# Clay County
# Amateur Radio Emergency Service
# Emergency Communications
# Plan

1. PURPOSE

1.1. …Is to implement Part 97.1 of the FCC regulations, and Federal and international treaty law applying to Amateur Radio in the Northern Florida Section, Crown District and Clay County.

Part 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 express in the following principles:

1.1.1. Regulation and enhancement of the value of the amateur service to the public as a voluntary non-commercial communications service, particularly with respect to providing emergency communications (Emphasis supplied)

1.2. The primary responsibility of the Clay County ARES is to furnish communications in the event of a natural disaster and emergencies usually involving major threat to life or property, when regular communications fail or are inadequate.

1.3. All drills, training and instruction shall be carried out to insure readiness to respond quickly in providing effective amateur emergency communications whenever an occasion may arise.

1.4. The following agencies could be served during a communications emergency: Clay County Publish Safety (Fire/Rescue and Emergency Operations Center); Clay County Sheriff's Office; Orange Park Medical Center; American Red Cross; Salvation Army; City of Orange Park; City of Green Cove Springs; City of Keystone Heights; and any other agencies requesting assistance from the ARES.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

2.1. The Clay Country Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES) is composed of FCC-licensed Amateur Radio operators who have voluntarily registered their capabilities and equipment for public service communications duty.

2.2. Under Federal regulations, Amateur Radio public service communications are furnished without compensation of any kind.

2.3. The Clay County ARES functions under this Emergency Plan under the direction of the Clay County Emergency Coordinator, who is appointed by the ARRL Northern Florida Section Emergency Coordinator in consultation the Crown District Emergency Coordinator (DEC).

2.4. The following is required by Section Emergency Plan:

"**Emergency Coordinator** (EC)
The EC is the chief ARES official in the County, and is directly responsible to the DEC. The duties of EC require a serious commitment of time and effort by the volunteer who accepts it. The EC serves at the pleasure of the Section Emergency Coordinator (SEC) or Section Manager (SM), but works closely with the DEC day to day.

The EC's duties in a medium-to-large county are many and complex. No EC can do everything himself. To be effective, he must delegate duties to Assistance ECs (AECs). He/she may appoint as many AECs as needed. AEC appointments do not need approval by any other ARES official. AECs need not be ARRL members, but should be encouraged to join. They serve at the pleasure of the EC and their appointments lapse when the EC resigns or is replaced, though any or all of the same individuals may be reappointed by the new EC at his/her discretion.

The EC organizes and coordinates Amateur Radio communications in the County to accommodate the needs of agencies served."

2.5. **Deputy Emergency Coordinator**

Responsibility includes but not limited to performing duties of Emergency Coordinator in the absence of the Emergency Coordinator.

2.6. **Assistant Emergency Coordinator (AEC) – Training**

Responsibilities include, but not limited to, preparing training sessions, lesson plans, and arranging for training from outside agencies.

2.7. **Assistant Emergency Coordinator (AEC) – Public Relations**

Responsibilities include, but are not limited to, providing media notification for ARES and amateur radio functions.

2.8. **Assistant Emergency Coordinator (AEC) – Digital Services**

Responsibilities include, but are not limited to, setting up and maintaining digital communications capability within the Clay County area and acting as digital communications liaison with other counties.

2.9. **Assistant Emergency Coordinator (AEC) – Administration**

Responsibilities include, but are not limited to, keeping records, making reports, maintaining a supply of forms, and disseminating special notifications and notices to members.

2.10. **Assistant Emergency Coordinator (AEC) – Membership**

Responsibilities include, but are not limited to, recruiting and maintaining membership roster.

2.11. **Assistant Emergency Coordinator (AEC) Logistics**

Responsibilities include, but are not limited to, Transportation, Supplies (food, fuel, water, etc.), and Equipment (generators, batteries, antennas, etc.).

2.12. **Net Manager**

Responsibilities include, but are not limited to the following:

2.12.1. The Clay County Emergency Net will be called to order by the Net Control Station (NC).

2.12.2. Members of the Clay County ARES are checked into the net from their mobiles and home stations to await further instructions.

2.12.3. Liaison stations to the following National Traffic System (NTS) nets will be assigned:

North Florida ARES Net (NFAN), 3950 Khz, 0900 Local
Northern Florida Phone Net (NFPN), 2950 Khz, 1930 Local
Liaison to District Net, 146.925 PL 256.7Hz

2.12.4. Clay County ARES Net, 146.925 PL 156.7 FM Repeater upon activation

2.12.5. Mobile operators are dispatched as needed to Orange Park Medical Center, assigned shelters, and any other agencies as required.

