

Colorado Emergency Reporting Network (CERN) POLICIES AND PROCEDURES TRAINING
DOCUMENT (Revised March, 29 2023)

Thank-you for volunteering as a CERN monitor! Your time is much appreciated even if you not hear an emergency call during your watch. However, because you are on watch, those who work, play and travel through the remote areas of our State have an additional layer of safety. If an emergency occurs, the time you spend answering the call, carefully gathering and relaying critical information to 9-1-1 can make the difference between life and death. Please feel free to ask any questions of volunteer monitors with more experience and perspective. (Use the roster to find emails and phone numbers.)

Following are some policies and procedures that will help your time as a CERN volunteer monitor go smoothly.

1. MAKING YOUR VOLUNTEER ANNOUNCEMENT

At the top of each hour of your watch, please announce that you are monitoring the Colorado Connection frequencies using the hourly announcement script. Please use the script. It has been optimized to provide essential information, and additionally addresses and avoids issues that have periodically generated questions and concerns on COLCON. This announcement does two things:

- (1) Informs all listeners that emergency help is available.
- (2) Advertises the CERN Net which meets at 6:30pm every evening and invites hams to volunteer as monitors.

Requesting emergency requests include “MAYDAY MAYDAY MAYDAY” provides a dramatic break and stimulus. You are able to mentally tune out superfluous conversations and activity during the shift, when needed, but should a MAYDAY call be issued – it will definitely grab your attention. However, also see items #10, #11.

2. ANSWERING AN AMATEUR RADIO OPERATOR’S CALL FOR HELP

How do we answer a ham’s call for help? Here is a scenario that will give a basic response along with hints on how to address an incident:

Ham Caller: “I want to report an emergency! Is anyone listening on this frequency?”

You: “This is (your Call Sign) (your Name). I am monitoring this frequency for Colorado Emergency Reporting Network. How may I help you?”

Ham Caller: “I just saw a car hit an elk on Hwy 24. It looks like the driver is really badly injured. I’m trying to find a place so I can turn around and go back to help him.”

You: “OK, I’ll need some information so I can call 9-1-1 for you.” (Turn to your CERN TRAFFIC/MEDICAL EMERGENCY report form and begin filling in the information). “What is is Your Name? ... Your Call Sign? ... What is your phone number? ... (You already know what assistance is needed: police/sheriff and ambulance) ... What direction are you traveling? (N, S, E, W) Do you know what mile post the accident is near on Highway 24? (If caller doesn’t know, ask what town,

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landmark, etc is close by, then use CERN's Cities with Their Counties document to determine the County where the accident occurred in. See Item #3 below.). "Is just one vehicle involved in the accident?"

... Is anyone else injured beside the driver? ... Do you know if anyone is deceased? ... Is there anything else you want 9-1-1 to know?" (Write down the facts)... Thank you, I'm dialing 9-1-1 right now, **please stay on this frequency in case 9-1-1 needs to speak with you.** If we should temporarily lose radio communication, I will call you back, so keep your radio on and tuned to this frequency."

Be sure to keep in radio contact with the caller as needed until help arrives. If the caller is content to wait without your assistance, inform him you will return to monitoring for other calls for help. By filling in the Standardized Emergency Report form you will know what questions to ask. After speaking with 9-1-1 assure the ham caller that you have relayed the information to 9-1-1 and that emergency responders have been activated. Then thank the caller for making the report.

2A. Monitoring for CERN

On average CERN handles 6 calls a year, roughly translated there is a lot of downtime. During this time please feel free to engage other users on the system as a radio operator. At this point you are acting as a Colorado Connections Ambassador and there is no need to end your transmission with monitoring for CERN. There are only THREE situations where you should Identify yourself as the CERN monitor. 1. During your top of the hour announcement. 2. A Station calls asking for the CERN Monitor. 3. You are ACTIVELY involved in an Emergency Situation or when performing a RELAY for a station that has lost traditional forms of communication. All other times it is just a normal radio conversation requiring the standard FCC required station identification.

