COMMUNICATIONS INSTRUCTIONS
TAPE RELAY PROCEDURES

ACP 127 US SUPP-1 (J)

THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20318

OCTOBER 2002

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN
THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
Washington, D.C. 20318-9999

01 October, 2002

US NATIONAL LETTER OF PROMULGATION FOR ACP 127 US SUPP-1 (J)

1. ACP 127 US SUPP-1(J), COMMUNICATIONS INSTRUCTIONS, TAPE RELAY PROCEDURES, is an unclassified publication developed under the direction of the Joint Staff and is promulgated for guidance, information, or use of the Armed Forces of the United States and other users of the US Military communications facilities.

2. ACP 127 US SUPP-1(J) is EFFECTIVE UPON RECEIPT and supersedes ACP 127 US SUPP-1(I), which shall be destroyed in accordance with current Service regulations.

3. Permission is granted to copy or make extracts from this publication, as desired, without reference to the Joint Staff.

4. This publication may be carried in aircraft for use therein.

5. Correspondence concerning this publication should be addressed as follows:

a. Service-originated correspondence will be forwarded through the normal military chain of command, marked for the attention of the appropriate Service communications chief or direction, as listed below, and will not be addressed to the Joint Staff:

(1) Chief Information Officer/G-6(CIO-G6), US Army

(2) Director, Space and Information Warfare, Command and Control (N-6), OPNAV, US Navy.

(3) Director of Communications Operations, US AIR FORCE.

(4) Director, Command, Control, Communications, and Computers, US Marine Corps.

b. Defense, National, and Federal agencies, as well as other recipients of this publication, should address their correspondence to the Military Secretary, Military Communications-Electronics Board, 6100 Joint Staff Pentagon, Washington, DC. 20318-6100, Attn: ACP Coordinator.

For the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

Approved & Secured with ApproveIT
by: JULIA K. SENNEWALD
18 September 2002

JULIA K. SENNEWALD
Colonel, USA
Secretary, Joint Staff

RECORD OF CHANGES AND CORRECTIONS

Enter Change or Correction in Appropriate Column

Identification of Change or Correction; Reg. No. (if any) and date of same		Date Entered	By whom entered (Signature; rank, grade, or rate; name of command)
Change	Correction		

RECORD OF CHANGES AND CORRECTIONS

Enter Change or Correction in Appropriate Column

Identification of Change or Correction; Reg. No. (if any) and date of same		Date Entered	By whom entered (Signature; rank, grade, or rate; name of command)
Change	Correction		

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents (Continued)

Table of Contents (Continued)

Table of Contents (Continued)

Table of Contents (Continued)

Table of Contents (Continued)

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

101. Purpose and Format.

a. The purpose of this Supplement is to augment ACP 127() for intra-US use.

b. Paragraph numbers of this Supplement correspond to those in ACP 127() for convenient and ready reference. Where there is an absence of a paragraph in this Supplement, the wording of the ACP 127() applies without implication or modification.

102. Operating Precautions.

103. Illustrations. For US use, the examples of service messages in ACP 127() must be modified to reflect the US requirement for service message format prescribed by Paragraph 405, this Supplement.

104. Permissive.

a. Permissive procedures, unless absolutely essential, have been eliminated. Only those permissives, which are dictated by equipment limitations or peculiarities, and/or by justified operating requirements, have been retained in this Supplement.

b. Modification of instructions prescribed by ACP 127() and/or this Supplement is prohibited. No conflicting amplification of ACP 127() and/or this Supplement will be limited to essential requirements only.

105. Spare.

SECTION II

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

106. Definitions of Communications-Electronics Terms.

107. Accounting Symbol.

108. Address Designator.

109. Automatic Numbering Equipment.

110. Called Station.

111. Calling Station.

112. Channel Number.

113. Date-Time Group (DTG).

a. For US use only, the date and time when the message was officially released to a communications facility for transmission, expressed as six digits followed by a zone suffix, first pair of digits denoting the date, second pair the hour, third pair the minutes. In addition, the abbreviated month and year of origin will be appended to the date-time group.

Example: 061530Z OCT 02

b. Identical date-time groups will not be assigned to two or more messages by the same originator unless the message can be further identified by office symbol or cite/reference numbers in the text. The date-time group may be the same as, earlier, or later than the filing time.

114. End-of-Message Indicator and End-of-Message Functions.

114-1. EOM Validation Number. The four digital station serial number preceded by the number sign (# upper case H 3-5 punch) in message format line 3 and repeated in message format line 15 for the purpose of EOM validation (See paragraph 203-1).

115. Filing Time/Time Handed In. The date and time a message is received from an originator by the communications center for transmission (shown as Julian date followed by the hours and minutes expressed in Greenwich time without a zone suffix, e.g., 1831215). For readdressed messages, see paragraph 503. b. (8), ACP 127().

115-1. Message Processing Time. The total time interval required providing for delivery of a message from the originator (writer) to the addressee (reader). The time interval is divided as follows:

a. Writer - From the originator (releaser time) to the time of file at his serving communications facility.

b. Communicator - From time of file at the originating communications facility to time available for delivery at the communications facility of the addressee. This includes the in-station handling time at both the originating and terminating communications facilities in addition to the total transmission time.

c. Reader - From the time available for delivery at the receiving communications facility to receipt by the designated addressee.

116. Message Identification.

117. Misrouted Message.

118. Missent Message.

119. Open Number.

120. Pilot. For instructions governing the construction of pilots, see paragraph 425.

121. Refile.

122. Retransmission (Rerun).

123. Routing Indicator.

124. Security Warning.

a. The operating signals referred to in paragraph 124.b., ACP 127(), to provide security warning are:

(1) ZNR - This message may be forwarded without change by radio or no approved circuit.

(2) ZNY - Do not forward this message unencrypted by radio or no approved circuit.

b. Paragraph 203.a. provides additional repeated classifications characters, which must be used in conjunction with ZNR and ZNY.

125. Service Message.

126. Start-of-Message Function.

127. Start-of-Transmission Function.

128. Start-of-Message Indicator (SOM) - ZCZC.

129. Station Serial Number. Message reference number assigned within a communication/signal center and appearing in format line 3 of the external message heading. Within US Department of Defense tape relay networks the station serial number will be comprised of four digits and will be preceded by the number sign (#). Station serial numbers should not be confused with the internal reference numbers, which sometimes appear in the message text.

129-1. Straggler. A message which has inadvertently passed through one or more relay stations (trailing or attached to a preceding message) without picking up a channel number and without the discrepancy being noticed immediately.

130. Transfer Station.

131. Transmission Identification (TI) (Channel Number).

a. Stations of US tape relay networks will follow the concept stated in paragraph 112 of ACP 127().

b. Channel Serial - Three numerical characters which serve to sequentially number each transmission and will:

(1) Start at one (001) on a daily basis, or;

(2) Run consecutively starting with number 001 through 000 (1000).

132. Julian Date. A chronological date in which days of the year are numbered in sequence, i.e., the first day of the year is 001, the second 002, the last day of the year 365 (366 in Leap Year).

SECTION III

PROSIGNS, PUNCTUATION, AND OPERATING SIGNALS

133. Prosigns.

Prosign	Meaning
E E E E E E E E	a. When using the prosign E E E E E E E E (Error), the LTRS key shall be depressed once before the first E to insure that the receiving equipment is in lower case so that the prosign will be recognized.
	b. The prosign AR, when used in conjunction with the error prosign, shall be followed by the routing indicator of the station cancelling the transmission, e.g. E E E E E E E E AR RUEP, wherever possible.

134. Punctuation. All punctuation and symbols available on US military teletypewriter equipment may be used in US networks. However, instructions contained in ACP 127() will apply when a message contains other than US routing indicators in format line 2.

135. Operating Signals.

136. Spare.

SECTION IV

MACHINE FUNCTIONS AND MESSAGE ALIGNMENT

137. Machine Functions.

138. Message Alignment.

a. In accordance with ACP 127, the 5 spaces shall be transmitted by the originating station and manual relay stations, but need not be transmitted by automatic relay stations.

b. Through f. (See Basic ACP 127())

g. The FIGS key shall always be depressed after the space separating groups of figures or upper-case characters in a series. The LTRS key must be depressed after the last digit of the file time in format line 3 and after the last digit of the EOM validation number in format line 15 prior to the end-of-message functions.

139. Spare.

SECTION V

TELETYPEWRITER CODE AND GARBLE TABLE

140. Teletypewriter Code (International Telegraph **Alphabet No. (2) (Murray Code).**

141. Teletypewriter Garble Table.

SECTION VI

MESSAGE FORMAT

142. Schematic Diagram.

143. Types of Format. Messages handled over tape relay networks shall be prepared for transmission in one of three formats: PLAINDRESS, ABBREVIATED PLAINDRESS, or CODRESS. Messages originated within AUTODIN destined for transmission over tape relay networks will normally be in PLAINDRESS format. Examples of messages prepared within AUTODIN and messages interchanged between AUTODIN and the tape relay network are shown in paragraph 147.

144. US Originated PLAINDRESS messages will contain all format lines shown in the schematic diagram, including the sequence of textual information shown in the US supplemental schematic diagram, page B-1, Annex B.

145. ABBREVIATED PLAINDRESS.

146. CODRESS.

147. AUTODIN Format.

a. Narrative message as originated, prepared, and transmitted within AUTODIN.

RTTOZYUW RUWJEKA1234 1741300-UUUU--RUCDAQ RUCDAA	(2CR)(lLF)
RUCDSQ.	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNR UUUUU	(2CR)(lLF)
R 231215Z JUN 02	(2CR)(lLF)
FM 3635FLYTNGWG STEAD AFB NV	(2CR)(lLF)
TO RUCDAQ/AFCS	(2CR)(lLF)
INFO RUCDAA/MATS	(2CR)(lLF)
RUCDSQ/17BOMBWG WPAFB OH	(2CR)(lLF)
ZEN/ATC	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
UNCLAS	(2CR)(lLF)
REMAINDER OF TEXT	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
#1234	(2CR)(8LF)
NNNN	(12LTRS)

147. (Continued)

b. AUTODIN originated message after interchange into the tape relay network.

VZC-ZCHYA076	(2CR)(lLF)
RR RUCDAQ RUCDAA RUCDSQ	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUWJEKA #1234 1741300	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNR UUUUU	(2CR)(lLF)
R 231215Z JUN 02	(2CR)(lLF)
FM 3635FLYTNGWG STEAD AFB NV	(2CR)(lLF)
TO RUCDAQ/AFCS	(2CR)(lLF)
INFO RUCDAA/MATS	(2CR)(lLF)
RUCDSQ/17BOMBWG WPAFB OH	(2CR)(lLF)
ZEN/ATC	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
UNCLAS	(2CR)(lLF)
REMAINDER OF TEXT	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
#1234	(2CR)(8LF)
NNNN	(12LTRS)

NOTE: ASC computer at the AUTODIN interchange station affixes procedure lines 1, 2, and 3.

c. Tape relay message destined for AUTODIN addressee.

VZC-ZCSQA102 (5 spaces)	(2CR)(lLF)
RR RUWJEKA	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUCDSQ #1070 1741224	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNR UUUUU	(2CR)(lLF)
R 231219Z JUN 02	(2CR)(lLF)
FM 17BOMBWG WPAFB OH	(2CR)(lLF)
TO 3635FLYTNGWG STEAD AFB NV	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
UNCLAS	(2CR)(lLF)
REMAINDER OF TEXT	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
#1070	(2CR)(8LF)
NNNN	(12LTRS)

147. (Continued)

d. Tape relay message after interchange into AUTODIN.

RFTUZYUW RUWJYHA0089 1741320-UUUU--RUWJEKA.	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RCDSQ #1070 1741224	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNR UUUUU	(2CR)(lLF)
R 231219Z JUN 02	(2CR)(lLF)
FM 17BOMBWG WPAFB OH	(2CR)(lLF)
TO 3635FLYTNGWG STEAD AFB NV	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
UNCLAS	(2CR)(lLF)
REMAINDER OF TEXT	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
#1070	(2CR)(8LF)
NNNN	(12LTRS)

NOTE: Line 1 prepared and affixed by ASC computer at AUTODIN interchange station.

148. Spare.

149. Spare.

SECTION VII

PRECEDENCE

150. Significance.

a. See Basic ACP 127()

b. Four categories of precedence are authorized for US joint use. For communications purposes, each has been assigned a distinctive prosign:

Designation	Prosign
(1) FLASH	Z
(2) IMMEDIATE	O
(3) PRIORITY	P
(4) ROUTINE	R

c. In addition to the four prosigns listed above, the letter "Y" is designated for use on certain time-sensitive command and control messages (Emergency Action Messages). The letter "Y" indicates that the message has a FLASH preemption capability that will be processed ahead of all other messages and interrupt lower precedence messages already in processing in the AUTODIN system. Only the National Command Authority (NCA) and certain designated commanders of Unified and Specified Commands are authorized to use the ECP capability of the AUTODIN system and then only for certain designated emergency action command and control messages.

151. Communications Handling.

a. See Basic ACP 127()

b. (1) Service messages acknowledging receipt of ECP or FLASH messages will be assigned a precedence no higher than IMMEDIATE rather than the precedence of the message being receipted for. The service message will cite the station/channel designator letters and channel number appearing on the ECP or FLASH message.

