12/5/17

MARA AMATEUR RADIO EMERGENCY SERVICE

ARES® FIELD MANUAL

Training, Procedures, Resources, and Forms
For The Emergency Communicator

Based on a Document Published By The American Radio Relay League
and customized for Matanuska Amateur Radio Association ARES® by KL7JFT.

This manual is intended to serve as a quick trainer and reference for amateurs deployed in the field for emergency services work, primarily through the Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES®). It provides basic program information, forms, operating aids, and templates to be customized for the local area to include reference information such as important phone numbers, emergency frequencies, maps, organizational details, and so forth.

This work is based on the *Amateur Radio Emergency Communications Manual*, an excellent effort by Darlene LaMont, KD6GCK. Also the Alaska ARES Manual.

73,
American Radio Relay League
Newington, Connecticut
December, 1995

Notes:

1. This version prepared exclusively for MARA ARES®, Matanuska Borough.
2. Return corrections and improvements to KL7JFT.
3. This manual should be printed and bound in a ring binder.
4. Print 2-sided on 20 sheets and then print several copies of each of the Forms pages.
5. Pages 10+ contain our specific ARES® Net procedures.

Contents

Trademarks

Revision Log

Item # or Name	**Revision Number**	**Date**	**Authority**
Master Document	0.1	4 Nov 2008	KL7JFT/DEC
Written Msg Procedures for Served Agencies	1.0	13 Jun 2010	KL7JFT/DEC
Added Revision Log	1.5	11/22/2010	KL7JFT/DEC
Added Acronym Page	1.5	11/22/2010	KL7JFT/DEC
Adding Severe Weather / Wind Emergency Plan	1.5	11/22/2010	KL7JFT/DEC
Update Index & Page #s	1.5	11/22/2010	KL7JFT/DEC
Added ARES Network Diagram	1.5	11/22/2010	KL7JFT/DEC
Updated freq plan	2.0	8/30/2015	KL7JFT/DEC
Updated freq Plan	3.0	11/19/2016	KL7JFT/DEC
Add POD Emerg Plan	4.0	12/05/2017	KL7JFT/DEC

1. ARES Alaska Section Manager
2. ARES MATSU District Emergency Coordinators
3. ARES MATSU Emergency Coordinators
4. Posted on MATSU ARES Web Page http://home.gci.net/~dbush
5. Served Agencies (Note: only those sections at apply)

Matanuska Amateur Radio Association Mission Statement

When normal communications systems are overloaded, damaged or disrupted because of a disaster or weather related incident has occurred, or is likely to occur, MARA will provide support communications as necessary and directed by MATSU Borough Emergency Services to meet essential communication needs and assist in facilitating relief actions to supporting Agencies as requested and provide mutual support to other State ARES groups across Alaska. Per current MOUs, with MARA, MATSU Borough and the State of Alaska

MARA will also supply support communications to public service events or activities to promote Amateur Radio, provide public safety, and to provide training opportunities to exercise our communications systems and skills.

First Things First

What To Do *First* In Case Of An Emergency

1. Check that you and your family are safe and secure before you respond as an ARES® volunteer.
2. Check that your property is safe and secure before you respond as an ARES® volunteer.
3. Monitor **147.330+** or **147.300+** (other assigned local emergency net frequency).
4. Follow the instructions you receive from the ARES® officials in charge on the above frequency.
5. Contact your local emergency coordinator, or his/her designee, for further instructions.

Initial Action Checklist

The net control station and/or ARES® officials on the designated emergency net will provide additional instructions, including information on frequencies used for other resource and tactical nets. Normally, a resource net will enroll volunteers and provide information on how you can assist.

1. Be prepared to operate. Check all equipment and connections.
2. Check-in with your assigned contact. Deploy to assignment with “Ready” kit.
3. Obtain tactical call sign for your location/assignment.
4. Initiate personal event log (use form at end of this booklet).
5. Enter assigned frequency(s) on log sheet and on emergency/frequency plan.
6. Use log form to record messages handled.
7. Use a formal message form when a precise record is required.
8. Use tactical call sign for your location, while observing FCC’s ten-minute i-d rule.
9. Monitor your assigned frequency AT ALL TIMES. Notify NCS if you have to leave.

EQUIPMENT AND PERSONAL CHECKLISTS

Basic Deployment Equipment Checklist

When responding to an emergency event, or even a training exercise, there is a minimum set of equipment and personal gear you should bring with you to get the job done. Basic items include:

1. 2-Meter HT
2. ARES® ID Card
3. 2-Meter Mag-mount
4. Antenna And Coax

5. Extra Batteries
6. Ear-phone or headset
7. Appropriate Clothing
8. Paper And Pencil
9. Food And Water

The majority of these items should be kept in a “Ready Kit.” Just pick it up on your way out the door for deployment. You might also consider the items on the following list for inclusion in this ready kit, designed to allow you to stay in the field for up to 72 hours.

Extended (72-Hour) Deployment Equipment Checklist

- Snacks
- Liquid refreshments
- Throat lozenges
- Aspirin
- Prescriptions
- Toilet articles
- First aid kit
- Message forms
- Log books
- Shelter (tent and sleeping bag)
- 3 day change of clothes
- Foul weather gear
- 3 day supply of water and food
- Portable stove; Mess kit with cleaning kit
- Flashlight
- Batteries
- Candles
- Water proof matches
- Alarm clock
- Toolbox
- Electrical and Duct tape
- Soldering iron and solder
- Safety glasses
- VOM
- Additional Radios, packet gear
- Microphones
- Headphones
- Power supplies, chargers
- RF Connectors
- Antennas with mounts
- Patch cords
- SWR bridge (VHF and HF).
- Extra coax
- Connectors (Molex 1545)

About Your “Ready” Kit

Power -- Your radio 72-hour kit should have several sources of power in it, with extra battery packs and an alkaline battery pack for your HT. For mobile VHF and UHF radios, larger batteries are needed. Gel-cell or deep-cycle marine batteries would be good sources of battery power, and you must keep them charged and ready to go. It is also wise to have alternate means available to charge your batteries during the emergency. You can charge smaller batteries from other larger batteries. You can build a solar charging device. If you’re lucky, you may have access to a power generator that can be used in place of the normal electrical lines. Have more battery capacity than you think you might need. Have several methods available to connect your radios to different power sources.

Gain Antennas -- You can expect to need some kind of gain antenna for your HT, as well as an additional gain antenna that can be used on either your HT or your mobile rig. The extra antenna might be needed by someone else, or your first antenna might break. For VHF and UHF, you can build a J-pole from a TV twinlead, for an inexpensive and very compact antenna. Have several lengths of coax in your kit, totaling at least 50 feet and with barrel connectors to connect them together.

Personal -- Include staples: water, or a reliable water filtration and purification system; enough food for three days; eating utensils, a drinking cup and, if needed, a means of cooking your food. Shelter is also important. Here, you are only limited by the size of your kit and the thickness of your wallet. Some hams plan to use their RVs as shelter, conditions permitting. Other disaster conditions may make the use of an RV impossible, so you should have several different plans for shelter. Light is important psychologically during an emergency. Make sure that you have several light sources available. Various battery-powered lights are available, and propane or gasoline-fueled lanterns are also good possibilities.

BASIC EMERGENCY PROGRAM INFORMATION

Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES®)

The Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES®) consists of licensed amateurs who have voluntarily registered their qualifications and equipment for communications duty in the public interest when disaster strikes. Every licensed amateur, regardless of membership in ARRL or any other local or national organization is eligible for membership in the ARES®. The only qualification, other than possession of an Amateur Radio license, is a sincere desire to serve. Because ARES® is an amateur service, only amateurs are eligible for membership. The possession of emergency-powered equipment is desirable, but is not a requirement for membership.

ARES® Organization

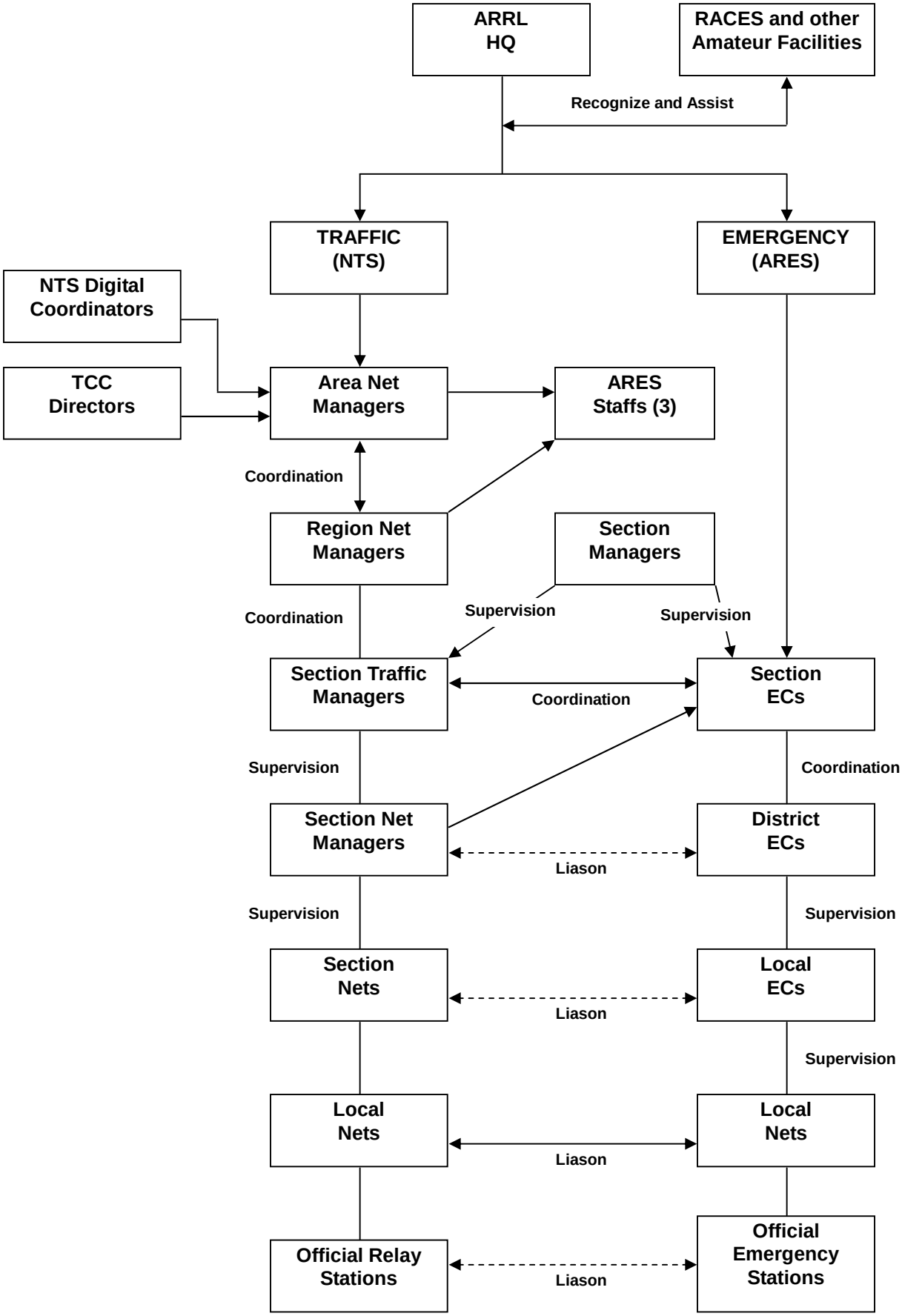
There are three levels of ARES® organization--section, district and local. At the section level, the Section Emergency Coordinator is appointed by the Section Manager (who is elected by the ARRL members in his section) and works under his supervision. In most sections, the SM delegates to the SEC the administration of the section emergency plan and the authority to appoint district and local ECs.

It is at the local level where most of the organization and operation is affected, because this is the level at which most emergencies occur and the level at which ARES® leadership makes direct contact with the ARES® member-volunteers and with officials of the agencies to be served. The local EC is therefore the key contact in the ARES®. The EC is appointed by the SEC, usually on the recommendation of the district EC (DEC). Depending on how the SEC has set up the section for administrative purposes, the EC may have jurisdiction over a small community or a large city, an entire county or even a group of counties. Whatever jurisdiction is assigned, the EC is in charge of all ARES® activities in his area, not just one interest group, one agency, one club or one band. In large sections, the SECs have the option of grouping their EC jurisdictions into “districts” and appointing a district EC to coordinate the activities of the local ECs. In some cases, the districts may conform to the boundaries of governmental planning or emergency-operations districts, while in others they are simply based on repeater coverage or geographical boundaries.

Special-interest groups are headed up by “assistant emergency coordinators,” designated by the EC to supervise activities of groups operating in certain bands, especially those groups which play an important role at the local level, but they may be designated in any manner the EC deems appropriate. These assistants, with the EC as chairman, constitute the local ARES® “planning committee” and they meet together to discuss problems and plan projects to keep the ARES® group active and well-trained.

There is any number of different situations and circumstances that might confront an EC, and his ARES® unit should be organized in anticipation of them. There is no specific point at which organization ceases and operation commences. Both phases must be concurrent because a living organization is a changing one, and the operations of a changing organization must change with the organization.

ARES®/NTS Organization Chart:



National Traffic System (NTS)

The National Traffic System is designed to meet two principal objectives: rapid movement of traffic from origin to destination, and training amateur operators to handle written traffic and participate in directed nets. NTS operates daily, and consists of four different net levels--Area, Region, Section, and Local--which operate in an orderly time sequence to effect a definite flow pattern for traffic from origin to destination.

Local Nets

Local nets are those which cover small areas such as a community, city, county or metropolitan area, not a complete ARRL section. They usually operate at VHF (typically 2-meter FM) at times and on days most convenient to their members. Some are designated as emergency (ARES®) nets that do not specialize in traffic handling. Local nets are intended mainly for local delivery of traffic. Some NTS local nets operate on a daily basis, just as do other nets of the system, to provide outlets for locally originated traffic and to route the incoming traffic as closely as possible to its actual destination before delivery--a matter of practice in a procedure that might be required in an emergency. Most local nets and even some section nets in smaller sections are using repeaters to excellent effect. Average coverage on VHF can be extended tenfold or more using a strategically located repeater and this can achieve a local coverage area wide enough to encompass many of the smaller sections.

Section Nets

Coverage of the section may be accomplished either by individual stations reporting in, by representatives of NTS local nets or both. The section may have more than one net (a CW net, VHF net and an SSB net, for examples). Section nets are administered by an appointed Section Traffic Manager or designated Net Managers. The purpose of the section net is to handle intra-section traffic, distribute traffic coming down from higher NTS echelons, and put inter-section traffic in the hands of the amateur designated to report into the next-higher NTS (region) echelon. Therefore, the maximum obtainable participation from section amateurs is desirable.

Operation During Disasters

When a disaster situation arises, NTS is capable of expanding its cyclic operation into complete or partial operation as needed. ECs in disaster areas determine the communications needs and make decisions regarding the disposition of local communications facilities, in coordination with agencies to be served. The SEC, after conferring with the affected DECs and ECs, makes his recommendations to the Section Traffic Manager and/or NTS net managers at section and/or region levels. The decision and resulting action to alert the NTS region management may be performed by any combination of these officials, depending upon the urgency of the situation. While the EC is, in effect, the manager of ARES® nets operating at local levels, and therefore makes decisions regarding their activation, managers of NTS nets at local, section, region and area levels are directly responsible for activation of their nets in a disaster situation, at the behest of and on the recommendation of ARES® or NTS officials at lower levels.

Types Of Emergency Nets

Tactical Net -- The Tactical Net is the front line net employed during an incident, usually used by a single government agency to coordinate with Amateur Radio operations within their jurisdiction. There may be several tactical nets in operation for a single incident depending on the volume of traffic and number of agencies involved. Communications include traffic handling, and resource recruiting.

Resource Net -- For larger-scale incidents, a Resource Net is used to recruit operators and equipment in support of operations on the Tactical Nets. As an incident requires more operators or equipment, the Resource Net evolves as a check-in place for volunteers to register and receive assignments.

Command Net -- As the size of an incident increases and more jurisdictions become involved in the incident, a Command Net may become necessary. This net allows the incident managers to communicate with each other to resolve inter- or intra-agency problems, particularly between cities, or within larger jurisdictional areas. It is conceivable that this net could become cluttered with a high volume of traffic.

Open and Closed Nets -- A net may operate as an Open or “free form” net, or as a closed net where a net control station is used to control the flow of transmissions on the channel. Typically, when the amount of traffic is low or sporadic a net control isn’t required, and an Open net is used. Stations merely listen before they transmit. When a net is declared a “closed” net, then all transmissions must be directed by the NCS.

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)

RACES, administered by local/county/state Emergency Management agencies, with guidance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), is a part of the Amateur Radio Service that provides radio communications for civil-preparedness purposes only, during periods of local, regional or national civil emergencies. These emergencies are not limited to war-related activities, but can include natural disasters such as fires, floods and earthquakes.

Operating Procedure

Amateurs operating in a local RACES organization must be officially enrolled in the local civil preparedness group. RACES operation is conducted by amateurs using their own primary station licenses, and by existing RACES stations. The FCC no longer issues new RACES (WC prefix) station call signs. Operator privileges in RACES are dependent upon, and identical to, those for the class of license held in the Amateur Radio Service. All of the authorized frequencies and emissions allocated to the Amateur Radio Service are also available to RACES on a shared basis. But in the event that the President invokes his War Emergency Powers, amateurs involved with RACES could be limited to certain specific frequencies (while all other amateur operation would be silenced).

While RACES was originally based on potential use for wartime, it has evolved over the years, as has the meaning of civil defense (which is also called civil preparedness), to encompass all types of emergencies.

While operating in a RACES capacity, RACES stations and amateurs registered in the local RACES organization may not communicate with amateurs not operating in a RACES capacity. (Of course, such restrictions do not apply when such stations are operating in non-RACES—such as ARES®—amateur capacity.) Only civil-preparedness communications can be transmitted (as defined in the FCC Rules). Test and drills are permitted only for a maximum of one hour per week. All test and drill messages must be clearly identified as such.

ARES® and RACES

Although RACES and ARES® are separate entities, the ARRL advocates dual membership and cooperative efforts between both groups whenever possible. An ARES® group whose members are all enrolled in and certified by RACES operate in an emergency with great flexibility. Using the same operators and the same frequencies, an ARES® group also enrolled as RACES can “switch hats” from ARES® to RACES and RACES to ARES® to meet the requirements of the situation as it develops. For example, during a “non-declared emergency,” ARES® can operate under ARES®, but when an emergency or disaster is officially declared by government emergency management authority, the operation can become RACES with no change in personnel or frequencies.

Incident Command System (ICS)

The Incident Command System (ICS) is a management tool that is rapidly being adopted by professional emergency responders throughout the country. ICS provides a coordinated system of command, communications, organization, and accountability in managing emergency events. Due to the wide spread use of ICS, Amateur Radio operators should be familiar with the system, as well as how they will interface with agencies employing ICS.

Integral to the ICS is the concept of *Unified Command*. There is only one boss, the Incident Commander, who is responsible for the overall operation. For any incident, there are a number of functions that must be performed ranging from planning and logistics to handling the press. The functional requirements of planning, logistics, operations, and finance are always present despite the size of the incident. They may be handled by a single individual for a small incident, or a “Command Staff” in a large incident. Another characteristic of ICS is “span of control.” In simple terms, any manager should only directly manage a small number of people. ICS uses the number of five for organizational purposes. The number five isn’t hard and fast, but provides a useful organizational guide line.

How does the Amateur Radio volunteer fit into the Incident Command System? We are expected to be communicators, and within the ICS, this would place us in the Logistics Section in the Service Branch as part of the Communications Unit. The communications unit provides all communications services for the operation.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT DEPLOYMENTS

Hazmat Incidents

The term “hazardous materials” (HAZMAT) refers to any substances or materials which, if released in an uncontrolled manner, can be harmful to people, animals, crops, water systems, or other elements of the environment. The list is long and includes explosives, gases, flammable and combustible liquids, flammable solids or substances, oxidizing substances, poisonous and infectious substances, radioactive materials, and corrosives.

One of the major problems is to determine what chemicals are where and in what quantities. Various organizations in the US have established or defined classes or lists of hazardous materials for regulatory purposes or for the purpose of providing rapid indication of the hazards associated with individual substances. As the primary regulatory agency concerned with the safe transportation of such materials in interstate commerce, the US Department of Transportation (DOT) has established definitions of various classes of hazardous materials, established signage and marking requirements for containers and packages, and adopted an international cargo commodity numbering system.

The DOT requires that all freight containers, trucks and rail cars transporting these materials display placards Identifying the hazard class or classes of the materials they are carrying. The placards are diamond-shaped, 10-inches on a side, color-coded and show an icon or graphic symbol depicting the hazard class. They are displayed on the ends and sides of transport vehicles. A four-digit identification number may be displayed on the placard or on an adjacent rectangular orange panel. If you have spent time on the roads you have undoubtedly seen these placards or panels displayed on trucks and railroad tank cars. You may recognize some of the more common ones, such as 1993, which covers a multitude of chemicals including road tar, cosmetics, diesel fuel and home heating oil. Or you may have seen tankers placarded 1203 filling the underground tanks at the local gasoline station.

In addition to the placards, warning labels must be displayed on most packages containing hazardous materials. The labels are smaller versions of the placards (4-inches on a side). In some cases, more than one label must be displayed, in which case the labels must be placed next to each other. In addition to labels for each of the DOT hazard classes other labels with specific warning messages may be required. Individual containers also have to be accompanied by shipping papers (if you can safely get close enough!) which contain the proper shipping name, the four-digit ID number and other important information about the hazards of the material.

Details of the placards and emergency response procedures can be found in the comprehensive DOT *Emergency Response Guidebook*, copies of which may be available for review at your local CD, police, sheriff or fire department. You may also want to consult your Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) or State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) concerning what role Amateur Radio might have in your local plan. For more information about hazardous materials in general, contact FEMA, Technological Hazards Division, Federal Center Plaza, 500 C St, SW, Washington, DC, 20472 (202) 646-2861.

Hazmat Incident Guidelines

1. Approach the scene cautiously - from uphill and upwind. If you have binoculars, use them!
2. Try to Identify the material by any *one* of the following:
3. The four-digit number on a placard or orange panel
4. The four-digit number (preceded by the initials “UN/NA”) on a shipping paper or package
5. The name of the material on the shipping paper, placard or package.
6. Call for help immediately and let the experts handle the situation. Do not attempt to take any action beyond your level of training. Know what you are capable of doing.

BASIC OPERATING PRINCIPLES

Principles Of Repeater Operation

1. **Use minimum power**. Otherwise, especially in heavily populated areas, you may run the risk of keying more than one repeater, thus causing unnecessary interference. Low power also conserves batteries.
2. **Use simplex, whenever possible.** ARRL recommends 146.52 MHz, but it's a good idea to have at least one other simplex channel available MARA will use 146.43 MHz, 223.52 MHz, or 446.00 Mhz. Use a gain antenna at fixed locations for simplex operation.
3. **Observe the "pause" procedure between exchanges**. When it is your turn to transmit, after the transmitting station stands by, count to two or three before pressing your transmit switch.
4. **Listen much, transmit little**. Announce your presence on a repeater when you are certain of being able to assist in an emergency, and don't tie it up with idle chatter. Do not volunteer unneeded or unrequested information.
5. **Monitor local ARES® net frequency**, when otherwise not busy.
6. **Think before you talk**. Anyone with an inexpensive public-service-band receiver can monitor. Stick to facts, control your emotions. Remember, during an emergency is the time when you are most apt to act and speak rashly.
7. **Articulate, don't slur**. Speak close to your mike, but talk across it, not into it. Keep your voice down. In an emergency situation one often gets excited and tends to shout. Talk slowly, calmly—this is the mark of an experienced communicator.

