Amateur Radio Relay League

Amateur Radio Emergency Service

Ohio Section Emergency Response Plan

(OSERP)

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Ohio Section Emergency Response Plan (OSERP)

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Released by the Ohio Section Emergency Coordinator

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This document will be reviewed and revised on an as-needed basis. Updates will be released on the following websites:

The Ohio Section website http://www.arrl-ohio.org

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OHIO SECTION EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

PURPOSE

The Ohio Section Emergency Response Plan (OSERP) is a simple written guide to provide a uniform operating system for the Ohio Section Amateur Radio Service (ARES). It is intended to be flexible yet able to provide for local needs and support. If followed, it will do the following:

1. Assure an orderly and effective communications system for each county and for communications among counties, with the State EOC, and with other states if the need arises.
2. Provide Section-wide activation of resources should the need arise. This includes other ARES groups in your district, in other districts, and an ARES Mutual Assistance Team (ARESMAT).
3. Serve as an operating outline when used for interagency communications.
4. Provide for a system capable of handling both large and small operations. It is an operating system on which to base local emergency plans.

SCOPE

OSERP is designed as an operating system for all levels of the Ohio Section ARES. It gives specifics for notification of County Emergency Coordinators and their assistant(s) as well as District and Section-level personnel. In the case of larger events that span county borders or affect larger regions, the District or Districts involved may coordinate activities. OSERP can be applied to a statewide event involving multiple Districts and the Ohio EMA/EOC's station W8SGT. In the event specific support is needed, a number of networks and services within the Ohio Section may be employed. These include radio networks ranging from simplex and local repeater, to District level nets and the ARES state nets. Modes may include FM, SSB, Digital and other technologies as needed.

DISTRIBUTION

OSERP may be copied and distributed by DEC's and EC's as required. Every Assistant Emergency Coordinator and key personnel plus the EMA director of each county should have a copy. The SEC will make copies available to the State EOC and to major served agencies.

APPLICATION

This plan is recommended for every county EC. The EC has the freedom to institute an individual county plan if desired for local application. However, should a major region-wide event take place, each county will be expected to interact according to the plan.

VOLUNTEER STANDARDS

To be a successful ARES volunteer, the biggest requirement is dedication! You have studied to obtain your FCC license, and have researched and practiced on your equipment. In order to contribute to ARES and our agencies, you will need to do some more study and decide how much time you can devote to serving your community. Above all, we understand that this is NOT your highest priority, nor should it be. But just like volunteer firefighters and other important public servants, we need to be trained, practiced and ready to go on a moment's notice.

There are some basics to become involved in Ohio Section ARES.

- You must possess a valid FCC amateur radio license of any class.
- Though not required at present, you should be able to pass a background check. You must be of upright character.
- You will be required to supply your own radio and computing gear.
- The Ohio Revised Code does provide general liability exemptions for volunteers at the same level as the "Good Samaritan" statutes. The ARRL and ARES do not provide medical or "worker comp" type coverage for volunteers. In much the same manner as if you coached a little league team or participated in any other community organization, you are expected to carry your own medical coverage in case of injury.
- Training

There are three levels of training extended for ARES members.

Level 1 - This is our "Entry" Level. Some may not want to advance beyond this level and that's OK. Level 1 persons are those who have not completed the 4 basic NIMS (ICS) courses (IS-100, 200, 700 & 800)
* Don't let this deter you from continuing on however.   Most of us will get to the next level if we just have some patience and help each other.
 * If you elect not to get any of this training there are activities that you still be able to participate in (parades, races and similar events.)

Level 2 - This is where we hope that everyone will eventually land.
* This means that you have completed all of the above courses, and you are competent operating within the Incident Command Structure.

Level 3 - This is our Management Level. This level will require you to have completed all of the previous requirements in Level 2, plus the additional NIMS (ICS) courses (IS-300 & 400).

This is mostly for management (E.C.'s, D.E.C.'s and higher), but anyone can qualify.
* The extra courses IS 300/400 are the structure for managing within the EMA office or at an incident scene and they are not everyone's cup of tea.
* We do recognize that IS-300/400 requires multiple days of actual classroom training that is not easily obtained. So, if you just can't find the time to fit these class room courses in, we do have an alternative method for getting you to Level 3. Completing the
following "FREE" and "ONLINE" courses will act as substitute for you FEMA Leadership Development Course requirements. You absolutely will need to complete all 7 of these courses to

get your ICS 300/400 credit. Here are the courses that you need to take: IS-120, 230, 240, 241, 242, 244 & 288.   NOTE: If you are interested in obtaining a really nice looking certificate for completing the entire Professional Series courses, you will also need to complete IS-235.

