Operations
Net Control Stations

CONTENTS

1.0: Introduction:

1.1: The following guidelines provide a basis for carrying out the mission of the Gwinnett County, Georgia Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES) in manners and methods responsive to the needs of the communications requirements of ARES-Served Agencies.

1.2: This document defines operations and procedures Gwinnett County ARES Net Managers(NM), Net Control Stations (NCS) and Alternate Network Control Stations (ANCS) shall use. These guidelines are based upon those of the ARRL and the ARRL National Traffic System (NTS).

2.0: Responsibilities for document content

2.1: Responsibility for maintaining this document rests with the Assistant Emergency Coordinator for SKYWARN and Net Management, Gwinnett County ARES.

3.0: ARES participant responsibilities

3.1: All stations involved with Gwinnett ARES operations should be, at a minimum, familiar with all provisions within this document. Understanding the basics provides for much smoother and efficient net operations.

3.2: It is Gwinnett ARES usual practice to "invite" all members to serve in the capacity of NCS or ANCS from time to time. Typically, the control operator roles will be filled by those “comfortable” in the roles, but situations may arise wherein other operators will be needed to fill or supplement control station activities. Widespread knowledge of these Net Control Station guidelines is an important parameter contributory to the success of ARES missions

4.0: Control stations serving Gwinnett County ARES...

4.1: Each NCS and ANCS operator (hereinafter, generally, "control operator") in Gwinnett County ARES nets is responsible for conducting all net operations originating at his/her NCS or ANCS (hereinafter, generally, "control

station") to be within the scope of these guidelines, and accordingly is obligated to become "current" with changes to these guidelines and technical/operational criteria therein before assuming control station responsibilities.

4.2: No two emergencies exhibit identical communications needs. Accordingly, ARES emergency communications network operations in Gwinnett County generally employ a "floating" control station concept.

4.3 The floating control station may be situated and re-situated as may be required to address accessibility, proximity, effectiveness, propagation ... etc. ... Active control stations are most often found in ARES members' homes. However, almost any geographically, geologically, and electronically functional situation may be pressed into service as required by the specific nature of the causal incident. Any single control location may serve as control for but a few minutes or for hours or even days as suits the situation(s) at hand, including e.g.: a scheduled rotation amongst a plurality of locations. Occasionally, the control station may even be found operating within the ARES-dedicated space in the County EOC, typically where close proximity to public safety departmental officialdom and decisions should facilitate overall public benefit and operational efficiencies. Surprisingly enough, however, one may readily find situations/demonstrations where ARES effectiveness, flexibility, and efficiency are significantly better in a floating control environment.

5.0: Control stations, basic technical requirements summary...

5.1: To support the more uniform presence of ARES net control station signals in the radio spectrum and to promote the highest levels of understandability and comprehensibility in and between ARES communications, some basic but specific operating performance requirements have been established for VHF and UHF FM network control stations and their equipments used in Gwinnett County ARES. The above operating criteria are the same as those used in similar FCC (Federal Communications Commission) land and maritime mobile services.

5.2: Long term frequency stability over the temperature range -40 C to +60 C (-40 F to +140 F) shall conform to or be better than the FCC standards for similar land mobile equipment used in similar radio services, typically 1.5 to 2.5 ppm for UHF and 5 ppm for VHF. Care and consistency in setting and maintaining all operating frequencies must be practiced.

5.3 Consistent modulation signals amongst all ARES stations will promote maximum message transmission efficiency. Modulation sensitivity for an operating control station/system shall provide for a response curve crossing through the point at which the modulating signal frequency = 1 KHz., the reference operating audio signal level = 0 dB0, and shall produce a phase-angle-(PM) or frequency-modulated (FM) output signal exhibiting a deviation of +/- 3.3 KHz. Modulation sensitivity shall be checked for each transmitting unit at least annually. Audio voice bandwidth is to be constrained to the limits of 300 Hz. and 3,400 Hz and shall include 6 dB-per-octave pre—emphasis for VHF and UHF voice transmissions. 2400 Hz. Is the upper limit for SSB suppressed carrier signals. The reference "seven (7) second average audio power" of an uncompressed/uncompanded aural signal consisting of common English words, spoken casually at usual vocal intensity is -13 dB0. Many stations are using insufficient audio levels to assure optimized communicability. Judicious use of gentle microphone signal compression/companding, or with some radios, generally those noted as data-compatible, engaging the ALC (automatic level control) with voice transmissions may provide significantly improved audio to listeners, and yielding greater understandability at greater distances for all.