Example:

(TI)(5 SPACES)	(2CR)(lLF)
OO RUEACS	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUEPCK 2931152	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNR UUUUU	(2CR)(lLF)
UNCLAS R Z JEA107 IMI JEA107	(2CR)(lLF)
NNNN	(12LTRS)

NOTE: This type of service message is excluded from the provisions of paragraph 114-1.

151.b. (Continued)

(2) Within ten (10) minutes after receiving the completed transmission, each receiving station will transmit a station-to-station receipt to the transmitting station. The condition of the message does not relieve the receiving station from its responsibility to acknowledge receipt.

(a) Messages which require corrective action will be handled in accordance with paragraph 420 of ACP 127().

(b) Service messages requesting corrected copy action (ZDH) will be assigned the same precedence as the message being serviced.

(3) If receipt is not obtained within fifteen (15) minutes after completion of the transmission, the following action will be taken:

(a) Between stations with alternative route capability, retransmit the message as a suspected duplicate over designated alternative route as prescribed in DCAC 310-D70-67, or over the most reliable alternative route if the designated alternative route is not available. Simultaneous transmission of the same suspected duplicate message would not be made over other circuits.

(b) Between stations without alternative route capability, retransmit the message as a suspected duplicate.

(c) Upon completion of the actions in (a) or (b), forward an IMMEDIATE precedence service message to the station to which the original transmission was routed requesting acknowledgement, e.g., INT ZEV JEA107 RUMSLA 1127 2931152 191147Z. The bell signal will be used, as directed in (1) above.

(4) The following rules apply to US Network Stations having interchange circuitry with AUTODIN:

(a) FLASH messages originated within the tape relay network will be receipted for station-to-station, up to the point where sent to an AUTODIN station. The AUTODIN station accepting the transmission will give no receipt.

(b) FLASH messages originated with the AUTODIN, and interchanged into the tape relay network, will be receipted for as prescribed by paragraph b/c. (2)

151.b (4) (Continued)

(c) If the tape relay station or a designated altroute station cannot affect delivery of an ECP message to the addressee, the originator of the message will be informed by the facility holding the message that it could not be delivered to the addressee.

152. Dual Precedence. When a multiple address message is assigned a dual precedence of FLASH and a lower precedence, the originating station shall make separate transmission, i.e., one transmission calling the station(s) serving the ACTION addressees, and an another calling the stations serving the INFO addressees (see paragraph 303.b.).

CHAPTER 2

PREPARATION OF MESSAGES FOR TRANSMISSION

SECTION I

RULES

201. General Rules.

a. In certain critical portions of messages, automatic teletypewriter relay equipment senses all characters to determine message routes required and to guard against non-delivery resulting from character garbling or improper sequence. The two carriage returns and one line feed at the end of each format line, especially format lines 1, 2, 3 and 4, must be followed immediately by the prescribed first character of the next format line to avoid equipment malfunction. It is also necessary that groups appearing in format line 2 be separated by only one space. (In this respect, the requirement specified in paragraph 211 or in ACP 127() is particularly applicable). In addition, it is mandatory that the end of message functions as prescribed in paragraph 138.d. of ACP 127(). Any deviation from these rules will cause manual intervention of automatic relay stations. All stations originating message tapes for transmission will establish their own training and monitoring program to assure the desired degree of operator accuracy.

b. Tributary station operating procedures will insure that a record is made of the Time-of-File (TOF) and the Time Available for Delivery (TAD). These times will be used when determining in-station handling times; the TOF may or may not correspond to the message header file time depending upon whether the message preparation was manual or automated means.

202. Rules regarding Transmission Identification (TI). TIs are not used between AUTODIN Automatic Switching Centers (ASC), and not between ASCs and other major relay stations in the Mode I operation. DISA areas if required will assign station designator letters for newly activated stations. The formulation of station designator letters associated with transmission identification used by DCS teletypewriter major relay stations will be determined as follows:

a. Between connected major relay stations. Station designators used between major relay stations will consist of two letters identifying the transmitting and receiving stations, in that order.

b. By major relay stations to connected minor relay or tributary stations. On channels to connected minor relay and tributary stations, major relay stations may use either of the following as a station designator:

202.b. (Continued)

(1) The last two letters of the routing indicator of each minor relay or tributary station.

(2) A common two-letter designator identifying the major relay station.

c. By minor relay and tributary stations. Minor relay and tributary stations will use as a station designator on all outgoing channels the last two letters of their assigned routing indicator.

d. Multi-station circuits. Station and channel designator letters used on multi-station circuits, or used by individual stations thereon, will be assigned by the relay station exercising jurisdiction.

e. Between DCS and non-DCS relay stations. DCS stations will adhere, to the maximum extent, to the foregoing policy. When station designators used by non-DCS stations interchanging traffic with DCS stations cause difficulties at the DCS station concerned, or vice versa, such difficulties will be resolved by direct coordination between the stations concerned.

203. Rules Regarding Security Warning.

a. All US network stations will provide security warning by use of the operating signals ZNR or ZNY as the first component of format line 4. The appropriate operating signal will always be followed by a classification character repeated five times except, for traffic destined for a regional defense organization and/or foreign nation. In these cases, the message must contain a Transmission Release Code (TRC) (see paragraph 203-1). The classification characters are "U" for Unclassified and off-line encrypted, "E" for Unclassified EFTO, "C" for CONFIDENTIAL, "S" for SECRET, and "T" for TOP SECRET. The classification character "U" for clear will be used for messages transmitted in accordance with Paragraph 326 of ACP 121(). In addition, when format line 1 pilots are used, the appropriate operating signal and the repeated classification characters must also appear in the pilot.

203. a. (Continued)

(1) Example of heading of UNCLASSIFIED message:

VZC-ZCHQA147 (5 SPACES)	(2CR)(lLF)
RR RUEPDA	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUEAHQ #0127 1682312	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNR UUUUU	(2CR)(lLF)
R 172249Z JUN 02	(2CR)(lLF)
FM CSAF	(2CR)(lLF)
TO CSA	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
UNCLAS	(2CR)(lLF)
REMAINDER OF TEXT	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
#0127	(2CR)(8LF)
NNNN	(12LTRS)

(2) Example of heading of CLASSIFIED message:

VZC-ZCHQA147 (5 SPACES)	(2CR)(lLF)
RR RUEPDA	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUEAHQ #0127	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNY SSSSS	(2CR)(lLF)
R 172249Z JUN 02	(2CR)(lLF)
FM CSAF	(2CR)(lLF)
TO CSA	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
S E C R E T	(2CR)(lLF)
REMAINDER OF TEXT	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
#0127	(2CR)(8LF)
NNNN	(12LTRS)

b. The first sentence in Paragraph 203.b. (4) of ACP 127() cannot be applied.

c. Special Category (SPECAT) messages will contain the letter "A" to designate SIOP-ESI traffic, and the letter "B" for all other types of SPECAT. The letters "A" and "B" will be indicated in format line 4 repeated five times immediately following the actual security level of the message. An oblique (/) will be placed between the five repeated security characters and the five repeated SPECAT characters, e.g., TTTTT/AAAAA (a TOP SECRET SIOP-ESI message). The letters "A" and "B" will only be used in conjunction with the SPECAT designated routing indicators listed in ACP 117 CAN-US SUPP-1 (), ACP 117 US SUPP-2 (), or ACP 117 US SUPP-4 ().

203-1. Rules Regarding Use of TRC and SPECAT Designators.

a. The TRC is a two-letter element which is inserted in format line 4 in conjunction with the redundant security character group to designate release or non-release authorization for the transmission of any US DOD message to a regional defense organization or foreign nation (international traffic). TRCs are not employed on US to US national traffic, except as indicated in the following.

b. The TRC consists of two redundant letters that are the same as the second letter of the assigned addressee message routing indicator, except as noted in subparagraph d below.

c. The TRC will be assigned by the message originators telecommunications facility. Assignments will be based on the relationship of the routing indicators to the regional defense organization or foreign nation activities contained in the address portion of the message.

d. TRC designators must be listed in alphabetical sequence to preclude rejection on input by the AUTODIN switch. TRCs will be assigned in this manner.

(1) US Addressees Only. TRCs will not be used on DOD messages addressed only to US activities. Unclassified traffic addressed to a US element served by a communications facility of a regional defense organization or foreign nation must contain the TRC (based on the routing indicator) of the regional defense organization or foreign nation providing the service.

(2) Addressees of One Regional Defense Organization or Foreign Nation. Messages containing addressees of a single regional defense organization or foreign nation or a combination of US addressees and addressees of only a single regional defense organization or foreign nation, will reflect the TRC assigned to the regional defense organization or foreign nation addressee, i.e., a message to a Canadian addressee would use the TRC "CC".

(3) Addressees of Two Regional Defense Organizations or Foreign Nations. Messages containing addressees of two regional defense organizations or foreign nations, or combination thereof, with or without US addressees, will reflect the TRC assigned to each of the regional defense organization or foreign nation addressees, i.e., the TRC "BC" would indicate a message addressed to a United Kingdom and a Canadian addressee. The TRC "BX" would indicate a message addressed and routed to the United Kingdom and Italy.

203-1. d. (Continued)

(4) Addressees of More Than Two Regional Defense Organizations or Foreign Nations. If a message contains more than two regional defense organizations or foreign nations addressees, or combinations thereof, multiple transmissions are required. As an example, a message addressed and routed to Australia, Canada, and NATO would be processed as follows: The TRC "AC", "AX", or "CX" would be used on one transmission. The second transmission then would contain the TRC "AA", "CC", or "XX" as appropriate, dependent upon what combination was employed on the first transmission.

e. TRCs assigned for regional defense organization and foreign nation networks exchanging message traffic with the US are as follows:

(1) A - Australia.

(2) B - British Commonwealth and South Africa (less Canada, Australia, and New Zealand).

(3) C - Canada.

(4) U - United States. Used only on traffic originated by an Allied/NATO terminal using JANAP 128() format.

(5) X - All traffic destined for the following regional defense organizations or foreign nations:

(a) Belgium.

(b) Denmark.

(c) France.

(d) Germany.

(e) Greece.

(f) Italy.

(g) Netherlands.

(h) Norway.

(i) Portugal.

(j) Turkey.

(k) NATO.

(6) Z - New Zealand.

203-1. (Continued)

f. Examples in the use of TRCs follow:

(1) Example of an unclassified single addressed message destined for Canada.

VZC-ZCHQA168 (5 SPACES)	(2CR)(lLF)
RR RCCPC	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUEAHQA #0181 3611646	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNR UUUCC	(2CR)(lLF)
R 281640Z DEC 01	(2CR)(lLF)
FM CSAF WASHINGTON DC	(2CR)(lLF)
TO CANFORCECOM OTTAWA CANADA	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
UNCLAS	(2CR)(lLF)
REMAINDER OF TEXT	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
#0181	(2CR)(8LF)
NNNN	(12LTRS)

(2) Example of a classified multiple address messages destined for the UK and NATO.

VZC-ZCHQA181 (5 SPACES)	(2CR)(lLF)
PP RBDIC RXFPA	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUEAHQA #0129 3651800	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNY CCCBX	(2CR)(lLF)
P 311747Z DEC 01	(2CR)(lLF)
FM CSAF WASHINGTON DC	(2CR)(lLF)
TO RBDIC/MODUK LONDON ENGLAND	(2CR)(lLF)
RXFPA/SHAPE BRUSSELS BELGIUM	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
C O N F I D E N T I A L	(2CR)(lLF)
REMAINDER OF TEXT	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
#0129	(2CR)(8LF)
NNNN	(12LTRS)

(3) Example of a classified multiple address messages destined for more than two regional defense organizations or foreign nations (NATO, UK, Can) which requires two transmissions.

203-1.f. (3) (Continued)

(a)

VZC-ZCHZA202 (5 SPACES)	(2CR)(lLF)
RR RXFAC RBDIC	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUEAHQA #0111 3600420	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNY SSSBX	(2CR)(lLF)
R 260415Z DEC 01	(2CR)(lLF)
FM CSAF WASHINGTON DC	(2CR)(lLF)
TO RXFAC/SACEUR	(2CR)(lLF)
RBDIC/MODUK LONDON ENGLAND	(2CR)(lLF)
RCCPC/CANFORCECOM OTTAWA CANADA	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
S E C R E T	(2CR)(lLF)
REMAINDER OF TEXT	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
#0111	(2CR)(8LF)
NNNN	(12LTRS)

(b)

VZC-ZCHQA203 (5 SPACES)	(2CR)(lLF)
RR RCCPC	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUEAHQA #0112 3600420	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNY SSSCC	(2CR)(lLF)
R 260415Z DEC 01	(2CR)(lLF)
FM CSAF WASHINGTON DC	(2CR)(lLF)
TO RXFAC/SACEUR	(2CR)(lLF)
RBDIC/MODUK LONDON ENGLAND	(2CR)(lLF)
RCCPC/CANFORCECOM OTTAWA CANADA	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
S E C R E T	(2CR)(lLF)
REMAINDER OF TEXT	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
#0112	(2CR)(8LF)
NNNN	(12LTRS)

(4) Example of a classified multiple addressed messages destined for Denmark and Germany that also contains a US addressee.

