

## CHAPTER EIGHT

## STATION AND ADDRESS DESIGNATORS

## TABLE OF ARTICLES

<u>Section</u>	<u>Article</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page</u>
8000.		<u>GENERAL</u>	8-3
	8001.	Definitions	8-3
	8002.	Call Sign	8-3
	8003.	Address Group	8-3
	8004.	Routing Indicator	8-4
	8005.	Plain Language	8-4
	8006.	Variant	8-4
8010.		<u>COMPOSITION AND ASSIGNMENT</u>	8-4
	8011.	Composition of Call Signs (Other than Voice)	8-4
	8012.	Policy for Assignment of Call Signs	8-5
	8013.	Call Sign Allocation Plan for Communication Reserve	8-7
	8014.	Voice Call Signs	8-8
	8015.	Composition of Address Groups	8-9
	8016.	Policy for Assignment of Address Groups	8-9
	8017.	Composition of Routing Indicators	8-9
	8018.	Policy for Assignment of Routing Indicators	8-10
	8019.	Promulgation of Call Signs and Address Groups	8-11
8020.		<u>EMPLOYMENT OF STATION AND ADDRESS DESIGNATORS</u>	8-12
	8021.	General	8-12
	8022.	Use of Call Signs	8-12
	8023.	Use of Address Groups	8-13
	8024.	Use of Routing Indicators	8-13
8030.		<u>PLAIN LANGUAGE ADDRESS DESIGNA- TORS</u>	8-13
	8031.	Afloat	8-13
	8032.	Ashore	8-14
	8033.	Composition	8-14
	8034.	Converting Plain Language Address Designations	8-15
8040.		<u>USE OF STATION AND ADDRESS DESIG- NATORS ON LOCAL HARBOR VOICE NETS</u>	8-15
	8041.	Security of Address Not Required	8-15
	8042.	Security of Address Required	8-16
8050.		<u>EMBARKED FLAG</u>	8-16
	8051.	Use of Commander's Address Group	8-16
	8052.	Use of Conjunctive Address Group "Administrative Office of ___"	8-16
	8053.	Extraordinary Arrangements	8-17

TABLE OF ARTICLES (Continued)

<u>Section</u>	<u>Article</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page</u>
8060.		<u>ADDRESS INDICATING GROUPS(AIGs)</u>	8-17
	8061.	Definition and Purpose	8-17
	8062.	Advantages	8-17
	8063.	Composition	8-18
	8064.	Requests for AIG Assignment	8-18
	8065.	Cognizant Authority	8-19
	8066.	Review and Modification of AIGs	8-19
	8067.	Use	8-19
	8068.	AIG Format	8-19
	8069.	Message Preparation for Trans- mission	8-20
8070.		<u>SECURITY OF ADDRESS</u>	8-22
	8071.	Security of Address	8-22

## CHAPTER EIGHT

## STATION AND ADDRESS DESIGNATORS

8000. GENERAL

## 8001. DEFINITIONS

- .1 Any combination of characters or pronounceable words which is designed for use in message headings to identify a communication activity or a command, authority, or unit, may be classed as a station or address designator.
- .2 Station and Address Designators encompass four categories namely: CALL SIGNS, ADDRESS GROUPS, ROUTING INDICATORS and PLAIN LANGUAGE.

## 8002. CALL SIGN

- .1 A call sign is any combination of characters or pronounceable words which identifies a communication facility, command, authority, activity or unit; used primarily for establishing and maintaining communications.
  - (a) Collective Call Sign - Any call sign which represents two or more facilities, commands, authorities, or units. The collective call sign for any of these includes the commander thereof and all subordinate commanders therein.
  - (b) Indefinite Call Sign - A call sign which does not represent a specific facility, command, authority, activity or unit, but which may represent any one or any group of these.
  - (c) International Call Sign - A call sign assigned in accordance with the provisions of the International Telecommunications Union to identify a radio station. The nationality of the radio station is identified by the first one or two characters. When used in visual signaling, International Call Signs are referred to as "Signal Letters".
  - (d) Net Call Sign - A call sign which represents all stations within a net.
  - (e) Tactical Call Sign - A call sign which identifies a tactical command or tactical communication facility.
  - (f) Visual Call Sign - A call sign provided primarily for visual signaling.
  - (g) Voice Call Sign - A call sign provided primarily for voice communications.
  - (h) Signal Letter - The international call sign of a ship.

## 8003. ADDRESS GROUP

- .1 An address group is a group of four letters assigned to represent a command, authority, activity, or unit.
  - (a) Collective Address Group - An address group which represents two or more commands, authorities, activities, units, or any combination thereof, and includes the commander of the organization or group and all subordinate commanders therein.

## 8003.1 (Continued)

- (b) Conjunctive Address Group - An address group, the meaning of which is incomplete unless used in combination with one or more other address groups.
- (c) Geographic Address Group - An address group representing a geographic location or area, which must be used in combination with a conjunctive address group.
- (d) Address Indicating Group (AIG) - An address group which represents a specific set of action and/or information addressees. (The identity of the originator may also be included).

## 8004. ROUTING INDICATOR

- .1 A routing indicator is a group of letters, generated according to a prescribed plan, assigned to identify a station within a tape relay network.

## 8005. PLAIN LANGUAGE

- .1 A plain language address designator is the official abbreviated or short title of the command or activity, used in lieu of a call sign or address group in the heading of a message.

## 8006. VARIANT

- .1 A variant is an additional call sign or address group assigned to a command for encryption purposes. Variants will never be transmitted unencrypted.

8010. COMPOSITION AND ASSIGNMENT

## 8011. COMPOSITION OF CALL SIGNS (OTHER THAN VOICE)

- .1 International Call Signs are formulated in accordance with the table in article 504, ACP 121. The first one or two characters of each call sign identify the nationality of the using station. Three or more letters generally identify stations as follows:

Three letters - fixed and land radio stations.  
Four letters - ship radio stations.

