

KENTUCKY

Tactical Interoperable Communications



Field Operations Guide

December 2024



Interoperability

“The ability of emergency response agencies to talk to one another via communication systems – to exchange voice and/or data with one another on demand, in real time, when needed, and as authorized.”

*The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure
Security Agency (CISA)*



***Kentucky Interoperable and Emergency
Communications Vision:***

Kentucky will continue to leverage new and existing resources and technologies; review and coordinate projects; and through outreach, provide education and guidance to ensure communications interoperability and response readiness.

***Kentucky Interoperable and Emergency
Communications Mission:***

The mission of Kentucky's Interoperability Initiative is to significantly improve public safety communications and interoperability across the Commonwealth.



RECORD OF CHANGE

Change Number	Date	Changes Made	Changed By



FIELD OPERATIONS GUIDE OVERVIEW

The **Kentucky Tactical Interoperability Field Operations Guide (FOG)** is a collection of technical reference materials to aid Communications Unit personnel in establishing solutions to support communications during emergency incidents and planned events.

The Kentucky FOG is consistent with the goals identified in the **Kentucky Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan (SCIP)** and the vision statement of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), wherein emergency responders can communicate as needed, on demand, and as authorized at all levels of government.



LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

The Commonwealth of Kentucky Field Operations Guide (KY- FOG) is a collection of technical reference materials to aid Communications Unit personnel in establishing solutions to support communications during emergency incidents and planned events. The KY-FOG includes information from the Commonwealth of Kentucky SCIP and other communication documents and is formatted as a pocket-sized guide.

The KY-FOG contains local, tribal, and national interoperability channels. These channels should be programmed into all public safety radios in the appropriate frequency band. If geographic restrictions on some channels preclude their use within the Commonwealth, they may offer an interoperability option when responding out of territory where the restrictions do not apply.

Please send updates, corrections, or comments about the KY- FOG to the Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC).

Thank you,

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SECTION 1 ABOUT THE KENTUCKY FOG

Sec. 1-1 Purpose

The purpose of the Kentucky Field Operations Guide (KY-FOG), also referred to in this document as the “Guide,” is to be the emergency responders’ everyday guide for interoperable radio communications. The KY-FOG is to be used to increase efficiency in establishing interoperable communications during incidents, create a consistent knowledge base of interoperable communications channels and networks, and provide a helpful tool for pre-planning and interoperable communications training and exercises.

The KY-FOG works toward the Kentucky SCIP’s vision of achieving interoperability in the Commonwealth of Kentucky by providing emergency responders with information to achieve interoperability across the state.

The KY-FOG:

- Increases efficiency in establishing interoperable communications during incidents.
- Creates a consistent knowledge base of interoperable communications frequencies and networks.
- Provides helpful tools for pre-planning and interoperable communications training and exercises.



All frequency information in the KY-FOG is presented in the format as it applies to programming mobile and portable radios.

Sec. 1-2 Oversight and Revision Process

The KY-FOG is a living document that will be updated when required or necessary.

The Kentucky Wireless Interoperability Executive Committee (KWIEC) oversees the KY-FOG, while the Kentucky SWIC facilitates the revision process and manages all comments, corrections, updates, and questions about this Guide.

Sec. 1-3 Points of Contact (POCs) for This Guide

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SECTION 2 GOVERNANCE

Sec. 2-1 Kentucky Governance Overview

The KWIEC serves as the advisory board for all wireless communications strategies presented by agencies of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and local governments. All state agencies in the Commonwealth are required to present all project plans for primary wireless public safety voice or data communications systems for review and recommendation by the committee, and the committee forwards the plans to the executive director for final approval. Local government entities are also required to submit project plans for primary wireless public safety voice or data communications systems for review and recommendation by the KWIEC.

Additional information on KWIEC can be found at: kwiec.ky.gov.

Sec. 2-2 Public Safety Working Group

The Public Safety Working Group (PSWG) includes engineers, technicians, and technology experts from federal, state, and local public safety. The PSWG, in accordance with KRS 42.738, serves in an advisory capacity to the KWIEC. The PSWG acts as the [Regional Planning Committee](#) for 700MHz and 800MHz radio spectrum in the Commonwealth of Kentucky as regulated by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

A primary focus of the PSWG is to bring about a seamless, coordinated, and integrated public safety communications



network for the safe, effective, and efficient protection of life and property.

Sec. 2-3 Statewide Interoperability Coordinator

The KY SWIC position is responsible for enhancing the response capabilities of public safety by coordinating and collaborating with federal, state, local, and tribal public safety agencies and non-governmental organizations.

SWIC focus areas:

- Overseeing the daily operation of the state's interoperability efforts.
- Coordinating interoperability and communications projects.
- Maintaining governance structures.
- Assembling working groups to develop and implement key initiatives.
- Updating and implementing the SCIP.



SECTION 3 INTEROPERABILITY AND INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

Sec. 3-1 Incident Management

The Kentucky FOG outlines general procedures to follow regarding the request, operation, and problem determination for all interoperable communication resources. Resource-specific procedures will be detailed in the appropriate section for that resource. Any relevant guidelines or policies adopted by the Commonwealth of Kentucky for interoperable communications shall be included in this Guide by reference.

Sec. 3-2 Organization and Communication Protocols

This FOG outlines a general set of protocols that are recommended to be standard across all agencies during response to a multi-agency and/or multi-discipline incident or planned event.

National Incident Management System (NIMS): Use of an Incident Command System (ICS) compliant, with NIMS is required for use of any regional interoperability resource.

Unified Command: In ICS, a Unified Command is an authority structure in which the role of incident commander is shared by two or more individuals, each already having authority in a different responding agency. Unified command is one way to



carry out command in which responding agencies and/or jurisdictions with responsibility for the incident share incident management.

Plain Language: All interoperable communications during multi-agency, multi-discipline incidents will be in plain language. Radio codes, acronyms, and abbreviations are to be avoided, as they may cause confusion between agencies. All verbal requests for assistance or backup will specify the reason for the request.

Unit Identification: The home agency will be announced prior to announcing the unit identifier during interoperable communication situations. All responding units will identify themselves on radio with “Department Name - Unit Type – and Unit Number” (e.g., “Jackson Field Com1”). Once a unit is assigned a task, it should identify itself with the Task or Sector as assigned by command (e.g., “TRIAGE TEAM 1”). When a task is complete, the unit should report back to the assigning officer that the given task is complete and that the Department Name - Unit Type is available.

Interoperability Equipment Deployment: The requesting agency is responsible for the accountability and return of all interoperability equipment in the condition received. Replacement of lost or damaged equipment is the responsibility of the requesting agency, unless otherwise noted.



Sec. 3-3 Incident Command System Structure

ICS is a key feature of NIMS and is defined as a widely applicable management system designed to enable effective and efficient incident management by integrating a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure. ICS is based on the command principles of unity of command, chain of command, span of control, delegation of authority, and division of labor. The five major functional areas of ICS are Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration. Figure 1, depicting the Incident Management – Major Incident Flow, can be found on the following page.



This diagram is representative of the structure for a response to a major incident or event.