2.12.6. Operators of home stations not on emergency power are coordinated to effectively operate the “Key Stations” as required.

2.13. **Assistant Emergency Coordinator (AEC) - Webmaster**

Responsibilities include, but are not limited to, maintaining Clay County ARES Website.

## 3. ACTIVATING THE PLAN

3.1. Any member of the Clay County ARES who for any reason suspects a communications emergency exists should monitor the assigned net for activity.

3.2. If local telephone service is available, the EC and/or assistant ECs should be notified by telephone.

3.3. In an emergency in which Amateur Radio might serve the community, Amateur Radio operators may be alerted by any city, Red Cross, Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or similar official notifying the Emergency Coordinator. The County EOC shall be notified of any activation.

## 4. ARES MOBILICATION PROCEDURE

### 4.1. Use of commercial radio for notification of ARES Activation

#### 4.1.1. Upon activation within Clay County, WOKV is to be notified and they will assist in broadcasting activation. When talking with WOKV Ham Activation must be stated.

#### 4.1.2. The following personnel are authorized to contact WOKV 690 AM.

Emergency Coordinator
Deputy Emergency Coordinator
Net Manager
Assistant Emergency Coordinator – Public Relations
Public Safety PIO
Clay County Sheriff PIO

Persons not named above will not have clearance to go on the air and make an announcement.

#### 4.1.3. The following telephone numbers are for WOKV:

News Director: 904-245-8686
Newsroom Direct: 904-245-8866
Newsroom FAX: 904-245-8815

### 4.2. If telephone service is available, the telephone tree is activated.

### 4.3. Upon the awareness or notification that a communications emergency exists, members of the Clay County ARES will call into the Clay County ARES Emergency Net on 146.925 MHz, PL 156.7 FM repeater with 146.925 MHz simplex as an alternate frequency. The District Emergency Coordinator will be notified by telephone or any other means available.

Mobile units are activated and dispatched.

### 4.4. The EC will assume net control or delegate another station as the NCS. Control will be from the Clay County EOC or another location as appropriate.

### 4.5. The control station is designated as a “Key Station” and will be extensively utilized during a communications emergency. Key Stations have full emergency power capability with relief operators assigned to ensure continuous operation.

## 5. OPERATIONS

5.1. All written messages for the NTS must be in standard ARRL format.

5.2. All messages must have the signature and title of the official originating them. The official signing the message takes responsibility for its content.

5.3. Message precedence's of EMERGENCY, Priority, Welfare, and Routine, as defined on ARRL Form FSD-3, shall be used on all messages.

5.4. Stations do not transmit unless invited to do so by net control. The only exception to this is for a station having EMERGENCY traffic.

## 6. DRILLS, TEST AND ALERTS

6.1. An annual test will be conducted in October in conjunction with the nationwide ARRL Simulated Emergency Test.

6.2. The Clay County ARES, if requested, will regularly supply public safety communications in conjunction with local events to test the effectiveness of the operation.

6.3. The Clay County Emergency Net meets each Sunday at 1930 local on 146.925 MHz, PL 156.7 FM Repeater.

6.4. At the discretion of the EC, the ARES will be activated unannounced via the telephone tress at least once annually.

## 7. ALERTING and NOTIFICATION

7.1. Levels of Alert: When a disaster strikes or threatens any Northern Florida community, affected ECs and DECs may invoke any of four levels of alert for their ARES organization:

7.1.1. **WHITE ALERT** notifies ARES members in a specified area (such as a County or District) or functional unit (such as a net) that their services may be needed on short notice in the next 24-28 hours. It is typically issued by the SEC or, occasionally by DEC, or EC. The alert may apply to the entire Section or to specific Districts or Counties. But omission of any area does not prohibit others from taking whatever precautionary steps may be appropriate. The SEC usually does not issue a follow-up order raising the alert level but leaves that step to the ECs or DECs in the affected areas. A WHITE Alert declaration signals DECs that they should alert ECs, “jump team” coordinators, Net Managers, and other key ARES officials to prepare for short-notice calls. All members in the alerted Districts or Counties should monitor ARES net frequencies and keep closely in touch.