- .2 Tactical Call Signs are formulated from the following letter-numeral combinations:

Letter number number letter  
Letter number number number  
Number number letter letter  
Number number letter number  
Number letter number letter  
Number letter number number  
Number letter letter letter  
Number letter letter number  
Letter letter number letter ) Allocated for Tactical Call Signs for  
Letter letter number number ) aircraft and airships

Letter number letter number ) Allocated for Call Signs for task  
Letter number letter letter ) organizations  
\*Letter letter letter number )

\*To be assigned as variants only.

8011. (Continued)

- .3 Visual Call Signs are formulated from the type and number of the ship or unit.

8012. POLICY FOR ASSIGNMENT OF CALL SIGNS

- .1 Fixed and land radio station call signs are assigned to elements of naval communications and components thereof in accordance with the following plan:

(a) Individual three letter assignments to:

- (1) Naval communication activities.
  - (a) NAVCOMMSTAs/NAVCOMMFACs.
  - (b) NAVRADSTAs/NAVRADFACs and NAVCOMMUs operating independently.
- (2) Communication department facilities as principal shore activities (other than air) not a part of the Naval Communication System:
  - (a) NAVSTAs/NAVFACs/FLEACTs.
  - (b) NAVSHIPYDs/NAVSUBASEs.
  - (c) Naval Bases and Marine Corps Bases.
  - (d) District Commandants--for deriving call signs with numeral suffixed to identify intra-district stations.
- (3) Communication department facilities at principal aviation shore activities, not a part of the Naval Communication System:
  - (a) Naval Air Stations, Naval Air Facilities, and Naval Auxiliary Air Stations.
  - (b) Marine Corps Air Stations and Marine Corps Air Facilities.
- (4) Miscellaneous:
  - (a) Principal Marine Corps supporting establishments, other than air.
  - (b) Naval Reserve master control stations.
  - (c) Experimental and/or other activities performing radio transmitting and/or receiving functions, operating independently.
  - (d) Collective and indefinite meanings and special purposes.

(b) Numeral suffixes to:

- (1) Satellite radio transmitting and/or receiving facilities:
  - (a) Those a part of a NAVCOMMSTA/NAVCOMMFAC located remotely therefrom for intra-communications.
  - (b) Those under jurisdiction of a District Commandant or River Commander located remotely from the designated parent station.

8012.1(b) (1) (Continued)

- (c) Those transmitting and/or receiving facilities employed for security, industrial control, local port or harbor communications, degaussing stations.
  - (d) Miscellaneous commands of the operating forces utilizing the facilities of a NAVCOMSTA/NAVCOMFAC or designated parent station.
- (2) Portable and mobile communications facilities other than ships and aircraft, such as communications trucks, jeeps, vans, etc.
  - (3) Numeral suffixes are not to be assigned for the sole purpose of identifying terminal equipment, such as facsimile.
- (c) Subordinate components controlling any of the transmitters (including emergency) of the parent activity will employ the basic three letter call sign of the parent activity.
- .2 Assignment authority: Individual three letter "N" call signs will be assigned by the Chief of Naval Operations. District Commandants and Commanders of Naval Forces are authorized to assign and promulgate numeral suffixes to the call signs of radio stations under their jurisdiction. The Chief of Naval Operations shall be informed of permanent local assignments or those required to be known outside the assignment area for confirmation in the ACP 114 series.
  - .3 Requests: Requests for assignment of individual three letter "N" call signs or three letter plus numeral suffixes, shall be forwarded to the appropriate assigning authority via the chain of command.
  - .4 Listing in publications: Communication activities to which call signs have been assigned will be listed by the geographical location of the control site, followed by the nomenclature of the activity represented. Local assignments of a temporary nature will not be listed in the ACP 114 series.
  - .5 Coast Guard Listings: Consistent with the above Navy policy, the Commandant U.S. Coast Guard will assign international three letter "N" call signs in accordance with the following plan:
    - (a) Coast Guard activities requiring three letter "N" call signs:
      - (1) Primary, secondary, and basic radio stations.
      - (2) Air Stations.
      - (3) Loran net control stations.
      - (4) Indefinite and collective meanings.
    - (b) Coast Guard activities to be assigned numeral suffixes to call signs:
      - (1) Bases.
      - (2) Air detachments.
      - (3) Depots.
      - (4) Moorings.
      - (5) Loran stations (not net control).
      - (6) Life boat stations.

8012.5(b) (Continued)

- (7) Light stations and light attendant stations.
- (8) Captains of the port.
- (9) Mobile.

- .6 Individual four letter assignments are made to all U.S. naval ships as determined by the Chief of Naval Operations.
- .7 Instructions for the assignment of tactical call signs are contained in effective call sign publications.

## 8013. CALL SIGN ALLOCATION PLAN FOR COMMUNICATION RESERVE

- .1 The following call sign allocation plan is set up for the guidance of responsible commanders in assigning call signs to the Communication Reserve systems within their jurisdiction. These call signs for use in reserve communications transmitted by radio, wire or visual systems, will be assigned to Air Force, Army, Coast Guard, Marine Corps, Navy or Joint Reserve circuits (communication nets) as prescribed herein:

- (a) U.S. Air Force - The Director of Communications-Electronics, Department of the Air Force, will assign and promulgate call signs as required by Air Force organizations in accordance with the following plan:

- (1) Continental United States - The two letters "AF" followed by a digit and two or three letters. The digit indicates the area corresponding to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Amateur District within the U.S., thus:

AF0AA to AF0ZZ	AF0AAA to AF0ZZZ
AF1AA to AF9ZZ	AF1AAA to AF9ZZZ

- (2) Overseas - Two letters other than the letters "AF" followed by a digit and two or three letters as follows:

AG0AA to AG9ZZZ, Pacific Air Forces
AH0AA to AH9ZZZ, Caribbean Air Command
AI0AA to AI9ZZZ, Pacific Air Forces
AJ0AA to AJ9ZZZ, U.S. Air Forces in Europe
AK0AA to AK9ZZZ, Alaskan Air Command

- (b) U.S. Army - The Chief Signal Officer, Department of the Army, will assign and promulgate call signs as required by Army organizations in accordance with the following plan:

- (1) Continental United States - The single letter "A" or the two letters "AA" followed by a digit and two or three letters. The digit indicates the area corresponding to the FCC Amateur District within the U.S., thus:

A0AA to A0ZZ	AA0AA to AA0ZZ
A1AA to A9ZZ	AA1AA to AA9ZZ
A0AAA to A0ZZZ	AA0AAA to AA0ZZZ
A1AAA to A9ZZZ	AA1AAA to AA9ZZZ

- (2) Overseas - Two letters other than "AA" followed by a digit and two or three letters as follows:

AB0AA to AB9ZZZ, U.S. Army, Pacific
AC0AA to AC9ZZZ, U.S. Army, Caribbean
AD0AA to AD9ZZZ, U.S. Army, Pacific

8013. (Continued)

AE00AA to AE9ZZZ, U.S. Army, European Command  
 AL00AA to AL9ZZZ, U.S. Army, Alaskan Command

- (c) U.S. Coast Guard - Coast Guard District Commanders will assign and promulgate call signs as required by Coast Guard organizations in accordance with the following plan: The two letters "NA" followed by one or two digits and two letters. The digits indicate the Coast Guard District, thus:

NA1AAA to NA1ZZZ - 1st CG District    NA17AA to NZ17ZZ - 17th CG District

- (d) U.S. Navy and Marine Corps - Commandants of Naval Districts and River Commands will assign and promulgate call signs as required by Navy and Marine Corps organizations in accordance with the following plan: The letter "N" followed by a digit and three letters. The digits indicate the Naval District, thus:

N1AAA to N1MZZ - 1st NAVDIST	N6AAA to N6ZZZ - 6th NAVDIST
N1NAA to N1ZZZ - 11th NAVDIST	N7AAA to N7ZZZ - 17th NAVDIST
N2AAA to N2ZZZ - 12th NAVDIST	N8AAA to N8ZZZ - 8th NAVDIST
N3AAA to N3MZZ - 3rd NAVDIST	N9AAA to N9ZZZ - 9th NAVDIST
N3NAA to N3ZZZ - 13th NAVDIST	N0AAA to N0AZZ - Unassigned
N4AAA to N4MZZ - 4th NAVDIST	N0BAA to N0BZZ - Severn River Naval Command
N4NAA to N4ZZZ - 14th NAVDIST	N0CAA to N0DZZ - 10th NAVDIST
N5AAA to N5MZZ - 5th NAVDIST	N0EAA to N0ZZZ - Unassigned
N5NAA to N5ZZZ - 15th NAVDIST	

8014. VOICE CALL SIGNS

- .1 General - Voice call signs are assigned to elements of the Naval Establishment including the U.S. Marine Corps and U.S. Coast Guard having a requirement for conducting tactical voice communications.
- .2 Purpose - The basic purpose of voice call signs is to facilitate voice communications by utilizing spoken words which can be transmitted and understood more rapidly and more effectively than the actual command titles or the phonetic equivalent of assigned radiotelegraph call signs. Voice call sign words are selected on the basis of pronunciation and syllable length.
- .3 Source - The words utilized in the voice call sign book are derived entirely from the English language and are shared by the three U.S. Services. The limitation on the number of words available makes it necessary that voice call signs be assigned at random and without consideration of the actual word meaning. The voice call sign has no individual connotation or meaning other than to identify the name of a command for voice transmission purposes.
- .4 Assignment - Voice call signs are assigned and promulgated by the Chief of Naval Operations. Blocks of call signs, in list form, are provided in the JANAP 119 series for the purpose of making local assignments by delegated authorities. Instructions for making local assignments are included in the appropriate sections of the JANAP 119 series.
- .5 Reassignment - In the interest of precluding unnecessary administrative correspondence and promulgation of changes, requests for voice call sign changes should not be submitted unless a definite communications requirement exists. The Chief of Naval Operations will effect and promulgate reassignment of voice call signs. Reassignment of voice call signs is justified as a result of:
  - (a) A change of military organization.
  - (b) Duplicate assignment.
  - (c) Similarity in sound with another voice call or a tactical signal.



## 8014. (Continued)

- .6 Voice call signs from the JANAP 119 series are tactical in nature, and designed to facilitate speed and ready call association on tactical nets. Voice call signs from the JANAP 119 series are not authorized for use on administrative ship-shore circuits. Ships will utilize international call signs, spoken phonetically on such nets.
- .7 Article 8040 describes the use of station and address designators on local harbor voice nets.

## 8015. COMPOSITION OF ADDRESS GROUPS

- .1 Address groups are derived from the following blocks of four-letter combinations. Asterisked groups are to be used as variants only.

