Communications Operation Guide

Southern Baptist Emergency Amateur Radio Service
(SouthBEARS)

2022 INTERIM REVISION

FOREWORD

This guide is a product of input from various individuals involved with existing Southern Baptist Disaster Relief Communications Ministries from several states. It was, and still is the intent of this group to provide this guide as a reference in establishing a unified and consistent disaster relief communications network between participating Southern Baptist States. Through the years, the need for a comprehensive overhaul of this document has become obvious, and those efforts are currently underway. We hope you will find the new Manual to be interesting and exciting!

The 2022 Interim Revision is intended to clean up some obsolete language, terms, and references, and to put a fresh face on a 14-year-old document while more extensive changes are considered and made. In this interim revision we have revised some obsolete terms, corrected some spelling errors, updated times and frequencies, eliminated some obsolete references, added a couple of new technologies, and removed the recommendation that every single volunteer be licensed (there are plenty of tasks non-Amateur-licensees can perform.) Comments are welcome, just leave a message at http://southbears.org/contact.html If you have a lot of comments, please drop a note saying so, and we will contact you directly to note your concerns.

The development of the Southern Baptist Emergency Amateur Radio Service (SouthBEARS) is a result of a collaborative effort from this group of individuals. SouthBEARS has brought operators from all over the country together, and has become a weekly regional HF net. This net meets each Sunday afternoon at 16:00 Eastern (15:00 Central, 14:00 Mountain, 13:00 Pacific) time on 7260 Khz for the purposes of training and Christian fellowship. Our MOU with The Salvation Army (TSA) has opened another doorway in expanding our communications capabilities by allowing us access to additional net resources with the Salvation Army Team Emergency Radio Network (SATERN). SATERN has established regional and national HF nets, which meet on a daily basis. TSA and SATERN have encouraged , us, as SouthBEARS members, to check into their nets whenever possible and when doing so, to identify ourselves as SouthBEARS members. This provides us with yet another resource, with which to accomplish our mission and goals, by utilizing these existing nets managed by fellow believers.

The recommendations contained in this manual are not intended to supersede directions from your Incident Commander, your State Disaster Relief Director, your State Communications Coordinator, or other authority, and are not intended to dictate your state's internal policies or band plan.

SOUTHBEARS WEB SITE http://www.southbears.org

SOUTHERN BAPTIST EMERGENCY AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE
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PURPOSE

The purpose of this manual is to provide recommendations to state and regional communications units and radio operators while serving in support of a disaster, whether local, state, regional or national; that will help units from different associations to communicate together as a cohesive unit and to more effectively support Southern Baptist Disaster Relief operations in the field. If your association does not currently have a communications unit, this manual can be used as a starting point to develop a communications unit and equip it. This manual is not intended to be exhaustive – there are new technologies being developed all the time. It is also not intended to supersede instructions from your Incident Commander, State Director, or other authorities, nor is it intended to dictate your state's internal band plan, equipment, or policies.

The primary function of SouthBEARS communications is to provide logistical and tactical communications support, as directed, to whatever unit or task to which they have been assigned. (This could be a cleanup and recovery unit, a large feeding unit, a command unit or managing a local, regional or national net.)

MISSION STATEMENT

Our mission is to provide a network of supportive communication services to Southern Baptist Disaster Relief volunteer groups and affiliated agencies during commercial communication disruptions, and to provide health and welfare message services in and out of disaster areas whenever time and priorities allow. We utilize the resources and talents of Christian amateur radio operators.. Since disaster relief efforts are never predictable, we also strive to stay fluid and attempt to meet the needs of every disaster survivor through the medium of communication. We do these things for the glory of Christ's Kingdom.

