



Indiana State Oath Keepers Emergency Communication Plan

April 22, 2017



Table of Contents

Indiana State HAM PLAN.....	4
Weekly Practice net.....	6
Emergency Communications, Indiana Oath Keeper Frequencies	7
Indiana Zone map	9
Oath Keeper Net Script.....	11
Closing the net	12
Informal net.....	12
Net Control Station Log.....	14
Information Passing	15
Opsec and Persec	17
Authenticating Friend or Foe.....	18
Authentication Word.....	19
Neighborhood Communication Plan	20
Channel Plan	21
Recommended Equipment	22
Networks to Monitor for Information.....	23
AmRRON/TAPRN EMERGENCY NET SCHEDULE.....	25
ARRL Band Plan	27
EMP Protection	28
CB Channels	30
FRS/GMRS Channels	31

Midland Extra Channels32

Ham Aide33

Computer Setup/ Morse Code.....35

Phonetic Alphabet36

Q Codes, Ham Slang.....37

Indiana State Ham Plan

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The ham network is set up to defeat efforts to isolate an area with a total communications blackout, for any reason; or to provide emergency communications in any natural disaster or unrest scenario. This is why the ham network needs to go down to the CB network and to the neighborhood network and also family network. Information can enter the network at any point. Any operational communications tool can be used (email, cell phone, landline).

Network Platforms

HF HAM Radio / Monitoring UHF/VHF HAM and CB – Tier One

| UHF/VHF HAM / CB Monitoring - Tier Two

|| CB Radio / Family Service Radio / Shortwave Radio Monitoring - Tier Three

The Three Tier System

Tier Three – The local neighborhood, community communications. This approach is left up to the communities to utilize what is available and affordable to provide the local level (street) communications. The primary radio is the CB (SSB preferred or AM), and / or walkie talkie, FRS, GMRS.

Tier Two – Is the interface between Tier One national communication and Tier Three local street level communications. Tier Two is formed by the Technician class licensee with the equipment to receive from Tier One general or extra class HAM operator and relay important messages to Tier Three local operators. While frequencies may vary, the Tier Two operator must have capabilities on CB (SSB preferred or AM) or HAM UHF / VHF (GMRS/FRS capable), and a receiver for Ham HF (SDR, HF Receiver, Web SDR), and grid up Signal app for smart phones (by Whisper Systems).

Tier One – This is the general or extra class HAM with Shortwave who in coordination with the Emergency Communications Network provides the information flow into and out of an area that might otherwise be isolated or subject to controls. A Tier One must have additional capabilities on HF with Digital Modes,

80m,40m,20m. Remote and Mobile comms for bug out situations are highly recommended. Additional equipment like amplifiers and emergency power provides additional strength to the network.

If you are a HAM: Send an Email with your call sign, license class, and include skill and special equipment to,

CommsCoord@IndianaOathKeepers.org -or- CommsAsst@IndianaOathKeepers.org

If you are not a HAM: think about getting a CB radio and finding a HAM in your area to relay. Add your name and location in the Roll Call. Indicate CB. Once the hams are setup we can direct the CB's to the nearest ham. Others we recommend Family Service Radio (FRS) walkie-talkies. Find your nearest HAM so you can come up with a plan to pass and receive information. You could also get a shortwave radio receiver with SSB reception capabilities to monitor the OK frequency for information.

HF State Wide Communications:

The HF Tier 1 group is operated by General and above HAMs and will work primary with available frequencies...The main stay will be

Primary - 80 meters 3.838 LSB night (voice)

Primary - 40 meters 7.295 LSB day and night (voice)

Secondary - 40 meters 7.238 LSB

National Oath Keepers Digital Net – Contestia 4/250

Primary 20 meters 14.120 USB +1000

Secondary 40 Meters 7.120 USB +1000

When called upon they will work with a team of operators using high power beams and high wattage. They will cover the entire country (conditions permitting) to all other hams in the various locations. **HF HAMs will utilize Emergency Communications section for instructions.**

If relays are needed they will be called by the lead station of the group for that day. Information from OK Central (to be designated, with alternates and back-ups) or BOD members will be transmitted down the net to the following platform. (The word net is used although this is a series of groups tied together to relay information.)

From the primary net it is filtered down to the technician class of hams that work the VHF bands and the UHF bands. From this net, the technicians will send the message

to the local CB and other low power groups and then to the family group...This is a bidirectional information hot line.

Any information received from any of the groups that seem important will be relayed up the net. The lead station operator will make the determination if it is at a level for OK Central to be notified for comment or return instructions.

Weekly State Practice Net

The Indiana State Oath Keepers will seek to have a weekly practice nets. Active Nets will be published on an Active Ham Radio Nets list that is available from the Communications Coordinator or the Assistant Communications Coordinator. When the State Website becomes active these nets will be published on the website.

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The net script is on page 6. After each practice net, the zone coordinator will send a report back to the state communications coordinator via secure Email. Net log is on page 9.

UTC –Coordinated Universal Time

In communications UTC time is normally used so that all operators are working on the same time. This is necessary because some areas of the world change their time as we do with Daylight savings time and to remove time zone confusion.

UTC time in the Eastern Time Zone is 5 hours ahead of EST so UTC is figured for Eastern Standard Time,

- EST + 5 hours - 1200 EST would convert to 1700 UTC

UTC time in Eastern Daylight Savings Time is 4 hours ahead of our time so UTC is figured for Eastern Daylight Savings Time,

- EDST + 4 hours – 1200 EDST would convert to 1600 UTC

The Communications table shows times in UTC time because we have both central and eastern time zones connected to our organization.

Emergency Communications

Indiana State Oath Keeper Frequencies

Phone (Voice)

HF HAMS initiating contact:

To Contact: CQ CQ CQ PA Group (Patriotic Air) This is [call sign]

If the frequency is in use, monitor between the two frequencies for any hams calling out from the group.