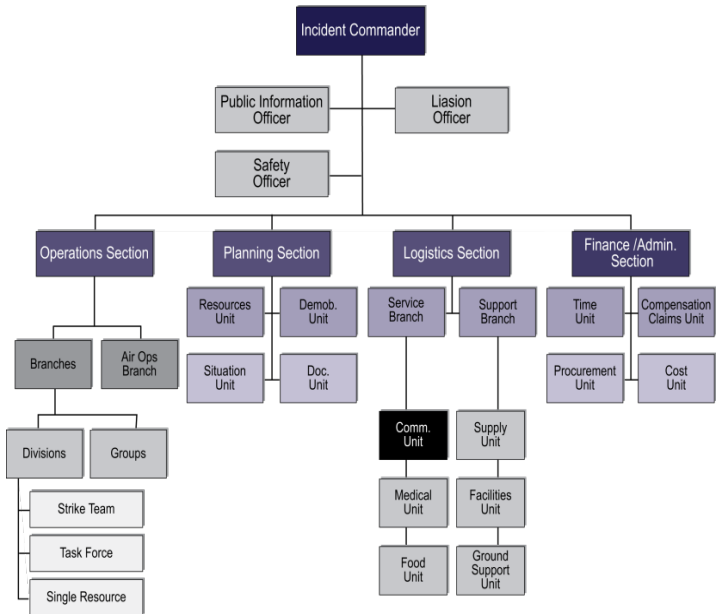


Figure 1: Management - Major Incident Flow Diagram



SECTION 4 GUIDELINES FOR INTEROPERABLE RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

Sec. 4-1 Use of Interoperability Channels

All radio transmissions on interoperability channels are for official use only. The radio frequencies may legally be used under the following circumstances:

- The user agency retains a Federal Communications Commission (FCC) license or a National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) authorization for these frequencies, or the user is covered by another authority's license.
- A "Letter of Authorization" is granted by the State Frequency Coordinator, allowing an agency to use any interoperability frequencies licensed to the Commonwealth of Kentucky. For information, please e-mail: david.barker@ky.gov.
- The FCC issues a "Special Temporary Authorization" for the use of federal channels in a particular area/event. Please see the National Interoperability Field Operations Guide (NIFOG) for a listing of federal channels.



- The use of the frequency is necessary for the IMMEDIATE protection of life or property. When necessary, radio users may use prudent measures beyond the specifics of their license.

Note: The KY-FOG in and of itself does not grant authority to operate on a given radio frequency. Such authority comes in the situations indicated above.

Sec. 4-2 Licensing of Interoperability Channels

All radio transmitters, both base and mobile, require a current FCC license or a letter of authorization from the licensee before being placed into operation.

Sec. 4-3 Channel/Talkgroup Names

To avoid confusion during interoperable communications, standardized channel/talkgroup names should be stated in widely used terms (e.g., “8TAC91” or “VLAW31”). Channel/talkgroup numbers corresponding to specific physical locations should not be used unless the resource cannot display alphanumeric characters (e.g., “Channel 1” or “Channel A14”).



Sec. 4-4 Identification Process

- During interoperable communications, units must use their home agency name, unit type and agency-assigned unit identifier during transmissions (e.g., “Superior Engine 1”). These should not be shortened and should include the entire set of letters and/or numbers.
- Base stations shall identify themselves by using their agency name along with any other usual identifier.

Sec. 4-5 Channel Monitor

Personnel should monitor mutual aid channels prior to transmitting, to minimize the possibility of interference with communications in progress.

Sec. 4-6 Encryption

The use of any mutual aid channel for transmission of any encoded, encrypted, or scrambled message is prohibited.

Sec. 4-7 Out-of-Area/Itinerant Mobiles

Base stations are encouraged to monitor mutual aid channels based on their capabilities. Typically, these channels are the only means for personnel traveling outside their normal jurisdiction to obtain assistance or to report traffic collisions, fires, or other hazards.



Sec. 4-8 Priority Levels

Statewide interoperability systems are governed by priority levels that must always be respected. Priority is given to disaster and emergency operations, urgent operations, special events, drills, tests, and exercises. When a higher priority use is required, all lower priority traffic yields the frequency in areas where interference could occur. Check the interoperability system plans for each interoperability channel's priority levels. Priority levels for these systems are as follows:

- **Priority 1:** Disaster and extreme emergency operations for mutual aid and interagency communications.
- **Priority 2:** Emergency or urgent operations involving imminent safety of life or protection of property.
- **Priority 3:** Special event control activities, such as a planned event involving the participation of two or more agencies.
- **Priority 4:** Drills, tests, and exercises.
- **Priority 5:** Single agency secondary communications.



Sec. 4-9 Plain Language

All interoperable communications during multi-agency, multi-discipline incidents will be in plain language (see Sec. 18-4). Radio codes, acronyms, and abbreviations should not be used, as they may cause confusion between agencies. All verbal requests for assistance or backup must state the reason for the request.

- Plain words such as “help,” “assistance,” and “back-up” may have different operational meanings to different agencies.
- The words “emergency traffic” should be used in the context of a life-threatening situation.
- The word “help” should not be used alone unless in the context of a life-threatening situation.
- Requests for assistance or backup should clarify the reason for the request.
- All verbal requests for assistance or backup should specify the reason(s) for the request and be acknowledged by the receiving station.



SECTION 5 REQUESTS FOR COMMUNICATIONS ASSETS

Sec. 5-1 General Asset Allocation

Kentucky state government has several departments that maintain and manage deployable communications assets. Any requests for communication assets can be made to the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Sec. 5-1(a) Requesting Communication Assets

- An agency needing support of a communications asset will contact their local county emergency manager.
- The county emergency manager will contact their Regional Manager who will coordinate with the State EOC for this request. The EOC will begin tracking this new mission and start official documentation of the incident.
- The EOC ESF-2 will contact the closest and most appropriate state or local asset that can support the request and determine the availability and estimated time of deployment. This will normally be routed through the local emergency management agency.
- The EOC ESF-2 will then report the response information back to the requesting county emergency manager.



- The responding asset will coordinate with Incident Command (IC) for staging of the asset or to determine a reporting location.
- The responding communications asset will establish communications with the EOC once on scene (applies to state-deployed assets).
- The IC will designate a COML who will prepare an ICS Form 205. The ICS-205 will be provided to the communications asset. The Communications Plan will also include phone numbers for incident personnel and other significant locations.
- If necessary, the IC will designate law enforcement personnel to provide security at the site of the communications asset.
- The communications asset will have a cache of Ultra High Frequency (UHF)/Very High Frequency (VHF)/800 MHz portable radios to issue to incident personnel, if necessary.
- The communications asset should be prepared to remain on-scene, staffed by trained communications personnel until released by the Incident Commander or designee.



Deployable assets may also be requested through the state's Regional Manager for support during special events.

Requests for assets must list the requirement and/or gap in communications and then ESF-2 personnel will determine the appropriate asset(s) to meet the need.

Resources for planned events should be coordinated with the appropriate agency at least 30 days in advance for any communications asset or resource.

Sec. 5-1(b) Deployable assets include:

- Mobile command vehicles and trailers
- Mobile satellite trailers
- Flyaway satellite systems
- Radio cache
- Satellite phone cache
- Deployable repeaters
- Communications unit personnel

Sec. 5-2 Required Request Information

The request guidelines outline the general information required to deploy or activate interoperable communications assets and resources for emergency or planned events:

- Requesting agency



- Whether in progress or planned event
- Incident/event type (e.g., wildland fire, sporting event, etc.)
- Communications capability needed
- Expected duration of event
- Location required/access information
- Incident POC and contact information
- User/requestor and/or servicing dispatch contact phone number
- Copy of the ICS-205 Communications Plan, if available
- Initial calling channel to use upon approach and arrival
- Additional support services requested (e.g., COMU personnel, generator, etc.)