AMAA - AOZZ	HNAA - HNZZ	LYAA - LZZZ	XYAA - XZZZ
BAAA - BZZZ	HSAA - HSZZ	ODAA - OMZZ	YAAA - YZZZ
DRAA - DTZZ	HVAA - HVZZ	*QAAA - QZZZ	YIAA - YLZZ
EKAA - EZZZ	HZAA - HZZZ	*RAAA - RZZZ	YOAA - YRZZ
HAAA - HDZZ	JTAA - JVZZ	SNA A - SUZZ	YTAA - YUZZ
HEAA - HGZZ	JYAA - JZZZ	*UAAA - UZZZ	YZAA - YZZZ

## 8016. POLICY FOR ASSIGNMENT OF ADDRESS GROUPS

- .1 Address Groups are assigned to the Naval Establishment in accordance with the following plan:
  - (a) All commands afloat, other than individual ships.
  - (b) All fleet, force and type commanders ashore.
  - (c) Those elements of the operating forces permanently based ashore which have a justifiable requirement for the direct addressing of messages to or from the operating forces afloat.
  - (d) Senior commands and commanders ashore. The Secretary of Defense, Secretary of the Navy, the Bureaus and Offices of the Navy Department, and District Commandants.
  - (e) Elements of the shore establishment which operate their own crypto-board, collect and/or disseminate weather information, or have a well-justified requirement for the direct addressing of messages to or from the operating forces.
  - (f) Names of geographical locations.
- .2 Commander and Collective Address Groups - When both commander and collective address groups are not specifically assigned to an organization, the single assignment means the commander of the organization named.

## 8017. COMPOSITION OF ROUTING INDICATORS

- .1 Routing indicators are generated in accordance with the following plan:
  - (a) The letter R, which appears as the first letter of a routing indicator, denotes a world-wide network.
  - (b) The second letter indicates the military service of the tape relay or tributary station. The letter B is allocated to the Naval Teletypewriter and Tape Relay Network.
  - (c) The third letter indicates the geographical area in which the station is located. The following letters have been reserved for areas:

## 8017.1(c) (Continued)

A - Eastern Asiatic	Q - Middle East
E - Eastern U.S. (North America)	S - Western Asia
F - Europe	T - Northwestern Africa
H - Central Pacific	V - South Africa
K - Alaska and Aleutians	W - Western U.S. (North America)
L - Caribbean and South America	Y - Australia and New Zealand
M - Malaya, East Indies, Philippines and South Pacific	

## (d) Subsequent letters indicate relay and tributary stations as follows:

- (1) Four-letter routing indicators are assigned to primary and major relay stations. When the letter P appears as the last (fourth) letter it denotes primary relay station.
- (2) Five-letter routing indicators are assigned to minor relay stations and, in some instances, to tributary stations.
- (3) Routing indicators consisting of six or more letters are assigned to tributary stations and, in some instances, to minor relay stations.
- (4) No routing indicator will consist of less than four or more than seven letters.

## (c) The letter C and all two-letter combinations CA through CZ are reserved for suffixes to routing indicators. A meaning is prescribed for each authorized suffix. Suffixes are intended to aid the routing of tapes for processing purposes or localized action by the relay station or any of its supplementary sections and facilities. The use of these suffixes are not authorized for use on joint or combined messages unless shown in the routing columns of the encode sections of the JOINT ROUTING INDICATOR BOOK (JANAP 117). Meanings of authorized suffixes are as follows:

C - Local delivery or refile in page form is required.

CF - Section which accomplishes delivery of traffic by broadcast methods.

CI - Section which coordinates routing information.

CN - Teletypewriter conference (TELECON) facility.

CR - Cryptocenter.

CS - Section dealing with service messages.

CT - Section which accomplishes delivery of traffic by telephone.

CU - Section which uses tape relay methods for delivery of traffic to commercial carriers.

CX - Section which uses tape relay methods for delivery of traffic to activities served by the Teletypewriter Exchange Service (TWX).

LP - Circuit/facility control point.

## 8018. POLICY FOR ASSIGNMENT OF ROUTING INDICATORS

- .1 Routing indicators, except temporary routing indicators, are assigned and promulgated by the Chief of Naval Operations (DNC) to the Naval Establishment in accordance with the following policy:

## 8018.1 (Continued)

- (a) All primary, major and minor relay stations of the teletypewriter network.
  - (b) All tributary stations, including TWX facilities, which are a part of the teletypewriter network.
  - (c) Mobile fleet units, temporarily based ashore when the installation of a special teletypewriter line is justified, and when such assignment will be of short duration.
- .2 Requests for assignment or change in assignment of routing indicators, except temporary routing indicators, shall be addressed to the Chief of Naval Operations (DNC). Such requests will be forwarded by the chain of command, except when time will not permit.
  - .3 Requests for temporary routing indicators shall be addressed to the appropriate district commandant or area commander. When an activity is assigned a temporary routing indicator, it shall be the responsibility of that activity or its commander to notify the primary teletypewriter communication centers and such other commanders who need to know.

## 8019. PROMULGATION OF CALL SIGNS AND ADDRESS GROUPS

- .1 The following plan will be employed to promulgate call sign and address group information:
  - (a) General message (ALCOM, ALCOMLANT, ALCOMPAC), employing basegram method when appropriate, for assignments and reassignments affecting:
    - (1) Call signs for U.S. naval ships in commission or in service.
    - (2) Call signs for radio stations (other than satellite).
    - (3) Address groups for senior U.S. naval commands and major activities.
    - (4) Composition of Address Indicating Groups (AIGs).
  - (b) Messages addressed to AIG 56 or 57, for assignments and reassignments affecting:
    - (1) International call signs of merchant ships.
    - (2) Tactical call signs from JANAP 110.
    - (3) Address groups of local application.
    - (4) Address groups assigned by the U.S. Army and the U.S. Air Force to their respective commands and activities.
  - (c) Navy Memorandum Correction or Printed Change. The Navy Memorandum Correction or Printed Change will be employed for all material which does not require more rapid promulgation. Such material ordinarily consists of:
    - (1) Assignments and reassignments affecting:
      - (a) Ships not in commission or in service.
      - (b) Commands or activities projected but not established.

8019.1(c) (Continued)

- (2) Recording of assignments made by local authorities to satellite radio stations, etc.
- (3) Tactical call signs from JANAP 115 and 119, unless circumstances dictate a more rapid means be employed.
- (4) Variant call signs and address groups, plus basic groups assigned to merchant vessels, provided for encryption purposes. (When encryption of call signs and address groups is effective, variants and basic groups will be considered in the same category as the basic assignment and promulgated accordingly).
- (5) Foreign assignments.
- (6) Deletions. (Except in unusual circumstances, deletions will not be accomplished by rapid communication means.)