5.4: Except at the outermost extents of a repeater's reliable service area, the noise performance of repeater stations and systems is most often governed by performance of the User to Base channel. Industry conventions generally agree that an otherwise fully-modulated, clean >20 dBq signal from an outlying end-user into a repeater will allow quality, comprehensible communications to occur on a voice-bandwidth FM radio channel . ARES control station candidates should be sure to check their respective inbound signal strengths regularly. Except under emergency conditions, a station operating with less than 20 dBq should arrange/request designation of a temporary replacement. 20 dBq testing normally is a simple 2-person task which should be performed periodically with any repeater system.

6.0 Control stations, in event of station failure

6.1 In the event that the operational net control station (NCS) becomes disabled (not a repeater failure), a pre-designated alternate net control station (ANCS) will be needed. The failed NCS is obligated to immediately advise, by whatever means is available. The ANCS must be prepared to immediately assume complete control and log

keeping functions for the net. No frequency changes should be required, and no loss of net reliable service area-should result.

6.2 In the more unlikely event of loss of primary repeater service, all stations participating in the net should continue to listen on the repeater output frequency. At this point in a repeater failure recovery process, no frequency change should have been made by any user.

6.3 Initial recovery instructions will be issued on the same frequency as is used for the repeater output. Individual Instructions for all stations already rostered will be provided by NCS, ANCS or ARES management stations. Such instruction may request changing user station frequencies to permit communications with adjacent repeaters, provisioning an inverse-transmit/receive-frequency functionality with a well elevated user who will serve as NCS. Other scenarios may be fashioned using simplex frequencies, other repeaters, and/or other communications types.

6.4 In any control failure situation, the control station(s) is (are) initially and primarily responsible for timely communicating by whatever means is available with each of the known net check-is at the moment of failure.

7.0 Gwinnett ARES frequencies

7.1 The frequencies tabulated below are those in regular use for Gwinnett ARES operations. This list does not contain data for nearby county communications or other emergency services. Date of last revision is in bottom-right cell of tabulation.

Frequency	Offset	PLTone	Usage	Repeater Provider	Call Sign
147.075	+	82.5	Primary Net Repeater	GARS	W4GR/R
444.525	+	82.5	Secondary Net Repeater	GARS	W4GR/R
442.850	+	82.5	Alternate UHF Repeater	GTS	WB4HJG/R
444.000	+	127.3	Alternate UHF Repeater	MACG	WB4QDX/R
440.800	+	100.0	Portable UHF Repeater	Gwinnett ARES	WX4NET/R
147.045	-	82.5	Portable VHF Repeater	GARS	W4GR/R
53.110`	-	82.5	Six Meter Repeater	GARS	W4GR/R
147.042	SX	NO	Primary VHF Simplex	.	
146.505	SX	NO	Secondary VHF Simplex		
446.100	SX	NO	Primary UHF Simplex		
446.150	SX	NO	Secondary UHF Simplex		
145.030	Packet	NO	Gwinnett County LAN	Gwinnett ARES	LVL WX4NET-7
144.390	Packet	NO	APRS Node	GARS	W4GR
145.770	Packet	NO	SEDAN Node	GARS	LVL W4GR-7
145.060	+1.4M	NO	Gwinnett DSTAR C-port	Gwinnett ARES	WD4STR
440.550	+	NO	Gwinnett DSTAR B-port	Gwinnett ARES	WD4STR
3.97500	LSB	NO	Section NTS Net Low		
7.27500	LSB	NO	Section NTS Net High		
1.97500	LSB	NO	Section 160 Net		*Issued 2010-04-05*

8.0 Special station configurations … Frequency deployment:

8.1 The SouthEastern Repeater Association (SERA) has authorized the following frequencies for use at mobile stations in a “mobile mobile” relay station where the configuration is also using 2 meter band mobile relay configurations.

