to S4F22M, then wishes to indicate that there is more traffic for S4F22M, transmits:

Foxtrot Two Two Mike – THIS IS Charlie Two Two Mike – TEXT – MORE TO FOLLOW – OVER

(Charlie Two Two Mike) (THIS IS) Foxtrot Two Two Mike – ROGER – OVER

Example B:

L4E28, in transmitting a message to L4E, wishes to indicate that there is additional traffic for J3C22M and L2H65M, transmits:

Lima Four Echo THIS IS Echo Two Eight – TEXT – MORE TO FOLLOW for Charlie Two Two Mike and Hotel Six Five Mike – OVER

(Echo Two Eight) (THIS IS) Alfa One Three Mike – ROGER – OUT

(Echo Two Eight) (THIS IS) Charlie Two Two Mike – ROGER – OVER

(Echo Two Eight) (THIS IS) Delta Two Two Mike – ROGER – OUT

317.c (Continued)

(Echo Two Eight) (THIS IS) Foxtrot Two Two Mike – ROGER – OUT

(Echo Two Eight) (THIS IS) Hotel Six Five Mike – ROGER – OVER

(Echo Two Eight) (THIS IS) Mike Six Three Mike – ROGER – OUT

(Charlie Two Two Mike) – Hotel Six Five Mike THIS IS Echo Two Eight – etc...

Example C:

S4F22M, in receipting for a message from J3C22M, also indicates that they have a message for J3C22M, transmits:

(Charlie Two Two Mike) (THIS IS) Foxtrot Two Two Mike – ROGER – MORE TO FOLLOW – OVER

(Foxtrot Two Two Mike) (THIS IS) Charlie Two Two Mike – OVER

318. Acknowledgement of Messages

An acknowledgement should not be confused with a reply or receipt. A prompt reply referring to the message may serve in lieu of an acknowledgement. It is the prerogative of the originator to request an "ACKNOWLEDGEMENT" to a message from any or all addressees of that message. If an acknowledgement is desired for a message, the request for acknowledgement normally is included in the text of that message. If the message has been transmitted the request for acknowledgement will constitute a new message (See AR 105-31). Acknowledgements are originated only by the addressee to whom the request for acknowledgement was made. Procedure for acknowledgement of tactical signals is contained in paragraph 405.

Example:

L4E28 transmits a message to B2D22M and desires an acknowledgement:

Delta Two Two Mike – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – (BREAK) Search Area Delta – Acknowledge – (BREAK) – TIME One One Two Zero Zulu – OVER

B2D22M transmits:

(Echo Two Eight) – (THIS IS) Delta Two Two Mike – ROGER – OUT

B2D22M operator, having shown the message to the commanding officer, or authorized representative and having been ordered to acknowledge the message, transmits:

Echo Two Eight – THIS IS Delta Two Two Mike – Your One One Two Zero Zulu Acknowledged – TIME One One Two Five Zulu – OVER

319. Verifications:

a. When verification of a message or a portion thereof has been requested by an addressee, the originating station will verify with the originator and send the correct version.

Example:

L2H65M transmits:

Echo Two Eight – THIS IS Hotel Six Five Mike – VERIFY your One Zero Zero Eight Zero One Zulu – ALL BEFORE BREAK – OVER

319.a (Continued)

L4E28 transmits:

(THIS IS) Echo Two Eight – ROGER – OUT

L4E28 operator checks with the originator, establishes that the heading previously transmitted was correct, transmits:

Hotel Six Five Mike – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – I VERIFY my One Zero Zero Eight Zero One Zulu – ALL BEFORE BREAK – Hotel Six Five Mike – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – PRIORITY – TIME One Zero Zero Eight Zero One Zulu – FROM Echo Two Two – TO Hotel Six Five INFO Charlie Two Two – Groups One Seven – BREAK – OVER

L2H65M transmits:

(THIS IS) Hotel Six Five Mike – ROGER – OUT

b. When a message to a number of addressees is queried by one station and found to be incorrect, the corrected version must be sent to all addressees.