Principles Of Disaster Communication

1. **Keep the chatter level down**. In a disaster, crucial stations may be weak. All other stations should remain silent unless they are called upon. If you're not sure you should transmit, don't.
2. **Monitor established disaster frequencies**. Many ARES® localities and some geographical areas have established disaster frequencies where someone is always (or nearly always) monitoring for possible calls.
3. **Avoid spreading rumors**. Rumors are started by expansion, deletion, amplification or modification of words, exaggeration or interpretation. All addressed transmissions should be officially authenticated as to their source. These transmissions should be repeated word for word, if at all, and only when specifically authorized.
4. **Authenticate all messages**. Every message which purports to be of an official nature should be written and signed. Whenever possible, amateurs should avoid initiating disaster or emergency traffic themselves. We do the communicating; the agency officials we serve supply the content of the communications.
5. **Strive for efficiency**. Whatever happens in an emergency, you will find hysteria and some amateurs who are activated by the thought that they must be sleepless heroes. Instead of operating your own station full time at the expense of your health and efficiency, it is much better to serve a shift at one of the best-located and best equipped stations, suitable for the work at hand, manned by relief shifts of the best-qualified operators. This reduces interference and secures well-operated stations.
6. **Select the mode and band to suit the need**. It is a characteristic of all amateurs to believe that their favorite mode and band is superior to all others. However, the merits of a particular band or mode in a communications emergency should be evaluated impartially with a view to the appropriate use of bands and modes. There is, of course, no alternative to using what happens to be available, but there are ways to optimize available communications.
7. **Use all communications channels intelligently**. While the prime object of emergency communications is to save lives and property (anything else is incidental), Amateur Radio is a secondary communications means; normal channels are primary and should be used if available. Emergency channels other than amateur which are available in the absence of amateur channels should be utilized without fear of favoritism in the interest of getting the message through.
8. **Don't "broadcast."** Some stations in an emergency situation have a tendency to emulate "broadcast" techniques. While it is true that the general public may be listening, our transmissions are not and should not be made for that purpose.
9. **NTS and ARES® leadership coordination**. Within the disaster area itself, the ARES® is primarily responsible for emergency communications support. The first priority of those NTS operators who live in or near the disaster area is to make their expertise available to their Emergency Coordinator (EC) where and when needed. For timely and effective response, this means that NTS operators should talk to their ECs before the time of need so that they will know how to best respond.

MARA ARES® PROCEDURES

Net Activation and Operation

There are two net activation/operation procedures commonly in use by ARES® units:

1. **Local Emergency, with one net** – this is where the emergency is localized and the need for members from other ARES® groups is not anticipated. The Emergency Coordinator (EC) will assign one Tactical Net Controller (NC) to:
    a. Call for and log check-ins on the **147.33 MHz** repeater for Command and Control, 146.85 MHz for Resource. South Central back up 147.30 MHz
    b. Collect info from each one, about equipment and duration of availability (use the Asset List form),
    c. Deploy checked-in members to locations as directed by the Emergency Manager (EM) via the EC,
    d. Maintain an assignment log, schedule, and assign relief as needed,
    e. Direct the Traffic Net.
    f. The EC may be the NC, or may assign another person to be NC, with the EC acting as liaison to the EM.
    g. The EC shall also assign an Assistant NC (ANC) for relief and logging.
    h. The NC may operate from home, and members are deployed from home (like a weather net).
2. **Wide Area Emergency, with two or more nets** – this is where the ARES® unit is expected to need to call upon other ARES® units, and even non-ARES® hams, from out of town to meet the communications resource needs of a large-scale emergency and/or one of sufficient duration to need rotating shifts.
    a. The EC will assign **two** Net Controllers – Tactical 147.33 MHz and Resource 147.30 MHz.
    b. One NC runs the Resource Net, taking check-ins and asset info, using a separate frequency. _____
    c. The other NC runs the Tactical Net, usually on the local repeater. The Tactical Net handling Served Agency traffic between the locations, and calling the Resource Net to obtain resources as requested by the Served Agencies, and/or to provide shift rotations.
    d. Each NC shall be assigned an Assistant NC to provide relief and logging.
    e. The Resource Net should be run from a centralized command post. Out-of-town arrivals will meet at the command post, fill out their asset information, and then await assignment.
    f. The nets should be operated from different locations to prevent interference.

Notes:

1. The Local Emergency model (Tactical net only) may be converted into the Wide Area Emergency model (multiple nets) as soon as the emergency appears to be escalating, or insufficient shift relief is available.
2. The Resource Net Controller (and Assistant) will make every effort to secure additional resources by contacting:
    a. Local non-ARES® hams
    b. Out-of-town ARES® members
    c. Out-of-town non-ARES® hams.

    …via telephone and frequent radio calls.
3. The EMO (and other Served Agencies) direct the EC as to where communications resources are needed.
4. The EC contacts the Resource Net for appropriate ARES® member resources.
5. The EC assigns Resources to the EMO's designated locations.
6. Resources proceed to assigned locations and confirm readiness for operations with the EC.
7. **All official traffic must be logged in writing and signed by an Agency Official.**
8. Resource requests may also come directly from other served agencies, such as Red Cross or Salvation Army, and not through the Emergency Management Office. The NCS should notify the EC, and then proceed to fill the request.

Field Assignment and Deployment

When called for ARES® service, you check in to the net, and then await an assignment. The EC or NC then receives a request for an emergency communications resource, and calls you. You then proceed to the assigned location. Then what?

It is important to understand that the emergency response personnel at the assigned location have little or no knowledge of your assignment, function, training, or equipment. In this absence they do, however, have preconceptions. These typically include: "Volunteer:" Unknown, untrained, perhaps untrustworthy and in the way. Not familiar with our procedures. CBer-types who've weaseled their way into the event so they can play "radio." Worst of all, Ambulance Chasers…

We must remember that these people are **at work**, and their normal work routine has been interrupted by the incident. They are under unusual stress. Our involvement has the potential to be highly resented, unless we are **very careful.** In a **real** emergency, they, like us, may be secretly contending with real fear and uncertainty.

We need training and procedures to alleviate their concerns. First impressions are lasting, and **very important!**

When you arrive at the assigned location, follow these steps, or similar, as closely as possible.

1. Enter the site with only a handie-talkie in the pocket to monitor the Net (with an earphone). Do not make a grand entrance loaded down with all your bags and over-stuffed vest of radio equipment and "go-kit" supplies.
2. Locate a worker at the facility and ask to see the Supervisor in charge of the emergency response.
3. When you meet the boss, explain:
    a. **"My name is _____"**
    b. **"I am with the MARA ARES® Emergency Communications Unit.**
    c. **"I am here at the request of the MARA Emergency Management Office."**
    d. **"I need to set up an emergency communications station."**
    e. **"I'll need a table and chair, preferably in a quiet room, with a window."**

You have now established your authority and purpose, and alleviated his fear that you will be in the way.

    f. **"I will be available to handle your overflow communications. If you have an overload in normal communications, please come see me, and we will make arrangements to handle the message traffic. Also, I may receive traffic and deliver it to you or someone else here. We can handle your health and welfare requests and replies, as well as priority and emergency traffic, if needed."**

Hopefully, he will show you to a vacant office, break room, or conference room. Thank him and explain that you will now go out and get your equipment. Get yourself out of his hair as soon as possible. Remember that you are only a very tiny part of the overall event that he is trying to manage at that facility. You are there to **decrease** his load – not increase it.

4. Go out and get your stuff, and set up the station.
    a. Tape your "EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS" sign to the outside of the door, and close it.
    b. Try to put an external antenna out the window. Use a towel to seal the gap.
    c. Set up the station and get your instructions and logging supplies in order.
    d. Contact Net Control and state that you are operational. Get a signal report.
    e. Improve your signal, if necessary, by using more power or a better antenna, or even moving to a more favorable location. Try to locate your antenna on the side of the building facing the repeater.
    f. Repeat step d, if necessary.
    g. Stand by and monitor Net Control.
    h. Do not wander about the facility or visit with busy workers – that's not your job.
5. You may receive outgoing traffic from the facility, or incoming traffic from the Net.
    a. If you have to leave the station to deliver a message, inform Net Control.
    b. If you have to leave the station to take a restroom or lunch break, inform Net Control.
    c. If you need a relief operator or supplies, inform Net Control, with plenty of time to spare.

Remember that your only job is to make the professional emergency response people more effective by relieving them of radio message traffic, if necessary. If we all follow these procedures, we will be able to do our jobs well, while correcting their misconceptions. When the next emergency (or drill) arrives, we will then be greeted as competent Team Members.

NET OPERATIONS

Notes for Net Controllers

1. Each NC should identify with KL7JFU, if the Club Assets are activated and then read the preamble (or similar) every 10 minutes.
2. Exercises, drills, and tests shall be identified as such in each reading of the preamble.
3. Do not chatter, as this will only invite chatter from check-ins. Stick to only the necessary facts.
4. Let quiet spaces, concise wording, and professional courtesy establish the formality and tone of the net.
5. Politely instruct when necessary, but never criticize or complain. Control all traces of frustration.
6. Gently remind unruly or over-excited members that we must all do our tasks with professional decorum – many others are listening…
7. Avoid officious lingo and gobbledygook. Speak plainly, calmly, and clearly. Never broadcast or bark orders.
8. Remember working with Emergency Operations Center, ICS will apply, plain language will be used.
9. Do not ignore or put off requests for supplies or relief, unless handling emergency or priority traffic.
10. Never forget that we are all volunteers and anyone can desert whenever they feel like it.
11. Seek to help volunteers achieve their personal goals, so they will stay motivated and involved.
12. Use "Stand by" as needed during exchanges to log information.
13. Use "Standing by for calls" to idle the net and await calls. Do not try to fill every second like a broadcaster.
14. Place the net in "informal, directed" mode if there are long periods of inactivity. This means that members may call you and seek permission to call other members, or their wives, etc. Remind them, if necessary, to keep transmissions short.
15. Do not allow members to spread rumors, speculation, victim data, or horrific details. The Media (and other busybodies) are monitoring, and the professional responders do not need their "attention" at this time.

Emergency Net Preamble

Note**: Speak slowly, calmly, and clearly.** Pause a second between each line for thoughts to sink in.

1. Preamble
   a. "This is (call) _____, Emergency Net Controller."
   b. "This net is…Net Name"
      i. "…operating at the request of MATSU Borough Emergency Management." **–AND/OR–**
      ii. "An ARES® drill."
   c. "This is a DRILL" **–OR–** "This is NOT a DRILL – an ACTUAL EMERGENCY exists."
   d. "This is a **Formal Directed Emergency Net.** Do not transmit on this frequency unless I call you, or I ask for check-ins, or you have traffic."
   e. (Optional, as needed): "Do not say "Break," "Break-break," or "Recheck." Gain access with your assigned Tactical Call sign."
   f. (Optional, as needed): Brief description of the emergency – facts only – do not speculate.

2. Request for check-ins:
   a. "Amateurs, who can participate in this (simulated) emergency, please check in now, with your call sign only."
   b. Listen for 5-10 seconds. Remember it takes a little time for people to get to their radios and compose their thoughts.

3. After several check-ins, return to each one in the log and ask:
   a. "(Call sign,) please come now with your available equipment list."
   b. Use the ASSET LIST form; fill in abbreviated indications (M, HT, ext. ant., etc.) for their equipment. Then:
   c. "(Call sign,) please state the time period you can fill a communications assignment."
   d. Record the time period(s) they are available in the Asset List form. Then:
   e. "Thank you, (call sign,) please continue to monitor this frequency for an assignment."
   f. "Do not leave the net without notifying me. Please confirm."

4. Wait for his confirmation then move on to the next call sign in the Asset List.

5. Take requests for resource assignments from the EM/EC. Leave time between each transmission.
   a. Using the Asset List, pick a member for the assignment. Call the member and ask if he can fill the

assignment. If he has a reason he cannot fill that assignment, pick another member. When one accepts the assignment, continue:

b. "(Call sign,) you are assigned to (sheriff's office, hospital, relief shelter #3, etc)."
c. Assign him a tactical Call sign, and log the assignment in the Asset List and the Event Log.
d. "Please check in with me when you are operational. Your tactical Call sign is (SO, Hospital, Shelter 3, etc)."
e. Return to an item above as needed and loop. Provide ample time for EM/EC to break in with additional resource requests, and for any station to break in with incoming official traffic.
f. Official traffic (originated by an official) always has priority during any other procedure.

Wide-Area Emergency (Dual Nets: Tactical Plus Resource)

The purpose of the dual-net model is to allow the handling of greater traffic by dividing tasks between two NCs.

- The Tactical NC handles traffic, offers assignments, and makes requests for resources from the Resource NC.
- The Resource NC collects volunteer resources, assembles them at the Command Post, collects Asset List information, and fills requests from the Tactical NC for resources.
- Parts of the above steps may be used as needed by each NC.

Handling Traffic

1. In either net model, an NC receives a call from a deployed member who states he has traffic.
2. Log the traffic from/to in the Activity log.
3. Locate and call the ARES® Resource at the destination location.
4. Depending on traffic loading, either:
    a. Allow the traffic to be passed on-frequency, or
    b. Move the members off to another frequency to pass the traffic. Log the move in the Activity Log.
5. Upon return, members must check back in with NC to confirm that the traffic was passed successfully and state if a reply is expected.
6. Log the completion of the traffic event in the Activity Log.
7. All members should have ample Radiogram forms, log sheets, instructions (this book), and training in the passing of traffic.
8. Even after years of traffic experience, many people still tend to talk faster than most people can write. If you have trouble pacing your words, write each word as you speak it, on scratch paper. This will eliminate a lot of fill requests.
9. Some messages are of such critical importance that they should be read back, verbatim, and confirmed.
10. All official messages must be **signed and titled** by the official sender. Think "liability…"

Direct Third-Party Voice Traffic

Sometimes it's just better to let them talk direct – but you still have some basic procedures to follow, to remain legal.

1. Inform Net Control that you have direct third-party voice traffic for _____ (person) at _____ (location).
2. Net Control calls the Resource at that location and asks him to locate the called party.
3. When found, the Resource calls Net Control and states that he is ready.
4. Net Control calls the calling Resource and instructs to proceed with his third-party voice traffic.
5. The calling Resource says, "This is (Call sign), Control Operator," and hands the mike to his caller.
6. The called Resource does likewise.
7. The non-hams talk directly, under direct supervision of both Amateurs.

Using an Amateur Radio Out-of-Band

Most of us have radios that will do so, but it is **strictly illegal,** and may result in jail-time and a huge fine. There are, however, two exceptions under the FCC regulations – see 97.403 and 97.405. Operating outside the Amateur bands may be done when (1) imminent threat of death or severe property damage, **and** (2) no other means of communications are available, including through an amateur relay or phone patch. With all the repeaters around, this will likely never happen.

Rovers

Some assignments, particularly search and rescue operations, may not be at fixed locations. Resources chosen as Rovers should be very physically fit and well-equipped, as they must carry their communications equipment and supplies around with them while walking several miles. Rovers should be equipped with a comfortable, well-stocked fishing/hunting vest and/or a backpack. They will need more personal supplies and shorter shift assignments than fixed station operators.

Rovers should be supported by one or more assigned “Runners” that can bring them fresh supplies of water, batteries, etc.

MESSAGE FORMATS

Radiogram:

ARRL RADIOGRAM VIA AMATEUR RADIO							
Number	**Precedence**	**HX**	**Station of Origin**	**Check**	**Place of Origin**	**Time Filed**	**Date**

TO: Phone:	Received at: Station Call: _____ Name:_____ Date:_____Time:_____

			Signature:		
Rec'd from	Date	Time	Sent to	Date	Time

Instructions: (Do not write on this form – see the Forms section at the end of this book.)

Preamble:

a. **Number** (begin with 1 each year)
b. **Precedence** (R, W, P, or EMERGENCY)
c. **HXA** (Followed by number) Collect landline delivery authorized by addressee within...miles. (If no number, authorization is unlimited.)
   HXB (Followed by number) Cancel message if not delivered within _ hours of filing time; service originating station.
   HXC Report date and time of delivery (TOD) to originating station.
   HXD Report to originating station the Identity of station from which received, plus date and time. Report Identity of station to which relayed, plus date and time, or if delivered report date, time and method of delivery.
   HXE Delivering station get reply from addressee, originate message back.
   HXF (Followed by number.) Hold delivery until...(date).
   HXG Delivery by mail or landline toll call not required. If toll or other expense involved, cancel message and service originating station. Most "Routine" messages are HXG.
d. **Station of Origin** (Amateur call that first received message)
e. **Check** count (number of words or figure groups in text only. "X" (period) and other punctuation counts one each.)
f. **Place of Origin** (not necessarily location of station of origin)
g. **Time and Date Filed**

Address: As complete as possible. Include zip code and complete phone number.

Text: Limit to 25 words or less, if possible. Each word, figure group, and punctuation counts as 1.

Signature: The Authorized Official sending the message **must** sign it, in ink (liability control).

Disaster Welfare Message Form:

ARES® DISASTER WELFARE MESSAGE FORM							
Number	**Precedence**	**HX**	**Station of Origin**	**Check**	**Place of Origin**	**Time Filed**	**Date**

TO: Phone:	Message Receipt or Delivery Information Operator and Station:_____ Sent to:_____ Delivered to:_____ Date:_____Time:_____

	Circle not more than two standard texts from the list below:
ARL ONE	Everyone save here. Please Don't worry.
ARL TWO	Coming home as soon as possible.
ARL THREE	Am in _____ hospital. Receiving excellent care and recovering fine.
ARL FOUR	Only slight property damage here. Do not be concerned about disaster reports.
ARL FIVE	Am moving to new location. Send no further communications. Will advise when relocated.
ARL SIX	Will contact you as soon as possible.
ARL SIXTY FOUR	Arrived safely at:

Time	Date	Phone	Signature	Name

Instructions: (Do not write on this form – see the Forms section at the end of this book.)

- See preamble instructions on the previous page.
- Use this type of form to help speed Disaster Welfare Messages.

ARRL Message Precedence

EMERGENCY--Any message having life and death urgency to any person or group of persons, which is transmitted by Amateur Radio in the absence of regular commercial facilities. This includes official messages of welfare agencies during emergencies requesting supplies, materials or instructions vital to relief to stricken populace in emergency areas. On CW, RTTY, AMTOR and packet this designation will always be spelled out. When in doubt, do not use this designation.

PRIORITY--Use abbreviation P on CW, RTTY, AMTOR and packet. This classification is for important messages having a specific time limit, official messages not covered in the emergency category, press dispatches and emergency-related traffic not of the utmost urgency.

WELFARE--This classification, abbreviated as W on CW, RTTY, AMTOR and packet, refers to either an inquiry as to the health and welfare of an individual in the disaster area or an advisory from the disaster area that indicates all is well. Welfare traffic is handled only after all emergencies and priority traffic is cleared. The Red Cross equivalent to an incoming Welfare message is DWI (Disaster Welfare Inquiry).

ROUTINE--Most traffic in normal times will bear this designation. In disaster situations, traffic labeled Routine (R on CW, RTTY, AMTOR and packet) should be handled last, or not at all when circuits are busy with higher-precedence traffic.

ARRL Emergency Relief Numbered Radiograms

The letters ARL are inserted in the preamble in the check and in the text before spelled out numbers, which represent texts from this list. Note that some ARL texts include insertion of information. Example: NR 1 W W1AW ARL 4 NEWINGTON CONN DEC 25 DONALD R. SMITH 164 EAST SIXTH AVE NORTH RIVER CITY MO PHONE 733-3968 BT ARL ONE ARL TWO BT DIANA AR.

ONE	Everyone safe here. Please don't worry.
TWO	Coming home as soon as possible.
THREE	Am in ____ hospital. Receiving excellent care and recovering fine.
FOUR	Only slight property damage here. Do not be concerned about disaster reports.
FIVE	Am moving to new location. Send no further mail. Will inform you of new address when relocated.
SIX	Will contact you ASAP.
SEVEN	Please reply by Amateur Radio through the amateur delivering this message. This is a free service.
EIGHT	Need additional _____ mobile or portable equipment for immediate emergency use.
NINE	Additional _____ radio operators needed to assist with emergency at this location.
TEN	Please contact _____. Advise to standby and provide further emergency information, instructions or assistance.
ELEVEN	Establish Amateur Radio emergency communications with _____ on _____ MHz.
TWELVE	Anxious to hear from you. No word in some time. Please contact me as soon as possible.
THIRTEEN	Medical emergency situation exists here.
FOURTEEN	Situation here becoming critical. Losses and damage from ____ increasing.
FIFTEEN	Please advise your condition and what help is needed.
SIXTEEN	Property damage very severe in this area.
SEVENTEEN	REACT communications services also available. Establish REACT communication with _____ on channel _____.
EIGHTEEN	Please contact me as soon as possible at _____.
NINETEEN	Request health and welfare report on _____(name, address, phone).
TWENTY	Temporarily stranded. Will need some assistance. Please contact me at _____.
TWENTY ONE	Search and Rescue assistance is needed by local authorities here. Advise availability.
TWENTY TWO	Need accurate information on the extent and type of conditions now existing at your location. Please furnish this information and reply without delay.
TWENTY THREE	Report at once the accessibility and best way to reach your location.
TWENTY FOUR	Evacuation of residents from this area urgently needed. Advise plans for help.
TWENTY FIVE	Furnish as soon as possible the weather conditions at your location.
TWENTY SIX	Help and care for evacuation of sick and injured from this location needed at once.