HF Alternate OK monitoring / communicating frequencies:

Voice

Primary Calling Freq. Indiana Oath Keepers	3.838 LSB	Voice	80 Meters	1300; 1700; 0000 utc
Primary calling Freq. Indiana Oath Keepers	7.295 LSB	Voice	40 Meters	1330; 1730; 0030 utc
Secondary Calling Freq. Oath Keepers National	7.238 LSB	Voice	40 Meters	
Secondary Calling Freq. Indiana Oath Keepers	50.500 USB	Voice	6 meters	
Primary Calling Freq. Indiana Oath Keepers	50.415 FM	Voice	6 meters	
Primary Voice Indiana Oath Keepers	29.685 MHZ FM	Voice	10 meters	
Primary Voice Oath Keepers National Calling Frequency	14.345 to 14.375 USB	Voice	20 meter	45 min after hour
Local VHF/UHF Repeaters/Simplex If available and as practiced locally	Appropriate Repeater Freq and setup	Voice	VHF/UHF	1400; 1800; 0100 utc

VHF/UHF/6M/10M Simplex

Primary Voice Simplex Calling Freq/ AMRRON National Calling	146.420 MHz FM	Voice	2 meters	OK SIM
Secondary Voice Simplex Calling Freq	146.725 MHz FM	Voice	2 Meters	OK SIM 1
Primary Voice Simplex Calling Freq	443.125 MHz FM	Voice	70 Centimeter	OK SIM 2
Secondary Voice Simplex Calling Freq	443.235 MHz FM	Voice	70 Centimeter	OK SIM 3
Primary Voice Simplex Calling Freq	50.415 MHz FM	Voice	6 Meters	OK SIM 10
Secondary Voice Simplex Calling Freq	52.250 MHz FM	Voice	6 Meters	OK SIM 11
Primary Voice Simplex Calling Freq	29.685 MHz FM	Voice	10 Meters	OK SIM 12
Secondary Voice Simplex Calling Freq	29.725 MHz FM	Voice	10 Meters	OK SIM 13

Digital Modes

Primary communications across the state occurs on data frequency 7.115 USB plus 1000. Messages may be sent and recovered any time of day. **In times of emergency will be monitored 24/7.** Secure communications are also conducted on Signal by HF hams. For non hams to monitor requires a SSB shortwave radio and free computer software FLDIGI. All CPT teams/local comms should monitor this frequency.

How to setup provided by AMRRON: <https://www.amrron.com/2014/01/16/how-to-receive-ham-radio-digital-communications/>

Indiana OK Digital	7.115 USB Plus 1000	Digital Contestia 4/250	20 meters
Indiana OK Digital	3.580 USB Plus 1000	Digital Contestia 4/250	20 meters
National Digital Oath Keepers National	14.120 USB plus 1000	Digital Contestia 4/250	20 meters
National Digital Oath Keepers National	7.120 USB plus 1000	Digital Contestia 4/250	40 meters
National Digital Oath Keepers National	3.585 USB plus 1000	Digital Contestia 4/250	80 meters

Indiana Communication Zones and Communication Coordinator

Indiana Oath Keepers is divided into 10 zones. Each zone will have appointed to it a communication coordinator, as they become available. The coordinator will be responsible for developing and maintaining a net of radio operators in his or her zone.



The coordinator will conduct practice nets on a regular basis, weekly or bi-weekly base on Oath Keeper net control protocols.

The coordinator at his or her discretion, can have as many operators as needed to act as acting NCS and or relays.

The coordinators will be a least a Technician class ham. It would be preferred that he or she have at least monitoring capabilities of CB, FRS, MURS, GRMS and HF ham frequencies.

After each practice net exercise, each coordinator will report the results of their net back to the state communication director. Each report will contain the number of participants, general location, signal strength and type of contact, (Ham HF or vhf, CB, FRS, etc.).

State HF nets.

If there are enough general class or higher Oath keeper ham operators, we will establish a state-wide net to be conducted on a regular basis. The band and frequencies will be determined as to the time of day and atmospheric conditions, but will primarily be 40 meters (Spring, Summer), 80 meters (Fall, Winter). The bands will shift when the time changes.

Digital Communications.

At the national level, we have been experimenting with data or digital comms. It has proven itself as an excellent mode and we have a nationwide net and even an operator in Alaska that participates weekly. If enough operators show an interest, a state data net will be developed. For those not familiar with data, It involves a computer and a sound card interface between the computer and transceiver. The interface is a Signalink made by Tigertronics or an Easy Digi available on eBay, a download of software named fldigi is also required. Download at www.w1hkj.com/Fldigi.html. Some old timers would prefer code or cw, but with the dropping of the code requirement on ham tests, cw operators are not as common as they once were. Data is a viable alternative and is the equal to cw in the signal getting through when voice will not. Any operators that would be interested, please contact the state coordinator for help getting started.

Oath Keepers Net Script

5 minutes prior to the net announce the following:

This is _____ (phonetic call sign). The Indiana Patriots Air (INPA) group (2,40,80) meter net will begin in 5 minutes. We would appreciate a clear frequency at that time.

_____ (phonetic call sign), standing by.

Repeat a cq every minute to hold frequency.

Start the Net:

CQ, CQ, CQ, INPA group

This is _____ (call sign), _____ repeat phonetically). My name is _____ in _____ (location), net control for the (2, 40,80) meter INPA group net. This is a directed net, so please hold all traffic until directed. This is Net Control Operator, _____ (call sign).

-Break-

This net meets on _____ of the month at _____ on _____

Any emergency traffic can break in at any time. Is there any emergency or priority traffic at this time, (pause).

In each INPA Group practice net we provide a different net word of the week. This helps us understand the effectiveness and the reach of these nets. In a real world emergency situation, instead of a net word of the week, it might be some other public announcement or even life saving information. This helps us practice passing a specific piece of information across the network.

The NWOTW for this week is _____ - _____, repeat, the NWOTW is _____ - _____ (phonetically)

As we take check-ins we also take Situation reports, from Situation one (all is well) to Situation eight (worst possible). As you check-in please give your situation report.

At this time I will take check-ins. Please report with your call sign, name and general location. This is _____ net control, check-ins come now.

After all check-ins, ask if there is any traffic or announcements from any station. Also, if you have any traffic or announcements, do so at this time.

You may ask for or suggest a subject for discussion during the net then call for various stations to make comments concerning the topic.

You may also announce that that net is open for any QSO's, but call for check-ins and relays from time to time.

Closing the Net

This is _____, net control for the INPA group net, are there any late check-ins, relays or any other traffic before we close the net? Come now.

This is _____, net control for the INPA group net. I would like to thank everyone for participating in the (2,40,80) meter INPA group net. To those that are monitoring only, please send the net word of the week, your name and general location to NCS. If you are new and would like to know more, visit www.oathkeepers.org. We now return this frequency _____ to normal use, 73 everyone and God Bless. This is _____, net control signing off.