8020. EMPLOYMENT OF STATION AND ADDRESS DESIGNATORS

8021. GENERAL

- .1 Unencrypted call signs and address groups may be mixed with encrypted call signs and address groups in the same message heading provided the encrypted call signs or address groups are identified in accordance with call sign encryption instructions.
- .2 When encrypted messages with encrypted call signs/address groups are to be readdressed and retransmitted in their original received form (without reencryption), the original encryption or the address must not be altered, and call signs/address groups in the supplementary heading will be similarly encrypted as necessary.
- .3 The use of call signs and address groups in message texts should be avoided, except in procedure and service messages.

8022. USE OF CALL SIGNS

- .1 Call signs are used primarily for establishing and maintaining communications. Depending on assignment and application, call signs also serve as address designators when the addressee is synonymous with the command, authority, activity, ship or unit to which the call sign is assigned.
- .2 Indefinite call signs are used by warships and merchant vessels when transmitting codress messages, encrypted movement reports and unencrypted weather reports (including those in unclassified and international weather codes), and all transmissions incident to their handling, including the establishment of communications to shore radio stations. When call sign encryption is prescribed for the Navy, encrypted vice indefinite call signs will be used in the same manner as prescribed for indefinite call signs. When either indefinite or encrypted call signs are so used, units reporting shall not identify themselves in the text of weather reports. Indefinite call signs are also used in the call when transmitting by broadcast method to ships at sea.
- .3 Tactical call signs, with the exception of task organization and aircraft tactical call signs, are intended to have a limited area of application. They should not be introduced outside of their normal area of application unless the command assigned such call signs has notified all interested commands in advance.
- .4 Call signs should not be used in the routing portion of the heading of messages relayed over tape relay facilities other than to provide transmission instructions.

## 8022. (Continued)

- .5 When it is required to retransmit by other means a message which was originated employing visual or voice call signs, the station accomplishing the retransmission shall convert the visual or voice call signs in the address portion of the message to appropriate station and address designators authorized for use on the circuit over which onward transmission is to be accomplished.
- .6 Amplifying instructions on the use of call signs, including procedures for the expansion of basic call sign assignments, are contained in the effective editions of the individual call sign publications.

## 8023. USE OF ADDRESS GROUPS

- .1 Address groups are used primarily for the addressing of communications. However, in military communications, address groups may in some instances be used as call signs for establishing and maintaining communications, e.g. by naval commands afloat. In non-military communications, where the use of address groups is obviously not appropriate, either internationally recognized call signs or appropriate plain language should be used.
- .2 When using conjunctive address groups, care must be exercised to ensure that the meaning is completed by the addition of the address group denoting a specific command or location.
- .3 Geographic address groups should be included as a part of an address designation only when necessary to complete the titles of addresses or originators, in which case they are used in combination with a conjunctive address group. Geographic address groups shall never be associated with the names of naval ships or the titles of commands afloat.

## 8024. USE OF ROUTING INDICATORS

- .1 The use of routing indicators is discussed in Subsection 13100 (Tape Relay Procedures).

8030. PLAIN LANGUAGE ADDRESS DESIGNATORS

## 8031. AFLOAT

- .1 Except as authorized in section 8040, plain language designators in the headings of messages originated by or addressed to the operating forces are prohibited.
- .2 When it is necessary to address an activity which has not been assigned a call sign or address group, the message will be addressed to a command in the vicinity or to the addressee's immediate senior with the necessary passing instructions in the text, including whether the message is being passed for action or information.

Example of passing instructions in a message from BUAER to PCO HELRON 16:

From: BUAER  
 To: NAS NORVA  
 BT NAS NORVA NOT ADEE PASS TO PCO HELRON ONE SIX FOR ACTION X ...

## 8032. ASHORE

- .1 Plain language designators may be used in the transmission instructions and the address component of messages between activities of the shore establishment and/or Navy Department.
- .2 Plain language designators may not be mixed with call signs and/or address groups in the same address component. An address component must contain all plain language designators or all call signs and/or address groups.
- .3 Although plain language is authorized in the address component of encrypted plaindress messages, each such use should be contingent upon security considerations. When commercial refile is necessary, the full plain language address may be included in the text of the commercial message. In this case, the commercial message should be addressed to the naval communications activity serving the activity involved.
- .4 The use of plain language address designators in the heading of encrypted messages in codress format is prohibited, except when commercial (non-military) refile is involved. If necessary to refile a codress message to one or more of its addressees by commercial means, the plain language designators of only such addressees which the commercial company must serve shall appear in the message heading. The plain language designator of the station filing the message may be shown as the message signature, if this is required by the commercial company's rule.

## 8033. COMPOSITION

- .1 Plain language designators are normally confined to the abbreviated title of those commands and activities listed in the Standard Navy Distribution List.
- .2 (a) Those department heads, and other subordinates, who have been assigned joint routing indicators separate from the routing indicators assigned the parent commands (see JANAP 117) may be designated by plain language.  
  
EXAMPLE: SUP0 NAS JAX
- (b) Other than this, section/code numbers and other subordinate organizational designators will not be used in the address component.
- .3 When a conjunctive title other than a geographical location is used in connection with a parent command or activity the conjunctive title so employed shall immediately precede the abbreviated title of the parent command or activity.  
  
EXAMPLE: ADCOM NAVTRACEN BAIN
- .4 The abbreviation CO (or OIC) as a prefix to the abbreviated title of a command or activity will not be used. Messages are automatically intended for the Commanding Officer.  
  
EXAMPLE: From: NAS QUONSET  
To: ASD NORVA  
Info: MCAS QUANTICO  
NAS ANACOSTIA
- .5 No geographical location will be used except when necessary to complete the title.