Sec. 5-3 Requests for ARES/RACES Amateur Radio Support

Requests for Amateur Radio support through the Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) or Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) should be coordinated through the State Warning Point at **800-255-2587**. The requester should be prepared to provide the information below:

- Requesting agency
- Incident/event type (e.g., wildland fire, sporting event, etc.)
- Communications capability needed
- Expected duration of event
- Location required/access information
- Incident POC and contact information
- User/requestor and/or servicing dispatch contact phone number
- Copy of the ICS-205 Communications Plan, if available
- Initial calling channel to use upon approach and arrival
- Anticipated site location, directions, and access instructions for the equipment
- Availability of shoreline power, if known



Local Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs) may have existing relationships with the amateur radio community in their jurisdictions. If a relationship exists, EMAs should request local support first. If support is needed that exceeds local capabilities, local EMAs should request additional assistance through the ESF-2 in the state EOC.



SECTION 6 MUTUAL AID INTEROPERABILITY SYSTEM AND TACTICAL CHANNELS DESCRIPTION

Sec. 6-1 Interoperability Systems

Sec. 6-1(a) VHF Department of Military Affairs Radio Communications System (DMARCS)

The DMARCS System is a P25 Digital Multicast platform consisting of fifty-three radio repeater sites interlinked through the KEWS microwave system with control consoles located at the State EOC. This system has thirteen separate operational areas for statewide coverage through patching capabilities. This system's primary usage is for State Emergency Management and Kentucky National Guard for both normal operations and command and control coordination during emergency response situations. Other state and county EMA partners may utilize this system through an MOU process. Partners requiring use of the system should contact their regional EM manager for more information.

Sec. 6-1(b) UHF Statewide Emergency Responder Voice System (USERVS)

The Kentucky State Police (KSP) Communications Branch is designing a new statewide P25 UHF digital interoperability system. During the 700/800 MHz buildout, channels have



become available for a statewide UHF interoperability system. This system is under design and will consist of 102 UHF repeaters laid out in sixteen separate operational areas. Installation of this system is expected to occur during late 2024 and early 2025. This new UHF system will be connected to the SERVS core and will be interconnected to the 16 KSP Posts, but not dependent on this connection for operations locally. Other state and county agencies will need to submit an MOU and request approval to operate on this system. For more information on how to gain access on this system contact the KY SWIC.

Sec. 6-1(c) 700/800 MHz Statewide Emergency Responder Voice System (SERVS)

Kentucky State Police has completed design of the 700/800 MHz Statewide Emergency Responder Voice System (SERVS) which will consist of 169 repeater sites interlinked by microwave to the 16 KSP posts and managed through a central core. System installation is based upon a three-phase plan with upgrades occurring over the next 5-10 years. Phase 1 is complete and covers the Post 1 and Post 2 areas of Western Kentucky. Phase 2 upgrades are underway throughout the western and central parts of the state and Phase 3 will involve upgrades in the eastern part of the state. Public Safety agencies are highly encouraged to participate in this statewide interoperability system for the Commonwealth of Kentucky. For more information on how to be a partner of this system contact the KY SWIC.



Sec. 6-2 Tactical Channels

Sec. 6-2(a) VHF Tactical Channels

The VHF (VCALL10, and VTAC11-14) Interoperability frequencies are simplex direct only. These channels can be used to assign tactical on-scene talkgroups during an emergency. Any public safety agency can operate on these frequencies during an emergency event. The VHF (VTAC33-38) interoperability repeater pairs listed in the operation guide are for tactical use only and should never be used without coordination with ESF-2 staff members during an emergency event to prevent channel interference. See Sec. 7-2 VHF frequency list.

Sec. 6-2(b) UHF Tactical Channels

The UHF (UCALL40, and UTAC41-43) Interoperability Frequencies are repeater and simplex-based channels. These channels can be used in repeater mode for wide area coverage or in simplex direct mode to assign tactical on-scene talkgroups during an emergency. It is recommended to program the repeater frequencies and direct talk around frequencies into your radios. Any public safety agency can operate on these frequencies during an emergency event. The UHF interoperability repeater pairs listed in the operation guide are for tactical use only and should never be used without coordination with ESF-2 staff members during an emergency event to prevent channel interference. See Sec. 7-3 UHF Frequency List.



Sec. 6-2(c) 700 MHz Tactical Channels

700 MHz (7CALL50, 7TAC51-57) Interoperability Frequencies are repeater and simplex-based channels. These channels can be used in repeater mode for wide area coverage or in simplex direct mode to assign tactical on-scene talkgroups during an emergency. It is recommended to program the repeater frequencies and direct talk around frequencies into your radios. Any public safety agency can operate on these frequencies during an emergency event. The 700 MHz interoperability repeater pairs listed in the operation guide are for tactical use only and should never be used without coordination with ESF-2 staff members during an emergency event to prevent channel interference. See Sec. 7-4 700 MHz Frequency List.

Sec. 6-2(d) 800 MHz Tactical Channels

The 800 MHz (8CALL90 and 8TAC91-94) Interoperability Frequencies are repeater and simplex based channels. These channels can be used in repeater mode for wide area coverage or in simplex direct mode to assign tactical on-scene talkgroups during an emergency. It is recommended to program the repeater frequencies and direct talk around frequencies into your radios. The 800 MHz interoperability repeater pairs listed in the operation guide are for tactical use only and should never be used without coordination with ESF-2 staff members during an emergency event to prevent channel interference. See Sec. 7-5 800 MHz Frequency List.



SECTION 7 INTEROPERABILITY CHANNELS

Sec. 7-1 Channel Selection

When identifying and selecting channels and talkgroups to use for an incident or event, it is important to note that there are several factors that should be considered prior to finalizing the communications plan.

- Localized incidents may be able to make better use of locally defined channels or talkgroups reserved for specific localities. Use of local interoperability or mutual aid channels reduces the likelihood of multiple users operating on the same channel or talkgroup.
- Avoid local assignment of Statewide Interoperability Channels and talkgroups for routine interoperable communications, as they are in daily use.

Sec. 7-2 VHF Band

Non-Federal VHF National Interoperability Channels					
DESCRIPTION	CHANNEL NAME	MOB. RX FREQ.	MOB. RX TONE	MOB. TX FREQ	MOB. TX TONE
Calling	VCALL10	155.7525	156.7	155.7525	156.7
Tactical	VTAC11	151.1375	156.7	151.1375	156.7
Tactical	VTAC12	154.4525	156.7	154.4525	156.7
Tactical	VTAC13	158.7375	156.7	158.7375	156.7
Tactical	VTAC14	159.4725	156.7	159.4725	156.7



Non-Federal VHF National Interoperability Channels

DESCRIPTION	CHANNEL NAME	MOB. RX FREQ.	MOB. RX TONE	MOB. TX FREQ	MOB. TX TONE
Tac Rptr (VTAC 14/11)	VTAC33	159.4725	156.7	151.1375	136.5
Tac Rptr (VTAC 13/12)	VTAC34	158.7375	156.7	154.4525	136.5
Tac Rptr (VTAC 14/13)	VTAC35	159.4725	156.7	158.7375	136.5
Tac Rptr (VTAC 11/14)	VTAC36	151.1375	156.7	159.4725	136.5
Tac Rptr (VTAC 12/13)	VTAC37	154.4525	156.7	158.7375	136.5
Tac Rptr (VTAC 13/14)	VTAC38	158.7375	156.7	159.4725	136.5

- All channels are Narrowband, Analog, Conventional and limited to 3 watts ERP North of Line A or East of Line C.
- Base station channel use requires an FCC license.
- VTAC11-12, VTAC33-34, and VTAC36-37 may not be used in Puerto Rico or the USVI.
- VTAC33-38 recommended for deployable tactical repeater use only (FCC Station Class FB2T).
- VTAC36-38 are preferred; VTAC33-35 should be used only when necessary due to interference.