NTS TRAFFIC NETS

Emergency Net Information

Time	Frequency	Days	Name	Who
07:00 AM	3534	DY	Alaska CW Net	NTS
07:00 AM	7042	DY	Alaska CW Net	NTS
06:00 PM	3920	DY	Alaska Sniper's Net	AK Grp
08:00 PM	7093	DY	Alaska Bush Net	AK Grp
09:00 PM	3933	DY	Alaska Motley Net	AK Grp
08:00 AM	14.292	M-F	Alaska Pacific Net	NTS
08:30 PM	3880	Sun	ERC HF Net	AK Grp
As Required	5167.5	Emergency	Alaska State Wide Emergency Allocated Frequency	AK Grp
ARES®, RACES, and Emergency Nets				
08:00 PM	147.33	Thur	ARES Net	ARES®
08:00 PM	146.43	Sun	Valley No-Name Net	ARES

CONTACT INFORMATION

Local Red Cross Chapter Offices

Chapter Name	Address	Phone	Email	Call sign
Wasilla	851 E. Westpoint Dr, Ste B9	907-357-6037	rothermell@usa.redcross.org	
		907-357-6062 Fax		

Area EM Operations Centers

EOC Name	Address	Phone	Email	Call sign
MATSU EOC	Station 61	907-373-8800		
ANCHORAGE EOC		907-343-1401		
EAGLE RIVER EOC	Not Operational Yet			
WILLOW AREA	Community Center	907-495-6633	chair@waco-ak.org http://www.waco-ak.org/	
MATSU PIO EOC	Station 65		**Patty.sulllivan@matsugov.us**	

Served Agency Offices

Agency/Office Name	Address	Phone	Email	Call sign
Homeland Security	1029 W 3rd Ave Suite 150	907-271-3632	888-280-3405 Nat Emg	
FBI	101 E 6th Ave Anchorage	907-276-4441		
State Police (AST)	453 S Valley Way	745-2131		
Local Police (Wasilla)	1800 E Parks Hwy	352-5401		
Local Police (Palmer)	423 S Valley Way	745-4811		
Fire Dep't / EM	Station 65	373-8800		
Ambulance / EMS	Central	376-9227		
Civil Defense	1305 E St Anchorage	343-1400		
NWS (DFW)	Anchorage	907-266-5145		
Red Cross	851 E. Westpoint Dr, Ste B9	907-357-6037	rothermell@usa.redcross.org	
Salvation Army	209 W Evergreen Ave	746-7079		-
MATSU Reg Hospital	2500 S Woodworth LP, Plamer	861-6000/861-6719		

Alaska Section ARES® Officials

Title	Name	Address	Phone	Email
SM	Ray/KL1IL	1457 Pioneer Peak Dr, Wasilla, Ak 99687	907-373-6771	Kl1il@arrl.org
SEC	Linda, AD4BL	Fairbanks, Ak	907-488-7046	Ad4bl@hughes.net
DEC	Don Bush, KL7JFT	P.O.Box 871141, Wasilla, Ak 99687	907-746-6845	kl7jft@arrl.net /MATSU
EC	Ray Hollenbeck, KL1IL	1457 Pioneer Peak Dr, Wasilla, Ak 99687	907-373-6771	kl1il@arrl.net /WASILLA
EC	Jim Wardman, AL4W	1765A Ragosa Circle Palmer, Alaska	907-746-1765	**jmxn9rnl@gci.net** /PALMER
EC	Mark Allen, KL2EC	20073 E Fishhook, Caswell Lake	907-495-1210	mka@gci.net /CASWELL LK & WILLOW
EC	Hal Morgan, KL0WX	P.O.Box 13145, Trapper Ck, AK 99683	907-733-3145	None /TRAPPER CK

MARA ARES® Phone Tree

Name & Title	Address	Phone	Email	Call sign

FREQUENCY LISTS

2-Meter REPEATER LIST (Frequency Sort) Rev. 6/4/08 – Matanuska Borough-centered									
Ch	**Freq**	**S**	**Call**	**Location**	**Hdg**	**Dx**	**Who / Notes**	**Sh**	**PL**
1	146.430	N	KL7JFU	MATSU BOROUGH			VALLEY SIMPLEX		
2	146.520	N		STATEWIDE			NATIONWIDE SIMPLEX		
3	148.325			EARS/JBERS			MARS VHF RPTR		
4	146.58			TRAPPER CREEK			SIMPLEX		
5	146.49			ANCHORAGE			SIMPLEX		
6	146.670	103.5	KL7AIR	ELMENDORF AFB			EARS CLUB		
7	146.760	97.4		GIRDWOOD			IRLP		
8	146.850	103.5	KL7JFU	WASILLA HIGH			MARA CLUB		
9	146.880	N		KENAI BOROUGH			KENAI CLUB		
10	146.940	100.0		ANCHORAGE			FLATTOP		
11	146.970	103.5		ANCHORAGE			HILLSIDE CLUB		
12	147.120	100.0		WILLOW			ROUNDTOP		
13	147.150	107.2	NL7S	MATSU BOROUGH			WASILLA/FISHHOOK		
14	147.180	88.5		JBERS ARMORY			ADES REPEATER		
15	147.300	141.3	KL7ION	SUMMIT			MT ST LIONS RPTR		
16	147.330	103.5	WL7CVF	MATSU BOROUGH			GRUBSTAKE RPTR		
17									
18									
19									
20									
21	144.390	N		NATIONWIDE			APRS		
22	145.010	N		MT GORDON LYONS			EAGLE PACKET NODE		
23	147.960	N		SEWARD MERDIAN HILL			VALLEY PACKET NOD		
24									
25	144.900	N	WL7CVG-10	ELEMDORF AFB/EARS			SOUTH CENTRAL VHF RMS		
26	145.190	N	KL7JFT-10	MATSU BOROUGH			MATSU VHF RMS		
27	145.980	N	KL7AA-10	ANCHORAGE			AARC VHF RMS		
28	144.940	N		SOUTH CENTRAL			WINLINK P2P FREQ		
29	**223.66**	**N**	**KL7AIR**	**EARS/220 MESH GATEWAY**			**WINLINK DIGI**		

70cm REPEATER LIST (Location Sort) – Matanuska Borough-centered									
Ch	Freq	S	Call	Location	Hdg	Dx	Who / Notes	Sh	PL
25	443.900	103.5	WL7CVF	MATSU			GRUBSTAKE RPTR		
26	444.600	103.5	KL7JFU	WASILLA HIGH SCHOOL			MARA		
27	444.700	103.5		ANCHORAGE			FLATTOP		
28	444.750								
29	446.000	N					SIMPLEX		
30	447.550								

Notes: Program all 2 meter transmit freqs to shift + or - 600 kHz. Program all 70cm (440) transmit freqs to + 5 MHz.
PLEASE! Additions, deletions, corrections? Email KL7JFT@arrl.net

The DISASTER/EMERGENCY frequency monitored at the EOC is: Dispatch Frequency 154.295, Borough Areawide Command (also known as Borough Channel 1 or National Fire Mutual Aid).

Borough Areawide Command (also known as Borough Channel 1 or National Fire Mutual Aid).

CH	PRIMARY USE	RX	TX or TG	CG (TX only)	ZONE	Personality	SCAN	DIR
1	Areawide Repeater	154.295	150.790	1A,103.5	MAT1	AREA *1	PRI 2	Disabled
2	Areawide Simplex	154.295	154.295	CSQ	MAT1	AREA S2		
3	Tactical 3	154.190	154.190	CSQ	MAT1	TAC 3	NP	
4	Tactical 4	154.340	154.340	CSQ	MAT1	TAC 4	NP	
5	Palmer Fire Repeater	154.370	150.775	1Z,100.0	MAT1	PFD *5	NP	Enabled
6	Tactical 6	154.205	154.205	CSQ	MAT1	TAC 6	NP	
7	Talkeetna Repeater	154.220	150.805	1B,107.2	MAT1	TKNA *7		Disabled
8	Sawmill Repeater	154.220	150.805	2A,114.8	MAT1	SAWML *8		Disabled
9	Talkeetna/Sawmill Simplex	154.220	154.220	CSQ	MAT1	T/S SX 9	NP	
10	Statewide Command	155.295	155.295	CSQ	MAT1	ST CC10	NP	
11	EMS/Backup	155.205	155.205	CSQ	MAT1	EMS BU	NP	
12	State EMS	155.160	155.160	CSQ	MAT1	ST EMS	NP	
13	State Telecom - Chulitna	155.025	158.940	1A,103.5	MAT1	CHLTNA*		Enabled
14	State Telecom - Hurricane	155.805	158.820	2A,114.8	MAT1	HRCNE*		Enabled
15	Tactical 15	154.400	154.400	CSQ	MAT1	TAC 15	NP	
16	Forestry Inter agency 1	159.375	159.375	CSQ	MAT1	F IA 1	NP	
17	Forestry Mt Susitna Repeater	151.295	159.300	4A141.3	MAT2	F MS*		
18	Forestry simplex TAC 2	151.295	151.265	CSQ	MAT2	F TAC 2		
19	Forestry Govt. Peak Repeater	151.325	159.330	4A,141.3	MAT2	F GP *	NP	Enable
20	AST Simplex	155.250	155.250	CSQ	MAT2	AST SX		
21	AST Main	155.790	None	CSQ	MAT2	AST MN*		

CH	PRIMARY USE	RX	TX or TG	CG (TX only)	ZONE	Personality	SCAN	DIR
22	Wasilla Police Department	155.145	None	CSG	MAT2	WPD *		
23	Palmer Police Department	155.370	None	CSQ	MAT2	PPD *		
24	Parks Govt. Peak Repeater	151.340	159.420	2A,114.8	MAT2	P GP *		Enabled
25	Parks Byers Lake/Chulitna	151.430	159.435	3A,127.3	MAT2	P BL *		Enabled
26	Parks Susitna	151.160	159.465	2A,114.8	MAT2	P MS *		Enabled
27	Parks Simplex	151.220	151.220	CSQ	MAT2	P SX		
28	Palmer FD Tactical	154.070	154.070	CSQ	MAT2	PFD TAC	NP	
29	Ak Mountain Rescue Repeater	155.280	150.775	CSQ	MAT2	AMR RP*		Disabled
30	Ak Mountain Rescue Simplex	155.280	155.280	CSQ	MAT2	A R SX		
31	Victory Repeater	153.035	158.385	4A,141.3	MAT2	VCTRY*		Enabled
32	Wasilla Weather	162.400	None	CSQ	MAT2	WAQ WX		
33	Tac Simplex	140.6125	140.6125	CSQ	IC	TAC SX		
34	CH 6	156.300	156.300	CSQ	I-OP	MAR 6		
35	CH 16	156.800	156.800	CSQ	I-OP	MAR 16		
36	CH 17	156.850	156.850	CSQ	I-OP	MAR 17		
37	CH 22A	157.100	157.100	CSQ	I-OP	MAR 22A		
38	Calling	155.7525	155.7525	CSQ	I-OP	CALLING		
39	Police	158.7375	158.7375	CSQ	I-OP	POLICE		
40	Fire	154.4525	154.4525	CSQ	I-OP	FIRE		

Scanner Frequency List – Federal and Other Agencies		
Frequency	Channel	Description
169.8750		FEMA
170.2000		FEMA
120.600		IDITAROD AIRFORCE
122.900		IDITAROD AIRFORCE

OPERATING AIDS

ARRL Communications Procedures

Voice:	CW:	Description:
Go ahead	**K**	Used after calling CQ, or at the end of a transmission, to indicate any station is invited to ___ transmit.
Over	**AR**	Used after a call to a specific station, to indicate end of ___ instant transmission.
	KN	Used at the end of any transmission when only the ___ specific station contacted is invited to answer.
Stand by or wait	**AS**	A temporary interruption of the contact.
Roger	**R**	Indicates a transmission has been received correctly and in ___ full.
Clear	**SK**	End of contact. SK is sent before the final Identification. ___
Leaving the air	**CL**	Indicates that a station is going off the air, and will not listen for any further calls. CL is sent after the final Identification.

ITU Phonetic Alphabet

Word list adopted by the International Telecommunication Union.

A	ALFA	**B**	BRAVO	**C**	CHARLIE	**D**	DELTA
E	ECHO	**F**	FOXTROT	**G**	GOLF	**H**	HOTEL
I	INDIA	**J**	JULIETT	**K**	KILO	**L**	LIMA
M	MIKE	**N**	NOVEMBER	**O**	OSCAR	**P**	PAPA
Q	QUEBEC	**R**	ROMEO	**S**	SIERRA	**T**	TANGO
U	UNIFORM	**V**	VICTOR	**W**	WHISKEY	**X**	X-RAY
Y	YANKEE	**Z**	ZULU				

The R-S-T System

	READABILITY		SIGNAL STRENGTH		TONE
1	Unreadable	**1**	Faint signals, barely perceptible	**1**	Sixty cycle a.c. or less, very rough and broad
2	Barely readable, occasional words distinguishable	**2**	Very weak signals	**2**	Very rough a.c., very harsh and broad
3	Readable with considerable difficulty	**3**	Weak signals	**3**	Rough a.c. tone, rectified but not filtered
4	Readable with practically no difficulty	**4**	Fair signals	**4**	Rough note, some trace of filtering
5	Perfectly readable	**5**	Fairly good signals	**5**	Filtered rectified a.c. but strongly ripple-modulated
		6	Good signals	**6**	Filtered tone, definite trace of ripple modulation
		7	Moderately strong signals	**7**	Near pure tone, trace of ripple modulation
		8	Strong signals	**8**	Near perfect tone, slight trace of modulation
		9	Extremely strong signals	**9**	Perfect tone, no trace of ripple or modulation of any kind

Notes:

- TONE is rarely needed now since modern radios rarely hum.
- “C” may be appended to the RST report to indicate CW chirp.

International Q Signals

QRA	What is the name of your station?	**QRG**	What's my exact frequency?
QRH	Does my frequency vary?	**QRI**	How is my tone? (1-3)
QRK	What is my signal intelligibility? (1-5)	**QRL**	Are you busy?
QRM	Is my transmission being interfered with?	**QRN**	Are you troubled by static?
QRO	Shall I increase transmitter power?	**QRP**	Shall I decrease transmitter power?
QRQ	Shall I send faster?	**QRS**	Shall I send slower?
QRT	Shall I stop sending?	**QRU**	Have you anything for me? (Answer in negative)
QRV	Are you ready?	**QRW**	Shall I tell ..... you're calling him?
QRX	When will you call again?	**QRZ**	Who is calling me?
QSA	What is my signal strength? (1-5)	**QSB**	Are my signals fading?
QSD	Is my keying defective?	**QSG**	Shall I send ..... messages at a time?
QSK	Can you work break in?	**QSL**	Can you acknowledge receipt?
QSM	Shall I repeat the last message sent?	**QSO**	Can you communicate with ..... direct?
QSP	Will you relay to ..... ?	**QSV**	Shall I send a series of V's?
QSW	Will you transmit on ..... ?	**QSX**	Will you listen for ..... on ..... ?
QSY	Shall I change frequency?	**QSZ**	Shall I send each word/group more than once? (Answer send twice or .....)
QTA	Shall I cancel number ..... ?	**QTB**	Do you agree with my word count
QTC	How many messages have you to send?	**QTH**	What is your location?
QTR	What is your time?	**QTV**	Shall I stand guard for you ..... ?
QTX	Will you keep your station open for further communication with me?	**QUA**	Have you news of ..... ?

Abbreviations, Prosigns, Prowords

AA	All after (use to get fills).		
AB	All before (used to get fills).	**ADEE**	Addressee (name of person to whom message addressed).
ADR	Address (second part of message). __	**AR**	End of message (end of record copy).
ARL	(Used with "check " indicates use of ARRL numbered message in text). __	**AS**	Stand by; wait.
B	More (another message to follow). __	**BK**	Break; break me; break-in (interrupt transmission on cw. Quick check on phone). __
BT	Separation (break) between address and text; between text and signature.	**C**	Correct; yes.
CFM	Confirm. (Check me on this).	**CK**	Check.
DE	From; this is (preceding Identification). ___	**HH**	(Error in sending. Transmission continues with last word correctly sent.)
HX	(Handling instructions. Optional part of preamble.) Initial(s). Single letter(s) to follow. __	**IMI**	Repeat; I say again. (Difficult or unusual words or groups.)
K	Go ahead; over; reply expected. (Invitation to transmit .)	**N**	Negative; incorrect; no more. (No more messages to follow.)
NR	Number. (Message follows.)	**PBL**	Preamble (first part of message).....
RB	Read back. (Repeat as received.)	**R**	Roger; point. (Received; decimal point.)
SIG	Signed; signature (last part of message.) __	**SK**	Out; clear (end of communications no reply expected.)
TU	Thank you.	**WA**	Word after (used to get fills.)
WB	Word before (used to get fills.)		

HURRICANE INFORMATION

Saffir/Simpson Hurricane Scale

No	Pressure	Winds	Surge	Damage
1	28.94”	74-95 MPH	4-5 ft	Minimal. Primarily to trees, foliage, and unanchored mobile homes. No real damage to other structures. Some small craft may be torn from moorings.
2	28.50”	96-110 MPH	6-8 ft	Moderate, some trees blown down. Some window, door and roofing damage. Small craft torn from moorings in unprotected anchorages. Some evacuation of shoreline residences and low-lying islands.
3	27.91”	111-130 MPH	9-12 ft	Extensive. Large trees blown down. Some structural damage to small buildings. Mobile homes destroyed. Serious coastal flooding. Many small structures near coast destroyed by wind and waves. Almost all small boats torn from moorings.
4	27.17”	131-155 MPH	13-18 ft	Extreme. Extensive damage to roofs on many small residences. Terrain 10 feet or less above sea level flooded. Escape routes cut by rising water 3 to 5 hours before center arrives. Massive coastal evacuation required.
5	27.16”	156 + MPH	18 ft +	Catastrophic. Complete failure of roofs on residences and many commercial structures. Small buildings overturned or blown away. Massive evacuation from low ground within 5- 10 miles of the coast.

APPENDICES

Appendix One: FCC Rules: Subpart E: Providing Emergency Communications

§97.401 Operation during a disaster.

(a) When normal communication systems are overloaded, damaged or disrupted because a disaster has occurred, or is likely to occur, in an area where the amateur service is regulated by the FCC, an amateur station may make transmissions necessary to meet essential communication needs and facilitate relief actions.

(b) When normal communication systems are overloaded, damaged or disrupted because a natural disaster has occurred, or is likely to occur, in an area where the amateur service is not regulated by the FCC, a station assisting in meeting essential communication needs and facilitating relief actions may do so only in accord with ITU Resolution No. 640 (Geneva, 1979). The 80 m, 75 m, 40 m, 30 m, 20 m, 17 m, 15 m, 12 m, and 2 m bands may be used for these purposes.

(c) When a disaster disrupts normal communication systems in a particular area, the FCC may declare a temporary state of communication emergency. The declaration will set forth any special conditions and special rules to be observed by stations during the communication emergency. A request for a declaration of a temporary state of emergency should be directed to the EIC in the area concerned.

(d) A station in, or within 92.6 km of, Alaska may transmit emissions J3E and R3E on the channel at 5.1675 MHz for emergency communications. The channel must be shared with stations licensed in the Alaska-private fixed service. The transmitter power must not exceed 150 W.

§97.403 Safety of life and protection of property.

No provision of these rules prevents the use by an amateur station of any means of radio communication at its disposal to provide essential communication needs in connection with the immediate safety of human life and immediate protection of property when normal communication systems are not available.

§97.405 Station in distress.

(a) No provision of these rules prevents the use by an amateur station in distress of any means at its disposal to attract attention, make known its condition and location, and obtain assistance. (b) No provision of these rules prevents the use by a station, in the exceptional circumstances described in paragraph (a), of any means of radio communications at its disposal to assist a station in distress.

§97.407 Radio amateur civil emergency service.

(a) No station may transmit in RACES unless it is an FCC-licensed primary, club, or military recreation station and it is certified by a civil defense organization as registered with that organization, or it is an FCC-licensed RACES station. No person may be the control operator of a RACES station, or may be the control operator of an amateur station transmitting in RACES unless that person holds a FCC-issued amateur operator license and is certified by a civil defense organization as enrolled in that organization.

(b) The frequency bands and segments and emissions authorized to the control operator are available to stations transmitting communications in RACES on a shared basis with the amateur service. In the event of an emergency which necessitates the invoking of the President's War Emergency Powers under the provisions of §706 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. §606, RACES stations and amateur stations participating in RACES may only transmit on the following frequencies:
   (1) The 1800-1825 kHz, 1975-2000 kHz, 3.50-3.55 MHz, 3.93-3.98 MHz, 3.984-4.000 MHz, 7.079-7.125 MHz, 7.245-7.255 MHz, 10.10-10.15 MHz, 14.047-14.053 MHz, 14.22-14.23 MHz, 14.331-14.350 MHz, 21.047-21.053 MHz, 21.228-21.267 MHz, 28.55-28.75 MHz, 29.237-29.273 MHz, 29.45-29.65 MHz, 50.35-50.75 MHz, 52-54 MHz, 144.50-145.71 MHz, 146-148 MHz, 2390-2450 MHz segments;
   (2) The 1.25 m, 70 cm and 23 cm bands; and
   (3) The channels at 3.997 MHz and 53.30 MHz may be used in emergency areas when required to make initial contact with a military unit and for communications with military stations on matters requiring coordination.

(c) A RACES station may only communicate with:
   (1) Another RACES station;
   (2) An amateur station registered with a civil defense organization;
   (3) A United States Government station authorized by the responsible agency to communicate with RACES stations;
   (4) A station in a service regulated by the FCC whenever such communication is authorized by the FCC.

(d) An amateur station registered with a civil defense organization may only communicate with:
   (1) A RACES station licensed to the civil defense organization with which the amateur station is registered;
   (2) The following stations upon authorization of the responsible civil defense official for the organization with which the amateur station is registered:
      (i) A RACES station licensed to another civil defense organization;
      (ii) An amateur station registered with the same or another civil defense organization;
      (iii) A United States Government station authorized by the responsible agency to communicate with RACES stations; and
      (iv) A station in a service regulated by the FCC whenever such communication is authorized by the FCC.

(e) All communications transmitted in RACES must be specifically authorized by the civil defense organization for the area served. Only civil defense communications of the following types may be transmitted:
   (1) Messages concerning impending or actual conditions jeopardizing the public safety, or affecting the national defense or security during periods of local, regional, or national civil emergencies;
   (2) Messages directly concerning the immediate safety of life of individuals, the immediate protection of property, maintenance of law and order, alleviation of human suffering and need, and the combating of armed attack or sabotage;
   (3) Messages directly concerning the accumulation and dissemination of public information or instructions to the civilian population essential to the activities of the civil defense organization or other authorized governmental or relief agencies; and
   (4) Communications for RACES training drills and tests necessary to ensure the establishment and maintenance of orderly and efficient operation of the RACES as ordered by the responsible civil defense organizations served. Such drills and tests may not exceed a total time of 1 hour per week. With the approval of the chief officer for emergency planning in the applicable State, Commonwealth, District or territory, however, such tests and drills may be conducted for a period not to exceed 72 hours no more than twice in any calendar year.

Appendix Two: Countries That Share A Third Party Traffic Agreement With The U.S.:

V2	Antigua/Barbuda	**LU**	Argentina	**VK**	Australia
V3	Belize	**CP**	Bolivia	**T9**	Bosnia-Herzegovina
PY	Brazil	**VE**	Canada	**CE**	Chile
HK	Colombia	**D6**	Comoros	**TI**	Costa Rica
CO	Cuba	**HI**	Dominican Republic	**J7**	Dominica
HC	Ecuador	**YS**	El Salvador	**V6**	Federated States of Micronesia
C5	Gambia	**9G**	Ghana	**J3**	Grenada
TG	Guatemala	**8R**	Guyana	**HH**	Haiti
HR	Honduras	**4X**	Israel	**6Y**	Jamaica
JY	Jordan	**EL**	Liberia	**V7**	Marshall Islands
XE	Mexico	**YN**	Nicaragua	**HP**	Panama
ZP	Paraguay	**OA**	Peru	**DU**	Philippines
VR6	Pitcairn Island*	**V4**	St. Christopher/Nevis	**J6**	St. Lucia
J8	St. Vincent	**9L**	Sierra Leone	**3DA**	Swaziland
9Y	Trinidad/Tobago	**GB**	United Kingdom **	**CX**	Uruguay
YV	Venezuela	**4U1ITU -- ITU, Geneva**		**4U1VIC -- VIC, Vienna**	

* Since 1970, there has been an informal agreement between the United Kingdom and the US, permitting Pitcairn and US amateurs to exchange messages concerning medical emergencies, urgent need for equipment or supplies, and private or personal matters of island residents.

** Limited to special-event stations with Call sign prefix GB (GB3 excluded).

Note: US licensed amateurs may operate in the following US territories under their FCC license: The Northern Marianas Islands, Guam, Johnston Island, Midway Island, Kure Island, American Samoa, Wake Island, Wilkes Island, Peale Island, The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands.

Temporary Third Party Traffic Agreements:

(Note: During major disaster situations, administrations of countries may request temporary third party traffic agreements to facilitate the passage of emergency and health and welfare messages. W1AW bulletins carry announcements of temporary agreements.)

Countries: _____

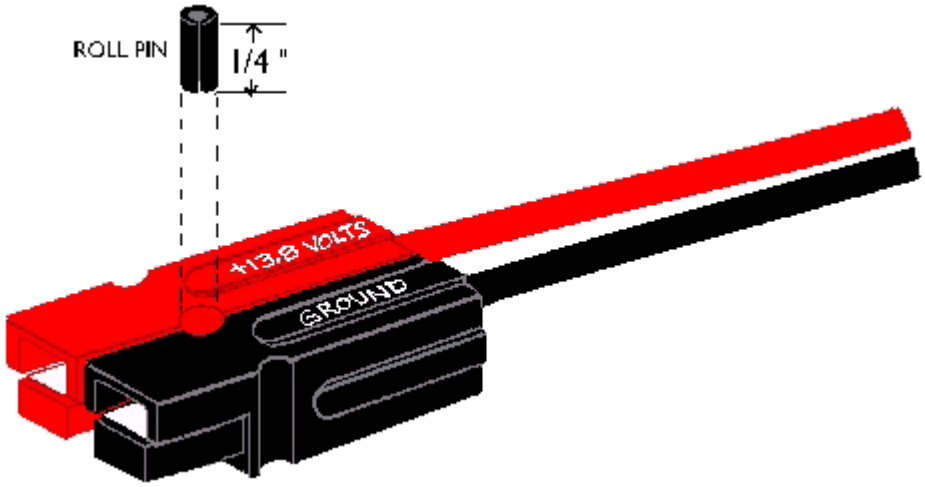
_____

Appendix Three: A Common Power Connector

Here are the Anderson part numbers:

15 A Model **Black** **Red**	**Complete Connector** #1395G1 #1395	**Housing Only** #1327G6 #1327	**Contact Only** #1332 #1332
30 A Model **Black** **Red**	**Complete Connector** #1330G4 #1330	**Housing Only** #1327G6 #1327	**Contact Only** #1331 #1331

For the vast majority this is the suggested correct configuration:



"Housings should be mated according to the diagram above, viewing from the contact side (opposite the wire side), tongue down, and hood up, RED on the LEFT, BLACK on the RIGHT. Also notice the 3/32-inch-diameter roll pin, 1/4 inch long, is used to keep the housings from sliding apart."