Regardless of the situation or circumstance, we strive to an attitude that is as Christ-like as humanly possible to every contact, be it peer or disaster survivor. We will consistently strive to labor for Jesus, keeping in mind His words: "…whatsoever you did for one of the least of these brothers and sisters of mine, you did for me." Matt 25:40 CSB

CODE OF CONDUCT

Communicators will be subject to unique challenges. This will require that you be flexible, patient, and available. In this situation you are a servant, first to the LORD, then the Incident Commander or Unit Leader, and your fellow workers.

A gentle, supportive, and loving demeanor will be needed throughout the term of operations. At no time is rude or selfish conduct appropriate, especially toward the disaster victims. You are an ambassador for Jesus Christ, so show it!

COMMUNICATIONS VOLUNTEER OPERATOR (COMMUNICATOR)

Authority – State volunteer operators shall receive direction and authority from the state Communications Coordinator.

- **Qualifications** – All station operators shall be appropriately trained and certified by their state conventions.

- **Job Description** – It should be the responsibility of operators to provide en route navigation to the disaster area, attain the necessary training for station operation (including administration, modes of operation, training in equipment operation, and operating protocol). The operator should provide mapping and other administrative services to feeding, clean-up/recovery and other components of disaster relief ministries. The operator should report en route progress to their State Association.

- **General Discussion** – One person designated by the State Communications Coordinator will be in charge and responsible for the operation of the Primary Communication Resource of the state. That individual will wear a blue cap to signify his leadership role. Whenever he is called away from the area, he will pass responsibility and leadership to another of his choosing. No one should be left in charge of communications who has not shown themselves through training and experience to be knowledgeable in all aspects of communications and station operation; nor should that person not hold a current radio amateur license of General or higher class privilege.

  Quick response communicators who accompany damage assessment team should have a GPS receiver and laptop computer for the purpose of marking the location of property in need of cleanup and for the purpose of navigating to and in the disaster area. Ministry teams that include a communicator benefit from navigation that GPS affords. Equipment recommendations are listed below. An APRS beacon provides automatic route progress reporting to the state association.

  FEMA message forms should be used during deployment. The following is not a message: "I need meals!" Help the requester with message content that will be clear to the recipient. Here are sample questions to ask: "May I have your name and phone number, please? How many meals do you need? Will these be breakfast lunch or dinner meals? Will you need drinks too?" Please give me the physical address for delivery and time you want us to deliver. Who will be there to receive the meals?"

  Since this was a specific message and the message center knows the delivery scheduler will receive it, there is no need to ask who is to receive it. The emphasis of this sample message is on having enough information to write a clear message. Put yourself in the position of the one who will be receiving it and ask the questions that he might ask. Make a copy of the message and keep the original in a message log. Record the date and time of delivery, the person who delivered it and to whom it was delivered.

STATE COMMUNICATIONS COORDINATOR

- **Authority** – The Coordinator shall receive direction and authority directly from the State Disaster Relief Director.

- **Qualifications** – The Coordinator shall have a General Class or higher radio amateur license.

- **Job Description** – The Coordinator should be totally responsible for maintaining and providing security for all state radio communication assets. Additionally, he should be responsible for recruiting operators, training, maintaining equipment, maintaining a current volunteer roster, calling out volunteers, providing rotation teams, activating volunteers, operator safety and keeping all communication volunteers informed of deployment plans before and during emergencies.

General Discussion - Experience would recommend two communicators and one runner as a minimum communications center crew for disasters on the 2004 Florida hurricane scale. During the first ten days of operation at an area producing 5,000 meals or so per day and with cleanup crews of five, 250 messages were handled. This particular site was fortunate enough to have an operational cell phone accessible to a tower outside the disaster area by means of a high gain cell phone antenna. Additionally, a local repeater with repeater-to-repeater linking allowed communications along 200 miles of devastation. As a result of these communications resources, considerable traffic was passed and the need for a runner to deliver messages rapidly became obvious. Message activity will begin slowly, perhaps two, three or four per day for the first couple of days and peak at 15 or 20 per day. After numbers fall to two or three per day it is time to consider closing the communications center, unless of course there is plenty of administration activity on going. Communications should be among the first to deploy and arrive on a disaster site. Our experience has shown that the greatest need will be during the first five to ten days, after which time local communications infrastructure will have been restored.