Ohio ARES highly recommends the Auxcomm course. It will serve you well as a communications volunteer!

Skywarn training is not mandatory, but is highly recommended for all levels.

Our objective is to do our best to make sure that you will always exceed the expectations.

A county level ARES group would typically be requested by a served agency when they perceive the need for communications assistance. The agency would contact the County EC and request activation. ARES individual members do not "self-deploy" without being requested. There may be programs such as Skywarn where activities begin independently and immediately. A Standard Operating Guideline (SOG) should be in place for this type of activity. It should be the goal of each EC to have a solid working relationship with EMA Directors and other agency heads within the jurisdiction. This relationship should foster 'early warnings' or regular status updates between those involved prior to full activation.

The EC will notify the DEC and SEC of the activation. On any activation, the District Emergency Coordinator will alert EC's in the entire district in order to provide enough manpower to honor the initial request.

In some instances, an entire region or the entire section might be required. This activation would come from the SEC, who would contact the DEC's who in turn would activate counties within their jurisdiction. An activation involving a wide area or entire state will also be announced over the DMR "Ohio" talkgroup, 3139. All counties should have a way of monitoring that group.

Each EC must have a workable plan to notify each ARES member. The alerting system shall be twofold: one for events where normal communication channels are in place, the other for times when there is no telephone service available. The details of the plan (numbers, etc.) must be kept up to date, and the plan should be tested. Each assistant EC (AEC) should have access to this plan in the EC's absence. The notification should contain the day and time, a brief description of the situation, and the frequency or repeater used for checking in as available, receiving further information and direction. Any further pertinent information (kept brief) may be included. The EC should immediately notify the District EC (DEC) of the activation, frequencies and details. The EC or DEC shall then notify the SEC.

The DEC will then notify all EC's in the district to have their qualified personnel alerted and ready to deploy. The deployment might be immediate, or might be held until further developments warrant additional personnel. In some cases, additional districts might be alerted and activated until a sufficient response has been created.

It is critical that EC's and DEC's notify the SEC as soon as possible of any activation! The SEC will in turn notify the Section Manager, and will be available to help coordinate any resources that might be required. The SEC may request activation of W8SGT at the Ohio EMA/JDF for statewide traffic.

INITIALIZING AND DEPLOYING THE PLAN

The EOC Station:

With a few exceptions it may be easily assumed that the first word of activation would come from the county Emergency Management Agency. Any event involving multi-agency response will typically result in the opening of the county's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) where representatives from government and served agencies such as Red Cross gather. It is desirable that the EC or a designate would be present as an integral part of any EOC activation. It is imperative that an ARES amateur station be established for local communication at or adjacent to the EOC. Given this scenario, it is likely that the

county EOC station would be the first such station on the air. This station would function as a Control Station (CS). As the incident progresses, it is likely that formal messages would move in and out of the EOC station, so the ability to generate digital messages is valued. Additional technologies such as MESH, ATV, DMR/Fusion/D-Star and others that would enhance the agency's ability to handle a situation are valuable here as well.

EOC Station configuration:

- 2 VHF/UHF radios (one to communicate with CCS net, the other for activities in the county)
- Digital capability (including fldigi software)
- DMR or digital system that can interact with Ohio talkgroup 3139
- Headphones for room noise reduction
- Access to county IT networks for email/internet and interaction with EOC staff
- HF station with digital interface
- Enough personnel for operators as needed plus one 'runner'
- Additional amateur radio technologies: MESH, ATV, digital radio, etc. as available
- Additional resources (monitors, public safety radios, etc.) are an advantage

The County Control Station:

It is important to activate a County Control Station (CCS) as soon as practical. This station will serve as the Net Control for the county. It will have the duties of coordinating stations and traffic within the county. In addition, the CCS will be the representative to a District Net should one be formed. The CCS will also act as the county's representative to the Ohio ARES nets (including W8SGT at the Ohio EOC, and the Ohio Digital Emergency Net.) The CCS should include HF operation for 40, 60 and 80 meters. In the case that the CCS is not equipped/licensed for HF, a secondary station with those capabilities should be quickly established to operate in tandem with the CCS. Each of these will function on the CCS net, and interact with the District / State nets as required.