Both the 15-ampere or 30-ampere sizes may be used, and both sizes mate with each other. The plastic parts are the same for both sizes. The barrel area (which holds the wire) of the 15-ampere silver-plated contact is smaller than that of the 30-ampere contact, but the contact area is the same. The connectors dovetail together as a compact unit

Appendix Four: SITREP Standards (Standard State of Alaska Sitrep Form on Page 99)

It is vitally important that SITREPS contain no rumor or unverified information that is not clearly so identified. A report of "a tornado at East Podunk," for example, should be amended to read "buildings damaged by high winds at East Podunk," unless the National Weather Service has officially declared it a tornado. It is helpful, however, to pass along certain unverified information if it can be attributed to a specific source: A report similar to the following would be acceptable: "County Road 114 flooded at Goose Creek bridge south of Percyville. Eyewitness report by H. P. Maxwell W1AW. No independent confirmation."

Conflicting information can be reported in the same manner, citing both versions and noting the conflict Generally, requested SITREP subjects in any given activation might include several of those below, but each situation generates its own requirements. The SEC's requested topics may change from report to report and are not limited to those given here for general guidance only:

Weather observation - temperature, wind speed and direction, tide, barometer, precipitation.

Severe weather - funnel clouds, heavy rain, high winds or tides, rising streams, freezing rain....

Casualties -be very specific about source of this info, but do NOT use names of victims.

People needing evacuation - nature of threat, numbers and location.

Any unusual events or matters needing immediate attention, including relief operators for ARES stations. (Jump teams?)

Areas to be evacuated - and total population of each.

Number of shelters to be opened, and their combined capacity

Number of shelters to be staffed by ARES

Name of agency managing shelters.

Total number of shelter occupants per county – No names of shelterees. Use official estimates of numbers if no specific figures available.

Degree of commercial power loss in specific areas. (Usually an estimated number of users. Indicate any critical facilities,

such as hospitals, that may be affected.)

Structural damage to buildings and causes of damage. Give locations (but not street addresses), structural type and use of building (nursing home, store, factory).

Curfews (who declared, when effective, area affected)

Polluted water supplies

Hospitals closed, overloaded, or non-functional

Time and date Area EOC was activated

Number of ARES operators assigned to duty and when activated

List ARES-Served Agencies activated

Changes in alert level of ARES nets.

Changes in activation status of the District and each county.

Road/street/bridge closings. Be specific about the location.

Appendix Five: Section-Wide Emergency Nets

The following nets have been designated by ARRL Section Leadership officials as primary traffic outlets during section-wide emergencies. Nets with star (*) indicate NTS affiliation.

ALABAMA
*Alabama Day Net 7243 M-Sn 1600
*Alabama Section Net CW 3575 M-Sn 0100
*Alabama Traffic Net Mike 3965 M-Sn 0030

CALIFORNIA
(Sacramento Valley)
Northern California Net 3630 Dy 0300
*Sacramento Valley Traffic Net 146.85 MHz Dy 0500
(Santa Barbara)
*Southern California Net 223.92 -, 145.35 - Dy 0500 KK6GU & 147.975 -
*Two Meter SSB/CW 144.230 USB M 0430 KI6XG

CONNECTICUT
*Connecticut Phone Net 3965 M-S 2300 KY1F
Connecticut Statewide Backup Net 145.68 MHz when needed NI1U

FLORIDA
(Northern & Southern Florida sections)
*Florida Amateur Sideband Traffic 3940 Dy 2300 & 0330 KE4ESV
*Florida Mid-day Traffic 7247.5 Dy 1700 WB4GCK
*Tropical Phone Traffic Net 3940 Dy 2100 WX4J

KANSAS
*Central States Traffic Net 7253.5 M-S 1830 AB5PA
*Kansas Section CW Net 3610 Dy 0000 & 0300 WB0ZNY
*Kansas Sideband Net 3920 Dy 0030 W0NBT

MAINE
*Maine Public Service Net 3940 Sn 1400 KA1LPW
*Pine Tree Net 3596 Dy 0000 NX1A
*Sea Gull Net 3940 M-S 2200 K1GUP

NEVADA
Nevada State RACES Net 3996.5 Th 0300 KI7DI

NEW YORK
(New York City-Long Island)
*Big Apple VHF Traffic Net 146.43/ 147.43 MHz Dy 0100 KB2KLH
(Western New York)
*Central New York Traffic Net (CNYTN) 147.30 + MHz & SnTWFS 0215 WA2PUU
147.00 - M-Th 0215
*New York Phone Net (NYP) 3925/7230 Dy 1800 N2LTC
*New York Public Operations Net (NYPON) 3913/3925 Dy 2200 K2LYE
*New York State CW Net (NYS) 3677/7040 Dy 00/03/1500 WI2G/ W2YGW/ KA2GJV
New York State RACES Net (NYSR) 3530/7102 Sn 1430 W2MTA
New York State RACES Net (NYSR) 3993/7245 Sn 1400 N2AGO
*Oneida Co Traffic & Emergency Net 146.94 - MHz & Dy 2330 N2SAA
146.88 - Dy 0230
*Southern Tier Amateur Radio Net 146.73 - Dy 2330 K2NCB
*Western District Net (WDN) 146.64 - Dy 0230/16/2330 WB2DYJ/ AF2K & ND2S
Western New York Section Coordination 3995/7155 when needed W2MTA

OHIO
*Buckeye Net 3577 Dy 2345 WD8KFN
Ohio Section ARES® Net 3875 Sn 2000 WD8MPV
*Ohio Single Sideband Net 3972.5 Dy 1530/2115 WA8HED & 2345

OKLAHOMA
*Oklahoma Phone Emergency Net 3900 Sn 1400 W5ZTN

PENNSYLVANIA
*Eastern Pennsylvania CW Net 3610 Dy 0000 W3DP
*EPA Emergency Phone/Traffic Net 3917 Dy 2300 WA3HED

SOUTH CAROLINA
ARES®/RACES Emergency Net 3993.5 1,3 M 2300 K8AFP
*South Carolina SSB Net 3915 Dy 0000 WA4SJS

SOUTH DAKOTA
South Dakota CW Net 3650 T-S 0100 K0ERM

South Dakota NEO Evening Net 3870 Dy 0000 K0ZBJ
TEXAS
(North Texas and South Texas sections)
*Daytime Texas Traffic Net 7285 M-S 1430 K5HHS
*North Texas ARES® 3873 during emergencies K5UPN
*Texas CW Net 3643 Dy 0100 & 0400 KS5V
*Texas Traffic Net 3873 Dy 0000 ND5C
WASHINGTON
*Washington State Emergency Net 3987 M & S 0200 & 1700 KC7FA
WEST VIRGINIA
DAREN 145.69 - packet W 0200 KA8LLM
Multi County ARES®/RACES 146.685 - MHz W 0230 W8SP
WVAR ARES®/RACES 147.27 + Sn 0230 K8KVD
*West Virginia Early Net 3567 Dy 0000 W8IMX
*West Virginia Phone Net 3865 Dy 2300 N8UGK
*West Virginia Mid-day Net 7235 Dy 1645 AI8I
WYOMING
Wyoming ARES®/RACES 3923 (7260 alternate) Sn 1600 WB7K
HERCULES Voice Link Network (statewide) M 0200

Appendix Six: Wide-Area Disaster Relief Nets

Hurricane Watch Net 14.325 MHz Jerry Herman, N3BDW, Net Manager
UN Radio Readiness Group 14.268 MHz David Rosen, K2GM, Net Manager
International Assistance and Traffic Net 14.303 MHz Geri Sweeney, N4GHI, Net Manager

Appendix Seven: Mutual Assistance Team (ARESMAT®) Concept

The ARESMAT® concept recognizes that a neighboring section's ARES® resources can be quickly overwhelmed in a large-scale disaster. ARES® members in the affected areas may be preoccupied with mitigation of their own personal situations and therefore not be able to respond in local ARES® operations. Accordingly, communications support must come from ARES® personnel outside the affected areas. This is when help may be requested from neighboring sections' ARESMAT® teams. The following is a checklist of functions for ARESMAT® leaders.

Pre-Departure Functions
• Notification of activation/assignment
• Credentials issued
• General and technical briefing
• Review host SEC's invitation
• Transportation
• Accommodations
• Expected length of deployment reviewed
In-Travel Functions
• Review situation status, and sitreps
• Review job assignments
• Checklists
• Affected area profile
• Mission disaster relief plan
• Maps
• Technical documents
• Contact lists
• Tactical operation procedures
Arrival Functions
• Check in with host ARES® officials
• Obtain information:
• Frequencies in use
• Current actions
• Available personnel
• Communication and computer equipment
• Support facilities
• Host's ARES® plan
• Establish initial intra-team communication net
• Establish HF or VHF channel back to the home section for morale traffic
In-situ Functions
• Initial assessment
• Monitor host ARES® officials' communications
• Reduce duplication of effort
• Proper safety practices
• Daily critique of effectiveness
Pre-Demobilization and Demobilization Functions
• Extraction procedure negotiated
• Demobilization plan in effect
• Team critique begun
ARES®MAT Member Qualifications
• High performance standards
• Qualifications
• Experience
• Team player
• Strong personal desire
• Strong interpersonal communication skills
• Emergency management knowledge
• Respected by officials and peers
• Available with consent of employer
• Physically fit

ARESMAT® Concept Summary

It should be noted that there is a fine balance of authority over a deployed ARES®MAT. The in-disaster SEC (or delegated authority) should be able to make decisions as to use and deployment of an incoming team. Therefore, an incoming team

should be prepared to submit themselves to such authority; this is evidenced by the fact that any team, internal or external, has only a limited view of the overall operation. The supervising authorities will naturally have a better overview of the whole situation. In turn, however, the in-disaster authority should be discouraged from abusing the resources of incoming teams. Should a team no longer be required, or a situation de-escalate, the team should be released at the earliest possible time, so that they may return home to their own lives. The ARES®MAT tool should be one of "last resort--better than nothing." Whenever possible, amateurs from the affected section should be used for support. It is a lot to ask of a volunteer to travel far from home, family and job for extended periods of arduous and potentially dangerous work.

Appendix Eight: National Response Framework

When disaster threatens a community – a flood, an earthquake, a chemical spill – local responders, government agencies and private organizations take action. Their goal: to save lives and help people cope with the chaos. And most of the time, with the help of the State, they have the skills and equipment to do the job. But sometimes the destruction goes beyond local and State capabilities. That's when Federal help is needed as well. Typically, the Federal role is financial. But when State and local governments are overwhelmed by a catastrophic disaster, the Federal government is called in at once to mobilize resources from any number of Federal agencies, and sometimes to perform the response functions normally carried out by State and local governments. This is when the government implements the *Federal Response Plan* (FRP).

Concept

The concept of the FRP is simple: In a catastrophic disaster, the Federal government provides State and local governments with personnel, technical expertise, equipment and other resources, and assumes an active role in managing the response.

Resources are provided by one or more of 26 Federal departments and agencies and the American Red Cross. Resources are grouped into 12 *Emergency Support Functions* (ESFs), including transportation, fire fighting, mass care, health and medical services, public works, urban search and rescue, and communications. Each ESF is headed by a *Primary Agency*. Other agencies provide support as necessary. Each agency responds within its own authorities.

Federal assistance is coordinated by the *Federal Coordinating Officer* (FCO), appointed by the President, and the *Emergency Response Team* (ERT). They work from a *Disaster Field Office* (DFO) near the disaster scene.

A Streamlined Process

National emergency personnel, supplies and equipment are pre-positioned. An *Emergency Response Team -- Advanced Element* (ERT-A) is dispatched to the potential disaster area, ready to: Establish communications, help the State assess damages and Identify needs, direct response activities, or handle State requests for assistance. Amateur Radio is mentioned in three places in the FRP:

ESF 2: Communications. Under Resource Requirements, assets critical for the initial 12 hours, support for field activities, the plan refers to Amateur Radio networks/systems providing daily and emergency public service communications during emergencies and major disasters. It further refers to the League's ARES® and NTS programs, and recognition of RACES and MARS.

ESF 6: Mass Care. Under the DWI (Disaster Welfare Inquiry) System, communications support agencies Identified will be tasked with transmitting information to the DWI Center. "In no instance will fatality lists be transmitted via Amateur Radio or the American Red Cross 47.42 MHz system."

ESF 8: Health and Medical Services. Under "communications," "Amateur Radio frequencies and networks and the United States Army Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS) will be utilized to the extent necessary to help meet the communications requirements."

Appendix Nine: National Disaster Medical System

The National Disaster Medical System is a federally-coordinated initiative to augment the nation's emergency medical response capability. The overall purpose of NDMS is to establish a single national medical response capability for:

- Assisting state and local authorities in dealing with the medical and health effects of major peacetime disasters; and
- Providing support to the military and VA medical systems in caring for casualties evacuated back to the US from overseas armed conflicts.

NDMS has three major components: (1) Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs) and Clearing-Staging Units (CSUs) with necessary supplies and equipment which will be dispatched to a disaster site within the United States from the country's major metropolitan areas. DMATs/CSUs may also provide NDMS patient reception services at their home locations; (2) An evacuation capability for movement of patients from a disaster area to locations where definitive medical care can be provided; and (3) A voluntary hospital network which will provide definitive care.

What is a Disaster Medical Assistance Team?

A Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) is composed of about 35 volunteers which include physicians, nurses, technical staff and other health professionals as well as support staff. Team members will be trained to respond to a disaster as an organized group.

How will patients be evacuated, received and transported to the participating NDMS hospitals?

At the disaster site, patients will be stabilized by a DMAT and/or CSU for transport. In most cases, patients will be evacuated by air. At the airport of the NDMS reception area, patients will be met by a local DMAT which will sort, assess, and match those patients to participating hospitals.

What is an NDMS Federal Coordinating Center?

Currently, there are 107 metropolitan areas that serve as potential hosts to NDMS patients. For each NDMS area, there is a Coordinating Center, which is a Federal hospital. The Coordinating Center has three major functions: Recruit and maintain local non-Federal hospital participation in the NDMS; before a disaster, assist sponsors of DMATs and CSUs, participating hospitals and other local authorities in developing patient reception, transportation, and communication plans; and during System activation, coordinate the reception and distribution of patients coming into the area.

Amateur Radio Communication Support Functions

DMAT Support: ARES® members from the DMAT's home base are appointed as full members to the DMAT. They would be trained and be prepared to travel with the DMAT to the disaster area. The section ARES® organization and the DMAT cooperatively develop a plan for broad-based support in the event that the team is deployed locally for an intra-state disaster.

All ARES® members in general could be trained to meet the needs of DMAT teams in a disaster area under the direction of the DMAT member-hams. This is because ARES® members located just outside of the disaster area could be called in to provide communications support as hams living in the disaster area would be preoccupied with personal situations and unable to assist.

FCC Support: ARES® organizations need to develop a plan for supporting each of the 74 Federal Coordinating Centers (FCC). ARES® members would supplement existing communications resources among the airport reception/triage sites, ambulances, hospitals and the FCC's headquarters. This would be implemented through local agreements between ARES® and the FCCs.

Appendix Ten: Wilderness Protocol

The Wilderness protocol (see page 101, August 1995 *QST*) calls for wilderness hams to announce their presence on, and to monitor, the national calling frequencies for five minutes beginning at the top of the hour, every three hours from 7 AM to 7 PM while in the back country. A ham in a remote location may be able to relay emergency information through another wilderness ham who has better access to a repeater. Calling Frequencies: 52.525, 146.52, 223.50, 446.00, 1294.50 MHz. Name: _____ Call: _____ Date:_____

FORMS

There is one page for each of the forms. After printing the manual, print extra copies of the forms as follows:

1. Put the I-beam cursor within the page you want to print.
2. Click File, Print
3. In the Print dialog, choose Current Page and specify the number of copies you want.
4. Move to another form page and repeat from step 1.

Photocopy beforehand or print several extra copies of this page.

ARES® REGISTRATION FORM

Name:

Address:

Bus. Phone:

Home Phone:

Cell Phone:

Email Address:

Check each band, mode, and equipment you can provide:

	160	80-10	6	2	440	Other
CW						
SSB						
FM						
AM						
Packet						
PSK						
Pactor						
Mobile						
Portable						
Em. Pwr.						
Ext. Ant.						
Laptop						

Signature:

Date:

ARES® REGISTRATION FORM

Name:

Address:

Bus. Phone:

Home Phone:

Cell Phone:

Email Address:

Check each band, mode, and equipment you can provide:

	160	80-10	6	2	440	Other
CW						
SSB						
FM						
AM						
Packet						
PSK						
Pactor						
Mobile						
Portable						
Em. Pwr.						
Ext. Ant.						
Laptop						

Signature:

Date:

Photocopy beforehand or print several extra copies of this page.

INCIDENT REPORT FORM		
Please fill out this form and send a copy to your Emergency Coordinator and to ARRL Headquarters.		
Nature of emergency or disaster:		
Dates of activity:	Places or areas involved:	
Nets and/or frequencies used:		
Number of participating Amateurs:	Number of messages handled:	
Agencies supported:		
ARES® leadership officials managing deployment:		
Your name/call:	Signature:	Date:

INCIDENT REPORT FORM		
Please fill out this form and send a copy to your Emergency Coordinator and to ARRL Headquarters.		
Nature of emergency or disaster:		
Dates of activity:	Places or areas involved:	
Nets and/or frequencies used:		
Number of participating Amateurs:	Number of messages handled:	
Agencies supported:		
ARES® leadership officials managing deployment:		
Your name/call:	Signature:	Date:

Photocopy beforehand or print several extra copies of this page.

ARES® INCIDENT ACTIVITY LOG					
Date / Time	Event	Message From	Message To	Net Frequency	Assigned By

Signature:	Date:

Photocopy beforehand or print several extra copies of this page.

ARRL RADIOGRAM VIA AMATEUR RADIO

Number	Precedence	HX	Station of Origin	Check	Place of Origin	Time Filed	Date

TO: Phone:	Received at: Station Call:_____ Name:_____ Date:_____Time:_____

			Signature:		
Rec'd from	Date	Time	Sent to	Date	Time

ARRL RADIOGRAM VIA AMATEUR RADIO

Number	Precedence	HX	Station of Origin	Check	Place of Origin	Time Filed	Date

TO: Phone:	Received at: Station Call:_____ Name:_____ Date:_____Time:_____

	Signature:

Rec'd from	Date	Time	Sent to	Date	Time

Photocopy beforehand or print several extra copies of this page.

ARES® DISASTER WELFARE MESSAGE FORM

Number	Precedence	HX	Station of Origin	Check	Place of Origin	Time Filed	Date

TO: Phone:	Message Receipt or Delivery Information Operator and Station:_____ Sent to:_____ Delivered to:_____ Date:_____Time:_____

	Circle not more than two standard texts from the list below:
ARL ONE	Everyone save here. Please Don't worry.
ARL TWO	Coming home as soon as possible.
ARL THREE	Am in _____ hospital. Receiving excellent care and recovering fine.
ARL FOUR	Only slight property damage here. Do not be concerned about disaster reports.
ARL FIVE	Am moving to new location. Send no further communications. Will advise when relocated.
ARL SIX	Will contact you as soon as possible.
ARL SIXTY FOUR	Arrived safely at:

Time	Date	Phone	Signature	Name

ARES® DISASTER WELFARE MESSAGE FORM

Number	Precedence	HX	Station of Origin	Check	Place of Origin	Time Filed	Date

TO: Phone:	Message Receipt or Delivery Information Operator and Station:_____ Sent to:_____ Delivered to:_____ Date:_____Time:_____

	Circle not more than two standard texts from the list below:
ARL ONE	Everyone save here. Please Don't worry.
ARL TWO	Coming home as soon as possible.
ARL THREE	Am in _____ hospital. Receiving excellent care and recovering fine.
ARL FOUR	Only slight property damage here. Do not be concerned about disaster reports.
ARL FIVE	Am moving to new location. Send no further communications. Will advise when relocated.
ARL SIX	Will contact you as soon as possible.
ARL SIXTY FOUR	Arrived safely at:

Time	Date	Phone	Signature	Name

Photocopy beforehand or print several extra copies of this page.

ARES® ASSET LIST	**1. Incident Name**	**2. Date/Time Net Declared:**	**3. Change in Net Status:**	**4. Change in Net Status:**	**5. Date/Time Net Closed:**

6. Basic Amateur Radio Operator Utilization							
Call sign	**Name**	**Equipment**	**Initial Status / Location**	**Function**	**Assignment/Location**	**Tactical Call**	**Remarks**
1. Prepared by Amateur Radio Service Volunteer Unit:							**8. Page of**

Notes

For More Information:

- **Study the ARRL Operating Manual**
- Study the ARRL Public Safety Communications Manual (PSCM) http://www.arrl.org/FandES/field/pscm/
- Take the three ARRL-CCE Emergency Communications courses. Each costs $40
- Contact your EC, or:

Public Service Branch
Field Services Department
American Radio Relay League
225 Main Street
Newington, Ct 06111
(860) 594-0261
Rpalm@Arrl.Org

MARA ARES®

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

Unit

- This is an authorized, volunteer, licensed Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES®) station.
- We are operating under the authority of the MARA Emergency Management Office, via ARRL-ARES® and the MARA ARES® Emergency Coordinator.
- We handle official emergency-related radio communications when Public Services' normal communications systems and personnel are overloaded or disrupted.
- We handle Health and Welfare requests and replies, Disaster Welfare Inquiries, and emergency and priority communications traffic, as needed.
- We also provide inter-agency communications between various agencies that may not have compatible radio communications systems.

Reverse of ARES Door Sign

PUBLIC RADIO ANNOUCEMENT

"At *(time)* **today, public safety officials reported an** *(describe the event, emergency, incident)***. The** *(event)* **occurred at** *(location and time)* **today. The Incident Commander, Borough Emergency Services request that ARES (Amateur Radio Emergency Service) Members report to the EOC, Station ____. Tune to 147.33, Grubstake Repeater or 147.30 Mt Gordon Lyons Repeater for additional information. Amateurs in the** *(the affected area)* **should insure their site & home are secure and prepare to send status reports to Net Control Station (KL7JFU)."**

Operational Annex's

Mat-Su Ham Radio Resource List

Summary:

Mat-Su Hams provide a self-contained (power and heat) field communications unit capable of local and long-range (rest of US and other countries) radio communications within 4 hours of call-out (or sooner).

Unit consists of two trailers stored in the core area of Mat-Su LEPD, towable over gravel or better roads by ¾ ton truck, 2 POV towing trucks with integral communications, and NIMS certified personnel with a four day continuous operation duration. Initial response will be 6-8 personnel, depending on mission, with staff rotation as needed.

Unit consumes diesel, unleaded gasoline, propane (heating), and food. Replenishment needed after four days.

Unit provides air/ground comms and flight following, mapping, GPS tracking, VHF and UHF radio interconnection with other services, long-range HF communications, field data processing, radio-teletype services, battery recharging, scene lighting, and generator power. Unit personnel are skilled radio technicians and can perform some field repairs and antenna augmentations.

Unit provides ALMR communication, but can be co-located with MSB commo van and tied together with field phones. Unit is NOT rated for environments requiring PPE beyond cold-weather gear.

Unit leader can perform as Incident Communications Section Leader if unit is located at the ICP.

Additional details:

MARA 22' Commo Van with the following equipment capabilities

1 HF 500 KHZ to 54 MHZ Kenwood Transceiver, TS 570/SG 100 Watts (SSB/Voice)

1 HF 500 KHZ to 30 MHZ Kenwood Transceiver, TS 480/SAT 100 Watts (Digital)

1 HF Linear, 1500 Watt PEP/1000 Watt

2 VHF/UHF Dual Band Kenwood TM-D700s Transceivers, 50 Watts, packet, APRS/GPS mapping and locating, Winlink operations

2 VHF/UHF portables Kenwood D7s Transceiver, 5 Watts

1 VHF 220 MHZ BridgeCom 50 Watt Transceiver (Voice/Digital)

1 Kantronics TNC for digital operations for VHF, 1200/9600 baud Packet

2 ALMR Radio Systems

1 All mode Kantronics TNC for digital operations for VHF, bo and HF, to include PACTOR 1, and RTTY among others.

1 Tigertronics TNC Sound Card all digital mode capable

1 SCS HF TNC, Pactor 1-4

1 All Mode/VHF/UHF Scanner

1 Weather Station, linked to VHF APRS

1 AVN Transceiver, ICOM 110

1 Marine VHF, AMCOM 56

1 CB, Cobra

1 Pr Motorola FRS/GMRS handhelds

Installed Mobile and Portable VHF/UHF antennas

2 Triband HF Beam Antenna, 10,15,20 Meters with rotors

2 G5RV all band HF dipole/inverted V

3 Fiberglass 30' push up masts

1 Laser Printer, Scanner, Fax

2 Portable VHF/UHF Winlink, Packet, Voice, APRS & Crossband Repeater Kits

We use 3 laptops with wireless internet capability, member supplied. One has EVDO/Wireless Cell Phone internet capability and internal LAN system, including printer/scanner. We can run operations with the internet or without, using WIFI Hotspot. Mapping programs, GPS system will work without internet capability and Winlink, HF and VHF Radio Email capability.

