DAKOTA AMATEUR RADIO NETWORK

CONSOLIDATED EMERGENCY PLAN FOR DISASTER OPERATIONS IN AND NEAR SOUTH DAKOTA

SKYWARN

DAKOTA AMATEUR RADIO NETWORK

SERVING OUR STATE AND COMMUNITY WITH AMATEUR RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

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Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to provide broad written guidelines with a minimum of information needed in an emergency and to *define the roles and responsibilities of the licensed amateur radio operators volunteering for Emergency Communications service in South Dakota*

INTRODUCTION

The **DAKOTA AMATEUR RADIO NETWORK (DARN)** was formed in 2007 to be a cohesive organization serving as a liaison between Amateur Radio and the State of South Dakota Department of Public Safety and Office of Emergency Management. A Memorandum of Agreement exists between the State of South Dakota and DARN which serves to incorporate the efforts of public safety and amateur radio during times of emergency.

South Dakota has approximately 1892 amateur radio operators living within its borders. DARN maintains a list of contact information of amateur operators who have an interest in assisting their community during disasters that is provided through the efforts of the thirty two DARN directors located around the state.

In order to provide inter-operable communications between the State of South Dakota and Amateur Radio, DARN maintains a ham radio station at the State EOC located in Pierre which is designed to quickly disseminate amateur reports to and from state officials.

SOUTH DAKOTA STATISTICS

POPULATION		781,919
LAND AREA-sq miles		75,884
POPULATION/SQ MILE		9.9
LARGEST CITY	SIOUX FALLS	
SMALLEST CITY	HILLSVIEW	
NUMBER OF COUNTIES		66
AMATEUR REPEATERS		80
LINKED REPEATER SYSTEMS		3

DAKOTA AMATEUR RADIO NETWORK (DARN)

SERVING OUR STATE AND COMMUNITY WITH AMATEUR RADIO

THE ROLE OF AMATEUR RADIO

Volunteer public service communications have been a traditional responsibility of the Amateur Radio Service since 1913. Amateurs have always stepped up to provide communications in any area their services were needed.

Today, Amateur Radio disaster work is highly organized and practiced. Communications support is implemented with guidelines developed through the National Traffic System (NTS), the Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES), and other amateur public service events. Many other radio and telephone services have the potential to parallel or supplant amateur radio and ham operators providing communications support for public service and emergency events. However, none are as organized or as practiced as amateur radio. FRS, GMRS, MURS, and CB radio service may be used by any citizen for personal or business purposes. All are designed for short range communications by limiting either the frequency or transmit power. CB is limited to 4 watts of power, MURS can use up to 2 watts, FRS is limited to less than ½ watts, and GMRS typically use from 1 to 5 watts of power, while the amateur radio service is allowed 1,500 watts with no restrictions on size or type of antennas like other services have.

The FCC not only permits but encourages licensed amateur radio operators to assist in emergencies and "provide essential communications in connection with the immediate safety of human life and the immediate protection of property when normal communications systems are not available."

Tactical communications in first-response circumstances typically use 2-meter frequencies in the VHF band, either on repeater supported net frequencies or on simplex frequencies. However, more extensive emergency situations can involve any or all of the amateur frequencies from 160 meters through the HF and VHF frequencies to Ultra High frequencies using a variety of modes including voice, CW (morse code), packet, RTTY, television, and a variety of digital modes.

OUR RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Promote and enhance the activities of the Amateur Radio Emergency Service and DARN for the benefit of the public as a voluntary, non-commercial communications service.
2. Manage and coordinate the training, organization and emergency participation of

interested amateurs working in support of their state and communities, during disasters.

3. Develop detailed local operational plans with "served" agency officials in your jurisdiction that set forth precisely what each of your expectations are during a disaster operation. Work jointly to establish protocols for mutual trust and respect.

4. Establish local communications networks run on a regular basis and periodically test those networks by conducting realistic drills.
5. Establish an emergency traffic plan, with Welfare traffic inclusive, utilizing the National Traffic System as one active component for traffic handling. Establish an operational liaison with local and section nets, particularly for handling Welfare traffic in an emergency situation.
6. In times of disaster, evaluate the communications needs of the jurisdiction and respond quickly to those needs.

