Okaloosa County ARES

Emergency Communication Plan

June 2012

Revised June 10,2012 by Jerry W. Reeves

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What is ARES?

ARES is the Amateur Radio Emergency Service, and is part of the ARRL Field Organization. ARES is tasked with providing backup and emergency Communications for our primary and secondary served agencies.

What is RACES?

RACES is the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service. It is a joint effort of both Amateur Radio and Emergency Management agencies. Its focus is primarily CIVIL DEFENSE related. At present there is no RACES group or operation in Okaloosa County.

Some of the information in this handbook is from government and other sources. ARES is the copyright of ARRL. This handbook is to be considered as providing operational guidelines for the Okaloosa County, FL Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES). It is a work-in-progress and may be updated at any time as the need arises. Other protocols may be used on a case-by-case basis as the need dictates. Most of the information in this handbook is stuff that we hope we rarely have to use, but...

Purpose

The purpose of this document is to establish a clear and effective operating methodology for the Amateur Radio Emergency Service in Okaloosa County. Since situations tend to develop and change rapidly, this plan should not be considered a concrete set of rules, but guidelines to be adapted to best fit the situations encountered. Should any section of this document prevent you from providing constant and reliable communications, deviate from the plan to the extent necessary to effect communication.

The sections “Definitions”, “Policies”, “Emergency Coordinator”, “Alerting Procedures” and ”GATEway System” from the ARRL Northern Florida Section Emergency Communications Plan (NFLECP), 29 September 2010, are hereby included in this section as if they were written in full. For a complete, up-to-date reference on these sections, refer to the latest version of the NFLECP at the ARRL Northern Florida Section website: http://www.arrl.org/sections/view/northern-florida

Scope:

The policies and procedures contained within this document apply to all radio amateurs within Okaloosa County, providing services under the auspices of ARES regardless of other organizational affiliations.

Administration and Organization:

The ARES program provides a group of core leaders to plan, promote, facilitate and interface with the amateur community to ensure a level of readiness that will allow the ARES program to be effective in times of emergency. In turn, the ARES program relies on local clubs and the amateur radio community to make
ARES support an important priority. Each leader has been delegated an area of

responsibility. Additional leaders can be designated at the discretion of the EC Officer, as the need arises. Below is the current leadership structure:

Leadership and Organizational Structure:

ARES is part of the American Radio Relay League, the ARRL, and as such, all ARES officials are field officials of the ARRL. This diagram illustrates the ARES chain of command:

SectionEC

District Emergency Coordinator

District Emergency Coordinator

District Emergency Coordinator

EC

Assistant EC

Assistant EC

Chain of Command:

The County ARES Group

Emergency Coordinator

The Emergency Coordinator for a county ARES group is in charge of ARES operations in that county. ARES operators in his county report to him, and he reports in turn to the DEC. The EC is ultimately responsible for the planning, training and operations of the ARES group.

Assistant Emergency Coordinators

Assistant Emergency Coordinators are appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of the county EC. The Emergency Coordinator assigns them specific support roles within the organization.

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Okaloosa County Emergency Management Agency

When ARES members operate in support of government agencies or government-managed emergency operations, the federally mandated National Incident Management System (NIMS) requires that each member have only one supervisor. This concept is known as *Unity of Command* and is required for organizations to be NIMS-compliant.

Therefore, when operating in support of government operations, the EC shall report directly to the Incident Commander, typically the Okaloosa County Emergency Manager or his/her designate. Other Okaloosa County ARES operators will continue report to the EC.

Should the EC be unavailable, an AEC or other operator will be designated as the liaison between Okaloosa EMA and Okaloosa ARES operators. Internal ARES organizational and administrative matters are addressed more completely in the Northern Florida Section Emergency Communications Plan
(NFLECP), available online at http//:www.arrl.org:sections:view:northern-florida

Operations:

Okaloosa ARES operates in support of any emergency operation that requires timely, accurate and fail-safe communications. In Okaloosa County, this generally means hurricanes. The majority of the information presented in this document will therefore focus around preparation, response, and relief for pre- and post-hurricane operations.

Activation

Okaloosa ARES is activated by the ARRL directly or at the request of a served agency. Generally, ARES members will normally have advance notification of activations, but situations may not always allow for advance notification. Respond as soon as practically possible to activations, as ARES is activated for situations in which life and property depend on constant and reliable communications.

Served Agencies

ARES operators are not first responders, and so almost always provide communications in support of another group – the American Red Cross, FEMA, or state, county, and city Emergency Management Agencies. These groups are called *Served Agencies*.

The main served agency for Okaloosa ARES is the Okaloosa County Emergency Management Agency (OCEMA) and the main working relationship is currently with OCEMA. Other agencies can request service, and depending upon human and equipment resources available, Okaloosa ARES may assist these agencies upon request.

Status Levels

These status levels are passed down from the Northern Florida Section Emergency Communications Plan. Operators are encouraged to review the NFLECP for further information.

Monitoring – Condition Green. ARES operators are encouraged to monitor for potential emergency situations, report as needed, and continue training and exercise.

Hot Standby – Condition Yellow. ARES operators are notified that their services may be needed in less than 48 hours. Team leaders should prepare their teams; operators are requested to secure property and prepare for deployment.

Full Operation – Condition Orange. ARES operators are in place and operating.

Activation Methods

The OCARES EC will utilize Okaloosa County's mass notification system, CODE RED, to activate ARES as a general rule. CODE RED is a highly efficient automated phone dialer / message delivery service. It is vital that ARES operators keep their contact information up to date. CODE RED account creation and updates can be made online by visiting the Okaloosa County Public Safety web site at http://www.co.okaloosa.fl.us/dept_ps.html In situations where Code Red is unavailable, ARES operators should monitor e-mail and Okaloosa County local repeaters, mainly W4ZZB 146.79(-), W4AAZ 147.36(+)(100hz), and the general FM calling frequency at 146.52 simplex.

Upon activation, ARES operators should contact the EC as soon as possible, by any means possible to receive operating instructions, pre-incident briefings, and any further instructions. If you become aware of a potential situation that may require an ARES activation, immediately monitor the above listed ARES repeaters. Absent further instructions, ARES operators should report to the Okaloosa County Emergency Operations Center (EOC), located on the Northwest Florida State College Main Campus at 90 College Blvd East, Niceville, Florida. If you become aware of a potential situation that may require an ARES activation, immediately monitor the above listed ARES repeaters. Do not wait for a call-up or e-mail notification. If you hear no traffic after a few minutes, transmit your call sign and see what happens. If the ARES net is brought up on a standby mode, regular traffic is permissible. However, ARES traffic has priority over normal traffic. Longer breaks between transmissions are required, and transmissions should be shorter than normal. If possible, long ragchew traffic should be moved to another repeater or simplex.