2B. Radio Checks(If you choose to do them)

Not every station wants or needs a radio check! Remember repeater etiquette. You don't call CQ on a repeater, the equivalent is to state your call sign.

A lot of new Hams have put time and money into their new Hobby. But when it comes time to make their first call they don't know who to call they may have mic fright thus asking for a radio check is their way of dipping a toe into an unfamiliar swimming pool.

At times Radio checks happen faster than a kid asking for another cookie. DO NOT respond with "Last caller/station asking for a radio check you're loud and clear." This is an example of a Broadcast Statement and is not allowed by law. Instead call back to them and enter into a legitimate conversation. If you did not hear their call sign reply back "Last caller/station requesting a radio check, this is (your call sign)." Once the caller replies back to you and there is 2 way communications, then give them the report. Make them work for the cookie!

Use plain language to describe their audio, and be honest; we don't want a station in the back country or that has no other form of communication thinking they are loud and clear into a repeater, when they have low audio and a lot of static and they are not holding the repeater.

2C. PROLONGED EVENTS AND THE END OF YOUR WATCH

If the situation turns out to be a long search and rescue operation or if the caller needs to make contact at a later time (example: to conserve power on a hand held transceiver), and you need to go off air at

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the end of your watch, feel free to explain to the caller you will be passing him on to another volunteer monitor. Then broadcast a call for another CERN volunteer monitor to relieve you and inform him/her regarding the caller's situation. **Be sure as you pass the call off that both the new CERN monitor and caller are in good radio contact.** If there is no CERN monitor on the air at the time of the incident, refer to the CERN EMERGENCY SUPPORT PHONE LIST. This is a list of volunteers who have volunteered to takeover an ongoing emergency in the event that no other monitor is available. Once someone is contacted on that list bring them up to date on the event over the phone and then ensure that they are able to contact the party involved or at least have a good signal to and from the repeater that they are using.

3. CALLING 9-1-1 IN ANOTHER COUNTY

Because Colorado Connection Repeaters cover the entire State of Colorado, it is likely that you could receive a call for help from an amateur radio operator in a county or city that is hundreds of miles from your location. So it is important to understand that 9-1-1 communications centers in Colorado are County-based. For example, you might live in the city of Longmont in Weld County and receive a call for help from someone saying he is near the city of Cortez. Refer to CERN's "Cities with Their Counties" document, look up "Cortez" and note that Cortez is in Montezuma County. In this example, when you dial 9-1-1 to report the emergency, you will reach the 9-1-1 operator located in your County (Weld County). Explain to your 9-1-1 operator that the call for help originates from Cortez, Montezuma County and ask to be transferred to the Montezuma County 9-1-1 operator. Your operator will likely do one of two things: (1) directly transfer your call to the 9-1-1 operator in Montezuma County; or if the call cannot be transferred, (2) give you the direct telephone number for the 9-1-1 operator in Montezuma County – which you will then have to dial yourself. Once you are in contact with the 9-1-1 operator in Montezuma County, proceed to report the caller's emergency information following the Standardized Reporting Procedure.

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An example of the conversation to transfer to a 9-1-1 operator in another County might go like this:

Your Weld County 9-1-1 Operator: “This is 9-1-1. What is your emergency?”

CERN Volunteer: “My name is John Doe, and my call sign is W0XYZ. I have received a radio call for emergency help from an amateur radio operator near the city of Cortez in Montezuma County. Could you please transfer me to the 9-1-1 operator in Montezuma County?”

Your Weld County 9-1-1 Operator: “You’re saying the emergency is in Montezuma County?”

CERN Volunteer: “Correct. Can you transfer me to the 9-1-1 operator in Montezuma County, please?”

Your Weld County 9-1-1 Operator: “Just a minute while I look that up.”