**VHF Public Safety Mutual Aid and Common Channels**

ASSIGNMENT	CHANNEL NAME	MOB. RX FREQ.	MOB. RX TONE	MOB. TX FREQ.	MOB. TX TONE
SAR Common*	VSAR16	155.1600	127.3	155.1600	127.3
Not authorized for use within 100 miles of navigable water	VTAC17	161.8500	156.7	157.2500	156.7
	VTAC17D	161.8500	156.7	161.8500	156.7
Fire Mutual Aid (Not available in Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands)	VFIRE21	154.2800		154.2800	
	VFIRE22	154.2650		154.2650	
	VFIRE23	154.2950		154.2950	
	VFIRE24	154.2725		154.2725	
	VFIRE25	154.2875		154.2875	
	VFIRE26	154.3025		154.3025	
EMS Mutual Aid	VMED28	155.3400	CSQ	155.3400	156.7
	VMED29	155.3475		155.3475	
Law Enforcement Mutual Aid	VLAWS1	155.4750		155.4750	
	VLAWS2	155.4825		155.4825	
*CTCSS tones vary by jurisdiction. Rules for use of these channels are contained in 47 CFR 90.20. EXCEPT for VSAR16, the recommended CTCSS tones are 156.7 receive and transmit for all channels on this page for interoperability; local use may specify other tones. • LICENSING REQUIRED: These frequencies are NOT covered by the "Blanket Authorization" for nationwide interoperability channels. Use of these channels must be licensed or authorized by STA. Availability subject to other licensed users in the same area.					

Sec. 7-2(a) Air Ambulance Communications

All air ambulance air-to-ground communications shall take place on VTAC 13. There shall be a PL tone of 156.7, transmit and receive, programmed into the radio.



- Aircraft should always utilize the designated ATC frequency when in controlled air space.
- If not in controlled air space, but within four miles of an uncontrolled airport, the airport CTAF/Unicom frequency should be utilized.
- If the area does not have a designated Unicom frequency, or if the frequency is unknown, the aircraft should switch to and monitor 123.025 MHz.
- If multiple aircraft are known to be responding to a single incident or location, pilots should switch to 123.025 MHz when within five miles of the scene unless they are within four miles of an uncontrolled airport, then the designated CTAF/Unicom frequency should be utilized.
- Every effort should be made to always monitor the 123.025 MHz frequency to ensure that blind calls from other aircraft are heard.
- Even if only a single aircraft is involved in the response, the PIC should always make a blind call on approach or landing and takeoff on 123.035 MHz unless the aircraft is operating in controlled air space or in an area where there is a designated Medical Communications frequency (i.e. Cincinnati, Lexington, Nashville).



Sec. 7-3 UHF Band

STATEWIDE UHF CALLING AND NON-FEDERAL UHF NATIONAL INTEROPERABILITY REPEATER CHANNELS

Description	Ch. Name	Mob. RX	Mob. TX
Calling	UCALL40	453.2125	458.2125
Calling	UCALL40D	453.2125	453.2125
Tactical	UTAC41	453.4625	458.4625
Tactical	UTAC41D	453.4625	453.4625
Tactical	UTAC42	453.7125	458.7125
Tactical	UTAC42D	453.7125	453.7125
Tactical	UTAC43	453.8625	458.8625
Tactical	UTAC43D	453.8625	453.8625

• All channels are Wideband, Analog, Conventional, CTCSS 156.7 TX and RX

• Base station channel use requires an FCC license.

Sec. 7-4 700 MHz Band

700 MHZ NATIONWIDE INTEROPERABILITY CHANNELS

PRIMARY USE	CH. NAME	MOBILE Rx	MOBILE Tx
Calling Channel	7CALL50	769.24375	799.24375
Calling Channel	7CALL50D	769.24375	769.24375
General Public Safety	7TAC51	769.14375	799.14375
General Public Safety	7TAC51D	769.14375	769.14375
General Public Safety	7TAC52	769.64375	799.64375
General Public Safety	7TAC52D	769.64375	769.64375
General Public Safety	7TAC53	770.14375	800.14375
General Public Safety	7TAC53D	770.14375	770.14375
General Public Safety	7TAC54	770.64375	800.64375
General Public Safety	7TAC54D	770.64375	770.64375
General Public Safety	7TAC55	769.74375	799.74375
General Public Safety	7TAC55D	769.74375	769.74375

**700 MHZ NATIONWIDE INTEROPERABILITY CHANNELS**

PRIMARY USE	CH. NAME	MOBILE RX	MOBILE TX
General Public Safety	7TAC56	770.24375	800.24375
General Public Safety	7TAC56D	770.24375	770.24375
Other Public Service	7GTAC57	770.99375	800.99375
Other Public Service	7GTAC57D	770.99375	770.99375

Mode: Only P25 FDMA Phase 1 Common Air Interface permitted per FCC R&O 14-172 ¶ 87 (10/24/2014).

TX NAC: \$293 (659 ₁₀).

RX NAC \$F7E (3966 ₁₀).

Talkgroup ID: \$00001 (1 ₁₀)

Manufacturer' ID: \$00 (0 ₁₀)

Message ID: \$00000000000000000000 (0 ₁₀)

Encryption:

No encryption on calling channels.

Algorithm ID: \$80 (128 ₁₀)

Key ID: \$0000 (0 ₁₀)

“\$” indicates hexadecimal value, “10” subscript indicates decimal value.

- Base station channel use requires an FCC license.
- Mobile/portable use under blanket authorization by the FCC.
- All channels are Narrowband, Digital P-25 Phase I Conventional.

700 MHZ NATIONWIDE AIR-GROUND CHANNELS

PRIMARY USE	CH. NAME	MOBILE RX	MOBILE TX
Air-Ground	7AG58	769.13125	799.13125
Air-Ground	7AG58D	769.13125	769.13125
Air-Ground	7AG60	769.63125	799.63125
Air-Ground	7AG60D	769.63125	769.63125
Air-Ground	7AG67	770.13125	800.13125
Air-Ground	7AG67D	770.13125	770.13125
Air-Ground	7AG68	770.63125	800.63125
Air-Ground	7AG68D	770.63125	770.63125
Air-Ground	7AG78	773.11875	803.11875
Air-Ground	7AG78D	773.11875	773.11875



700 MHZ NATIONWIDE AIR-GROUND CHANNELS

PRIMARY USE	CH. NAME	MOBILE RX	MOBILE TX
Air-Ground	7AG80	773.61875	803.61875
Air-Ground	7AG80D	773.61875	773.61875
Air-Ground	7AG85	774.11875	804.11875
Air-Ground	7AG85D	774.11875	774.11875
Air-Ground	7AG88	774.61875	804.61875
Air-Ground (LZ)*	7AG88D	774.61875	774.61875

* 7AG88D is recommended for Landing Zone use.