If the ARES net is in an active mode, regular traffic will be severely limited. ARES and Skywarn traffic has priority. A Net Control Station will be on air, and almost all traffic should go through that station. Longer breaks between transmissions are required, and transmissions must be shorter than normal, to allow for emergency and priority traffic to be passed rapidly. Ragchew and other non-germane traffic should be moved to another repeater or simplex.

If a served agency or other contacts you requesting Amateur Radio support for an event or emergency communications backup, take down as much information as possible, then immediately notify the Emergency Coordinator(s) of the request. The reason for this is to make sure that all requests are routed as quickly as possible to the appropriate support group.

If the situation warrants, move point-to-point and ragchew traffic to other repeaters, or if in range, a simplex frequency such as 146.520, 146.500 or 146.550 MHz (remember to open your squelch).

As part of mutual aid understanding and agreements, Okaloosa county ARES may be requested to assist Escambia, Santa Rosa or Walton County should the need arise. Familiarity with locations in the areas will be very beneficial.

REMEMBER: In an emergency, our frequencies may be monitored by the public, served agencies, and the news media. IT IS VITAL that all ARES operations be conducted as friendly, courteously, and as professionally as possible. Regardless of what some people may think, we ARE an emergency service. Our actions reflect on all Hams, and to a point, on other emergency services.

Nets

ARES Nets are the backbone of communication during emergencies. The Net Control Station (NCS) supervises and routes radio traffic during emergencies, allowing the smooth and orderly flow of information. Sometimes these are formal nets, where check-ins are taken, and formal traffic is passed between stations. More often, ARES Nets are simply directed nets, using tactical call signs to identify which operator is where. ***In any case, an active ARES Net is an emergency net, and takes precedence over all other traffic****.*

Local Nets (VHF/UHF)

Okaloosa ARES nets will operate primarily utilizing UHF/VHF frequencies. UHF frequencies are encouraged whenever possible, since space and power requirements are more suitable to emergency operations. **When the EOC is staffed, the operators at the EOC shall function as Net Control**. Once net control is established, a secondary Net Control located separately from the EOC shall be established.

HF Nets

HF nets are managed at the District and Section levels, and therefore should require little to no action from Okaloosa County operators.

HOWEVER: All HF-capable stations are strongly encouraged to monitor calling frequencies and traffic nets, and to stand ready to offer assistance should traffic relay requests go unanswered. In the absence of a functioning net, HF operators are encouraged to relay priority and emergency traffic to the best of their ability. For additional information on HF Nets and their operation in ARES, refer to the Northern Florida Section Emergency Communications Plan.

Priority Traffic

In an emergency situation, health and welfare traffic is secondary to priority traffic, and health and welfare traffic should be diverted to a secondary

net until the incident has terminated. Such health and welfare traffic should be recorded as opportunity allows and relayed after the incident has terminated, at the first possible opportunity.

Net Protocol

How to Check In:

Give your call sign, and location. If your location has been assigned a tactical call sign, use it.

When checking into an ARES net, be as exact with your location as possible, so there is no confusion. If you are relieving another operator, indicate this in your transmission. Example:

"This is KI4IIB, checking in. I am 50 yards east of the intersection of Beal and Racetrack, in Fort Walton Beach. I am relieving W4XLB at this location."

Indicating Traffic:

If you have traffic to pass, indicate the number of messages you have when you check in. Example:

"KI4IIB, Fort Walton Beach, one piece of traffic."

Checking Out:

When you wish to secure your station, report to the net controller and they will normally grant permission unless your assistance is immediately vital. If you are going to step away from the radio report that you are doing so, and check back in when you return to your operating position.

Tactical Call Signs:

Operation positions generally change hands during an emergency situation of any length. To simply things, ARES operators should use tactical call signs as they are assigned by Net Control. Consistency and speed of communication are the goals (at 3:30 in the morning, nobody will remember

who's staffing a particular shelter). Operators still have to comply with FCC regulations regarding transmission of their own call signs (once every 10 minutes, and at the end of a transmission)

Frequency Usage

VHF:

- **Primary Frequency** is the W4AAZ 147.36(+) Crestview repeater.
- **Secondary Frequency** is the W4ZBB 146.79(-) (n/t) Fort Walton Beach repeater.
- In case either of the above frequencies is not available, net control shall indicate the frequency to be used.

UHF:

ARES nets may use UHF frequencies whenever practical, given the more practical size, power and transmission qualities of UHF frequencies. Be aware that many stations have limited UHF capability, and so this statement is intended to be forward-looking to a time in which most ARES operators have UHF capability, and a capable infrastructure is deployed. Repeater frequencies may be found in Appendix D.

Operational Note: Many repeaters require sub-audible tones, which tend to interfere with digital operations. Ensure that the repeater you use has the tone turned off when using digital modes through a repeater.

D-STAR:

ARES nets may use D-STAR frequencies whenever practical. D-STAR has the capability to connect to regional and national nets using an Internet gateway, and is capable of providing GPS information to the EOC. Be aware that many stations do not have D-STAR capability, and so this statement is intended to be forward-looking to a

time in which most ARES operators have D-STAR capability, and a capable infrastructure is deployed. Repeater frequencies may be found in Appendix D.

Please see Appendix D, Local Repeaters for a complete list of local repeaters.

ARES Operators

ARES operators serve their community in times of great need. They work long hours in conditions that are often stressful and unpleasant, with little sleep. Usually, their only reward is the knowledge of the good they have done for their community, and a few kind words. ARES operators are amateur radio operators of the highest caliber, professionalism, and dedication to their community.

Conduct

While courtesy is encouraged at all times for all amateur radio operators, it is absolutely vital during emergency operations. While the general public is not our intended audience, many non-hams listen through other means (scanners, etc). Our audience extends **far** beyond the confines of our radios. In that light:

- Professional conduct shall be maintained at all times.
- Confidential information, unless vital to operations, should not be passed over the air. If there is any doubt about the confidentiality of information, contact net control and inquire further.
- During emergency nets, stress builds quickly. If any personal conflicts arise which interfere with ARES operations, conflicting individuals shall attempt to resolve those conflicts. The EC or his/her designate shall have ultimate authority to resolve the conflict if the conflicting individuals cannot resolve the situation on their own.
- ***At <u>NO</u> time during operations will any station operators be under the influence of alcohol or any other mind-altering substances.***

Certification

NIMS stands for the National Incident Management System. It's a federally mandated training system that enables disparate agencies with little or no common background to operate on the same emergency scene in close conjunction with little

notice or mutual training. It is designed to maintain interoperability before, during and after disasters.