At this point, if your 9-1-1 operator is able to transfer your call, the two 9-1-1 operators may have a brief conversation, and then you will be told to go ahead and give the necessary information. If your 9-1-1 operator is unable to transfer the call, you will be given the direct phone number for the Montezuma County 9-1-1 operator. Write it down and repeat it back to the operator for verification.

CERN Volunteer: “Thank you. Is there anything else you need from me?”

Your Weld County 9-1-1 Operator: “No, go ahead and hang up.” At this point you hang up and dial the Montezuma County 9-1-1 operator.

Montezuma County 9-1-1 Operator: “This is 9-1-1. What is your emergency?”

CERN Volunteer: “My name is John Doe, and my call sign is W0XYZ. I have received a radio call for emergency help from an amateur radio operator near the city of Cortez. I am still in contact by radio with the caller and relaying the information to you.” Then proceed to report the information using the Standardized Report Form.

CERN Volunteer: After 9-1-1 has all the information, ask: “Is there anything else you need from me?”

Montezuma County 9-1-1 Operator: “No, I’ve got it, so you can go ahead and hang up.”

CERN Volunteer: After hanging up, contact the caller again and inform them that 9-1-1 now has the information and has activated emergency responders. Ask the caller if he wants you to stay in radio contact with him until the responders arrive. If not, wish him well and go back to monitoring as usual.

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When to use CERN’S Public Safety Answering Points (PSAP) directory

CERN’s PSAP directory should only be used in the following situations:

1. Your local 911 system is out of service and your call is not answered,
2. Your local 911 operator cannot transfer you to the correct County 911 system and does not give you a number to dial,
3. Or, in the process of transferring your call is dropped and you cannot reconnect with your local 911 operator. Always dial your local 911 operator first and follow the procedure outlined above in this document under Section 3 “Calling 911 in another County” before using the PSAP directory.

4. BE CAREFUL NOT TO TIME OUT THE REPEATER

The Colorado Connection Repeater State-wide system has a 2 minute time-out. This means you should not speak for more than 1 minute and 55 seconds before unkeying the mike and letting the repeater system reset. Also, wait 2 to 3 seconds after keying the mike before speaking so the repeaters can all come back on line. Be sure to tell a caller that if communication with him/her is temporarily lost you will call back, so keep his/her radio on.

5. THE IMPORTANCE OF ALWAYS COMMUNICATING EMERGENCIES TO 9-1-1

As long as the 9-1-1 emergency service is available, always communicate with 9-1-1 in a true emergency affecting life, property, danger to others, et cetera. All emergency responders are initially contacted for dispatch by 9-1-1. If, for instance, a ham caller asks for help rescuing a lost person and you telephone Search and Rescue directly, they will not act upon your request. For a Search and Rescue mobilization to occur, you must call 9-1-1. Nine-One-One then notifies the Sheriff. The Sheriff then determines whether Sheriff’s Deputies can handle the situation. If not, or if the Deputies need additional help, then the Sheriff notifies Search and Rescue to mobilize. In a true emergency, always relay the ham caller’s request for help to 9-1-1. Only if 9-1-1 is non-existent should you telephone emergency responders directly and relay the caller’s message to them.

6. ILLEGAL COMMUNICATIONS

(Please visit www.colcon.org for their usage policies). Rarely will you hear someone use obscenity, willfully disrupt, or broadcast music on Colorado Connection Repeater frequencies. If you do, ignore the offender and continue on as if the interruption had not occurred. People who use obscenity, willfully disrupt, or broadcast music are often looking for recognition – do not acknowledge them and they will either stop broadcasting (which resolves the issue), or become frustrated and continue over a longer period of time (which makes it easier to locate and deal with the offender(s). If the problem is severe, please use the Interference reporting tab on the Colorado Connections website to access the link

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to fill out a report. Please consider logging in to the page and setting up an account to make future access to the site and report faster when it is needed.