445.7375	445.7675	445.7750	445.7875	445.8125	445.8250
445.8375	445.8500	445.8625	445.8750	445.8875	445.9000

8.2 SERA has - designated the following single frequency simplex frequencies for use with mobile mobile relay operations. Noted (*) frequencies may be coordinated for repeater inputs. Care should be taken to prevent interference to repeaters using these frequencies.

146.400*	146.415*	146.430*	146.445*	146.460*	146.475
146.490	146.535	146.550	146.565	146.580	146.595
147.405 *	147.435*	147.450*	147.465*	147.480*	147.495*
147.510	147.525	147.540	147 .555	147.570	147.585

9.0: General net operating guidelines for ARES services

9.1. When supporting emergency situations or during routine training in net operations, G4winnett ARES nets normally function as directed nets, unless otherwise directed by the EC, the AEC nets, or the designated manager for the incident.
9.2: A numeric net condition will be assigned to every net condition (“condition #1” through “condition #4”) as defined in Section NET 1-13 below as appropriate to the situation.

9.3: All nets are to be opened and closed using suitable preamble and post-amble scripts. In large measure, these scripts are based upon a master training script, with additions and reductions used for tailoring the text to the incident. The training script and the suggested insertions and deletions are provided in later sections of this SOP. If a script is not available, use one close to what is needed and/or adjust the verbiage as required.

9.4: The general intent of using the script is to provide some useful, cogent, and consistent information concerning the channel activities to the listening users and public as well as to remind all of the some important basics in the real emergency operational protocol.

9.5: Absent any other information, a net opening preamble should identify the station originating the net, identify the net sponsor/name, identify the exact frequency of net operation, and request that any co-channel emergency traffic be cleared. A closing net post-amble should identify the net, the frequency being cleared, and add a note of thanks for the patience of the other operators who stood by for the net.

10.0: Maintain a station log:

10.1: The time of occurrence of any event or station activities using an operational ARES station working channel should be recorded. The radio channel/frequency of the channel and the transmission mode employed should be included, as should operator identity, and the nature of message being handled. This log should be maintained by the NCS. A separate identical log should be maintained by the ANCS. Record location identities, names as possible. Do recall that third party traffic handling Rules require maintaining/logging copies of messages handled.

10.2: Time recording by control stations … There are ample situations which invite time-confusion both with log times and coincident occurrences. Simple solution … All recordings of clock time should supplement the numeric clock time numerals with a designation of time zone … e.g.:23:45 Z for UTC, 21:34 PST for Pacific Standard Time, 17:13 EDT for Eastern Daylight Time.. The ARRL NTS recommends using local times. Be definitive with all times…. Plainly state time zones.

11.0: Operator self preservation:

11.1 Take breaks … The AEC for SKYWARN and Net Management will immediately begin to establish an NCS rotation for what may become long duration events. Control operators get tired. When that happens, they become less efficient and may begin to make mistakes in judgment. When any operator feels that conditions are such that break is needed, arrange to turn over operation to the ANCS

12.0 Situation reporting …

12.1 During start of nets supporting major events and during the course of an event, it may be necessary to perform roll calls of locations to determine the status of stations, to routinely test connectivity, or to collect other routine information. This type of reporting is referred to as Situation Reporting or SIT REP for short. SIT REP is performed by conducting a roll call of all stations. Each station will respond, as called by the NCS, with its identity and the information requested.

13.0 Close the net when appropriate …

13.1 As soon as the event is over, begin closing the net. This action will generally be at the direction of the Served Agency. If the Served Agency is apparently slow in releasing resources, escalate this information to ARES leadership. When releasing participants, log their release as part of the closing process.

14.0 Additional Hints and Kinks

14.1 The following are taken from various emergency communications training materials, particularly from the ARRL Emergency Communications courses.

14.2 If it is a scheduled net, start on time!

14.3 Use a script when/where possible. If you have time, make notes to yourself to help with the information in the script – before you start the net.

14.4 Be friendly, yet in control – speak slowly and clearly with an even tone, not a monotone. Sound confident, even if you are not. Above all, don't worry. Just give it an honest try.