CCS Configuration

- Complete EOC CS configuration
- Generator or backup power
- County maps and other data
- Telephone list of agencies/contacts
- Located on high ground, outside any disaster area
- Easily accessible
- Space for at least 3 operators with provisions

Additional Control Stations

The EC has the responsibility of configuring the ARES radio network to provide smooth, reliable communications throughout any incident. In addition to primary communication across the county, the EC may find it necessary to provide additional Control Stations (CS) to serve a requesting agency. For example, a Red Cross station might be necessary at the local Red Cross headquarters should it be determined that shelter activity is required. That CS would be responsible for controlling a net of ARES stations at various shelters and related locations. If needed, each of these "sub-nets" would be on

separate frequencies, with coordination back to the CCS on the county frequency. It would be desirable to have communication established in the emergency dispatch center for that county. This could be a single VH/UHF station with more as needed. Care should be taken not to interfere with a very busy environment, so personnel and operating noise should be kept at a minimum.

The Official Traffic Station

An existing station not in the immediate event area may be designated as the Official Traffic Station (OTS). The OTS should be adequately staffed and able to operate on 80, 60 and 40 meters as well as VHF/UHF frequencies. This station should have digital capabilities in order to pass formal messages (such as IS-213) to other agencies across the state. They may use the Ohio Digital Emergency Network for digital messages, or the Ohio EOC's W8SGT station. They will maintain communications with the CCS as well as other amateur stations that function on the various "Health and Welfare" traffic nets. While there are restrictions on initial H&W traffic, these stations would be in place to handle all traffic directed at the county nets.

OTS Configuration

- Complete CS configuration
- Generator or backup power
- Telephone list of agencies/contacts
- Located on high ground, outside any disaster area
- Easily accessible
- Adequate forms and digital resources to handle traffic

All CS and CCS stations should maintain complete logs! See the appendix for sample log sheets. This log will contain the TIME (in UTC) of each message, the CALL of the contacted station and MESSAGE CONTENT of the message. A copy of all FORMAL TRAFFIC will be kept and become part of the log. Each log sheet will contain the OPERATING CALLSIGN, the location of the station, the call of the operator and be signed by the control operator.

Use of Tactical Callsigns

During many events, it is more efficient to use tactical callsigns to identify stations participating in the event. Tactical callsigns are intended to make it easier, not to confuse things! Tactical callsigns can be used to readily identify a location, "YMCA SHELTER" for example. A benefit is when operators change shifts there is no need to re-draw your network with new callsigns- the locations stay the same. Another benefit is that served agency personnel (as well as amateur operators) can easily recognize the location to understand the message. For visiting operators who don't know your local staff callsigns, it makes participating much easier.

The number one rule: tactical callsigns should *help* not confuse the situation.

Remember that IN ALL CASES operators MUST identify per FCC regulations!! Net control might call YMCA Shelter, they would answer as YMCA Shelter and conduct their traffic. (Callsign identification is required every 10 minutes during a longer conversation!). At the very end of the message, net control should allow time for the shelter station to properly terminate, "YMCA Shelter, out. N8DCA."

Requesting Additional help

It sometimes doesn't take much to exceed the capacity of existing personnel. ARES is based on mutual respect and cooperation- we're all in this together! For this reason, ANY activation request to an EC will result in the alerting of the DEC and members of other counties within the district. At the beginning of any incident the EC in addition to constructing the communications networks and deploying manpower, must also immediately begin to consider a need for replacement and additional personnel. The need might come quickly- without enough volunteers responding to the initial call, additional resources might be required immediately. Many incidents will stretch past reasonable time commitments, replacement volunteers will be required. Any of these situations might require the call for help.

EC's should have a good working relationship with their neighboring EC's and organizations but any EC needing help from outside his county will contact his DEC/SEC giving a complete list of the number of operators required, how they should be equipped, where to send them, and how long they will be needed. The DEC/SEC will then request the required personnel and route them as appropriate.

Any ARES member assisting another county should arrive with necessary personal and radio supplies, a driver's license, and amateur license. ALL ARES members responding to an incident MUST have the four required FEMA/ICS courses (100,200,700,800) with certificates on file.

When You Need More Equipment

There could easily be the need for more than just additional operators. Destruction of resources such as radio towers, power or any public utility might create the need for specific equipment. Requests should be made through the DEC or SEC. A request might include the type of equipment needed, the timeframe for its use, and any other pertinent information. Equipment will likely come with the owner or operator trained in its function.

It is a responsibility of each EC to make a list of suitable equipment within the jurisdiction. Without your cooperation, we will overlook available equipment.

Some equipment will be available to respond outside Ohio when requested through the Ohio Section Manager.

District Nets

If an event spreads across multiple counties, a District Net shall be established. These nets are typically on pre-defined, wide-area repeaters accessible by all the counties in a district. Lacking VHF/UHF availability a simplex or an HF net might be started on either 80 or 40 meters as appropriate. The DEC or a designate would control the net which is made up of the various CCS and possibly OTS. These are good ways to formally communicate across an incident.