203-1.f. (4) (Continued)

VZC-ZCHQA140 (5 SPACES)	(2CR)(lLF)
PP RDFAB RGFGA RUEJDCA	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUEAHQA #0150 3591745	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNY CCCXX	(2CR)(lLF)
P 251740Z DEC 01	(2CR)(lLF)
FM CSAF WASHINGTON DC	(2CR)(lLF)
TO RDFAB/MOD DENMARK	(2CR)(lLF)
RGFGA/MOD GERMANY	(2CR)(lLF)
RUEJDCA/DISA WASHINGTON DC	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
C O N F I D E N T I A L	(2CR)(lLF)
REMAINDER OF TEXT	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
#0150	(2CR)(8LF)
NNNN	(12LTRS)

(5) Example of an unclassified message destined for a US activity served by a communications center of a regional defense organization or foreign nation.

VZC-ZCHAR165 (5 SPACES)	(2CR)(lLF)
RR RGFDKJA	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUWJHRA #1616 2820420	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNR UUUXX	(2CR)(lLF)
R 090415Z DEC 01	(2CR)(lLF)
FM CDRUSAISC FT HUACHUCA AZ	(2CR)(1LF)
TO CDR552NDARTYGP SOEGEL GE	(2CR)(1LF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
UNCLAS	(2CR)(lLF)
REMAINDER OF TEXT	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
#1616	(2CR)(8LF)
NNNN	(12LTRS)

NOTE: TRC authorized only on Unclassified US national messages when the serving routing indicator is other than US.

(6) Example of a CONFIDENTIAL message destined for a Canadian addressee.

203-1.f.(6) (Continued)

VZC-ZCUAS414 (5 SPACES)	(2CR)(lLF)
RR RCCPC	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUEAUSA #1842 2811925	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNY CCCCC	(2CR)(lLF)
R 081924Z DEC 01	(2CR)(lLF)
FM DA WASHINGTON DC	(2CR)(lLF)
TO CANFORCECOM OTTAWA CANADA	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
C O N F I D E N T I A L	(2CR)(lLF)
REMAINDER OF TEXT	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
#1842	(2CR)(8LF)
NNNN	(12LTRS)

NOTE: In this instance the message would appear as a US CONFIDENTIAL message. However, AUTODIN software compensates for this and proper TRC checks are made.

g. Special Category (SPECAT) or Special Handling Designator (SHD) messages will indicate the true security in format line 4. In addition, the appropriate SPECAT or SHD repeated five times preceded by an oblique (/) would immediately follow the security characters appearing in format line 4.

h. The SPECAT designator "A" will be used on those SPECAT messages designated as SIOP-ESI. All other SPECAT messages will use the designator "B".

i. The designators "A" and "B" will only be used in conjunction with the SPECAT designated routing indicators listed in ACP 117 CAN-US SUPP-1 (), ACP 117 US SUPP-2 (), and/or ACP 117 US SUPP-4().

(1) Example of a SPECAT SIOP-ESI message at a TOP SECRET security level.

VZC-ZCJCA167 (5 SPACES)	(2CR)(lLF)
OO RUEFHQA	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUEKJCS #0010	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNY TTTTT/AAAAA	(2CR)(lLF)
O 300528Z DEC 01	(2CR)(lLF)
FM JCS WASHINGTON DC	(2CR)(lLF)
TO HQ USAF WASHINGTON DC	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
T O P S E C R E T SPECAT SIOP-ESI	(2CR)(lLF)
REMAINDER OF TEXT	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
#0010	(2CR)(8LF)
NNNN	(12LTRS)

203-1.i (Continued)

(2) Example of a SPECAT messages other than SIOP-ESI at a CONFIDENTIAL security level.

VZC-ZCHQA242 (5 SPACES)	(2CR)(lLF)
PP RUFTECY	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUEAHQA #1817 3631800	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNY CCCCC/BBBBB	(2CR)(lLF)
P 291743Z DEC 01	(2CR)(lLF)
FM CSAF WASHINGTON DC	(2CR)(lLF)
TO DISA EUR VAIHINGEN GE	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
C O N F I D E N T I A L SPECAT EXCLUSIVE	(2CR)(lLF)
REMAINDER OF TEXT	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
#1817	(2CR)(8LF)
NNNN	(12LTRS)

j. The SHD "F" will only be used on U.S. originated classified messages addressed to activities of the United Kingdom that contain the designation US-UK EYES ONLY". In addition, the on-line special routing indicator RBOYST will be used on messages of the type indicated above addressed to a UK activity. Multiple address messages of the type indicated addressed to a UK activity and another nation may be sent on-line to the UK, but must be handled in accordance with the General Instructions in ACP 117 CAN-US SUPP-1 () for the remaining nation.

k. The designator "L" will only be used on US originated classified traffic addressed to NATO activities and NATO member nations that contain the SHD ATOMAL. Those NATO activities capable of receiving ATOMAL traffic on-line are shown in ACP 117 CAN-US SUPP-1 (). Multiple address messages of the type indicated, addressed to another NATO command or member nation that does not have this capability, must be handled in accordance with the General Instructions in ACP 117 CAN-US SUPP-1 () for the remaining NATO activity or nation.

l. The designator "H" will only be used on US-originated classified traffic addressed to NATO activities and NATO member nations that contain the Special Handling Designation EXCLUSIVE. Those NATO activities capable of receiving EXLCUSIVE traffic on-line are shown in ACP 117 CAN US SUPP-1 (). Messages marked EXCLUSIVE are to be delivered only to person(s) whose name(s) or designation(s) appear(s) immediately following the "EXCLUSIVE", or in the absence of the person(s) so addressed, to the person(s) authorized representative. Only specially designated personnel, in accordance with the procedures defined by the appropriate operating agency/agencies, must handle these messages.

203-1. (Continued)

m. The designator "Y" will only be used on US-originated classified traffic addressed to NATO activities and NATO member nations that contain the Special Handling Designation crypto-security. Those NATO activities capable of receiving crypto-security traffic on-line are shown in ACP 117 CAN US SUPP-1(). Multiple address messages of the type indicated, addressed to another NATO command or member nation that does not have this capability, must be handled in accordance with the General Instructions outlined in ACP 117 CAN US SUPP-1 () for the remaining NATO activity or nation.

n. The NATO Special Handling Designations (including ATOMAL Crypto security or EXCLUSIVE) are not solely for US use. Messages bearing these designations will be handled in accordance with the appropriate cryptographic or administrative instructions.

o. Service Messages. Service messages of any type, request for retransmission, tracer action, etc., which are addressed, to a routing indicator of a regional defense organization or foreign nation must contain a proper TRC in format line 4. If a service message of any type requires special handling under the criteria of SPECAT, the rules outlined for the use of SPECAT designators in format line 4 shall apply.

p. Readdressals. Messages readdressed to regional defense organizations or foreign nations must contain the proper TRC in format line 4 of the message. Readdressals in which the original message is SPECAT will also contain the proper SPECAT release code in format line 4.

q. CODRESS Messages. CODRESS messages destined for a routing indicator of a regional defense organization or foreign nation must contain the proper release code in format line 4 of the message.

203-2. Rules Regarding EOM Validation Number.

a. All US DOD Network Stations will provide for EOM validation by AUTODIN switches through use of this number as defined in paragraph 114-1 to inhibit straggler messages from entering these switches.

203-2. (Continued)

b. The AUTODIN switches will automatically check and compare, on input, the SSN appearing in format line 3 of each message against the EOM validation number appearing in format line 15 following the correction line, if any. Messages containing like numbers in format lines 3 and 15 will be accepted. Messages containing unlike numbers in format lines 3 and 15, or missing in either line, will be rejected by the AUTODIN switches and the input station will be notified by service message of a possible straggler message condition.

c. Special attention must be given to applying the EOM validation procedure when performing such actions as message readdressals and retransmissions to insure that the SSN appearing in format line 3 corresponds to the EOM validation number used in format line 15. This may be accomplished by either changing the EOM validation number (format line 15) in the original message to agree with the SSN used in the readdressal heading or retransmission pilot if a new tape must be prepared, or by using the SSN in format line 3 of the original message as the SSN in the readdressal heading or retransmission pilot if a tape copy of the original transmission is available. In the latter instance, if local in-station practices require use of local SSN this may be accomplished by inserting the local SSN in format line 3 immediately after the SSN taken from the original message. Example: DE RUEAHQ #1234/0105.

d. EOM validation within DOD networks is considered to be part of the EOM (format line 15) and the entire sequence must be prepared in uninterrupted form, i.e., figures key, number sign (#), four digits, letters key, two carriage returns, eight line feeds and four Ns. The lettering out correction method must not be used within this sequence.

e. EOM validation numbers are not required on cancellation notices (E E E E E E E E AR). Transmissions terminated by cancellation notices will be rejected when entering AUTODIN based upon omission of EOM validation in format line 15. Since such transmissions have already been cancelled, the reporting ASC service message should be annotated to this effect by the OMTN relay/input station and filed with message records.

204. Rules for Routing Messages.

205. Rules Regarding Use of Address Designations.

206. Rules for Indicating Delivery Responsibility.

a. Certain messages are required to be delivered as single address messages. When released by the drafter, these messages will be stamped "DELIVER AS A SINGLE ADDRESS MESSAGE". When released for transmission, the messages are transmitted as multiple addresses messages and the operating signal ZYQ will appear in format line 5.

b. When information in the Special Instructions block of the Joint Message Form (DD Form 173) assigned IMMEDIATE precedence indicates that immediate delivery is required to addressees served by Department of State Diplomatic Telecommunications Service (DTS) facilities, the operating signal ZZK shall be inserted in format line 4 followed by the routing indicator(s) or addressee(s) for whom immediate delivery is required. The addressees will be identified on the DD Form 173 in the special instructions block by the notation "IMMDELREQ". The ZZK operating signal shall be inserted immediately following the security-warning group.

Example:

ZNY CCCCC ZZK RUMJBT RUQMHR RUDKBT RUDKSNQ

207. Rules Regarding CODRESS Messages.

208. Rules Regarding Long Messages.

a. The rules regarding paging apply only to the narrative type messages submitted to the message center in page copy form. Paging rules shall not apply to statistical and meteorological (weather) messages in which paging information would disrupt processing by the user of the information, e.g., as when transmitting data from a series of punched cards. Such messages, however, shall be divided into transmission sections if they exceed 100 lines of text.

(1) Paging rules will not apply to long narrative messages originating with activities served by the Department of State Telecommunications System. Such messages will be accepted and processed as regular traffic. Long messages originating with activities served by the DCS will, however, contain page breaks. For exception, see paragraph 503.

b. (See Basic ACP 127())

c. The letters UNCLAS shall not be separated by spaces. When UNCLAS is followed by EFTO, EFTO shall be separated from UNCLAS by one space, and one space shall be inserted following each letter in EFTO, e.g., UNCLAS E F T O. The number sign (#) will not be used preceding the station serial number. Under no circumstances will paging identification exceed one line of 69 characters.

208.c. (Continued)

1. When SPECAT messages are transmitted via on-line cryptographic facilities operated at each terminal by personnel properly cleared for such information, the second and succeeding pages will include the term SPECAT followed by the Special Category designator after the classification, e.g., "PAGE 2 RUAUNJ 0115 S E C R E T SPECAT COFRAM". This will readily identify the information in the event a straggler or incomplete transmission is received, as well as aid in safeguarding each page during reproduction (Note: Caution must be exercised to assure that SPECAT messages are not transmitted into tape relay common-user on-line cryptographic channels where operating personnel are not cleared for handling of such messages).

2. Second and succeeding pages of messages containing SHDs such as US-UK eyes only will contain the designation as part of the paging information, e.g., "PAGE 2 RUAUNJ 0115 S E C R E T US-UK EYES ONLY."

d. (See Basic ACP 127()).

e. Each section shall be numbered. The section identification shall be inserted in plain language at the beginning of the text following the classification or abbreviation UNCLAS (and SHD, if used by the originator). For example, when a message is divided into two sections, the first section shall be identified as Section 1 of 2, and the second as final section of 2. For example:

UNCLAS SECTION 1 of 2

f. See Basic ACP 127().

g. See Basic ACP 127().

209. Rules Regarding Plain Language Transmission of Messages.

a. See Basic ACP 127().

b. See Basic ACP 127().

c. When a message has no security classification, the abbreviation UNCLAS shall appear as the first word of text. In UNCLAS EFTO messages, EFTO shall be separated from UNCLAS by one space, and one space shall be inserted following each letter in EFTO, e.g., UNCLAS E F T O.

209-1. Rules Regarding EFTO Messages.

a. Unclassified Encrypt for Transmission Only (EFTO) messages will be transmitted:

1. Within the continental United States, Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico on-line, secured, approved circuits, or in Category "A" off-line cryptosystems. In cases where these protective measures cannot be applied, electrical transmission in the clear over landline/microwave circuits is authorized.