14.5 Ask SPECIFIC questions, give SPECIFIC instructions! You can make it much harder upon yourself with nebulous questions and instructions.

14.6 Have pencil/paper ready and write down ALL calls. It helps to practice with writing down calls when you are not the NCS.

14.7 Read your owner's manual and understand how to use your microphone. The worst sounding NCS is one that cannot be heard or sounds like a train huffing and puffing in the microphone as they speak. From the ARRL Field Resources Manual: Articulate, don't slur. Speak close to your mike, but talk across it, NOT into it.

14.8 When there is a double, try to get something unique from one or more of the stations. Then call for clarification from those stations ONLY.

14.9 During check-ins, recognize participants by name whenever possible.

14.10 Acknowledge check-ins and ALL messages.

14.11 Be sure to frequently identify the purpose of the net (let people know what they are checking in to!) and advise all listeners of the sub-audible frequency required if applicable.

14.12 Ask for assistance if/when you need it, delegate responsibilities … You cannot do it all.

14.13 If this is an emergency net, remind listeners to listen and tell them where the staffing net is. Someone checking in to say they are listening only slows the net.

14.14 Don't be afraid to say "OOPS" if you get flustered and mumble a bit. Pause, take a deep breath, and go back at it. If you make a mistake, remember this is not Brain Surgery. Do your best to CALMLY recover. Nothing more will ever be asked of anyone.

14.15 DON'T THINK ON THE AIR! If you need a moment to consider what is needed next, say something like "Stand by" and unkey your mic.

14.16 Keep transmissions as short as possible. Resist the tendency to ragchew or ramble.

14.17 Transmit only facts! If there is need to make an educated guess or speculate Make sure it is VERY clear that it is speculation. **First choice is to not speculate at all.**

14.18 If a report comes from an unidentified source, it should not be treated as creditable and should be ignored.

14.19 If a station does not identify, ignore the station.

14.20 Avoid becoming the source for general information about the event. If it is an emergency, refer event status questions to the served agency Public Information Officer (PIO).

14.21 When necessary, use standard ITU phonetics. There is no such thing as "common spelling".

14.22 Send all numbers as individual numbers, e.g., 334 is three three four, not three hundred thirty four.

14.23 Speak in first person. It is "recognizing w4xxx …" **not** "NCS would like to recognize …"

14.24 For voice nets, use plain English. "Q" signals are for CW.

14.25 If the net has been quiet for more than ten minutes, check on operator status. This keeps the net running more smoothly and insures you know about equipment failures as soon as possible.

15.0 Net operational condition Levels

15.1 The Network (Increased Readiness) conditions described below are used to succinctly classify and quantize the operations of Gwinnett County ARES Emergency Nets. ARES Nets may operate in any of four (4) conditions, each of which distinctly specifies qualifications required of operators and message types, establishes the net discipline and protocol, and provide a three word answer having much more detail than someone's off the cuff descriptions of current network status more effective communications. The descriptions below are for guidance purposes. It is possible that certain situations may require the handling of various net conditions in a manner that does not exactly fit these descriptions. Such decisions are the responsibility of the Net Control Station (NCS), and ultimately the AEC Nets and the EC.

15.2 Net condition 4 is the lowest level of formalized network operations. It marks a higher degree of disaster possibilities, and thus a possible near term need for more formal net operations within the county. It exists to provide a presence on the net frequencies and serve as a structure for potential elevation of the net into higher levels and increased net discipline. The net is conducted in a directed fashion but is open to all reports concerning weather in the area, reports of other emergency situations that may exist in a multi hazard condition, or the status of responding stations. Situation Reports (SIT REPS) may be conducted during this condition.

15.3 Net condition 3 identifies the condition where situations exist that present a greater potential threat than Condition 4 to life and/or property. In weather related situations, Condition 3 is the equivalent to a National Weather

Service “watch” condition. Open reporting is permitted except in the case of emergencies or the existence of extremely dangerous conditions. Casual communications are discontinued. The NCS will manage the net in a more highly restricted fashion with reports being taken under NCS direction only unless a true emergency exists. Instead of acting to control report taking as in Condition 4, the NCS is truly in control of the deployment and management of all communications resources that are to be used. SIT REPS may be taken during this condition, but without returning the net to background operation.