7.1.1.1. Alerted ARES members should prepare to be en route to duty posts within two hours or less of being assigned.

7.1.1.2. Preparations may include updating “ready-kits”, arranging to take time off from work, fueling vehicles and power generators, charging batteries, obtaining stocks of expendable batteries and testing emergency-related portable equipment Nets operating in White Mode customarily run in “free mode”, i.e., that are not directed. ARES members and officials should monitor the appropriate frequencies for information and for possible increases in or cancellation of the alert status.

7.1.2. **ORANGE ALERT** (Condition Orange) is descriptive of operational status. It is usually issued by DECs or ECs and designates nets, GATEway activations; jump teams, and such, to perform specific tasks. The alert level becomes Orange in a County or District when specific duty posts are staffed and become operational. A net typically “goes Orange” when a net control operator opens the net.

7.1.2.1. A DEC may place any District or local net or other operating unit (such as a jump team or County EOC ARES staff) in his District on Orange Alert. Most emergencies, even severe ones, can be handles without ever going beyond Orange.

7.1.3. **RED ALERT** (Condition Red) is the highest possible level of alert in an ARES operation. It is useful for maintaining tight control over HF circuits where heavy traffic and large numbers of stations are causing communication problems. When distress traffic is being handled on any ARES net or frequency, the alert level is automatically Condition Red and remains so until all distress traffic has been cleared.

7.1.3.1. Red Alert can be invoked at the Section level only by the SEC or SM. It is the only alert level under which the SEC or SM will consider asking the FCC to clear a frequency.

7.1.3.2. Red Alert is declared by issuance of a Priority bulletin to be transmitted on all active ARES frequencies. It applies solely to nets and geographic areas designated in the formal order. A District EC can put his District on Red Alert by declaration, but he must advise the SEC or SM of his action in advance or, if this is impossible, immediately upon taking the action. The bulletin specifies the date and time Red Alert operation is to begin. It should designate the net or nets and/or the geographic area (County or Counties, District or Districts, Section, etc.) to which it will apply. It will designate Key Cities to be activated, if any. Nets or areas NOT designated in the bulletin will continue in whatever level of alert prevailed before the Red Alert began.

7.1.4. **BLUE ALERT** (Condition Blue) authorizes DECs and ECs to begin the stand-down phase of the activation. BLUE is permissive only; it does not require that operations be shut down in the specified area. It simply advises the designated DECs and/or ECs that no apparent reasons exist for continuing operation unless they have local requirements. The DEC and EC then may reduce operating hours, restrict operations or close down designated nets as the emergency passes and traffic loads subside.

7.1.4.1. Only the SEC (or SM) may invoke a Blue Alert for a Section net, or if more than one District is involved in the emergency operation, because specific DECs or ECs may not be aware of conditions elsewhere that might require their support. A DEC can invoke a Blue Alert in the District net if the emergency operations involves only his/her own District and no Section net is in operation.

7.1.5. **NO ALERT** (Condition GREEN) is the normal situation for Amateur communication. No state of alert or emergency exists.

## 7.2. NET OPERATIONS

7.2.1. The Florida traffic net system embraces many kinds of net, using many modes of communication. They operate around the clock, seven days a week, on a wide variety of schedules.

7.2.2. The basic cluster of Section nets in Florida embraces those of the National Traffic System (NTS) as well as a variety of special-purpose nets such as the Northern Florida ARES Net, the ARRL Information Net, various circuits operating in CW and various other digital modes.

7.2.3. In addition, a great many VHF and UHF local or semi-local nets operate all day, every day, and in just about every mode authorized by the FCC. These include repeaters which, by their inherent nature, may be defined as nets, though they may be seldom, if ever, subject to net controls. Each of these nets has its own procedures, schedule and operating practices and many of them shift around automatically from routine, casual operation to emergency mode.

7.2.4. It is not the intent of this plan to prescribe operating functions or procedures for any of these nets unless they are explicitly part of the Country, District, or Section ARES program. Individual participation in almost any well conducted net in any mode, on any frequency is strongly recommended as a way to become familiar with nets and how they operate. The discussions below refer to and recommend procedures for ARES-affiliated circuits; however, most of these procedures work quite well in any well-disciplined traffic or emergency net.

## 7.3. NFAN-THE NORTHERN FLORIDA ARES NET

7.3.1. The Daily ARES Section Net

7.3.2. The Northern Florida ARES Net meets Monday through Saturday on or near 3950 KHz LSB, at 0900 Eastern time (0800 Central), the year-around.