ARES operators who wish to operate at the EOC, any shelters, or deploy as an extension of local, state, or federal government Emergency Management, shall be certified as required by the relevant agencies. These requirements are mandated from the Department of Community Affairs (the parent department of the Florida Emergency Management Agency), and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Required certifications:

- Completion of online independent study NIMS courses, available at http://training.fema.gov/is/crslist.asp
  - ICS-100 *Introduction To The Incident Command System*
  - ICS-200 *IS For Single Resources And Initial Action Incidents*
  - ICS-700 *National Incident Management System (NIMS): An Introduction*
  - ICS-800 *A National Response Plan (NRP): An Introduction*
  - ICS-802 *Emergency Support Function (ESF-2) Communications*

  The above courses are required by federal regulation.

- ARRL Emergency Communications Classes
  - Introduction to Amateur Radio Emergency Communications EC-001

  The above course is required by the ARRL for ARES appointment.

Regular training sessions are held to assist operators in attaining these goals. Lack of certifications should not discourage any volunteer from offering to help at any time. However, all operators are encouraged to pursue certification **well** before hurricane season approaches, as the turn-around time for certificate receipt may be in excess of 48 hours for an electronic notice, and up to 2 weeks for receipt of a paper notice.

Two copies of each certificate of completion should be given to the Okaloosa County ARES EC, who will retain one copy, and give one copy to the Okaloosa GEMA.

Access Authority Badges

The Okaloosa EOC, located on the main campus of Northwest Florida State College at 90 College Blvd East, Niceville, Florida. (GPS coordinates 30.53599N -86.47801W)

Okaloosa County EOC badges will be issued to operators as needed. Operators are required to keep their issued badges secure when issued. Should a badge be lost or stolen, report the loss or theft immediately to the Okalossa ARES EC, since a stolen badge may allow access to secured areas by unauthorized persons.

In the event that access badges are unavailable, and/or ARES personnel are denied access to areas in which they are deployed, said ARES personnel shall request enforcing personnel to make contact with their team leader / supervisor at the EOC to grant access authority.

Example: An ARES member is requested to move to Navarre from Okaloosa County, to assist in relief operations in Santa Rosa County, but encounters a roadblock.

ARES member acknowledges the situation, produces identification if requested, and politely requests that the enforcing officer or Guardsman make contact with his supervisor to confirm entry with both the Okaloosa and Santa Rosa EOC. The ARES member shall also contact the Okaloosa EOC to report his/her situation. The ARES member is -patient-, as these things take a few moments.

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Appendix A: Glossary

AEC – Assistant Emergency Coordinator

ARES – Amateur Radio Emergency Service

ARC 4496 – Risk assessment guidelines used by county officials in evaluating shelters

ARRL – American Radio Relay League

DEC – District Emergency Coordinator

OCARES – Okaloosa County ARES

OCEMA – Okaloosa County Emergency Management Agency

EC – Emergency Coordinator, usually in reference to the ARES field official.

EOC – Emergency Operations Center.

FCC – Federal Communications Commission

FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency

NCS – Net Control Station

NFAREC – North Florida Amateur Radio Emergency Communications

NFLECP – North Florida Section Emergency Communications Plan

NIMS – National Incident Management System

SEC – Section Emergency Coordinator

Appendix B: Deployment Teams

This guidance, extracted from the Northern Florida Section Emergency Communications Plan, outlines requirements for those amateurs in Okaloosa County who wish to volunteer for deployment outside of Okaloosa County in support of ARES. In cases where this document and the Northern Florida Section Emergency Communications plan conflict, the Northern Florida Section Emergency Communications plan takes precedence.

Volunteers in many areas are being more highly scrutinized these days. This ranges from general or criminal background checks through financial (credit scores, etc.) and personal character references. Many people (not just hams) who have nothing to hide look upon this as a form of invasion of privacy. In most cases however, the maximum degree of vetting for ARES® participation is a criminal background check.

To qualify for official deployment requires you to provide your Florida Driver's License ID number when registering in the Northern Florida Section Database. Joining the database does not trigger any form of background check. Those who are concerned should realize however, that background checks can be made by the State without permission and that there may be a background check made without an individual's knowledge prior to an actual deployment they agree to perform.

Deployment for emergencies directed by the Northern Florida Section will not be authorized unless the amateur radio operator has voluntarily submitted the necessary information to be officially listed in the Northern Florida Data Base. This is the only way the section can maintain a list of those willing and able to meet the needs of a deployment mission. Once the call for help comes in, it is too late to accomplish the pre-vetting necessary to determine who can commit to a deployment. The database allows us to get ahead of the storm so to speak.

Determining the protection of volunteers who provide service to the state and its political

subdivisions is a complex tour involving several Florida Statutes. They can be found at the following website;
http://www.leg.state.fl.us/statutes/index.cfm?
App_mode=Display_Statute&URL=Ch0252/ch0252.htm

The Florida State Statute GS 252.41 (2) (c) is the enabling legislation giving emergency managers the authority to do what is necessary. GS 768.1355 is the Florida Volunteer Protection Act and identifies conditions under which protection can be afforded to individual members of nonprofit organizations. GS 768.12, the Good Samaritan Act pertains mainly to medical personnel but has been held to protect people aiding in medical responses in some situations. Much depends upon the volunteer responding to a specific, documented, call for assistance from emergency management.

The amateur radio operator should be prepared to take full responsibility for personal injury or illness incurred in the performance of volunteer duties, and always act in a manner that is consistent with commonly accepted good practices for amateur radio operations and FCC rules and regulations, in order to justify his/her actions if they should ever need to seek a claim for compensation or request indemnity from liability.

Deployment Team Formation

Self-supporting mobile teams have been a staple of AREC operations for many years. Deployment teams can go quickly to distant locations to help in AREC operations. They can be first responders where no local amateurs are available. They can provide relief operators to let exhausted local operators to get some rest. Current guidance states that each Northern Florida DEC should maintain at least **one** such team ready to respond to a call within two hours or less of notification. All deployment teams shall obtain a Florida State tracking number before responding to an emergency communications request.

Suggested organization

The Northern Florida Section maintains a roster of pre-vetted volunteers for “jump team” duty. Volunteers are chosen in part for their ability to deploy upon

notification with minimal delay and deploy with their "Ready Kits" already pre-checked and loaded.

Preparedness

The jump team should be self-supporting in transportation, fuel, food, water, emergency power, medications and sleeping accommodations in addition to their communications equipment. Generally, this would require one or more members of the jump team to have a roadworthy, serviceable recreational vehicle (RV) or travel trailer/tow vehicle combination with either built in or standalone generator.

