

Camino Interagency Command Center Radio Operating Plan 2015



Proudly Serving the Agencies of Amador and El Dorado Counties.

AEU / ENF / TMU

EL DORADO COUNTY

CAMERON PARK F.D.
DIAMOND SPRINGS F.P.D
EL DORADO COUNTY F.P.D
EL DORADO COUNTY JPA
EL DORADO HILLS F.D.
GARDEN VALLEY F.P.D.
GEORGETOWN F.P.D.
MOSQUITO F.P.D
PIONEER F.P.D
RESCUE F.P.D

AMADOR COUNTY

AMADOR F.P.D
IONE F.D.
JACKSON CITY F.D..
JACKSON VALLEY F.P.D.
LOCKWOOD F.P.D
MULE CREEK F.D.
SUTTER CREEK F.D.

Camino Interagency Command Center

Radio Operating Plan

Scope

The Radio Operating Plan shall be utilized by CAL FIRE and all of the Federal and Local Government Agencies dispatched or responding to an incident under the jurisdiction of the Camino Interagency Command Center (CICC) in Amador, El Dorado, Sacramento and San Joaquin Counties. All cooperators utilizing frequencies described in this document or attachments shall utilize this plan while operating as part of the CICC radio system.

Purpose

The Radio Operating Plan was developed to comply with FIRESCOPE as well as provide common procedures and understanding of the communication system utilized by the CICC.

Procedure

Dispatch Frequency

This frequency will be used primarily as a method of dispatching resources to new emergencies and system wide radio announcements. Resources not assigned to an incident shall monitor the dispatch frequency.

The closest resources available will be dispatched to all incidents in conformance with a standard response plan. Resources in the vicinity of an incident shall proceed in the direction of the dispatched incident. **If they are not dispatched, they will advise the Command Center of their location and availability on the appropriate command frequency after the check back.** The Command Center will advise whether or not the resources are to continue to the dispatched incident.

The following are the dispatch frequencies utilized by the CICC.

- AEU Local Net – CAL FIRE – Amador \ El Dorado Unit
- ENF Forest Net – USFS – El Dorado National Forest
- TMU Forest Net – USFS – Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit

Primary Use

1. Command Center dispatching of new incidents
2. Lookout Smoke Reports
3. System Status Management assignments (Move-up\Cover)
4. System wide radio announcements

Secondary Use

Secondary use of the dispatch frequency includes notification of agency Duty Chief/Battalion Chief coverage but shall not interfere with emergency operations.

Command Frequencies

Resources assigned by the Command Center to an incident and not at scene or staged shall monitor the assigned command frequency. The Incident Commander shall monitor the assigned command frequency at all times. The command frequency will be assigned by the Command Center considering the geographical location of the incident.

Command frequencies will be utilized for the following:

- Facilities and/or field resources reporting new emergency incidents (See Radio Traffic Communication Priorities and Radio Traffic Terminology)
- Communication while responding to emergency incidents
- Resource status changes

New Incidents are to be reported by radio on the geographical assigned command frequency by a facility or field resource for the initial report of an emergency incident to the Command Center.

The following are the geographical command frequencies utilized by the CICC:

- El Dorado County – El Dorado Command
- Amador County – Amador Command
- El Dorado National Forest – ENF Forest Net
- Tahoe Management Unit – TMU Basin Net

Example:

- **Engine 123: “Camino, Engine 123, El Dorado Command Tone 5, New Incident, Motor Vehicle Accident”**
- **Camino: “Engine 123, Camino”**
- **Engine 123: “Camino, Engine 123, Motor Vehicle Accident, East Bound Hwy 50, just east of El Dorado Road”.**

Secondary Use

Secondary use of the command frequency includes essential routine or administrative traffic and shall not interfere with emergency communications.

Tactical Frequencies

Tactical Frequencies – Incident Assigned

These identified frequencies are assigned by the Command Center and are utilized as the primary method of operational communications while assigned to an emergency incident. Tactical frequencies are used for at-scene communications between the incident commander and all of the resources assigned to the incident. Resources assigned to the incident or staging shall monitor the assigned tactical frequency. Incident commanders and all assigned resources shall monitor the incident tactical frequency at all times. All tactical frequencies utilized by the emergency incident will be assigned by the Command Center (See Attachment A).

