

# KNOX - P25 RADIO TEMPLATE

# EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

ZONE	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	
	KNOX CO 1	KNOX CO 2	LOCAL/HOME REGIONAL MUTUAL AID	STATEWIDE MUTUAL AID	STATE EVENTS	REGIONAL HOSPITAL-EMS	REGIONAL MUTUAL AID A-D	
1	42-EMS	42-VFD	M-MA1	SW-CALL	EVENT-N-1	HOSP-N-DISP	A-MA1	1
2	42-TAC1	42-VTFD	M-MA2	SW-MA1	EVENT-N-2	HOSP-N-OPS1	A-MA2	2
3	42-TAC2	42-PTFD	M-MA3	SW-MA2	EVENT-N-3	HOSP-N-OPS2	A-MA3	3
4	42-TAC3	42-STFD	M-MA4	SW-MA3	EVENT-N-4	HOSP-N-OPS3	A-MA4	4
5	42-TAC4	42-WTFD	N-MA1	SW-MA4	EVENT-N-5	HOSP-N-OPS4	B-MA1	5
6	42-TAC5	42-OFD	N-MA2	SW-MA5	EVENT-S-1	HOSP-N-OPS5	B-MA2	6
7	42-TAC6	42-FFD	N-MA3	SW-MA6	EVENT-S-2	HOSP-S-DISP	B-MA3	7
8	42-TAC7	42-SFD	N-MA4	SW-MA7	EVENT-S-3	HOSP-S-OPS1	B-MA4	8
9	42-TAC8	42-EFD	G-MA1	SW-MA8	EVENT-S-4	HOSP-S-OPS2	C-MA1	9
10	42-GSH-ER	42-VIGO-FD	G-MA2	SW-MA9	EVENT-S-5	HOSP-S-OPS3	C-MA2	10
11	42-CO-OPS	42-BFD	G-MA3			HOSP-S-OPS4	C-MA3	11
12	42-EMA	42-HTFD	G-MA4			HOSP-S-OPS5	C-MA4	12
13	42-SITE-T-F	42-JDTFD	J-MA1				D-MA1	13
14	8TAC92	42-KC-IL	J-MA2				D-MA2	14
15	8TAC93		J-MA3				D-MA3	15
16	M-MA4		J-MA4				D-MA4	16

**Radios are to follow standard talkgroup naming on this template to avoid confusion between agencies**

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ZONE	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	REGIONAL MUTUAL AID E- H	REGIONAL MUTUAL AID I-L	REGIONAL MUTUAL AID M-O	800 MHz NATIONAL INTEROP	700 INTEROP 1	700 INTEROP 2	700 INTEROP 3	700 INTEROP 4	
1	E-MA1	I-MA1	M-MA1	8CALL90	7CALL50	7MOB59	7CALL70	7MOB79	1
2	E-MA2	I-MA2	M-MA2	8CALL90D	7CALL50D	7MOB59D	7CALL70D	7MOB79D	2
3	E-MA3	I-MA3	M-MA3	8TAC91	7TAC51	7LAW61	7TAC71	7LAW81	3
4	E-MA4	I-MA4	M-MA4	8TAC91D	7TAC51D	7LAW61D	7TAC71D	7LAW81D	4
5	F-MA1	J-MA1	O-MA1	8TAC92	7TAC52	7LAW62	7TAC72	7LAW82	5
6	F-MA2	J-MA2	O-MA2	8TAC92D	7TAC52D	7LAW62D	7TAC72D	7LAW82D	6
7	F-MA3	J-MA3	O-MA3	8TAC93	7TAC53	7FIRE63	7TAC73	7FIRE83	7
8	F-MA4	J-MA4	O-MA4	8TAC93D	7TAC53D	7FIRE63D	7TAC73D	7FIRE83D	8
9	G-MA1	K-MA1		8TAC94	7TAC54	7FIRE64	7TAC74	7FIRE84	9
10	G-MA2	K-MA2		8TAC94D	7TAC54D	7FIRE64D	7TAC74D	7TAC84D	10
11	G-MA3	K-MA3			7TAC55	7MED65	7TAC75	7MED86	11
12	G-MA4	K-MA4			7TAC55D	7MED65D	7TAC75D	7MED86D	12
13	H-MA1	L-MA1			7TAC56	7MED66	7TAC76	7MED87	13
14	H-MA2	L-MA2			7TAC56D	7MED66D	7TAC76D	7MED87D	14
15	H-MA3	L-MA3			7GTAC57		7GTAC77		15
16	H-MA4	L-MA4			7GTAC57D		7GTAC77D		16

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## RADIO TEMPLATE CHANNEL/TALKGROUP DESCRIPTIONS AND USE INFORMATION