The Ready Kit

Each member should prepare his own “Ready Kit” and keep it in their vehicle or at a specific place where it can be picked up without delay. Typically, the ready kit must include provisions *for at least three days of fully self-sufficient existence* with the understanding that deployment may extend beyond three days.

Deployment to Another District

Normally, no relief teams are sent to another District unless specifically requested by the DEC or Emergency Manager in the impacted area. Relief teams **must obtain a state tracking number before deploying to an impacted area**. Operators should not just “show up” and expect to go to work.

Upon arrival, the team shall follow the directions of the EC or Emergency Manager at the impacted area.

Scheduling Operator Relief

As soon as local ARES operators in the target area begin to report for duty posts, the DEC in the impacted area would notify the SEC that relief crews will be needed to staff various positions in about 24 hours, relieving worn-out local operators. The notice would specify the number of operators and any

special equipment needed, e.g.; emergency power, portable repeaters, special antennas, ATV, AMTOR, WINLINK or APRS, or high-speed CW operators, for example. The SEC then attempts to locate suitable teams. He sends them to a staging point near the impacted area to await further instructions.

The SEC arranges for a second-wave replacement team if necessary, and attempts to keep fresh operators moving into the impact area about every 24 hours until they are no longer needed. The first deployment teams typically should be scheduled to arrive in the target area or staging area about 24 hours after local ARES units go on Activated Alert status.

In severe impact incident situations where personal trauma of the local ARES asset is considered at risk the SEC may assemble a Forward Command Assistance Team (FCAT) to accompany the initial the first wave of deployment teams. The purpose of this team is not to take over the role of the DEC or EC in the incident area but to relieve the impacted personnel so that they can take care of personal matters and get sufficient rest during times of extreme stress.

The local DEC and EC will continue to be full participants to the extent that they are able and that they decide given the circumstances, utilizing the FCAT as needed. One function of the FCAT will be to program stress reduction activities for all ARES volunteers in the impacted area and keep the SEC apprised of all matters affecting the welfare of team members.

The Reporting Point

At the reporting point the leader reports the teams arrival to the host EC. The host EC will advise the team how to reach specific duty sites, and on what frequency to check in. On that frequency, the impact-area EC will direct the team to its specific duty assignments.

Appendix C: Shelters

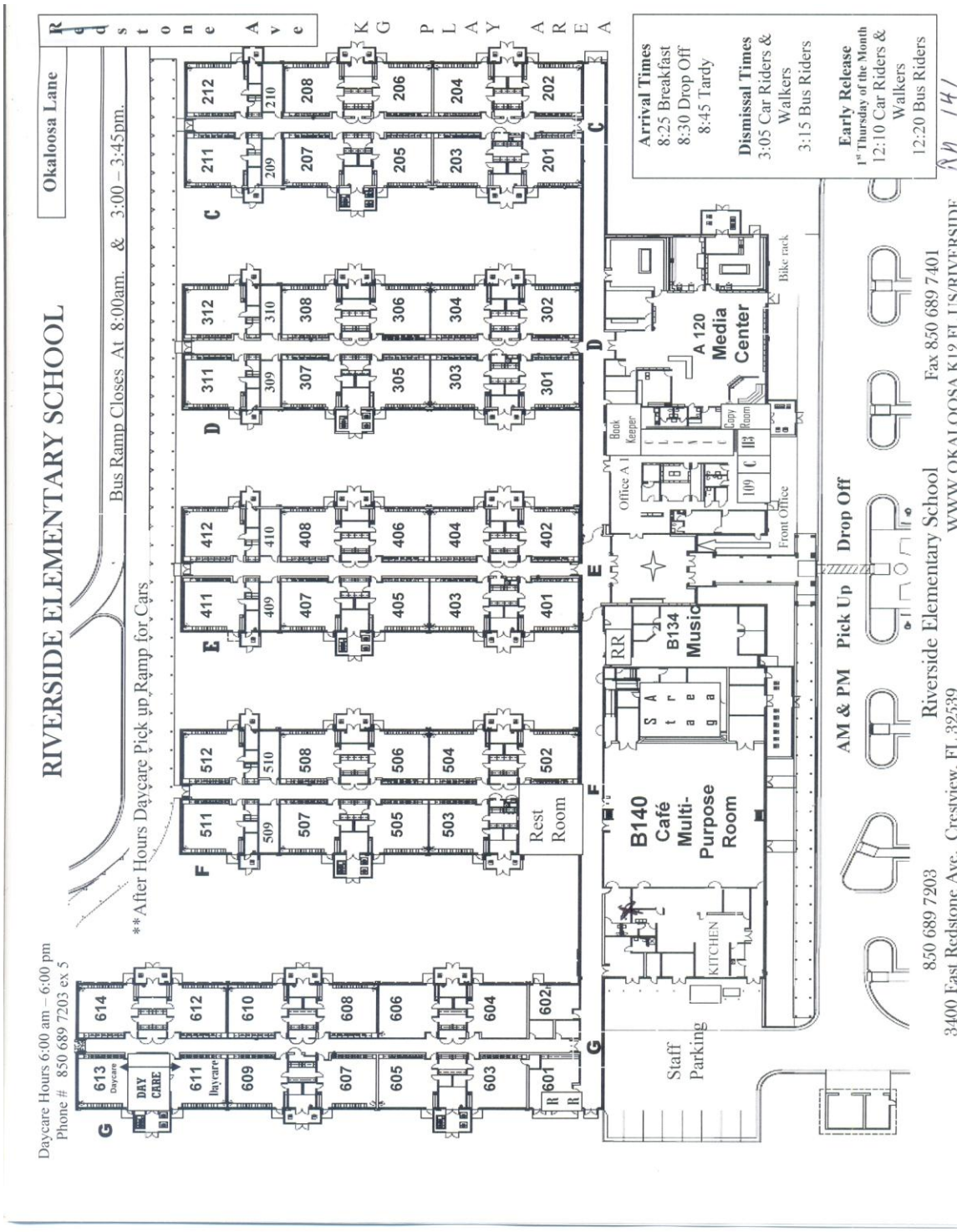
Shelters listed as ARC 4496 compliant (i.e., they were designed as shelters) are in bold, and are most likely to be open in a disaster.