Team rotation is important. Crews in the field should be rotated at intervals not exceeding seven days. (Not all communications deployments will last seven days.) Not only is this best for the crew, it allows others to participate in the ministry; and, that is critical in maintaining morale and interest. Fortunately, disasters generally are few and far between, and that is good because it allows plenty of time for preparation and training. It is not good to be personally prepared and trained and not be used during the emergency. One plan would be to designate the first-out team as the rotation team for the next disaster and alternate teams in this manner.

COMMUNICATIONS UNIT LEADER (UL)

- **Authority** – The UL shall receive direction and authority directly from the State Communications Coordinator.

- **Qualifications** – The UL shall have a General Class or higher radio amateur license and have received State Unit Leader training.

- **Job Description** – The UL should be totally responsible for maintaining and providing security for field deployed radio communication assets. Additionally, he should be responsible for recruiting operators, training, maintaining equipment, maintaining a current volunteer roster, calling out volunteers, providing rotation teams, activating volunteers, operator safety and for keeping all communication volunteers informed of state plans before and during emergencies.

OPERATOR RESPONSIBILITY

To ensure efficient and effective communications the field operator has the following responsibilities:

- Brief the UL on the field environment and special considerations.
- Recommend changes in standard operating frequencies and practices if necessary to accommodate a special situation.
- Communicate availability and hours of operation if possible.
- Maintain an operating log to include all communications operations, phone numbers, traffic handled and operating considerations.
- Provide a minimum of two hours of dual operating time with any incoming operator.
- Respect the position of the Unit Leader by following his operating directives.
- Direct all news media queries to the Public Information Officer. At no time should an operator make statements to the public media.
- Remain *fluid* at all times.

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

Safety is an important issue for disaster relief, because of the increased hazards disaster areas pose. As a result, the risk of temporary or permanent injury is increased. Therefore, it is important to always be aware of danger while traveling to and working in the disaster area.

The following areas of safety must be considered:

1. Presence of Radio Frequency Radiation near antennas, including extended cell phone ops.
2. The safety value of gloves
3. The dangers of preoccupation while driving, i.e., cell phone, rig ops, maps, etc.
4. Climbing hazards
5. Tripping on “GUY” wires or power cords
6. Electrocution from overhead power lines or other dangerous exposure
7. Eye injury from end view perspective of antenna radial, etc.
8. Lifting
9. Improper use of tools, wrenches slipping, etc.
10. Lightning hazards associated with work in open spaces and around antenna and coax.
11. Exposure to hazards of fuel handling including generators.
12. Slipping on wet surfaces.
13. Carbon monoxide poisoning.
14. Unsafe driving practices, not correctly analyzing road conditions, and sleep deprivation.
15. Drinking polluted water.
16. Non-removal of rings and watches when working around batteries.
17. Not being checked out on equipment.
18. Work in pairs.
19. Stress (*last, but not least*)

NET OPERATIONS

In the event of a major disaster, the Disaster Relief Director (State or NAMB whichever the case may be) will authorize the State Communications Coordinator or someone of his choosing who possesses the necessary qualifications to begin radio net operations from the headquarters building in your Baptist Convention Center or NAMB. This individual will assess the communications options available and recruit operators from the roster as needed.

Communications options may include phone patching, phone relay, cellular phone calls, radio or internet email, direct VHF and HF communications, Echo-link, Winlink, PSK31, CW, business band radios, Zello, or any combination thereof. This person will become Net Control for all communications regardless of the mode in use.

The tactical call sign used by Net Control should be in the form of location and operator call sign, i.e., "Baptist Command Center, W4SOS (Your Baptist Convention City)." For non-amateur operations the call sign should take the form of Disaster Relief Center/Location/City. Example, "Disaster Relief, Baptist Building, Nashville." More information on net operation is shown in the Appendices.

