Top Story
OCSD Search and Rescue
By: Lt. Joe Selikov

Thanks to OCSD Reserve Deputy Lt. Steve Riches, N6SOG of the OCSD Search and Rescue (SAR) Unit for sharing his passion for what he does with his spare time. Lt. Riches has been with SAR for about 10 of the 35 year unit history. SAR is comprised of several different units including Heavy Rescue, an Over-the-Side team, and the Bloodhound unit. Lt. Riches is responsible for Command Post operations which includes all the logistical problems associated with set-up and maintenance.

SAR is composed of all sworn officers and all though their main emphasis is Search and Rescue they can also be called upon to perform any of the duties associated with being a Police Officer. Reserve members are required to commit at least 16 hours a month, most actually put in between 80 to 100 hours per month. Call-outs can range from 3 per week to as many as 4 per day.

Call-outs are not just restricted to urban areas. Orange County also has many wilderness areas including the Cleveland National Forest. SAR squads usually consist of 1 search leader and 5 searchers. All have had special training on wilderness survival. Lt. Riches carries a 20 - 35 pound pack with him for missions under 24 hours.

(Continued on page 2)

July Meeting
The Speaker for the July 12 meeting will be our own Chief Radio Officer Ray Grimes, W6RYS. Ray will present information that will be useful in identifying and dealing with RF hazards. This topic is a must for emergency responders that are required to be around transmission sites. The meeting is open to the public and will start at 7:30 PM at our normal meeting location, OCSD Communications, 840 N. Eckhoff St. Suite 104, Orange. All are welcome.

These supplies are to assure his survival. The primary staple is water. On hot days, most people require water within 6 to 8 hours. Even the most healthy people can experience extreme reactions, including death.

Upcoming Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jul. 12</td>
<td>General Meeting, Alternate EOC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul. 14</td>
<td>ReddiNet training RACES Officers, EOC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul. 19</td>
<td>ReddiNet training Squads A &amp; B, EOC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul. 23</td>
<td>Deadline for NetControl</td>
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<td>Jul. 24</td>
<td>National Weather SKYWARN meeting, Alt. EOC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jul. 24-25</td>
<td>OCRACES at Orange County Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul. 26</td>
<td>ReddiNet training Squad C and make-up, EOC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 2</td>
<td>General Meeting, Alternate EOC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 26</td>
<td>CPRA at EOC, RACES room tour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 16</td>
<td>City/County RACES Drill</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<td>9</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
What a busy month, with the Red Cross Disaster Academy, Field Day, and the City/County Officer Meeting, to name but a few key events. Several of the Red Cross Disaster Academy presentations emphasized the facts that there are several new disaster types to add to the growing list, and that disaster service worker training must stay current with increasing domestic trends in terrorism; biological and chemical threats; and violence in the workplace (or in any public place). It is a sad statement of our society that people feel so much more threatened by the "new" manmade disasters than they do by natural events such as earthquakes, floods and fire. OCRACES Field Day this year included OCRACES urban disaster communications support training. Lt. Mike Krueger is to be commended for the very fine training presentation and detailed Field Communications Command Post Training handouts. Ralph Shbragia and Lt. Ken Mirabella are also to be commended for the planning and implementation of another successful Field Day at Craig Park. Thanks also to the many members who supported Field Day and participated. The June City/County Officer Meeting included a discussion on the scenario selection for the October SET exercise. This will be another great opportunity to test our communications systems and our personal knowledge. With so much going on in OCRACES these days, the need for an increased membership remains a high priority. It is times like these when we must remind ourselves that the reason we all joined RACES was to serve the public in times of disaster, and that ongoing training and meetings may seem burdensome, but I assure each of you that it is critical to our performance and success.

ECC News and Views

I open this month with a big “thanks” to our Field Day team - Ralph Shbragia, Field Day Coordinator, Mike Krueger, Training Officer and Robbe Gibson, PIO. It takes many hours of preparation to bring an activity like this together. It’s easy to show up Saturday or Sunday and operate a station, help with set-up or take down, but it takes far greater planning, preparation and TIME to plan for such an event. Ralph had everything ready to go Friday evening, Mike provided us an excellent training session and handout, and Robbe issued a press release to all major Los Angeles and Orange County based newspapers, radio and television newsrooms. Thanks to all for your help and participation in this true field training activity!