EMERGENCY SERVICE AND TRAINING

The SD Office of Emergency Management happily includes Amateur Radio Operators into its training programs. Amateurs can view the training dates and receive information on the free FEMA online training at the SDOEM training website:
http://www.oem.sd.gov/Preparedness/Training.htm

ARRL Certification Training Level I (Introduction to Emergency Communications Course)
ARRL Certification Training Level II (Intermediate Emergency Communications Course)
ARRL Certification Training Level III (Advanced Emergency Communications Course)
Operating Manual, "Emergency Communications," and "Traffic Handling Procedures"
Public Service Communications Manual
http://www.arrl.org/FandES/field/pscm/index.html

PREPAREDNESS

SDARC link net. This net is held each Wednesday night at 9:00 PM central time on the SDARC linked repeaters. This link system will provide major communications support during disasters and services most of the southern half of the state with great coverage of the eastern and western high population areas.

GLARA repeater system net. This net is listed by the ARRL as being every Wednesday night. But?? held each Sunday night at 8:00 PM central time. The GLARA system covers most of northern South Dakota.

South Dakota Morning Weather Net. A statewide net held on 3960 khz at 1400Z every morning except Sunday.

South Dakota NEO Evening Net. A statewide net held on 3860 khz daily at 6:00 PM central time (0000 Z).

South Dakota NJQ Noon Net. A statewide net held on 3870 khz monday through saturday at 12:15 PM central and 1:00 PM sundays.

South Dakota Sunday Emergency Net. A statewide net held on 3960 khz at 9:00 AM central time.

TriState Emergency Weather Net. A net serving North West Nebraska, East Central Wyoming, and Western South Dakota on the 146.940, 146.760, and 146.850 repeaters. The net begins daily at 9:00 PM Mountain time.

YOUR SAFETY

Amateurs serving in the field need to be aware of the safety concerns around them. Amateurs are often summoned to communicate in a disaster and should always go prepared. Warm clothes, food, water, flashlight, sufficient batteries and fuel are equally as important during a disaster as your radio equipment. Always try to include emergency items in your emergency jump kit.

Flash Floods: An average of 110 fatalities nationwide each year are caused by flash floods. A water depth of two feet will cause most vehicles to float and only six inches of fast-moving water can knock you off your feet. If flooding occurs, get to higher ground

and away from areas subject to flooding. Avoid areas already flooded and do not attempt to cross flowing streams.

Lightning kills 73 Americans and causes several hundred million dollars in property damage each year. To avoid danger, watch for signs of approaching storms. If you can hear thunder, seek shelter in a building or car immediately. Count the number of seconds between a flash of lightning and the next clap of thunder and divide that number by 5 to determine the distance in miles to the lightning.

Hazardous materials [HAZMAT] refers to any substances or materials which if realeased in an uncontrolled manner (spilled) can be harmful to to people, animals, crops, water systems or other elements of the environment. The list is long and includes explosives, gases. Flammable and combustible liquids, flammable solids or substances, poisonous and infectuous substances, radioactive materials, and corrosives.

COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

Your jump kit should contain at least the following:

VHF/UHF handheld radio. Extra batteries or a method of charging existing batteries in the field should be foremost on your list. Operators should expect to need a gain antenna for each HT, as well as additional gain antenna that can be used on either an HT or a mobile rig. The extra antenna might be needed by another operator, or the first antenna might break. For VHF/UHF, a TV twin lead J-pole is an inexpensive and very compact antenna. Have several lengths of coax, totaling at least 50 feet and with barrel connectors to extend length can come in handy.

Personal - Include staples: water, or a reliable water filtration and purification system, enough food for three days, eating utensils, a drinking cup and, if needed, a way to cook the food. Sunscreen (lotions, lip balm), insect repellant, and a folding stool or chair could be important for even the shortest call-out. Shelter is also important. An RV or pickup conversion is more comfortable than car seats or a tent, but resources and the disaster conditions may determine what is possible. Have several different plans for shelter. Light is psychologically important during an emergency. Have several light sources available.

Deployment checklist- It is always advisable to include a checklist in your jump kit for items you might forget in a hurry. The tables at the end of this document contain a suggested checklist.

RESPONSE

National Incident Management System- All organized emergency scenes use the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Free online classes and information is available and you should at least familarize yourself with the NIMS structure

Amateur Radio Emergency Operations- Use the tables at the end of this document for frequency and net lists during emergencies.

Activation of the Communications Plan- The structure of DARN and SDOEM dictates that the local county or city emergency manager is always in control of activation unless activated by the State. This does not mean we can not also be activated by ARES, DARN, Red Cross, etc.