TX NAC: \$293 (659₁₀). RX NAC \$F7E (3966₁₀). These channels are reserved for air-ground communications to be used by low-altitude aircraft and ground-based stations: see FCC rule 90.531(7). (i) Airborne use of these channels is limited to aircraft flying at or below **457 meters (1500 feet) above ground level**. (ii) **Aircraft are limited to 2 watts effective radiated power (ERP)** when transmitting while airborne on these channels. (iii) Aircraft may transmit on either the mobile or base transmit side of the channel pair. (iv) States are responsible for the administration of these channels. These are NOT nationwide interoperability channels.



Sec. 7-5 800 MHz Band

800 MHz Nationwide Interoperability Channels			
DESCRIPTION	CH. NAME	MOBILE RX	MOBILE TX
Calling	8CALL90	851.0125 (866.0125)	806.0125 (821.0125)
Calling - Direct	8CALL90D	851.0125 (866.0125)	851.0125 (866.0125)
Tactical	8TAC91	851.5125 (866.5125)	806.5125 (821.5125)
Tactical - Direct	8TAC91D	851.5125 (866.5125)	851.5125 (866.5125)
Tactical	8TAC92	852.0125 (867.0125)	807.0125 (822.0125)
Tactical - Direct	8TAC92D	852.0125 (867.0125)	852.0125 (867.0125)
Tactical	8TAC93	852.5125 (867.5125)	807.5125 (822.5125)
Tactical - Direct	8TAC93D	852.5125 (867.5125)	852.5125 (867.5125)
Tactical	8TAC94	853.0125 (868.0125)	808.0125 (823.0125)
Tactical - Direct	8TAC94D	853.0125 (868.0125)	853.0125 (868.0125)
• CTCSS 156.7(5A) receive and transmit. • * The frequency in parenthesis, which is 15 MHz higher, is the frequency used before re-banding - channel names were ICALL, ITAC1 - ITAC4. Wideband FM 20K0F3E before and after re-banding.			



SECTION 8 KENTUCKY STATE MAPS

The following pages include maps of:

- KEMA Emergency Management Area Offices
- Kentucky State Police Posts
- DMARCS VHF Simulcast Sites
- SERVS Implementation Phases
- National Weather Service Forecast Offices and Weather Broadcast Sites.



Figure 2: Kentucky Emergency Management Area Offices

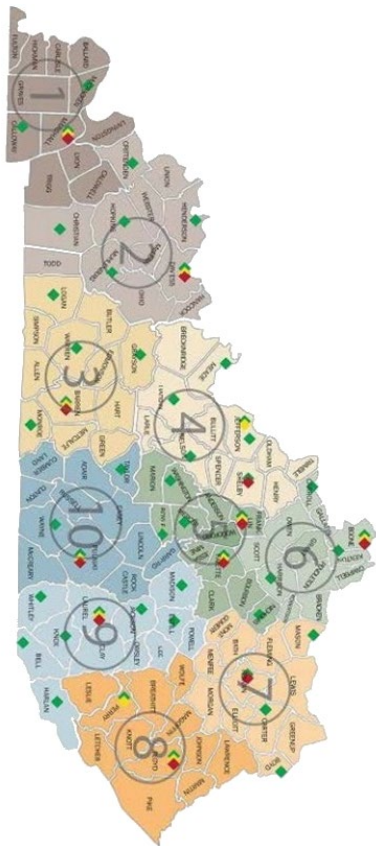
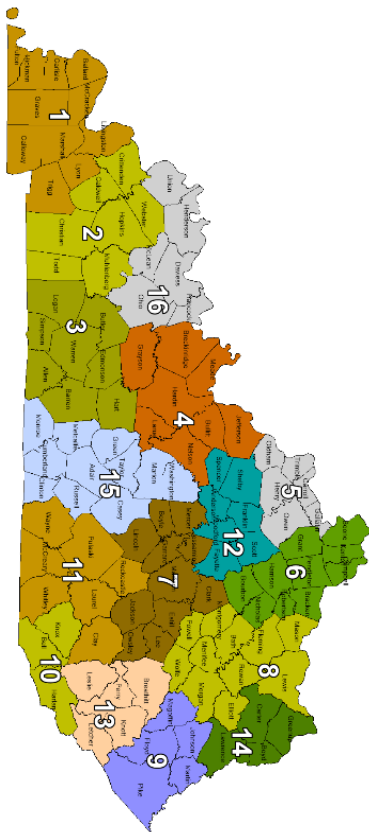
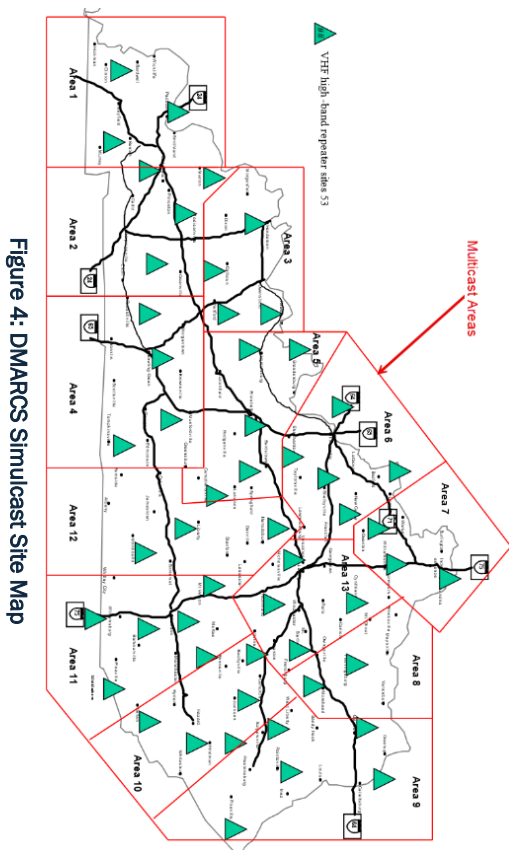




Figure 3: Kentucky State Police Posts





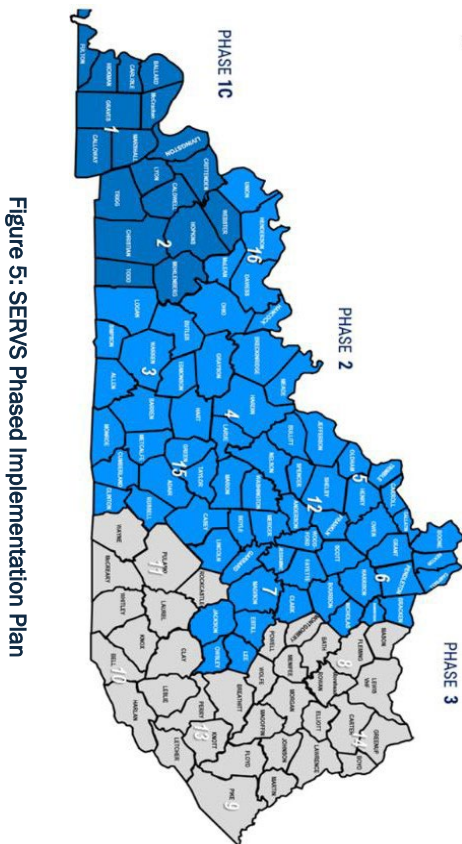
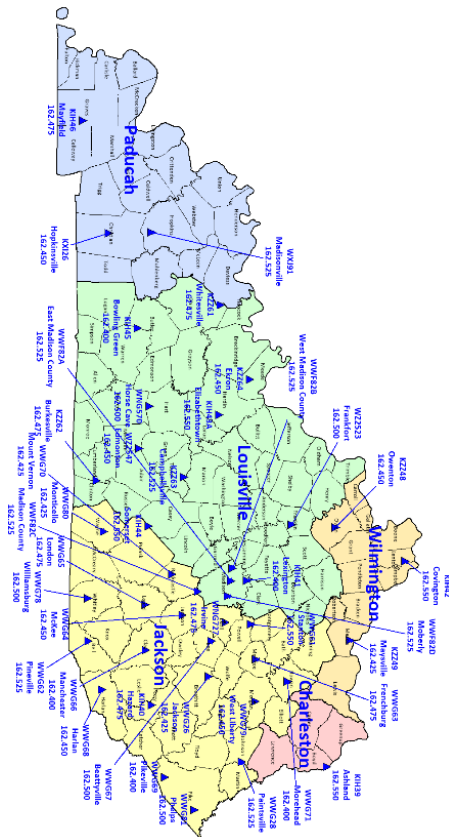