Exception

Resources assigned by the Command Center to staging for the purposes of scene security shall remain on the assigned command frequency until the scene is secured and they are cleared to enter.

Tactical Frequencies - Non Emergency Use

These identified tactical frequencies are authorized by the Command Center to be used at any time for communications between resources during training, work projects, etc. **These identified tactical frequencies can be utilized without requesting authorization by the Command Center.** If radio frequency interference occurs during non-emergency use then the Command Center can direct those affected resources to an additional tactical frequency if requested. The identified tactical frequencies for non-emergency use are only authorized for radio communications in Amador and El Dorado Counties (See Attachment A).

Inter-Operability Tactical Frequency

This frequency is assigned for use on incidents involving outside agencies such as; State Parks, Law Enforcement, EBMUD etc.

Radio Traffic Communication Priorities

Radio traffic communications shall be prioritized in the following order:

1. Imminent life threat emergency or life safety hazard to emergency incident personnel
2. Imminent life threat emergency or life safety hazard to the public
3. First report of a new incident
4. Dispatch of a new incident
5. On-going incident communications
6. Routine traffic

Radio Traffic Terminology

The following terminologies are utilized for prioritizing radio communications:

Emergency Traffic

“Emergency Traffic” is declared to announce an imminent or immediate life threatening situation to incident emergency personnel.

Mayday

“Mayday” will be the radio terminology used as a personal declaration of an imminent or immediate life-threatening situation by an individual or aircraft. This declaration will be used as a general broadcast on a radio frequency for the emergency request of immediate personal assistance.

Emergency Traffic Only

After the terminology of “Emergency Traffic” is transmitted by any resource, the Command Center shall declare “Emergency Traffic Only” on the affected frequencies. All unrelated radio traffic will cease until the frequency is cleared for routine traffic.

New Incident

“New Incident” is the radio terminology to be used by any facility or resource for the purpose of the initial report of any new incident by radio to the Command Center on the appropriate Command Frequency.

Incident Traffic Only

“Incident Traffic Only” is the radio terminology used by the Command Center to clear routine radio traffic due to heavy usage. All routine radio traffic is restricted until the frequency is cleared by the Command Center.

Routine Traffic

“Routine Traffic” is general radio usage not related to a new or ongoing incident. This radio traffic includes, but is not limited to:

- Administrative traffic
- Resource status (availability, in service, out of service)
- Delayed responses (out of service, training)
- Incident logistical needs
- Direct (car-to-car) traffic
- Requests for Estimated Time of Arrival (ETA)

No other radio traffic terminology is approved (i.e. priority traffic, urgent traffic etc.).

Incident Commander

The Incident Commander (IC) shall be assigned to the incident in the following priority order:

1. ECC Duty Officer – The ECC Duty Officer shall be the IC until the arrival of the first qualified officer, personnel, and/or resource.
2. Air Attack Officer - The air attack officer may be designated as IC by the Command Center until another qualified officer, personnel, and/or resource arrives at scene.
3. Ground Attack Officer/Resource - The first qualified officer / resource or chief officer who arrives at the scene will normally be transitioned into the IC position from either the Command Center Officer or the air attack officer assigned to the incident.

4. Authority Having Jurisdiction - The first qualified resource or Chief Officer from the authority having jurisdiction may assume the IC of an incident as incident needs dictate.

Upon arrival and assignment of the first IC, the **Command Center will announce the assigned IC, tactical frequency and current time** to all the resources assigned and responding to that incident. If the Incident Commander's responsibilities are transferred during an incident, the Command Center will announce the update by radio preceded by a two-alert tone to all resources assigned to the incident. A ranking officer arriving at scene (after assessing the necessity) has the authority to state "no change in command" or "assuming command." The Incident Commander is responsible for all resources assigned at scene.