15.4 Net condition 2 exists when a very hazardous situation exists that poses an immediate threat to life and/or property. In weather related situations, Condition 2 is related to a National Weather Service “warning” condition. No reports will be taken or given unless the NCS specifically requests them. The only exception to this would be the report of a situation where human life or major injury is eminent. At that time the pro-word “Break – Break” is to be used and all other net operations will cease. The net will resume under Condition 2 after the situation is under control. The actions the NCS will take in this condition can, in a very real way, impact the safety of those involved in the situation and impact the responsiveness of emergency services to those in need. This is why net communication is limited to only responses and requests from the NCS except in the situation described above. The NCS cannot allow random and un-requested communications to take place during this condition. SIT REPS may be taken during this condition, but without returning the net to background operation. No request for “Floaters” will be made.

15.5 Net condition 1 exists at a time when a major disaster **is happening or has just happened.** The most extreme form of net discipline is required at this time. Only the highest priority traffic or transmissions will occur. Information being handled will fit either emergency or priority classifications. The net in this condition will not handle welfare or routine traffic. Such traffic will be delayed in its handling or handled by another net set up for that express purpose. If conditions warrant, SIT REPS may be requested to gather specific information as needed.

16.0 Post-event reporting:

16.1 After completing an event, each NCS should file a report, via E-mail if possible, with the Gwinnett County Emergency Coordinator and the Assistant Emergency Coordinator for SKYWARN and Net Management. The information should include frequency(s) used, start time, a listing of the ANCS and any liaison stations, the number of reports/traffic handled number of stations participating and end time. In addition, list any significant events and problems encountered. If requested, provide a copy of logs maintained during the course of the event. These may be used during a post mortem conference.

17.0 Definition of Some Terms and Acronyms Used In This Document

AEC	ARES Assistant Emergency Coordinator
ANCS	Alternate Net Control Station
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES and Amateur Radio Emergency Service are registered service marks of the American Radio Relay League.)
Control Operator	A duly licensed and authorized Amateur Radio operator
Control Station	A radio station performing the function of ANCS or NCS
DEC	ARES District Emergency Coordinator
Duplex (full duplex)	A radio station which can simultaneously receive and transmit
EC	ARES Emergency Coordinator
GARS	Gwinnett Amateur Radio Society

GCEMA	Gwinnett County Emergency Management Agency
GTS	Gwinnett Technical Society
Half Duplex (HDX)	A telecom circuit supporting duplex transmission at one terminal and simplex in the other
LAN	Local Area Network
MACG	Metro Area Communications Group
NBFM	Narrow Band Frequency Modulation
NCS	Net Control Station
NTS	National Traffic System
PIO	Public Information Officer
SEDAN	Southeastern Emergency Digital Association Networks
Served Agency	A public service agency with which Gwinnett ARES has established a support agreement through the implementation of a formal Memorandum of Understanding.
Simplex Operation	In electrical communications, a facility capable of operation in only one direction of communications at any given time
SITREP(S)	Situation Report(s)
SOG	Standard Operating Guide
UHF	Ultra High Frequency … generally considered be 300 through 3000 MHz; Includes the 440, 900, 1296, and 2300 MHz amateur radio bands
VHF	Very High Frequency … generally considered to be 30 through 300 MHz Includes the 50, 144, and 220 MHz amateur radio bands

18.0 Weather Service severe weather reporting criteria …

18.1: The Weather Service has established threshold criteria for the submission of SKYWARN Spotter to the Weather Service forecast office (WSFO). The list below outlines the required intensities of weather phenomena which should be present to cause a direct report to be filed with the WSFO.

18.2 From time to time, the meteorologists will request changes in these criteria to enable them to confirm or extrapolate forecasts. These temporary changes will be broadcast on this channel.

18.3 When observing severe weather, report all suspicious occurrences to net control. NCS will determine whether to relay the information further.