Figure 6: NWS Transmitter Sites and Forecast Offices





SECTION 9 AMATEUR RADIO RESOURCES

Sec. 9-1 Amateur Radio Support for Incidents and Events

Amateur radio support is available through a variety of Emergency Communications (EMCOMM) amateur radio groups in Kentucky including but not limited to: ARES, AUXCOMM, and RACES. These organizations are in various locations in the state and the most widely available resource at this printing is ARES.

Local EMAs may have existing relationships with the amateur radio community in their jurisdictions. If a relationship exists, EMAs should request local support first. If support is needed that exceeds local capabilities, local EMAs should request additional assistance through the ESF-2 in the state EOC.

Included in this document are links to form ICS-217A for a variety of amateur radio bands. These documents should be utilized for the development of an initial amateur radio ICS-205 for an incident or event. The choice of bands and frequencies will be subject to licensing of the amateur radio, propagation, and availability of use in a specific geographic area. Other amateur frequencies may be utilized, but to assist with amateur radio communications coordination and interoperability, operators are urged to utilize frequencies from the provided form ICS-217A if possible.



The Kentucky ARES Response Plan is available for review and download at: www.kyham.info. Local amateur radio groups may also have local amateur radio specific plans that are integrated into the ESF-2 portion of the local Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

The amateur radio community may be a key component and play a significant role in interoperable communications in response to public safety or emergency response. As the Commonwealth of Kentucky prepares to build appropriate protocols and policies, amateur radio operators are encouraged to use amateur radio best practices in providing or offering support.

KENTUCKY STATE ARES FREQUENCIES					
CHANNEL NAME	FREQ.	TONE	USERS	MODE	COMMENTS
2 meters Digital					
Packet	145.010	CSQ	E, A, G	D	Statewide BBS Network
RMS Packet	145.050	CSQ	E, A, G	D	Winlink
Packet	145.070	CSQ	E, A, G, N, T, CW 200 w	D	Keyboard to Keyboard
APRS	144.390	CSQ	E, A, G, N, T, CW 200 w	D	APRS
6 meters					
State Tactical	50.150	CSQ	E, A, G, T	A	SSB Phone/Digital Tactical Ops
Digital Tactical	52.490	CSQ	E, A, G, T	D	FM Phone/Digital Tactical Ops.



KENTUCKY STATE ARES FREQUENCIES					
CHANNEL NAME	FREQ.	TONE	USERS	MODE	COMMENTS
10 meters					
State Tactical	28.350	CSQ	E, A, G, N, T, CW 200 w	A	Phone Tactical Ops Analog
Digital Tactical	28.090	CSQ	E, A, G, N, T, CW 200 w	D	All Digital Modes including Winlink Digital
40 meters					
State Primary	7.228.0	CSQ	E, A, G	A	To KY4EOC 1400z to 2100
State Secondary	7.198.0	CSQ	E, A, G	A	Backup 1400z to 2100Z
State Tactical	7.180.0	CSQ	E, A, G, N, T, CW 200 w	A	1400z to 2100z
RMS/Packet	7.090.0	CSQ	E, A, G, N, T, CW 200 w		Winlink1400z to 2100z I
Digital Modes (RTTY)	7.087.0	CSQ	E, A, G	D	1400z to 2300z
75 meters					
State Primary	3.972.5	CSQ	E, A, G	A	To KY4EOC 2100z to 1400z
State Secondary	3,868.0	CSQ	E, A, G	A	Backup 2100z to 1400z
State Tactical	3.993.5	CSQ	E, A, G	A	2100z to 1400z
RMS/Packet	3.590.0	CSQ	E, A, G, N, T, CW 200 c	D	Winlink 2100z to 1400z
Digital Modes	3.585.0	CSQ	E, A, G, N, T, CW 200 w	D	Digi modes 2100z to 1400z
All channels simplex, wide band.					



SECTION 10 EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Sec. 10-1 State Police Posts

KENTUCKY STATE POLICE POSTS		
FACILITY	LOCATION	24/7 PHONE
KSP Post 1	Mayfield	270-856-3721
KSP Post 2	Madisonville	270-676-3313
KSP Post 3	Bowling Green	270-782-2010
KSP Post 4	Elizabethtown	270-766-5078
KSP Post 5	Campbellsburg	502-532-6363
KSP Post 6	Dry Ridge	859-428-1212
KSP Post 7	Richmond	859-623-2404
KSP Post 8	Morehead	606-784-4127
KSP Post 9	Pikeville	606-433-7711
KSP Post 10	Harlan	606-573-3131
KSP Post 11	London	606-878-6622
KSP Post 12	Frankfort	502-227-2221
KSP Post 13	Hazard	606-435-6069
KSP Post 14	Ashland	606-928-6421
KSP Post 15	Columbia	270-384-4796
KSP Post 16	Henderson	270-826-3312



Sec. 10-2 Emergency Management Regional Manager Contacts

STATE EOC AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT REGIONAL MANAGERS CONTACT		
AREA	REGIONAL OFFICE	24/7 PHONE
State EOC	Frankfort	800-255-2587
Area 1	Benton Office	502-607-3237
Area 2	Owensboro Office	502-607-3261
Area 3	Glasgow Office	502-607-2309
Area 4	Louisville Office	502-607-2641
Area 5	Lexington Office	502-607-2462
Area 6	Burlington Office	502-607-3562
Area 7	Morehead Office	502-607-3326
Area 8	Prestonburg Office	502-607-5588
Area 9	London Office	502-607-5588
Area 10	Somerset Office	502-607-5587



SECTION 11 PRIORITY EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SERVICES

Sec. 11-1 Emergency Communications Priority Services

Sec. 11-1(a) Government Emergency Telecommunications Services (GETS)

GETS is an emergency telephone service provided and managed by CISA. The White House directed service is provided at no cost to subscribers and provides priority access and processing of local and long-distance landline telephone calls to avoid phone network congestion and network challenges. It is necessary to subscribe to GETS; however, there is no charge to subscribe or use the system. While GETS provides priority to the landline portion of calls, it can be used when calling from landline, cell, or satellite phones. All nationwide cell phone networks support GETS. Subscribers are issued a system PIN, card, and guidelines for system use.

Sec. 11-1(a-1) To PLACE A GETS CALL

- Dial 1-710-NCS-GETS (627-4387).
- After tone prompt, enter your GETS PIN (from your GETS card).
- After the voice prompt, enter 10-digit destination number.