## 8034. CONVERTING PLAIN LANGUAGE ADDRESS DESIGNATIONS

- .1 Extreme care must be exercised in converting plain language address designations to call signs or address groups and vice-versa, especially when encryption is employed.

8040. USE OF STATION AND ADDRESS DESIGNATORS ON LOCAL HARBOR VOICE NETS

## 8041. SECURITY OF ADDRESS NOT REQUIRED

- .1 When security of address is not required for messages transmitted on local harbor voice nets the following procedure is prescribed:

(a) U. S. and U. S. controlled ports:

- (1) Ships names and abbreviations of unclassified administrative command titles will be used as voice call signs. As a general rule, the "USS" prefix, hull designations and numbers, and first names and/or initials of ships need not be included in the voice call unless essential for clarity (such as initial contact with control authority). When their use is essential for clarity, phonetic equivalents for letters and initials are unnecessary.
- (2) In the interest of standardization, authorities (ashore and afloat) controlling local harbor common voice nets will be identified by the word CONTROL. When communications on such circuits extend beyond the harbor boundaries and a possibility of confusion may exist, the appropriate geographical place name of the harbor will precede the words CONTROL.
- (3) Similarly, on local harbor voice nets established for other specific purposes, such as for degaussing, tug, and shipyard services, the controlling authority will be identified by the word CONTROL preceded by the appropriate functional word describing the service.
- (4) Examples of varying combinations

(NORFOLK) CONTROL THIS IS (\*USS) ROANOKE  
 COMDESRON TWELVE THIS IS (NORFOLK) DEGAUSSING CONTROL  
 (NEWPORT) CONTROL THIS IS (\*WC) LAWE  
 (PORTSMOUTH) SHIPYARD CONTROL THIS IS (\*USS) FORRESTAL  
 (FRANKLIN \*D) ROOSEVELT THIS IS (CHARLESTON) CONTROL  
 (NEW YORK) TUG CONTROL THIS IS \*LSM ONE SIX ZERO  
 (NORFOLK) FUEL CONTROL THIS IS (\*USNS) ROANOKE

NOTE: Words in parentheses should not be used unless essential for clarity or to avoid ambiguity. Portions of examples marked with an asterisk (\*) are spoken without phonetics.

(b) Other than U. S. controlled ports

- (1) Unless otherwise directed by the cognizant port authority, U.S. naval ships will conform with existing international practice by utilizing phoneticized international call signs on voice nets.
- (2) Since international call signs are not assigned to U. S. administrative commands and task organizations, identification of these command titles when required shall be placed in the address component of the message. The call-up will contain the international call sign of the ship in which the command is embarked.

8041. (Continued)

(c) Task organization components

Task organization component identities should normally be avoided on local harbor voice circuits unless exclusive tactical circuits are employed. When circumstances warrant the disclosure of task organization identities on local harbor voice circuits, voice call signs from JANAP 119 series may be employed to preclude using lengthy and cumbersome plain language equivalents.

(d) Sortie and entry under direction of a U. S. OTC

The foregoing procedures are also applicable during routine and emergency sortie and entry of ships, unless the OTC at his discretion directs the use of voice call signs from JANAP 119 series in order to facilitate communications.

8042. SECURITY OF ADDRESS REQUIRED

- .1 When security of address is required for messages originated by ships and commands in a harbor, the initial delivery of such messages should be accomplished by communication means which will not disclose that portion of the address component requiring protection. Under these circumstances, delivery by hand to the local shore radio station, or in the absence thereof, to the designated guardship provides sufficient security protection.

8050. EMBARKED FLAG

8051. USE OF THE COMMANDER'S ADDRESS GROUP

- .1 When a flag officer or other commander to whom an address group has been assigned is embarked in a ship, such address group will be employed by the ship for calling and answering on all military circuits except those which the flagship may be guarding while functioning as an individual unit. Task organization or tactical call signs when assigned to the ship or to an embarked commander will be used in a like manner where appropriate.
- .2 When a commander temporarily shifts his flagship, he may designate specific nets and circuits on which the temporary flagship will use his address group for calling and answering. The permanent flagship will use its international call sign on those specified nets and circuits. On any given net, one station and one station only will use the commander's address group for calling and answering.

8052. USE OF CONJUNCTIVE ADDRESS GROUP "ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF \_\_\_\_\_"

- .1 When a commander is temporarily absent from his flagship or headquarters, leaving his administration behind, his administrative staff shall retain the use of his address group (and/or routing indicator) and all traffic addressed to the commander shall be routed to the administrative flagship/headquarters by communication activities concerned.
- .2 The administrative staff is responsible for the proper screening of all traffic and for forwarding messages which require the commander's personal attention. Such traffic destined for the commander shall be transmitted to the ship or station at which he is temporarily located, with appropriate passing instructions in the heading or text.



8052. (Continued)

- .3 The conjunctive address group meaning "Administrative Office of \_\_\_\_\_" will be used only:
- (a) As the originator's address group in messages originated by the administrative staff.
  - (b) As an action or information addressee in a message originated by the commander which he desires his administrative staff to receive.
- .4 The conjunctive address group meaning "Administrative Office of \_\_\_\_\_" will not be used in any form or combination for calling or answering on a circuit or net.

8053. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS

- .1 When, in the judgment of the commander, the above arrangement will not suffice, he may prescribe such special arrangements as are necessary to insure the expeditious delivery of traffic. In such a case consideration must be given to the possibility of non-delivery and to the additional load imposed upon naval communications by deviation from established procedures.
- .2 It is the responsibility of the commander to inform all who need to know, including the communication activities serving or expected to serve him, of such special arrangements.