Informal Net Script

This is intended to provide general guidance and a basic script to aid in the use of the channel 3 plan:

When you are conducting your own local CH3 and acting as a Net Control Station (NCS),
or

When you are part of a larger net and directed by NCS to attempt contact and exchange messages or take check ins on CH3.

When on a ham frequency, you are required to use your FCC issued call sign, on the CH3 plan, it would be a good idea for everyone to have a oathkeeper call sign, for example: alpha delta one, or kilo bravo two, private lists would be distributed.

Starting the net

Good (morning, afternoon, evening), this is _____ (Oathkeeper call sign)
with the INPA group emergency communications net, conducting a practice

communication exercise as part of the channel 3 plan is there anyone wishing to check in to the PA group CH-3 training exercise for (tonight's) net? Pause and wait for 10-15 seconds.

Take check-ins and ask for relays. You can open the net for traffic or announcements or just general chatting if you wish, but every few minutes call:

Once again, this is _____ with the INPA group conducting a practice net for emergency or disaster preparedness purposes on _____ (CB, FRS, MURS) channel 3. Any stations wishing to check in, please come now.

Closing the net

This is _____, net control for the INPA group practice net, I would like to thank everyone for their participation and at this time will close the net. This is _____, clear.

-or-

This concludes this INPA group CH-3 emergency communications net. This is _____, clear.

-or-

This concludes this INPA group CH-3 emergency communications net. I will be standing by for the next _____ minutes in case there are any late comers. This is _____, clear.

You could also use a net word of the week and situation reports with this protocol.

You could also use this as an informal VHF net, but be sure and follow proper ham radio procedures.

NCS Call Sign: _____

[illegible]

Information Passing

Salute Report – Intelligence Reporting

This is our regional preferred reporting format

It is best to memorize this reporting format for quick use when needed. You may not have the time to look up a reference when driving and observing activity that needs to be reported. The word SALUTE makes this reporting method easy to remember. Using the same method with all operators makes communications easier when band conditions are poor.

1. Size: How many individuals are there

2. Activity: What are they doing

3. Location: Where were they seen last

4. Unit: Which unit/organization are they from

5. Time: When were they last seen

6. Equipment: What kind of weapons/equipment do they have

INPA Salute Report					
Date:		Priority:			
Message No.:					
Originator:		Relay:			
Passed To:		Date:		Time:	
Size:					
Activity:					
Location:					
Unit:					
Time:					
Equipment:					
Additional:					

National Report Format

Questions to put to any contact:

Information Collection Form (Circle Options)

DATE / TIME/ DOW	/ / : _ M S M T W T H F S A
PRIORITY (RED / H / M / L)	RED H M L
INFORMATION CONFIDENCE (SCALE 1-5, H=1, L=5)	
RECEIVER / LOCATION	
SENDER / LOCATION	
PASSED TO / LOCATION	
1. WHO	
2. WHAT	
3. WHERE	
4. WHEN	
5. WHY	
6. ADDITIONAL INFO	

Opsec and Persec procedures

For E-Mail

It is preferable to use a secure email server. Protonmail is secure, encrypted, and free.

Find it at <https://protonmail.com/>.

1. When sending e-mails always use BCC.
2. If you receive an e-mail that was inadvertently sent without BCC, do not 'reply to all' in your response. Be sure to stop the breach from continuing on beyond one accidental e-mail disclosing all recipients.
3. NEVER e-mail FCC call signs, names and phone numbers. One day, someone is going to decide we are the bad guys. Every citizen's e-mails in America are being scanned by everyone from the NSA, Google, Yahoo, etc. The last thing we want to do is to do their job for them in connecting the dots of who's who. We want to make such as much work for them as possible. We strive to maintain as much PERSEC (personal information security) as possible, while still being able to function effectively. Security is cumbersome, but you will appreciate it one day! Trust me.
4. If you do feel comfortable enough to e-mail your own personally identifying information (FCC call sign, phone numbers, etc., we strongly encourage you to send it encrypted via Protonmail or Signal).
5. Online logger programs should be avoided, once again, it is a security issue. It is INPA Oath Keeper communications policy to avoid using any online (or offline unencrypted) log or database tying FCC call signs and personal information together with Oath Keeper nets. If 'they' want that information, make them have to snatch it out of the airwaves. Don't dump it in their laps online.

OPSEC ALERT

Never blab your location out over the air. Guide them close to your vicinity, especially in a place where you can observe them if you can. Then give them instructions that bring them in closer. They should be implementing their own security plans as well, because they don't know who you are. Don't be offended or alarmed. Oath Keeper Operators should expect this from each other and should appreciate it.

Authenticating Friend or Foe

It is important to note that there is no way you can truly authenticate friend/foe using a widely distributed authentication method. This is designed to heavily increase the odds that you are making contact with another party who is involved in Oath keepers. Authenticating someone over the radio does not mean he/she is necessarily a “good guy”. It means that he has a very high probability of being an Oath keeper operator. Oath keepers typically draws conservative, patriotic, preparedness-minded people to its membership, but you do not know what is truly in a man’s heart and what his intentions are, especially if you’ve never met him before.

You should always develop a separate, internal authentication protocol for your family, friends or group. This should also include a ‘**Distress word**’ or other method to let others know you are in grave danger, or are under duress.

There are three layers of authentication in our Oath keeper State communication plan.

- The PA (INPA) Group prefix.
- The PA (INPA) Group Oscar Kilo call sign.
- The ten letter daily word (shepardfox)

1. The PA Group prefix

When you hear PA Group, you’re probably talking to a patriot/prepper. That’s a good sign but maintain vigilance. Security!

2. The PA Group Oscar Kilo call sign

- Ham operators use the term “CQ CQ CQ” to mean “calling any station”
- Oath keeper operators use “PA Group Oscar Kilo” to call for any station. We call “OK, OK, OK.”
- Protocol for responding to someone calling for “PA Group Oscar Kilo” is to respond with your call sign, or the initials of your name, phonetically, but NEVER with “this is PA Group Oscar Kilo”.

SECURITY ALERT!

If a station responds with “.....this is PA Group Oscar Kilo, what’s up?”

This should raise a red flag! Ask him to verify his call sign. If he responds again with “...this is PA Group Oscar Kilo” he is being deceptive and should be avoided.

END COMMUNICATIONS WITH HIM IMMEDIATELY!