18.4 The Weather Service requests that Spotters be alert for reportable weather events at all times.

18.5 For the listed weather conditions, reportable criteria include …

- sustained (1 minute) wind of greater than 40 mph
- funnel cloud(s)
- rotating wall cloud(s)
- tornado(s)
- downed trees (more than 5 per acre)
- hail (penny size or larger)
- lightning caused damage (not just strong lightning)
- utility power outage (in multiple nearby structures)
- structural damage resulting from weather events
- flooding of roadways (also advise 9-1-1)
- streams overflowing banks
- measured rainfall of more than 1 inch per hour

18.6 When reporting … tell the Weather Service

- who you are
- your phone number
- call sign
- that you are a Gwinnett spotter
- what you saw
- what it did
- where did it go
- how fast it was going
- when did you first see it

18.7 To report call NCS first.

18.8 If unable to report by radio, telephone … 770-486-9629 or 1-866-763-4466
These are <u>restricted</u> Federal numbers for storm reports only

19.0 Weekly training network script

19.1 Utilizing a standardized preamble, operational phraseology, and postamble increases recognition and uniformity of Gwinnett County ARES training and drill operations. Please use the script below, or something reasonably similar, to open and close ARES Training Net activities. The text of the script to be read is in bold characters. All other character types, including underlines, are notations.

19.1.1 One may also use similar versions of this training net protocol amended to provide a bit more specificity to the client network and its needs. However, many real emergency events will not offer ARES or its participants the luxury of a pre-event waiting time or pre-mayhem check-ins. ARES goal is for the NCS to create as complete a logbook as possible consistent with response time performance,

WEEKLY TRAINING Net Script

(Version: 2010-April-25)

19.2.1 Initialize the Net

This is [*NCS call sign***]. Is the repeater in use?**

{**PAUSE**}

CQ, CQ, CQ. This is [*NCS call sign***] calling the Gwinnett County Amateur Radio Emergency Service weekly Training Net. My name is [***name***] and I am located in [***locality or city***], in ADC map grid [***number***].**

19.2.2 Emergency or Priority Traffic

During this net session, stations having emergency or priority traffic should call Net Control immediately. Are there any stations with emergency or priority traffic at this time? Please call [*NCS call sign***], Net Control, now.**

{**PAUSE**}

19.2.3 Network practices

This is a directed net. Unless you have emergency or priority traffic, please, do not transmit unless called by Net Control.

{**PAUSE**}

This net is open to all who are licensed to operate on this repeater and interested in ARES, SKYWARN, or associated operations. ARES membership is not required. All stations are invited to participate consistent with net control's requests.

When called for check-in, state the following:

… Your call sign … alphabetically and phonetically;
… Your name;
… ADC map grid number or general location;
… What offices or appointments you hold in ARES; and
… Whether you do or do not have traffic and/or comments for the Net.

Proxy check-ins are normally not permitted.

19.2.4 Short NCS ID

This is [*NCS call sign***], Net Control for the Gwinnett County ARES Training Net.**

{**PAUSE**}

19.2.5 Network control failure

In the event that the Net Control Station becomes disabled, an Alternate Net Control Station will be needed. The Alternate Net Control must be prepared to immediately assume complete control and log-keeping for the net. No frequency changes should be anticipated.

In the more unlikely event of loss of the primary repeater service, all stations should continue to listen on the repeater output frequency for information and instructions as may be provided by NCS, ANCS, or ARES management stations.

19.2.6 Call for Alternate NCS

Anyone willing to serve as Alternate Net Control for the Gwinnett County ARES Training Net, please call Net Control now.

{**PAUSE**}

Acknowledging [*ANCS call sign***] as Alternate Net Control. …**

19.2.7 Call for Liaison Stations

Liaison stations are normally needed for coordinating message flow and Gwinnett ARES operations with other related operations and areas.

Is there any station willing to serve as … *{repeat as needed}*

… Gwinnett ARES WinLink-2000 Liaison … [ ]
… Gwinnett ARES Packet Liaison … [ ]
… Gwinnett ARES D-STAR Liaison … [ ]
… Gwinnett ARES State Nets Liaison … [ ]
… Gwinnett ARES MARS Liaison … [ ]

Acknowledging [*liaison call sign***] as … [!!]**

Liaison reports will be called for at the end of the net.
For Winlink 2000, Packet, and D-STAR, call signs of check-ins are reported.
MARS and State liaisons need only report quantity of traffic passed.