Trailer is self-contained and can operate in 3 modes

1. Battery (48 Hours), Generator for Recharge, 3500 Watt Inverter, 2.0 KW Gas portable generator, 8-10 hours min per tank

2. Standard 110VAC land line Power

3. 8 KW Diesel Generator trailer mounted and spider box power distribution

Trailer is insulated and heated, both with Propane and Electric.

Propane heat will sustain for approx. 4 Days at 35 below

Electric heat with 8KW Diesel on line.

Trailer is wired for Telephone Landline, with 150' of 6 pair cable on hand

We have 1 set of Army field phones w 100 ft of cable

Trailer carries 10 gal of water, has microwave and coffee pot

Trailer will sleep 2 operators

MARA 18' Support Trailer

35' Heavy Duty Crank up tower and supports

8 KW Diesel Generator, 150' supply cable and Spider box for electrical distribution of power at site, this allows for support of other agencies at site, plus emergency lighting

118 Gal Diesel Fuel Tank, will run generator for approx. 10 days without resupply depending on load, generator is set up for cold winter start.

Equipment Storage

We have 2 trucks set up to tow the Main Commo trailer; minimum is ¾ ton with Electric brake capability or 2 F150 Ford Pickup. The Support trailer can be handled by ½ ton truck with brake controller or ¾ ton truck with or without controller. We will be upgrading both trailers in the future to have internal brake controllers. Trailers can be towed on most gravel roads with a least 10' of clearance. We are training operators this summer to use the systems, currently about 4 of us could setup operations. Trailers are centrally located between Wasilla and Palmer. Both are fully loaded and ready for mission at all times. 1 support truck has VHF/UHF/APRS/PACKET & Mobile HF with 4 wheel drive/diesel. Radios are operational on all VHF/UHF freq from 120-170 & 220 MHZ 420-460 MHZ, HF is capable of transceiver operation from 1.6 MHZ to 60 MHZ to include the Alaska Emergency HF freq.

We have about 40 Club Members registered with ARES, 3 of us are Army MARS members and the equipment is capable of operating on MARS and Military frequencies. We will have 3 Supv trained to operate 3 shifts, this will allow for shifts to be ran 24 hours, supplemented by other Ham Operators.

Our emergency plan is complete and approved by Matsu Borough Emergency Services. It is updated regularly as mission requirements change. Our main operation can support field ops or urban operations. We can operate as a message center and connect to EOC or Borough Communications Van with phone, field phones or VHF Radio intercom. We have crossband capabilities. We have 2 deployable Winlink/Packet/Crossband kits. We also can remote to HF from VHF sky command system. With the various members or home base systems we can network, scout, and supplement all types of missions. Several of you home stations have Generator and Backup capabilities, that will be listed in our emergency plan

as well as calling tree. Myself; KL7JFT or KL1IL, will be the main points of contacts. We are looking at about 1 to 2 hours for call out. 4 frequency VHF/UHF, APRS and packet operational, approx 10 mins after arriving at site, battery operation 2 people, upon arrival at assigned location, 2 hours to be fully operational.

HF with support trailer and tower, 1 hour after arriving at site, 3 to 4 people

Switching to land line power or Generator operation, depending on site, 30 mins., 1 person

Improved VHF/UHF outside antennas and beams, 1 hour, 2 people

Phone lines, field phones 20 mins, 1 person (if required)

Priority would be VHF/UHF Voice, packet and APRS secondary

Depending on mission requirements. HF and tower, with beam antenna and inverted V, 1.5 h ours, 3 people

If HF not required, VHF/UHF improved antennas second priority

External AC power, 3rd priority.

Phones lines can be done anytime as required for support of the mission

ANNEX 1

Severe Weather & Other Catastrophe Emergency Plan

I. The purpose of this plan

…is to implement Part 97.1 of the FCC regulations, and Federal and international treaty law applying to Amateur Radio in the Alaska Section of ARRL.

97.1 Basis and purpose.

The rules and regulations in this Part are designed to provide an amateur radio service having a fundamental purpose as expressed in the following principles:

Recognition and enhancement of the value of the amateur service to the public as a voluntary non-commercial communication service, particularly with respect to providing emergency communications*…[Emphasis supplied]*

This plan provides formal guidelines for the Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES) in the Matanuska Borough.

It describes an organizational structure within which Borough and Local ARES units may function with maximum effectiveness and minimum confusion. It outlines the preparation, planning, and training necessary to be ready and effective in the smallest and largest emergency, and finally it presents a "Standing Orders" plan of nets and frequencies to be implemented if and when ARES assistance is requested. These guidelines are not intended as rigid regulations. The senior ARES official in charge may interpret and adapt the plan as reasonably necessary for efficient management of the situation and provide the best service to MEA and **Mat-Su Borough Department of Emergency Services (MSB DES)** as required.

97.401 Operation during a disaster.

(a) When normal communication systems are overloaded, damaged or disrupted because a disaster has occurred, or is likely to occur, in an area where the amateur service is regulated by the FCC, an amateur station may make transmissions necessary to meet essential communication needs and facilitate relief actions.

(b) When normal communication systems are overloaded, damaged or disrupted because a natural disaster has occurred, or is likely to occur, in an area where the amateur service is not regulated by the FCC, a station assisting in meeting essential communication needs and facilitating relief actions may do so only in accord with ITU Resolution No.640 (Geneva, 1979). The 80 m, 75 m, 40 m, 30 m, 20 m, 17 m, 15 m, 12 m, and 2 m bands may be used for these purposes.

(c) When a disaster disrupts normal communication systems in a particular area, the FCC may declare a temporary state of communication emergency. The declaration will set forth any special conditions and special rules to be observed by stations during the communication emergency

* Interoperability Communications Plan for MEA (Matanuska Electric Assoc)

The MATSU ARES DEC or his designee may use the interoperability frequencies designated by the MSB DES or MEA through the authority of the Served Agency. In addition to following the requirements of the MSB DES MOU should also follow their Served Agency's guidelines. The guidelines should be established along the lines the MOU between the Matsu ARES and MSB DES. Equipment used on these frequencies should be Part 90 type accepted if available.

II. Activation Procedures

In declared-disaster emergencies, authority for this emergency plan comes from the MSB DES.

During an emergency, the MSB DES will determine what and where emergency communications are necessary and will contact the MATSU DEC, who will be responsible for activating the appropriate Emergency nets and mobilize ARES operators in the affected area of the borough. Any emergency communications services activated will remain in an On-The-Air Stand-by-Alert until authorized by the MSB DES to secure operations.

In non-declared emergencies the authority may come from any other served agency. ARES may also be activated by the Emergency Coordinator (EC) until the District Emergency Coordinator (DEC) can be contacted for assistance, training, general public assistance, or assistance to any qualified public-service non-profit agency.

During any non-declared emergency, not involving MSB DES, operations can be secured by the director of the "served agency", or by the DEC.

Any member of the MATSU ARES who, for any reason, suspects a communication emergency exists should monitor the assigned nets and frequencies for activity and begin to collect information. If local telephone service is available, the DEC and/or ECs should be notified by telephone immediately. If aware of an emergency/disaster, notify one of the following IN ORDER until you are able to reach someone. DEC, EC, SEC, or SM.

III. ARES Member Mobilization Procedures

1. If telephone service is available, the telephone-calling tree will be activated by the DEC and EC.

2. Upon the awareness or notification that a communication emergency exists, members of MATSU ARES will call into the Matsu ARES Emergency Net on the 147.33 Grubstake Repeater, with 146.85 MARA Repeater as alternate frequency.

a. Frequencies are subject to change.

b. Other bands, frequencies and modes of operation may be used, as needed for tactical and point to point communications.

3. The DEC will assume Liaison with the Borough and/or Agency if activated and delegate another station as Net Control Station (NCS). Primary control will be the Matsu DEC from the EOC with the Net Control Operator assuming control of the majority of the communications Traffic if the EOC is activated.

4. The NCS station is designated as a "Key Station" and will be extensively utilized during a communications emergency and operate under the ARES Call sign KL7JFU, which will be announced during the emergency/disaster. Key stations should have full emergency power capability with relief operators assigned to ensure continuous operation as needed.

5. Mobile Units (MUs) are activated and dispatched to their assignments as needed or according to pre-arranged assignments, normally to the Fire Stations that MSB DES has designated.

6. If under the authority of the MSB DES, Amateur Radio units under ARES will be dispatched to specific locations within the borough. The MSB DES, through the EC will designate sites, which require such communications. The EC will notify the NCS of the request who will, in turn, dispatch units to those locations from those stations pre-assigned or stations checked into the net if the Primary or Alternate are not available. Upon arriving at whatever location, the Dispatched Unit (DU) is to report to the person in command of that site, specifying that they are there at the request of the MSB DES. The DU is then to set up a field post and establish a clear communications link with the NCS. Once this is accomplished, the DU is to stand by to carry on the requested communications. DU's are to remain on duty at their assigned location until relieved by another DU at the request of the NCS or until the MSB DES or their designee authorizes that the station may secure operations.

7. If under the authority of any other "Served Agency", the DU is to report to the command authority of that

site, or agency, and identify themselves as an ARES Communications Unit, set up and establish a reliable communications post, and remain on duty at the site until relieved of duty by the Command Official of that particular "served agency" and the NCS, the EC, or another DU arrives to relieve them.

8. No stations will secure from their post without being relieved by another ARES Amateur radio operator volunteer, or until the primary NCS or the EC relieves them.

NOTE:

All ARES personnel will be under the authority of the "served agency" in a communications capacity only. Amateur radio operators are to be utilized in an emergency for one primary purpose: to provide backup communications as needed, for the officials and agencies involved. Amateurs under the ARES are not authorized to function in any other capacity.

a. Use your best judgment if you choose to assist agencies in other tasks other than communications. If you choose to assist in the other task, make sure it does not interfere with your communication service, which is your number one priority

IV. LIMITATIONS

1. The information contained in this plan is to be used as a guide. It is not the intent of this plan to limit the actions of an operator who is on site and best able to assess the prevailing conditions.

2. Hams are trained to provide communications services only. Hams on duty under this plan are not expected to serve any other function.

3. This plan is subject to alterations and/or revisions as required.

4. Hams may be called to render public service when a competent official: (1) recognizes that an emergency condition exists, and (2) requests that such service be rendered.

5. Hams participating in non-emergency events do so at their own risk.

6. Hams provide their services as volunteers, and as such they are under no obligation to participate and there is no guaranteed response level. Members are asked to provide assistance based on their interests, abilities, and personal commitments. Should we experience a local disaster, many of our own members can be victims and they must ensure the safety of their loved ones and their own property. The Emergency Coordinator or designee will endeavor to the best of his or her ability to fulfill the needs of the communities served under this plan.

V. OPERATIONS

Once the borough or other served agency determines Ham assistance is required, the following procedure is to be used to alert Ham Radio volunteers:

1. The requesting agency calls the DEC and MSB DES, through their notification system.

2. The DEC contacts the EC's who contact their members to meet on the predetermined Radio Repeater System. The EC or most appropriate alternate will contact the requesting agency. Phone calls are made to all other key volunteers.

3. A net controller is appointed by the DEC/EC or alternate and takes control of the repeater for:

a. The Cmd/Ctrl Net, to be used for dispatch and receive Sitrep Reports on the Grubstake Repeater (147.33 MHZ) Primary and MARA Repeater (146.85 MHZ) Secondary.

b. The Resource Net, would be establish if the need arises for more nets to handle increased traffic or request for assistance or adjacent area assistance, such as Anchorage, Chugiak, Eagle River thru the Susitna Repeater (147.27 MHZ).

c. HF would be activated if Fairbanks is requested by the MSB DES for assistance outside the main Borough Area north of Talkeetna. HF could also be activated if repeaters are down to Trappers Creek/Talkeetna and Sutton areas.

d. Packet and Winlink will be established as the mission dictates.

4. Check-ins would be solicited and volunteers would be asked to provide information on equipment and capabilities and if available for mobilization. In most cases, they would be asked to standby until our role is clarified or assignments determined. They would be asked to gather necessary equipment and await further instructions. Staging areas may be established to avoid congestion in critical areas.

5. One person would be designated to do a call on all area linked repeaters to announce the Emergency Net(s).

6. A full callout may be initiated from the EOC or the MARA Comm Center depending on the scale of the event.

7. The Borough ECs will provide coordination of the operation. They would not normally be net control.

8. Other nets on other repeaters may be established to meet the needs of the emergency.

9. Additional resources would be requested, via the DEC, from other South Central areas.

10. When operations in your area are concluded be sure the following are accomplished prior to securing

a. Make sure all ARES® personnel are accounted for.

b. Pass along our appreciation to all participants.

c. Be sure all amateurs are notified that operations have concluded.

d. Collect reports and logs from your deployed units and control stations.

e. Make recommendations for certificates.

f. File a report with your DEC and the SEC.

VI. Supported Agency Interface/Linking Procedures

In order to exchange traffic and information to the supported agency, MARA ARES will be able to link to them by one the following methods.

1. Pots Line between the Comm Center and MEA Dispatch

2. If internet is avail, either hardwire or wireless, MSN Live Messenger can be used.

3. Army Field Phones

4. Message Runner

5. UHF radio link established between ham operators in the 2 locations.

6. FRS Radio between the Dispatcher and the Comm Center

7. Winlink Email

VII. Appendix

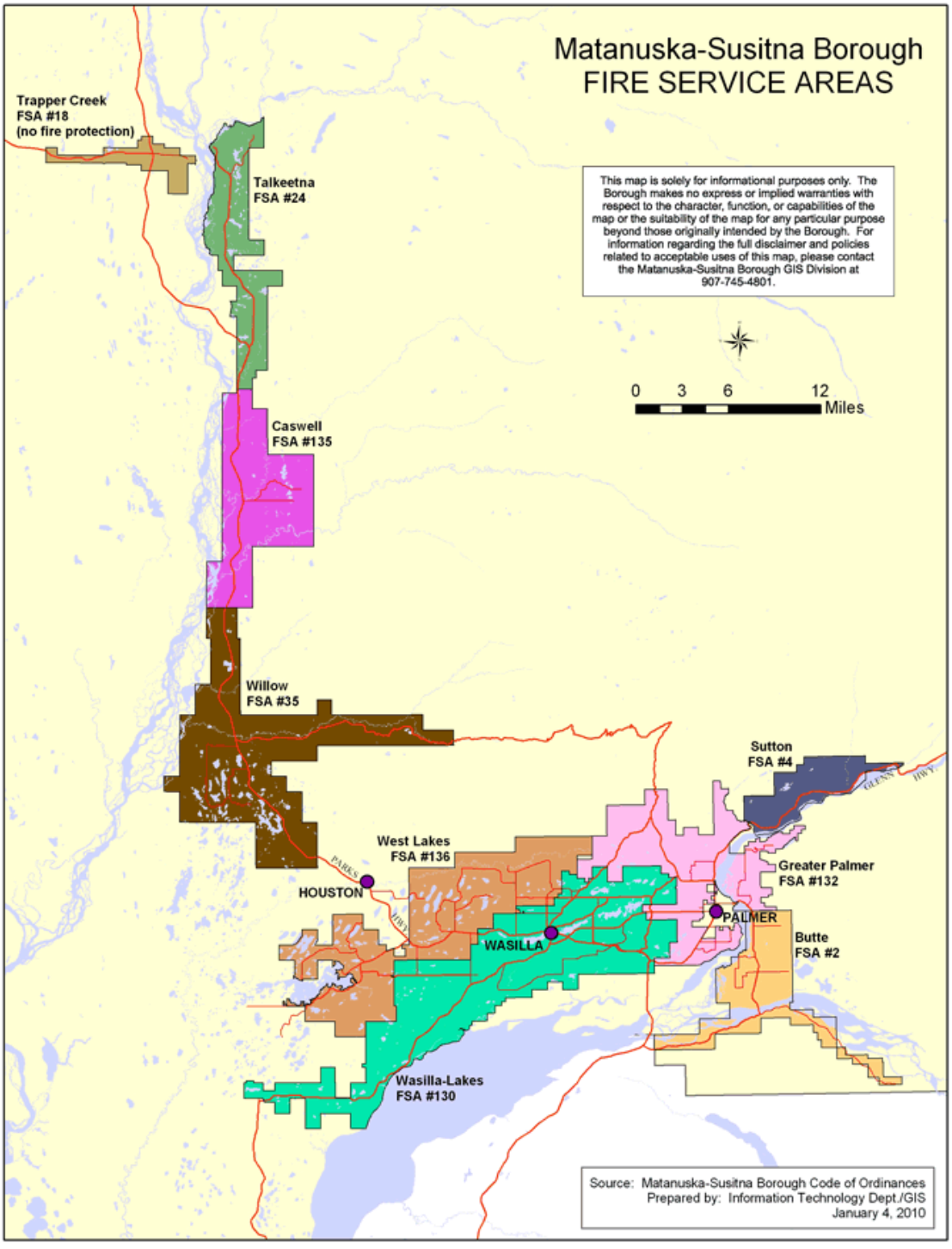
a. MATSU Fire Districts

b. Local Amateur Repeater Coverage

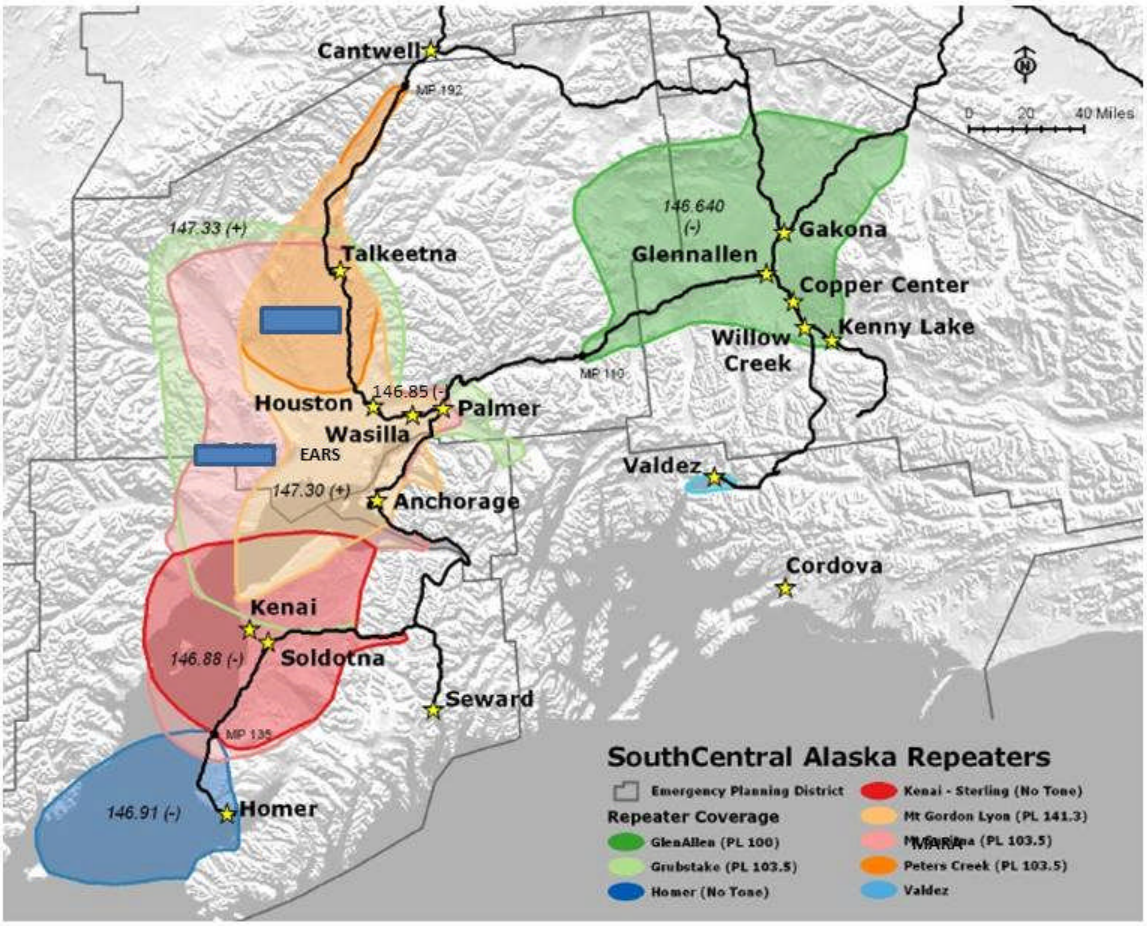
c. Internet Weather Stations

d. Fire Station Assignments
e. Email address list
f. Contact Phone numbers
g. Acronym list for this Plan.