REMEMBER: SHEPARDFOX

‘Ten-Letter’ word Authentication

S	H	E	P	A	R	D	F	O	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

The authentication word is a ten-letter word, with no duplicate letters. Each letter has a corresponding number as its value. In this particular word, S=1, O=9.

HOW TO USE IT

If the station you are in contact with is responding appropriately to your challenge, he is either an Oath Keeper or a really sophisticated bad guy. There are many ways this can be used to authenticate that someone has the same SOP as you, (which is what this does).

1. Ask for a sum...what is the sum of ‘Hotel’ and ‘Romeo’?

Answer: Eight

2. Expedient method. What is the fourth letter of the [authentication] word?

Answer: Papa

SECURITY ALERT!

NEVER...EVER!!!

Say the whole ten-letter word over the air.

EVER!!!

ALWAYS REMEMBER OPSEC AND PERSEC!

Neighborhood Communications Plans

The Three Tier System

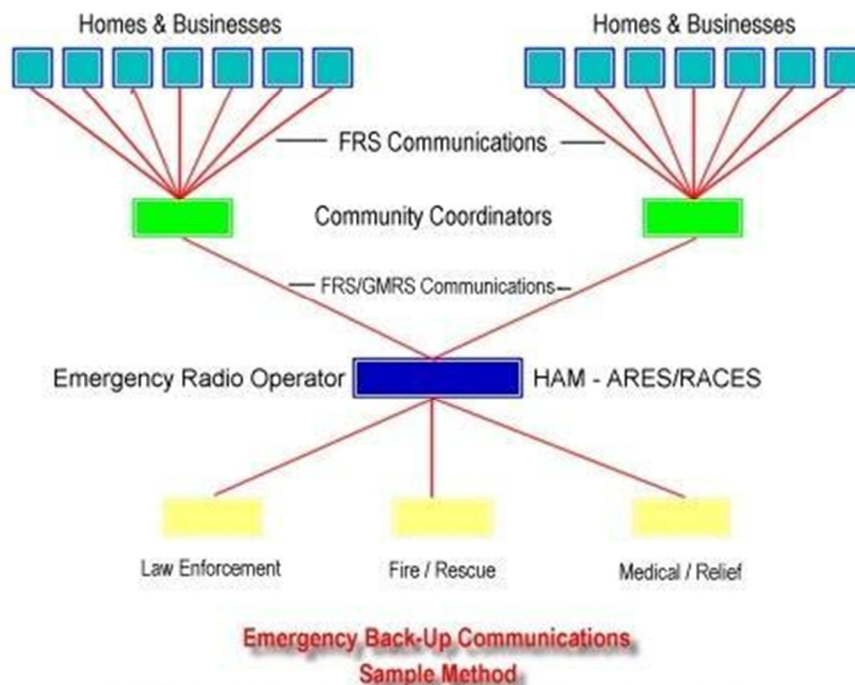
HF HAM Radio / Monitoring
UHF/VHF HAM and CB – Tier One
| UHF/VHF HAM / CB Monitoring -
Tier Two
| | CB Radio / Family Service Radio / Shortwave Radio Monitoring - Tier Three [you are here]

Good information extracted from :<http://emcomus.org/commwp.html>
CB Information: <http://www.nat-com.org/cbfaq.htm>

Basic Communications Design

It is virtually impossible to create a "one size fits all" neighborhood emergency communications network. The one depicted below is proposed as an example system to use as a starting point for neighborhood emergency coordinators to modify as required for their particular circumstances. It supposes a typical urban/suburban neighborhood, with surrounding neighborhoods also setting up like communications, **and the existence of an amateur radio (ham) operator within 2 miles of the neighborhood**. An alternative is to integrate CB radios to reach out to other neighborhoods, vehicles, or monitoring HAMs.

<http://emcomus.org/images/commsamp2.jpg>



April 22, 2017

This system recommends Family Service Radio (FRS) walkie-talkies for each family in the neighborhood. These radios are relatively inexpensive, provide clear, crisp, static-free communications, and are limited in range (typically in an urban area) to 1/2 to 3/4 of a mile in range, and offer up to 14 channels upon which to communicate. This will serve to lessen the congestion that serves to cripple communications. Additionally, these types of radios are already in wide usage for camping trips, boating, skiing, etc. for families to communicate between themselves. (Be as standard as possible).

Channel Plan

A "channel plan" is developed to limit the amount of communications for each purpose, based on using 3-4 channels, thus leaving (or coordinating) channels for use by adjacent neighborhoods for their own communications.

Channel 2 - Emergency messages to be relayed to the neighborhood coordinator, or designated communications coordinators (there should always be a backup communicator designated in case the primary assignee is incapacitated).

Channel 8 - Intra/Inter Family Communications

Channel 9 - Neighborhood light search and rescue efforts

Channel 10 - Evacuation/Relief/Health/Welfare efforts

Channel 5 - Secondary Emergency Message Channel - Assigned to one side of the neighborhood that is close to another neighborhood using Channel 5 as their primary Emergency channel. This should only be used when one cannot reach their primary neighborhood coordinator(s).

Channel 6 - Secondary Emergency Message Channel - Assigned to the other side of the neighborhood that is close to another neighborhood using Channel 6 as their primary Emergency channel. This should only be used when one cannot reach their primary neighborhood coordinator(s).

Note that whenever possible, **channels 1-7 should be used for Emergency communications that are to be relayed**. These channels are universally accessible by General Mobile Radio Service, so can be accessed by each. Channel 1 (FRS) should be further reserved as a 'General' emergency channel common to all areas such that coordinators and/or other emergency services, agencies or organizations entering a defined neighborhood area can receive information including the

main frequency (channel) assignments for that area. Other internal neighborhood communications can be assigned channels 8-14.

Neighborhood coordinators should be equipped with General Mobile Radio Service (GMRS) radios when possible. As indicated, these radios can communicate on the first 7 channels of FRS radio, plus 8 additional frequencies. These radios have a farther effective range (typically reliable to 2 miles in urban areas, and farther using repeater systems). Use of these should be limited so as not to cause undue frequency congestion.

Neighborhood coordinators will receive emergency messages on channel 2 of their radio, and communicate it to their assigned participating amateur radio operator. In this case it is assumed that the operator is an ARES/RACES operator with direct radio contact with law enforcement, fire/rescue, medical personnel, etc., and has agreed to monitor Channel 8 of GMRS radio as a primary channel, and Channel 2 (both FRS and GMRS) as a secondary frequency.