It may be possible, depending on geography, for the Ohio EOC station, W8SGT, to reach directly into a district or even a local net.

Wide Area Nets

Multiple district nets and other regional communicating can be accomplished using wide-area nets. These are just as they sound. Once emergency operations have begun and it is apparent that the State EOC will be involved, or that there will be more than one (1) county involved, an HF station should be included in the operation of the County Control Station (CCS). The CCS can provide a link to the State EOC and allow inter-county communications and the coordination of manpower and assistance from other areas. This also allows the DEC and SEC to communicate directly with the area(s) involved. In some cases, "normal" communication channels such as the Internet will still be available. In these cases, linked digital channels, such as DMR "Ohio Channel" may be a trouble-free means of connecting.

Reaching the Ohio EOC – The Ohio ARES Net

Ohio is a "Home Rule" state, so each county EMA has authority to handle a situation in its own county. The Ohio EMA is ready to assist and the state's extensive EOC resources are often put to use. ARES has access to a dedicated RACES amateur radio station, W8SGT, within the EOC. Volunteer operators are quick to respond and handle communications in and out of the EOC when needed. The station is capable of operation on VHF/UHF and HF frequencies including digital modes.

Primary frequencies are as follows: 40 meters – 7.240 (+ for QRM); 60 meters- channel 2 falling back to channel 3 as backup; 80 meters- 3.902 (+ for QRM).

The SEC or a county EOC can request W8SGT to begin operating when conditions warrant. The SEC and DEC's involved should monitor this net at all times. It can be used to relay voice messages to the Ohio EOC, and instructions from served agencies and the SM/SEC back to the involved counties.

The Ohio Digital Emergency Net

Our served agencies expect us to communicate formal messages via the FEMA/NIMS form IS-213, which is handled easily through fldigi. County CCS/OTS stations may need to communicate these forms with each other, or directly to W8SGT.

One resource that is critical to our served agencies is the Ohio Digital Emergency Net (OHDEN). This net, using fldigi on HF, is capable of passing IS-213, ARRL message forms, and other messages for served

agencies. During emergency operation, OHDEN can be activated to handle digital message traffic. This is in addition to the statewide ARES net (anchored by W8SGT).

OHDEN primary frequencies are: 80 meters- 3585 USB centered at 1000, Olivia 8-500; 60 meters- channel 3 with channel 4 as backup voice checkin

Alternative modes and frequencies

There are times when our normal method of applying VHF/UHF FM communication will not be the best choice- repeaters and simplex operation might not be functional, or the threat of interference and bogus signals may compromise our communication. In this situation, we must be ready to select alternate modes of transmission.

Digital signaling is the first choice- using software such as fldigi with flmsg can quickly and accurately convey message traffic. This may be applied to local VHF/UHF communication as well as HF communication, typically to the Ohio EOC.

Digital voice modes are excellent ways of avoiding most of the interfering signals. Your choice depends on the widest availability- DMR has good saturation across the entire Section, with Fusion and D-Star each a choice if there is a wide enough use in your local area. The Ohio Section will communicate on the DMR "Ohio Channel" – 3139, during any emergency activation. The Ohio EOC station (W8SGT) is also equipped with DMR and will be active as staffing permits.

A wide-area repeater system has been activated which covers the entire southwest quadrant of Ohio (and a bit more into other states) on 145.11 (67). We can make good use of this particularly during storms approaching from the southwest. Have that frequency programmed in your EOC and CCS stations.

Other alternate communication may easily include HF.   Local communication on 6 or 80 meters is the first choice, with other bands available as conditions warrant. Six meter SSB simplex offers the added benefit of being able to use voice and flgidi-digital messaging at higher speed on the same frequency.

A mode proven in major disasters is WinLink. Ohio would very much like to institute a statewide implementation, growing from the WinLink operation in southwest Ohio.

Other considerations for communication security

One of the facets of amateur radio operation is tuning and locating remote signals. It is highly likely that some form of VHF FM communication will be taking place during times of unrest. Amateurs should be able to quickly find operating frequencies and locate their origin for our partner agencies. Scanners, beams, and "fox hunting" experience may all be applied to this situation. County organizations should practice these skills.

A Critical Function of Amateur Radio

Health and Welfare traffic is a critical service provided by amateur radio. When no other communication forms are operating, amateur radio can provide a sense of relief to concerned families. EC's must have a designated "Traffic Person" who can be directed to act as an interface to the various traffic nets. H&W traffic should be the province of the various Ohio / National traffic nets and the traffic liaison should keep a constant interface. Likewise, the Section Traffic Manager (STM) should consider special or extended net sessi0ons in order to properly serve the event.