2. Outside the CONUS and between the areas designated above - over on-line secured or approved circuits, or Category "A" off-line cryptosystems. In cases where these protective measures cannot be applied, electrical transmission in the clear is authorized via landline (all metallic) circuits provided that:

(a) All terminating points of such circuits are located on US controlled bases, camps, stations, or other facilities;

(b) Such circuits are operated exclusively by US personnel; and,

(c) Non-US personnel are denied uncontrolled access to all terminals and the transmission media thereof.

b. Unclassified Encrypt for Transmission Only (EFTO) messages will be routed and refiled as follows:

1. EFTO messages will be routed in accordance with the General Instructions in ACP 117 CAN-US SUPP-1 ().

2. Communications stations serving as communications guard may, when unable to forward EFTO messages by secure electrical means, forward such messages via unsecured circuits as authorized in subparagrah a above. Rerouting will be accomplished by use of a pilot containing the security warning prosign ZNR, the repeated classification character UUUUU, the operating signal ZZL and the routing indicator of the station rerouting the message.

Example:

(a) Incoming EFTO messages:

(TI)(5SPACES)(2CR)(lLF)
RR RUWPSF
DE RUEAHQ #1137 2171525
ZNY EEEEE
R 051510Z AUG 02
FM CSAF WASHINGTON DC
TO CO TWIN CITIES ORDNANCE PLANT NEW BRIGHTON MN

209-1.b. (2) (Continued)

(b) As rerouted by RUWPSF:

RR RUCDCU
ZNR UUUUU ZZL RUWPSF
DE RUEAHQ #1137 2171525
ZNY EEEEE
R 051510Z AUG 02
FM CSAF WASHINGTON DC
TO CO TWIN CITIES ORDNANCE PLANT NEW BRIGHTON MN

3. The EFTO procedure is authorized for use within the Department of Defense, including the National Security Agency and the Federal Aviation Administration, and is accepted for delivery of US Military originated messages by the General Services Administration. Should EFTO messages be received containing addressees who do not recognize the EFTO policy, the communications station effecting refile or delivery will delete EFTO prior to delivery to those addressees.EFTO messages will not be addressed or routed to a non-U.S. addressee or routing indicator.

4. The receipt of an EFTO message over an unauthorized (non-secure high frequency radio) channel will be considered a procedural, NOT a security violation. The station noting the unauthorized transmission will, by EFTO service message, notify the station having transmitted the EFTO message of the procedural violation. The message originator or the addressees will not be notified of the in-the-clear transmission.

c. After receipt by the communications center, an EFTO message will be edited, if and as required, by applicable cryptographic publications or service instructions and distributed as an unclassified message. Distribution to the addressee by telephone may be made in those instances where such delivery has been determined to be the most practical means.

210. Rules Regarding Tabulated Messages.

211. Rules Regarding Correction of Errors.

a. See Basic ACP 127()

b. See Basic ACP 127()

c. See Basic ACP 127()

d. See Basic ACP 127()

211. (Continued)

e. Voluntary Correction of Transmitted Messages - When an originating station subsequently detects an error which was not corrected by the methods outlined above, a voluntary correction message will be prepared and sent to the addressee station(s). Voluntary correction messages will only be used in US networks to correct those errors determined by competent authority to be significant enough to affect the substance of the original message Such corrections may be in the form of a brief service message, or a repunched and retransmitted message, dependent upon message length, whether tabulated or off-line encrypted, etc. The use of either the abbreviation “VOL CCN” or the prosign “C” will distinctively identify all voluntary correction messages.

Example:

```
RR RUFDAE
DE RUFPBW #1234 2181417
ZNR UUUUU
BT
UNCLAS SVC VOL CCN RUFPBW 1222 2181350
061335Z FIFTH GR NOT IMI NOT
BT
#1234
NNNN

RR RUFDAE
DE RUFPWB #1234 2181417
ZNR UUUUU
BT
UNCLAS SVC COL CCN
RUFPBW 1222 2181350
061335Z
"(REPUNCHED MESSAGE OR PORTION OF TEXT)"
BT
#1234
NNNN
```

or

```
RR RUWDG
DE RUECW
ZNR UUUUU
R 020530Z
BT
UNCLAS SVC C RUECW 0056 3052330
012302Z.  IN TEXT LINE 7 CHANGE DURING TO HOURS
TO READ DURING THE EVENING HOURS
BT
#0123
NNNN
```

211.e (Continued)

```
RR RUWDG
DE RUECW #0123 3060530
ZNR UUUUU
R 020530Z
BT
UNCLAS SVC C RUECW 0056 3052330
012303Z AA BT (REPUNCHED TEXT)
BT
#0123
NNNN
```

212. Rules Applying to Improper Transmission of Classified Messages.

a. The following instructions will be applied in the handling of:

1. Classified messages received at DCS stations over unsecured/no approved DISA common-user circuits.

2. TOP SECRET and/or SPECAT messages received at DCS stations over secured on-line DISA common-user circuits without prior off-line encryption, if on-line transmission of these categories is not authorized for the circuit(s) or station(s) involved.

b. When a classified message is improperly transmitted in the clear over an unsecured/no approved DCS common-user circuit and is subsequently detected at a relay station, the station noting the violation will:

1. Forward the message by secured means to the called addressee(s) accompanied by a statement reading: "This message received in clear text over an unsecured circuit. Originating station has been notified".

(a) If the message is forwarded via on-line cryptographic means, the statement prescribed above will be incorporated in a pilot preceding the message involved.

(b) If the message is forwarded via off-line means, the statement will be included in the internal instructions portion of the encrypted text.

(c) Relay stations not possessing an on-line or off-line cryptographic capability will be responsible for the further handling of such messages in accordance with separate Service instructions.

212.b. (Continued)

(2) Originate a CONFIDENTIAL PRIORITY service message addressed to the originating station, preceding relay station, and all intermediate relay stations that can be identified by channel numbers in the heading of the detected message. When a cryptographic capability does not exist, the service message may be unclassified. The message will contain all available channel numbers, routing line, DE line, and a statement to the effect that the message has been forwarded by secure means to the addressee(s).

Example:

PP RUEACS RUEADX
DE RUENCS #0124 2101020
ZNY CCCCC
TO RUEADX
INFO RUEACS
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L SVC. PARA 212A(1) ACP 127 US SUPP-1 (J) APPLIES TO MSG JUA123DXB456 RR RUENHF RUENKA DE RUEADX 2254. TRANSMISSION TO ADDRESSEE(S) BY APPROPRIATE MEANS EFFECTED
BT
#0124

c. When a TOP SECRET or SPECAT message is improperly transmitted in clear text over a secure on-line DCS common-user circuit which is not authorized to handle such categories and is subsequently detected at a relay station, the station noting the violation will take one of the following actions depending upon its local capability:

(1) Forward the message via appropriate off-line means to the called addressee(s) with the following statement included in the internal instructions portion of the encrypted text: "This message received over a secured circuit not authorized for the transmission of such a message without prior off-line encryption. Originating station has been notified".

(2) Forward the message via appropriate secure means to its associated crypto center with a request that the message be off-line encrypted to the called addressee(s) and to include within the internal instructions portion of the encrypted text the statement prescribed in c. (1) above.

212.c. (Continued)

(3) Forward the message (along with the statement prescribed in c. (1) above) via on-line secured means to the addressee(s) if it is definitely known that all personnel who will have access to the message during its transmission and processing have a TOP SECRET clearance and/or are authorized access to the type of SPECIAL CATEGORY information involved.

(4) Originate a CONFIDENTIAL PRIORITY service message addressed to the originating station, preceding relay station and all intermediate relay stations that can be identified by channel numbers in the heading of the detected message. This message will identify the message, which was subject to possible compromise by citing all available channel numbers, routing line, DE line and a statement to the effect that the message has not been forwarded to the called addressee(s).

Example:

PP RUEPDA RUEPC
DE RUHAC #1331 1711223
ZNY CCCCC
TO RUEPDA
INFO RUEPC
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L SVC. PARA 212A(2) ACP 127 US SUPP-1(H) APPLIES TO MSG EPD145EYA117 RR RUHAFS RUHAOL DE RUEPDA 1235. DELIVERY TO ADDRESSEE(S) HAS NOT BEEN EFFECTED.
BT
#1331

d. After taking one of the actions described in paragraphs c. (1) through c. (3) above, the relay station will originate a service message similar to the type required by paragraph c. (4) above, except that the text will indicate that the message was forwarded to the addressee(s) by authorized secure means.

e. Immediately upon receipt of a service message of the type required by paragraphs b. (2), c. (4) or d above, the communications center serving the originator will notify the originator or his authorized representative of the possible compromise so that appropriate action can be initiated as provided for in individual Departmental regulations, and where applicable (paragraph c. (4) above) a determination made as to whether or not the message should be transmitted via authorized secure means.

212. (Continued)

f. Tributary station(s) in receipt of an improper transmission of a type listed in paragraph a. (1) or a. (2) above will annotate all hard copies with the phrase: "This message subject to possible compromise by reason of a transmission violation. Originating station notified".

(1) If the tributary station normally handles classified traffic, the received tape and/or hard copies of the message subject to possible compromise will be accorded normal handling and delivery. If the station is not designated to handle classified traffic, the tape and all hard copies of the message will be turned over to the Officer-in-Charge for disposition in accordance with local security regulations. In the latter case, a skeleton message (containing all except classified textual contents) will be prepared and placed in the station file for continuity purposes.

(2) Additionally, the identical action prescribed in paragraphs b. (2) or d above, as appropriate, will be accomplished.

g. US communications stations detecting improper transmissions of the type in procedural violation of paragraph 707.b. (1)(c), ACP 121 US SUPP-1 () will notify the originating communications station citing the referenced paragraph, which requires the originating station or its designated crypto guard to perform off-line encryption prior to transmission. This action is in addition to any applicable action that may be required by paragraphs b. (2)and c. (4) above, because of a security violation.

SECTION II

EXAMPLES

213. General. For use within US Department of Defense tape relay networks, the examples for US Department of Defense originated messages shown in ACP 127() must be modified to include the EOM validation number in message format lines 3 and 15 (See paragraph 114-1 and examples reflected throughout this Supplement for further guidance). Further, the format must be modified to include the sequence of textual information as contained in Annex B, e.g., the requirement for a subject line/delimiter in PLAINDRESS messages.

214. Example of PLAINDRESS Single Call, Single Address Message

215. Example of PLAINDRESS Multiple Call, Multiple Address Message

216. Example of PLAINDRESS Book Message (See paragraph 206.c of ACP 127()

217. Example of an Abbreviated PLAINDRESS Message (See paragraph 145 of ACP 127()

218. Example of Single Call, CODRESS Message

219. Example of Multiple Call, Multiple Address CODRESS Message

220. Multiple Call, Multiple Address CODRESS Message, for which the Originating COMMCEN has Separate Transmission Routes.

221. Example of Message Using Collective Address Designator.

222. Examples of Messages Employing Address Indicating Groups (AIG).

The example shown in paragraph 222.c. of ACP 127() contains the AIG number (plain language designator), as well as address groups in the address component. It is therefore in conflict with the rule set forth in paragraph 205.a. of ACP 127(). To conform to the latter paragraph, two examples are shown below and shall be followed by US users until ACP 127() is amended:

222. (Continued)

FORMAT LINE	CONTENTS	END OF LINE FUNCTIONS
1	(TI) (5 SPACES)	(2CR)(1LF)
2	RR RUCSBR RUWGALB RUKDAG RUHPB RUEKHC	(2CR)(1LF)
	RUDAN RUFLC RULPC RUEKDL RUEKC	(2CR)(1LF)
3	DE RUEPDA #1450 0081600	(2CR)(1LF)
4	ZNR UUUUU	(2CR)(1LF)
5	R 081515Z JAN 02	(2CR)(1LF)
6	FM JCS WASHINGTON DC	(2CR)(1LF)
7	TO AIG 123	(2CR)(1LF)
8	INFO RUEKC/JCA FT RITCHIE MD	(2CR)(1LF)
11	BT	(2CR)(1LF)
1	(TI) (5 SPACES)	(2CR)(1LF)
2	RR RUCSBR RUWGALB RUKDAG RUHPB RUEKHC	(2CR)(1LF)
	RUDAN RUFLC RULPC RUEKDL RUEKC	(2CR)(1LF)
3	DE RUEPDA #1450 0081600	(2CR)(1LF)
4	ZNR UUUUU	(2CR)(1LF)
5	R 081515Z JAN 02	(2CR)(1LF)
6	FM EDFG	(2CR)(1LF)
7	TO ABCD	(2CR)(1LF)
8	INFO RUEKC/HIJK	(2CR)(1LF)
11	BT	(2CR)(1LF)

NOTE: AIGs that contain addressees of a regional defense organization or foreign nation must contain a proper TRC in format line 4 (See paragraph 203-1).

223. Examples of Long Messages (See paragraph 208).

224. Example of Tabulated Message (See paragraph 210).

225. Example of Unclassified EFTO Message Transmitted (in the Clear).

FORMAT LINE	CONTENTS	END OF LINE FUNCTIONS
1	(TI) (5 SPACES)	(2CR)(1LF)
2	RR RUHPB	(2CR)(1LF)
3	DE RUECW #1010 0081600	(2CR)(1LF)
4	ZNY EEEEE	(2CR)(1LF)
5	R 081546Z JAN 02	(2CR)(1LF)
6	FM CNO WASHINGTON DC	(2CR)(1LF)
7	TO CINCPACFLT	(2CR)(1LF)
11	BT	(2CR)(1LF)
12	UNCLAS E F T O (TEXT)	(2CR)(1LF)

CHAPTER 3

ROUTING AND RELAY OF MESSAGES

SECTION 1

GENERAL

301. Relay of Single Call Messages.

302. Routing of Messages. Routing doctrine for the Defense Communications System AUTODIN and other networks connected thereto is contained in DCAC 310-D70-67.