OPERATING FREQUENCIES

HF Radio Operations

- Daytime, 7.260 MHz or 14.265 MHz depending on propagation (Unless otherwise directed by Net Control)
- Nighttime- (Check on local nets in your area and ask for their assistance.)

Note: Out of state operations may require use of other SSB nets as needed or any other frequencies as directed by the State Communications Coordinator. For example:

- NC SSB Net - 3.923 MHz
- SOUTHCars – 7.251, 8:00 Eastern
- Midwest Amateur Radio Service (MidCars) – 7.258, 8:30 Eastern
- SATERN 14.325 MHz
- SouthBEARS Net 7.260 MHz
- Hurricane net 14.325 MHz and 3.950 MHz (Refer to your ARRL Net Directory for schedules.)

To establish a Baptist net at the time of an emergency may be unnecessary. There are established nets for health and welfare in most states. These meet daily and have established their presence as such. Use these established nets to make your contact, move off 10-20 KHz, and handle your traffic. This is NOT the time to reinvent the wheel; it is a time to move traffic.

Use your ARRL Net Directory to determine where the nets are and their schedules. Do not overlook the SATERN nets! Additional SATERN net information may be found in the appendices.

VHF Radio Operations

- Within range of Baptist Command Center (typically 100 miles) – Find a local repeater that is operational, if possible, and let those coming into your area know its frequency. As stated, if you have adequate range, this move can be very helpful in directing manpower to the work area. As a courtesy, please secure permission from the repeater owner, if possible.
- It is advantageous to develop a map of your state with repeater coverage shown.
- 147.555 is the recommended SouthBEARS VHF simplex call frequency while in transit for all National Disaster Relief responses. In the event that we have to use tone squelch, 100 Hz tone will be the preferred tone.

VHF Non-Amateur Operations

- 151.625 Business Band as directed by Net Control.
- For small disasters away from municipalities, business frequencies may work. In large cities the proliferation of use makes them almost useless.
- In the event that we have to use tone squelch, 100 Hz tone will be the preferred tone.

Red Cross Communications

- Frequency: 47.42 MHz Primary
- 47.50 Alternate
- National Net Frequency: 7.5505 USB
- Other frequencies available to Red Cross:

 2.8024
 3.1714
 5.1364
 5.1414
 6.8595
 7.6985

Interact with the Red Cross as directed by Net Control.

SATERN Net Frequencies

- SATERN International/National Net Monday, Wednesday, Friday 10:30 AM 14.325 MHz.

MOBILE OPERATIONS

Prior to beginning travel to or with the On-site Unit, the Net Control and radio operator(s) should agree on the frequencies and a schedule to be followed. Beyond VHF range, the frequencies listed previously would typically be used. It is recommended that operators in transit use 7.260 MHz. It is suggested that they check in with net headquarters in the state every two hours. However, Net Control has the liberty to be flexible as needed to accommodate the available equipment and extenuating circumstances. Net control may choose other frequencies suited to the area.

Contact with Net Control should occur throughout the travel period. However, the mobile station is to monitor Net Control in case conditions dictate a change in destination or the route to be followed.

The mobile operator(s) are to advise Net Control upon their arrival at the designated site, advise Net Control when they anticipate fixed radio operations can begin, and determine a contact frequency and/or mode.

Tactical call signs used during mobile operations should take the form of location/ operator call-sign/mobile. Example “N. Texas Feeding Unit K5ALS mobile en route to Florida”

RAPID RESPONSE TEAM (RRT)

Introduction

Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) on a State or National response can provide the initial amateur radio response to any emergency. The RRT shall be deployed by the State or National Disaster Relief Director, depending on the situation.