The First 72 Hours -Inbound

During the first 72 hours of ARES involvement providing emergency communication, ARES will observe a total moratorium on incoming Health & Welfare traffic. Net control stations should refuse to list traffic bound for the affected area if it bears a "W" or welfare precedence. Any message should be returned with the explanation, "No outlet in Ohio until [date]".   The SEC or SM will alert the Section Traffic Manager (STM) to this condition so that he may apply restrictions he deems necessary.

 The STM, SM and SEC may determine that the Section Nets are capable of moving H&W traffic without interfering with emergency communication. In this event, the moratorium may be lifted early.

The First 72 Hours-Outbound

Outgoing Health & Welfare traffic is a vital function and should be established as soon as possible. The EC should confer with DEC and traffic handlers to establish stations for outgoing messages from the affected area. This service may be taken on by stations located at shelters or near to larger segments of affected people. Stations should plan to use the most efficient means of transmission- so digitally capable stations are desired when available. It is desirable to use ARRL pre-configured messages (ARL) that are short and easily handled. No reply requests will be sent.

If there are not resources to allow that service, the DEC or SEC may be requested to provide resources from other counties.

Outgoing H&W traffic should be expected to continue until normal communications have been restored.

After 72 Hours

Once 72 hours have passed the STM, SM and SEC should decide whether H&W traffic may begin into the affected area. This situation should be regularly reviewed, at six hour intervals if necessary, to achieve a balance between providing for emergency traffic and providing necessary assistance to H&W interests. The STM or SM will notify the various traffic nets of a change in status.

The Watch Desk

An integral part of the Ohio EMA's ability to respond is knowledge. "Intel" is a function of ESF-5 in the FEMA plans. Ohio's application of this is a room to the side of the main Emergency Operations Center (EOC) which is the 24-hour heartbeat of Ohio response. While Ohio (a "home rule" state) places authority for emergency response with the county EMA Director, state aid can be requested and that request first goes to the Watch Desk.

Our Partnership

A partnership has been formed between the Watch Desk and amateur radio in order to provide more information so the team knows in advance how best to prepare a state response when requested. They can have the proper resources on stand-by ready to go. There are numerous events in which ARES operators can provide critical information. An example might be a large severe weather outbreak, where numerous local "Skywarn" nets would be functioning. Germane information from net liaisons can then be sent to ARES/W8SGT. This may involve receiving reports at the W8SGT station, or at designated home stations if it's a quick-response situation.

The Plan

When it becomes known that an event is expected to affect Ohio (either from the Watch Desk outbound or from ARES inbound to the Watch Desk) ARES leadership will alert amateurs by 1) sending an email to all EC-DEC via our email list and 2) sending an alert to all Ohio amateurs listed in the ARES Connect data system and 3) sending text messages to existing lists. This will provide information on the situation and notify all that W8SGT and ARES leadership will assume a "listen only" presence on the DMR Ohio talk group (3139) and on the Fusion "Ohio Link" channel. In the case where this is warranted, we will request the KE8O link be activated bringing the two statewide groups together. Significantly busy activity might warrant a directed net but only under extreme conditions. We will NOT assume control over any local Skywarn activity. Weather permitting we will also launch operation on HF (SSB and if available digital-OHDEN).

Net liaison, county EOC stations, or individual stations can then call reports of your conditions and operation to W8SGT. Those reports will be entered into the state's "WebEOC" event management software. The reports will be visible by the Watch Desk, EMA members anywhere in the state who are on the system.

When an emergency condition exists, there is no such thing as "too much" information. With our partnership, we will be able to provide the Watch Desk an additional picture of ground truth.

The "Hot Wash"

Whether an event is measured in hours, days, or months it will at some point come time to conclude the net, dismiss your volunteers, and pack up the gear. Demobilizing the operation does not mean you're finished! All events large or small should have an immediate "What did we do" session- called in most fields a "Hot Wash". In larger events, this may take place at several different levels- each grouping of volunteers should be gathered for a brief review of what happened, who did what, and first reactions of how it all went. Information should be written down by a moderator, and passed to the highest level person in charge of the activity (EC, DEC, or SEC). These notes and observations should be reviewed and organized soon after the operation is "put to bed".