Status Change

The Command Center shall be advised of all resource status changes on the appropriate command frequency. This may include a change in status by the Incident Commander when assigned to an incident or a change in the location of a resource. Location shall be given as an address or street and cross street. **A unit being available in district is not an acceptable status.**

Move-up/Cover

The Command Center will be responsible for maintaining System Status Management (SSM) compliance for all resource types. The Command Center will immediately consider SSM compliance at the conclusion of each dispatch and thereafter as additional resources are committed and/or released. The Command Center will consider the length and probability of commitment in addition to the location and estimated time of arrival (ETA) of cover resources when assigning coverage.

SSM assignments will be made on the dispatch frequency. Cover assignments shall be made utilizing the individual tone of the resource to be moved on the dispatch frequency. The Command Center shall announce to stations and personnel to cover the appropriate stations if necessary. Resources assigned to a SSM post will acknowledge their move-up/cover and location upon arrival on the command frequency. Resources will continue to monitor the dispatch frequency for new assignments/emergencies.

Example

Dispatch Frequency

- **Camino:** “Engine 123, Cover Station 122, Station 122 & 123
Personnel: Staff Your Stations.

Command Frequency

- **Engine 123:** “Camino, Engine 123 enroute Station 122”.

Command Frequency

- **Station 122:** “Camino, Engine 122 Staffed With Two”.

Personnel covering a station shall advise the Command Center on the appropriate command frequency of the status change of the resource staffed. Personnel down staffing equipment may be asked to maintain staffing if SSM will be adversely impacted.

Units Staffed as a Result of a Call Back

Resources shall indicate their staffing level and geographic location upon staffing. Resources shall acknowledge the directive (respond or cover assignment) given by the Command Center.

Pre-Alert

All incidents dispatched by the Camino Interagency Command Center will be pre-alerted on the appropriate dispatch frequency. The pre-alert will include additional simul-selected dispatch frequencies based on the incident location and the interagency resources needed as per the response plan.

Example:

Camino: **Camino:** 25 – Medical – 123 Main

Radio silence shall be maintained on the dispatch frequency between the pre-alert and the tones of an incident.

Dispatch

The closest resources available will be dispatched to all incidents in conformance with a standard response plan based on the current resource status.

Example:

Camino: E25 M25 Medical 1234 Main St. Cross of A St.

Tones

The Command Center will tone individual resources and radio silence shall be maintained between the tones and the dispatch of an incident.

Resource Check Back

Resources dispatched to an incident shall acknowledge their response to the incident when requested by the Command Center on the appropriate command frequency during the incident resource check back. Resources that respond to the incident that were not dispatched shall advise the Command Center of their location after the resource check back for the dispatched incident. All resources that are dispatched and responding to an incident shall monitor the command frequency while responding.

Exceptions to the above resource check back are as follows:

- Resources arriving at the incident scene prior to resource check back
- A brief report on conditions by the first arriving resource.

Life/Safety Alert

Life safety alert will be three alert tones interposed by three higher frequency alert tones. This special three alert tone configuration will be used exclusively during a life/safety announcement such as "wires down." **All resources shall acknowledge receiving the life/safety announcement by acknowledging the hazard during resource check back.**

Command

All Communications from the incidents will be from the assigned IC to the Command Center on all initial attack incidents. Extended attack incidents may have other communication frequencies established and an incident specific command frequency if needed will always be requested by the IC and/or Command Center (i.e. CMD I, CMD II).

Resource / Station Identifier

Resources shall use their **FULL** resource identifier for all radio traffic.

Stations shall be addressed utilizing their numerical Identifier only.

Example:

- Camino Engine 25 in quarters Station 25
- Camino Engine 2751 in quarters Station 43
- Camino Division 7703 in quarters Station 25

Resource Staging

Resources arriving at staging shall advise the Command Center on the assigned command frequency. Resources assigned to staging for the purposes of scene security on violent crime scene incidents shall remain on the command frequency so as to facilitate future communications with the Command Center. Resources staged for all other incidents shall switch to the tactical frequency assigned for incident communications.