Principles of Disaster Communications

1. Monitor primary or assigned frequency. Stay on assigned frequency.
2. Keep the interference level down. All stations should remain silent until called or unless there is necessary traffic to pass. This does not apply during activtions. The net control needs to know you are available.
3. Avoid spreading rumors. Report first-hand knowledge. Relay-transmissions should be officially authenticated, authorized and repeated word for word.
4. Authenticate all messages. Messages of an official nature should be written and signed
5. (ARRL Message Form). Amateur operators should avoid initiating disaster or emergency traffic. ARS does the communicating; the agency officials supply the content of the communications.
6. Strive for efficiency. Instead of trying to operate a station full time at the expense of health and efficiency, volunteer for a shift at one of the better-located, better-equipped stations, manned by relief shifts of the best-qualified operators. This reduces interference and assures well-operated stations.
7. Be courteous of and cooperative with other communications groups responsible for emergency communications support. The primary objective of emergency communications is to save lives and property.
8. Use all communications channels intelligently. Under FCC rules and regulations, in the absence of ARS frequencies, other official channels may be used to transmit an Emergency message.
9. Operators should not transmit the name of an injured, trapped or deceased

10. subject, but may request that the NCS send the appropriate authorities and assistance to the location using Emergency or Priority traffic protocols. Operators should not transmit the name of a minor lost or separated from responsible adults, but will be prepared to respond to NCS with description and or identifying information established ahead of time. Should this not suffice, have authorities authorize transmission of the name.
11. Don't broadcast. ARS transmissions are not intended to keep the public informed. Emergency Communications are intended to support authorities handling an event.

Repeater Operation

Sometimes portable repeaters are brought into an emergency location. Remember to use the minimum power necessary for communications so as to not cause interferrence to other repeaters. Use the suggested simplex and portable repeater frequencies in the tables at the end of this document if possible. When using crossband operation, try to share crossband repeaters if possible. Try to use the suggested frequencies in the tables at the end of this document.

Amateur Radio Nets

A **Declared Net** begins with a statement that a net is being started for a particular purpose. There is an identified Net Control Station [NCS], perhaps identified backup and/or logging stations, and in some instances, liaison(s) between NCS, served agencies and other ARS stations.

Open Net -- A net is declared. Normal use of repeater or frequency continues. Any licensed amateur radio operator can start a net to get assistance with a situation. Usually, such nets involve personal circumstances such as automobile assistance, making travel arrangements, or other non-commercial activity. Sometimes such nets may be a precursor to a Directed Net as operators begin to organize and discuss possible events, such as weather emergencies.

Directed Net -- NCS declares the net and actively controls the frequency. Normal usage of the frequency or repeater is stopped. Specific topic, conditions, and/or instructions for check-in are given.

Informal Directed Net -- Public service nets and practice nets.

Formal Directed Net -- Activation of specific nets for a specific purpose or emergency.

Emergency nets are reserved for danger-of-death or serious-injury situations -- an accident or other crisis where people and/or property are in distress. Emergencies are nearly always recognized and declared by agencies or authorities outside of the Amateur Radio Service, such as the NWS, the local Emergency Manager [EM], and/or the local Red Cross. Amateur radio operators and ARS NCS do not have

independent authority to declare an emergency.
Sub-nets – NCS may establish independent sub-nets with or without their own frequencies and NCSs reporting to the main net. NCS will regularly announce the authority for, and status (Open, Informal, Formal) of, during the course of the nets.

Communications for Other Agencies

Amateur radio operators may be assigned as liaison stations to other groups or agencies. Such liaisons may be assigned to physically locate with those groups. ARS operators may need to be assigned to monitor radio frequencies of law enforcement, firefighting, and military groups where no liaison operator has been assigned.

Communicating with the Media

When involved with an emergency situation, all attempts for interviews from the media should be referred to the designated spokesperson of the convening authority. It is good practice to follow this protocol during practice nets and public service events as well, referring questions to the organizers or directors of the event. ARS operators should not make any comment to a member of the media regarding information about injuries, deaths, addresses of the most severe damage, license numbers of vehicles, rail car numbers, and possible reported causes which might lead them to a "trail-of-responsibility/blame. "I can't answer that question," is always a good response. Amateur radio operators should not release the name of an injured, trapped or deceased subject. In either an emergency or a practice event, operators may discuss the role of the communications volunteers and amateur radio in the overall, but not the specific, situation.