The Post- Mortem

At some later date (perhaps a few weeks past the event) a more formal review of the operation should take place. This is called in many safety fields a "Post Mortem". As many of the volunteers who participated should be urged to attend (this is an excellent time for certificates of appreciation, or other accolades!) The SEC should moderate the session, which more formally takes the operation from start to finish, with those in charge of operating groups taking turns describing their activities. It's a great way to put the "big picture" together, and should produce both activities that worked well, and activities that need improvement.

The After Action Report

A more formal written review should be prepared, one which can be submitted back to the managers (EC's and DEC's) as well as served agencies. This would typically be included in each agency's After Action Report. The After Action Report would be similar to that used after an SET or other large exercise.

- What were the goals
  - What went right
  - What went wrong
  - How can we fix what was broken
- Number/names of amateurs participating
- Number/names of ARES organizations participating
- Description of radio networks applied to the situation
- Highlights of the operation
- Hours of duration
- Approximate total manhours

The report doesn't need to be limited to this framework, but should include this information.

ARES volunteers, like all volunteers, appreciate recognition. It would be a great touch to supply a certificate or other type of recognition to those who gave their time and equipment.

APPENDICES

A. Acronym Quick List

B. ARES District Map

C. ARES Frequency List

D. Alerting Contacts

E. ICS-205 Form

F. ICS-213 Form

G. ICS-309 Communications Log

H. ARES Communications Log

AEC	Assistant Emergency Coordinator
ARES®	Amateur Radio Emergency Service
ARRL	American Radio Relay League, the National Association for Amateur Radio
CS	Control Station
CCS	County Control Station
DEC	District Emergency Coordinator
EC	Emergency Coordinator
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
Fldigi	PC software to encode and transmit digital messages
H&W	Health and Welfare
HF	High Frequency
NTS	National Traffic System
NTS-D	National Traffic System – Digital
OES	Official Emergency Station
OSAN	Ohio Section ARES® Net
OSERP	Ohio Section Emergency Response Plan
OTS	Official Traffic Station
SEC	Section Emergency Coordinator
SM	Section Manager
STM	Section Traffic Manager
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
UTC	Universal Time, Coordinated
VHF	Very High Frequency
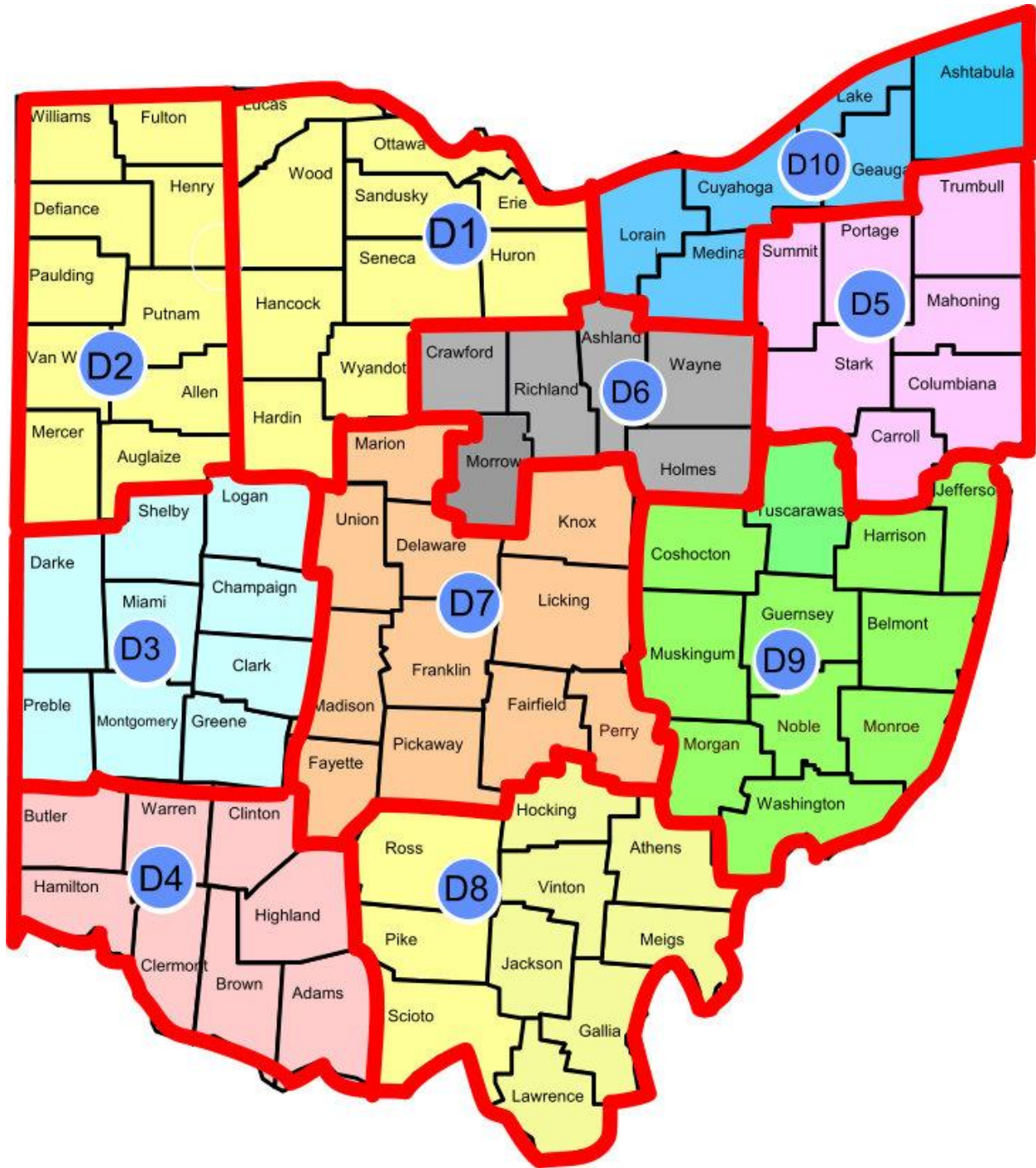
Ohio Section ARES Frequency Plan January, 2019