## 7.4. NFPN-THE NORTHERN FLORIDA PHONE NET

7.4.1. The Daily Section Sideband Traffic Net

7.4.2. The Northern Florida Phone Net (NFPN) meets seven evenings a week on about 3950 KHz at 2330Z LSB as a regular part of ARRL’s National Traffic System. Its primary purpose is to handle routine message traffic, and to train net members and net control operators in message handling and net procedures. A secondary daily objective

is to disseminate bulletins and announcement of general interest to Amateurs. During major activations, NFPN merges with NFAN to become the Northern Florida Emergency Net – NFEN.

## 7.5. NFEN THE NORTHERN FLORIDA EMERGENCY NET

7.5.1. During Emergency Net operations, managers of the Phone Net and the ARES Net alternate as Emergency Net Managers, each having full authority while on duty. They are responsible for the entire operation of the net, in all aspects. Between them they cover the full 24-hour period of operation when necessary, arranging their duty periods to suit their mutual convenience.

7.5.2. When NFEN is activated, NFAN and NPPN cease operations and their personnel especially Net Controls and GATEway station operators become available for duty around the clock on the emergency net. The NFAN and NFPN Managers, appointed by the STM, become co-managers of the Northern Florida Emergency net relieving each other as necessary to maintain a continuous presence on the activated emergency net. The SEC, however, sets general operating parameters for the emergency net so as to provide maximum utility, while making the best use of available resources.

## 7.6. The GATEway SYSTEM

7.6.1. Every GATEway station serves the entire District.

7.6.2. All that's necessary to send a message from a country EOC to anywhere outside the County is simply to send it from the County EOC to a District GATEway station. That station has both a two-meter radio on the District Net and an HF station on NFEN. The two-meter operator just hands the message to the HF operator, or vice versa. Within minutes the message has passed to an HF GATEway on NFEN and has been delivered by telephone or email.

7.6.3. GATEways may be clustered in or near major urban areas called Key Cities. Or they may be dispersed anywhere in the District within range of the VHF District Net. Either way, the function is the same, with the District Net playing the central role. In a few cases, a DEC may find it necessary to operate the District Net on two different repeaters because of propagation, technical repeater problems, or stubborn geography. In such cases, GATEways might link the repeaters via voice relay on either HF or VHF. All GATEway operations in each District are managed by the DEC through ADECs.

7.6.4. Selecting GATEway Stations

7.6.5. HF GATEway stations are pre-designated Amateur Radio stations. They may use voice or digital modes – or both, depending on the assignment – including APRS, AMTQR/APLINK, WINLINK, packet and CW. They should be capable of high-quality performance, with good signals that under normal conditions cover the entire Section and beyond.

7.6.6. Section and recruitment of GATEway Stations are responsibilities of the District Emergency Coordinator.

7.6.7. GATEway stations may be located anywhere within range of the VHF District Net in homes, clubhouses or any site where good antennas and 24-hour operation are feasible. They may be located at public sites such as the County EOC. The SWP will not be considered to be, or used as, a GATEway station. It will received traffic from GATEways (usually Tallahassee GATEway) and pass traffic from the SEOC to GATEways.

7.6.8. No matter where sited, however, the station must serve the whole ARES system – not just its home County or District or some specific agency or organization.

7.6.9. In any high-performance station, the antenna is the primary consideration. The best station cannot be effective when driving a poor antenna; yet a modest station with a high-performance antenna can be extremely effective.

7.6.10. A GATEway should have a minimum power output capability of 100 watts, and 500 watts or more is highly desirable under poor propagation conditions. Emergency power is highly desirable to run the station at reasonable output. However, not all GATEways need full-scale auxiliary power if operation can be shifted when necessary to a backup GATEway with either commercial or emergency power.

7.7. THE WINLINK2000 Email by Radio System.

7.7.1. System Description.

For emergency/disaster email with file attachments (text, graphics, audio, or photographic) from agencies and organizations as well as individuals responding to a disaster, the Winlink2000 system provides a means to send email from a disaster area where there is no Internet service (within an area called the “last mile” where regular services are no longer working.) It provides a means for agencies to use their

own staff and computers to originate and receive email. The system requires no Amateur to write, pass, format, or transmit the email originated by the staff of the responding agencies. It requires no manned “gateway” stations. Its operation is transparent to the users. (Airmail stations and packet stations require a licensed amateur radio operator at the originating site and receiving site. Paclink stations require a licensed amateur radio operator to be present as a “control” operator but the amateur does not have to do anything with the email messages.)