8060. ADDRESS INDICATING GROUPS (AIGs)

8061. DEFINITION AND PURPOSE

- .1 An Address Indicating Group (AIG) is a form of address designator representing a predetermined list of specific and frequently occurring combinations of action and/or information addressees. The identity of the originator may also be included if the AIG is frequently addressed by any one originator. An address group is assigned for use in the message address component. In addition, each AIG is also numbered for ease of identification and use as a plain language address designator.
- .2 The purpose of AIGs is to increase the speed of traffic handling. The types of messages regularly originated by given commands to a fixed set of addressees and which may use an assigned AIG to advantage include the following:
- (a) Air Defense Alert
  - (b) Emergency Storm Warning
  - (c) Notice to Airmen (NOTAM)
  - (d) Notice to Mariners
  - (e) Operational Intelligence Report
  - (f) CONELRAD Alert
  - (g) Ship Movement Summary
  - (h) Movement Report

8062. ADVANTAGES

- .1 AIGs shorten the address component of messages by providing an address group to represent a number of addressees, thus eliminating individual address designators for each addressee. In cases where codress procedure is used, the message text is also shortened by use of AIG (NR) in the text to represent the address component.

## 8063. COMPOSITION

- .1 AIGs are allocated by blocks to allied nations, and to allied commands. AIGs assigned by the U.S. Navy from its block are for exclusive intra-USN use by Navy commands and authorities. They are normally composed of combinations of not less than five U.S. Navy addressees, one of which may be the originator. Commands and authorities of the other U.S. military services are not to be included in Navy AIGs unless prior assurance is obtained from the respective service that it can and will handle an AIG addressed message through its route to the appropriate addressees. Titles and organizations of other non-military government agencies or civilian activities are not to be included in U.S. Navy AIGs. Traffic to such agencies should be addressed in accordance with approved commercial procedures by placing responsibility for passing upon the appropriate Naval addressee included in the AIG.
- .2 AIGs consist of two major types--those of permanent composition for recording in appropriate communication publications, and those of temporary composition such as for specific exercises. The latter type is usually assigned for a period of short duration, promulgated locally, and recorded in operation orders.
- .3 AIGs of a permanent composition should be confined to addressees of a permanent nature. Certain afloat commands which are subject to move from area to area and thus subject to a change of operational control should not be included as permanent addressees in AIGs assigned primarily for addressing a combination of fixed addressees. The requirement for addressing such afloat commands, an individual ship for example, by means of a particular AIG message is accomplished as follows:
  - (a) When relatively few afloat commands require infrequent receipt of a particular AIG addressed message, the provisions of paragraph 8068 below are applied.
  - (b) If it is anticipated that a large number of afloat commands will require frequent or constant receipt of a specific AIG addressed message containing combinations of fixed addressees, the phrase, "All commands afloat, copying this broadcast, concerned with (or interested in) the type message described in Column 5 of this AIG" may be added in either the action or information column. The originator of the AIG designates the appropriate broadcast by use of operating signals in the transmission instructions.
- .4 Collective types of addressees other than those reached by broadcast methods shall not be included by collective title alone since they cause additional communication workload and delays. If it is desired to address messages to all addressees of a collective type, it is permissible to list the collective title, provided all addressees thereof are listed individually below the collective title in the AIG.
- .5 A concise AIG descriptive title which does not reveal the AIG addressees should be included.

## 8064. REQUESTS FOR AIG ASSIGNMENT

- .1 Responsible commands and authorities, after a review of message traffic under their cognizance, may consider that certain recurring types of messages addressed to stereotyped combinations of addressees could be handled to better advantage by assignment of an AIG. Requests for AIG assignments shall be forwarded through the normal chain of command to the Chief of Naval Operations. Such requests shall include full particulars regarding the specific composition of the AIG and estimated frequency of usage.

## 8065. COGNIZANT AUTHORITY

- .1 The command or authority requesting assignment of an AIG will be the cognizant authority for that specific AIG, and listed in parenthesis below the AIG number in Column 1 of the AIG format. The cognizant authority may also be the originator of that particular AIG and included in Column 2 of the AIG format.

## 8066. REVIEW AND MODIFICATION OF AIGS

- .1 In order for AIGs to be of maximum value they must be kept up to date or deleted when no longer applicable. Periodically, or at least annually, the cognizant authority shall review AIGs under his cognizance for correctness and whether still required for listing in the appropriate communication publication, and recommend modification or deletions as appropriate. Requests for modification of listing in any particular AIG shall be forwarded via the normal chain of command. Requests for permanent modification by other than the cognizant authority shall include the cognizant authority as an addressee for endorsement. Because exemptions to AIGs are not authorized, the cognizant authority should give careful consideration to requests for permanent modification by other commands, to insure that such modification does not detract from its primary use by the cognizant authority. In instances where the cognizant authority does not approve permanent modification to a specific AIG by another command, that command may request an individual AIG if the provisions of temporary adding to a listed AIG does not meet requirements.

## 8067. USE

- .1 To obtain greater flexibility, when the permanent address composition of a specific AIG does not contain all desired addressees for a particular message, the most appropriate AIG shall be selected and additional action and/or information addressees, normally not to exceed ten, may be included by adding appropriate address designators. Additions of this nature do not constitute permanent modification of the AIG used.
- .2 AIGs may be used in conjunction with other AIGs to expand the address, provided the routing line does not indicate duplication of delivery if a particular addressee is listed in more than one AIG used.
- .3 Exemptions of permanently listed addressees in the AIG compositions are not authorized.
- .4 Although AIGs may be assigned indicating a predetermined originator, this does not preclude its use by other commands or authorities required to originate messages to the same combination of addressees. Similarly, descriptive titles assigned to AIGs do not preclude use of the particular AIG for other type messages provided the text sufficiently identifies the message as other than that shown in the descriptive title.