Shelter Name	Address	Capacity	Special Needs	Showers?
Antioch Elementary School	**4700 Whitehurst Lane, Crestview, FL**	**1,737**	**0**	**Yes**
Baker High School	**Highway 4, Baker, FL**	**2,500**	**0**	**Yes**
Davidson Middle School	**6261 Old Bethel Rd., Crestview, FL**	**2,701**	**65**	**No**
Kenwood Elementary School	**15 Eagle St. NW Fort Walton Beach, FL**	**466**	**0**	**No**
Northwest Florida State College – Field House	**100 E. College Blvd Niceville, FL**	**1000**	**0**	**Yes**
Shoal River Middle School	**3200 E. Redstone Ave. Crestview, FL**	**1980**	**0**	**Yes**
Riverside Elementary School	**3400 E. Redstone Ave. Crestview, FL**	**2415**	**0**	**No**

This is a list of the shelters, Maps to the shelters, and were to find the radio room and coax in each shelter.

Riverside Elementary School


RIVERSIDE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



COM ROOM IS 141 NEXT TO CAFÉ' MULTI-PURPOSE ROOM

Getting to room 141

Enter the front door go threw 2 sets of double doors

Turn left down a long hall way

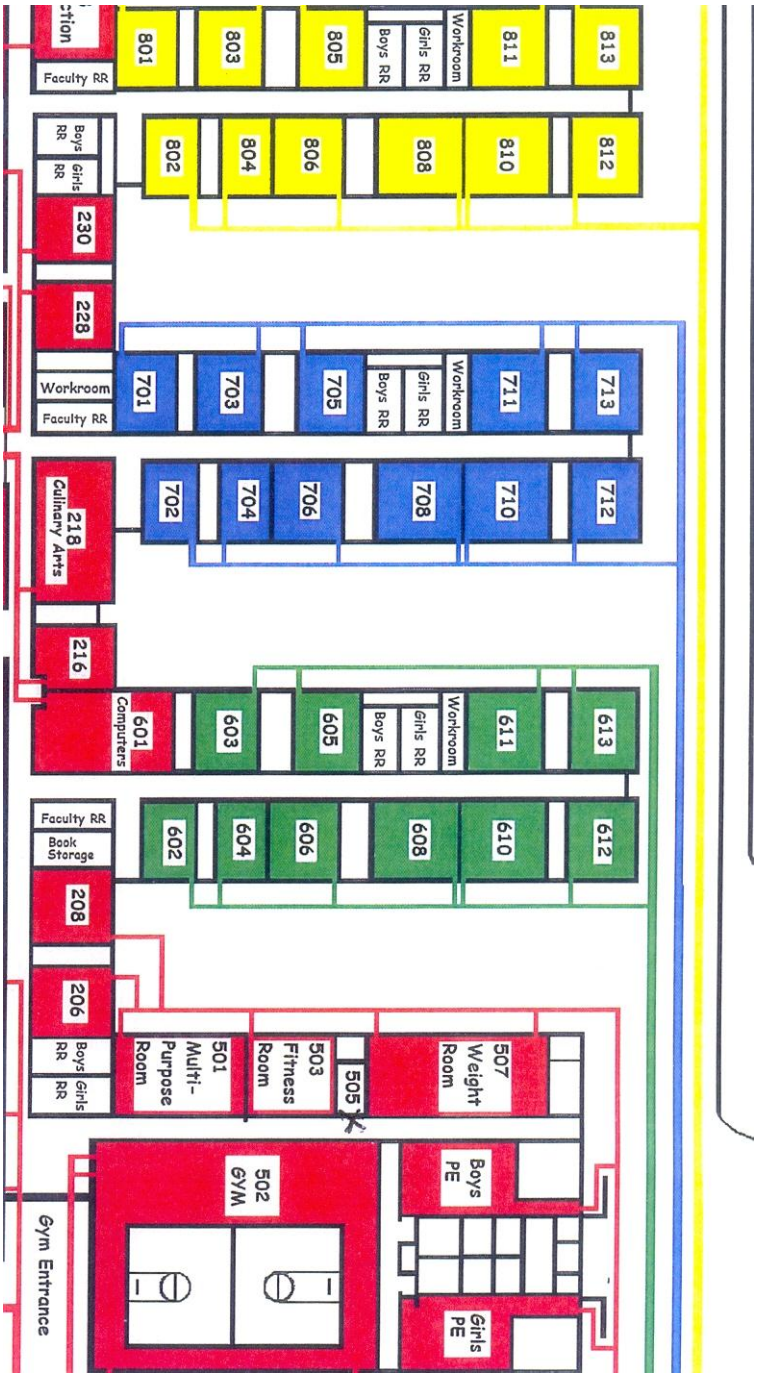
The First door past the cafeteria is room 141 Teacher Dining

.

There is an outlet box on the wall with a PL259 plug on it for the antenna connection.

A table or other furniture can be moved to accommodate your operating position

SHOAL RIVER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



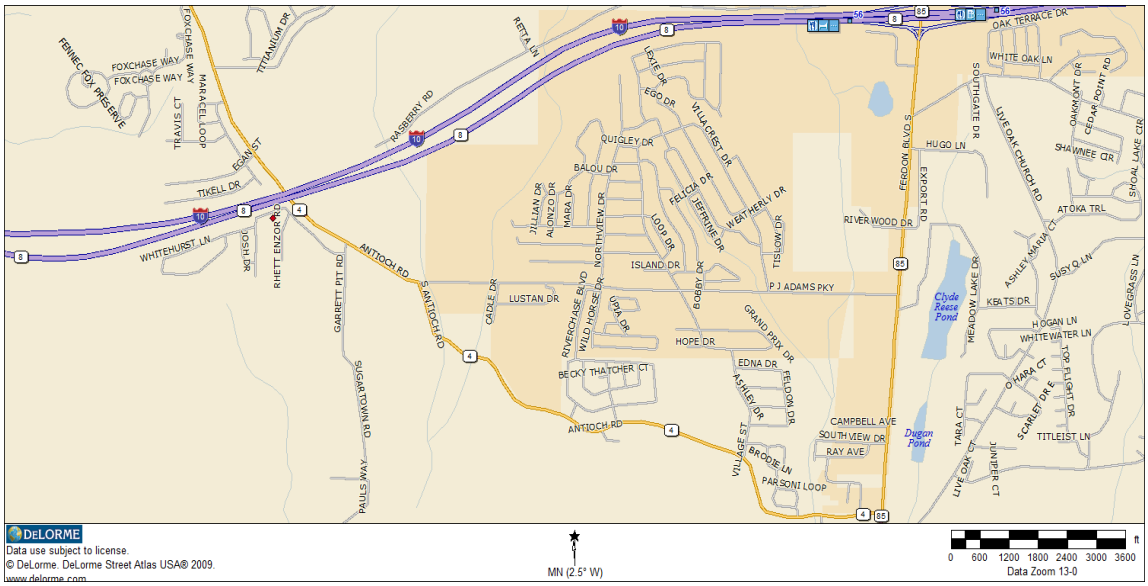
Facing the front door of the school go to the right end of the building
Go threw the chain link gate to the GYM entrance
Continue down the hall to the first hall way to the right
Go down the hallway on your right to room 505
Room 505 is about half way down the hall on the right
Room 505 is called the First Aid Room