303. Relay of Multiple Call Messages.

304. Relay Station Action on Inaccurately Prepared Messages.

a. When a relay station operator determines that the originating station has not used prescribed procedures and format in preparing a message for transmission, action will be taken as outlined below:

(1) If the message tapes containing the error(s) is PRIORITY or higher precedence, correction and immediate relay of the transmission will be effected insofar as possible.

(2) If the message tape is ROUTINE, correction of the errors will be attempted by relay station personnel only if practicable and at the option of the relay station; or the message tape containing the errors may be filed without relay, and the originating station advised accordingly by service message. This notification will consist of the operating signal ZAH, identification of the message involved, and reference to the specific error(s) requiring correction. When routed to other than a directly connected station, the ZAH notification will also include the routing line of the message involved.

b. Operators at all torn-tape relay stations, or at relay stations using reperforator switching equipment, will carefully inspect each message received from connected tributary stations to determine prior to transmission that the prescribed machine functions, spacing and sequences are correct in format lines 1, 2, 3, and 4 if used, and 15. Messages in which errors are detected will be handled in accordance with paragraph a. (1) or a.(2) above.

(1) In case an intermediate relay station transmits a message containing errors which are subsequently detected or

304.b. (1) (Continued)

causes rejection of the transmission at another relay, action as prescribed in paragraph a.(1) or a.(2) above applies at the latter station subject to the following modification.

(2) If the message tape is filed without relay, a service message (ZAH notification as specified in paragraph a. (2) above) will be transmitted as ACTION to the station having originated the message and as INFO to the associated relay station. The originating station has full responsibility for further protection of the message, and the relay station (INFO) will assure appropriate corrective action to prevent recurrence.

c. Errors in tape preparation are most readily recognized when they reach an automatic relay station and cause message rejection. However, all stations are encouraged to assist by advising originating stations of message tapes improperly prepared. A page copy or the message tape, as appropriate, should be mailed without delay directly to the station responsible with a notation as to the nature of the discrepancy. Formal letters or memoranda are not required unless errors are observed on a recurring basis. In such instances, they will be forwarded to the Service headquarters of the reporting stations, for appropriate action.

SECTION II

RELAY OF MESSAGES BETWEEN NETWORKS

305. Transfer Circuits and Transfer Stations.

a. Within an integrated communications system such as the DCS, designated interconnecting circuits (in lieu of transfer circuits) are used between relay stations operated by different Services that have been specifically authorized to exchange traffic directly.

b. Use of the terms Transfer Circuits and Transfer Stations are applicable only when such facilities are established and used to interchange traffic between separate networks/systems.

306. Routing Indicator Limitations.

SECTION III

ALTERNATIVE ROUTING

307. Requirement for Alternative Routing.

308. Establishing and Using an Alternative Route. When a DISA major relay station develops a message backlog due to an extended circuit outage, equipment failure or heavy volume of traffic, the following actions will be taken:

a. FLASH or IMMEDIATE Precedence - Messages of this precedence that cannot be transmitted via the normal route will be immediately alternatively routed as prescribed by the AUTODIN Contingency Alternate Routing Program (CARP).

b. PRIORITY or ROUTINE Precedence.

(1) When a backlog on a link of the normal route reaches significant proportions as defined in paragraph 904, ACP 121 US SUPP-1, supervisory personnel will coordinate with technical control facilities in order that additional circuits may be established or circuit restoration under the appropriate priority may be used to re-establish the circuit(s). Restoration of traffic circuit(s), or establishment of additional direction circuits, permits normal operation between the two stations involved since traffic routing, as well as transmitting and receiving responsibilities remain the same.

(2) If the efforts as outlined in paragraph b. (1) above are unsuccessful, a dual addressed IMMEDIATE precedence service message shall be transmitted for action to the station operating the predetermined first alternative route listed DCAC 310-D70-67, and for information to DISA area/regional operations center, requesting authority to alternatively route.

Example of Request:

(TI)(5SPACES)	(2CR)(lLF)
OO RUEACS RUHKL	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUEHLCS #1122 1960745	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNR UUUUU	(2CR)(lLF)
ZFH2 RUHLK	(2CR)(lLF)
O 150745Z	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
UNCLAS SVC INT ZOE500 MSG RUCW	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(1LF)
C WA MSG RUCQ	(2CR)(lLF)
#1122	(2CR)(8LF)
NNNN	(12LTRS)

308.b. (Continued)

(3) A station receiving a request for alternative routing shall determine whether or not in-station capability and existing traffic conditions permit or preclude the acceptance of alternatively routed traffic. A dual addressed IMMEDIATE precedence message will be transmitted to the requesting station for action and information to the appropriate DISA area/regional operations control center.

(a) Example of Acceptance:

(TI)(5SPACES)	(2CR)(lLF)
OO RUHLCS RUHLK	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUEACS #0123 1960800	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNR UUUUU	(2CR)(lLF)
ZFH2 RUHKL	(2CR)(lLF)
O 150800Z	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
UNCLAS SVC ZUI RUHLCS 1122	(2CR)(lLF)
1960745/150745Z ZUE	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
#0123	(2CR)(8LF)
NNNNN	(12LTRS)

(b) Example of Non-acceptance:

(TI)(5SPACES)	(2CR)(lLF)
OO RUHLCS RUHLK	(2CR)(1LF)
DE RUEACS #0123 1960800	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNR UUUUU	(2CR)(1LF)
O 150800Z	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(8LF)
NNNN	(12LTRS)

c. The station accepting the alternative route traffic will notify the sending station and the appropriate DISA area/regional operations control center if the alternative routing must be curtailed before the backlog is cleared. Reasons for the curtailment will be cited.

d. DISA operations control center upon receipt of a notice of alternative route non-acceptance or curtailment will:

(1) Where facilities are available, direct that on call patching under the appropriate priority be used to establish the additional direct circuits.

(2) Assist in traffic circuit restoration when circuit reduction is caused by pre-emption of second or third common-user

308.d. (2) (Continued)

circuits by a higher priority requirement. Initiate action to upgrade the restoration priority of the second common-user circuit to appropriate priority 1 category.

(3) Direct alternative routing over the best transmission paths if action outlined in paragraph d. (1) and d. (2) above is not possible. Notification will be provided to all relay stations through which alternative routing will be directed.

309. Terminating Use of an Alternative Route.

310. Request for Assistance.

a. A "Request for Assistance" by IMMEDIATE precedence message will be transmitted directly to the DISA area/regional operations control center under conditions listed below. Such request should provide pertinent information relative to the backlog condition, actions taken, and/or traffic circuits requiring restoration.

(1) When supervisory personnel determine that inoperative facilities of propagation conditions will render all circuits between any two stations unusable for a period of time that would jeopardize efficient operation.

(2) When circuit reduction is caused by pre-emption of second or third common-user circuit by a higher priority requirement.

(3) When technical control facilities are unable to re-establish the direct circuit(s) through another DCS relay station.

(4) When the predetermined first alternative route is unavailable.

(5) When the traffic condition cannot be reduced utilizing the first alternative route. Under this condition, additional alternative routes should be requested.

b. DISA operations control centers upon receipt of a "Request for Assistance" will take action as indicated in paragraph c. above.

SECTION IV

EXAMPLES

311. Multiple Call Dual Precedence Message Processed by Routing Line Segregation (See paragraph 303.a.).

312. Variations of Routing Line Segregation.

313. Example of Alternative Routing.

CHAPTER 4

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

SECTION 1

OPERATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

401. Objectives.

402. Responsibilities of Receiving Operator. All stations shall take all possible steps to avoid servicing messages, which contain obvious errors that can be corrected locally. Such mechanical errors as false carriage returns lack of carriage returns, false line feeds, lack of line feeds, and upper case for lower case and vice versa, etc., in many cases, can be corrected locally. However, caution shall be exercised at all times to assure that only obvious errors are corrected in this manner.

403. Responsibilities of Transmitting Operator.

a. The operator shall determine whether there is a need for secure transmission by noting the security warning-operating signal ZNR or ZNY in format line 4 of the heading (See paragraph 203).

b. The operator shall determine the accuracy of the security warning prosign used in the message heading by comparing it with the security classification at the beginning of the message text.

c. The operator at transfer stations interfaced with friendly foreign countries or international pact organizations will give special attention to insure that the transfer circuits are approved for the security classification and any SHDs of the message involved. All messages exiting the AUTODIN system destined for foreign nations or international pact organizations will be checked for proper TRC. Once transmission authorization is determined by the ASC, format line 4 will be overlaid to depict five redundant security characters vice the three security characters and two positions TRC placed on the message at the point of origination. Therefore, messages received from the AUTODIN by the regional defense organization or foreign nation transfer station will not contain a TRC (See paragraph 203-1 for details regarding TRC).

SECTION II

SERVICE MESSAGES

404. Purpose and Content of Service Messages.

405. Format of Service Messages.

a. The following instructions will be followed in lieu of those contained in paragraph 405.c (4), ACP 127(). The text of all service messages (except as pertains to the example shown in paragraphs 411.a (1) and (2), and 412.e, ACP 127()) shall begin with an indication of security as the first word of text followed by the abbreviation SVC unless the service message is one requiring special handling. In this case, the abbreviation SVC will follow the special handling designator, e.g., UNCLAS SVC or S E C R E T SPECAT COFRAM SVC. Service messages addressed to a regional defense organization or foreign nation, which must transit the AUTODIN system, must contain the proper TRC in format line 4 (See paragraph 203-1 for use of TRC).

b. Service messages may be assigned sequential reference numbers. When used, these reference numbers shall be consecutively assigned to all service messages on a monthly basis, commencing on the first and ending on the last calendar day of each month; and shall be shown immediately following the abbreviation SVC in the message text. Service message reference numbers are authorized for use in those stations where in-station service action would benefit by such use, e.g., stations wherein the service section does not have a separate transmitting position and, as a result, originated service messages are intermingled with other traffic at tape cutting and transmitting positions. When replying to a service message received with a reference number, the text of the reply shall make reference to the number.

Example: UNCLAS SVC ZUI SVC 125.

c. In addition to normal message identification, service messages shall also refer to the date-time group and, when applicable, the cite number of the message(s) being serviced (See examples in paragraph 419).

d. Service messages between directly connected stations shall identify a transmission by repeating the channel number, message identification and date-time group in the text to insure accuracy, e.g., UNCLAS SVC EUC128 IMI EUC128 DE RUFDAE 1174 1580532 080525Z MAY 02 ZES2.

405. (Continued)

e. Service messages prepared by stations in the US DOD tape relay networks must contain the EOM validation in message format lines 3 and 15, (See paragraph 114-1). However, when the text of a service message references a station serial number, the number sign (#) will not be used.

Example of abbreviated service messages:

(TI)(5SPACES)	(2CR)(lLF)
PP RUEPC	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUCMC #1212 1450920	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNR UUUUU	(2CR)(lLF)
INT ZDK DPA116	(2CR)(lLF)
#1212	(2CR)(8LF)
NNNN	(12LTRS)

Example of normal single address service message:

(TI)(5SPACES)	(2CR)(lLF)
RR RUFDAE	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUFDDO #0131 0201417	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNR UUUU	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
UNCLAS SVC INT ZKD RUFDAE 1145 0192330	(2CR)(lLF)
PAGE 1 LINES 3 AND 4	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
C WA 1145 0192340	(2CR)(lLF)
#0131	(2CR)(8LF)
NNNN	(12LTRS)

405. (Continued

f. Service messages being returned to US DoD networks, including Navy Afloat and Mobile Units and Defense Message System (DMS), must be formatted as follows:

1. In PLAINDRESS format and include the original message originator's Plain Language Address (PLA), or the originator's communications center PLA in Format Line 7.

2. A plain text explanation for the service action, as described in ACP 131, must be included in the text of the service information (NOTE: This service explanation information is in addition to NOT in LIEU of the communications operating signal for the service action).

3. The original message "Subject" line should always be included with the identification data in the text of the service information.

Example: Service Message back to US DoD Networks

(TI)(5SPACES)	(2CR)(lLF)
RR RHMFIUU	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RHOSABA #0182 0831232	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNR UUUUU	(2CR)(lLF)
R 081546Z MAY 02	(2CR)(1LF)
FM CINCPACFLT	(2CR)(1LF)
TO RHMFIUU/CNO WASHINGTON DC	(2CR)(1LF)
UNCLAS SVC CUA103 IMI CUA103	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUFDAE 1174 0830105 080100Z MAY 02 ZES2	(2CR)(lLF)
MESSAGE RECEIVED GARBLED	(2CR)(lLF)
SUBJ: FLEET EXERCISE POLAR STORM	(2CR)(lLF)
#0182	(2CR)(8LF)
NNNN	(12LTRS)

405-1. Straggler Service Messages.

a. Service messages originated by AUTODIN switches pertaining to straggler messages will always cite the OSRI and SSN of the lead message. Stations receiving such a service message will, if an actual straggler condition exists, separate the messages involved, provide the prescribed EOM on the lead message, and retransmit both messages involved to the called station(s). In those instances wherein an actual straggler condition does not exist, the provision of paragraph 304 applies.