The Winlink2000 system consists of fixed location unmanned Participating Mail Boxes (PMBOs) and Telpac (Packet to Telnet) Gateways where they can be connected to the internet outside of the “last mile area” and serve as an access point to the Winlink2000 system, manned mobile, fixed location and portable packet, “Paclink” and “Airmail” stations who have no direct Internet connection, and packet stations. The system of PMBOs and Telpac Gateways operate 24 hours a day and require no “onsite operator” to be used.

The Winlink2000 system allows sending and receiving emails to any email address in the world by radio from an area that has no, or has lost access to the Internet.

Sending emails requires no special numbering, formatting, special logging, or text structuring and no intermediate manned amateur stations are required to “pass” or “deliver” the emailed message or files (with the exception of Airmail and packet stations.) The email that is sent is identical to email sent over the wired Internet system and can be received by any addressed email recipient who uses their own email client.

Email sent through the system requires only an originator of the email and can be done anytime of the day or night and requires no net scheduling.

7.7.2. Components and Radio Modes

7.7.2.1. PMBOs support the sending and receiving of Email by a radio station into or from the Internet connected Email Servers. They can have HF, VHF, UHF, WiFi and satellite ports. They should be sited at “secure” locations such as an EOC where emergency power is available. At least one in every ARES District should be available and operating 24 hours a day 7 days a week. The location of the PMBO must have an Internet connection. However, if the Internet connection is lost due to effects of the disaster, the PMBO operating in a “hubbing” mode can continue

to support Email between agencies and organizations within radio range of the PMBO. Email to addresses outside of the radio range of the PMBO will be sent as soon as Internet service is restored. Email addressed or copied to Airmail equipped HF stations located within HF radio range can be retrieved from the PMBO that is operating in a “hubbing” mode.

A “Hubbing or ARES PMBO” is similar to a PMBO (as above) but may not have HF ports and provides Email support using Packet on VHF or UHF or WiFi (802.11 B, G, or 802.16 modes) in a Local Area even when connections to the Internet are not available or have been disrupted.

PACTOR is the mode for HF operation. Packet is the mode for VHF and UHF operation. Due to the nature of PACTOR and its ability to support radio transmissions under severe conditions and without high output power radios, the radio power output requirements for the system are within the normal limits of standard amateur radio HF stations (often 100 watts or less). The radio data speed for packet is whatever data rate the local packet support stations operate. 9600 bits per second is recommended to enable email with file attachments to be sent and received in a very reasonable time frame is recommended. PACTOR III has a data rate similar to 9600 bps packet.

Because PMBOs and “Hubbing or ARES PMBOs” are operational 24 hours a day 7 days a week, the use of these resources can be instantaneous and require no call up or assigned operator. They are available to handle normal amateur email for personal use even when an operation in support of a disaster response is not occurring. They are a constant resource to the amateur radio community.

7.7.2.2. **Telpac Gateways** should be located within the area to be supported so that coverage is complete. The Telpac gateways must have Internet connections to support transfer of email into the Internet system, but they can be used as a digipeater if they have lost their Internet connection to get to another Telpac gateway or PMBO that has Internet connectivity. They consist of a radio, a packet controller, a computer, a power source, an antenna, feed line, and a connection to the Internet. Dial up connections can be used but full time DSL or cable modem connections are recommended.

Because Telpac gateways are operational 24 hours a day 7 days a week, the use of these resources can be instantaneous and require no call up or assigned operator. They are available to handle normal amateur email for personal use even when an operation in support of a disaster response is not occurring. They are a constant resource to the amateur radio community and as such their use between disasters provides training for the Amateur Radio operators.

7.7.2.3. **PACLINK** stations consist of a laptop (recommended) or desktop computer, a packet Terminal Node Controller (TNC), a VHF and or UHF radio, power source and antenna. They can be portable, mobile or fixed. The computer must have free Paclink software, a free networking enabling software, and an email client such as Outlook, Outlook Express, or Eudora. The radio data rate must be compatible with the Telpac Gateways and or PMBO to be accessed. Paclink stations can support connected computers. The Paclink station acts as an EMAIL server for the other computers.

7.7.2.4. **AIRMAIL** stations are normally HF stations but can consist of VHF or UHF stations that consist of an HF transceiver, VHF or UFH transceiver, a PACTOR controller (a packet controller for VHF or UHF), power source, antenna and feed line. HF Airmail stations are capable of sending and receiving email over great distances depending on propagation. They require a licensed amateur radio operator to actually send the email, but the email and attachments can be created by responding agency or organization staff and given to the Airmail station operator on disk or electronically transferred to the amateur operator through a local wired or wireless LAN.