7. “AMBER ALERTS”, WEATHER WARNINGS, FIRE ANNOUNCEMENTS, etc

Any alerts, warnings, or communications originating from civil or military authorities and broadcast by the media should not be reported to 9-1-1 because the appropriate authorities are already aware of the situation. If a ham calls on your monitored frequency and wants to discuss an alert, warning or communication that has been broadcast by the media, it is up to your discretion as to whether or not you join in the conversation. However, no media broadcast alert, warning or announcement should be relayed to 9-1-1. But you should immediately fill in the Standardized Emergency Report form and relay to 9-1-1 any call you receive about any emergency affecting life, property, danger to others, et cetera which has not previously been communicated to the appropriate authorities. The crucial question for you to ask is: Do the authorities (9-1-1, police, fire, ambulance, Search and Rescue, etc) already know about this emergency? If the answer is “Yes,” then do not tie up 9-1-1 resources by reporting what they already know. If the answer is “No,” then proceed to accurately relay the information from the amateur radio caller to 9-1-1 by telephone.

Sometimes, in a genuine emergency, someone else may have reported the emergency. If you do not know for certain that the emergency has already been reported, call 9-1-1 anyway and follow the standardized reporting procedure. It is better to be safe than sorry. The 9-1-1 operator will inform you if they have already received a report of the emergency. If so, thank 9-1-1, hang up and relay that information back to the amateur radio caller.

8. FAKE “EMERGENCY” CALLS

Generally you can expect emergency calls to be genuine if the ham caller gives his/her Name, Call Sign, and Phone Number (**even though there is no cell coverage at the time of the report**). To help prevent fake calls, please always ask for and record Name, Call Sign and Phone Number on the Standardized Emergency Report form. If you suspect a caller may be faking an “emergency” call, look up the Call Sign on QRZ.com and verify if: (1) the Call Sign exists, and (2) if the caller’s name corresponds to the name of the ham listed for that call sign. If there is only a discrepancy with the name there is a possibility – not a certainty – that the call is fake. Nevertheless, fill out the standardized report form as completely as possible and report as normally to 9-1-1. If the Call Sign does not exist on QRZ.com, have the amateur radio caller repeat it to you and check again. If the Call Sign still does not exist, simply inform the amateur radio caller you are reporting the “emergency” to 9-1-1. Stop transmitting to the caller, use your telephone to report the “emergency” situation to 9-1-1 and explain to the 9-1-1 operator that you believe the call might be fake because the amateur radio caller used a “nonexistent” Call Sign or Name. Let the 9-1-1 operator determine what steps to take next. If the caller contacts you again by radio, assure him/her that you have relayed the information to 9-1-1 and that they are responding appropriately. **Do not accuse anyone of making a fake emergency call!** The authorities will make that determination and follow up as they see fit. Colorado Emergency Reporting Network’s monitors are not the “Truth Police”. Keep in mind that a fake “MAYDAY” call is a federal offense. Do not use the three words “Mayday Mayday Mayday” in any on-air conversation unless you

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are actually calling for emergency help. If you are instructing someone on-air how to call for emergency help, say: “If you ever need emergency help, key your mike and call ‘Mayday’ three times in quick succession.” But do not demonstrate the call.

9. DETERMINING HOW TO RESPOND TO A CALL FOR HELP

Not every call you hear on the frequency you monitor is a true emergency. It is important for volunteer monitors to make informed decisions so that crucial resources are not wasted on responses that could be handled by others. To illustrate, here are four examples of amateur radio operator calls you might receive and some suggested responses:

A. Ham caller’s car is parked in his driveway and will not start. You have determined there is no danger to life or property and no hazard to himself or others, so there is no need to call 9-1-1. At your discretion you might engage the ham caller in conversation. You might volunteer to telephone his friend and relay a message for the caller. It is always good to help a fellow ham if it does not distract you from answering emergency calls.

B. Ham caller’s car is broken down on a highway at night, it is snowing, and the car has no lights. Call the appropriate County’s 9-1-1 operator (see Item #3 above) and report using the “Traffic/Medical Emergency” standardized form because this situation poses a danger to the caller and other drivers. Police presence is needed to call a tow truck, direct traffic and aid tow truck in removing the vehicle.