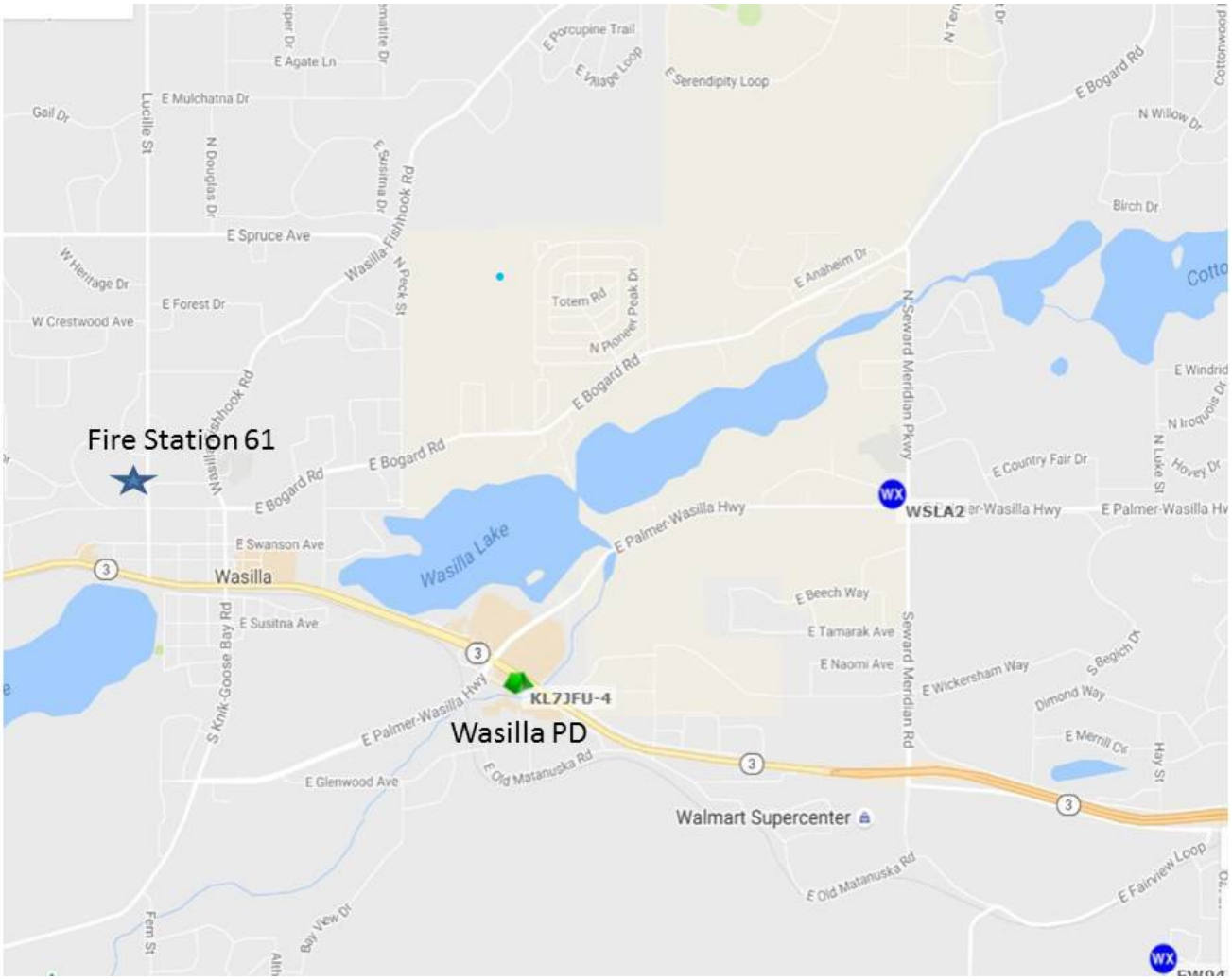
a. **MATSU Fire District**



b. **Local Amateur Repeater Coverage**



c. **Internet Weather Stations and Trailer Storage Location**




P.O.BOX 873131
WASILLA, AK 99687
kl7jfu@gci.net
www.kl7jfu.com
Matanuska Amateur
Radio Assoc.

d. **Fire Stations Assignments**

STATION #	LOCATION	NEAR	TYPE OF STATION	PHONE #	HAM ASSIGNED	ALT ASSIGNMENT
#5-1	2151 S Woodworth LP	Valley Hospital				
#5-2	7731 E Bogard Rd	Finger Lake				
#5-3		Valley Hospital				
#6-1	101 W Swanson Ave	Wasilla	Manned Borough EOC			
#6-2	4500 S Mainsail Ave	Mile 7 Knik/Goosebay				
#6-4	18297 W Pt MacKenzie	3.5 Mile Pt MacKenzie Rd				
#6-5	680 N Seward Meridian Pkwy	Cottenwood School	Manned			
#6-6	857 E Faiview Lp Rd	Mile 5 Fairview LP Rd				
#2-1	3355 South Old Glenn Hwy	Butte				
#1-1	15625 N Glenn Hwy	Sutton				
#7-1	1685 N Pittman Rd	Meadow Lakes				
#7-2	5182 N Pittman Rd	West Lakes				
#8-1	3047 S Big Lakd Rd	Big Lake				
#8-2	19151 W Penny Kay Lane	Big Lake				
#9-1	Mile 57.5 Parks Hwy	Houston				
#11-2	Mile 98 Parks Hwy	Talkeetna				
#12-1	Mile 69.5 Parks Hwy	Willow				
#12-2	14379 W Willow Fishook Rd	Willow				
#3-1	717 S Cobb St	Palmer	Manned			
#3-2	Mi 51 Glenn Hwy	3 Mi N. of Palmer				
#3-3	15855 E Clark Rd	Lazy Mountain				
#3-4	901 S Airport Rd	Palmer Airport				
#3-5	8200 E Turner Rd	Palmer Fishook Rd				

e. Email Address

MARA Comm Center **kl7jfu@winlink.org**

MEA Dispatch

MSB DES Manger **casey.cook@matsugov.us**

MSB COML **James.Goodman@matsugov.us**

MSB DES PIO **Patty.sulllivan@matsugov.us**

Bushmaster Operations **kl7jft@winlink.org**

f. Contact Phone Numbers

MARA DEC **Don Bush** **HM 746-6845/746-6844**

Cell 232-8812

Wasilla EC **Ray Hollenbeck** **HM 373-6771**

Palmer EC **Jim Wardman** **HM 746-1765**

Willow Asst EC Paul Williams **HM**

Willow/Caswell Lk EC Mark Allen **HM 495-1210**

Trapper Ck/Talkeetna EC Hal Morgan **HM 733-3145**

MATSU Emergency Manager **Casey Cook** **WK 373-8812**

		Cell 355-9819
MATSU COML	**James Goodman**	**HM 745-4081**
		Cell 982-4162
		WK 745-2484
Mat-Su EOC	**Main Number**	**373-8830**
	Cmd Section	**373-5306/5378**

g. Acronym list for this Plan.

AEC - Assistant Emergency Coordinator

Appointees - Members of the ARRL who hold official Field appointments

ARES - Amateur Radio Emergency Service

ARRL - American Radio Relay League

ASEC – Assistant Section Emergency Coordinator

CMD/CTRL Net – Radio Network system assigned to execute the plan

DEC – District Emergency Coordinator

DU - Dispatched Unit

EC - Emergency Coordinator

EMA- Emergency Management Agency

EOC - Emergency Operations Center

FCC - Federal Communications Commission

FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency

FRS – Family Service Radio

HAZMAT - Hazardous Materials

IC - Incident Commander

ICS - Incident Command System

IDHS - Indiana Department of Homeland Security

LEPC - Local Emergency Planning Commission

MARA – Matanuska Amateur Radio Association

MCI - Mass Casualty Incident

MEA – Matanuska Electric Association

MOU – Memorandum of Understanding

MSB DES - Mat-Su Borough Department of Emergency Services

MU - Mobile Unit

NCS - Net Control Station

NDMS - National Disaster Medical Service

NOAA - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NTS - National Traffic System

OES - Official Emergency Station

PACKET – Radio/Computer Digital Transmission Mode

PC - Personal Computer

RACES - Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service

REACT - Radio Emergency Associated Communication Teams

REPEATER – Mountain Top Radio Relay/Retransmit System

RESOURCE Net – Radio Network system used to handle support request of the plan

SEC – Section Emergency Coordinator

Served Agency – Organization or Commercial Entity being supported

SET - Simulated Emergency Test

SM – Section Manager

VHF – Frequency Range 130-170 Mhz

UHF – Frequency Range 440-448 Mhz.

WINLINK – Digital Radio Email System

ANNEX 2

FLOODING

Floods are one of the most common hazards in the MATSU Borough. Flood effects can be local, impacting a neighborhood or community, or very large, affecting entire river basins and multiple areas throughout the Borough.

However, all floods are not alike. Some floods develop slowly, sometimes over a period of days. But flash floods can develop quickly, sometimes in just a few minutes and without any visible signs of rain. Flash floods often have a dangerous wall of roaring water that carries rocks, mud, and other debris and can sweep away most things in its path. Overland flooding occurs outside a defined river or stream, such as when a levee or storm drains are breached, but still can be destructive. Flooding can also occur when a dam breaks, producing effects similar to flash floods.

Be aware of flood hazards no matter where you live, but especially if you live in a low-lying area, near water or downstream from a dam. Even very small streams, gullies, creeks, culverts, dry stream beds, or low-lying ground that appears harmless in dry weather can flood.

FACTS TO CONSIDER DURING FLOODING MISSIONS

BEFORE A FLOOD

To prepare for a flood, you should:

- Avoid building in a floodplain unless you elevate and reinforce your home.
- Elevate the furnace, water heater, and electric panel if susceptible to flooding.
- Install "check valves" in sewer traps to prevent flood water from backing up into the drains of your home.
- Construct barriers (levees, beams, floodwalls) to stop floodwater from entering the building.
- Seal walls in basements with waterproofing compounds to avoid seepage

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DURING A FLOOD

If a flood is likely in your area, you should:

- Listen to the radio or television for information.
- Be aware that flash flooding can occur. If there is any possibility of a flash flood, move immediately to higher ground. Do not wait for instructions to move.
- Be aware of streams, drainage channels, canyons, and other areas known to flood suddenly. Flash floods can occur in these areas with or without such typical warnings as rain clouds or heavy rain.

If you must prepare to evacuate, you should do the following:

- Secure your home. If you have time, bring in outdoor furniture. Move essential items to an upper floor.
- Turn off utilities at the main switches or valves if instructed to do so. Disconnect electrical appliances. Do not touch electrical equipment if you are wet or standing in water.

If you have to leave your home, remember these evacuation tips:

- Do not walk through moving water. Six inches of moving water can make you fall. If you have to walk in water, walk where the water is not moving. Use a stick to check the firmness of the ground in front of you.
- Do not drive into flooded areas. If floodwaters rise around your car, abandon the car and move to higher ground if you can do so safely. You and the vehicle can be quickly swept away.

Driving Flood Facts

The following are important points to remember when driving in flood conditions:

- Six inches of water will reach the bottom of most passenger cars causing loss of control and possible stalling.
- A foot of water will float many vehicles.
- Two feet of rushing water can carry away most vehicles including sport utility vehicles (SUV's) and pick-ups.

AFTER A FLOOD

The following are guidelines for the period following a flood:

- Listen for news reports to learn whether the community's water supply is safe to drink.
- Avoid floodwaters; water may be contaminated by oil, gasoline, or raw sewage. Water may also be electrically charged from underground or downed power lines.
- Avoid moving water.
- Be aware of areas where floodwaters have receded. Roads may have weakened and could collapse under the weight of a car.
- Stay away from downed power lines, and report them to the power company.
- Return home only when authorities indicate it is safe.
- Stay out of any building if it is surrounded by floodwaters.
- Use extreme caution when entering buildings; there may be hidden damage, particularly in foundations.
- Service damaged septic tanks, cesspools, pits, and leaching systems as soon as possible. Damaged sewage systems are serious health hazards.
- Clean and disinfect everything that got wet. Mud left from floodwater can contain sewage and chemicals.

FLOOD: KNOW YOUR TERMS

Familiarize yourself with these terms to help identify a flood hazard:

Flood Watch:
Flooding is possible. Tune in to NOAA Weather Radio, commercial radio, or television for information.

Flash Flood Watch:
Flash flooding is possible. Be prepared to move to higher ground; listen to NOAA Weather Radio, commercial radio, or television for information.

Flood Warning:
Flooding is occurring or will occur soon; if advised to evacuate, do so immediately.

Flash Flood Warning:
A flash flood is occurring; seek higher ground on foot immediately.

FLOOD ARES PROCEDURES

1. Who to Report to:
   a. Net Control
   b. EOC, Station 61
   c. On Scene Commander
2. Where to Report to:
   a. As directed by Net Control
   b. As directed by Public Radio Broadcast
3. Equipment Required:
   a. 2 meter Gear & Antenna
   b. Rain Gear & Boots
   c. To Go Box
   d. Food and supplies for 3 days, min
4. Emergency Stations:
   a. EOC
   b. Public Radio Station
   c. Willow Community Center
   d. MARA Commo Center
   e. Field Locations as assigned
5. Procedures
   a. Establish Net, both Command & Logistics
   b. Establish link to EOC or On Scene Commander
   c. Determine area of concern and establish either HF or VHF Communications to affected site
   d. Collect reports and establish logs.
   e. Dispatch scouts to collect information or contact amateurs in the area
   f. Setup APRS for tracking and packet for sensitive information collection
   g. Establish Communications to shelters if activated.

ANNEX 3

EARTHQUAKE

One of the most frightening and destructive phenomena of nature is a severe earthquake and its terrible after effects.

Earthquakes strike suddenly, violently, and without warning at any time of the day or night. If an earthquake occurs in a populated area, it may cause many deaths and injuries and extensive property damage or cut road, bridges, power & telephone lines.

Although there are no guarantees of safety during an earthquake, identifying potential hazards ahead of time and advance planning can save lives and significantly reduce injuries and property damage.

WHAT TO DO BEFORE AN EARTHQUAKE

Earthquakes strike suddenly, violently and without warning. Identifying potential hazards ahead of time and advance planning can reduce the dangers of serious injury or loss of life from an earthquake. Repairing deep plaster cracks in ceilings and foundations, anchoring overhead lighting fixtures to the ceiling, and following local seismic building standards, will help reduce the impact of earthquakes.

Six Ways to Plan Ahead

1. **Check for Hazards in the Home**
    - Fasten shelves securely to walls.
    - Place large or heavy objects on lower shelves.
    - Store breakable items such as bottled foods, glass, and china in low, closed cabinets with latches.
    - Hang heavy items such as pictures and mirrors away from beds, couches, and anywhere people sit.
    - Brace overhead light fixtures.
    - Repair defective electrical wiring and leaky gas connections. These are potential fire risks.
    - Secure a water heater by strapping it to the wall studs and bolting it to the floor.
    - epair any deep cracks in ceilings or foundations. Get expert advice if there are signs of structural defects.
    - Store weed killers, pesticides, and flammable products securely in closed cabinets with latches and on bottom shelves.

2. **Identify Safe Places Indoors and Outdoors**
    - Under sturdy furniture such as a heavy desk or table.
    - Against an inside wall.
    - Away from where glass could shatter around windows, mirrors, pictures, or where heavy bookcases or

other heavy furniture could fall over.
- In the open, away from buildings, trees, telephone and electrical lines, overpasses, or elevated expressways.

3. **Educate Yourself and Family Members**
    - Contact your local emergency management office or American Red Cross chapter for more information on earthquakes. Also read the "How-To Series" for information on how to protect your property from earthquakes.
    - Teach children how and when to call 9-1-1, police, or fire department and which radio station to tune to for emergency information.
    - Teach all family members how and when to turn off gas, electricity, and water.

4. **Have Disaster Supplies on Hand**
    - Flashlight and extra batteries.
    - Portable battery-operated radio and extra batteries.
    - First aid kit and manual.
    - Emergency food and water.
    - Nonelectric can opener.
    - Essential medicines.
    - Cash and credit cards.
    - Sturdy shoes.

5. **Develop an Emergency Communication Plan**
    - In case family members are separated from one another during an earthquake (a real possibility during the day when adults are at work and children are at school), develop a plan for reuniting after the disaster.
    - Ask an out-of-state relative or friend to serve as the "family contact." After a disaster, it's often easier to call long distance. Make sure everyone in the family knows the name, address, and phone number of the contact person.

6. **Help Your Community Get Ready**
    - Publish a special section in your local newspaper with emergency information on earthquakes. Localize the information by printing the phone numbers of local emergency services offices, the American Red Cross, and hospitals.
    - Conduct a week-long series on locating hazards in the home.
    - Work with local emergency services and American Red Cross officials to prepare special reports for people with mobility impairments on what to do during an earthquake.
    - Provide tips on conducting earthquake drills in the home.
    - Interview representatives of the gas, electric, and water companies about shutting off utilities.
    - Work together in your community to apply your knowledge to building codes, retrofitting programs, hazard hunts, and neighborhood and family emergency plans.

WHAT TO DO DURING AN EARTHQUAKE

Stay as safe as possible during an earthquake. Be aware that some earthquakes are actually fore shocks and a larger earthquake might occur. Minimize your movements to a few steps to a nearby safe place and stay indoors until the shaking has stopped and you are sure exiting is safe.

If indoors

- **DROP** to the ground; take **COVER** by getting under a sturdy table or other piece of furniture; and **HOLD ON** on until the shaking stops. If there isn't a table or desk near you, cover your face and head with your arms and crouch in an inside corner of the building.
- Stay away from glass, windows, outside doors and walls, and anything that could fall, such as lighting fixtures or furniture.
- Stay in bed if you are there when the earthquake strikes. Hold on and protect your head with a pillow, unless you are under a heavy light fixture that could fall. In that case, move to the nearest safe place.
- Use a doorway for shelter only if it is in close proximity to you and if you know it is a strongly supported, load bearing doorway.
- Stay inside until shaking stops and it is safe to go outside. Research has shown that most injuries occur when people inside buildings attempt to move to a different location inside the building or try to leave.
- Be aware that the electricity may go out or the sprinkler systems or fire alarms may turn on.
- DO NOT use the elevators.

If outdoors

- Stay there.
- Move away from buildings, streetlights, and utility wires.
- Once in the open, stay there until the shaking stops. The greatest danger exists directly outside buildings, at exits, and alongside exterior walls. Many of the 120 fatalities from the 1933 Long Beach earthquake occurred when people ran outside of buildings only to be killed by falling debris from collapsing walls. Ground movement during an earthquake is seldom the direct cause of death or injury. Most earthquake-related casualties result from collapsing walls, flying glass, and falling objects.

If in a moving vehicle

- Stop as quickly as safety permits and stay in the vehicle. Avoid stopping near or under buildings, trees, overpasses, and utility wires.
- Proceed cautiously once the earthquake has stopped. Avoid roads, bridges, or ramps that might have been damaged by the earthquake.

If trapped under debris

- Do not light a match.
- Do not move about or kick up dust.
- Cover your mouth with a handkerchief or clothing.
- Tap on a pipe or wall so rescuers can locate you. Use a whistle if one is available. Shout only as a last resort. Shouting can cause you to inhale dangerous amounts of dust.

WHAT TO DO AFTER AN EARTHQUAKE

- **Expect aftershocks.** These secondary shock waves are usually less violent than the main quake but can be strong enough to do additional damage to weakened structures and can occur in the first hours, days, weeks, or even months after the quake.

- **Listen to a battery-operated radio or television.** Listen for the latest emergency information.

- **Use the telephone only for emergency calls.**

- **Open cabinets cautiously.** Beware of objects that can fall off shelves.

- **Stay away from damaged areas.** Stay away unless your assistance has been specifically requested by police, fire, or relief organizations. Return home only when authorities say it is safe.

- **Be aware of possible tsunamis if you live in coastal areas.** These are also known as seismic sea waves (mistakenly called "tidal waves"). When local authorities issue a tsunami warning, assume that a series of dangerous waves is on the way. Stay away from the beach.

- **Help injured or trapped persons.** Remember to help your neighbors who may require special assistance such as infants, the elderly, and people with disabilities. Give first aid where appropriate. Do not move seriously injured persons unless they are in immediate danger of further injury. Call for help.

- **Clean up spilled medicines, bleaches, gasoline or other flammable liquids immediately.** Leave the area if you smell gas or fumes from other chemicals.

- **Inspect the entire length of chimneys for damage.** Unnoticed damage could lead to a fire.

- **Inspect utilities.**
    - **Check for gas leaks.** If you smell gas or hear blowing or hissing noise, open a window and quickly leave the building. Turn off the gas at the outside main valve if you can and call the gas company from a neighbor's home. If you turn off the gas for any reason, it must be turned back on by a professional.

    - **Look for electrical system damage.** If you see sparks or broken or frayed wires, or if you smell hot insulation, turn off the electricity at the main fuse box or circuit breaker. If you have to step in water to get to the fuse box or circuit breaker, call an electrician first for advice.

    - **Check for sewage and water lines damage.** If you suspect sewage lines are damaged, avoid using the toilets and call a plumber. If water pipes are damaged, contact the water company and avoid using water from the tap. You can obtain safe water by melting ice cubes.

KNOW YOUR EARTHQUAKE TERMS

Familiarize yourself with these terms to help identify an earthquake hazard:

Aftershock
An earthquake of similar or lesser intensity that follows the main earthquake.

Earthquake
A sudden slipping or movement of a portion of the earth’s crust, accompanied and followed by a series of vibrations.

Epicenter
The place on the earth’s surface directly above the point on the fault where the earthquake rupture began. Once fault slippage begins, it expands along the fault during the earthquake and can extend hundreds of miles before stopping.

Fault
The fracture across which displacement has occurred during an earthquake. The slippage may range from less than an inch to more than 10 yards in a severe earthquake.

Magnitude
The amount of energy released during an earthquake, which is computed from the amplitude of the seismic waves. A magnitude of 7.0 on the Richter Scale indicates an extremely strong earthquake. Each whole number on the scale represents an increase of about 30 times more energy released than the previous whole number represents. Therefore, an earthquake measuring 6.0 is about 30 times more powerful than one measuring 5.0.

Seismic Waves
Vibrations that travel outward from the earthquake fault at speeds of several miles per second. Although fault slippage directly under a structure can cause considerable damage, the vibrations of seismic waves cause most of the destruction during earthquakes.

Earthquake ARES Procedures

1. Who to Report to:
   a. Net Control
   b. On Scene Commander
   c. As directed by Public Broadcast
2. Where to report to:
   a. EOC
   b. MARA Communication Trailer
   c. As directed by On Scene Commander
3. Equipment Required
   a. VHF & HF Communication Equipment and Antennas
   b. To Go Box
   c. Food & Supplies for 3 days
   d. Portable Generator
   e. Tent/Camp Trailer/Motor Home, if required
4. Procedures
   a. Setup EOC
   b. Establish Communications with 1st Responders
   c. Assist in backup Communications for Emergency Services
   d. Establish Command, Logistics, & Health & Welfare Nets
   e. Establish Communications to other ARES groups outside the affected area.
   d Establish VHF Communications to assisting agencies back to the EOC and to Shelters as required

ANNEX 4

WILDFIRE

The threat of wildland fires for people living near wildland areas or using recreational facilities in wilderness areas is real. Dry conditions at various times of the year and in various parts of the United States greatly increase the potential for wildland fires.

Advance planning and knowing how to protect buildings in these areas can lessen the devastation of a wildland fire. There are several safety precautions that you can take to reduce the risk of fire losses. Protecting your home from wildfire is your responsibility. To reduce the risk, you'll need to consider the fire resistance of your home, the topography of your property and the nature of the vegetation close by.

PREPARE FOR A WILDFIRE

Listed here are several suggestions that you can implement immediately. Others need to be considered at the time of construction or remodeling. You should also contact your local fire department, forestry office, emergency management office or building department for information about local fire laws, building codes and protection measures. Obtain local building codes and weed abatement ordinances for structures built near wooded areas.

Find Out What Your Fire Risk Is

Learn about the history of wildfire in your area. Be aware of recent weather. A long period without rain increases the risk of wildfire. Consider having a professional inspect your property and offer recommendations for reducing the wildfire risk. Determine your community's ability to respond to wildfire. Are roads leading to your property clearly marked? Are the roads wide enough to allow firefighting equipment to get through? Is your house number visible from the roadside?

Learn and teach safe fire practices.

- Build fires away from nearby trees or bushes.
- Always have a way to extinguish the fire quickly and completely.
- Install smoke detectors on every level of your home and near sleeping areas.
- Never leave a fire--even a cigarette--burning unattended.

- Avoid open burning completely, and especially during dry season.

Always be ready for an emergency evacuation.

Evacuation may be the only way to protect your family in a wildfire. Know where to go and what to bring with you. You should plan several escape routes in case roads are blocked by a wildfire.

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Create Safety Zones Around Your Home

All vegetation is fuel for a wildfire, though some trees and shrubs are more flammable than others. To reduce the risk, you will need to modify or eliminate brush, trees and other vegetation near your home. The greater the distance is between your home and the vegetation, the greater the protection.

Create a 30-foot safety zone around the house.
Keep the volume of vegetation in this zone to a minimum. If you live on a hill, extend the zone on the downhill side. Fire spreads rapidly uphill. The steeper the slope, the more open space you will need to protect your home. Swimming pools and patios can be a safety zone and stone walls can act as heat shields and deflect flames. In this zone, you should also do the following:

- Remove vines from the walls of the house.
- Move shrubs and other landscaping away from the sides of the house.
- Prune branches and shrubs within 15 feet of chimneys and stove pipes.
- Remove tree limbs within 15 feet of the ground.
- Thin a 15-foot space between tree crowns.
- Replace highly flammable vegetation such as pine, eucalyptus, junipers and fir trees with lower growing, less flammable species. Check with your local fire department or garden store for suggestions.
- Replace vegetation that has living or dead branches from the ground-level up (these act as ladder fuels for the approaching fire).
- Cut the lawn often keeping the grass at a maximum of 2 inches. Watch grass and other vegetation near the driveway, a source of ignition from automobile exhaust systems.
- Clear the area of leaves, brush, evergreen cones, dead limbs and fallen trees.

Create a second zone at least 100 feet around the house.
This zone should begin about 30 feet from the house and extend to at least 100 feet. In this zone, reduce or replace as much of the most flammable vegetation as possible. If you live on a hill, you may need to extend the zone for several hundred feet to provide the desired level of safety.

Clear all combustibles within 30 feet of any structure.

- Install electrical lines underground, if possible
- Ask the power company to clear branches from power lines.
- Avoid using bark and wood chip mulch
- Stack firewood 100 feet away and uphill from any structure.
- Store combustible or flammable materials in approved safety containers and keep them away from the house.
- Keep the gas grill and propane tank at least 15 feet from any structure. Clear an area 15 feet around the grill. Place a 1/4 inch mesh screen over the grill. Always use the grill cautiously but refrain from using it all during high risk times.

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Protect Your Home

Remove debris from under sun decks and porches.
Any porch, balcony or overhang with exposed space underneath is fuel for an approaching fire. Overhangs ignite easily by flying embers and by the heat and fire that get trapped underneath. If vegetation is allowed to grow underneath or if the space is used for storage, the hazard is increased significantly. Clear leaves, trash and other combustible materials away from underneath sun decks and porches. Extend 1/2-inch mesh screen from all overhangs down to the ground. Enclose wooden stilts with non-combustible material such as concrete, brick, rock, stucco or metal. Use non-combustible patio furniture and covers. If you're planning a porch or sun deck, use non-combustible or fire-resistant materials. If possible, build the structure to the ground so that there is no space underneath.