	Primary	+/-QRM	Secondary	+/- QRM			Comments
Ohio EMA W8SGT	7.240	7.244	7.248				VHF- 147.06 + (94.8) Wide area- 146.76 - (123)
	Channel 2	Chanel 3					60 Meters
	3.902	3.906					Only if 40 is not functioning
Ohio Digital Emergency Net	7.072	OLIVIA 8/500	PSK31	MT631K			
	Channel 3	Channel 4					60 Meters, voice checlin
	3.585	OLIVIA 8/500	PSK31	MT631K			Also DMR "Ohio" 3139
COUNTY	Primary	tone	Secondary	tone	Pri Simp	Sec Simp	Comments
DISTRICT NUMBER ONE							
DEC Brent Stover WD8PNZ							
Erie	146.805 -	110.9	146.655 -	110.9	146.805		
Hancock	147.150 +	88.5			147.48		
Huron	146.865-	110.9					
Lucas	147.375 +	103.5	146.610 -	103.5			
Ottawa	443.850 +	186.2	442.250 +	x			
Sandusky	145.490 -	107.2	145.25	186.2			145.35 (110.9) 442.625 (110.9)
Seneca	145.150+	107.2	145.450	107.2			
Wood	146.790 -	103.5	443.5125 +	103.5			
Hardin	146.625	85					
DISTRICT NUMBER TWO							
DEC Beau Zuver KA8VBR							
Allen	(vacant)						
Auglaize	147.33+	107.2					
Defiance	147.090+	107.2					
Fulton	147.195-	x					
Henry	147.315+	x					
Mercer	146.610-	107.2					
Paulding	x						
Putnam	146.715-	x					
Van Wert	146.700-	x					

Williams	146.820-	x				
DISTRICT NUMBER THREE	145.11 +	67	145.23	X		
DEC Don Parker KB8PSL						
Champaign	147.375+	100	146.995-	x		
Clark	146.73-	77	145.31-	x		
Darke	146.79-	94.8	147.18-	162.2	146.58	
Greene	146.91-	x	442.725+	x		147.165+X
Miami	145.23-	100	147.210+	67	145.56	147.240+x / 146.535 / 146.565
Montgomery	146.64-	123	444.250	123	146.415	Digital 145.255
Preble	145.47-	100				
Shelby	146.835-	156.7	443.200+	156.7	146.49	446.1	WX: 442.350+ D-Star
Logan	147.00+	100				
DISTRICT NUMBER FOUR						
DEC Steve Lewis N8TFD	444.575	141.3				
Adams	147.0+	94.8				
Brown	146.73-	162.2				
Butler	146.97	118.8				
Clermont	146.655	192.8				
Clinton	147.12+	123	443.375+	123		
Hamilton	146.67-	123			145.45	
Highland	147.21+	100				
Warren	146.865-	118.8	444.1875+	X		
DISTRICT NUMBER FIVE						
DEC Tim McLeod W8HFZ						
Carroll	443.200 +	131.8	145.510-	Simp rtpr		
Columbiana	146.805 +	162.2	145.510 -	x		
Mahoning	146.745 -	110.9	145.27 -			
Portage	146.895-	110.9			147.525	
Stark	147.120 +	110.9	147.18	110.9		