Example:

B2D22M transmits:

Mike Six Three Mike – THIS IS Delta Two Two Mike – VERIFY your Zero Eight Four Five Zulu – WORD AFTER proceed – Haiphong – OVER

G9M63M transmits:

(THIS IS) Mike Six Three Mike – ROGER – OUT

G9M63M operator checks the message with the originator and finds that the word after "proceed" should have been "Hong Kong" instead of "Haiphong". G9M63M operator transmits a correction to all the original addressees:

Delta Two Two Mike – Foxtrot Two Two Mike – THIS IS Mike Six Three Mike – CORRECTION – my Zero Eight Four Five Zulu – WORD AFTER Proceed – HONG KONG – OVER

B2D22M transmits:

(THIS IS) Delta Two Two Mike – ROGER – OUT

S4F22M transmits:

(THIS IS) Foxtrot Two Two Mike – Roger – OUT

320. Emergency Silence:

- a. Emergency silence may be imposed or lifted only by competent authority.
- b. When an authentication system is in force, a station must always authenticate a transmission which:
  - (1) Imposes emergency silence.
  - (2) Lifts emergency silence.
  - (3) Calls stations during a period of emergency silence.

320 (Continued)

c. Transmissions imposing emergency silence will be made twice through and ended with the proword "OUT". Stations do not answer or receipt for such transmissions.

d. "SILENCE", spoken three times means "Cease transmissions on this net immediately. Silence will be maintained until lifted."

(1) After a call, use of the proword SILENCE (spoken three times) means, "Stations addressed cease all transmissions on this net immediately."

Example:

To impose emergency silence on the net, L4E28 transmits:

Lima Four ECHO – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – SILENCE SILENCE SILENCE – TIME Zero Nine One Six Zulu AUTHENTICATION IS – I SAY AGAIN Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – SILENCE SILENCE SILENCE – TIME Zero Nine One Six Zulu – AUTHENTICATION IS ... – OUT

(2) "SILENCE" (spoken three times), followed by a frequency or a frequency designator means, "Cease all transmissions immediately on frequency... (or that indicated by frequency designator)."

(3) "SILENCE" (spoken three times) followed by "all nets", means, "Cease all transmissions immediately on all nets."

Example A:

To impose emergency silence on all stations on 2700 kHz only, L4E28 transmits:

Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – SILENCE SILENCE SILENCE – Two Seven Zero Zero – AUTHENTICATION IS ... – I SAY AGAIN – Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – SILENCE SILENCE SILENCE – Two Seven Zero Zero – AUTHENTICATION IS ... – OUT

Example B:

To impose emergency silence on all stations on the frequency indicated by designator 14B, L4E28 transmits:

Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – SILENCE SILENCE SILENCE – One Four Bravo – AUTHENTICATION IS ... – I SAY AGAIN – Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – SILENCE SILENCE SILENCE – One Four Bravo – AUTHENTICATION IS ... – OUT

Example C:

To impose emergency silence during the transmission of a message by another station, L4E28 waits for a pause, then transmits:

SILENCE SILENCE SILENCE – Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight SILENCE SILENCE SILENCE – AUTHENTICATION IS ... – I SAY AGAIN Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – SILENCE SILENCE SILENCE – AUTHENTICATION IS ... – OUT

(4) To lift emergency silence to all stations on the net, L4E28 transmits:

Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – SILENCE LIFTED – AUTHENTICATION IS... – OUT  
(OVER, as appropriate)

(5) To lift emergency silence for all stations on 2700 kHz, for which the frequency designator is assumed to be 14B, L4E28 transmits:

320.d (Continued)

Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – SILENCE LIFTED – AUTHENTICATION IS ... – OUT  
(OVER, as appropriate)

e. When emergency silence is lifted after a prolonged period of silence, communication will be established with all stations as in paragraph 305, Example A.

321. Break-in Procedure:

a. A station having a message of higher precedence than the transmission in progress may break in and thus suspend that transmission in the following circumstances:

(1) Flash – Break-in at once and transmit the message (subparagraphs b and c).

(2) Immediate – May break-in at once and pass the message. A preliminary call may be made before transmitting the message if necessary. NCS approval must be obtained on a "DIRECTED NET" to transmit the message.

(3) Priority – Same for Immediate with exception that only long Routine messages should be interrupted.