- If GETS Call fails, use the alternate access number on the back of your GETS Card.
 - AT&T 1-888-288-4387 or 1-877-646-4387
 - Verizon 1-800-900-4387
 - Sprint 1-800-257-8373 or 1-855-333-4387

Sec. 11-1(b) Wireless Priority Service (WPS)

CISA's Wireless Priority Services provides enrolled personnel priority cellular calling when communication networks are congested or disrupted. Major national cellular service providers including AT&T, T-Mobile, Verizon Wireless, and some regional carriers have agreed to voluntarily participate in WPS.

Placing a call using WPS requires the device to be enrolled in the system and dialing *272 to access WPS.

Sec. 11-1(b-1) To PLACE WPS CALL

- From WPS enabled cellular phone, dial *272 + 10-digit destination number.

Sec. 11-1(b-2) IF WPS CALL FAILS

- Dial WPS + GETS
- Dial *272, then 710-NCS-GETS + 10-digit destination number.



Sec. 11-1(b-3) IF WPS + GETS CALL FAILS

- Use the alternate access number on the back of your GETS Card.
- Dial #272, then:
 - AT&T 1-888-288-4387 or 1-877-646-4387
 - Verizon 1-800-900-4387
 - Sprint 1-800-257-8373 or 1-855-333-4387

Sec. 11-2 GETS and WPS Access

To enroll in GETS or WPS, contact your agency GETS or WPS POC. If your agency is not enrolled in GETS or WPS, contact the CISA Priority Telecommunications Service Center at 866-627-2255, or by email at: ecd@cisa.dhs.gov.

Enrolling in both GETS and WPS is strongly encouraged.

Sec. 11-3 Dialer App

The Priority Telecommunications Services (PTS) Dialer App is available from the Apple App Store and Google Play. The app assists WPS dialing by entering the *272 code or the GETS universal number and user's PIN. The PTS Dialer App can also be used to place WPS + GETS calls.



SECTION 12 TECHNICAL REFERENCE

Sec. 12-1 Continuous Tone-Coded Squelch System (CTCSS)

CTCSS TONES AND CODES					
FREQ. (Hz)	MOT. PL	ICOM #	FREQ. (Hz)	MOT. PL	ICOM #
67.0	XZ	01	136.5	4Z	21/04
69.3*	WZ	--	141.3	4A	22/13
71.9	XA	02	146.2	4B	23/05
74.4	WA	03	151.4	5Z	24/14
77.0	XB	04	156.7	5A	25/06
79.7	WB	05	162.2	5B	26
82.5	YZ	06	167.9	6Z	27/07
85.4	YA	07	173.8	6A	28
88.5	YB	08	179.9	6B	29
91.5	ZZ	09	186.2	7Z	30
94.8	ZA	10	192.8	7A	31
97.4	ZB	11	203.5	M1	32
100.0	1Z	12/09	206.5	8Z	--
103.5	1A	13/08	210.7	M2	33
107.2	1B	14/10	218.1	M3	34
110.9	2Z	15/01	225.7	M4	35
114.8	2A	16/11	229.1	9Z	--
118.8	2B	17	233.6	M5	36

**CTCSS TONES AND CODES**

FREQ. (Hz)	MOT. PL	ICOM #	FREQ. (Hz)	MOT. PL	ICOM #
123.0	3Z	18/02	241.8	M6	37
127.3	3A	19/12	250.3	M7	38
131.8	3B	20/03	254.1	OZ	–

*69.4 in some radios.

Sec. 12-2 Digital Coded Squelch (DCS)

DCS (DIGITAL CODED SQUELCH) CODES

NORM.	INVERT.	NORM.	INVERT.	NORM.	INVERT.	NORM.	INVERT.
023	047	155	731	325	526	516	432
025	244	156	265	331	465	523	246
026	464	162	503	332	455	526	325
031	627	165	251	343	532	532	343
036	172	172	036	346	612	546	132
043	445	174	074	351	243	565	703
047	023	205	263	364	131	606	631
051	032	212	356	365	125	612	346
053	452	223	134	371	734	624	632
054	413	225	122	411	226	627	031
065	271	226	411	412	143	631	606
071	306	243	351	413	054	632	624
072	245	244	025	423	315	654	743
073	506	245	072	431	723	662	466
074	174	246	523	432	516	664	311
114	712	251	165	445	043	703	565
115	152	252	462	446	255	712	114
116	754	255	446	452	053	723	431
122	225	261	732	454	266	731	155
125	365	263	205	455	332	732	261

**DCS (DIGITAL CODED SQUELCH) CODES**

NORM.	INVERT.	NORM.	INVERT.	NORM.	INVERT.	NORM.	INVERT.
131	364	265	156	462	252	734	371
132	546	266	454	464	026	743	654
134	223	271	065	465	331	754	116
143	412	274	145	466	662		
145	274	306	071	503	162		
152	115	311	664	506	073		
032	051	315	423				

Sec. 12-3 P25 Digital Codes**NAC – NETWORK ACCESS CODES**

\$293	Default NAC
\$F7E	Receiver will unsquelch with any incoming NAC
\$F7F	A repeater with this NAC will allow incoming signals to be repeated with the NAC intact

TGID – TALKGROUP ID

\$0001	Default
\$0000	No one, talkgroup with no users - used for individual call
\$FFFF	Talkgroup which includes everyone

UNIT ID

\$000000	No one – never associated with a radio unit
\$000001-\$98767F	For general use
\$989680-\$FFFFFFE	For talkgroup use or other special purposes
\$FFFFFFF	Designates everyone – used when implementing a group call with a TGID3



SECTION 13 WEB LINKS

WEB LINKS	
WEBLINKS	LINK
American Radio Relay League	www.arrl.org
APCO International	www.apcointl.org
CISA ECD	www.cisa.gov
Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)	https://emacweb.org
FCC Enforcement Bureau	www.fcc.gov/eb
FCC Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau	www.fcc.gov/psbs
FCC Special Temporary Authority (STA)	https://fcc.gov/applying-special-temporary-authority
FCC ULS	https://www.fcc.gov/wireless/universal-licensing-system
FEMA	www.fema.gov
FEMA Emergency Management Institute – ICS Fillable Forms	Emergency Management Institute ICS Fillable Forms (fema.gov)
Government Emergency Telecommunications Services (GETS)	https://www.cisa.gov/resources-tools/services/government-emergency-telecommunications-service-gets
Homeland Security Information Network	https://www.dhs.gov/homeland-security-information-network-hsin
Kentucky Wireless Interoperability Executive Committee	https://kwiec.ky.gov



WEB LINKS	
WEBLINKS	LINK
Lessons Learned Information Sharing	http://www.hSDL.org/c/lessons-learned-information-sharing-llis/
National Emergency Communications Plan	National Emergency Communications Plan CISA
National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC)	www.nifc.gov
National Interagency Incident Communications Division	https://www.nifc.gov/resources/NIICD
National Interoperability Information Exchange (NIIX)	NIIXBrochureFINAL.pdf (npstc.org)
National Regional Planning Council (NRPC)	www.nrpc.us
National Response Framework	https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/national-preparedness/frameworks/response
National Telecommunications & Information Administration (NTIA)	http://www.ntia.doc.gov
National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG)	www.nwcg.gov
NIFOG	Field Operations Guides (FOGs) CISA
National Incident Management System Information	www.fema.gov/emergency/nims
NPSTC	www.npstc.org
Radio Reference	www.radioreference.com
SAFECOM	SAFECOM CISA



WEB LINKS	
WEBLINKS	LINK
Wildland Fire Communications	National Park Service Wildland Fire Communication Plan - Centennial Edition: 2016-2020 (nifc.gov)
Wireless Priority Service (WPS)	https://www.fcc.gov/general/wireless-priority-service-wps



SECTION 14 INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM FILLABLE FORMS

This section provides information about FEMA ICS forms. These forms are designed to be used during planned and emergent events to assist with incident response and management by organizing, tracking, and documenting key information.