7.7.2.5. **PACKET** stations can access the PMBOs and Telpac Gateways without the use of Paclink software but they cannot send and receive attached files and all transmissions are sent in a manual mode using SMTP protocols. They are useful but are not as efficient nor can they handle attachments like Paclink and Airmail stations.

## 8. STAGING AREA OPERATIONS

8.1. When amateur operators in large numbers augment Clay County ARES in response to a disaster or emergency, one or more staging areas will be set up. Incoming amateurs will report there initially to be briefed, given directions, and assigned in accordance with their capabilities matched to the needs for support at the time. The Clay County ARES member managing staging areas will maintain close liaison with the Clay County EC via Net Control on the Administrative Net to assure effective use of resources and talent.

8.2. The amateur managing the staging area will record: name, call sign, license class, cell and home phone numbers, capability to provide HF, VHF, UHF and digital modes without assistance. Special needs such as food and shelter or other important information should be noted in remarks. It would be helpful to the EC to know how long each augmentee is prepared to stay. Remember we want to recognize their effort after things settle down.

8.3. One or more staging area will be set up at appropriate locations based on the location and type of emergency response in progress. Sites will be readily assessable along main routes into Clay County that are unlikely to conflict with sites in use by county or state government. Where available, sites will have the capability to temporarily park up to 20 vehicles without unnecessarily interfering with commercial or institutional activities that may be in progress. Ordinarily schools, churches, or other high volume traffic sites such as the Dog Track and Orange Park Mark will be avoided if possible.

8.4. Tentative sites are as follows:

8.4.1. The shopping center parking lot in front of Rhodes Furniture Co. on the west side of SR 21 (Blanding Blvd.), 1.5 miles south of I-295.

8.4.2. The Kingsley Square parking lot in front of Office Max on the NE corner of the intersection of SR 21 and SR 284 (Kingsley Ave.), 2.3 miles south of I-295.

8.4.3. The Pine Tree Plaza shopping center parking lot in front of St. Johns Seafood Restaurant on the west side of US 17 (Park Ave.), 1.2 miles south of I-295.

8.4.4. The Grande Olde Plaza shopping center parking lot behind Hardees Restaurant on the SW corner of the junction of SR 21 and SR 218 on the southern outskirts of Middleburg.

8.4.5. The Cove Plaza shopping center parking lot SW of the junction of US 17 and SR 16 at the southern edge of Green Cove Springs.

8.4.6. The ACE Hardware parking lot at the junction of SR 21 and SR 100 in Keystone Heights. This may be congested and amateurs may be redirected to the Shopping Plaza 3500 feet West on CR 100 at the top of the hill from the intersection of SR 21 and SR 100.

9. Training

9.1. As a result of 2005 Hurricane season the Department of Homeland Security and the State of Florida desires that all responders complete the following FEMA courses:

9.1.1. IS100.a Introduction to Incident Command System, IS-100.a (Rev. 7/28/08)
On-line access: http://training.fema.gov/emiweb/is/is100a.asp

IS200 Incident Command Structure for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents

(Rev. 7-28-08) On-line access:
http://training.fema.gov/emiweb/is/is200a.asp Prerequisite IS-100.A

9.1.2. The following course is recommended first to give the student a better picture of Incident command structure and the National Response Plan.

IS700 National Incident Management System (NIMS), An Introduction
On-line access: http://training.fema.gov/emiweb/is/is700.asp

IS800.B National Response Plan (NRP), An Introduction (Rev. 2-4-08) On-line access: http://training.fema.gov/emiweb/is/is800b.asp

IS802 Emergency Support Functions (ESF) #2 – Communications (New 8/6/08) Prerequisites: IS-800, IS-800.A or IS-800.B On-line access: http://training.fema.gov/emiweb/is/is802.asp

9.2. Other FEMA Training courses
On-line access: http://training.fema.gov/emiweb/is/crlist.asp

9.3. Other Courses recommended:

ARRL's Emergency Communications EC-001 (Level 1)
ARRL's Emergency Communications EC-002 (Level 2)
ARRL's Emergency Communications EC-003R2 (Level 3)

Registration may be attained by going to ARRL's Web site and going to the Education tab. Once registration is complete each student is assigned a mentor and the course is administered through the Distance Learning Center, State of Connecticut.