A limited initial response to affected field locations may be accomplished by using "jump teams." Those individuals selected, as RRT members shall possess the following minimum requirements:

- A minimum General Class amateur license
- A dual band mobile
- A dual band HT
- HF Mobile Radio
- GPS Unit
- Tools and equipment of the amateur hobby as required to make any of this equipment work in the field

It is suggested that each participant have previously completed the ARRL Level I Emergency Communication Course (EC-001).

EQUIPMENT

Communications units can be very basic or they can be quite comprehensive. That choice is usually left up to individual state needs, desires and funding resources. Some states have mobile communications units and others have towed communications units (trailers). Both of these types of units have both advantages and disadvantages. You will find listed here communications units which fit three categories (Basic, Ideal and Rapid Response).

BASIC UNIT

Attempting to be practical and respectful of budget constraints, we offer the following as a basic, minimum station for a beginning in your state. This can meet the needs of onsite and offsite stations.

- Cell phone
- Weather scanner Two FRS units
- Dual band VHF/UHF radio
- HF radio
- Headphones
- 30-foot mast and guys
- G5RV antenna or B&W Folded Dipole or end-fed "Zeppelin" antenna
- Antennas to support all FM units
- C.W. hand key
- D.C. power supply, 30 amps 115 vac generator, 4000 watts
- PSK 31, computer with soundcard and PSK 31 interface.
- Winlink, an e-mail client that supports radio-only operation

THE IDEAL COMMUNICATIONS UNIT

Some may have already technically reached this level. Others may wish to know what technology is there for the offering. Here is a list of the current equipment.

- Everything on the "Basic Unit" list above, PLUS:
- Phone (unit wired to accept landline phone connection)
- Cell Phone
- Satellite systems for phone Scanner for weather reports
- APRS
- C.B.
- Portable repeaters (VHF & UHF) duplexers loosely tuned
- Printers and Laptop computer
- FRS radios
- Remote two-meter stations
- Linear amplifier.
- Spare batteries and chargers
- Antenna analyzer
- Watt meter
- Two AC Power Generators (one for unit and the other for a remote location)
- Trailer/furniture and chairs
- Aluminum tower
- Tri-band antenna (20-15-10) with rotor Antenna switch
- Dummy load

- Tools for maintenance
- Club Callsign
- Solar power with battery backup
- Necessary supplies and hardware to support the above equipment

RAPID RESPONSE UNIT

This unit is the most basic of all and is perhaps the most valuable for early deployment and to get a signal on the air in the shortest period of time.

- HF Mobile unit
- Dual Band Mobile Unit
- Appropriate antennas to operate both mobile and from a remote site with fixed antennas
  GPS unit
- Cell Phone (desired with Wilson RV/Trucker, mobile rooftop antenna) Power Supplies
- Various DC power cables and connectors
- Battery power to operate for two days, preferably with solar panels for recharging
- Tools to make field repairs to the above equipment

SITE OPERATIONS

It is the responsibility of the on-site radio operator(s) to assess the general environment at the site and consult with the on-site leader or blue hat regarding any special considerations with respect to antenna and equipment placement.

Antennas for HF and VHF should be placed in such a way as to not present a hazard to site workers, disaster victims or vehicle traffic. Special caution should be exercised with respect to local power lines and antenna attachment points.

Once the operating station is established, it is the responsibility of the site operator(s) to contact Net Control and also advise the Incident Commander that communications have been established.

First and foremost, the purpose of the site radio station is to support the communications needs of the Incident Commander. All National Traffic System (NTS) health and welfare traffic is secondary to the needs of the On-site Unit and should be handled ONLY when time and priorities allow. Net Control should be advised if this becomes necessary. However, it is recognized that it may be necessary for radio operators to assist the Incident Commander in other activities as needed. This is acceptable, provided the radio operator, Incident Commander and Net Control agree on the interval of ongoing communications to maintain continuity and order.