Resource at Scene

Resources arriving **At Scene** shall advise the Command Center on the command frequency prior to switching to the assigned incident tactical frequency. ***It is not necessary for resources to advise the Command Center that they are switching to the assigned tactical channel upon arrival at scene.***

Air Ambulance Operations

When call taker information or initial report of conditions warrants, an air ambulance will be dispatched. The Command Center will usually dispatch the air ambulance to the incident scene. If responding units determine there is a more appropriate helispot they will advise the Command Center on the

command frequency and the incoming air ambulance will be advised. A helispot manager will be assigned by responding fire personnel. The helispot manager will switch to Cal-Cord for all traffic with the incoming air ambulance. If Cal-Cord is not available, any high band tactical frequency may be used. The Command Center is to be advised when the air ambulance has landed, lifted off, and flight destination provided (even if it is to return to base).

Initial Report on Conditions

When the first resource arrives at scene it is their responsibility to give an initial report of conditions and identify the frequency and tone they are utilizing using the following guidelines:

Structure fire

Confirm location, product of combustion (example: fire, light / heavy smoke, nothing showing), location of fire within structure, type of structure (single story, two story office building, etc.), and initial action.

Vegetation fire

Confirm location, size of fire in acres, type of fuel, topography, rate of spread, and initial action.

Hazardous materials:

Confirm location, type of carrier transporting hazardous material if appropriate, whether incident is moving or static (spill confined or moving, cloud moving and its direction), if fire is involved, determine the materials involved (identify name, state [liquid, solid, gas], containers, quantity, ascertain the correct DOT numbers), and initial action.

Medical aid:

Commitment / availability of the assigned medic unit ASAP for an El Dorado County JPA Medic Unit.

Traffic collision:

Location, number of vehicles involved, roadway blockage, injuries, additional needs, commitment time of units, commitment of medic unit.

Disaster:

Confirm location and extent, confirm incident type, establish with the Command Center the correct disaster operating plan.

Can Handle with Units “At Scene”/ Call Cancelled

When the Command Center is notified of “*can handle with units at scene*” or when a call is cancelled, the Command Center will announce the “*can handle with units at scene*” or “*call cancelled*” on the command frequency initiated by a two-alert tone.

Medic Unit Committed

Incident Commanders shall notify the Command Center on the command frequency as soon as possible when an El Dorado County JPA Medic Unit is committed to transport as well as the JPA’s Medic Unit’s destination.

Resources Available at Scene / Released from Incident

Incident Commanders shall release resources on the appropriate tactical channel, the resources will notify the Command Center on the command frequency as soon as they are available. Resources available at scene shall monitor the dispatch frequency. Available resources may be redirected to new incident or a move-up/cover assignment on the dispatch frequency.

Operational Summary

Resources not assigned to incidents will scan the dispatch frequency, as priority, and the appropriate command frequency. This will facilitate a method of contacting other resources on command while minimizing the impact on the dispatch frequency.

Contacting the Command Center

When contacting the Command Center by radio; verbalize your **FULL** resource identifier, frequency, and tone at the beginning of your transmission. All radio transmissions to the ECC will start with Camino.

Attachment A

The following are frequency allocations in El Dorado or Amador Counties (within the scope of this Radio Operating Plan).

DISPATCH FREQUENCIES	XAM	XED
CAL FIRE - AEU LOCAL	151.190 RX / 159.2250 TX	
ENF - FOREST NET	171.5250 RX / 169.9500 TX	
TMU - TAHOE BASIN	172.3750 RX / 164.9625 TX	
COMMAND FREQUENCIES	XAM	XED
CAL FIRE - COMMAND	153.9350 RX / 158.8800 TX	155.9025 RX / 159.2775 TX
CDF COMMAND 1	151.3550 RX / 159.3000 TX	
CDF COMMAND 2	151.2650 RX / 159.3300 TX	
ENF - FOREST NET	171.5250 RX / 169.9500 TX	
TMU - TAHOE BASIN	172.3750 RX / 164.9625 TX	
TACTICAL FREQUENCIES	XAM	XED
INCIDENT ASSIGNED	CDF TAC 2 - 151.1600	CDF TAC 9 - 151.3850
	CDF TAC 8 - 151.3700	CDF TAC 8 - 151.3700
	CDF TAC 9 - 151.3850	CDF TAC 2 - 151.1600
	VFIRE 22 - 154.2650	VFIRE 25 - 154.2875
	VFIRE 23 - 154.2950	VFIRE 26 - 154.3025
	VFIRE 26 - 154.3025	VFIRE 23 - 154.2950
	VFIRE 25 - 154.2875	VFIRE 22 - 154.2650
ASSIGNED SECONDARY	VFIRE 24 - 154.2725	
INTEROPERABILITY	VFIRE 21 - 154.2800	
CALCORD	156.0750	
NON-INCIDENT (Training)	XAM TAC - 154.2500	XED TAC EAST - 154.4300
		XED TAC WEST - 154.9950
CDF AIR TO GROUND	A/G 3 – 159.3675	
USFS TACTICAL FREQUENCIES	RANGER DISTRICT	FREQUENCY
ENF	Georgetown	R5 TAC 4 – 168.5500
	Pacific	NIFC TAC 2 - 168.2000
	Placerville	R5 TAC 5 - 167.1125
	Amador	R6 TAC 6 – 168.6625
TMU	South Shore El Dorado	VFIRE 22 – 154.2650 T6
	North Shore Placer	VFIRE 23 – 154.2950 T6
	East Shore State of Nev.	VFIRE 26 - 154.3025 T6
CALCORD	156.0750 T6	
USFS AIR TO GROUND	A/G 14 - 167.5000	A/G 59 - 169.1125