The other “big” activity this past month included the pulling of six new coax cables from the roof at Loma Ridge to the RACES radio room. These cables will be used to support current and future antenna needs for our many and varied operations. Thanks to Jack Barth and County Technician Jim Henderson for the hard work in installing the coax.

Coming in July are several activities for OCRACES. ReddiNet training will occur on various days and times, and will again be conducted by Squad. This is important training and is being conducted at the request of HCA/Emergency Medical Services. OCRACES personnel will play an integral part of any EMS related incident when long-term ReddiNet communications assistance is required. We will also provide staffing at the Amateur Radio booth at the Orange County Fair. John Roberts, Jim Carter, Jack Barth and Dave Wilson can be found Saturday, July 24th from 1000-1430. Steve Sobodos, Joe Selikov, Nancee Graff and Harold Robinson will be staffing the booth Saturday July 24th from 1830 until 2300. On Sunday, July 25th Roger Thomas, Nona Thomas, Ken Mirabella and myself will be on duty from 1000-1430. Please stop by and say hello!

The National Weather Service will be hosting their next SKYWARN meeting here in Orange County! This meeting is normally held in San Diego, so for all you weather watchers, this may be a great meeting to attend and hear the latest regarding the SKYWARN program. The meeting will be held at our Eckhoff large conference room, the same place as most RACES meetings, on Saturday July 24th at 1330. Contact Ed Clark at the NWS for additional information at Edwin.Clark@noaa.gov or (619) 675-8700.

Lt. Riches passed out a card which contained the Ten Commandments of survival in the desert when lost or stranded. The card was put together by the Marine Corp. and provides some excellent advice (follows text).

OCRACES members have participated in several SAR activities including one that resulted in finding the missing person.

Lt. Riches believes that OCRACES can be of assistance on assignments where non-law enforcement personnel are needed to provide expert communications skills to field units and handle command post or remote site problems as they arise. Lt. Riches presentation was concluded with a tour of the Mobile Command Vehicle.

TEN COMMANDMENTS OF SURVIVAL IN THE DESERT WHEN LOST OR STRANDED

1. HOLD ON TO A SURVIVAL ATTITUDE.
   Your most valuable asset in any life threatening situation is a positive mental attitude. If you aren’t certain you can live -- you will die.

2. STAY WHERE YOU ARE-STAY CALM.
   If you are driving a vehicle, remain with it. Relocate only to reach safety and water.

3. MOVE ONLY WHEN ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY AND ONLY AT NIGHT.
   If your position is undurable, change your location during the cooler night hours. Move only when you know you can get there safely by doing the following:
   a. Leave a clear trail with notes and directional signs.
   b. On the note, give your name, date, time, direction and reason you are going.
   c. Proceed in a specific direction, change your line of movement only after you have left a sign or marker.
   d. Go slowly and carefully- beware of over exertion.

