



#### **MESSAGE HANDLING**

**ICS-213** 

Presented by

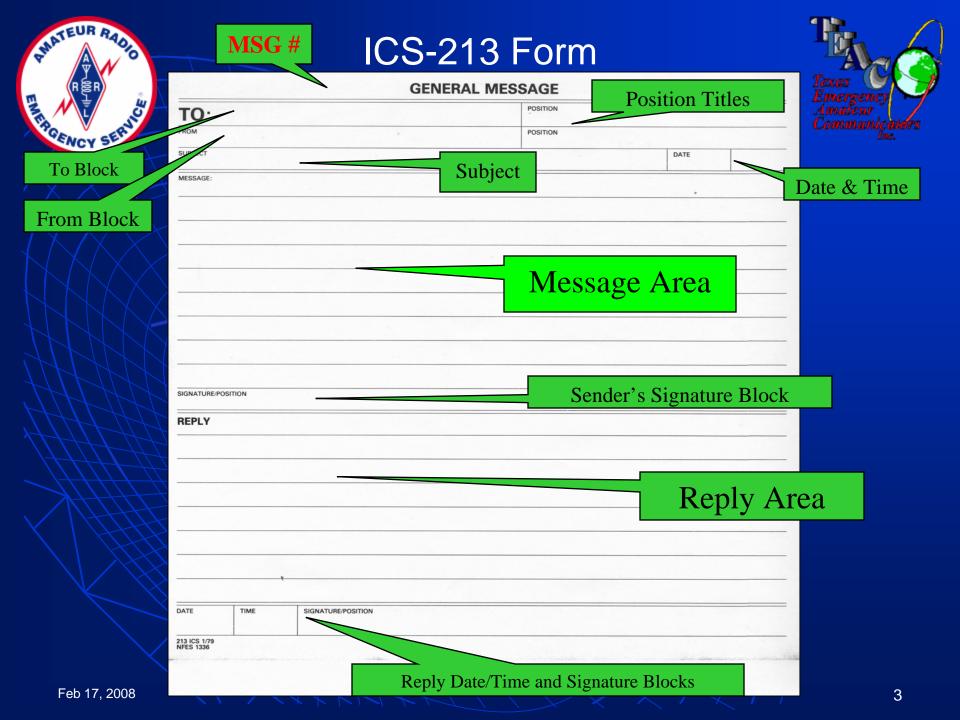
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## Message Forms



- Various forms were used by different agencies & operators
- Incident Command System requires us to use ICS-213
- Forms may differ techniques remain the same
- Ask IC or Net Control for specifics to be used
- Use plain English





# Basics of Message Handling



- 100% accuracy is essential get it properly from author
- Be concise summarize lots of traffic must go through
- Write legibly
- Remember All messages become public when sent over the air
- SEND the message, don't read it
- Send the message ONCE be correct the first time
- Speak at writing speed
- Pause every 5 or 10 words
- Verify that the Receiver has it copied



# Basics of Message Handling (Cont.)



- Be ready to repeat
  - Receiver should ask for: "All After", "All Before",
    "Word Before", and "Word After" to clarify missed information
- Say it exactly the same don't paraphrase
- Spell similar sounding or complex words
- Practice with a tape recorder
- Use Procedural Words to help clarify

A -	Alfa	N		November
В-	Bravo	0	_	Oscar
C -	Charlie	P	0.0	Papa
D -	Delta	Q		Quebec
E -	Echo	R	-	Romeo
F -	Foxtrot	S		Sierra
G -	Golf	T		Tango
н -	Hotel	U		Uniform
I -	India	V		Victor
J -	Juliet	W	_	Whiskey
К -	Kilo	X	0.0	X-Ray
L -	Lima	Y		Yankee
М -	Mike	Z	+	Zulu
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#### Procedural Words



- Procedural words words or phrases that provide clues to assist receiver to anticipate what is coming next
- "MESSAGE FOLLOWS"
  - You are starting the message
- "BREAK"
  - Separates parts of message, or sentences or lists within message
  - Say "Break", release mic and briefly pause
  - Allows Receiver to ask for a repeat of missed info
  - Key mic, pause, and then resume sending message





- "FIGURE" or "FIGURES"
  - Numbers are coming next
  - Say each number individually "two, five, eight" NOT "two hundred fifty eight"
- "INITIAL"
  - Single letter follows usually part of names
  - Always use phonetics here "Initial, Delta" for "D"
- "ISPELL"
  - Say the word, then say "I SPELL", then spell next word phonetically
  - "Harris, ISPELL, Hotel, Alpha, Romeo, Romeo, India, Sierra"
  - In good conditions, simply use letters vs. phonetics but be careful, especially with names or complex words





- "Letter Group", "Number Group", and "Mixed Group"
  - Another technique used to ensure clarity and speed
  - Use to indicate to Receiver what the next word will be
  - Examples:
    - "Harris" might be sent as "Letter Group —

Hotel, Alpha, Romeo, Romeo, India, Sierra"

"12345" would be "Number Group —

One Two Three Four Five"

"KE5RAD" would be read "Mixed Group -

Kilo, Echo, Five, Romeo, Alpha, Delta"





#### "I SAY AGAIN"

- Sender is going to repeat previous word, group, or phrase
- Ensure Receiver understands WHAT you are repeating
- Avoids duplicating pieces of the message

#### "QUERY"

Used to indicate a question

#### "DECIMAL"

- Used for decimal point
- Say "PERIOD" or "COMMA" for punctuation mark





- E-Mail addresses are sent using the words "AT SIGN" to denote the ampersand and "Dot" to indicate the dots in the address.
  - Example: John@Smith.net becomes "John-At Sign-Smith-Dot-Net"
- "AMATEUR CALL"
  - Sometimes used to indicate someone's call sign will follow
  - Give call sign phonetically
  - Say "Amateur Call Kilo, Echo, Five, Romeo, Alpha, Delta"
- ("END"
  - End of current message
  - To indicate more messages to follow, say "END, MORE"
  - Allow time for Receiver to clarify that current message was received properly

#### **SUMMARY**





- Become familiar with and use ICS-213
- Accuracy is paramount
- Use plain English
- Ensure message is received correctly
- Keep good records/documentation
- Know and use procedural words
- Know and use phonetic alphabet
- Practice
- Sample Message Practice Test