Summit	444.550-+	131.8	444.550+	225.7	444.500+	(88.5)	Akron, Green(SE), Norton(W)
Trumbull	146.97 -	100	147.045 +	141.3			
DISTRICT NUMBER SIX							
DEC Danny Bailey, W8DLB							
Ashland	147.105+	71.9	147.345+	110.9			
Crawford	146.850-	71.9					
Holmes							
Morrow							
Richland	146.940-	71.9					
Wayne	147.21+	88.5					
Wyandot	147.21+	88.5					
DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN							
DEC Bret Stemen KD8SCL							
Delaware	145.19-	x	145.17-	74.4			Also 145.29 (123)
Fairfield	146.700-		147.03+		147.555		
Fayette							
Franklin	147.060	94.8	444.275	94.8			444.800 (94.8)
Licking	146.88-	141.3			146.49		
Madison	147.285+	82.5			146.52		
Marion	147.30+	250.3					
Perry							
Pickaway							
Knox	146.79-	71.9					
Union	145.35	127					
DISTRICT NUMBER EIGHT							
DEC Jeff Slattery N8SUZ							
Athens	145.15	X	147.15	X	146.400		442.100
Gallia	147.06	74.4	442.0	74.4	145.210		
Hocking	147.345	114.8	443.125	X	147.495		
Jackson	146.790	167.9	146.895	167.9	146.5		
Lawrence	146.715	103.5	1463610	103.5	147.570		

County							
Meigs	146.865	88.5	147.045	67	146.4		
Pike	146.850	74.4	146.925	74.4	146.49		
Ross	146.850	74.4	146.925	74.4	146.49		
Scioto	145.45	X	147.36	136.5	146.49		
Vinton	147.105+	88.5	147.375+	191.5	146.400		
DISTRICT NUMBER NINE					146.46		147.00(91.5), 147.045(91.5), `46.835(91`.5)`46.82(100)
DEC Steve Wheatcraft AA8BN							
Belmont	145.210-	x			147.420		
Coshocton	145.230-	x	147.045+	x	146.490		
Guernsey	146.850	91.5	147.00+	91.5	147.540		
Harrison	146.655-	114.8					
Jefferson	147.06	114.8	443.775	X	147.48		
Monroe					147.270		
Morgan	147.195+	x			147.45		
Muskingum	146.610-	74.4	117.075+	91.5	146.43	PL 91.5	
Noble	117.285+	91.5			147.51		
Tuscarawas	146.730 -	71.9					
Washington	146.88-	91.5	147.315+	103.5			146.805- (118.8)
DISTRICT NUMBER TEN							
DEC Mat Nickoson K8NZJ							
Ashtabula	146.715-	141.3			146.415		
Cuyahoga	145.41-	110.9	146.76-	110.9	147.48		
Geauga	146.94-	110.9		147.015	110.9		
Lake	147.210	110.9	147.255	110.9	146.4		
Lorain	146.626-	110.9	147.15+	110.9	146.415		
Medina	147.03	141.3 (88.5)	147.03	131.8			444.925

For an up-to-date ARES roster and contact information, go to this link: http://arrl-ohio.org/SEC/special/ares_roster.php   Please note, you must have a registered login and password to reach this page.

INCIDENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN (ICS 205)

1. Incident Name:	2. Date/Time Prepared: Date: Date Time: HHMM	3. Operational Period: Date From: Date Date To: Date Time From: HHMM Time To: HHMM

4. Basic Radio Channel Use:

Zone Grp.	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

5. Special Instructions:

6. Prepared by (Communications Unit Leader)**:**   Name: Signature: _____

ICS 205	**IAP Page**	Date/Time: Date

GENERAL MESSAGE		
TO:	POSITION:	
FROM:	POSITION:	
SUBJECT:	DATE:	TIME:
MESSAGE:		
SIGNATURE:	POSITION:	
REPLY:		
DATE:	TIME:	SIGNATURE/POSITION:

COMMUNICATIONS LOG	TASK #		DATE PREPARED: TIME PREPARED:
FOR OPERATIONAL PERIOD #	TASK NAME:		
RADIO OPERATOR NAME (LOGISTICS):		STATION I.D.	

LOG

TIME	STATION I.D.		SUBJECT
	FROM	TO	

REV 96/04/22

Ohio Amateur Radio Emergency Service
Activity and Pass-on log

Event _____ Location _____ Date _____ Page ____

/ = requires response
X = response received

24-Hr TIME	FROM	TO	CONTENT *Use multiple lines for long entry*	COMPLETE?

Review _____ Date _____