Incidents within the scope of this document and outside of El Dorado or Amador Counties shall have the command channel assigned and announced at the time of dispatch.

Attachment B

CAMINO ECC FREQUENCY REPEATER LOCATIONS

Tone Locations - AEU Local Net

151.1900 RX / 159.2250 TX Note: PL Protection 146.2

- Tone 1 – Danaher – Mt Danaher Rd. - Camino
- Tone 2 – Zion – Mt Zion Lookout Rd. - Pine Grove
- Tone 3 – Hotchkiss – Hotchkiss Hill Rd. - Georgetown
- Tone 4 – Union – Sly Park & Park Creek Rd. - Pollock Pines
- Tone 5 – Pilot Peak – Lookout Rd. - Pilot Hill / Cool
- Tone 6 – Ben Bolt – Latrobe Road - Latrobe / South El Dorado Hills.
- Tone 7 – Sac Hill – Sacramento St. – Placerville
- Tone 8 – Ione – Hwy 104 – Ione
- Tone 11 – El Dorado Hills – Western El Dorado County
- Tone 16 – South Lake Tahoe

El Dorado Command

155.9025 Rx / 159.2775 TX Note: PL Protection 186.2

- Tone 1 – Alder Ridge
- Tone 2 – Leek Springs
- Tone 3 – Bald Mountain
- Tone 4 – Big Hill
- Tone 5 – Pilot Peak
- Tone 9 – Hotchkiss– Hotchkiss Hill Rd. - Georgetown
- Tone 10 – Sac Hill – Sacramento St. - Placerville
- Tone 11 – Union – Sly Park & Park Creek Rd. - Pollock Pines
- Tone 12 – Pine Hill – Cameron Park / Rescue
- Tone 13 – Ben Bolt – Latrobe / South El Dorado Hills
- Tone 14 – Willows School – Somerset / Grizzly Flat
- Tone 15 – Log Town

Amador Command

153.9350 Rx / 158.8800 Tx Note: PL Protection 123.0

- Tone 2 – Zion – Pine Grove
- Tone 4 – Pardee - Jackson Valley

ENF Command - Forest Net

171.5250 Rx / 169.9500 Tx

- Tone 1 – Alder Ridge
- Tone 2 – Leek Springs Hill
- Tone 3 – Bald Mountain
- Tone 4 – Big Hill
- Tone 5 – Pine Hill
- Tone 6 – Echo Summit

- Tone 7 - Mount Reba
- Tone 8 – Bunker Hill
- Tone 9 – Hawkins Peak
- Tone 10 – Walker Ridge
- Tone 11 – Sourdough Hill

TMU-Tahoe Basin

172.3750 Rx / 164.9625 Tx

- Tone 1 – Snow Valley
- Tone 2 – East Peak
- Tone 3 – Scout Peak

TMU- Basin Admin

171.5750 Rx / 165.4125 Tx

- Tone 2 – East Peak

South Lake Tahoe City Dispatch

153.9500 Rx / 154.4450 Tx

- Tone 9 – Angora Peak

Lake Valley Net

Echo - Tone 9 – 154.3400 Rx / 153.8900 Tx

Angora -Tone 9 – Angora Peak – 155.3625 Rx / 159.0825 Tx

Continuous Tone Control Selection System (CTCSS)

CTCSS encoding provides continuous sub-audible tone to access mobile relays (repeaters) and provide access to receive tone-protected radios.