During site operations, the operator(s) must maintain a log of all traffic including times, frequencies, station calls, type of traffic, and pertinent names and phone numbers if applicable. This log will become a working reference for incoming radio operators as time passes. (See Appendix for Log Format.)

For site operations, tactical callings should take the form of location and operator call sign, i.e., “N. LA Feeding Unit, KA4UHF.” If operating on the business band radio, the tactical call sign will take the form of “N. LA Feeding Unit.”

TERMINATION OF OPERATIONS

Radio operations should cease when the Incident Commander, in consultation with the State Communications Coordinator and/or the State Disaster Relief Director, advises the site operator and Net Control that their services are no longer needed. At that time it is the responsibility of the site radio operator(s) to dismantle all antennas and account for all equipment listed on the inventory sheet. In addition, it is the terminating radio operator’s responsibility to ensure that all radio equipment is returned to the proper source or owners.

APPENDIX A

FCC Guidelines for ID, and the use of Tactical Call Signs

Tactical Call Signs - Tactical Call signs can identify the station's location or its purpose during an event, regardless of who is operating the station. This is an important concept. The tactical call sign allows you to contact a station without knowing the FCC call sign of the operator. It virtually eliminates confusion at shift changes or at stations with multiple operators.

Tactical call signs should be used for all emergency nets and public service events if there are more than just a few participants. It is often helpful if the tactical call signs have a meaning that matches the way in which the served agency identifies the location or function.

Station Identification - In addition to satisfying the FCC's rules, proper station identification is essential to promoting the efficient operation of a net. The FCC requires that you identify at ten-minute intervals during a conversation and at the end of your last transmission. During periods of heavy activity in tactical nets it is easy to forget when you last identified, but if you identify at the end of each transmission, you will waste valuable time. What to do?

The easiest way to be sure you fulfill FCC station identification requirements during a net is to give your FCC call sign as you complete each *exchange*. Most exchanges will be far shorter than ten minutes. This serves two important functions:

1) It tells the NCS that you consider the exchange complete (and saves time and extra words)
2) It fulfills all FCC identification requirements

APPENDIX B
Disaster Relief Tactical Communications Utilizing VHF Business Band and MURS Frequencies

By Alan R. Caho (KA3DYL)
Disaster Relief Communications Ministries
Baptist Convention of Maryland/Delaware
SouthBEARS of MD/DE (W3MDB)

At the 2008 North American Mission National Disaster Relief Roundtable, Fort Caswell, NC), Communications leaders of the represented state conventions recognized the need for standard and interoperable communications from front line disaster relief units to incident command and all the way to the NAMB DOC in Alpharetta, Georgia.

1. Interoperable Tactical Communications

Forward Deployed or Front Line units are generally defined as units
operating forward of the incident command site and in direct contact with disaster victims. Support units are generally defined as units operating around or in support of the incident command. Forward Deployed units include recovery units, assessment teams, feeding units, child care units, and chaplains. Support units include logistics (warehouse/supply, housing, medical support), shower, laundry, water purification, and administrative support.

The units operating forward of the Incident Command are many times in areas that have limited access to cellular based communications. These areas may also have limited availability to emergency medical and law enforcement or security services, leaving our volunteers vulnerable to injury or assault. Therefore, establishing reliable communications between the incident command and the forward deployed units is a priority for each communications unit.

Understanding that the communications units themselves have limited resources, including a limited number of licensed amateur radio operators and amateur equipment, it is most advisable that each front line unit acquire at least one mobile and several portable (handy-talkie) radios programmed for NAMB's National Disaster Relief Frequency which is currently on a FCC licensed itinerant VHF Business frequency of 151.625MHz.

To establish total interoperability between units from different states
that may be operating near each other in a disaster zone, standardization of the first four channels on all VHF business radios is essential. To augment the single licensed business frequency, Multi-User Radio Service frequencies will be added to the channel 3 and 4 positions of each portable radio allowing tactical and "talk around" channels without tying up our main frequency (currently 151.625 MHz). States may choose to operate a private channel in the number 2 position. A CTCSS PL code of 100Hz will be become standard within three years on channel's 1, 3, & 4.