Deployment Checklists

Basic Deployment Equipment Checklist

Forms of identification
- □ ARES – RACES photo ID
- □ FCC station/operator license
- □ driver's license

Radio gear
- □ VHF
- □ mic
- □ headphones
- □ power supply (extra batteries)
- □ antennas w/ mounts
- □ fuses
- □ patch cords / adaptors
- □ SWR meters
- □ extra coax

Writing gear
- □ pen / pencil / eraser
- □ clipboard
- □ message forms
- □ logbook
- □ note paper
- □ ARRL message forms

Personal gear
- □ snacks / liquids
- □ throat lozenges
- □ personal prescriptions/meds
- □ sweater / jacket
- □ sunscreen / lip balm / lotion
- □ insecticide [DEET]

Extended (72-hour) Deployment Equipment Checklist

Toolbox
- □ screw drivers
- □ pliers
- □ socket wrenches
- □ electrical tape
- □ 12/120v soldering iron w/ solder
- □ volt/ohm meter

Other
- □ HF TxRx
- □ hatchet / ax / saw / pick
- □ gloves
- □ siphon
- □ jumper cables
- □ generator (spark plugs / oil)
- □ camp lantern w/ kerosene
- □ 3/8" hemp rope
- □ highway flares
- □ extra gasoline / oil

Personal gear
- □ foul weather gear
- □ 3-day supply drinking water
- □ cooler w/ 3-days food
- □ messkit w/ cleaning supplies
- □ first aid kit
- □ personal prescription / meds
- □ extra prescription glasses
- □ aspirin
- □ throat lozenges
- □ shelter / tent /sleeping bag
- □ toilet articles
- □ mechanical / battery alarm clock
- □ flashlight w/batteries / lantern
- □ candles / waterproof matches

TYPES OF NETS

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NET OPERATIONS SERVING SOUTH DAKOTA

HF NETS

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HF NET FREQUENCIES

NET TIME	DAY M-S	FREQUENCY	PURPOSE
0001 Z	DAILY	7.2335	WAS- NATIONWIDE CENTURY CLUB
0100 Z	DAILY	3.9850	INTERSTATE SIDEBAND NET
0100 Z	DAILY	7.2635	OMISS NET
0200 Z	DAILY	3.9030	WAS- NATIONWIDE CENTURY CLUB
0200 Z	DAILY	3.9725	ADVENTIST AMATEUR RADIO ASSN
0200 Z	DAILY	3.9890	COLORADO COLUMBINE NET
0200 Z	DAILY	3.9320	GREAT LAKES TRAFFIC NET
0300 Z	DAILY	1.8920	WAS-NATIONWIDE CENTURY CLUB
0500 Z	DAILY	3.9700	WESTERN COUNTRY COUSINS
1045 Z	DAILY	3.9800	ADVENTIST AMATEUR RADIO ASSN
1130 Z	DAILY	14.3030	INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC NET
1200 Z	DAILY	7.2580	MIDWEST AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE
1230 Z	DAILY	3.9450	COLORADO WEATHER NET
1300 Z	DAILY	3.9760	ADVENTIST AMATEUR RADIO ASSN
1350 Z	DAILY	3.9750	ADVENTIST AMATEUR RADIO ASSN
1530 Z	DAILY	3.9550	ADVENTIST AMATEUR RADIO ASSN
1600-1800 Z	M-T-W-TH	7.2900	7290 TRAFFIC NET
1900-2000 Z	M-T-W-TH	7.2900	7290 TRAFFIC NET
1945 Z	DAILY	7.2775	10 TH REGION NET
2045 Z	DAILY	14.3450	ALTERNATE 7.283
2145 Z	DAILY	7.2775	10 TH REGION NET

NOTES:

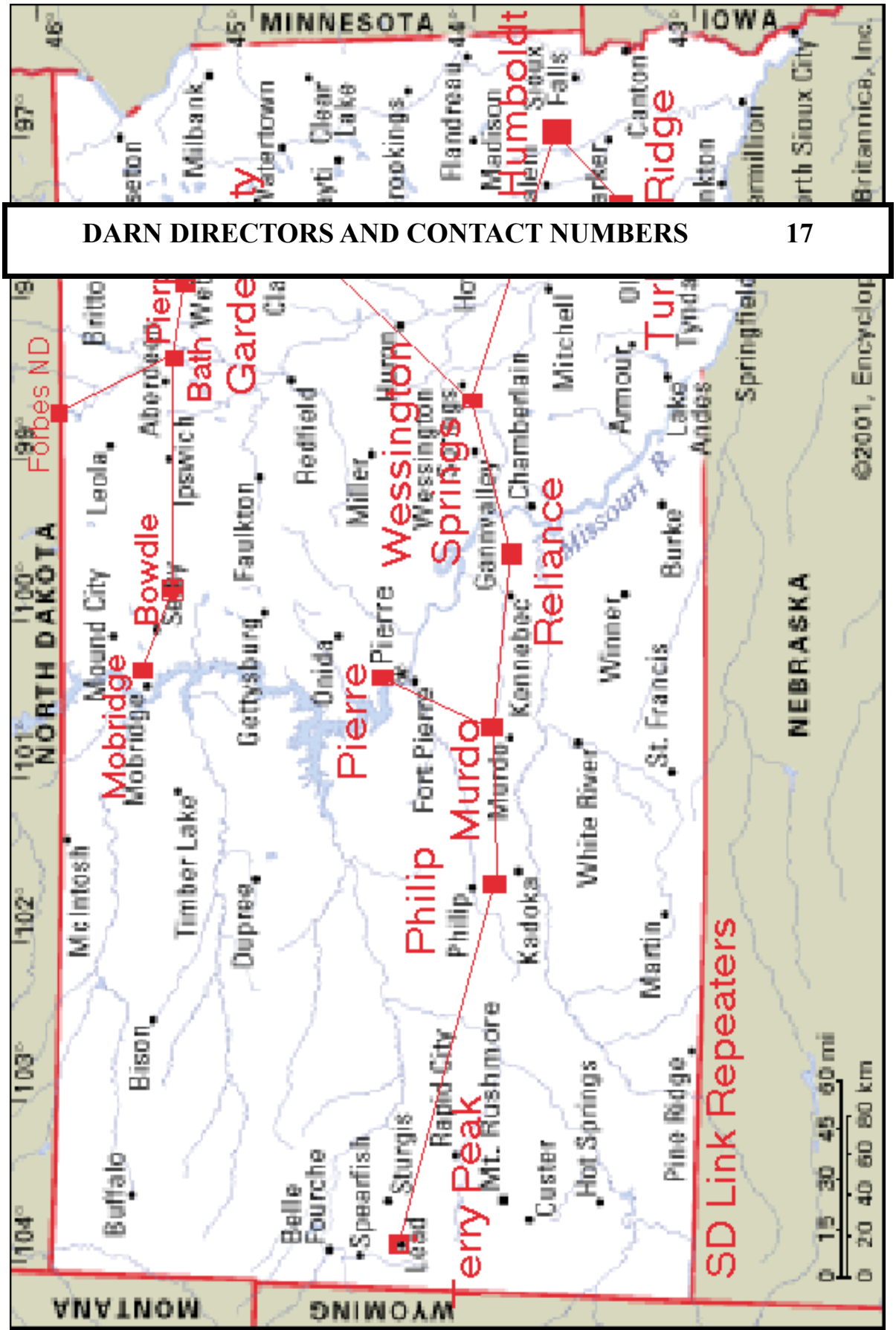
ALL TIMES ABOVE ARE UTC. TO CONVERT TO CENTRAL TIME, SUBTRACT 6 HOURS. TO CONVERT TO MOUNTAIN TIME, SUBTRACT 7 HOURS.

UTC GMT	EDT	EST CDT	CST MDT	MST PDT	PST
0000	8 PM	7 PM	6 PM	5 PM	4 PM
0100	9 PM	8 PM	7 PM	6 PM	5 PM
0200	10 PM	9 PM	8 PM	7 PM	6 PM
0300	11 PM	10 PM	9 PM	8 PM	7 PM
0400	Midnight	11 PM	10 PM	9 PM	8 PM
0500	1 AM	Midnight	11 PM	10 PM	9 PM
0600	2 AM	1 AM	Midnight	11 PM	10 PM
0700	3 AM	2 AM	1 AM	Midnight	11 PM
0800	4 AM	3 AM	2 AM	1 AM	Midnight
0900	5 AM	4 AM	3 AM	2 AM	1 AM

1000	6 AM	5 AM	4 AM	3 AM	2 AM
1100	7 AM	6 AM	5 AM	4 AM	3 AM
1200	8 AM	7 AM	6 AM	5 AM	4 AM
1300	9 AM	8 AM	7 AM	6 AM	5 AM
1400	10 AM	9 AM	8 AM	7 AM	6 AM
1500	11 AM	10 AM	9 AM	8 AM	7 AM
1600	Noon	11 AM	10 AM	9 AM	8 AM
1700	1 PM	Noon	11 AM	10 AM	9 AM
1800	2 PM	1 PM	Noon	11 AM	10 AM
1900	3 PM	2 PM	1 PM	Noon	11 AM
2000	4 PM	3 PM	2 PM	1 PM	Noon
2100	5 PM	4 PM	3 PM	2 PM	1 PM
2200	6 PM	5 PM	4 PM	3 PM	2 PM
2300	7 PM	6 PM	5 PM	4 PM	3 PM