C. Ham caller’s car is stuck on a forest service road in reasonable weather. You have determined there is no hazard to life or property and no danger to himself or others. No need to call 9-1-1. But the amateur radio operator caller wants you to relay information to a towing company to have the car towed. At your discretion, relay caller’s request to the towing company. But do not relay credit card numbers over the air! Some tow companies require a credit card number before they travel to the caller’s location. Others will wait until they arrive before they require a credit card. Each towing company has its own individual policy. Simply relay the message(s).

D. Ham caller’s vehicle is broken down on very remote off-road Mosquito Pass in below zero weather and cannot run the engine to keep warm. Or this could be a situation where a hiker, climber, skier, etc, is lost, or injured in a remote area and unable to self-rescue. Fill in the “Lost Emergency Requiring Search And Rescue” standardized form (including the caller’s GPS coordinates if he/she knows them) and relay this emergency to the appropriate County’s 9-1-1 operator (see Item #3 above). But in a case involving a vehicle, after the 9-1-1 operator releases you, take a moment to inform the amateur radio caller that Search and Rescue rescues people, not vehicles. Explain that the caller can make arrangements with friends or a commercial towing service for the vehicle to be recovered at a later time.

E. Ham caller is calling in a valid emergency situation, **but has access to the public switched network (that is – has cell phone access)**. CERN should never get in between an on-scene

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reporter and the 9-1-1 infrastructure unless there is no alternative! Don't forget to check with the reporter: 'Do you have cell signal?' If they do, advise them to dial 9-1-1.

Obviously, these scenarios do not just apply to calls involving vehicles, but can be adapted to almost any type of call for help you may hear. The key definition of an emergency, and therefore the need to call 9-1-1, is: ***Does this situation constitute a possible threat to life, a serious loss of property, or a present danger to the caller or others? Does the caller have no access to 911?*** If the answers are both "Yes," then call 9-1-1. ***But keep in mind that inconveniences are not emergencies.***

10. CALLER REQUESTS EMERGENCY ADVICE

In an EMERGENCY situation we only gather information and provide communication between callers and 9-1-1. Do not provide medical, legal or technical advice to anyone. If someone asks for EMERGENCY advice, inform him/her that you are relaying the question to the 9-1-1 operator for assistance. Relay any emergency advice the 9-1-1 operator offers, back to the amateur radio caller. If the caller asks you to relay a message to a friend or family member, do so at your own discretion.

11. CALLER REQUESTS NON-EMERGENCY ADVICE

In NON-EMERGENCY situations, where a ham calls on the frequency you are monitoring and asks advice of a general nature, you are free to decide whether or not to respond. As a courtesy you might offer to relay the information to a friend or neighbor that the amateur radio caller thinks might be able to help. However, keep in mind that your primary purpose is to monitor the frequency for emergency communications. Also, discriminate between providing information, and providing advice or recommendation.

An actual scenario: A hiker deep in the national forest is approaching a mountain ridge they would like to hike along prior to descending on the other side. There is a lot of thunder heard by the hiker, who is appropriately concerned that it may be deadly to continue to the ridge. They call into the CERN operator for advice. The operator may well decide they can help, using the lightning map via the Internet. The CERN monitor determines the body of lightening activity is well north of the hiker and tracking to the north-east. Here is the essential message: The CERN monitor does NOT say "It will be safe for you to proceed as planned." - the CERN monitor DOES say " I am reviewing a real-time lightening strike report and it appears that there is a body of lightening strikes clustered around [location], about X miles north west of your reported location. That body of strikes appears to be growing north east of the mass, at this time." It is important that the hiker consider the information and make their own decision to proceed.