405-1 (Continued

b. FLASH messages received by AUTODIN switches with a straggler attached, will be processed to the addressee. The stations in-putting the FLASH message into AUTODIN will be notified by service message from the AUTODIN switch to retransmit the straggler message to the called station(s).

406. Classification of Service Messages.

The rule pertaining to a message classified RESTRICTED or above also applies to UNCLASSIFIED EFTO messages. Whenever a service message requires classifying because of inclusion of part or all of the message being serviced, all the information in the classification portion of the original message (everything between the BT in format line 11 and the Special Handling Designation in format line 12B) must be included in the classification portion of the service.

407. Precedence of Service Messages.

Service messages need not necessarily be assigned the same precedence as the message being serviced. This consideration is particularly applicable when an after-the-fact action is involved, e.g., tracer or any other action where assignment of the same precedence as that of the message being serviced may not be appropriate.

408. Spare

409. Spare

410. Spare

SECTION III

MAINTAINING COMMUNICATIONS

411. Opening and Testing Circuits/Channels.

a. Opening Circuits/Channels.

(1) Either station as mutually agreed shall initiate opening action pertaining to part-time channels between relay stations.

(2) Stations using continuous numbering as provided in paragraph 413 shall transmit an opening notice under the next sequential transmission identification number following the number employed for the last "close-out" to insure continuity of numbers 001 through 000 (1000).

b. DCS Message Quality Control Program.

(1) When only US network stations are involved, message quality control procedures will be established between relays and tributaries having connected channels of communications.

(2) To insure that traffic is handled with minimum of errors caused by circuit distortions, or equipment malfunctions, each channel connecting relay stations, relay and tributary stations, in-station processing equipment, and multiple address processing units will be tested daily as indicated below:

(a) Testing of channels/equipment.

1 Channels connecting relay stations will be tested at least twice daily in accordance with schedules mutually agreed upon by stations involved.

2 Channels between relays and tributary stations will also be tested at least twice daily. Tributary stations will be responsible for originating channel checks or test messages as appropriate.

3 Multiple address processing units, cross office circuits or other in-station processing equipments will be tested a minimum of three times daily or more frequently when large traffic volumes are being processed.

(b) Channel checks or test messages used to conduct quality control tests should be in accordance with ACP 127(), paragraphs 411. or 412.a., as applicable.

411. b. (Continued)

(3) ACP 121 US SUPP-1 (), Chapter IX, Section IV, prescribes that all DCS stations (major/minor relay and tributary stations) are required to establish and maintain a continuing message quality control program to provide reliable and accurate service to authorized users of the DCS. Execution of the program shall be accomplished in accordance with requirements set forth in ACP 121 US SUPP-1 (), paragraph 913.

412. Ensuring the Continuity of Traffic.

If the channel check as received by either station is not preceded by the next sequential channel number, or indicates garbling due to possible transmission/equipment trouble, action shall be taken to ascertain the status of traffic continuity or call for assistance eliminating circuit or equipment trouble.

413. Changing Number Sequence and Making Final Number Comparisons.

a. When only US network stations are involved, the following deviations from rules set forth in ACP 127() shall be applied in the situations indicated. The procedures contained in paragraph 413, ACP 127(), apply in all other instances.

b. Major relay stations will, on the transmit side of each circuit or channel:

1 Start a new sequence daily, or

2 Use a continuing sequence 001 through 000 (1000).

c. Minor relay and tributary stations will use the numbering system used by their connected major relay station.

d. Procedure for changing number sequence:

(1) When a station starts a new sequence daily, it will:

413. d. (1) (Continued)

(a) After starting a new sequence, transmit the following service message:

(TI)(5SPACES)	(2CR)(lLF)
RR RUECDB	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUEC 2860010	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNR UUUUU	(2CR)(lLF)
UNCLAS SVC ZIC (DATE) CED127	(2CR)(8LF)
NNNN	(12LTRS)

(b) Upon receipt of a message as in paragraph d. l. (a) above, the receiving station will compare the ZIC number with the record of the traffic from the previous day. If the numbers agree, no further action is required. If the numbers do not agree, the procedure in paragraph 433, ACP 127() applies.

(2) Stations using a continuous number sequence:

(a) When a station changes transmission identification numbers under the 1000 number sequence, the transmission of number 1000 (represented by 000) will indicate the end of the current series. No other notification is required.

(b) The receipt of a message with channel number 001 will indicate that a new series has been instituted. No further notification is required.

e. Stations operating under either daily closeout or continuous numbering will report missing numbers as outlined in paragraph 433, ACP 127().

f. At the receiving station, traffic records pertaining to the previous series shall not be considered complete until every number in the series is accounted for.

g. Part-time stations will open and close as indicated in paragraphs 411 and 414, ACP 127(), and paragraphs 411 and 413 of this supplement.

414. Closing Part-Time Stations.

414-1. Closing Part-Time Channels. Either station as mutually agreed shall initiate closing action pertaining to part-time channels between relay stations.

414-2. Temporary Closing of Full-Time Channels.

a. Stations directly connected by more than on full-time channel may reduce their send channel operation during low traffic periods. Closing notices will be sent on a channel other than the channel being closed as follows:

(TI)(5SPACES)	(2CR)(lLF)
RR RUEPCI	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUEACS 1281245	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNR UUUUU	(2CR)(lLF)
UNCLAS ZKJI CHARLIE CHNL ZIC JEC017	(2CR)(8LF)
NNNN	(12LTRS)

b. The receiving station confirms receipt of the closing notice:

(TI)(5SPACES)	(2CR)(lLF)
RR RUEACS	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUEPCI 1281248	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNR UUUUU	(2CR)(lLF)
UNCLAS ZUI JEA047 ZKJl CHARLIE CHNL ZID	(2CR)(lLF)
JEC017	(2CR)(8LF)
NNNN	(12LTRS)

c. If the other station wished to close its send channel, it will do so by initiating a message as outlined in a above.

d. The closed channels will be reopened in accordance with the procedures outlined in Paragraph 411.a., ACP 127().

e. Channels between major relay stations temporarily closed down must be reported to the DISA Area Operations Center; notification must also be provided when the channels are reopened.

415. Stop and Go Ahead Notices.

a. When required, the operator at a relay or tributary station will stop the sending station by transmitting a service message:

(TI)(5SPACES)	(2CR)(lLF)
PP RUCQCS	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUCQDB 0651752	(2CR)(1LF)
ZNR UUUUU	(2CR)(1LF)
UNCLAS SVC QTR (REASON) ZID A174 IMI A174	(2CR)(1LF)
NNNN	(12LTRS)

1. Stations operating two or more channels will always designate in the service message the channel on which traffic is to be stopped.

415. a. (Continued

2. Upon receipt of such a notice, action will be taken immediately to stop transmission on the specified channel(s). At stations where operation of the specified channel is controlled from a monitor panel, or at the outgoing line console, action will be taken to prevent traffic from being switched to or transmitted over the specified channel.

b. A subsequent start notice, Go Ahead will be transmitted by the station originating the stop notice:

(TI)(5SPACES)	(2CR)(lLF)
PP RUCQCS	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUCADB 0651752	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNR UUUUU	(2CR)(lLF)
UNCLAS SVC QRV ZID A174 IMI A174	(2CR)(8LF)
NNNN	(12LTRS)

(1) Go Ahead notices will always specify the channel and number on which transmission is to be resumed.

(2) Upon receipt of the start notice, the necessary action will be taken to resume transmission as requested. At stations where operation of the channel is controlled from a monitor panel or outgoing line console, switches will be returned to the normal operating position.

c. Stop and Go Ahead notices will be brought to the immediate attention of the supervisor for prompt action. Notices of this type will be reproduced in hard copy form for in-station record purposes.

d. Technical control facilities may be employed for Stop and Go Ahead notices, when available. When the channel is restored to operation, technical/facilities control will originate only a channel acceptable notice (ZBZ5) meaning that all relay station equipment associated with the specified channel(s) is turned on and ready for operation. When necessary, the traffic supervisor Go Ahead notice may be passed through technical/facilities control means.

SECTION IV

CORRECTION REQUESTS AND REPLIES

416. Source of Corrections.

Requests for corrections of joint general messages will be transmitted to the directly connected station from which received. (See Basic ACP 127()).

417. Rules Regarding Correction Requests.

418. Rules Regarding Replies to Correction Requests.

419. Requesting Retransmission (Rerun).

a. Policy. When only US network stations are involved, the following deviations from the rules set forth in ACP 127 shall be applied in the situations indicated. Retransmissions will be made only to requesting station(s) or to the station(s) designated by a requesting relay. "Voluntary" reruns are not authorized and are specifically prohibited. Rerun requests being sent to message originators on other US DoD networks should be formatted as follows:

(1) In PLAINDRESS format and include, if identifiable, the PLA from Format Line 6 of the original message or the PLA of the appropriate relay or communications center in Format Line 7.

(2) A plain text explanation for the service action, as described in ACP 131(), must be included in the text of the service information (NOTE: this service explanation information is in addition to NOT in LIEU of the communications operating signal for the service action).

(3) The original message "Subject" line should always be included with the identification data in the text of the service information.

b. Applicability. These procedures apply to the incomplete, garbled, or mutilated messages that require complete retransmission. They are not to be used where only a portion of a message requires correction (paragraph 417), or where "Subject to Correction" procedures (paragraph 420) or "Correction of Error" procedures (paragraph 211) apply.

c. Exceptions - The following exceptions to retransmission procedures apply as indicated.

419.c. (Continued)

(1) Requests for retransmission of joint general messages will always be transmitted to the directly connected station from which received (and should include the general message title as part of the message identification).

(2) Requests for retransmission of messages which can be identified only by channel number (format lines 3 and 6 garbled) will be routed to the relay from which received quoting the channel numbers and indicating the reason for this particular action, e.g., "UJA172FUB089 IMI UJA172FUB0899 ZES2 UNABLE IDENTIFY ORIG STA OR ORIGINATOR." Relay to relay action will continue, citing incoming channel numbers, until the message is identified. Each relay action will stipulate retransmission directly to the initial requesting station with required "citing" identification.

(3) Request for retransmission of messages originated by a regional defense organization or foreign nation that must transmit the AUTODIN system will contain the proper TRC in format line 4 (See paragraph 203-1 for the use of TRC).

(4) Requests for retransmission of theater tactical originated messages routed by Section IV, ACP 117 CAN-US SUPP-1 (), must be forwarded within 4 days of the original time of transmission.

d. General. The responsibility for providing a retransmission promptly rests upon the station to which the transmission request is routed.

(1) Each station is responsible for the establishment of necessary in-station procedures and safeguards to determine definitely that all requests are promptly and correctly handled. This includes the essential requirements of maintaining strict continuity at receiving positions and insuring that station records reflect all actions pertaining to retransmission requests.

(2) Each service message containing a request for retransmission must be assigned a station serial number.

(3) Each garbled transmission will be requested by an individual service message, unless the garbled transmissions are in channel number sequence between directly connected stations; in which case, a composite rerun request, carrying a precedence equal to the highest precedence assigned among the messages being serviced, may be used.

419.d. (Continued)

(4) Messages requiring retransmission will be identified by normal message identification (see paragraph 116, ACP 127), as well as by date-time group.

e. Relay Station Action. Relay stations will not maintain suspense records.

(1) A relay station requesting retransmission prior to relay of a message, will route the retransmission request to the station of origin citing the station(s) to whom retransmission is desired.

Example of Relay originated request to station of origin):

(TI)(5SPACES)	(2CR)(lLF)
RR RUEPAB	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUCA #0131 0931421	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNR UUUUU	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
UNCLAS SVC RUEPAB 1174 0931040 021020Z	(2CR)(lLF)
APR 02 ZES2 TO RUCANR	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
#0131	(2CR)(8LF)
NNNN	(12LTRS)

(2) A relay station responding to a rerun request by a connected tributary will, if a good tape is available, retransmit the message involved under a new channel number and without a pilot. If a good tape is not available, service direct action to the station of origin, INFO to the requesting tributary, will be initiated, directing retransmission to the requesting tributary. The requesting tributary for follow-up action if necessary will maintain suspense.

Example Service direct action by relay on tributary originated request:

419.e.(2). (Continued)

```
QRA097
RR RUFDAE RUCPDA
DE RUCP #0131 0931442
ZNR
UUUUU
TO RUFDAE
INFO RUCPDA
BT
UNCLAS SVC INT ZKD RUFDAE 1174 0931040 021020Z
APR 02
TO RUCPDA CITING CUA103 IMI CUA103
BT
#0131
NNNN
```

(3) Format line 2 garbles apparently caused by circuit/equipment failures will be reported to the station from which received.

f. Tributary Station. A tributary station receiving a transmission that is incomplete, or in a garbled or mutilated condition will:

(1) If connected to a fully automatic or semiautomatic relay station, transmit the request for retransmission to the station, which originated the message. Reference shall be made to message identification and further identification data as required

Example:

```
(TI)(5SPACES)                                  (2CR)(lLF)
PP RUFPAE                                      (2CR)(lLF)
DE RUEPBA #1171 0931432                        (2CR)(lLF)
ZNR UUUUU                                      (2CR)(lLF)
BT                                             (2CR)(lLF)
UNCLAS SVC RUFPAE 0123 0931324                 (2CR)(lLF)
031301Z ZES2                                   (2CR)(lLF)
BT                                             (2CR)(lLF)
#1171                                          (2CR)(8LF)
NNNNN                                            (12LTRS)
```

. (2) If the request is being sent to other US DoD Networks:

(a) The service message must be in PLAINDRESS format. The original message Format Line 6 address should be added to Format Line 7 or 8 of the service message, as appropriate.