(Continued on page 4)
**Training**  By: Lt. Mike Krueger

By now, each OCRACES member should have received training on the new Motorola CRT dispatch consoles at Loma Ridge. Thank you for taking the time to participate in these important training sessions!! Several members have asked for an explanation of the channels on these new consoles. Below is a list of the most common conventional (non-trunked) channels available in the Channel Summary List. OCRACES members may be asked to operate on these channels during EOC activations. Information relating to the new 800 MHz trunked system is not listed due to its confidential nature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Console Name</th>
<th>Channel Name</th>
<th>Band</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLEMARS</td>
<td>California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System</td>
<td>VHF</td>
<td>CLEMARS-VHF High Band is shared by most law enforcement agencies statewide for coordination and mutual aid. Any law agency may use CLEMARS for mutual aid communications. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLEMARS</td>
<td>California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>CLEMARS-800 is shared by most law enforcement agencies statewide for coordination and mutual aid. Any law agency may use CLEMARS for mutual aid communications, but not for day-to-day single agency operations. Every participating county has one designated monitoring point for this channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OA-1</td>
<td>Operational Area 1</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>OA-1 is a simplex channel used to coordinate disaster response activities within the Operational Area of Orange County.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OA-2</td>
<td>Operational Area 2</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>OA-2 is a simplex channel used to coordinate disaster response activities within the Operational Area of Orange County.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEPO</td>
<td>Volunteer Emergency Preparedness Organization</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>VEPO is a repeater channel used to coordinate disaster response activities by water districts and municipal water departments in the Orange County Operational Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CESRS</td>
<td>California Emergency Services Radio System</td>
<td>VHF</td>
<td>CESRS is a statewide radio system that allows conventional radio to radio operation and direct communications with the State Office of Emergency Services (OES). CESRS is used to relay timely emergency response information. Control One monitors this channel for the Orange County Operational Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICALL RP</td>
<td>International Calling Channel</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>United States, Mexico and Canada have allocated five frequencies for public safety mutual aid. ICALL is the designated calling channel, and Control One is the monitoring point for Orange County.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITAC1RP</td>
<td>International Tactical Channel 1</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>ITAC 1 ~ 4 are available to any public safety agency for the purpose of inter-agency operations or mutual aid. Several individual repeaters are located around the county on each ITAC frequency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITAC2RP</td>
<td>SEE ABOVE</td>
<td></td>
<td>See ITAC-1-RP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITAC3RP</td>
<td>SEE ABOVE</td>
<td></td>
<td>See ITAC-1-RP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITAC4RP</td>
<td>SEE ABOVE</td>
<td></td>
<td>See ITAC-1-RP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USBP</td>
<td>United States Border Patrol</td>
<td>VHF</td>
<td>This is the operating frequency for the San Clemente Border Patrol Checkpoint and is used to coordinate activities between the USBP and Orange County Law agencies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCTA-5</td>
<td>Orange County Transportation Authority, Channel 5</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>Supervisors and maintenance units use OCTA-5 along with Orange County Sheriff Deputies assigned to the OCTA for law enforcement operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MED-10</td>
<td>Hospital-Paramedic coordination</td>
<td>UHF</td>
<td>Paramedics needing to speak with a nurse or doctor contact Orange County Communications (OCC) for a frequency and Base Hospital assignment on Med-10. OCC will assign a frequency (Med 1 ~ 8) to the medic and alert the hospital of the incoming call.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ReddiNetII training begins soon!**

OCRACES members will be trained on the brand new ReddiNetII system at Loma Ridge during the month of July. ReddiNetII monitors the current status of all hospitals in Orange County and is used to assist emergency medical responders in locating the closest available facility that can accept their patients. To ensure that each member receives valuable “hands-on” training, sessions will be conducted one squad at a time. A one-time Make-up will be offered for those that can not attend with their squads, or would like a refresher. The dates and times are listed below:

- Squad A - July 19th at 7:00PM
- Squad B - July 19th at 8:00PM
- Squad C - July 20th at 7:00PM
- Makeup - July 26th at 8:00PM

This is mandatory OCRACES training. If you are unable to attend, please contact your squad Lieutenant or Lt. Mike Krueger as soon as possible.

**CentraCom Training Make-up/Refresher to be held in August**

Any OCRACES member requiring first-time training on the Motorola CentraCom dispatch equipment at Loma Ridge is requested to notify Lt. Mike Krueger as soon as possible to make arrangements. The actual date in August is yet to be determined. Members that have already received training may attend the make-up session as a refresher if desired.
Technical Interest

Low Tech for the New Millennium!
by: Ray Grimes, W6RYS
Chief Radio Officer, OCRACES

Whether the result of the much feared Y2K, a flood, tornado, or an earthquake, a possibility exists that a widespread disaster could render many public communications systems useless (broadcast radio and television, cable TV, telephone, fax, Internet, cellular, two-way radio, etc.). These systems operate on primarily commercial AC power and depend on telephone circuits for connectivity. To emphasize reasons for concern, we can revisit the Naperville, Illinois flood of 1996 where almost 10 inches of rain fell in less than 10 hours. The DuPage River became a lake, flooding more than 10,000 homes and knocking out communications. The cable access channel was out, as were telephone circuits and commercial power. Local government had an urgent need to communicate emergency and disaster relief information to the public. Fortunately, there was a state owned Traveler’s Information Station (TIS) 10 watt AM Broadcast Band transmitter in operation which was installed in 1995 to announce weather-related urgent information. The radius of most TIS transmitters is 3 to 5 miles. The City of Naperville, Illinois found that the TIS transmitter was quite helpful in distributing public information, which in turn reduced citizens inquiry calls to their city hall. TIS transmitting stations are quite simple, consisting of a small AM transmitter and a digital message player. They can be accessed locally or by telephone line or cellular telephone (if available). Being low power, a TIS system can entirely be operated from a small battery and solar panel plant. The entire system can be located in a closet at city hall, or on a utility pole in an accessible and protected location. Everyone has an AM Broadcast radio at home, at work, or in the car. When citizens ask “where do we turn next for information?” The answer may be tune to something like “1610 on the AM dial”.