12. KEEP CALM, BE POLITE AND BE THOROUGHLY ACCURATE

Remember that in a genuine emergency approximately 80% of people either freeze or panic. So it is essential when speaking with callers, filling out the Standardized Emergency Report forms and relaying information to 9-1-1 to keep calm, be polite and be thoroughly accurate. Whether talking with the on-

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scene reporter or other CERN monitors helping you with an incident – be clear, assertive, unequivocal, and directive.

The 9-1-1 operator will be recording your telephone call so that no information is lost. If you do not understand something that is said by either the amateur radio caller or 9-1-1 operator, ask him/her to clarify. In responding to an emergency call in a remote wilderness area in Colorado, it is possible for Search and Rescue to take six hours or more just to hike to the caller's location. In large rural counties with small populations, Sheriff's deputies, fire, ambulance and other responders may take up to 45 minutes to arrive. So taking an extra minute or two with the ham radio caller to make sure you have accurately gathered essential information and relayed to 9-1-1 will not significantly change the amount of time it takes for help to arrive. **Getting a critical piece of information wrong, can significantly delay or prevent help from arriving at all.** Keep in mind that Search and Rescue personnel – like most other emergency responders – are focused on saving people's lives; they do not extract and tow disabled vehicles. (Advise the caller to contact Colorado 4x4 Rescue for such services.)

13. PRIORITY EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS DURING AMATEUR NETS

Emergencies can occur at any time. If an emergency call comes through while an amateur radio Net is in progress, the emergency call has priority. Use the phrase "BREAK for Net Control" and inform the Net Control that you are answering an emergency call on this frequency and will relay the information to the 9-1-1 operator. Net Control should immediately suspend the Net so you, as a trained monitor for Colorado Emergency Reporting Net, can engage the caller and follow the standardized emergency reporting procedure.

14. REPEATER IS MALFUNCTIONING OR YOU CAN'T MONITOR OR CHECK INTO THE NET

If a repeater is malfunctioning or you are unable to hear/check in to the daily Net to volunteer, verify or change your "watch", please email the team using either the CERN Volunteer Roster or the weekly schedule email (use Reply-All). If you are mobile during your watch and know that you will be passing briefly through terrain that will disrupt your ability to hear a call for help, broadcast the following when you make your monitoring announcement: "FYI to CERN volunteer monitors: I will be in intermittent communications for a few minutes. If I do not respond to a call, please do so for me."

15. CONTINUING YOUR WATCH, MONITORING ANNOUNCEMENT, NEED SUBSTITUTE

As a CERN monitor, you have volunteered a specific hour of your day or night to listen for emergency calls on one of Colorado Connection Repeater frequencies. You may keep your preferred day and time indefinitely as your personal "watch." If you need to make a change in the day(s) or time(s) of your watch, please let us know. Or, if you are unable to monitor during your assigned watch, please ask for a substitute at cern@colcon.org and type "CERN Substitute" in the subject line. List the day and time for which you need a substitute. At the top of the hour when you begin your "watch" by announcing that you are monitoring (see CERN's Volunteer Monitor Announcement document), there may be a conversation in progress between hams, or a Net meeting. Wait until the conversation or Net is off the

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air before making your “monitoring” announcement. Then go about your normal activities while monitoring your radio in the background for an emergency call.

16. KEEP FORMS AND DOCUMENTS READILY AVAILABLE DURING YOUR WATCH

It is important to place this document (CERN Policies and Procedures Training), CERN’s Cities with Their Counties document, the Public Safety Answering Points (PSAP) Directory, and CERN’s Standardized Emergency Report forms in a binder labeled “Colorado Emergency Reporting Network” and keep it next to your radio during your shift. Two pens or pencils (Murphy’s Law) for filling in the forms, and your telephone or charged cell phone should also be by your radio so you can speak to the appropriate county’s 9-1-1 operator by telephone and simultaneously relay information by radio with the caller.