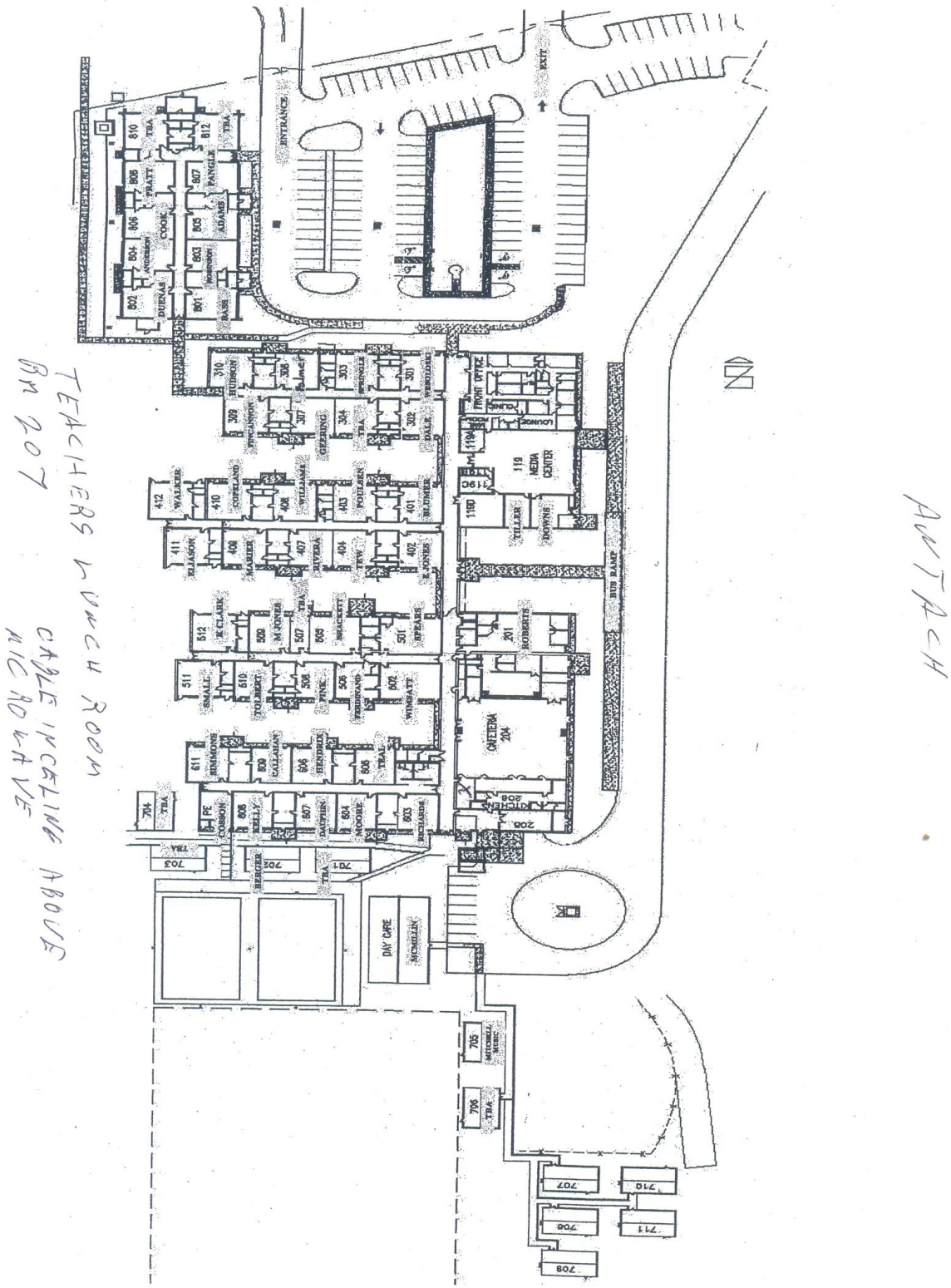
ROOM 505

GYM ENTRANCE

COM ROOM IS 505

Antioch School





COM ROOM IS 505

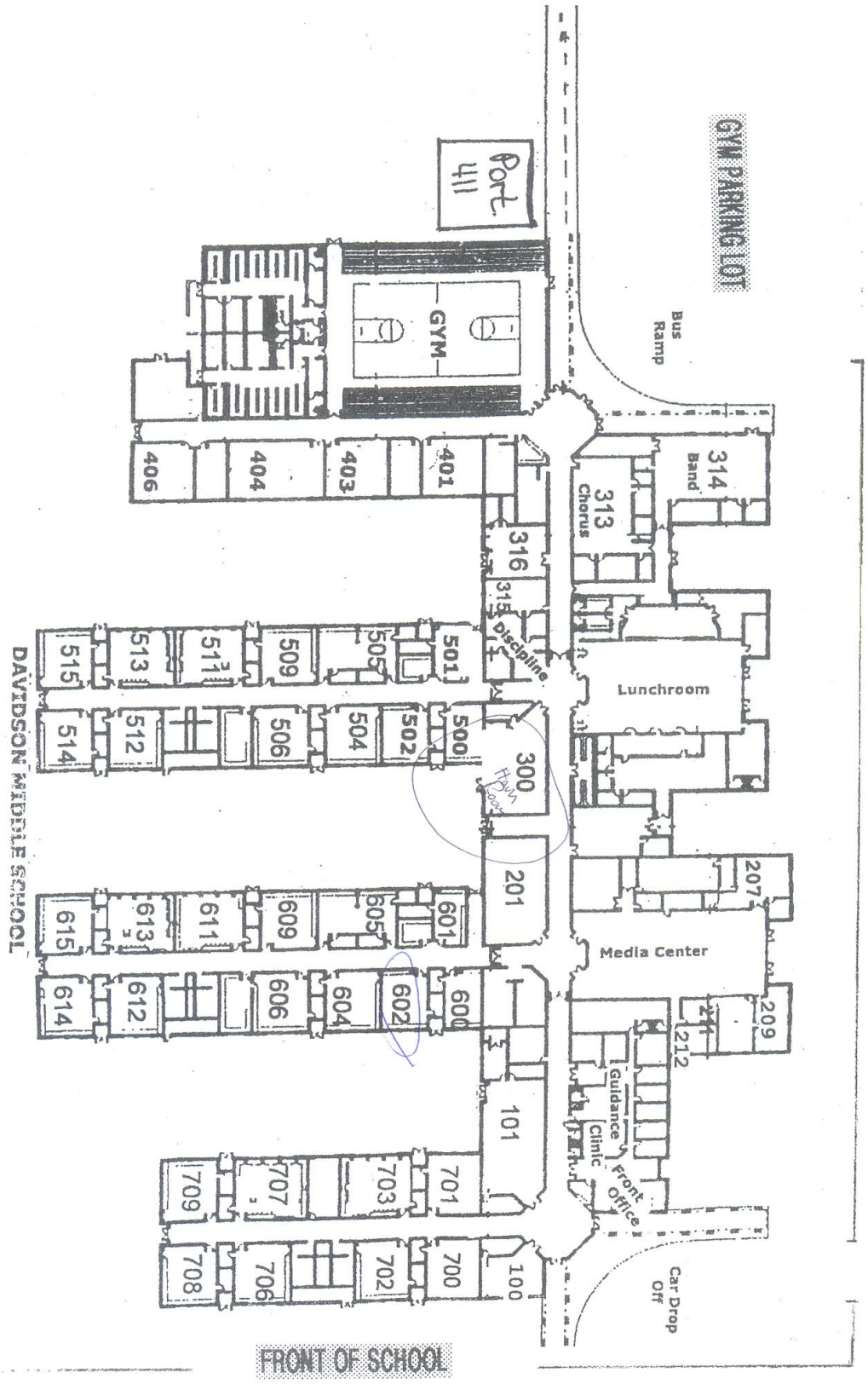
Come in the front door and proceed down the hall to room 505 Teachers lunch room. This is next to last door on the left.