The North American Mission Board and our National Disaster Relief Communications
Leadership is pursuing acquiring another VHF (high band)
Business Band frequency to replace the current shared itinerant frequency. If/when this frequency becomes available; NAMB will hold the nationwide license and this frequency would replace the current 151.625 MHz in the channel 1 position on standardized radios.

2. Manned Relay Stations / Forward Net Controllers

Understanding that the VHF business radios have the same performance of 2 meter amateur radios operating in simplex mode, it is obvious that if our Forward Deployed Units have an effective range of between 3 and 15 miles depending on equipment and terrain. The Communications Unit must provide a unit to bridge that gap. This unit in the middle can be as simple as a couple of guys in a vehicle equipped with the business radios and an amateur radio capable of reaching Incident Command. Your state may call this type of unit a "jump team", "Rapid Deployment Team", etc. Whatever they are called, they need to have the right equipment to bridge the gap between recovery units and chaplains with business band walkie talkies and the folks at Incident Command.

3. Incident Command Communications

This is what most of the Communications Unit do best. Provide voice and data communications between the local Incident Command and the State Area Commander, all the way up to the Disaster Operations Center at NAMB. This communications usually includes providing email capability to the Incident Commander and feeding unit leaders so they can file reports and order supplies. Full internet capability allows Incident Command to monitor other national incidents as well as weather projections. The Incident Command Communications Unit should also be monitoring and checking in with the local RACES and ARES nets usually on the 2 meter or 70 cm amateur bands.

Maintaining contact with the local Emergency Operations Center via the RACES/ARES net allows for liaison as well as a direct link to local emergency communications should one of your units need emergency medical or law enforcement assistance. This is where we should understand the need for the unbroken chain of communications all the way from the front line units to Incident Command (through a forward relay station if necessary). Assume a Katrina like situation, our volunteers on the front lines doing chain saw operations with extremely limited communications other than the radios we bring with us. One of your guys gets hurt, how do we get proper medical attention to him if he has no other way to call for help?

Recommendation / Action Items for Each State Convention with Active Disaster Relief Units:

1. Each State Convention should obtain and maintain their own FCC license to operate on the itinerant VHF Business Band frequency.

2. Each State Convention should establish policy strongly encouraging (leaning toward requiring within 3 years) each Disaster Relief Unit (including Chaplains) to have VHF (high band) radios available on each deployment. These radios can be either portable (HT) or mobile with a standardized programming as follows:

a. Channel position 1 – 151.625 MHz with a transmit CTCSS of 100Hz
b. Channel position 2 – State dictated channel
c. Channel position 3 – 151.820 MHz with a transmit CTCSS of 100Hz
d. Channel position 4 - 151.880 MHz with a transmit CTCSS of 100Hz
e. For radios with more than four channel positions, it is recommended that at least some of the additional channels be National Weather Service frequencies on receive only. Any additional channels programmed at the discretion of the state communications director/coordinator.

3. Each Communications Unit including each Rapid or Forward Deployment Team or Unit should have VHF Business radio capability.

Footnotes:
1. National standard, all new radios must be able to transmit a CTCSS tone of 100Hz, CTCSS tone on receive will not become national standard until April 30, 2011.
2. Some states already have a licensed state use frequency. Other states may choose to use the itinerant VHF Business Band frequency of 151.625MHz or one of the other MURS frequencies with a private PL code.