419.f. (2). (Continued)

(b). A plain text explanation for the service action, as described in ACP 131, must be included in the text of the service information (NOTE: this service explanation information is in addition to NOT in LIEU of the communications operating signal for the service action).

(c). The original message "Subject" line should always be included with the identification data in the text of the service information.

Example: Service Message back to US DoD Networks

(TI)(5SPACES)	(2CR)(lLF)
RR RHMFIUU	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUFTAB #0182 0831232	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNR UUUUU	(2CR)(lLF)
R 081546Z MAY 02	(2CR)(1LF)
FM AM EMBASSY ATHENS	(2CR)(1LF)
TO RHMFIUU/CNO WASHINGTON DC	(2CR)(1LF)
UNCLAS SVC CUA103 IMI CUA103	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUFDAE 1174 0830105 080100Z	(2CR)(lLF)
MAY 02 ZES2 to RHOSABA	(2CR)(lLF)
MESSAGE RECEIVED GARBLED	(2CR)(lLF)
SUBJ: FLEET EXERCISE POLAR STORM	(2CR)(lLF)
#0182	2CR)(8LF)
NNNN	(12LTRS)

Example: (To other US DoD Network)

RR RUFTCSA RHMFIUU	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUFTPA #1070 1741224	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNR UUUUU	(2CR)(lLF)
R 231219Z JUN 02	(2CR)(lLF)
FM USAFE GCSS RAMSTEIN AB GE	(2CR)(lLF)
TO DTH PIRMASENS GE	(2CR)(lLF)
USAFE EUROPS RAMSTEIN AB GE	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
UNCLAS SVC RUFPAE 0123 0931324	(2CR)(lLF)
031301Z ZES2	(2CR)(lLF)
MESSAGE RECEIVED GARBLED	(2CR)(lLF)
SUBJ: FUEL INVENTORY OCTOBER 02	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
#1070	(2CR)(8LF)
NNNN	(12LTRS)

419.f. (Continued)

(3) If connected to a manual torn-tape relay station, request for retransmission shall be directed as follows:

(a) To the originating station if message was originated by a station served by the same relay station.

Example:

```
(TI)(5SPACES)                                  (2CR)(lLF)
RR RUCABA                                      (2CR)(lLF)
DE RUCARB #0182 0931232                        (2CR)(lLF)
ZNR UUUUU                                      (2CR)(lLF)
BT                                             (2CR)(8LF)
NNNN                                             (12LTRS)
```

(b) To the connected relay station for all other requests.

Example:

```
(TI)(5SPACES)                                  (2CR)(lLF)
RR RUCA                                        (2CR)(lLF)
DE RUCABA #0182 0831232                        (2CR)(lLF)
ZNR UUUUU                                      (2CR)(lLF)
UNCLAS SVC CUA103 IMI CUA103 RUFDAE 1174       (2CR)(lLF)
0931040 ZES2                                   (2CR)(lLF)
#0182                                          (2CR)(8LF)
NNNN                                             (12LTRS)
```

NOTE: As indicated in paragraph f. (2)(a), a connected relay having a good copy will retransmit the message under a new channel number and without a pilot. Accordingly, this places the onus on the requesting station to assure completeness of service actions on retransmission requests.

(4) Requests for retransmission of joint general messages will always be transmitted to the directly connected station from which received (and should include the general message title as a part of the message identification).

g. The originating station shall:

(1) Upon receipt of a rerun request from a relay station as outlined in paragraph e. (1) above, retransmit the message involved under a new channel number and without a pilot to designated stations only.

419.g. (Continued)

(2) Upon receipt of a rerun request similar to examples outlined in paragraph e.(2) above retransmit the message involved with a service message retransmission pilot which cites the appropriate identification pertaining to the transmission.

Example:

(TI)(5SPACES)	(2CR)(lLF)
RR RUCPDA	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUFDAE #1174 0931445	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNR UUUUU	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
UNCLAS SVC ZUI CUA103 ZDK RUFDAE 1174	(2CR)(lLF)
0931040 021020Z APR 02	(2CR)(lLF)
RR RUCPDA	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUFDAE #1174 0931040	(2CR)(lLF)
etc.	

(3) In the case of a multiple call message, the message in question shall be reprocessed to eliminate from format line 2 all routing indicators except those representing the station(s) to which the message is to be retransmitted.

(4) Each station is responsible for the establishment of the necessary in-station procedures and safeguards to determine definitely that all requests are promptly and correctly handled. This includes the essential requirements of maintaining strict continuity at receiving positions and insuring that all records pertaining to retransmission requests indicate clearly the action taken in each case.

h. Follow-Up Action by Tributary Station:

(1) The responsibility of providing a retransmission promptly is placed upon the station to which the transmission request is routed. Elapsed time allowed between the first and succeeding requests is determined by such factors as: precedence of the message involved, indication of previous delay, nature of the request, speed of service between originating and terminating station, operative hours of the station to which the services is destined if known, and any indication of abnormal traffic/ circuit conditions which may exist. When no reply is received to a service request within times prescribed below, as influenced by factors stated above, another request will be initiated.

IMMEDIATE: 2 Hours
PRIORITY: 8 Hours
ROUTINE: 16 Hours

419.h. (Continued)

(2) When a reply to a service request for a retransmission is not received within time criteria specified in paragraph h. (1) above, a second request will be sent to the originating station. This request will be so identified by the use of the operating signal ZAR2.

Example:

(TI)(5SPACES)	(2CR)(lLF)
PP RUFPAE	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUEPBA #1173 09311923	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNR UUUUU	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
UNCLAS SBC ZAR2RUFPAE 0123 0931320	(2CR)(lLF)
021312Z APR 02 ZES2	(2CR)(lLF)
BT	(2CR)(lLF)
#1173	(2CR)(8LF)
NNNN	(12LTRS)

(3) When no reply is received to a second or subsequent request within the time criteria specified in paragraph h. (1) above, an official message will be sent to the terminal operating organization/activity requesting a response to the previous service message transactions.

i. If a relay station receives a request from a connected tributary for retransmission of a garbled message (ZES2) and cannot identify the originating station or the originator (garbles in format lines 3 and 6) but can identify the incoming channel number from the previous relay station, the following action shall be taken:

(1) The retransmission request will be transmitted for ACTION to the previous relay station, INFO to the initial requesting station, identifying the message by the incoming channel number(s) and specifying that retransmission should be made directly to the initial requesting station. The reason for this particular action will be indicated in the request, e.g., "UJA172FUB089 IMI UJA172FUB089 ZES2 TO RUEAHQ CITING HQC253. UNABLE IDENTIFY ORIG STA OR ORIGINATOR."

419.i. (Continued)

(2) The previous relay station upon receipt of a request as outlined above will take action as prescribed in paragraph c. above except that the retransmission will be piloted to the initial requesting station with required "citing" identification.

420. Handling Messages "Subject to Correction".

When only US network stations are involved, PRIORITY and higher messages requiring correction shall be relayed "Subject to Correction" without delay. The routing indicator of the station forwarding the message subject to correction will follow the operating signal ZDG. The originating station shall be requested to retransmit the message directly to the destination station(s) (See paragraph 419).

Example:

(TI)(5SPACES)	(2CR)(lLF)
OO RUWGBS	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNR UUUUU ZDG RUWG	(2CR)(lLF)
HQA123	(2CR)(lLF)
OO RUWGBS	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUEAHQ #0088 3441633	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNR UUUUU	(2CR)(lLF)
O 091630Z	(2CR)(lLF)
etc.	

421. Spare.

422. Spare.

SECTION V

CANCELLING TRANSMISSIONS

423. Authority and Responsibility.

424. Methods of Canceling Transmission.

Refer to paragraph 133 for amplifying instructions regarding the cancellation prosign.

425. Use of Pilots.

Pilots will contain the routing indicator of the station preparing the pilot (For example of format, see paragraphs 426 and 427, ACP 127).

SECTION VI

MISROUTED, MISSENT, SUSPECTED DUPLICATE AND DUPLICATE MESSAGES

426. Misrouted and Missent Messages.

a. See Basic ACP 127().

b. See Basic ACP 127().

c. If a misrouted message requires rerouting to a non-US routing indicator via AUTODIN, the redundant security characters in format line 4 will be changed to reflect the appropriate TRC (See paragraph 203-1).

d. See Basic ACP 127().

e. DCS major relay or tributary stations having an interchange capability with DCS AUTODIN will take the following actions upon receipt of an ASC service message which reports an invalid routing indicator associated with traffic originated by a non-US network or US traffic of PRIORITY or higher precedence.

(1) Ascertain the correct routing indicator and transmit the message to the addressee station with a misroute pilot affixed.

(2) Transmit a service message to the station of origin identifying the particular message, furnishing the correct routing indicator, and advising that the message was protected by misroute action.

(3) If the correct routing indicator cannot be determined due to CODRESS format or incomplete/insufficient address information in format line 7 or 8, the originating station will be notified accordingly and requested to protect delivery.

f. In relation to paragraph e. above, if the US traffic is ROUTINE precedence, the DCS major relay or tributary station having an interchange capability with the DCS AUTODIN has the option of rerouting the rejected message to its correct destination or requesting the originating station to protect delivery.

427. Suspected Duplicates.

Messages are not to be reintroduced as "suspected duplicates" at the request of the originator because the addressee(s) failed to reply or action the message (In those instances, a new message must be generated by the originator).

428. Duplicates.

SECTION VII

DISCREPANCIES IN TRANSMISSION AND/OR MESSAGE IDENTIFICATION

429. Two Messages With Same Number.

430. One Message Preceded by Two Numbers.

431. One Transmission Containing Channel Numbers Separated by Portions of the Message Involved.

432. Message Without A Channel Number.

433. Open Numbers. Messages retransmitted as a result of an open number report shall be piloted as a suspected duplicate. Department of State (DTS) stations will not apply the suspected duplicate pilot to such messages.

434. Messages Without A Station Serial Number.

435. Stragglers.

a. Stragglers, as defined in paragraph 129-1 shall be treated as indicated in the following subparagraphs.

b. If the straggler is noted at a relay station and there is nothing wrong with the message involved, it shall be separated from the numbered message that it trailed or was attached to, piloted as a suspected duplicate and reintroduced as a new transmission. If the message needs correction or retransmission, it shall be treated as a message requiring rerun action, i.e., the appropriate procedures in paragraph 419 shall be applied.

c. When stragglers are not noted until they arrive at a tributary station, they shall be handled as follows:

(1) If the straggler is single call and bears only the routing indicator of the station at which it arrives as a straggler, and if the message involved is otherwise correct, it shall be released for delivery. If any corrections are needed, or if a retransmission is needed, the request for corrections or retransmission shall be addressed to the originating station.

(2) If the straggler is single call but is not intended for the station at which it arrived as a straggler, it shall, if it is otherwise correct, be piloted and transmitted as a suspected duplicate to the unprotected station. If the message needs correction or retransmission,

435.c. (2) (Continued)

the tributary station at which it arrives as a straggler shall service the originating station requesting that the message be retransmitted under a new channel number. The straggler shall be attached to a copy of the service message and filed at the tributary station.

(3) If the straggler is multiple calls, the tributary station receiving the straggler shall pilot it as a suspected duplicate to all unprotected stations appearing in the routing line. If the station, which received it, as a straggler is one of the stations, called, it shall be released for delivery. If the message needs correction or retransmission, the tributary station at which it arrives as a straggler shall service the originating station accordingly. The straggler shall be attached to a copy of the service message and filed at the tributary station. The originating station shall reintroduce the message as a suspected duplicate.

436. Channel Number Only.

a. When a channel number is received from the preceding station without an accompanying message, it shall be reported immediately by service message to the station from which it was received. In-station records will indicate that the transmission was a "Number Only" (blank).

Example:

(TI)(5SPACES)	(2CR)(lLF)
PP RUCDCM	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUEACM 0171714	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNR UUUUU	(2CR)(lLF)
UNCLAS SVC YJA126 IMI YJA126 NUMBER ONLY	(2CR)(8LF)
NNNNN	(12LTRS)

b. When a "Number Only" report is received, it shall be the responsibility of the station receiving the report to ascertain whether or not a transmission has been lost. If a transmission was not made, the operator or supervisor involved shall indorse the notification accordingly, add his personal sign, and file the service message with other in-station records.

c. If a message was transmitted under the reported channel number, retransmission will be accomplished under a new channel number and the reporting service message will be annotated indicating the action taken.

SECTION VIII

TRACER ACTION

437. Definition.

438. Tracer Action.

a. General.