The com cable is to the right lying in the ceiling by the television.

If the cable is not visible you must move a ceiling tile to gain access the

Cable.

Davidson Middle School



COM ROOM IS 300

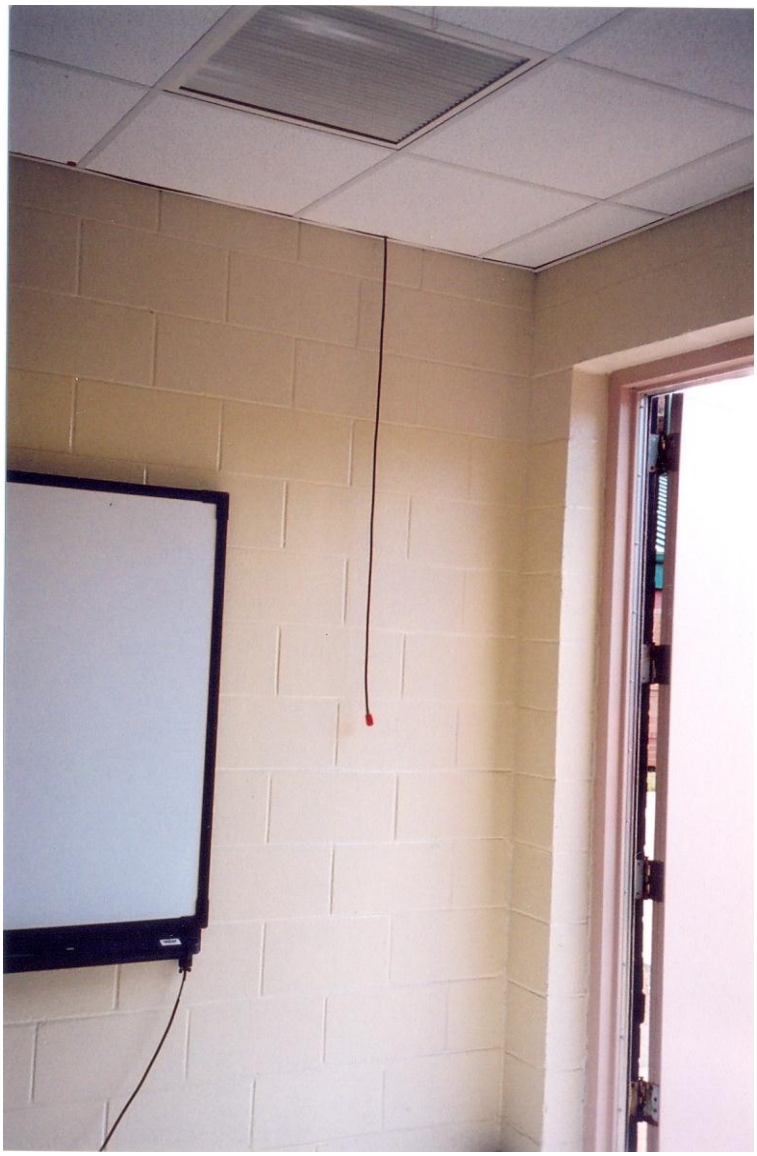
Enter the front door of the school and proceed down the main hall to the third hall

Way on the left.

Room 300 is in the intersection of the third hall way and the main hall across
The hall from the lunch room

Entering room 300 the antenna cable is in the diagonal corner by the door leading to
The outside.

BUS RAMP



Antenna connection
Room 300

Appendix D – Simplex and Repeater Frequencies

This section is intended to provide a quick-reference section for local simplex and repeater frequencies. Keep in mind that in a disaster, many repeaters may be unavailable.

Programming schedule for handheld radios, Okaloosa and Walton counties:

Name	Freq	Mode	Offset	Sq	S-Freq	Call	Mem Seq	Mem Band
All								
Simplex1	***146.520***	***FM***	***0.0***				***000***	***A00***
Simplex2	***146.550***	***FM***	***0.0***				***001***	***A01***
Simplex3	***146.580***	***FM***	***0.0***				***002***	***A02***
Simplex4	***146.430***	***FM***	***0.0***				***003***	***A03***
DS_Calling	***146.460***	***DV***	***0.0***				***004***	***A04***
District	***444.950***	***FM***	***5.0***	***Tone***	***100***	***N4NID***	***005***	***A05***
Okaloosa								
NOARC	***147.360***	***FM***	***0.6***	***TSQ***	***100***	***W4AAZ***	***006***	***B00***
PARC	***146.790***	***FM***	***-0.6***	***TSQ***	***100***	***W4ZBB***	***007***	***B01***
CR_DV_V	***145.130***	***DV***	***-0.6***			***K4FWB***	***008***	***B02***
CR_DV_U	***444.600***	***DV***	***5.0***			***K4FWB***	***009***	***B03***
Walton								
Walt_ARC	***147.285***	***FM***	***-0.6***	***Tone***	***100***	***WF4X***	***010***	***C00***
Walt_EOC	***147.375***	***FM***	***-0.6***	***Tone***	***100***	***KJ4JAH***	***011***	***C01***
Walt_UHF	***443.750***	***FM***	***5.0***	***Tone***	***100***	***KJ4JAH***	***012***	***C02***
Santa Rosa								
SanR_EOC	***146.700***	***FM***	***-0.6***	***Tone***	***100***	***K4SRC***	***013***	***D00***
SanR_ARC	***145.490***	***FM***	***-0.6***	***Tone***		***W4VIY***	***014***	***D01***
SanR_D_V	***147.330***	***DV***	***0.6***			***KI4WZA***	***015***	***D02***
SanR_D_U	***444.926***	***DV***	***5.0***			***KI4WZA***	***016***	***D03***