Enclose eaves and overhangs.
Like porches and balconies, eaves trap the heat rising along the exterior siding. Enclose all eaves to reduce the hazard.

Cover house vents with wire mesh.
Any attic vent, soffit vent, louver or other opening can allow embers and flaming debris to enter a home and ignite it. Cover all openings with 1/4 inch or smaller corrosion-resistant wire mesh. If you're designing louvers, place them in the vertical wall rather than the soffit of the overhang.

Install spark arrestors in chimneys and stovepipes.
Chimneys create a hazard when embers escape through the top. To prevent this, install spark arrestors on all chimneys, stovepipes and vents for fuel-burning heaters. Use spark arrestors made of 12-gauge welded or woven wire mesh screen with openings 1/2 inch across. Ask your fire department for exact specifications. If you're building a chimney, use non-combustible materials and make sure the top of the chimney is at least two feet higher than any obstruction within 10 feet of the chimney. Keep the chimney clean.

Use fire resistant siding.
Use fire resistant materials in the siding of your home, such as stucco, metal, brick, cement shingles, concrete and rock. You can treat wood siding with UL-approved fire retardant chemicals, but the treatment and protection are not permanent.

Choose safety glass for windows and sliding glass doors.
Windows allow radiated heat to pass through and ignite combustible materials inside. The larger the pane of glass, the more vulnerable it is to fire. Dual- or triple-pane thermal glass, and fire resistant shutters or drapes, help reduce the wildfire risk. You can also install non-combustible awnings to shield windows and use shatter-resistant glazing such as tempered or wire glass.

Prepare for water storage; develop an external water supply such as a small pond, well or pool.

Other safety measures to consider at the time of construction or remodeling.

- Choose locations wisely; canyon and slope locations increase the risk of exposure to wildland fires.
- Use fire-resistant materials when building, renovating, or retrofitting structures.
- Avoid designs that include wooden decks and patios.
- Use non-combustible materials for the roof.
- The roof is especially vulnerable in a wildfire. Embers and flaming debris can travel great distances, land on your roof and start a new fire. Avoid flammable roofing materials such as wood, shake and shingle. Materials that are more fire resistant include single ply membranes, fiberglass shingles, slate, metal, clay and concrete tile. Clear gutters of leaves and debris.

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WHAT TO DO BEFORE A WILDFIRE

If you see a wildfire, call 9-1-1. Don't assume that someone else has already called. Describe the location of the fire, speak slowly and clearly, and answer any questions asked by the dispatcher.

Before the Fire Approaches Your House

- Evacuate. Evacuate your pets and all family members who are not essential to preparing the home. Anyone with medical or physical limitations and the young and the elderly should be evacuated immediately.
- Wear Protective Clothing.
- Remove Combustibles. Clear items that will burn from around the house, including wood piles, lawn furniture, barbecue grills, tarp coverings, etc. Move them outside of your defensible space.
- Close/Protect Openings. Close outside attic, eaves and basement vents, windows, doors, pet doors, etc. Remove flammable drapes and curtains. Close all shutters, blinds or heavy non-combustible window coverings to reduce radiant heat.
- Close Inside Doors/Open Damper. Close alt doors inside the house to prevent draft. Open the damper on your fireplace, but close the fireplace screen.
- Shut Off Gas. Shut off any natural gas, propane or fuel oil supplies at the source.
- Water. Connect garden hoses. Fill any pools, hot tubs, garbage cans, tubs or other large containers with water.
- Pumps. If you have gas-powered pumps for water, make sure they are fueled and ready.
- Ladder. Place a ladder against the house in clear view.
- Car. Back your car into the driveway and roll up the windows.
- Garage Doors. Disconnect any automatic garage door openers so that doors can still be opened by hand if the power goes out. Close all garage doors.
- Valuables. Place valuable papers, mementos and anything "you can't live without" inside the car in the garage, ready for quick departure. Any pets still with you should also be put in the car.

Preparing to Leave

- Lights. Turn on outside lights and leave a light on in every room to make the house more visible in heavy smoke.
- Don't Lock Up. Leave doors and windows closed but unlocked. It may be necessary for firefighters to gain quick entry into your home to fight fire. The entire area will be isolated and patrolled by sheriff's deputies or police.

What to do During a Wildfire

Survival in a Vehicle

- This is dangerous and should only be done in an emergency, but you can survive the firestorm if you stay in your car. It is much less dangerous than trying to run from a fire on foot.
- Roll up windows and close air vents. Drive slowly with headlights on. Watch for other vehicles and pedestrians. Do not drive through heavy smoke.
- If you have to stop, park away from the heaviest trees and brush. Turn headlights on and ignition off. Roll up windows and close air vents.
- Get on the floor and cover up with a blanket or coat.
- Stay in the vehicle until the main fire passes.
- Stay in the car. Do not run! Engine may stall and not restart. Air currents may rock the car. Some smoke and sparks may enter the vehicle. Temperature inside will increase. Metal gas tanks and containers rarely explode.

If You Are Trapped at Home

- Stay calm. As the fire front approaches, go inside the house. You can survive inside. The fire will pass before your house burns down.

If Caught in the Open

- The best temporary shelter is in a sparse fuel area. On a steep mountainside, the back side is safer. Avoid canyons, natural "chimneys" and saddles.
- If a road is nearby, lie face down along the road cut or in the ditch on the uphill side. Cover yourself with anything that will shield you from the fire's heat.
- If hiking in the back country, seek a depression with sparse fuel. Clear fuel away from the area while the fire is approaching and then lie face down in the depression and cover yourself. Stay down until after the fire passes!

What to do After a Wildfire

- Check the roof immediately. Put out any roof fires, sparks or embers. Check the attic for hidden burning sparks.
- If you have a fire, get your neighbors to help fight it.
- The water you put into your pool or hot tub and other containers wilt come in handy now. If the power is out, try connecting a hose to the outlet on your water heater.
- For several hours after the fire, maintain a "fire watch." Re-check for smoke and sparks throughout the house.

Wildfire ARES Procedures

1. Were to report to:
   a. EOC
   b. On Scene Commander
   c. As directed by Net Control
   d. As directed by Public Radio Broadcast
   e. Forest Service EOC
2. Equipment Required:
   a. 2 Meter and HF Equipment w/Antennas
   b. Rain gear and boots
   c. Rations for 3 days
   d. Sleeping Bag
   e. To Go Box
3. Possible Emergency Stations
   a. EOC
   b. MARA Commo Trailer
   c. Forward On Scene Commander CP
   d. Forest Service Rear Area
4. Procedures
   a. Report to Net Control after reaching assigned station.
   b. Established Communications as directed by Net Control or On Scene Commander
   c. Maintain Radio Log for entire operation; log all messages, and other pertinent information.
   d. Insure all messaged are signed and authenticated
   e. Inventory resources and report to Net Control.

ANNEX 5

VOLCANO

A volcano is a mountain that opens downward to a reservoir of molten rock below the surface of the earth. Unlike most mountains, which are pushed up from below, volcanoes are built up by an accumulation of their own eruptive products. When pressure from gases within the molten rock becomes too great, an eruption occurs. Eruptions can be quiet or explosive. There may be lava flows, flattened landscapes, poisonous gases, and flying rock and ash.

Because of their intense heat, lava flows are great fire hazards. Lava flows destroy everything in their path, but most move slowly enough that people can move out of the way.

Fresh volcanic ash, made of pulverized rock, can be abrasive, acidic, gritty, gassy, and odorous. While not immediately dangerous to most adults, the acidic gas and ash can cause lung damage to small infants, to older adults, and to those suffering from severe respiratory illnesses. Volcanic ash also can damage machinery, including engines and electrical equipment. Ash accumulations mixed with water become heavy and can collapse roofs. Volcanic ash can affect people hundreds of miles away from the cone of a volcano.

Sideways directed volcanic explosions, known as "lateral blasts," can shoot large pieces of rock at very high speeds for several miles. These explosions can kill by impact, burial, or heat. They have been known to knock down entire forests.

Volcanic eruptions can be accompanied by other natural hazards, including earthquakes, mudflows and flash floods, rock falls and landslides, acid rain, fire, and (under special conditions) tsunamis.

Active volcanoes in the U.S. are found mainly in Hawaii, Alaska, and the Pacific Northwest. Active volcanoes of the Cascade Mountain Range in California, Oregon, and Washington have created problems recently. The danger area around a volcano covers approximately a 20-mile radius. Some danger may exist 100 miles or more from a volcano, leaving Montana and Wyoming at risk.

What to do Before a Volcanic Eruption

- Add a pair of goggles and disposable breathing mask for each member of the family to your disaster supply kit.
- Stay away from active volcano sites.
- If you live near a known volcano, active or dormant, be ready to evacuate at a moment's notice.

What to Do During a Volcanic Eruption

If a Volcano Erupts Where You Live

- **Follow the evacuation order** issued by authorities and evacuate immediately from the volcano area to avoid flying debris, hot gases, lateral blast, and lava flow.
- Be aware of mudflows. The danger from a mudflow increases near stream channels and with prolonged heavy rains. Mudflows can move faster than you can walk or run. Look upstream before crossing a bridge, and do not cross the bridge if a mudflow is approaching.
- **Avoid river valleys and low-lying areas.**
- **Remember to help your neighbors who may require special assistance** - infants, elderly people, and people with disabilities.

Protection from Falling Ash

- **Listen to a battery-powered radio or television for the latest emergency information.**
- **If you have a respiratory ailment, avoid contact with any amount of ash.**
- **Wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants.**
- **Use goggles and wear eyeglasses instead of contact lenses.**
- **Use a dust mask** or hold a damp cloth over your face to help with breathing.
- **Stay away from areas downwind** from the volcano to avoid volcanic ash.
- **Stay indoors until the ash has settled** unless there is a danger of the roof collapsing.
- **Close doors, windows, and all ventilation** in the house (chimney vents, furnaces, air conditioners, fans, and other vents.
- **Clear heavy ash from flat or low-pitched roofs and rain gutters.**
- **Avoid running car or truck engines.** Driving can stir up volcanic ash that can clog engines, damage moving parts, and stall vehicles.

- **Avoid driving in heavy ash fall** unless absolutely required. If you have to drive, keep speed down to 35 MPH or slower.

ANNEX 6

WINTER STORMS AND EXTREME COLD

Heavy snowfall and extreme cold can immobilize an entire region. Even areas that normally experience mild winters can be hit with a major snowstorm or extreme cold. Winter storms can result in flooding, storm surge, closed highways, blocked roads, downed power lines and hypothermia.

BEFORE WINTER STORMS AND EXTREME COLD

Add the following supplies to your disaster supplies kit:

- **Rock salt** to melt ice on walkways
- **Sand** to improve traction
- **Snow shovels** and other snow removal equipment.

Prepare your home and family

- **Prepare for possible isolation in your home** by having sufficient heating fuel; regular fuel sources may be cut off. For example, store a good supply of dry, seasoned wood for your fireplace or wood-burning stove.

- **Winterize your home** to extend the life of your fuel supply by insulating walls and attics, caulking and weather-stripping doors and windows, and installing storm windows or covering windows with plastic.

- **Winterize your house, barn, shed or any other structure that may provide shelter** for your family, neighbors, livestock or equipment. Clear rain gutters; repair roof leaks and cut away tree branches that could fall on a house or other structure during a storm.

- **Insulate pipes** with insulation or newspapers and plastic and allow faucets to drip a little during cold weather to avoid freezing.

- **Keep fire extinguishers on hand**, and make sure everyone in your house knows how to use them. House fires pose an additional risk, as more people turn to alternate heating sources without taking the necessary safety precautions.

- **Learn how to shut off water valves** (in case a pipe bursts).

- **Know ahead of time what you should do to help elderly or disabled friends, neighbors or employees.**

- **Hire a contractor to check the structural ability of the roof** to sustain unusually heavy weight from the accumulation of snow - or water, if drains on flat roofs do not work.

Prepare your car

- **Check or have a mechanic check the following items on your car:**

    - **Antifreeze levels** - ensure they are sufficient to avoid freezing.
    - **Battery and ignition system** - should be in top condition and battery terminals should be clean.

  - **Brakes** - check for wear and fluid levels.
  - **Exhaust system** - check for leaks and crimped pipes andrepair or replace as necessary. *Carbon monoxide is deadly and usually gives no warning.*
  - **Fuel and air filters** - replace and keep water out of the system by using additives and maintaining a full tank of gas.
  - **Heater and defroster** - ensure they work properly.
  - **Lights and flashing hazard lights** - check for serviceability.
  - **Oil** - check for level and weight. Heavier oils congeal more at low temperatures and do not lubricate as well.
  - **Thermostat** - ensure it works properly.
  - **Windshield wiper equipment** - repair any problems and maintain proper washer fluid level.
- **Install good winter tires.** Make sure the tires have adequate tread. All-weather radials are usually adequate for most winter conditions. However, some jurisdictions require that to drive on their roads, vehicles must be equipped with chains or snow tires with studs.

- **Maintain at least a half tank of gas** during the winter season.

- **Place a winter emergency kit in each car** that includes:

  - a shovel
  - windshield scraper and small broom
  - flashlight
  - battery powered radio
  - extra batteries
  - water
  - snack food
  - matches
  - extra hats, socks and mittens
  - First aid kit with pocket knife
  - Necessary medications
  - blanket(s)
  - tow chain or rope
  - road salt and sand
  - booster cables
  - emergency flares
  - fluorescent distress flag

Dress for the Weather

- **Wear several layers** of loose fitting, lightweight, warm clothing rather than one layer of heavy clothing. The outer garments should be tightly woven and water repellent.
- **Wear mittens**, which are warmer than gloves.
- **Wear a hat.**
- **Cover your mouth** with a scarf to protect your lungs

During a Winter Storm

Guidelines

- **Listen to your radio, television, or NOAA Weather Radio** for weather reports and emergency information.
- **Eat regularly and drink ample fluids**, but avoid caffeine and alcohol.
- **Conserve fuel, if necessary**, by keeping your residence cooler than normal. Temporarily close off heat to some rooms.
- **If the pipes freeze,** remove any insulation or layers of newspapers and wrap pipes in rags. Completely open all faucets and pour hot water over the pipes, starting where they were most exposed to the cold (or where the cold was most likely to penetrate).
- **Maintain ventilation when using kerosene heaters** to avoid build-up of toxic fumes. Refuel kerosene heaters outside and keep them at least three feet from flammable objects.

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If you are outdoors

- **Avoid overexertion when shoveling snow.** Overexertion can bring on a heart attack—a major cause of death in the winter. If you must shovel snow, stretch before going outside.
- **Cover your mouth.** Protect your lungs from extremely cold air by covering your mouth when outdoors. Try not to speak unless absolutely necessary.
- **Keep dry.** Change wet clothing frequently to prevent a loss of body heat. Wet clothing loses all of its insulating value and transmits heat rapidly.
- **Watch for signs of frostbite.** These include loss of feeling and white or pale appearance in extremities such as fingers, toes, ear lobes, and the tip of the nose. If symptoms are detected, get medical help immediately.
- **Watch for signs of hypothermia.** These include uncontrollable shivering, memory loss, disorientation, incoherence, slurred speech, drowsiness, and apparent exhaustion.
- **If symptoms of hypothermia are detected:**
    - get the victim to a warm location
    - remove wet clothing
    - put the person in dry clothing and wrap their entire body in a blanket
    - warm the center of the body first
    - give warm, non-alcoholic or non-caffeinated beverages if the victim is conscious
    - get medical help as soon as possible.

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If you are driving

- **Drive only if it is absolutely necessary. If you must drive, consider the following:**
    - Travel in the day, don't travel alone, and keep others informed of your schedule.
    - Stay on main roads; avoid back road shortcuts.
- **If a blizzard traps you in the car:**
    - **Pull off the highway.** Turn on hazard lights and hang a distress flag from the radio antenna or window.
    - **Remain in your vehicle where rescuers are most likely to find you.** Do not set out on foot unless you can see a building close by where you know you can take shelter. Be careful; distances are distorted by blowing snow. A building may seem close, but be too far to walk to in deep snow.
    - **Run the engine and heater about 10 minutes each hour to keep warm.** When the engine is running, open a downwind window slightly for ventilation and periodically clear snow from the exhaust pipe. *This will protect you from possible carbon monoxide poisoning.*
    - **Exercise to maintain body heat, but avoid overexertion.** In extreme cold, use road maps, seat covers, and floor mats for insulation. Huddle with passengers and use your coat for a blanket.
    - **Take turns sleeping**. One person should be awake at all times to look for rescue crews.
    - **Drink fluids to avoid dehydration.**
    - **Be careful not to waste battery power.** Balance electrical energy needs - the use of lights, heat, and radio - with supply.
    - **Turn on the inside light at night** so work crews or rescuers can see you.
    - **If stranded in a remote area,** stomp large block letters in an open area spelling out HELP or SOS and line with rocks or tree limbs to attract the attention of rescue personnel who may be surveying the area by airplane.
    - **Leave the car and proceed on foot - if necessary** - once the blizzard passes.

Know Your Winter Storm and Extreme Cold Terms

- Familiarize yourself with these terms to help identify a winter storm hazard:
- **Freezing Rain**
  Rain that freezes when it hits the ground, creating a coating of ice on roads, walkways, trees, and power lines.
- **Sleet**
  Rain that turns to ice pellets before reaching the ground. Sleet also causes moisture on roads to freeze and become slippery.
- **Winter Storm Watch**
  A winter storm is possible in your area. Tune in to NOAA Weather Radio, commercial radio, or television for

more information.

- **Winter Storm Warning**
  A winter storm is occurring or will soon occur in your area.

- **Blizzard Warning**
  Sustained winds or frequent gusts to 35 miles per hour or greater and considerable amounts of falling or blowing snow (reducing visibility to less than a quarter mile) are expected to prevail for a period of three hours or longer.

- **Frost/Freeze Warning**
  Below freezing temperatures are expected.

WINTER STORM ARES PROCEDURES

1. Who to report to:
   a. EOC
   b. Net Control
2. Were to report to:
   a. As specified by Net Control
   b. As directed by On Scene Commander
3. Equipment required:
   a. 2 meter and HF equipment and antennas
   b. To Go box
   c. Warm clothing and emergency survival gear w/sleeping bag
4. Possible Assignments:
   a. EOC
   b. Red Cross Shelters
   c. Sports Arenas
   d. MATSU Regional Hospital
5. Procedures
6. a. Establish back up communications as directed by Net Control.
7. b. Patrols and scouting of affected area..
8. c. Setup Commo for mutual aid missions to coordinate aid for the affected area.

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ANNEX 7

POD OPERATIONS (POINT OF DISTRIBUTION)

At times mass inoculations may have to be provided to the public in time of emergencies. State H&SS/CDC will deliver to the Matsu Borough the required medicine to provide public health nurses and/or EMTs the capability to provide the inoculations to the public. This operation will be conducted at local schools or other venues like the Minard Sports Center or the MTA Sports Center. If commercial communications is lost, Borough Emergency Services will deploy hams to the various POD sites to provide communications back to the EOC or H&SS/CDC as directed.

Before this Occurs

- Make sure your family inoculation status is known.
- Maintain an up to date shot record.
- Have one for your pets as well.
- Maintain an up to date list of current medications.
- Know if you have any allergies
- Ensure Go Boxes are ready to deploy and have FRS radio on hand if needed.
- Bring along Emergency Generators if available with spare gas.

Before you Deploy

- Make sure your family is inoculated or get them to the assigned POD site before deploying
- Ensure you families emergency plan is in place and follow directions for your area on what to be ready for so your family understands.
- Update your Emergency Coordinator of your status and when you will arrive to your assigned location.

At your Assigned POD Site

- Introduce yourself to the POD Leader; recommend that you wear ARRL yellow comm vest. Provide FRS radio to POD Leader to have comes back to your Comm Site if needed.
- Establish Comms with Net Control. Try to setup out of the way but in proximity of the POD Leaders location.
- Provide status of comms capability, voice, packet, Winlink to Net Control.
- Ensure you have the required inoculations or advise POD Leader that you will need the inoculation.
- Obtain quantity of meds on hand and number of meds dispersed at that time.
- Obtain number of personnel at the site and status of water and other pertinent information, such as is Emergency power available, adequate signage is out to direct the public to your location?
- Verify the trigger point of meds for resupply with the POD Leader.
- The reporting interval will be established by the Borough EOC or H&SS/CDC and as to the information required on the report to them.

At the end of the Operation

- Obtain totals of meds dispensed and number still on hand.
- Obtain number of personnel
- Status of site.
- Secure once the POD Leader has determined the operation is ended or EOC directs you to secure ops. Maintain Comms until site is closed and report to Net Control and obtain permission to secure.
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ANNEX 8

FEMA/ICS Forms

Check In/Out Log

ICS 211

Incident Name:	Date Prepared:	Time Prepared:
Operational Period:	Operational Period Date/Time: From:	To:

PRINT NAME	Agency/Call Sign	EOC Position	Date	Time In	Time Out

INCIDENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN	Incident Name	Date/Time Prepared	Operational Period Date/Time

Ch #	Function	Channel Name/Trunked Radio System Talkgroup	Assignment	RX Freq N or W	RX Tone/NAC	TX Freq N or W	Tx Tone/NAC	Mode A, D or M	Remarks
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									

Prepared By (Communications Unit)

Incident Location

County State Latitude N Longitude

The convention calls for freq lists to show 4 digits after the decimal place, followed by either an "N" or a "W", depending on whether the freq is narrow or wide band. Mode refers to either "A" or "D" indicating analog or digital (e.g. Project 25) or "M" indicating mixed mode. All ch are sho as if prgrm in a control station, mobile or portable radio. Repeater and base stations must be prgrm with the Rx and Tx reversed.

Incident Action Plan
Unit Log

ICS 214

Incident Name:	Date/Time Prepared:	Page ____of ____
Operational Period #	Operational Period Date/Time: From: To:	
Unit Name/Designator:	Unit Leader (Name & Position):	

Time	Activity/Events

Prepared By:	Agency Name:	EOC Position:

ICS 214-1
Unit Log Continuation

Unit Name:	Unit Leader:	Date Prepared:

Activity Log (Continued)

Time	Major Events

Resource Status & Dispatch Request

ICS 216

Incident Name:	Date Prepared:	Time Prepared:
Operational Period:	Operational Period Date/Time: From:	To:
Date/Time of dispatch:	Notification Target: (i.e. OESS staff, agencies)	

Notification Target	√	Pager	Home number	Status1	Comments
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					
11.					
12.					
13.					
14.					
15.					
16.					
17.					
18.					