## 8068. AIG FORMAT

- .1 In the interest of standardization, AIG listings are arranged as follows:

Column 1	An AIG number for identification purposes and the cognizant authority for that AIG number, in parentheses.
Column 2	The originator's title in cases when specific combinations of addressees are invariably addressed by a predetermined originator. In certain instances, an AIG may be compiled for the purpose of permitting more than one command to utilize the AIG when originating messages to the same combination of addressees. In this case, Column 2 is left blank.

8068. (Continued)

- Column 3&4 Action and information addressees respectively, as appropriate, or authorized short titles. Addressees should be limited to those for whom delivery can be accomplished through normal military communications channels. If addressees other than the foregoing require to receive the particular AIG addressed message, it should be delivered by readdressal methods or passing instructions in the text.
- Column 5 A concise descriptive title which does not reveal the composition of addressees. A descriptive title is not mandatory. However, when a descriptive title is assigned and listed, it does not preclude the use of the AIG for other types of messages, provided it is used for the same addressees, and the text describes the type of message.
- Column 6 The assigned address group.
- Column 7&8 Same as Column 6. However, the address groups in these Columns are variants and are not to be used until authorized.

8069. MESSAGE PREPARATION FOR TRANSMISSION

- .1 A message which utilizes an AIG shall be prepared for transmission in accordance with effective prescribed procedures. The appropriate format lines in the message address component shall be used. Additions of action and/or information addressees will appear in the appropriate format lines. When a specific AIG is used by a command or authority other than the listed originator, the address designator of the actual originator is placed in the FM line. The listed originator of the subject AIG is not an addressee unless specifically added as an action or information addressee. (See EXAMPLES)

<u>FORMAT LINE</u>	<u>INSTR.</u>
--------------------	---------------

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | a. As appropriate to the method of transmission.   |
| 2 | <p>a. The basic routing line shall be prepared by the station serving the originator. The message shall invariably be routed to the addressees contained in the permanent AIG listing plus any additional action and/or info addressees that may be included. When two or more AIGs are combined to expand the address and a particular addressee is duplicated in the combined AIGs used such duplication shall not be reflected in the basic routing line.</p> <p>b. In the case of a message originated by a command afloat, the shore station responsible for refile into the tape relay component of the Naval Communication System shall prepare the basic routing line.</p> <p>c. Unless it is definitely known which Primary or Major Communication Center serves a fleet command or unit, the station serving the originator will route the message to the nearest Primary or Major Communication Center for delivery to the fleet command or unit.</p> |
| 3 | a. As appropriate to the method of transmission.   |

8069.1 (Continued)

- | <u>FORMAT LINE</u> | <u>INSTR.</u>  |
|--------------------|--|
| 4                  | a. Transmission instructions will be employed as required in this line to ensure delivery to addressed fleet commands and units not a part of the tape relay network of the Naval Communication System.  |
|                    | b. Use to the maximum extent practicable, the operating signals which will instruct shore radio stations to place the message on the appropriate Fleet Broadcast without indicating in the transmission instructions the AIG addressees known to be copying the Fleet Broadcast. (See EXAMPLES)  |
| 5                  | a. As appropriate.   |
| 6                  | a. Not used when a specific AIG is utilized by the permanently listed originator. If the AIG is employed by other than the listed originator, the address designator of the actual originator will be placed in this line. In the latter instance the permanently listed originator is not an addressee unless specifically added as action or information addressees. |
| 7                  | a. Address designator of AIG plus any additional action addressees.  |
| 8                  | a. Address designator of any additional information addressees.  |
| 9                  | a. Not used.   |
| 10                 | a. As required.  |
| 11                 | a. As required.  |
| 12                 | a. Text.   |
- .2 EXAMPLES OF AIG Message Preparation. Address groups in the following examples are fictitious and are intended for illustration only.

EXAMPLE 1

For purposes of illustration, AIG 29 without a permanently listed originator, is utilized by COMEASTSEAFRON:

FORMAT LINE

1,2,3	(As appropriate to the method of transmission)
4	NSS ZON2 NAD T NFDR NAO T SQLO
5	M 141530Z
6	FM EFGH ----- (COMEASTSEAFRON)
7	TO IMNO ----- (AIG 29)
8	(Not used unless additional info addrees added)
9	Not used
10	As required
11	BT
12	Text
13	BT
14,15,16	(As appropriate to the method of transmission)

8069.2 (Continued)

EXAMPLE 2

For purposes of illustration, AIG 135 is utilized by COMTEN in lieu of the permanently listed originator (COMFIFTEEN). COMTEN desires to add CINCLANTFLT as action adee, COMSERVLANT and COMFIFTEEN (the listed originator of AIG 135) as info adees.

FORMAT LINE

1,2,3	(As appropriate to the method of transmission)
4	(Transmission instructions as required)
5	M 141735Z
6	FM LXOR ----- (COMTEN)
7	TO BDBO ----- (AIG 135)
	XYZX ----- (Plus CINCLANTFLT)
8	INFO ABCD ----- (COMSERVLANT)
	SUER ----- (COMFIFTEEN is regularly listed originator of AIG 135 and is now included as info adee)
9	Not used
10	As required
11	BT
12	Text
13	BT
14,15,16	(As appropriate to the method of transmission)

EXAMPLE 3

For purposes of illustration, AIG 135 is utilized by the permanently listed originator to address only activities included in the AIG composition:

FORMAT LINE

1,2,3	(As appropriate to the method of transmission)
4	(Transmission instructions as required)
5	M 141600Z
6	(Not used, since AIG contains listed originator)
7	TO BDBO ----- (AIG 135)
8	Not used
9	Not used
10	As required
11	BT
12	Text
13	BT
14,15,16	(As appropriate to method of transmission)

8070. SECURITY OF ADDRESS

8071. SECURITY OF ADDRESS

- .1 NWIP 16-1, Chapter 20, and ACP 121, Chapter 5, contain instructions concerning measures to be taken to obtain security of address.