A CB Radio would extend range and not rely on repeaters. You can expect anywhere between 1 and 15 miles between mobile units. There are all sorts of variables, including terrain, how crowded the channel is, or even types and numbers of buildings around the transmitting/receiving units. Base stations can expect about 5 to 10 miles between base and mobile and 10 to 30 miles between base units.

CB channel 9 has been designated by the FCC as an emergency contact channel.

Since the ham operator is already involved in emergency message relaying, he/she is most likely monitoring several other radios/frequencies, and will potentially be receiving messages from multiple neighborhood coordinators via the GMRS/FRS/CB link. To insure quick, concise communications, a communications protocol has been established to standardize (and thus simplify) the message handling process. This protocol includes contacting the operator by using the appropriate call signs, and the channel and service being used for transmission, so that the ham operator will know which radio to use. (It can be confusing with several frequencies being monitored.

Recommended Communications Equipment

We have produced a document that lists recommended equipment for Indiana Oath Keepers to help you establish Radio Frequency Communications that will operate when all else fails. This list is available from the State Communications Coordinator or the Assistant State Communications Coordinator.

Our Indiana OK frequencies for programming purposes are also available as well as assistance in programming your radio's once you have purchased them.

NETWORKS TO MONITOR FOR INFORMATION

AmRRON.com is the “Communications Hub” merging AmRRON (American Redoubt Radio Operators Network) and TAPRN (The American Preparedness Radio Network)

<http://www.amrron.com/> - Plan put together by **John Jacob Schmidt** – go to site for complete plan.

In the event of a nationwide catastrophic disaster, the nationwide network of Amateur Radio licensed preppers will need a set of standardized meeting frequencies to share information and coordinate activities between various prepper groups. This Standardized Amateur Radio Communications Plan establishes a set of frequencies on the 80 meter, 40 meter, 20 meter, and 2 meter Amateur Radio bands for use during these types of catastrophic disasters.

AmRRON/TAPRN (Hams & Relays)

A network is only a “Network” if members can connect with each other. The mechanism to connect them together is AmRRON. In January, 2014, AmRRON joined with one of the most prominent Amateur Radio preparedness/patriot networks east of the Missouri – TAPRN (The American Preparedness Radio Network). After the merger between AmRRON and TAPRN, it is now a nationwide network of communicators linking regional and a growing number of local nets to form one large network through the internet, Ham Radio, and CH3 (the Channel 3 Project). Made up of:

HAMS: Licensed Amateur Radio operators dedicated to connecting patriots/preppers in sharing information over radio.

RELAYS: Although Hams are Relays as well, a dedicated Relay is a non-licensed radio operator who monitors Ham traffic and CH3 traffic, and then relays pertinent information up and down the chain to act as a link between Hams and Non-Hams. They monitor scanners, shortwave radios, Ham transceivers, CH3 frequencies, and commercial broadcasts.

CH3 (The Channel 3 Project)

This refers to a standardized communications plan for the most commonly used non-Ham radio communications bands that do NOT require a license to operate. These are:

- CB (Citizens Band)
- FRS (Family Radio Service)
- MURS (Multi-Use Radio Service)

The standard is simple – 3,2,1. Turn to Channel 3 on any of these devices, attempt to make contact or check in to (or start) a local net for 2 minutes on each side of the hour, every 1 hour. To conserve battery power, turn the radio off and attempt in the next hour.

Preppers are encouraged to monitor conventional Amateur Radio and non-Amateur Radio frequencies for sources of information, including: National Traffic System nets, state ARES/RACES HF nets, global Centers of Activity (CoA), local VHF/UHF repeaters, CB channel 19, and national simplex calling frequencies. However, these standardized frequencies and channels provide a place for preppers to meet and exchanges information relevant to those of a prepper mindset after a catastrophic disaster.

Routine nets will not be held on all of these frequencies, but preppers are encouraged to use them when coordinating with other preppers on a routine basis. Go to www.amrron.com for information on nets.

AmRRON/TAPRN EMERGENCY NET SCHEDULE

(Net Windows Begin Every Six Hours)

Emergency (Real-World Situation) Net Schedule 2-8-2-8							
Zulu Time: 0200hrs; 0800hrs; 1400hrs; 2000hrs							
Time (Zulu)				Band	Frequency	Mode	Range/Reach
0	0	1	2	20m	14.242 - USB	Voice	Long Distance Continental 500 to 3000+ miles
2	8	4	0				
0	0	0	0				
0	0	0	0				
0	0	1	2	20m	14.078 - USB	Digital	
2	8	4	0			Contestia 4/250	
2	2	2	2				
0	0	0	0				
0	0	1	2	20m	14.068 +/- 1	CW	
2	8	4	0		QRM		
4	4	4	4				
0	0	0	0				
0	0	1	2	40m	7.242 - LSB	Voice	Medium Distance State/Regional 1 to 300+ miles
3	9	5	1	80m	3.818 - LSB		
0	0	0	0				
0	0	0	0				
0	0	1	2	40m	7.078 - USB	Digital	
3	9	5	1	80m	3.578 - USB		
2	2	2	2			Contestia 4/250	
0	0	0	0				
0	0	1	2	40m	7.055 +/- 1	CW	
3	9	5	1	80m	3.545 +/- 1		
4	4	4	4				
0	0	0	0				
0	1	1	2	*CH3	*ALL	Voice	Local/Town 1 - 5 miles
4	0	6	2				
0	0	0	0	CB CH36	27.365 LSB	SSB Voice	Local and portions of County
0	0	0	0				1 - 50+ miles
0	1	1	2	2m SmpLx	146.420	Voice	Local and portions of County
4	0	6	2				
2	2	2	2				
0	0	0	0				1 - 30+ miles
0	1	1	2	2m Digital	144.500	MT-63 1000L	
4	0	6	2				
4	4	4	4				
0	0	0	0				

***CH3 Channels**

CB	Channel 3	26.985 MHz	Check for information or broadcast: CHANNEL 3 2 MINUTES ON THE HOUR
FRS	Channel 3	462.6125 MHz	
MURS	Channel 3	151.940 MHz	