17. WHY DOES COLORADO EMERGENCY REPORTING NET NEED MY EMAIL ADDRESS?

Initially we email all necessary CERN documents to new volunteers. In addition, we occasionally update the training documents and reporting forms and then email the updates to every CERN volunteer. We will also email you if a repeater malfunctions and suggest an alternate frequency. Your email address is only used by us for CERN matters, and is not distributed to other entities.

18. WHY DOES COLORADO EMERGENCY REPORTING NET NEED MY PHONE NUMBER?

While a phone number is *not* mandatory, it is encouraged to provide one. The use of your number is only for release to First Responders (Fire, Police, Forest Service, and Search and Rescue) when needed as a part of their investigation. The other use of your phone number is if you have volunteered to be on the EMERGENCY SUPPORT CALL LIST (see section 2A.) If you have volunteered to be on this list your phone number will be provided to all of the CERN random and scheduled monitors to aide in finding a replacement during an ongoing emergency.

Thanks so much for your time and willingness to help others! Not only do CERN’s volunteers help make others safer – we also make ourselves safer as we enjoy Colorado’s wild areas!

19. Nets, and Net control.

1. The CERN Net.

a. If an emergency happens during the CERN Net; the NCS will pass the emergency to the station that is monitoring for that hour and will do an abbreviated closure of the net. They should also start a time line of the call or delegate that task to another monitor that has checked into the Net that evening and provide other assistance as needed.

b. Interference / QRM or Repeater failure. Should it become obvious that a Net Control is unable to communicate due to interference or a failure any station that has been copying the information is encouraged to step in and continue the net. Recently a jammer was hitting the Denver system and voters with a full signal effectively shutting Denver down. Our NCS was using Denver and was unable to hear anything. Stations

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that were on different repeaters were able to hear the stations that were checking in from other locations. If you pick up the rest of the time and are not sure if you're copying prior to taking over is correct, DO NOT worry about that we can get the count correct later. If this happens; the station picking the net up should post their net results to the weekly schedule. The person who was scheduled for the net should then post the combined totals for that evening. Personal with the "Editor tag" on the K0NTS logging site are encouraged to follow up and do the entry into the system if needed.

c. All CERN nets are to be logged into the K0NTS site; on this site we log the total number of check-ins, the total net time, and if there are relays or 9-1-1 calls. There is also a comments area. This info is sent to the Colorado ARRL section leader and the ARRL to show how we are using our privileges on the air.

1. Check-ins be sure to include yourself in the count
2. Relays: during the day did any monitor make a phone call on the behalf of a radio operator (e.g. A camper or Hunter asking someone to call a family member).
3. Comment area: please use this only for pertinent information. QRM, back up NCS Station, description of a 9-1-1 emergencies and Net logged for (Name and Call Sign).

2. CERN interactions with other Nets on the Colorado Connection.

a. In the past CERN has done a modified version of the top of the hour announcement. The new goal is to be as unobtrusive and timely as possible! When an upcoming net does their "the net will start in 5 minutes if anybody needs to make a quick call" announcement. Please inform the NCS of your Name, Call Sign and that you are monitoring for CERN. The two exceptions for to this are the last 2 listed. For the Red Cross Net please announce your Name, Call Sign and monitoring for CERN after the conclusion of the American Red Cross Net. For the ARRL Section Net please do your announcement immediately after the CERN Net closes at 1845 to allow time for the system to be connected into the ARRL Section Net.

<u>Current Nets on the Colorado Connection</u>		
<u>WHEN</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>NET NAME</u>
1. Daily	1830	CERN
2. Daily	1900	Colorado Traffic Net
3. Weekly	Thursday 2000	Colorado Connection Repeater Net
4. Weekly	Saturday 0930	Colorado Preparedness Net
5. Weekly	Sunday 2000	Colorado ARES (Armature Radio Emergency Services)
6. Monthly	First Thursday 1800	Red Cross Net
7. Monthly	Second Monday 1900	Colorado ARRL Section Net

b. If you are a NCS for another net or regularly check into another net, please consider also taking the CERN Duties for that net as well.