**NOTE:** Break-in procedure normally will not be employed during the transmission of tactical messages except to report enemy contact.

b. The precedence spoken three times means "Cease transmissions immediately maintain silence until the station breaking in has passed their message."

c. Break-in procedure for messages of Flash precedence on either a free net or a directed net should take the following form:

Example:

B2D22M is transmitting an Immediate message to L4E28 when S4F22M is handed a Flash message for transmission to B6A13M. When B2D22M pauses, S4F22M transmits:

FLASH FLASH FLASH – Alfa One Three Mike – THIS IS Foxtrot Two Two Mike – FLASH – etc ...  
– OVER (THIS IS) Alfa One Three Mike – ROGER – OUT

B2D22M then continues transmission:

Echo Two Eight – THIS IS Delta Two Two Mike – ALL AFTER – etc...

d. Break-in procedure for messages of Immediate or Priority precedence is illustrated in the following examples:

(1) On Directed Nets.

Example:

B2D22M is transmitting a Priority message to L4E28 when S4F22M is handed an Immediate message for B6A13M. When B2D22M pauses, S4F22M transmits:

IMMEDIATE IMMEDIATE IMMEDIATE – Echo Two Eight – THIS IS Foxtrot Two Two Mike – IMMEDIATE for Alfa One Three Mike – OVER

(B2D22M, hearing S4F22M break-in, ceases transmission)

Foxtrot Two Two Mike – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – Send your IMMEDIATE – OUT

321.d (Continued)

On hearing this authorization B6A13M transmits:

THIS IS Alfa One Three Mike – OVER

Alfa One Three – THIS IS Foxtrot Two Two Mike – IMMEDIATE – etc... – OVER

THIS IS Alfa One Three Mike – ROGER – OUT

As soon as the Immediate message has been received for, B2D22M then continues their transmission:

Echo Two Eight – THIS IS Delta Two Two Mike – ALL AFTER – etc ...

(2) On Free Nets.

Example A:

B6A13M is transmitting a Priority message to S4F22M when L4E28 is handed an IMMEDIATE message for B2D22M.

When B6A13M pauses, L4E28 transmits:

IMMEDIATE IMMEDIATE IMMEDIATE – (B6A13M hearing the precedence spoken three times, ceases transmission, L4E28 then continues.)

Delta Two Two Mike – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – IMMEDIATE – etc... – OVER

(THIS IS) Delta Two Two Mike – ROGER – OUT

B6A13M then continues their transmission

Foxtrot Two Two Mike – THIS IS Alfa One Three Mike – ALL AFTER – etc....

Example B:

B6A13M is transmitting a long Routine message to S4F22M, when L4E28 is handed a Priority message for B2D22M.

When B6A13M pauses, L4E28 then transmits:

PRIORITY PRIORITY PRIORITY – (B6A13M hearing the precedence spoken three times ceases transmission, L4E28 then continues.)

Delta Two Two Mike – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – PRIORITY – etc... OVER

(THIS IS) Delta Two Two Mike – ROGER – OUT

B6A13M then continues transmission.

Foxtrot Two Two Mike – THIS IS Alfa One Three Mike – ALL AFTER – etc ...

CHAPTER 4  
EXECUTIVE METHOD

401. General:

402. Executive Methods

403. Delayed Executive Method

A tactical message sent by the Delayed Executive Method will carry the warning proword "EXECUTE TO FOLLOW" in the message instruction immediately preceding the text. The executive signal will be sent later in the form "Standby – EXECUTE", the latter word being the instant of execution. The text of the message being executed shall be repeated prior to transmission of the proword "EXECUTE" when:

- a. It is a portion of, or one of, several outstanding "EXECUTE TO FOLLOW" messages.
- b. A considerable time has elapsed between the transmission of an "EXECUTE TO FOLLOW" message and the transmission of the executive signal.

Example A:

L4E28 transmits:

Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – EXECUTE TO FOLLOW – One Eight Five Corpen –  
OVER

All stations respond in alphanumeric order based on the last letter of the call sign.

(THIS IS) Alfa One Three – ROGER – OUT

(THIS IS) Charlie Two Two – ROGER – OUT

(THIS IS) Delta Two Two – ROGER – OUT

(THIS IS) Foxtrot Two Two – ROGER – OUT

(THIS IS) Hotel Six Five – ROGER – OUT

(THIS IS) Mike Six Three – ROGER – OUT

When ready to execute, L4E28 transmits:

Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – Standby – EXECUTE – (BREAK) – Delta Two Two –  
OVER

B2D22 transmits:

(THIS IS) Delta Two Two – ROGER – OUT

Example B:

To execute a portion of an outstanding Delayed Executive Method signal, L4E28 transmits:

Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – EXECUTE TO FOLLOW – Formation One Two – Tack  
– Speed Two Five – (BREAK) – Charlie Two Two – Hotel Six Five – OVER

403.b (Continued)

J3C22 and L2H65 transmit:

(THIS IS) Charlie Two Two – ROGER – OUT

(THIS IS) Hotel Six Five – ROGER – OUT

When ready to execute Formation One Two L4E28 transmits:

Lima Four Echo THIS IS Echo Two Eight – Formation One Two – Standby – EXECUTE – Alfa One Three – Mike Six Three – OVER

B6A13 and G9M63 transmit:

(THIS IS) Alfa One Three – ROGER – OUT

(THIS IS) Mike Six Three – ROGER – OUT

When ready to execute the remaining portion L4E28 transmits:

Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – Standby – EXECUTE – Charlie Two Two – Hotel Six Five – OVER

J3C22 and L2H65 transmit:

(THIS IS) Charlie Two Two – ROGER – OUT

(THIS IS) Hotel Six Five – ROGER – OUT

Example C:

To execute a Delayed Executive Method Signal, L4E28 transmits:

Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – EXECUTE TO FOLLOW – Formation One One – (BREAK) – Delta Two Two – Mike Six Three – OVER

B2D22 and G9M63 transmit:

(THIS IS) Delta Two Two – ROGER – OUT

(THIS IS) Mike Six Three – ROGER – OUT

Later after a pause of several minutes, L4E28 wishes to execute the signal and transmits:

Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – Formation One One – Standby – EXECUTE – Foxtrot Two Two – Hotel Six Five – OVER

S4F22 and L2H65 transmit:

(THIS IS) Foxtrot Two Two – ROGER – OUT

(THIS IS) Hotel Six Five – ROGER – OUT

404. Immediate Executive Method



404 (Continued)

In cases of urgency the executive signal may be transmitted in the final instruction element of the message to which it refers. To differentiate between this method and that laid down in paragraph 403, the transmission of the executive signal in the final instructions of the message to be executed is termed the "Immediate Executive Method". It should be noted that:

(1) The use of the Immediate Executive Method does not allow stations to obtain verifications, repetitions, acknowledgements, or cancellations before the message is executed.

(2) Messages made by the Immediate Executive Method should be in plain language or should be limited to basic TURN, CORPEN, and SPEED signals.

(3) When using the Immediate Executive Method, the warning proword, "IMMEDIATE EXECUTE" is used in the message instructions instead of the proword "EXECUTE TO FOLLOW".

(4) The text of the signal is transmitted twice, separated by the proword "I SAY AGAIN". The executive signal is transmitted in the final instructions.

Example:

L4E28 transmits:

Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – IMMEDIATE EXECUTE- (BREAK) – Turn Nine – Tack – Speed One Eight – I SAY AGAIN – Turn Nine – Tack – Speed One Eight – Standby – EXECUTE – Charlie Two Two – Mike Six Three – OVER

J3C22 and G9M63 transmit:

(THIS IS) Charlie Two Two – ROGER – OUT

(THIS IS) Mike Six Three – ROGER – OUT

#### 405. Acknowledgement of Signals

A signal, the purpose of which requires the accomplishment of a difficult maneuver, quite often requires acknowledgement of not only the understanding of the signal but also the capabilities of the addressee to perform such a maneuver. In such cases; the originator adds the word, "ACKNOWLEDGE", as the last word in the text. When the Commanding Officer or authorized representative is in close proximity to the operator and no delay in answering will result, the proword "WILCO" will be used in receipting in lieu of the proword "ROGER". However, when this situation does not exist, the operator shall receipt in the usual manner and send the proword "WILCO" later, when ordered.

Example:

L4E28 transmits:

Alfa One Three – Hotel Six Five – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – EXECUTE TO FOLLOW – Uniform Golf Two – Tack One Five – Tack – Zero Zero Zero – Tack – One Two – ACKNOWLEDGE – (BREAK) – OVER

The Commanding Officer of B6A13 is not in close proximity, or desires to consider the message before acknowledging.

B6A13 transmits:

(THIS IS) Alfa One Three – ROGER – OUT

The Commanding Officer of L2H65 is in close proximity and directs the operator to acknowledge.

408. Cancelling Tactical Messages

a. Tactical messages requiring cancellation shall be cancelled as follows:

(1) Messages not sent by the Executive Method shall be cancelled in accordance with paragraph 314.