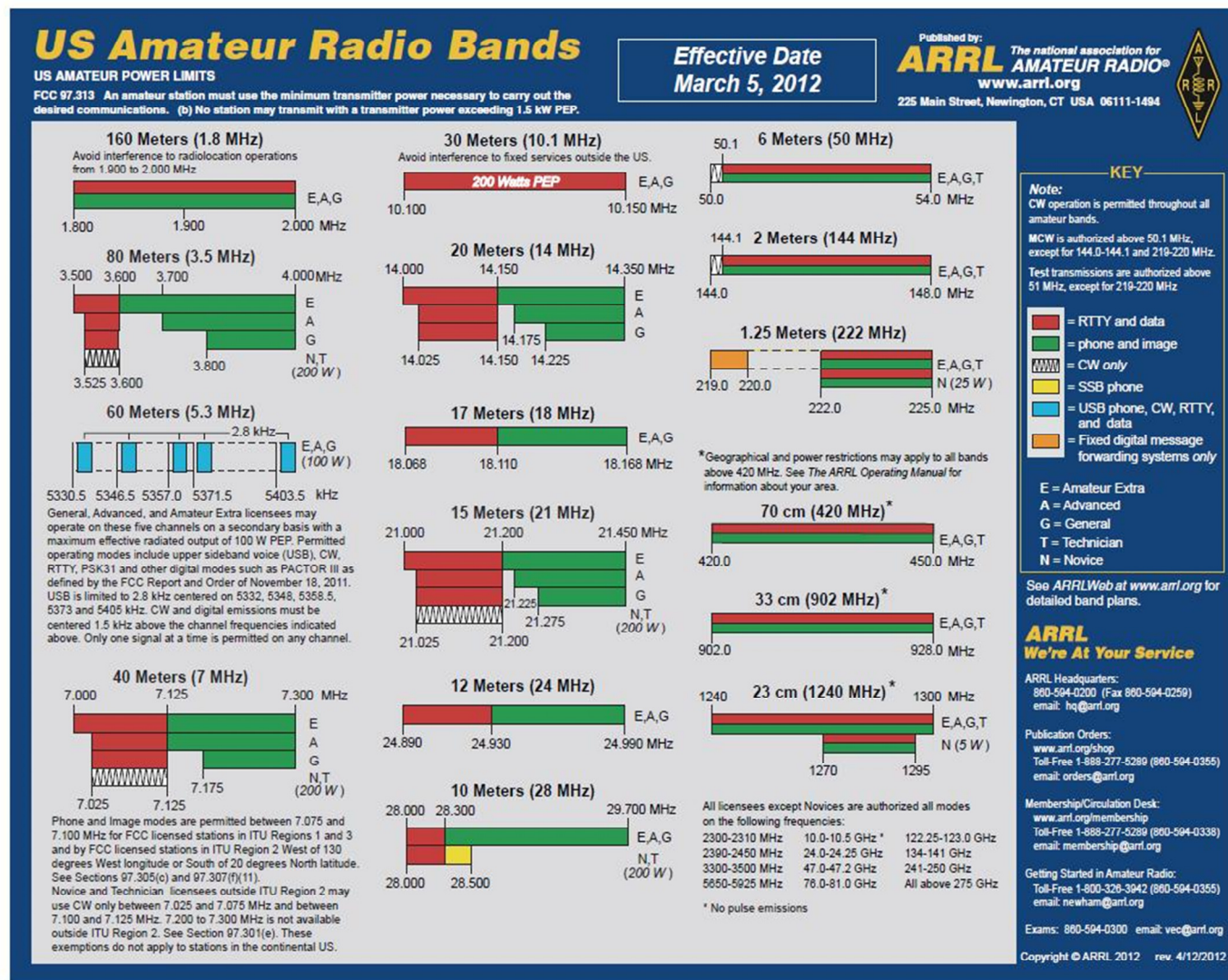
In times of nationwide catastrophic disaster, the ability of any one prepper to initiate and sustain themselves as a net control may be limited by the availability of power and other resource shortages. However, all licensed preppers are encouraged to maintain a listening watch on these frequencies as often as possible during a catastrophic disaster. Preppers may routinely announce themselves in the following manner:

- **This is [State Your Callsign, Repeat Your Callsign Phonetically] in [Your State], maintaining a listening watch on [Standard Frequency] for any preppers on frequency seeking information or looking to provide information. Please call [Your Callsign, Repeat Your Callsign Phonetically].**

Preppers exchanging information that may require follow up should agree upon a designated time to return to the frequency and provide further information. If other stations are utilizing the frequency at the designated time you return, maintain watch and proceed with your communications when those stations are finished. If your communications are urgent and the stations on frequency are not passing information of a critical nature, interrupt with the word "Break" and request use of the frequency.

Support Information

ARRL Band Plan



Simple Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) Protection

<http://www.catastrophenetwork.org/?p=503> by Travis Waack

Protecting electronics from damaging Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) effects is much easier than you might think. All you need to do is wrap whatever you want to protect in paper towel, using some masking tape to keep in in place. The paper towel serves as an insulator between the device and the aluminum foil you will now wrap around the device. Several layers of foil increase protection. To prove this works, check out the video demonstrating that it completely blocks a very powerful local AM radio station (see above link).

Simple Faraday cage

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EoQZY1Ftl3c>

Frequency Cross Reference

courtesy of AmRRON John Jacobs www.AmRRON.com

Overview of Radio Capabilities												
Can Communicate With →	FRS	MURS	CB	Shortwave Rcvr. (No SSB)	Shortwave Rcvr. w/SSB	Scanner (800MHz)	2m Ham	70cm Ham	Dual-Band	Baofeng-type Dual-Band	HF Ham	FM Broadcast Transmitter
My Device ↓												
FRS	X					T			T	X		R
MURS		X				T			T	X		
CB			X	T	*T							
Shortwave Rcvr. (No SSB)			R									R
Shortwave Rcvr. w/ SSB			* R								R	R
Scanner (800MHz) Police/Fire/EMS	R	R					R	R	R	R		R
2m Ham						T	X		X	X		
70cm Ham						T		X	X	X		
Dual Band Ham						T	X	X	X	X		
Baofeng-type Dual-Band	X	X				T	X	X	X	X		R
HF Ham on SSB			R		T						X	R
FM Broadcast Transmitter						T				T		
AM Broadcast Transmitter				T							T	
T – Transmit <u>To</u> Only R – Receive <u>From</u> Only X – Transmit <u>and</u> Receive *SSB Shortwave Radio required for listening to CB Radios transmitting on SSB NOTE: Range of frequencies a scanner can receive varies by model. Check your manufacturer's specs. This chart is a general guideline and is not conclusive. There are many variables and modifications that can affect a radio's capabilities.												