Baker, Bill, ISS, Inc.

(SAR from page 2)

4. CONSERVE YOUR SWEAT, NOT YOUR WATER
Rest by day, work on shelter and signals during cool of evening/morning. DRINK as often as you need water. Rub your body with urine and other liquids to keep cool.

5. PROTECT YOUR BODY. When in the sun and heat remember to:
   a. Keep your clothes on. Loosen but do not remove them.
   b. Keep your boots/shoes and headgear on.
   c. Relax In deep shade, keeping your eyes protected from glare.
   d. If in the open with no shade nearby, use anything available to make shade.

6. MAKE A FUSS WHEN YOU HEAR OR SEE OTHERS NEARBY,
   a. Signal by any means at hand. Use a shaving mirror to reflect the sun. Wave a bright colored item.
   b. Make marks in the sand or lay out rocks large enough to be seen from the air: SOS or HELP.
   c. Start Fire - smoke in the daytime and flame at night.
   d. Get involved in your rescue but conserve your body water.

7. DO NOT EAT ANYTHING!
   a. All food is water demanding. Water is drawn out of your system to process, digest and eliminate what you eat.
   b. No salt or salt tabs - they will dehydrate you.

8. KEEP YOUR MOUTH CLOSED. Breathe through your nose to minimize evaporative water loss.

9. THINK LIKE A SEARCHER. Do the things that will make it easier for your rescuers to find you:
   a. Leave a clear trail with notes and directional signs.
   b. On the note, give your name, day, time, direction and reason you are going.
   c. Have a goal in mind - go in one direction with care. AVOID INJURY.

10. USE YOUR HEAD, NOT YOUR SWEAT; DRINK THE WATER YOU HAVE. Never ration water! Drink what you have as you need it. Discipline is essential to survival.

ESP
July ‘99
Bomb Threat

You may receive a strange call or package!

Every day, it seems as though there is at least one story in the newspaper about law enforcement agencies finding a pipe bomb or another type of explosive device at a government building, a business or another location.

How well would you react if you discovered a strange object at your workplace, received a bomb threat over the phone or received a suspicious package in the mail?

The Focus Sheet (on page 5) offers information to help prepare you, coworkers and friends to respond effectively if you encounter such a threat wherever you live, work or play.

The Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management has a program called ESP which stands for Earthquake Survival Program. As part of that program they supply a set of articles which focus on a different hazard each month. NetControl will publish each month’s hazard through the end of the year.
Before the Bomb Threat
Prepare family members, friends and coworkers by taking the following actions:

- Review your company's procedure for dealing with bomb threats. Work with the appropriate personnel to establish a policy or procedure if one does not exist.
- Establish an emergency response team.
- Identify assignments for each team member.
- Canvass work areas to become familiar with objects that are normally in work areas.
- Establish a signal that receptionists and others who answer phones can use to indicate that they're receiving a threat.
- Develop a Bomb Threat Checklist for documentation purposes.
- Identify all evacuation routes.
- Conduct practice drills to test the response of employees and team members.

When You Receive a Phone Threat
- Remain calm and keep the caller on the line as long as possible.
- Be courteous and do not interrupt the caller.
- Signal a coworker to indicate that you have received a bomb threat. The coworker should notify your security officer and local law enforcement agency immediately.
- Advise the caller that the building is occupied and innocent persons could be killed or injured.
- Ask the caller to repeat the message.

After You Receive a Threat
- Remain calm. Go to a quiet place. Do not talk to anyone. Write down all the information you remember. Use the bomb threat worksheet. Turn over all information to your security officer or supervisor.
- Consider any object that does not belong in the area as a suspicious object.
- Ask employees to look for suspicious objects in their immediate work areas.
- Check the safety of evacuation routes.

If You Locate a Suspicious Package
- Get a good description
  - Size
  - Color
  - Markings
  - Noises made (e.g. ticking)
  - Provide exact location
- Building
- Floor
- Room number
- Location of the room
- If you're at work, call your supervisor or security officer and report the location of the object.
- If you're at home, contact your local law enforcement agency.
- Do not touch, move or open the object.
- Look for possible owners.
- Prepare for possible evacuation.
- Do not use a walkie-talkie radio. Radio transmissions could detonate the device.