SD Emergency frequencies

3570 MT-63 or future possible digital mode
3578 SD CW net during an emergency/drill
3870 SD Net during an emergency/drill
50.370 SSB and MT-63
52.520 FM simplex and MT-63
VHF: SD-Link and GLARA
VHF/UHF: Local repeater and simplex frequency decided locally


MINNESOTA
IOWA
NORTH DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
MONTANA
WYOMING
Forbes ND
Mobridge
Bowdle
Pierre
Wessington Springs
Reliance
Murdo
Philip
Terry Peak
Humboldt
Ridge
SD Link Repeaters
Missouri R
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CALL	PHN_PRI	LAST_NAM	FIRST_NAM	CITY	NOTES
K0STF	342-2015	BRAND	JACK	RAPID CITY	Alt W0BLK
KA0IGV	745-4792	KNAPP	SUSAN	HOT SPRINGS	Alt K0HS
KA0ZEE	725-5055	KINGERY	RANDALL	ABERDEEN	Pri W0ABR
KB0NRB	343-6039	STREICH	ROBERT	RAPID CITY	Pri Nakota
KC0MYX	265-0015	ANDERSON	BRIAN	WEBSTER	EDMUNDS ARS
KC0OFZ	542-2085	SCHUURMAN	AREND	ELKTON	Pri W0GC
KC0QJZ	228-5604	KESSLER	TOM	MINA	EDMUNDS ARS
KC0UXZ	225-0817	KEZAR	RICHARD	ABERDEEN	Alt GLARA
KC0VDF	361-7995?	SAXTON	DON	SIOUX FALLS	PRIMARY SEARC
KC0ZDA	641-9028	KATZ	CAROL	LEAD	Alt KC0BXH
KD0S	224-0206	ZAHRADNICEK	JAMES	PIERRE	Pri W0PIR
KG0GG	892-4296	HAWLEY	JERRY	BELLE FOURCHE	Pri KC0BXH
KG0R	941-5893	GORTER	HOWARD	SIOUX FALLS	Pri W0ZWY UNTIL 9-1-2008
N0AHL	228-4224	MOERKE	ROLAND	ABERDEEN	Pri GLARA
N0DUW	574-2566	KRUSE	KAREN	HILL CITY	ALT CRAZYHORSE
N0DUX	574-2566	KRUSE	HAROLD	HILL CITY	PRI CRAZYHORSE
N0IME	697-7211	LUNDY	ALAN	BROOKINGS	Pri W0BXO
N0MAU	333-0366	KLINE	JEFFREY	SIOUX FALLS	Alt W0ZWY
N0MEA	793-2498	JOHN	GRIFFITH	CASTLEWOOD	Pri W0WTN
N0PTW	345-3906	DULITZ	PAUL	WEBSTER	Alt W0WTN 880-9511
N0VEK	627-5199	NARVESON	KURT	VOLGA	Alt W0BXO & W0GC
N0VYQ	354-2862	WULLWEBER	DWIGHT	HURON	Alt W0NOZ
N9TDE	216-2082	DREESEN	MARVIN	ABERDEEN	Alt W0ABR
NY0X	845-7072	KESZLER	LELAND	MOBRIDGE	Alt Mobridge
W0RTD	224-2211	LINDQUIST	ELDON	PIERRE	Alt W0PIR
W0SD	425-2354	GRAY	EDWARD	SALEM	SD AMATEUR RADIO COUNCIL

W0YMB	845-2400	CORY	ROLAND	MOBRIDGE	Pri Mobridge
WA0MFZ	716-7444	MARTENS	HARRY	RAPID CITY	Pri W0BLK
WB0ULX	352-7896	TIMPERLEY	LLOYD	HURON	Pri W0NOZ
WS0V	745-5929	SEABOLDT	ALONZO	HOT SPRINGS	Pri K0HS
AA0F	495-4288	SCHWEMLE	DON	FORESTBURG	Pri MITCHELL ARC (MARC)
WB0MZB	995-0482	ELIASON	FLOYD	MITCHELL	Sec MITCHELL ARC (MARC)