CB - North American/CEPT frequencies

CB Channel	Frequency	Typical Use (US)
Channel 1	26.965 MHz	
Channel 2	26.975 MHz	
Channel 3	26.985 MHz	Channel 3 plan
Channel 4	27.005 MHz	<i>4x4 channel</i>
Channel 5	27.015 MHz	
Channel 6	27.025 MHz	<i>many operators using illegal high-power amplifiers</i>
Channel 7	27.035 MHz	
Channel 8	27.055 MHz	
Channel 9	27.065 MHz	EMERGENCY CHANNEL
Channel 10	27.075 MHz	
Channel 11	27.085 MHz	
Channel 12	27.105 MHz	
Channel 13	27.115 MHz	<i>unofficial RV channel</i>
Channel 14	27.125 MHz	<i>included crystal on many walkie-talkies</i>
Channel 15	27.135 MHz	
Channel 16	27.155 MHz	
Channel 17	27.165 MHz	NORTH-SOUTH FREEWAYS TRUCKERS CHANNEL
Channel 18	27.175 MHz	
Channel 19	27.185 MHz	EAST-WEST FREEWAYS TRUCKERS CHANNEL
Channel 20	27.205 MHz	
Channel 21	27.215 MHz	
Channel 22	27.225 MHz	
Channel 23	27.255 MHz	
Channel 24	27.235 MHz	
Channel 25	27.245 MHz	
Channel 26	27.265 MHz	
Channel 27	27.275 MHz	
Channel 28	27.285 MHz	
Channel 29	27.295 MHz	
Channel 30	27.305 MHz	<i>depending on local needs, channels numbered above 30 or 35 are generally used for SSB operation</i>
Channel 31	27.315 MHz	
Channel 32	27.325 MHz	
Channel 33	27.335 MHz	
Channel 34	27.345 MHz	
Channel 35	27.355 MHz	
Channel 36	27.365 MHz	LSB PA Group hailing channel
Channel 37	27.375 MHz	
Channel 38	27.385 MHz	<i>unofficial SSB calling channel, LSB mode</i>
Channel 39	27.395 MHz	
Channel 40	27.405 MHz	

FRS/GMRS Channels

Channel numbers commonly used on FRS/GMRS dual service radios. Most radios of this type are not capable of repeater operation and do not include the repeater input frequencies.

Channel No.	Frequency	GMRS	GMRS Max Output	FRS	FRS Max Output	Usage/Notes
01	462.5625	■	5 W	■	500 mW	Unofficial national calling channel
02	462.5875	■	5 W	■	500 mW	
03	462.6125	■	5 W	■	500 mW	Channel 3 plan
04	462.6375	■	5 W	■	500 mW	
05	462.6625	■	5 W	■	500 mW	
06	462.6875	■	5 W	■	500 mW	
07	462.7125	■	5 W	■	500 mW	
08	467.5625			■	500 mW	
09	467.5875			■	500 mW	
10	467.6125			■	500 mW	
11	467.6375			■	500 mW	
12	467.6625			■	500 mW	
13	467.6875			■	500 mW	
14	467.7125			■	500 mW	
15	462.5500	■	50 W			
16	462.5750	■	50 W			
17	462.6000	■	50 W			
18	462.6250	■	50 W			
19	462.6500	■	50 W			
20	462.6750	■	50 W			Unofficial emergency/traveler assistance channel (PL 141.3)
21	462.7000	■	50 W			
22	462.7250	■	50 W			
	467.5500	■	50 W			Repeater input
	467.5750	■	50 W			Repeater input
	467.6000	■	50 W			Repeater input
	467.6250	■	50 W			Repeater input
	467.6500	■	50 W			Repeater input
	467.6750	■	50 W			Repeater input, Unofficial emergency/traveler assistance channel (PL 141.3)
	467.7000	■	50 W			Repeater input
	467.7250	■	50 W			Repeater input

http://wiki.radioreference.com/index.php/FRS/GMRS_combined_channel_chart

Midland Extra Channels

Midland has started marketing "Extra Channels" on several of their radios. These extra channels are simply existing FRS/GMRS frequencies with hard coded tones and low power on the FRS-only channels.

Channel No. 	Actual Channel 	Frequency 	PL/DPL No. 	PL Tone/DPL Code 
23	GMRS 1	462.5625	38	250.3
24	GMRS 3	462.6125	35	225.7
25	GMRS 5	462.6625	32	203.5
26	GMRS 7	462.7125	29	179.9
27	GMRS 15	462.5500	26	162.2
28	GMRS 17	462.6000	23	146.2
29	GMRS 19	462.6500	20	127.3
30	GMRS 21	462.7000	17	118.8
31	GMRS 2	462.5875	1	023
32	GMRS 4	462.6375	4	031
33	GMRS 6	462.6875	7	047
34	FRS 8	467.5625	10	065
35	FRS 10	467.6125	13	073
36	FRS 12	467.6625	16	115
37	FRS 14	467.7125	19	131
38	GMRS 16	462.5750	22	143
39	GMRS 18	462.6250	25	156
40	GMRS 20	462.6750	28	172
41	GMRS 22	462.7250	31	223
42	GMRS 1	462.5625	14	107.2
43	GMRS 3	462.6125	11	97.4
44	GMRS 5	462.6625	8	88.5
45	GMRS 7	462.7125	5	79.7
46	GMRS 15	462.5500	2	71.9
47	GMRS 17	462.6000	37	241.8
48	GMRS 19	462.6500	34	218.1
49	GMRS 21	462.7000	31	192.8
50	GMRS 2	462.5875	2	025

HAM Aides

Selecting a Band

Before you pick your antenna, you should decide on what band or bands you want to operate. The following are three of the most popular HF bands with approximate frequencies in parentheses and their best usages:

- 80 Meters (3 MHz) – Statewide Communications at Night
- 40 Meters (7 MHz) – Statewide Communications During Daytime, Nationwide and Worldwide Communications at Night
- 20 Meters (14 MHz) – Nationwide and Worldwide Communications During Daytime