If You Receive Suspicious Mail
- Avoid handling the object.
- If you're at work, notify your supervisor or security officer and remind him or her to preserve evidence for law enforcement agencies.

Tape the checklist below near your phone and use it to guide you if you receive a bomb threat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remain calm. Listen carefully. Obtain the following information:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of call:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of bomb:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kind of bomb:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time bomb will go off:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motive:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of caller or affiliation:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voice pattern:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Background noises:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report the above information immediately to your supervisor or security officer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
too close to the Santiago Peak 434 MHz input frequency. Jack Barth (AB6VC) and Jim Carter (WB6HAG) operated ATV during field day. Lesson learned—we can not depend upon using a private ATV repeater in time of an emergency. Reason, it may not be fully operational when needed.

ATV Goes to the OC Fair: Jack Barth (AB6VC) and Jim Carter will again demonstrate ATV to fair goers on Saturday, July 24th. The Helmet Cam will be operational and on display. This configuration proved to be a hit last year with children and adults.

A miniature ATV repeater controller (2x4x7 inches) which contained an APRS video overlay generator was constructed days prior to field day and tested during the event. The controller provided a means for unattended transfer of portable field camera transmissions that operated on either 426 MHz or 2.4 GHz. Video transmission were repeated on either 2.4 GHz or 434 MHz. This device will be useful for other RACES events.

We tried using the Santiago Peak ATV repeaters 2.4 GHz input, after many hours of trying to get into it, we concluded it was non-operational. Using the 434 MHz input, an FM voice interference was identified coming from a transmitter operating too close to the Santiago Peak 434 MHz input frequency. Jack Barth (AB6VC) and Jim Carter (WB6HAG) operated ATV during field day. Lesson learned—we can not depend upon using a private ATV repeater in time of an emergency. Reason, it may not be fully operational when needed.
OCFA Test Results

The following table was provided by Roger Thomas, KD6DAN of the Orange County Fire Authority. It summarizes the results of the testing done by OCRACES to determine how well various locations within the County can communicate with the EOC on Amateur Radio frequencies. These locations will be used by OCFA as ICs during brush fires. OCFA has recognized the importance of having this alternate means of communications during emergencies and has utilized OCRACES during past events. OCRACES has also provided the EOC with fire situation updates from the IC which helped EOC personnel to plan ahead and support rumor control with current information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Park Location:</th>
<th>Carbon Canyon</th>
<th>Caspers Park</th>
<th>Caspers Park</th>
<th>Irvine Park</th>
<th>Laguna Niguel</th>
<th>Crystal Cove</th>
<th>Crystal Cove</th>
<th>Crystal Cove</th>
<th>Crystal Cove</th>
<th>Mason Park</th>
<th>O’Neill Park</th>
<th>Yorba Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>146.895 MHz Loma Ridge Repeater</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Not Usable</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>Not Usable</td>
<td>Not Usable</td>
<td>Not Usable</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Not Usable</td>
<td>Marginal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146.895 Simplex to Loma Ridge</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Not Usable</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>Not Usable</td>
<td>Not Usable</td>
<td>Not Usable</td>
<td>Not Usable</td>
<td>Not Usable</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Not Usable</td>
<td>Not Usable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>449.175 Sierra Rptr</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Not Usable</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Not Tested</td>
<td>Not Tested</td>
<td>Not Tested</td>
<td>Not Tested</td>
<td>Not Tested</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Not Usable</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1282.025 Santiago Rptr</td>
<td>Not Usable</td>
<td>Not Tested</td>
<td>Not Tested</td>
<td>Not Tested</td>
<td>Not Tested</td>
<td>Not Tested</td>
<td>Not Tested</td>
<td>Not Tested</td>
<td>Not Tested</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Not Tested</td>
<td>Not Usable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tested By:</td>
<td>Ken Mira-bella</td>
<td>Harvey Packard</td>
<td>Harvey Packard</td>
<td>Dan Welch</td>
<td>Al Baird</td>
<td>Chris Storey</td>
<td>Chris Storey</td>
<td>Chris Storey</td>
<td>Robie Gibson</td>
<td>Jack Barth</td>
<td>Mike Kruger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park Ranger</td>
<td>Mary Ex-cell</td>
<td>John Gar-naway</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>Neal Un-derhill</td>
<td>Adolph Ma-cias</td>
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<td>(714)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone Number</td>
<td>996-5253</td>
<td>728-0235 or 9420</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>633-8074</td>
<td>831-2791</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>854-2490</td>
<td>858-9365</td>
<td>970-1460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay Phone Number</td>
<td>961-9259</td>
<td>728-9904</td>
<td>532-9968</td>
<td>Not Avai-lable</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>494-9275</td>
<td>Removed</td>
<td>759-9780</td>
<td>854-9929</td>
<td>858-9969</td>
<td>970-9942</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay Phone Location</td>
<td>Front of Office</td>
<td>Visitors Center</td>
<td>Outside Ranger Office</td>
<td>Main Gate</td>
<td>Ranger Station</td>
<td>Visitor Cen-ter</td>
<td>Gate Atten-dant Booth</td>
<td>Ranger Station</td>
<td>Nature Cen-ter</td>
<td>Office</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Touch Cellular Service</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Poor to Not Us-able</td>
<td>Marginal to Poor</td>
<td>Marginal to Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Admin</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Not Tested</td>
<td>Not Tested</td>
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<td>Good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Congratulations: Richie Grimes, KF6WVY**