FEMA has made fillable online forms available to assist with the use of the forms. These forms can be accessed at: [EMI - ICS Fillable Forms \(fema.gov\)](https://www.fema.gov/emergency-preparedness-response-recovery/operational-plan/ics-forms)

Due to the size of this document, ICS forms will not be included in this document. The table below lists common ICS forms and a link to a short description of the form and its purpose. Clicking on the ICS form title will open the fillable form for review or completion.

ICS FILLABLE FORMS	
ICS FORM NUMBER AND NAME	LINK
ICS Form 201 Incident Briefing	ICS Form 201, Incident Briefing (v3).pdf
ICS Form 202 Incident Objectives	ICS Form 202, Incident Objectives (v3.1).pdf
ICS Form 203 Organization Assignment List	ICS Form 203, Organization Assignment List (v3).pdf
ICS Form 204 Assignment List	ICS Form 204, Assignment List (v3.1).pdf
ICS Form 205, Incident Radio Communications Plan	ICS Form 205, Incident Radio Communications Plan (v3.1).pdf

**ICS FILLABLE FORMS**

ICS FORM NUMBER AND NAME	LINK
ICS Form 205A Communications List	<u>CS Form 205A, Communications List (v3).pdf</u>
ICS Form 206 Medical Plan	<u>ICS Form 206, Medical Plan (v3).pdf</u>
ICS Form 207 Incident Organization Chart	<u>ICS Form 207, Incident Organization Chart (v3).pdf</u>
ICS Form 208 Safety Message - Plan	<u>ICS Form 208, Safety Message-Plan (v3.1).pdf</u>
ICS Form 208HM Site Safety and Control Plan	<u>ICS Form 208HM, Site Safety and Control Plan (v3).pdf</u>
ICS Form 209 Incident Status Summary	<u>ICS Form 209, Incident Status Summary (v3).pdf</u>
ICS Form 210 Resource Status Change	<u>ICS Form 210, Resource Status Change (v3).pdf</u>
ICS Form 211 Incident Check-In List	<u>ICS Form 211, Incident Check-In List (v3.1).pdf</u>
ICS Form 213 General Message	<u>ICS Form 213, General Message (v3).pdf</u>
ICS Form 213RR Resource Request Message	<u>ICS Form 213RR, Resource Request Message (v3).pdf</u>
ICS Form 214 Activity Log	<u>ICS Form 214, Activity Log (v3.1).pdf</u>
ICS Form 215 Operational Planning Worksheet	<u>ICS Form 215, Operational Planning Worksheet (v3).pdf</u>
ICS Form 215A Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis	<u>ICS Form 215A, Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis (v3).pdf</u>
ICS Form 217A Comm Resource Available Worksheet	<u>ICS Form 217A, Comm Resource Avail Worksheet (v3).pdf</u>
ICS Form 218 Support Vehicle Equipment Inventory	<u>ICS Form 218, Support Vehicle-Equipment Inventory (v3).pdf</u>

**ICS FILLABLE FORMS**

ICS FORM NUMBER AND NAME	LINK
ICS Form 219 T-Card Instructions	<u>ICS Form 219, T-Card Instructions (v3).pdf</u>
ICS Form 219-1 T-Card (Gray)	<u>ICS Form 219-1, T-Card (Gray) (v3).pdf</u>
ICS Form 219-2 T-Card (Green)	<u>ICS Form 219-2, T-Card (Green) (v3).pdf</u>
ICS Form 219-3 T-Card (Rose)	<u>ICS Form 219-3, T-Card (Rose) (v3).pdf</u>
ICS Form 219-4 T-Card (Blue)	<u>ICS Form 219-4, T-Card (Blue) (v3).pdf</u>
ICS Form 219-5 T-Card (White)	<u>ICS Form 219-5, T-Card (White) (v3).pdf</u>
ICS Form 219-6 T-Card (Orange)	<u>ICS Form 219-6, T-Card (Orange) (v3).pdf</u>
ICS Form 219-7 T-Card (Yellow_	<u>ICS Form 219-7, T-Card (Yellow) (v3).pdf</u>
ICS Form 219-8 T-Card (Tan)	<u>ICS Form 219-8, T-Card (Tan) (v3).pdf</u>
ICS Form 219-10 T-Card (Purple)	<u>ICS Form 219-10, T-Card (Purple) (v3).pdf</u>
ICS Form 220 Air Operations Summary	<u>ICS Form 220, Air Operations Summary (v3).pdf</u>
ICS Form 221 Demobilization Check-Out	<u>ICS Form 221, Demobilization Check-Out (v3).pdf</u>
ICS Form 225 Incident Personnel Performance Rating	<u>ICS Form 225, Incident Personnel Performance Rating (v3).pdf</u>
ICS Form 230CG Daily Meeting Schedule	<u>ICS Form 230CG, Daily Meeting Schedule (v3).pdf</u>
ICS Form 233CG Incident Open Action Tracker	<u>ICS Form 233CG, Incident Open Action Tracker (v3).pdf</u>



ICS FILLABLE FORMS

ICS FORM NUMBER AND NAME	LINK
ICS Form 260, Resource Order	ICS Form 260, Resource Order.pdf
ICS Forms - Instructions	ICS Forms - Instructions (v3).pdf
NIMS ICS Forms Booklet	NIMS ICS Forms Booklet (v3).pdf



SECTION 15 GLOSSARY AND TERMS

ACRONYM/TERM	MEANING
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Service
ARRL	American Radio Relay League
AUXCOMM	Auxiliary Communications
CISA	Cybersecurity and Information Security Agency
COMC	Communications Coordinator
COML	Communications Unit Leader
COMT	Incident Communications Technician
CTCSS	Continuous Tone-Coded Squelch System
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
Fixed	Term referring to a communications asset that is permanently housed in each location (i.e., is not mobile).
FOG	Field Operations Guide
FOUO	For official use only
GETS	Government Emergency Telecommunications Service
IC	Incident Commander
ICC	Incident Communications Center
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
ICT	Information and Communications Technology



ACRONYM/TERM	MEANING
ICTAP	Interoperable Communications Technical Assistance Program
INCM	Incident Communications Center Manager
ITSL	Information Technology Services Unit Leader
KYEM	Kentucky Emergency Management Agency
KWIEC	Kentucky Wireless Interoperability Executive Committee
LMR	Land Mobile Radio
MACS	Multiagency Coordination System
MCU	Mobile Communications Unit
MOU	Memoranda of Understanding
NAC	Network Access Code
NECP	National Emergency Communications Plan
NIFC	National Interagency Fire Center
NIFOG	National Interoperability Field Operations Guide
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NPSPAC	National Public Safety Planning Advisory Committee
NRF	National Response Framework
NTIA	National Telecommunications and Information Administration
NWS	National Weather Service
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
RADO	Radio Operator
SATCOM	Satellite Communications
SLN	Storage Location Number (SLN) often referred to as the Common Key Reference (CKR) number.
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure



ACRONYM/TERM	MEANING
THSP	Technical Specialist
TICP	Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan
Transportable	Mobile communications assets that require a vehicle to transport and can operate independently.
Vehicle-Mounted	Mobile communications assets mounted and operated from a vehicle.
WPS	Wireless Priority Service



SECTION 16 USER NOTES