

PROHIBITED MESSAGE CONTENT *continued...*

NEVER handle or deliver a fatality report in any Amateur Radio message. That function is strictly reserved for disaster officials through their own channels.

Other items that should never be sent include financial information, bank or credit card numbers, driver license or Social Security numbers, or any personal details that could lead to identity theft.

NET DO'S AND DON'TS

Do's

- Give your call sign distinctly and slowly when checking in.
- Use the amount of power to participate in the net. The minimum it takes to attain full quieting (if possible from your location) at the repeater's receiver is all you need.
- Wait until called upon by the NCS to pass any traffic or comments.

Don'ts

- **NEVER** acknowledge or address any station that appears to be maliciously interfering with the net..
- Don't argue with the NCS. The NCS is responsible for running the net, and is 'in charge'.

PHONETIC ALPHABET

A - Alfa	J - Juliet	S - Sierra
B - Bravo	K - Kilo	T - Tango
C - Charlie	L - Lima	U - Uniform
D - Delta	M - Mike	V - Victor
E - Echo	N - November	W - Whiskey
F - Foxtrot	O - Oscar	X - X-Ray
G - Golf	P - Papa	Y - Yankee
H - Hotel	Q - Quebec	Z - Zulu
I - India	R - Romeo	



Yolo ARES Quick Reference

Yolo ARES Contact Numbers

Name	Call	Cell
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• Red Cross Chapter House 530.666.8282

ARES FREQUENCIES

Repeaters

- **Primary** 146.970 MHz, PL 123.0 (KE6YUV)
- **Backup** 147.255 MHz, PL 123.0 (N6QDY)

Simplex

- **Primary** 146.550 (S3- ARES)
- **Backup** 147.420 (S4- Red Cross)
- **Backup** 147.510 (S5- TAC)

Assigned frequencies: _____

Tactical call sign: _____

Assignment information:

NET PROTOCOLS

You **MUST** identify at ten minute intervals during a conversation and in your last transmission. During periods of heavy activity in event nets it is easy to forget when you last identified.

Tactical Calls

Tactical calls are used to identify a location during an event regardless of who is operating. It eliminates confusion at shift changes and when a person takes a break from operating.

Tactical calls should be used for all Emergency nets once there are more than three participants and most public service nets if there is more than minimal traffic

Proper use of tactical calls

Initiating a call (Tactical in)

If you are at Shelter 1 during a directed net and want to contact Net Control you would say “NET, Shelter 1”. If you have emergency traffic say “Shelter 1, emergency traffic” or for priority traffic “Shelter 1, priority traffic”.

Completing a call (Call sign out)

To complete the call from Shelter 1, after the message/traffic is complete you would say “Shelter 1, (your call)”. This fulfills your identification requirements and tells NCS that you believe the call to be complete.

Leaving a net

You will leave a net for one of three reasons:
The location is closing

If NCS has given you directions to close the location, simply identify with your FCC issued call, the location tactical call and the word “CLOSED.”
The NCS will tell you if anything else is needed.

You need a break and there is no relief operator
Tell NCS that “I will be away from the radio for (number of minutes)”
and end with “Tactical id, (your call).”

MESSAGE PRECEDENCES

The message precedence is one of 4 kinds and follows the message number.

ROUTINE (R) traffic is the most common. In disaster situations traffic labeled Routine will be handled last.

EMERGENCY (EMERGENCY) traffic, will have life and death implications and used only when regular commercial facilities are unavailable.

PRIORITY (P) precedence is used when there is a specific time limit. Notification of death or injury in a disaster area, personal or official. Traffic listed Priority is handled first after Emergency.

WELFARE (W) precedence is used when the health or welfare of persons during a disaster is requested. Used after Emergency and Priority, but before Routine.

IMPORTANT:

- Get the exact title/address of the addressee from the sender. This is **EXTREMELY** important to guarantee the accurate prompt delivery of the message.
- Get an exact title of the sender. If a response is required, the exact name and title of the sender will become very important.
- Make the message as short and concise as possible when originating your own message traffic.
- Number, log and time stamp the messages as you send them. This will allow you to reference the messages more easily later.

PROHIBITED MESSAGE CONTENT

If you are accepting a message from its author, certain information should be refused or strongly discouraged. Outgoing advisories or responses to DWI messages from the disaster area should never include the person's home address. Enterprising thieves have been known to listen to scanners and then loot evacuees' homes.