Richie is 11 years old, and youngest son of Chief Radio Officer Ray Grimes. Richie is already enjoying his Technician class license with a new dual band portable, making several new friends on the local repeaters. The Grimes family now has 4 licensed amateur operators.

**Congratulations: Brian Welch, KF6TTV**

Brian is the 12 year old grandson of Dan Welch, W6DFW. Brian has been working his first General Class HF contacts.....his first contact was a Norway station on 20M.
This information has been taken from:

THE UPDATE
Newsletter of the Hospital Disaster Support Communications System (HDSCS)
Orange County, CA
Non-member E-mail Edition
June 1999

DRILL #1: On May 25, Garden Grove Fire Department hosted this year’s Blue Net drill. Twelve hospitals participated. The scenario involved a natural gas explosion near the bleachers at a high school sporting event. Over 120 volunteer victims were moulaged with a wide range of injuries including burns, fractures, impalement, cuts and bruises. Cheryl Simpson KD6MWZ put in a long day at the site, supporting EMS communications and participating in the simulated scenario as well. Thanks also to Tom Gaccione WB2LRH and Alan Marcum WB6RQM for their help in the new setup of the Central Point at the Orange County EOC. The EOC’s radio room is down the hall from the communications center where the Central Point is located. An internal frequency on 440 MHz was used to link Alan, who was on the HDSCS net, to Tom who was at the dispatch location.

DRILL #2: Two days after the Blue Net drill, Hoag Hospital in Newport Beach, CA held a 3-hour Y2K drill. It was meant to simulate activities on three successive days after the clock struck midnight on New Year’s. The hospital disaster coordinator was very creative in designing scenarios for the staff to respond to, including an edited video on a TV screen in the command post showing simulated Y2K aftermath around the community and the country. Three HDSCS communicators responded to the hospital during the event. Each hour, a new operator came in so we could practice the changeover of operators plus deal with the hospital staff and their messages at the same time. Adding a little realism to this drill were Tom Risher KD6HWZ who was whatever hospital we needed him to be and Harry Mortimer N6KSC who simulated the HDSCS position at the county EOC. We also had the opportunity to interface with simulated Red Cross headquarters thanks to Orange Section District Emergency Coordinator Corky Corcorran W5BYG. Also in the drill were Newport Beach RACES personnel from their city EOC, led by RACES officer Ed Karagozian K6JGN. This was important practice for all of us. We need to be adept in moving to one another’s nets to handle messages.

DRILL #3: On May 13-14, Anaheim Memorial Medical Center ran its clocks ahead to December 31 and tested its phone system to make sure it would function as the big hand and little hand moved into the New Year. To make sure there was back-up in case of a failure, HDSCS was asked to stand by on site. We staffed with one base station at home linked to 4 operators at the hospital. Oh yes, the test was successful and we didn’t have to stay past 12:30 AM.