(1) Theater Tactical. Tracer action requests for messages originated by or destined for a theater tactical network addressee will be initiated as soon as the discrepancy is discovered, but no later than 4 days after the original time of transmission. Monitor reels and/or supporting records will be retained for at least 4 days by all elements of the network (Note: A reduced retention time may become necessary due to the tactical situation). Tracer action on messages originated by the theater tactical network after 4 days is not authorized. Tracer actions that involve messages of regional defense organizations or foreign nations that must transit the tactical automated message switched network or the AUTODIN will contain the proper TRC in format line 4.

(2) All Others. Tracer action requests will be initiated as soon as the discrepancy is discovered, but no later than 30 days from the original time of transmission. Monitor reels and/or supporting records will be retained for 30 days in all elements of the DCS. Tracer action on messages after 30 days is not authorized. Tracer actions that involve messages or regional defense organizations or foreign nations that must transit the AUTODIN system will contain the proper TRC in format line 4.

b. Delayed Message. The communications center serving the message originator will initiate tracer action on delayed messages. This station will carefully examine records and the message heading to determine if the cause of delay can be ascertained and adequately explained prior to commencing tracer action. Cognizance must be taken of any adverse circuit or traffic conditions previously known or reported by intermediate relay stations which would have caused delay, format line 1 pilots (retransmission, suspected duplicate, corrected copy, misroute, etc.) and the elapsed time between the releaser time and the TOF, indicating possible cause of delay. If the cause of delay cannot be locally established, delay tracer action will normally be initiated by routine message as outlined in paragraph 438.d, ACP 127 (NOTE: Use of the releaser's time and the TOF will compensate for the loss of accuracy resulting from variations in the means used by manual and automated tributary stations in message header preparation).

438.b. (Continued)

Example: Excessive delay tracer to first relay by originating station.

```
(TI)(5SPACES)                                          (2CR)(lLF)
     RR RUEACS                                         (2CR)(lLF)
     DE RUEAHQ #1171 0560030                           (2CR)(lLF)
     ZNR UUUUU                                         (2CR)(lLF)
     UNCLAS SVC ZUI HQA123 RUEAHQ 1114                 (2CR)(lLF)
     0551615 241603Z FEB 02 TOR RUTOAK                 (2CR)(lLF)
     24/2320Z.  7 HR DELAY.  INT ZDN                   (2CR)(lLF)
     #1171                                             (2CR)(8LF)
     NNNN                                                (12LTRS)
```

(1) Upon receipt of an excessive delay tracer, each station will examine its records for time of transmission of the message being traced. This information will be compiled and transmitted to the next station in the relay path and to the station, which originated the tracer. If any station(s), which handled the traced message, caused delay, the reason for the delay and the corrective action will be stated in the report.

Example: Relay station's report on an excessive delay tracer.

```
     (TI)(5SPACES)                                     (2CR)(lLF)
     RR RUFHCS RUEAHQ                                  (2CR)(lLF)
     DE RUEACS #1212 0560115                           (2CR)(lLF)
     ZNR UUUUU                                         (2CR)(lLF)
     TO RUFHCS                                         (2CR)(lLF)
     INFO RUEAHQ                                       (2CR)(lLF)
     UNCLAS SVC ZUI OPB829HQA123 RUEAHQ 1114           (2CR)(lLF)
     0551615 241603Z FEB 02 TOR RUTOAK                 (2CR)(1LF)
     24/2320Z.  7 HR DELAY.  ZDQ RUFH                  (2CR)(1LF)
     24/1920Z.  DELAYED 2 HOURS THIS STA DUE           (2CR)(1LF)
     SWITCHING DIRECTOR FAILURE.   INT ZDN             (2CR)(1LF)
     #1212                                             (2CR)(8LF)
     NNNN                                                (12LTRS)
```

(2) Delay tracer actions will be discontinued as soon as station-to-station reporting has accounted for the excessive delay claimed.

c. Lost Messages. The communications center serving the message originator will initiate tracer action on messages upon request from the originator, an addressee which did not receive the message in question, or any source interested in which a message was not received by the addressee(s).

438.c. (Continued)

(1) Upon receipt of a tracer request, which clearly indicates no receipt of a message, the originating communications center shall retransmit the message as a duplicate unless the originator prefers to cancel it. If a duplicate transmission is made, the operating signal ZFG shall be transmitted in format line 5. Any message bearing ZFG in format line 5 shall be delivered to the addressee. Tracer action will be initiated immediately in accordance with procedure outlined in paragraph c. (3) below.

(2) If the originator suspects, but is not certain, that a message has been lost, a duplicate transmission as specified in paragraph c. (1) above shall be made if the message was IMMEDIATE or higher. In addition, a service message normally of equal precedence to the message believed to have been lost must be transmitted to the addressee station, properly identifying the particular message, requesting verification of receipt or no receipt. When the addressee station advises that the message was not received, tracer action may be initiated. If the message believed to have been lost was PRIORITY or ROUTINE, neither duplicate transmission nor tracer action will be initiated until it has been verified by service action that the original transmission was not received.

(3) The communications center serving the originator, upon receiving verification of the no receipt, will then transmit a service message tracer to the first relay station involved with the original transmission. The latter station, after determining that mishandling was not involved, will then transmit the tracer to the next relay station for action and to the originating station for information. Such action will be continued on a station-to-station basis until the cause for the lost message has been determined and reported to the originating station.

Example: As reported to the first relay by the originating station.

(TI)(5SPACES)	(2CR)(lLF)
RR RUEACS	(2CR)(lLF)
DE RUEAHQ #0025 0561500	(2CR)(lLF)
ZNR UUUUU	(2CR)(lLF)
UNCLAS SVC RUEAHQ 1040 0550800 240750Z	(2CR)(lLF)
FEB 02 ZDE2 RUFPWB/HQ USAFE ZDQ RUEA	(2CR)(lLF)
HQB115 24/0900Z	(2CR)(lLF)
#0025	(2CR)(8LF)
NNNN	(12LTRS)

438.c.(3) (Continued)

Tracer action as continued by RUEA.

```
(TI)(5SPACES)                                   (2CR)(lLF)
RR RUFPCS RUEAHE                                (2CR)(lLF)
DE RUEACS #0075 0561625                         (2CR)(lLF)
ZNR UUUUU                                       (2CR)(lLF)
TO RUFPCS                                       (2CR)(lLF)
INFO RUEAHQ                                     (2CR)(lLF)
UNCLAS SVC RUEAHQ 1040 0550800 240750Z          (2CR)(lLF)
FEB 02 ZDE2 RUFPBW/HQ USAFE ZDQ RUFP            (2CR)(lLF)
JNB185 24/0950Z                                 (2CR)(lLF)
#0075                                           (2CR)(8LF)
NNNN                                              (12LTRS)
```

Tracer action as continued by RUFP

```
(TI)(5SPACES)                                   (2CR)(lLF)
RR RUFPBW RUEAHQ                                (2CR)(lLF)
DE RUFPCS #1090 0561705                         (2CR)(lLF)
ZNR UUUUU                                       (2CR)(lLF)
TO RUFPBW                                       (2CR)(lLF)
INFO RUEAHQ                                     (2CR)(lLF)
BT                                              (2CR)(lLF)
UNCLAS SVC RUEAHQ 1040 0550800 240750Z          (2CR)(lLF)
FEB 02 ZDE2 RUFPBW/HQ USAFE ZDQ RUFPBW          (2CR)(1LF)
BWA234 24/1000Z                                 (2CR)(1LF)
BT                                              (2CR)(1LF)
#1090                                           (12LTRS)
NNNN
```

Report by RUFPBW

```
(TI)(5SPACES)                                   (2CR)(lLF)
RR RUEAHQ                                       (2CR)(lLF)
DE RUFPBW #1223 0561915                         (2CR)(lLF)
ZNR UUUU                                        (2CR)(lLF)
BT                                              (2CR)(lLF)
UNCLAS SVC ZUI RUEAHQ 1040 0550800              (2CR)(lLF)
240750Z FEB 02 ZDE2 RUFPBW/HQ USAFE             (2CR)(lLF)
RECEIVED ZBK2.  THIS STA FAILED TO              (2CR)(lLF)
INITIATE ZNK REQUEST.  CORRECTIVE ACTION        (2CR)(lLF)
TAKEN.                                          (2CR)(lLF)
BT                                              (2CR)(lLF)
#1223                                           (2CR)(8LF)
NNNN                                              (12LTRS)
```

d. Tracer messages being returned to US DoD networks, including Navy Afloat and Mobile Units and Defense Message System (DMS), must be formatted as follows:

438.d. (Continued)

(1) In PLAINDRESS format and include the original message originator's Plain Language Address (PLA), or the originator's communications center PLA in Format Line 7.

(2) A plain text explanation for the service action, as described in ACP 131, must be included in the text of the service information (NOTE: this service explanation information is in addition to NOT in LIEU of the communications operating signal for the service action).

(3) The original message "Subject" line should always be included with the identification data in the text of the service information.

439. Spare.

CHAPTER 5

READDRESSING MESSAGES

501. General.

502. Responsibilities of the Originator.

a. (See Basic ACP 127()).

b. (See Basic ACP 127()).

c. If the communications center serving the readdressal authority no longer holds a copy of the message in question, the readdressal authority must either furnish a copy of the message to be readdressed, or accomplish the readdressal by preparing a new message. Users served by communications centers equipped with OCRE must prepare a new message.

503. Rules for Readdressing Messages.

a. The provisions of paragraph 203-l.c will be applied when readdressing messages.

b. (See Basic ACP 127()).

c. A message cannot be readdressed if any alteration is made to its original preamble, address, prefix or text, except:

(1) (See Basic ACP 127()).

(2) When readdressing messages originated by non-DOD activities that do not contain page identification information and line functions, the appropriate page identification information
associated with the readdressal will be inserted if a new tape must be prepared. However, if a tape copy of the original transmission is available, the page identification information machine function need not be inserted.

(3) When preparing readdressals of multiple address or book messages, the routing indicators or operating signal ZEN preceding the original address designators shall not be inserted if a new tape must be prepared. However, if a tape copy of the original transmission is available, the routing indicators or ZEN need not be deleted.

503.c. (Continued)

(4) Messages readdressed and routed to a regional defense organization or foreign nation must contain a proper TRC (see paragraph 203-1 for use of TRC).

504. Examples of Readdressed Messages.

505. Spare.

ANNEX B

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF MESSAGE FORMAT

Format Line 1. (See Annex B to ACP 127()).

Format Line 2. (See Annex B to ACP 127()).

Format Line 3. (See Annex B to ACP 127()).

Format Line 4. (See Annex B to ACP 127()).

Format Line 5. (See Annex B to ACP 127()).

Format Line 6. (See Annex B to ACP 127()).

Format Line 7. (See Annex B to ACP 127()).

Format Line 8. (See Annex B to ACP 127()).

Format Line 9. (See Annex B to ACP 127()).

Format Line 10. (See Annex B to ACP 127()).

Format Line 11. (See Annex B to ACP 127()).

Format Line 12.

a. Elements: Security classification, the abbreviation UNCLAS, or the word CLEAR. Explanation: (See ACP 121 US SUPP-1 ()).

b. Elements: Special Handling Designations. Contents: SPECAT SIOP-ESI, US-UK EYES ONLY, etc. Explanation: If required, includes LIMDIS, EXDIS and NODIS.

c. Elements: Releasability statements, or appropriate regional defense organization security classification statement. Explanation: If required, (See paragraph 355, ACP 121 US SUPP-1 ()).

d. Elements: Subject Indicator Code (SIC), Standard Subject Indicator Code (SSIC), or Delivery Distribution Indicator (DDI). Explanation: If required, for SSIC (See paragraph 323.d, ACP 121 US SUPP-1)(), SSIC (USN/USMC), DDI (NSA/CSS).

e. Elements: Special delivery instructions, contents FOR, FROM, PASS TO, PERSONAL FOR, etc. Explanation: If required.

f. Elements: Exercise name. Explanation: If used.

Format Line 12 (Continued)

g. Elements: Subject, contents subject. Explanation: (See paragraph 323.b, ACP 121 US SUPP-1 ()). The letters SUBJ also serve as a delimiter in PLAINDRESS messages to identify the end of information pertaining to security and handling and that portion of textual information which must appear in every section of a sectionalized message.

h. Elements: Reference(s). Explanation: If used.

i. Elements: Thought or idea.

Format Line 13. (See Annex B to ACP 127()).

Format Line 14. (See Annex B to ACP 127()).

Format Line 15. (See Annex B to ACP 127()).

Format Line 16. (See Annex B to ACP 127()).

INDEX

Identifying paragraphs and subjects that are not shown or differ from those in the Table of Contents for the basic publication.

LIST OF EFFECTIVE PAGES

SUBJECT MATTER	PAGE NUMBER	CHANGE IN EFFECT
Title Page	I	Original
National Letter of of Promulgation dated 01 October 2002	III, IV	Original
Record of Changes and Corrections	V, VI	Original
Table of Contents	VII through XII	Original
Chapter 1	1-1 through 1-13	Original
Chapter 2	2-1 through 2-23	Original
Chapter 3	3-1 through 3-7	Original
Chapter 4	4-1 through 4-29	Original
Chapter 5	5-1, 5-2	Original
Annex B	B-1, B-2	Original
Index	Index-1, Index-2	Original
List of Effective Pages	LEP-1	Original