Prepared By: **(Name/Title)**	**Approved by:** **(Name/Title)**	Page ___ of ___

Notes: **1. Show status as Assigned/responding, Available, De-Mob, or Out-of-Service.**

ICS 216 (07/25/2005)

Incident Action Plan

EOC Positions/Phone Numbers

ICS 205-1

Incident Name:	Date Prepared:	Time Prepared:
Operational Period:	Operational Period Date/Time: From:	To:

Position	Name	Phone	Pager	Email
EOC Director				
PIO				
Alternate PIO				
Operations Section Chief				
Deputy Operations Chief				

Planning Section Chief				
Situation Unit Leader				
Technical Specialist				
Logistics Section Chief				
Support Branch				
Communications Center				
Communications Center				
Communications Center				
Finance Section Chief				
Recovery Unit Leader				

Prepared By: **(Name/Title)**	**Approved by** **EOC Director:**

ICS 205-1 (07/25/2005)

ICS-213 (ARES VERSION)

NUMBER	PRECEDENCE (Select)	FROM STATION	CHECK	PLACE OF ORIGIN	TIME FILED	DATE FILED mm/dd/yy
					:	/ /

TO:		POSITION:	
FROM:		POSITION:	
SUBJECT:			

MESSAGE BODY:

				5
				10
				15
				20
				25
				30
				35
				40
				45

RECEIVED FROM: *Print name*		*INITIALS:*		POSITION:	
RECEIVED BY:	(Call sign)	RECEIVED TIME:	:	RECEIVED DATE: mm/dd/yy	/ /

REPLY

REPLY TO MESSAGE NUMBER	FROM STATION	CHECK	PLACE OF ORIGIN	TIME FILED	DATE FILED mm/dd/yy
(Message number above)				:	/ /

				5
				10
				15
				20
				25
				30
				35

RECEIVED FROM: *Print name*		*INITIALS:*		POSITION:	

ICS 213 Compliant Amateur Radio Message Form — Yolo County ARES 05/20/08

Supply/Materials Request

Unit Distribution: ❒ Finance ❒ Purchasing ❒ Planning ❒ Personnel ❒ Housing ❒ Food

Incident Name:		Date Prepared:	Time Prepared:	
Operational Period Date: From: To:		Operational Period Time: From: To:		
Requested By:	Title:		Date:	Time:
Mark For:	Date Required:	Time Required:	ETA Date:	ETA Time:
Delivery Location:			Prepared By:	

Item	Quantity	Unit	Description	Vendor	M.R. No.	P. O. No.	MFG PN	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Status	Date	Time
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												

Action Taken:

Comments:		
Prepared By:	Company Name:	ICS Position:
Approved By:	Company Name:	ICS Position: **Unit Leader**
Approved By:	Company Name:	ICS Position: **Logistics Section Chief**

ICS 222 (9/95)

INCIDENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN			Incident Name ALASKA EMERGENCY NETS			Date/Time Prepared 9-Aug-16		Operational Period Date/Time Page 1 of 3 VOICE FREQ PLAN	
Ch #	Function	Channel Name/Trunked Radio System Talkgroup	Assignment	RX Freq N or W	RX Tone/NAC	TX Freq N or W	Tx Tone/NAC	Mode A, D or M	Remarks
1	CMD/CTRL	**SSB**	KL7JFU NC	3920 KHZ	N/A	3920 KHZ	N/A	Voice	Primary HF
2	LOGISTIC	**FM**	KL7JFU NC	146.85 MHZ	NA	146.25	103.5	Voice	MATSU Logistics
3	CMD/CTRL	**FM**	KL7JFU NC	147.33 MHZ	N/A	147.93 MHZ	103.5	Voice	Primary South Central Link
4	TRAFFIC	**FM**	KL7JFU NC	147.30 MHZ	N/A	147.90 MHZ	141.3	Voice	Traffic/Resourse South Central
5	TRAFFIC	**SSB**	As assigned	3915 KHZ	N/A	3915 KHZ	N/A	Voice	Only if required
6	CMD/CTRL	**SSB**	KL7JFU NC	7093 KHZ	N/A	7093 KHZ	N/A	Voice	Alternate "Alaska Only"
7	TRAFFIC	**SSB**	As assigned	7160 KHZ	N/A	7160 KHZ	N/A	Voice	Alternate "Lower 48 Interface"
8	TRAFFIC	**SSB**	As assigned	14292 KHZ	N/A	14292 KHZ	N/A	Voice	As Required can shift to pick up traffic
9	TRAFFIC	**Digital/Voice**	0A0	Per Net Plan	N/A	FREQ PLAN	N/A	MIXED	ARMY MARS OPERATORS ONLY
10	TRAFFIC	**FM**	As assigned	146.49 MHZ	N/A	146.49 MHZ	N/A	Voice	Anchorage VHF Simplex
11	TRAFFIC	**FM**	As assigned	146.43 MHZ	N/A	146.43 MHZ	N/A	Voice	Valley VHF Simplex
12	TRAFFIC	**SSB**	As assigned	5330.5 KHZ	N/A	5330.5 KHZ	N/A	Voice	CH 1
13	TRAFFIC	**SSB**	As assigned	5346.5 KHZ	N/A	5346.5 KHZ	N/A	Voice	CH 2
14	TRAFFIC	**SSB**	As assigned	5357.0 KHZ	N/A	5357.0 KHZ	N/A	Voice	CH 3
15	TRAFFIC	**SSB**	As assigned	5371.5 KHZ	N/A	5371.5 KHZ	N/A	Voice	CH 4
16	TRAFFIC	**SSB**	As assigned	5403.5 KHZ	N/A	5403.5 KHZ	N/A	Voice	CH 5
17	TRAFFIC	**SSB**	As assigned	5167.5 KHZ	N/A	5167.5 KHZ	N/A	Voice	ALASKA ONLY
18									

Prepared By (Communications Unit)

Don Bush, KL7JFT MATSU DEC

Incident Location

County MATSU State AK Latitude 61 36.3 N Longitude 149 12.3 W

INCIDENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN			Incident Name ALASKA EMERGENCY NETS			Date/Time Prepared 9-Aug-16		Operational Period Date/Time Page 2 of 3 DIGITAL FREQ PLAN	
Ch #	Function	Channel Name/Trunked Radio System Talkgroup	Assignment	RX Freq N or W	RX Tone/ NAC	TX Freq N or W	Tx Tone/NAC	Mode A, D or M	Remarks
1	WINLINK	**Digital**	KL7EDK	AS LISTED	N/A	AS LISTED	N/A	DIGITAL	Primary HF
2	WINLINK	**Digital**	WL7CVG	AS LISTED	NA	AS LISTED	N/A	DIGITAL	MATSU Logistics
3	WINLINK	**Digital**	As assigned	3582 KHZ	N/A	3582 KHZ	N/A	DIGITAL	Primary South Central Link
4	WINLINK	**Digital**	As assigned	7075 KHZ	N/A	7075 KHZ	N/A	DIGITAL	Traffic/Recourse South Central
5	WINLINK	**Digital**	As assigned	14121.5 KHZ	N/A	14121.5 KHZ	N/A	DIGITAL	Only if required
6	WINLINK	**FM**	WL7CVG-10	144.9 MHZ	N/A	144.9MHZ	N/A	DIGITAL	Alternate "Alaska Only"
7	WINLINK	**FM**	KL7JFT-10	145.19 MHZ	N/A	145.19MHZ	N/A	DIGITAL	Alternate "Lower 48 Interface"
8	WINLINK	**Digital**	KL7AA-10	144.98 MHZ	N/A	AS LISTED	N/A	DIGITAL	As Required can shift to pick up traffic
9	WINLINK	**Digital**	As assigned	144.94 MHZ	N/A	AS LISTED	N/A	DIGITAL	ARMY MARS OPERATORS ONLY
10	WINLINK	**Digital**	KL7AIR-2	144.94 MHZ	N/A	AS LISTED	N/A	DIGITAL	Anchorage VHF Simplex
11	TRAFFIC	**Digital**	As assigned	3575 KHZ	N/A	3575 KHZ	N/A	MT63	Valley VHF Simplex
12	TRAFFIC	**CW**	AL7N NC	3940 KHZ	N/A	3940 KHZ	N/A	CW	CH 1
13	TRAFFIC	**CW**	AL7N NC	7113 KHZ	N/A	7113 KHZ	N/A	CW	CH 2
14	TRAFFIC	**Packet**	KL7ION-2	145.01 MHZ	N/A	AS LISTED	N/A	Packet	CH 3
15	TRAFFIC	**Packet**	KL7JFU-2	147.96 MHZ	N/A	AS LISTED	N/A	Packet	CH 4
16	TRAFFIC	**Digital**	WL7CVG-10	145.40 MHZ	N/A	145.40MHZ	N/A	DIGITAL	CH 5
17	TRAFFIC	**Packet**	KL7AIR-7	145.01 MHZ	N/A	145.01MHZ	N/A	Packet	ALASKA ONLY
18	TRAFFIC	**Packet**	As assigned	223.66 MHZ	N/A	223.66 MHZ	N/A	PACKET/P2P	South Central Alaska Only

Don Bush, KL7JFT MATSU DEC

Incident Location

County MATSU State AK Latitude 61 36.3 N Longitude 149 12.3 W

INCIDENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN			Incident Name ALASKA EMERGENCY NETS			Date/Time Prepared 9-Aug-16		Operational Period Date/Time Page 1 of 3 VOICE FREQ PLAN	
Ch #	Function	Channel Name/Trunked Radio System Talkgroup	Assignment	RX Freq N or W	RX Tone/NAC	TX Freq N or W	Tx Tone/NAC	Mode A, D or M	Remarks
1	TRAFFIC	**DIGITAL/CW**	As assigned	5332.0 KHZ	N/A	5332.0 KHZ	N/A	Mixed	CH 1 Center Freq
2	TRAFFIC	**DIGITAL/CW**	As assigned	5348.0 KHZ	N/A	5348.0 KHZ	N/A	Mixed	CH 2 Center Freq
3	TRAFFIC	**DIGITAL/CW**	As assigned	5358.5 KHZ	N/A	5358.5 KHZ	N/A	Mixed	CH 3 Center Freq
4	TRAFFIC	**DIGITAL/CW**	As assigned	5373.0 KHZ	N/A	5373.0 KHZ	N/A	Mixed	CH 4 Center Freq
5	TRAFFIC	**DIGITAL/CW**	As assigned	5405.0 KHZ	N/A	5405.0 KHZ	N/A	Mixed	CH 5 Center Freq
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									

Prepared By (Communications Unit)

Don Bush, KL7JFT MATSU DEC

Incident Location

County MATSU State AK Latitude 61 36.3 N Longitude 149 12.3 W

The convention calls for freq lists to show 4 digits after the decimal place, followed by either an "N" or a "W", depending on whether the freq is narrow or wide band. Mode refers to either "A" or "D" indicating analog or digital (e.g. Project 25) or 'M' indicating mixed mode. All ch are shown as if prgrm in a control station, mobile or portable radio. Repeater and base stations must be prgrm with the Rx and Tx reversed.

GENERAL MESSAGE SITREP
TO: STATE OF ALASKA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER
POSITION:
FROM:
POSITION:
EXERCISE/REAL EVENT: (ONE OR THE OTHER)
SUBJECT: COMMUNITY SITREP
SITREP NO:
SITUATION:
(EARTHQUAKE/TSUNAMI/WILD FIRE/FLOOD/TERRORISM/AIR CRASH/OTHER)
DATE:
TIME:
MESSAGE:
1. **COMMUNITY NAME:**
2. **COMMUNICATIONS:**
A. **ARE RADIO OPERATORS IN CONTACT WITH COMMUNITY EMERGENCY MANAGERS:** (Y/N)
B: **EMERGENCY MANAGER NAME/TELEPHONE**:
3. LIFE SAFETY:
A. **SHELTER:** (PERSONS NEEDED FOR)
B. **FOOD:** (MEALS NEEDED)
C. **POTABLE WATER:** (OPERATIONAL/NONOPERATIONAL)
D. **SEPTIC SYSTEM:** (OPERATIONAL/NONOPERATIONAL)
4. CASULATIES:
A. **TOTAL EST POPULATION:** (NUMBER)
B. **KNOWN DEAD:** (NUMBER)
C. **INJURED:** (NUMBER)
D. **MISSING:** (NUMBER)
5. INFRASTRUCTURE:
A. **ELECTRIC GRID:** (% OPERATIONAL)
B. **HOSPITAL:** (% OPERATIONAL)
C. **TELEPHONE/ALMR/INTERNET**: (STATUS)
D. **AIRPORT:** (OPEN/CLOSED)
E. **ROADS:** (% OPEN)
F. **PORT FACILITIES:** (CRANES/PIERS AVAIL)
6. WX:
A. **TEMP:** (DEG F)
B. **WIND:** (8 PT COMPASS/SPEED)
C. **PRECIP:** (RAIN/SNOW)
7. **IMMEDIATE NEEDS:**:
A.
B.
C.
D.
SIGNATURE:
POSITION:
REPLY:
DATE:
TIME:
EXERCISE/REAL EVENT: (ONE OR THE OTHER)
ICS 213 NFES 1336

FORM DATE: 03/01/2010

COUNTY STATUS REPORT

Station Calling: _____

Location/City: _____

Time of Report (Zulu): _____

STATUS OF: YES IF OK, PARTIAL, OR NO FOR COMPLETE LOSS

POWER:____

WATER: ____

SANTITATION: ___

MEDICAL FACILITY: ___

COMMUNICATION: ____

TRANSPORTATION: ___

Source: Commercial Broadcast

Government Broadcast/EAS

Civil Government/Public Official

Amateur

Relay

REMARKS:

POWER STATUS:

Y – Yes. Fully functional commercial power in the county except for routine maintenance. (Green)
R – Rolling Blackout. Planned outages with little warning intended to ease stress on the power grid.
P – Partial Blackout. Unplanned interruption of commercial power only in parts of the county.
B – Brownout. Reduction in voltage used as an emergency measure to prevent system failure.
N – No. Blackout. Complete unplanned commercial power interruption in the county.

WATER STATUS:

Y – Yes. Fully functional water service in the county except for routine maintenance. (Green)
P – Partial. Unplanned interruption of water service only in parts of the county.
C – Contaminated. Water service is available but contaminated and should not be used.
N – No. Complete unplanned water service interruption.

SANITATION STATUS:

Y – Yes. Fully functioning sanitation service in the county except for routine maintenance.
P – Partial. Unplanned interruption of sanitation service only in part of the county.
N – No. Complete unplanned sanitation service interruption.

MEDICAL FACILITY STATUS:

Y – Yes. Fully functioning and staffed hospitals and clinics with spare capacity available.
P – Partial. Unplanned decrease of capacity in the county due to loss of facilities.
R – Partial due to personnel. Unplanned decrease in capacity due to loss of personnel.
F – Full. Facilities are at maximum capacity and can't handle new patients.
N – No. Not available. Medical facilities are unusable due to loss of personnel or infrastructure.

COMMUNICATIONS STATUS:

Y – Yes. Fully functioning commercial and civil government local communications.
P – Partial. Commercial communications out but local government communications operational.
N – No. Complete loss of local commercial and government communications.

TRANSPORTATION STATUS:

Y – Yes. Fully functioning mass transit, roads, and rail systems except for routine maintenance.
P – Partial. Unplanned interruption in service or loss of roads/rail in parts of the county.
N – No. Complete loss of mass transit systems. Road remain available except for those damaged.

SOURCE:

C – Commercial Broadcast. This includes non-validated sources such as local radio and TV news.
E – EAS. Government Broadcast. Information received from EAS/IPAWS over any media.
G – Civil government or public officials other than EAS/IPAWS such as from an EOC.
A – Amateur. Information originated by amateur radio operators and not validated or coordinated by public officials.
R – Relay. Information originated by civil government that are subsequently relayed through amateur radio. If no source is required since nothing negative is reported, the field should be filled with a "-".

REMARKS:

This is a thirty character field. Place whatever relevant comments are required. Each CNTY line entry should be kept to no more than 69 characters long. Typical use here would be to spell out the county name or place the reporting station call-sign or organization. If no comment is required since nothing negative is reported, the field should be filled with a "-".

AK,02,013,Aleutians East Borough,H1

AK,02,016,Aleutians West Census Area,H5

AK,02,020,Anchorage Municipality,H6

AK,02,050,Bethel Census Area,H5

AK,02,060,Bristol Bay Borough,H1

AK,02,068,Denali Borough,H1

AK,02,070,Dillingham Census Area,H5

AK,02,090,Fairbanks North Star Borough,H1

AK,02,100,Haines Borough,H1

AK,02,105,Hoonah-Angoon Census Area,H5

AK,02,110,Juneau City and Borough,H6

AK,02,122,Kenai Peninsula Borough,H1

AK,02,130,Ketchikan Gateway Borough,H1

AK,02,150,Kodiak Island Borough,H1

AK,02,164,Lake and Peninsula Borough,H1

AK,02,170,Matanuska-Susitna Borough,H1

AK,02,180,Nome Census Area,H5

AK,02,185,North Slope Borough,H1

AK,02,188,Northwest Arctic Borough,H1

AK,02,195,Petersburg Census Area,H5

AK,02,198,Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area,H5

AK,02,220,Sitka City and Borough,H6

AK,02,230,Skagway Municipality,H1

AK,02,240,Southeast Fairbanks Census Area,H5

AK,02,261,Valdez-Cordova Census Area,H5

AK,02,270,Wade Hampton Census Area,H5

AK,02,275,Wrangell City and Borough,H1

AK,02,282,Yakutat City and Borough,H1

AK,02,290,Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area,H5

COMSPOT VOICE TEMPLATE
STARTUP/SHUTDOWN

STATION/TEAM CALL SIGN _____ LOCATION_____ LEAD OPERATOR _____
PHONE # IF AVAILABLE _____ AGENCY SUPPORTING _____
INCIDENT _____ ACTIVATED BY _____
PRIMARY VOICE LINK NET _____ FREQUENCY _____

STATION CAPABILITIES

MS OFFICE	OPEN OFFICE	PDF READER	FLDGI	PRINTER	SCANNER	WINLINK	APRS	PACKET	VOICE ONLY
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

ADDITIONAL OPERATORS

NAME _____ CALL SIGN _____ NAME _____ CALL SIGN _____
NAME _____ CALL SIGN _____ NAME _____ CALL SIGN _____
NAME _____ CALL SIGN _____ NAME _____ CALL SIGN _____

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Incident Communications Log

Start Date	End Date	Incident Number	Incident Name
Incident Commander	Incident Dispatcher(s)		Location

Time In	Time Out	Msg#	Ack Rec	Ack Sent	Action or Message Summary

COMMUNICATIONS LIST (ICS 205A)

1. Incident Name:	**2. Operational Period:** Date From: Date To: Time From: Time To:

3. Basic Local Communications Information:

Incident Assigned Position	Name (Alphabetized)	Method(s) of Contact (phone, pager, cell, etc.)
4. Prepared by: Name: _____ Position/Title: Signature:		
ICS 205A	**IAP Page __1 OF 1__**	Date/Time:

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ARES Winlink SMS Texting Form

To: _____ Cell Phone # _____.
Name
Cell Carrier _____.

From: _____ Cell or local # _____.
Name
Text: _____.
_____.
_____.

464.003

MSG sent to RMS YES NO

Notes or Comments: _____.
_____.
_____.
_____.

Common Carriers

ACS	number@msg.acsalaska.com
Verizon	number@vtext.com
AT&T	number@txt.att.net
GCI	number@mobile.gci.net
Sprint	number@messaging.sprintpcs.com
T-Mobile	number@tmomail.net

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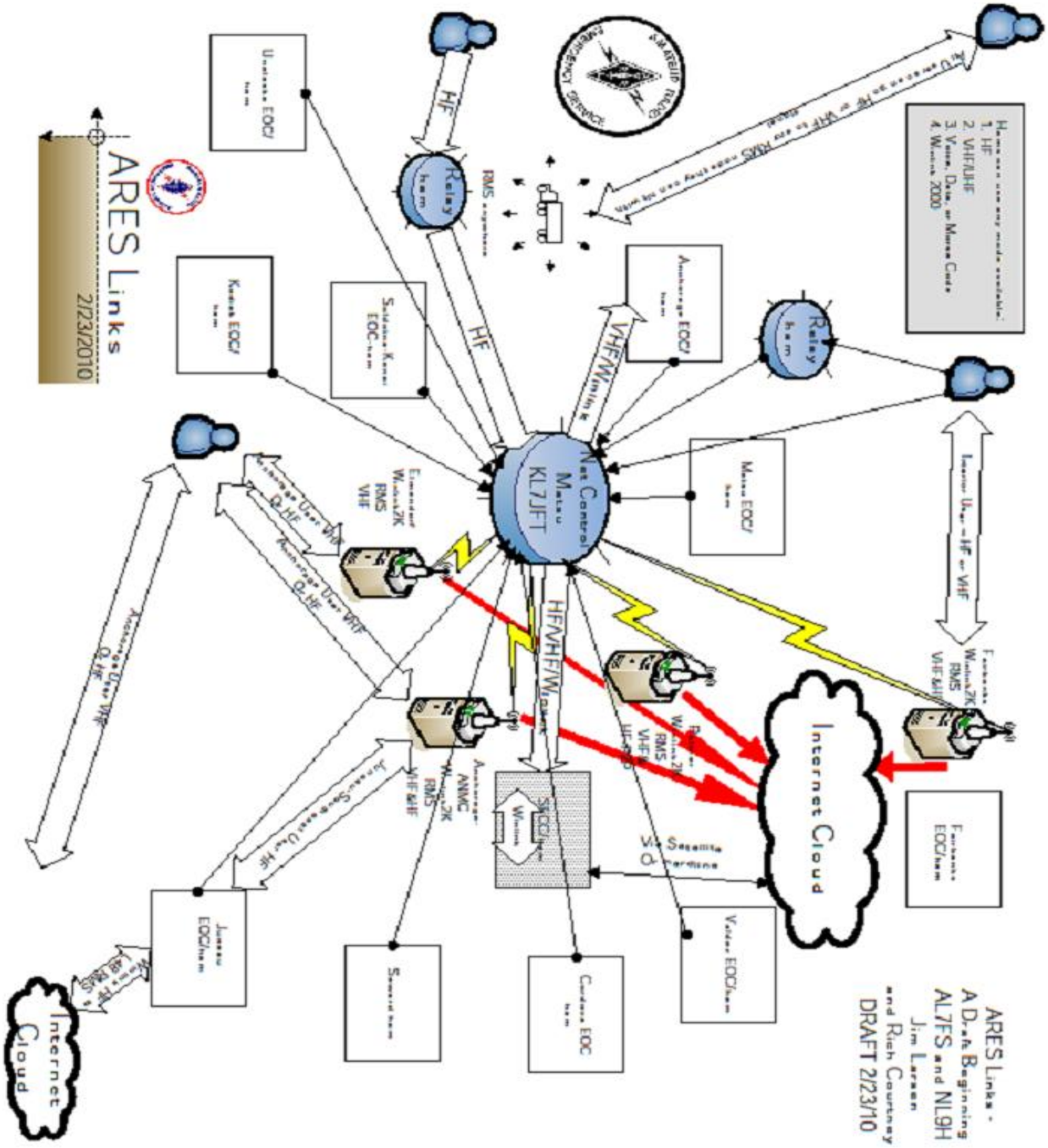
ANNEX 9

ARES NET WORK



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ANNEX 10

ACRONYMS & ABBREATIONS:

AEC - Assistant Emergency Coordinator
Appointees - Members of the ARRL who hold official Field appointments
ARES - Amateur Radio Emergency Service
ARRL - American Radio Relay League
ASEC – Assistant Section Emergency Coordinator
CMD/CTRL Net – Radio Network system assigned to execute the plan
DEC – District Emergency Coordinator
DMAT – Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DOT – Department of Transportation
DU - Dispatched Unit
EC - Emergency Coordinator
EMA- Emergency Management Agency
EOC - Emergency Operations Center
FCC - Federal Communications Commission
FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency
FRS – Family Service Radio
HAZMAT - Hazardous Materials
HF – High Frequency 1.8MHZ to 30.0MHZ
HT – Hand Held/ Portable Radio (Walkitalki)
IC - Incident Commander
ICS - Incident Command System
IDHS - Indiana Department of Homeland Security
LEPC - Local Emergency Planning Commission
MARA – Matanuska Amateur Radio Association
MARS – Military Auxiliary Radio System (Both Army and Navy available in Alaska)
MCI - Mass Casualty Incident
MEA – Matanuska Electric Association
MOU – Memorandum of Understanding
MSB DES - Mat-Su Borough Department of Emergency Services
MU - Mobile Unit or Rover

MUTUAL ASSISTANCE – Assistance received from outside your Section.

NET – Radio Operating Frequency used for handling traffic, Command and Control, and Resource management

NCS - Net Control Station

NDMS - National Disaster Medical Service

NOAA - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NTS - National Traffic System

OES - Official Emergency Station

PACKET – Radio/Computer Digital Transmission Mode

PC - Personal Computer

RACES - Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service

REACT - Radio Emergency Associated Communication Teams

READY KIT – (GO KIT) Operator Communications and Support Equipment for Deployment

REPEATER – Mountain Top Radio Relay/Retransmit System

RESOURCE Net – Radio Network system used to handle support request of the plan

SEC – Section Emergency Coordinator

SERVED AGENCY – Organization or Commercial Entity being supported

SET - Simulated Emergency Test

SM – Section Manager

VHF – Frequency Range 130-170 Mhz High Band

VHF – Frequency Range 219-225 Mhz Mid Band

VHF – Frequency Range 50-54 Mhz Low Band

UHF – Frequency Range 440-448 Mhz.

WINLINK – Digital Radio Email System

2-METER – Amateur VHF Radio Band

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