ANTENNA MATTERS: All Orange County hospitals have somewhat different configurations when they activate their disaster plans. Some hospital Command Posts are in basements or lower levels of the buildings. Other facilities have Command Posts inside windowless conference rooms. Still others are adjacent to emergency departments. Most (but not all) hospitals have external Amateur Radio antennas, but they have been installed over a number of years and are far from identical. Although we regularly offer to consult with hospital engineering staffs and disaster coordinators as to the most appropriate antennas and the best locations for antennas and the coax termination, the result is still the hospital’s own decision, and is based on a wide range of factors.

With that in mind, here are some tips from Assistant Coordinator Alan Marcum WB6RQM, who has arranged for many of the antennas now installed at HDSCS-supported hospitals: “Please keep in mind that the type of connections we will find are quite varied and the location of the connection may not be exactly where you would like to operate from. Another concern is the stress on your HT’s antenna connectors that will likely occur when connecting the hospital’s large diameter coax or hardline directly to your radio using an adapter. I prefer to “pigtail” the smaller RG-58 size coax between the antenna and my radio. With all of this in mind, I offer the following as a recommended list of items that should be included in your emergency kit.”

- One or two 3- to 6-foot BNC cables (RG-58)
- Two BNC-female-to-PL-259 adapter
- Two or three BNC female barrel adapters
- One SO-239 to BNC male adapter
- One SO-239 female barrel
- One 10-foot RG-8X coax cable with PL-259 connectors
- One SMA-male-to-female-BNC adapter (if your radio has an SMA antenna connector)

And now two more tips from Assistant Coordinator Joe Moell K0OV:

1) An external mike or speaker-mike is ideal when your HT is connected to a hospital antenna. It keeps you from having to hold up a length of coax.
2) Many of the hospital antennas are discones or other multi-band VHF/UHF types with one feedline. If you have separate HT’s for 220 MHz, 440 MHz, and so forth, consider adding a diplexer or triplexer to your emergency kit so that you can use the hospital’s antenna on all bands.

NEW AEC: HDSCS is pleased to announce the appointment of Jon Schaffer W6UF5 as Assistant Emergency Coordinator. Jon works as an R.N. at the Kaiser medical building on Euclid in Anaheim. He has been a very dedicated HDSCS member, and with his medical background he will make an excellent AEC. We hope to have him provide some educational paragraphs about medical issues in the newsletter and to have a “Medical Minute” feature on our weekly nets.
Did You Know?

After A Disaster: Children’s Typical Reactions

by: Ray Grimes, W6RYS
Chief Radio Officer, OCRACES

I recently attended the Orange County Red Cross Disaster Academy where I picked up some very interesting and useful literature. One such bulletin is entitled “After a Disaster: Children’s Typical Reactions”. This bulletin is adapted by the Governor’s Office of Emergency Services from the National Institute of Mental Health and the Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health. I won’t go into every detail of this five page bulletin, but I would like to summarize a few very important concepts. I find this information particularly important for emergency responders as we can become fully involved in disaster support tasks and may miss signs of stress in our own families, long after the emergency is over. It is important to state that there is a wide range of “normal” behavior in children after a disaster. Most of these feelings and moods can be dealt with by parents at home, but not always. Professional help should be sought when “normal” child behavior does not return, or preoccupation with injury and death become dominant. Professional help may be required if the child after 2 to 4 weeks:

• Seems excessively withdrawn and depressed, and does not respond to special attention.
• Engages in overly self-destructive behavior such as attempts to inflict self-injury
• Continues to have physical complaints after clearance by a pediatrician

Small children (ages 1 to 5) do not have the verbal skills to describe their problems. Changes in their routines and disruption of their secure environment may produce sudden stress. Children of ages 5 to 11 may become more withdrawn and/or more aggressive. Ages 11 to 14 are sensitive to reactions of their peers. They need acceptance from their friends and a feeling that everything is back as normal. “Survivor’s Guilt” may manifest itself in children of this age group. Children of ages 14 to 18 are also focused on reactions and acceptance of their peer group. Frustration and anger are typical reactions, with possible blame of adult authority figures for any and all failures to prevent and overcome a disaster. In all cases, communication between parents and the child is important. For older children, encourage discussion about the disaster with adults and their peers. Attempt to reestablish a routine existence as soon as possible. Encourage physical activity. Assign helpful tasks that are not too demanding. Establish recreational and social activities. Temporarily lower expectations for the child’s performance at home and at school, reducing stress. Rehearse safety measures for future disasters. These parent supervised measures will greatly help in most cases, but do not hesitate to seek professional help should the signs of stress and confusion remain or intensify after a couple weeks.