Tone 1.....	110.9	Tone 9.....	100.0
Tone 2.....	123.0	Tone 10.....	107.2
Tone 3.....	131.8	Tone 11.....	114.8
Tone 4.....	136.5	Tone 12.....	127.3
Tone 5.....	146.2	Tone 13.....	141.3
Tone 6.....	156.7	Tone 14.....	151.4
Tone 7.....	167.9	Tone 15.....	162.2
Tone 8.....	103.5	Tone 16.....	192.8

Attachment C

Clear Text

The following are commonly used clear text terminology and phrases used by AEU.

Affirmative	Dispatch Frequency	Person Down
Air Ambulance	Disregard last message	Possible Suicide
All Clear	Emergency Traffic	Reduce the Assignment
At Scene	Emergency Traffic Only	Repeat
Automatic Aid	En Route	Report on Conditions
Available	Extrication	Return to _____
Available at Scene	Fire Contained	Respond or Responding
Available in Quarters	Fire Out on Arrival	Respond PD/Respond SO
Available in Residence	Fire Reported Out	Resume Normal Traffic
Available in Response Area	Fire Controlled	Routine Traffic
Burning Operations	Helispot Manager	Stand-by
Call _____ by Phone	In Service	Stop Transmitting
Can Handle	In Quarters	Structure Fire
Cancel	Loud and Clear	Tactical Frequency
Check for Extension	Medic	Uncovered
Command Frequency	Mutual Aid	Unreadable
Copy	Negative	Upgrade the Assignment
Coroner Case (1144)	No Sign of Extension	Vegetation Fire
Delayed Response	Out of Service	Weather
		What is your location?

Approved Abbreviations for "Clear Text"

ALOC	Altered Level of Consciousness
DPA	Direct Protection Area
HBD	Has Been Drinking
ETOH	Ethanol Alcohol (Intoxicated)
FRA	Federal Responsibility Area
LRA	Local Response Area
MCI	Multi-Casualty Incident
MTZ	Mutual Threat Zone
PD	Police Department
SO	Sheriff's Office
SRA	State Response Area
TC	Traffic Collision
UTL	Unable to Locate
1144	Confirmed Coroner's Case

The following are commonly used radio identifiers of Fire resources or overhead used in the Incident Command System (ICS), which is adopted statewide:

Air Attack	Division	Logistics	Strike Team
Air Ambulance	Dozer	Medic	Supply
Air Unit	Dozer Tender	Operations	Tanker
Ambulance	Engines	Patrol	Task Force
Battalion	Group	Plans	Training
Branch	Finance	Prevention	Transport
Chief	Hazmat	Recon	Truck
Copter	Helitack	Repair	Utility
Crew	Helitender	Rescue	Water Tender
Decon	IC	Safety	
Dispatch	Lead Plane	Staging	

The following is the phonetic alphabet adopted for Fire Service use:

A-Alpha	G-Golf	M-Mike	S-Sierra	Y-Yankee
B-Bravo	H-Hotel	N-November	T-Tango	Z-Zulu
C-Charlie	I-India	O-Oscar	U-Uniform	
D-Delta	J-Juliet	P-Papa	V-Victor	
E-Echo	K-Kilo	Q-Quebec	W-Whiskey	
F-Foxtrot	L-Lima	R-Romeo	X-X-Ray	

Attachment D
SRA Incidents South Lake Tahoe

Incidents within the State Responsibility Area of the South Lake Tahoe area will utilize the Command Frequency assigned by the CICC. All resources responding to an SRA incident shall utilize this frequency and the CICC assigned Tactical Frequency unless an additional frequency is assigned by the CICC. The CICC will be the single ordering point for all needs associated with the SRA incident.

Refer to Attachment A