Added May 30, 2008

APPENDIX C

State Communication Coordinators

Association	Name	Call Sign	Phone	E-mail
Alabama	James Brucke			
Alaska				
Arizona	Sandy DeJesus / Jessica Parrow			
Arkansas	Mark Parmer	NW5AR		
California				
Colorado				
Dakota	Buck Hill			
Florida	Brad Gwartney			
Georgia	George Harbour*	KC4IR		
Hawaii/Pacific**				
Illinois	Ken Curry	KB9KC		
Indian	Jim Shields			
Kansas/Nebraska				
Kentucky	Jonathan Kitchen			
Louisian				
Maryland/Delaware				
Michigan				
MN/WI/IA				
Mississippi				
Missouri	Jerry Palmer	W0GRP		
Montana				
Nevada				
New England (CT, ME, MA, NH)				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina	J Hammond	N4BRD		
Northwest (OR, WA, northern ID)				
Ohio	Ken Edmonds	KE8HZZ		
Oklahoma				
PA/NJ	Bill Hoops	K3WJH		
South Carolina	George Kay	KU4DE		
Tennessee	Daniel Holmes	AA4DE		
Texas (TBM)				
Texas (SBTC)				
Utah/Idaho				
Virginia (BGAV)	Mikayla Barnes			
Virginia (SBCV)				
West Virginia				
Wyoming				

See notes next page

State Communication Coordinators (Continued)

Association	Name	Call Sign	Phone	E-mail
District of Columbia				
Marshall Islands				
Northern Mariana Islands				
Palau				
Puerto Rico				
US Virgin Islands				

NOTES:
* This person has other responsibilities and functions as SCC on an as-needed basis only.

** Hawaii/Pacific association includes American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, and other areas outside the US.

Several State DR Directors have appointed SCCs that are not licensed amateur radio operators. In this case, no call sign is shown.

APPENDIX D

Southern Baptist Convention Business Band License

REFERENCE COPY

This is not an official FCC license. It is a record of public information contained in the FCC's licensing database on the date that this reference copy was generated. In cases where FCC rules require the presentation, posting, or display of an FCC license, this document may not be used in place of an official FCC license.

Federal Communications Commission
Wireless Telecommunications Bureau

RADIO STATION AUTHORIZATION

LICENSEE: NORTH AMERICAN MISSION BOARD SBC

ATTN: CATHY MILLER
NORTH AMERICAN MISSION BOARD SBC
4200 N POINT PARKWAY
ALPHARETTA, GA 30022-4176

Call Sign	File Number
WQAL495	0006250270

Radio Service
IG - Industrial/Business Pool, Conventional

Regulatory Status
PMRS

Frequency Coordination Number

FCC Registration Number (FRN): 0010464089

Grant Date	Effective Date	Expiration Date	Print Date
05-06-2014	05-06-2014	06-28-2024	05-07-2014

STATION TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Fixed Location Address or Mobile Area of Operation

Loc. 1 **Area of operation**
Operating Nationwide including Hawaii, Alaska, and US Territories.
Location 1 Special Condition
Area of operation is restricted to south of Line A and/or west of Line C.

Antennas

Loc No.	Ant No.	Frequencies (MHz)	Sta. Cls.	No. Units	No. Pagers	Emission Designator	Output Power (watts)	ERP (watts)	Ant. Ht./Tp meters	Ant. AAT meters	Construct Deadline Date
1	1	000151.62500000	MOI	100		11K2F3E	40.000	40.000			
1	1	000151.76000000	MOI	10		11K2F3E	35.000	35.000			
1	1	000154.52750000	MOI	100		11K2F3E	35.000	35.000			
1	1	000464.50000000	MOI	100		11K2F3E	35.000	35.000			

Conditions:
Pursuant to §309(h) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. §309(h), this license is subject to the following conditions: This license shall not vest in the licensee any right to operate the station nor any right in the use of the frequencies designated in the license beyond the term thereof nor in any other manner than authorized herein. Neither the license not the right granted thereunder shall be assigned or otherwise transferred in violation of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. See 47 U.S.C. § 310(d). This license is subject in terms to the right of use or control conferred by §706 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. See 47 U.S.C. §606.

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August 2021