Daytime HF Band Propagation

- 160 meters
 - Ground wave to 25 mi
 - Sky wave to 200 mi
 - Severe D absorption
- 80 meters
 - Ground wave to 20 mi
 - Sky wave to 250 mi
 - Severe D absorption
- 40 meters
 - Ground wave to 20 mi
 - Sky wave to 750 mi
 - Moderate D absorption
- 20 meters
 - Ground wave to 20 mi
 - Sky wave worldwide
- 15 meters
 - Ground wave to 20 mi
 - Sky wave worldwide but variable
- 10 meters
 - Ground wave to 20 mi
 - Sky wave variable
 - Line of sight 50-100 mi

VHF Daytime Propagation

- No ground wave like HF has, but line of sight communications are fairly reliable up to 80 miles or more with 6 meters
- Line of sight communications are fairly reliable up to 50 miles with 2 meters, less consistent to 70 miles
- Line of sight communications are more local with 440 MHz, roughly county wide

Upgrade your Ticket Training Software (FREE)

<http://hamexam.org/>

<http://www.qrz.com/ht/>

<http://www.eham.net/exams/>

Propagation Software (FREE)

<http://www.dxmaps.com/spots/map.php?Lan=E&Frec=14&ML=M&Map=NA&DXC=N&HF=S&GL=N>

DXPROP and PROPHF

<http://www.dxzone.com/cgi-bin/dir/jump2.cgi?ID=7969>

HFLink nets

Joe says - Here's a good video for PC-ALE software

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y4USt8JFUHE> This software is the backbone as used by

the HFLink nets <http://hflink.net/>.

Provided by N7JFP



1. A dash is equal to three dots.
2. The space between parts of the same letter is equal to one dot.
3. The space between two letters is equal to three dots.
4. The space between two words is equal to seven dots.

April 22, 2017

Phonetic Alphabet		Morse Code – Di and Dit are dot . Dah is a dash -		
A = ALFA	A	di-dah	Punctuation Mark	
B = BRAVO	B	dah-di-di-dit	Full-stop (period)	di-dah-di-dah-di-dah
C = CHARLIE	C	dah-di-dah-dit	Comma	dah-dah-di-di-dah-dah
D = DELTA	D	dah-di-dit	Colon	dah-dah-dah-di-di-dit
E = ECHO	E	Dit	Question mark (query)	di-di-dah-dah-di-dit
F = FOXTROT	F	di-di-dah-dit	Apostrophe	di-dah-dah-dah-dah-dit
G = GOLF	G	dah-dah-dit	Hyphen	dah-di-di-di-di-dah
H = HOTEL	H	di-di-di-dit	Slash ("/")	dah-di-di-dah-dit
I = INDIA	I	di-dit	Brackets (parentheses)	dah-di-dah-dah-di-dah
J = JULIETT	J	di-dah-dah-dah	Quotation marks	di-dah-di-di-dah-dit
K = KILO	K	dah-di-dah	At sign	di-dah-dah-di-dah-dit
L = LIMA	L	di-dah-di-dit	Equals sign	dah-di-di-di-dah
M = MIKE	M	dah-dah		
N = NOVEMBER	N	dah-dit	Prosign	
O = OSCAR	O	dah-dah-dah	AR, End of message	di-dah-di-dah-dit
P = PAPA(PA-PA')	P	di-dah-dah-dit	AS, Wait	di-dah-di-di-dit
Q = QUEBEC (KAY-BEK')	Q	dah-dah-di-dah	BT (or TV), Break in the text	dah-di-di-di-dah
R = ROMEO	R	di-dah-dit	CL, Going off the air ("clear")	dah-di-dah-di-di-dah-di-dit
S = SIERRA	S	di-di-dit	SK, End of transmission	di-di-di-dah-di-dah
T = TANGO	T	Dah		
U = UNIFORM	U	di-di-dah	Other Phrases	Abbreviation
V = VICTOR	V	di-di-di-dah	Over	K
W = WHISKEY	W	di-dah-dah	Roger	R
X = X-RAY	X	dah-di-di-dah	See you later	CUL
Y = YANKEE	Y	dah-di-dah-dah	Be seeing you	BCNU
Z = ZULU (ZED)	Z	dah-dah-di-dit	You're	UR
0 = ZERO	0	dah-dah-dah-dah-dah	Signal report	RST
1 = ONE	1	di-dah-dah-dah-dah	Best regards	73
2 = TWO	2	di-di-dah-dah-dah	Love and kisses	88
3 = THREE(TREE)	3	di-di-di-dah-dah	This is	DE
4 = FOUR	4	di-di-di-di-dah		
5 = FIVE (FIFE)	5	di-di-di-di-dit		
6 = SIX	6	dah-di-di-di-dit		
7 = SEVEN	7	dah-dah-di-di-dit		
8 = EIGHT	8	dah-dah-dah-di-dit		
9 = NINE (NINER)	9	dah-dah-dah-dah-dit		

The words in parentheses are the pronunciation or the alternate pronunciations for the words or numbers, but you will hear both used. With the letter Z, (ZED) is by far the most commonly used. With the number 9, NINER is the most common and easiest to understand ON THE AIR.

Phonetic Alphabet, Q Codes, Slang Terms : <http://www.catastrophenetwork.org> **Author:** [Dave W4DMH](#)

Q Codes

The most common Q Codes used in voice communications

CQ – means I wish to contact any amateur station

QRZ – Means Who is calling me

QRM – Interference

QSB – Signals are fading

QSL – Used like saying that you understand what was said or you copy what was said

QSY – Changing frequency

QTH – Where you are located (My QTH is _____ county West Virginia)

Slang Terms

Lets cover some of the more common slang you may hear and not understand.

73 or 73's – This stand's for best wishes or

best regards 88 or 88's – Hugs and Kisses

Let me warn you there is a never ending quarrel over having the 's after the numbers. Well that will continue forever so I do not pay much attention to that.

XYL – Wife

YL – Young Lady (any women that is not married or commonly a girlfriend) OM – Old Man (A common term like calling another operator a friend) OT – Old Timer or someone that has been a Ham for a long time

LID – Used to describe a poor operator (using bad habits or being annoying) HI HI – Laughing (like LOL on a computer)

Ticket – Your

Ham license

Machine – A

repeater Rig

– Your radio

DX – Long distance normally referred to as communication with a different country

Morse Trainer Software – Koch Method CW Trainer G4FON - (FREE)

<http://www.g4fon.net/CW%20Trainer.htm>

Game to learn Morse Code – from NSA.gov

<http://www.nsa.gov/kids/games/gameMorse.htm>