This is [*NCS call sign***], Net Control for the Gwinnett County ARES Training Net.**

{**PAUSE**}

19.2.7 Check-Ins

This net accepts check-ins by Reporting Group or Response Team. When checking in, please state all check-in categories that apply to you.

We shall begin, however, by inviting visitors and/or anyone not already registered with Gwinnett ARES to check in now.

[*You may handle routine traffic upon check-in***]**

Calling members of the…

… Administration and Planning Committee … [ ]
… Mobile Facility Response Team … [ ]
… County Emergency Operations Center Response Team … [ ]

… please call Net Control now.

{**PAUSE**} **--- Acknowledging … [***if any***] …**

This is [*NCS call sign***], Net Control for the Gwinnett County ARES Training Net.**

{**PAUSE**}

Continuing check-ins … calling members of …

… the NORTH Response Team … [ ]
… the CENTRAL Response Team … [ ]
… the SOUTH Response Team … [ ]

… please call Net Control now.

{**PAUSE**} **--- Acknowledging … [***if any***] …**

This is [*NCS call sign***], Net Control for the Gwinnett County ARES Training Net.**

{**PAUSE**}

Once again, Gwinnett ARES specifically welcomes visitors to check in at this time. Visitors, please call net control now.

All stations still awaiting the opportunity to check-in, including any late arriving visitors and members including those who do not have or have forgotten Response Team assignments, call Net Control now.

{**PAUSE**} **--- Acknowledging … [***if any***] …**

This is [*NCS call sign***], Net Control for the Gwinnett County ARES Training Net.**

{**PAUSE**} **--- Net stand-by please.**

9.2.8 Comments

[*As needed***] Several stations checked in with comments;**

[*call-sign with comments***], your comments? [***Repeat as appropriate***];**

Stations needing a fill on any of the comments, call Net Control now.
{**PAUSE**} **--- [***Acknowledge***] [***Provide fills***]**

This is [*NCS call sign***], Net Control for the Gwinnett County ARES Training Net.**

19.2.9 Optional Training or Net Activity

… **[***Describe***] … [***Insert here***]**

[*When optional activity is complete***] - This is [***NCS call sign***], Net Control for the Gwinnett County ARES Training Net.**

Liaison reports will now be accepted for … .

… Gwinnett ARES WinLink-2000 check ins… [ ]
… Gwinnett ARES Packet check ins … [ ]
… Gwinnett ARES D-STAR check ins … [ ]

Liaison reports will now be accepted for … .

… Gwinnett ARES State Nets traffic … [ ]
… Gwinnett ARES MARS traffic … [ ]

… Please call net control now with your data …

Any other check-ins, comments, advisories, or …

Complete handling of all comments and known traffic...

(One more page follows)

19.2.10 Close the net

>>>>> **Just** before closing the net, the NCS should confirm the number of check-ins with the ANCS. The NCS and ANCS counts should match, as should the individual station identities.<<<<<

[*ANCS call sign***] I show [±] check-ins. Do you concur?**

... Thanks to everyone who participated in this Gwinnett County ARES Weekly Training Net. Thank you also to the Gwinnett Amateur Radio Society for the use of the W4GR repeater.

This is [*NCS call sign***], Net Control, closing the net at [***time***] hours local, and returning this repeater to normal operation.**

Unless otherwise instructed or agreed to, the NCS is responsible to send a copy of the complete training net check-in log to AEC nets/SKYWARN and to EC-Gwinnett County as soon as reasonably possible after the net. Packet, Winlink and D-STAR liaisons are each responsible for submitting logs of their network activities. E-mail is preferred with one line per call sign using one of the following formats:

a. plain text (.txt) ... call sign [<hyphen> other pertinent information] (max 50 characters)
b. MS Word table (.doc) with first column call sign, additional columns as required for info ..
c. MS Excel (.xls). with first column call sign, additional columns as required for info

END OF TRAINING SCRIPT TEXT