Escambia								
Escm_EOC	***146.760***	***FM***	***-0.6***	***Tone***	***100***	***W4UC***	***017***	***E00***
Command								
ECHO	***145.130***	***DV***	***-0.6***			***K4FWB***	***018***	***F00***
INFO	***145.130***	***DV***	***-0.6***			***K4FWB***	***019***	***F01***

Repeater	*Frequency / Offset*	*Tone*	*Emergency Power*	*Served Area*
W4ZBB	*146.790 (-)*	*100hz*	*No*	*FWB, Navarre, Destin, Eglin Range*
W4AAZ	*147.360(+)*	*100hz (can be disabled)*	*Yes)*	*Crestview, FWB, Baker Eglin Range, Niceville*
WF4X	*147.285(+)*	*100hz*	*No*	*DeFuniak Springs, Freeport, N. Walton County-EchoLink*
K4SRC	*146.700(-)*	*100hz*	*Yes*	*Santa Rosa County EOC*
N4NID	*444.950(+)*	*100.0*	*Yes*	*Crestview (West District)*
W4ZBB	*147.225(+)*		*Yes*	*South / Central Okaloosa County*
K4PRA	*146.760(-)*	*100.0 Hz*	*No*	*Pensacola*
W4NN	*147.120*	*100.0 Hz*	*Yes*	*FWB, Navarre, Destin, Eglin Range*
W4NN	*444.800(+)*	*100.0 Hz*	*Yes*	*FWB, Navarre, Destin, Eglin Range*
K4FWB	*145.13(-)*	*DV*	*Yes*	*Crestview, FWB, Baker*
K4FWB	*444.60(+)*	*DV*	*Yes*	*Crestview, FWB, Baker*
K4FWB	*1291(-20)*	*DV*	*Yes*	*Crestview, FWB, Baker*
K4FWB	*1251.3(RPS)*	*DD*	*Yes*	*Oka. EOC to Davidson Shelter (Red Cross HQ)*
W4RH	*147.000*	*100.0 Hz*	*No*	*FWB, Navarre, Destin, Eglin Range, Crestview, Freeport*

W1AW (ARRL) FREQUENCIES and INFO

In a communications emergency, monitor W1AW for special bulletins as follows:
voice on the hour, teleprinter at 15 minutes past the hour, and CW on the half
hour.

Voice Frequencies are 1.855, 3.99, 7.29, 14.29, 18.16, 21.39, 28.59 and

147.555 MHz.
Teleprinter Frequencies are 3.625, 7.095, 14.095, 18.1025, 21.095, 28.095 and

147.555 MHz. Bulletins are sent at 45.45-baud Baudot and 100-baud AMTOR, FEC Mode B, 110-baud ASCII will be sent only as time allows.
Code Frequencies are 1.818, 3.5815, 7.0475, 14.0475, 18.0975, 21.0675, 28.0675 and 147.555 MHz. Code bulletins are sent at 18 wpm.
Further information can be found on the web at
http://www.arrl.org/w1aw.html

RACES FREQUENCIES / BANDS / INFORMATION

These bands are set aside for RACES use in the event RACES is activated at a
NATIONAL level. Frequencies are in MHz.

Band (meters)	Frequency Range	Frequency Range	Frequency Range
160	1.800-1.25	1.975-2.000	
80	3.50-3.55	3.93-3.98	3.984-4.000
40	7.079-7.125	7.245-7.255	
30	10.10-10.15		
20	14.047-14.053	14.22-14.23	14.331-14.350
15	21.047-21.053	21.228-21.267	
10	28.55-28.75	29.237-29.273	29.450-29.650
6	50.35-50.750	52.000-54.000	
2	144.50-145.71	146.000-148.000	
1.25	222.00-225.000		
70 Centimeters	420.00-450.000		
23 Centimeters	1240.00-1300.00		
12 Centimeters	2390.00-2450.00		

The frequencies of 3.997 and 53.300 MHz (fm) 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.

NATIONAL EAS Activation should be considered as a “heads up!” that a National level RACES activation is imminent.

RACES uses IMMEDIATE, PRIORITY, and ROUTINE as message priorities, instead of the ARES/NTS priorities of EMERGENCY, PRIORITY, WELFARE, and ROUTINE. Treat IMMEDIATE messages the same as EMERGENCY messages.

Note: If there is NATIONAL LEVEL RACES activation, non-RACES stations may be ordered off the air, and some limitations on registered RACES stations may be imposed.

FL ARES Digital and CW Frequencies

If no restrictions:

Mode	Primary	Secondary
CW	3573 kHz	3695 kHz
Pactor	3624 kHz	7104 kHz

IF frequency restrictions:

Mode	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
CW	3535 kHz	7120 kHz	10120 kHz
Pactor	3545 kHz	7104 kHz	10130 kHz

National Weather Service (NWS)
Sheriffs Dept
SKYWARN
Mutual Aid (Other ARES RACES)

A. The ARES EC or AEC may utilize the following methods to establish ARES activation in support of FL State or local EOC emergency communications:

1. Announcement on local repeaters.
The main VHF repeater for Okaloosa County ARES is Crestview - **147.360 + PL 100.0.**
In the event **147.360** is not available, 147.120 +PL 100.00 will be the secondary repeater.
Third level backup is Fort Walton Beach **– 146.790 – PL 100.0** In the event no repeaters are available, tune to **146.520 simplex.**
2. Announcement will also be made on **HF 3950 KHz (LSB) and/or 7232 KHz (LSB),** depending on availability of operators and conditions.
3. Announcement by phone.
4. Announcement by email (includes text pagers and SMS capable devices).

Appendix E: Roster Of Key Personnel

North Florida Section Manager: Paul Eakin KJ4G 850-591-0442

North Florida Section Emergency Coordinator: Ronald Mettler WB4GHU 407-921-3481

West Panhandle DEC: Bob Walker N4CU 850-537-9456

West Panhandle ADEC: Chayne Sparagowski KI4WBN 850-902-0599

Okaloosa County ARES EC: Jerry Reeves N8PXE 850-461-0215

Information current as of June 13, 2012, except where noted.