(2) Messages sent by the Delayed Executive Method and not yet executed shall be cancelled by use of the word "Negat". Such messages can be cancelled individually or as a group.

Example A:

To cancel all messages transmitted to the same call and awaiting execution:

Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – Negat – TIME One Eight Three One Zulu – OVER

Example B:

To cancel one of several messages awaiting execution:

Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – Negat – Turn Nine – Tack – Speed One Four – OVER

Example C:

To cancel a portion of a message awaiting execution:

Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – Negat – Speed One Four – OVER

b. When a message is awaiting execution and a portion of it has been cancelled or executed, only the remainder of the message is considered to be outstanding.

c. Messages sent by the Executive Method cannot be cancelled once the Executive signal "EXECUTE" has been transmitted.

CHAPTER 5

MISCELLANEOUS PROCEDURES

501. Method of Synchronizing Time

a. If an accurate time check is desired it will be requested by using the phrase "Request time check". The time at which the check is required may be indicated by the addition of a four figure group. Time checks will be given in GMT unless otherwise requested or directed.

Example:

J3C22M is required to check clock and transmits:

Echo Two Eight – THIS IS Charlie Two Two Mike – Request time check – OVER

L4E28 transmits:

THIS IS Echo Two Eight – Time Check One Eight Zero Two Zulu (pause) One Five Seconds – One Zero Seconds – Five Four Three Two One – TIME One Eight Zero Two Zulu – OVER

J3C22M transmits:

(THIS IS) Charlie Two Two Mike – ROGER – OUT

b. Should the occasion arise when the NCS desires to give an accurate time check to all stations on the net, NCS will pause a sufficient period of time between warning phrase and then commence count-down to allow all receiving operators to synchronize their watches. The NCS may announce its intention of transmitting a time check at a certain time, using the phrase "Time Check at...".

Example:

L4E28 transmits:

Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – Time check at Zero Nine Three Zero Zulu (Pause to allow operators to prepare) – One Five Seconds – One Zero Seconds – Five Four Three Two One – TIME Zero Nine Three Zero Zulu – OVER

c. Alternatively, a time check may be made by the Delayed Executive Method.

Example:

L4E28 transmits:

Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – EXECUTE TO FOLLOW – Tango One Four One Five Zulu – (BREAK) – Foxtrot Two Two – OVER

(THIS IS) Foxtrot Two Two Mike – ROGER – OUT

L4E28 then transmits the executive signal to coincide with the time 1415Z:

Lima Four Echo – THIS IS Echo Two Eight – Standby – EXECUTE – Hotel Six Five – OVER

(THIS IS) Hotel Six Five Mike – ROGER – OUT

502. Grid Reference

503. Beadwindow Procedures

CHAPTER 6

PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING ENEMY CONTACTS

601. Introduction

602. Transmission of Enemy Reports

603. Examples of Enemy Contact Reports

The "WHEN" component report of the contact may be signaled either as the Date-Time-Group of the message or as the fourth component of the text. In the following examples the former method is used with Abbreviated Plaindress Procedure (paragraph 202).

a. Initial Reports.

(1) Initial Report in Standard Form as transmitted:

Echo Two Eight THIS IS Foxtrot Two Two – FLASH Locating One Serial One – Four Delta Delta – Zero Nine Five Xray Xray One Four – Course Two Seven Five – Speed Nine – TIME Zero Nine Three Seven Zulu – Authentication is Delta Golf – OVER (THIS IS) Echo Two Eight – ROGER – OUT

(2) Initial Report, using Emergency Alarm Signals, as transmitted:

Echo Two Eight – THIS IS Mike Six Three – Station Five – FLASH – Emergency Quebec Zero Four Five – Tack – One Eight – I SAY AGAIN – Emergency Quebec Zero Four Five – Tack One Eight – TIME One Three Two Six Zulu – OVER (THIS IS) Echo Two Eight – ROGER – OUT

(3) Initial Report, using ACP 165 Brevity Code, as transmitted:

Echo Two Eight – THIS IS Hotel Six Five – FLASH – Locating One Serial One – Few Bogey (or Oscar Tango) – Two Four Six – Two Two – Closing –

TIME Two Three Zero One Zulu – OVER

(THIS IS) Echo Two Eight – ROGER – OUT

(4) Initial Report in Abbreviated Form, using "READ BACK" procedure, as transmitted:

Echo Two Eight – THIS IS Delta Two Two – READ BACK – FLASH – Locating Four Serial One – Three Juliett Juliett – Three Zero Zero Quebec Quebec One Eight – TIME Zero Four Four Five Zulu – OVER

(THIS IS) Echo Two Eight – I READ BACK Echo Two Eight THIS IS Delta Two Two – READ BACK – FLASH – Locating Four Serial One – Three Juliett Juliett – Three Zero Zero Quebec Quebec One Eight – TIME Zero Four Four Five Zulu – OVER

(THIS IS) Delta Two Two – CORRECT – OUT

(5) Initial Report, using "DO NOT ANSWER" procedure, as transmitted:

Echo Two Eight – THIS IS Alfa One Three – DO NOT ANSWER – FLASH – Locating Two Serial One – Many Bogies – Two Five Five Tango Tango Five – Closing – TIME One Nine Zero Zero Zulu – Authentication is – Zulu Delta – I SAY AGAIN – Echo Two Eight – THIS IS Alfa One Three – DO NOT ANSWER – FLASH – Locating Two Serial One – Many Bogies – Two Five Five Tango Tango Five – Closing TIME One Nine Zero Zero Zulu – Authentication is Zulu Delta – OUT

b. Amplifying Reports.

603.b (Continued)

- (1) First Amplifying Report using ACP 165 Brevity Code, as transmitted:

Echo Two Eight – THIS IS Alfa One Three – IMMEDIATE – Locating One Serial Two – Altitude Zero Nine Zero – Three Zero Five Cape Bon Two One – TIME One Zero Four Zero Zulu – OVER

(THIS IS) Echo Two Eight – ROGER – OUT

- (2) Amplifying Report using groups from the Allied Maritime Tactical Signal Book, as transmitted:

Echo Two Eight – THIS IS Alfa One Three – IMMEDIATE – My One Three Two Five Zulu – Papa Xray One Eight – TIME One Three Three Zero Zulu – OVER

(THIS IS) Echo Two Eight – ROGER – OUT

- (3) Amplifying Report using "READ BACK" procedures, as transmitted:

Echo Two Eight – THIS IS Hotel Six Five – READ BACK – IMMEDIATE – Locating Four Serial Three – Tracking Zero Five Eight – TIME Zero Four Five Zero Zulu – OVER

(THIS IS) Echo Two Eight – I READ BACK – Echo Two Eight – THIS IS Hotel Six Five – READ BACK – IMMEDIATE – Locating Four Serial Three – Tracking Zero Five Eight – TIME Zero Four Five Zero Zulu – OVER (THIS IS) Hotel Six Five – CORRECT – OUT

- (4) Amplifying Report using "DO NOT ANSWER" procedure, as transmitted:

Echo Two Eight – THIS IS Alfa One Three – DO NOT ANSWER – IMMEDIATE – Locating Two Serial Three – Altitude One Zero Zero – TIME One Four Five Nine Zulu – I SAY AGAIN – Echo Two Eight – THIS IS Alfa One Three – DO NOT ANSWER – IMMEDIATE – Locating Two Serial Three – Altitude One Zero Zero – TIME One Four Five Nine Zulu – OUT

- c. Negative Report, as transmitted:

Echo Two Eight – THIS IS Charlie Two Two – IMMEDIATE – Negative Enemy – Zero Two Seven Quebec Quebec One Eight – Tack – One Two – TIME One Eight Four Six Zulu – OVER (THIS IS) Echo Two Eight – ROGER – OUT

LIST OF EFFECTIVE PAGES

SUBJECT MATTER	PAGE NUMBERS	CHANGE IN EFFECT
Title Page	I (Reverse Blank)	Original
US National Letter of Promulgation October 1985	III (Reverse Blank)	Original
Record of Changes and Corrections	V, VI	Original
Table of Contents	VII, VIII	Original
Schematic Illustration	IX (Reverse Blank)	Original
<b>TEXT</b>		
Chapter 1	1-1 (Reverse Blank)	Original
Chapter 2	2-1 to 2-5 (Reverse Blank)	Original
Chapter 3	3-1 to 3-26	Original
Chapter 4	4-1 to 4-6	Original
Chapter 5	5-1 (Reverse Blank)	Original
Chapter 6	6-1 to 6-2	Original
List of Effective Pages	LEP-1 (Reverse Blank)	Original