IPSC P25 SYSTEM	<b>Knox County Talkgroups (Dispatch &amp; Tactical)</b>	Talkgroups beginning with "42" are specific to Knox County. 42-TAC1 through 42-TAC8 (Tactical Operations talkgroups) are assigned to working incidents within the county for countywide interoperability and coordination among all responding agencies and units. When a TAC talkgroup is assigned, all units responding to the incident should operate on the assigned talkgroup. Updates from Central Dispatch will be transmitted on these talkgroups. Use of TAC talkgroups also conserves system capacity for other incidents and operations. Any traffic to Central Dispatch from an incident should be conducted on these TAC talkgroups, unless directed otherwise.
	<b>42-SITE-T-F</b>	Backup talkgroup for use when local radio sites are functioning in Site Trunking mode. Fire and EMS will share this single talkgroup for dispatching and contact with Central Dispatch. Radio traffic should be kept to a minimum and as necessary only.
	<b>Knox County talkgroups are functional within Knox and surrounding counties only</b>	
	<b>Regional Mutual Aid Talkgroups</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ To be used as common platform for regional interoperability</li> <li>▶ Four talkgroups divided into mutual aid zones throughout the state</li> <li>▶ Designated by alpha character preceding MA1, MA2, MA3, and MA4</li> </ul> <p>Regional MA1 talkgroups will use a channel on each tower in a region regardless of site affiliation and use should be limited to conserve system capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional MA4 talkgroup is recommended for Air Medical - Landing Zone Use</li> </ul>
	<b>Regional Mutual Aid Zone Map</b> <a href="https://www.in.gov/ipsc/files/mutual_aid_P25.pdf">https://www.in.gov/ipsc/files/mutual_aid_P25.pdf</a>	
	<b>Statewide Mutual Aid Talkgroups</b>	<p>Functionality similar to regional mutual aid talkgroups, on a statewide level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ SW-CALL: Used to summon assistance, monitored by ISP, DHS, and others</li> <li>▶ SW-MA1 - SW-MA9: Statewide mutual aid talkgroups</li> <li>▶ Used when regional mutual aid talkgroups would limit necessary communications</li> </ul>

<b>IPSC P25 SYSTEM</b>	<b>Event Talkgroups</b>	<p>Reserved talkgroups for use with special or planned events, typically larger in nature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Use is typically coordinated by a Communications Unit Leader</li> <li>▶ Talkgroups are not active unless requested prior to an event</li> <li>▶ Five talkgroups for each statewide zone (North and South)</li> </ul>
	<b>Hospital-EMS Dispatch &amp; Operations Talkgroups</b>	<p>The HOSP-N-DISP, HOSP-S-DISP, HOSP-N-OPS (5), and HOSP-S-OPS (5) are talkgroups designated to be used in the North and South regions for communications on dispatch (DISP) as well as the five talkgroups for operations (OPS1, OPS2, OPS3, OPS4, OPS5). These talkgroups are not statewide, but are regional talkgroups. These EMS/Hospital interoperability talkgroups are reserved for the exchange of patient transfer and medical information between the transport vehicle and hospitals. Initial communication should be established on the dispatch talkgroup (DISP), and then moved to an available operations talkgroup (OPS).</p> <p>▶ <b>These talkgroups are reserved for emergencies and are not for daily operations.</b></p>
<b>CONVENTIONAL (NON-TRUNKING)</b>	<b>800 MHz National Interoperability Channels</b>	<p>The 8TAC National Interoperable Frequencies are compiled from the Non-Federal 800 MHz National Mutual Aid Repeater Channels. These consist of five pairs of channels allocated by the FCC for the purpose of mutual aid, also commonly referred to the National Public Safety Planning Advisory Committee (NPSPAC) mutual aid channels. These five common channels are allocated nationwide, and would support interoperability for state-to-state communications.</p> <p>The five channels consist of one primary call channel pair and four tactical channel pairs. Each pair consists of a primary repeated channel and a direct radio-to-radio channel that bypasses the repeater which is designated by the letter "D".</p> <p><b>Local Repeaters:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>8CALL90 - Edwardsport, 8TAC92 - Vincennes, 8TAC93 - Edwardsport</b></li> </ul>
	<b>700 MHz National Interoperability Channels</b>	<p>The 700 MHz channels consist of digital channels designated by the FCC for the Public Safety Band. These channels consist of paired channels. Each pair consists of a primary repeated channel and a direct radio-to-radio channel ("D") that bypasses the repeater.</p> <p>The 700 MHz channels are assigned a primary user role as indicated by their channel name (LAW, FIRE, MED). TAC channels can be used by all responder types</p>

## **INTEROPERABILITY CHANNELS / TALKGROUPS / TACTICAL ASSIGNMENT**

### **Plain Language and Common Terminology**

**10-Codes and other coded language lack common universality to be of benefit in multi-agency, multi discipline incidents. It is important that responders and incident managers use plain language and common terminology. There simply is little or no room for misunderstanding in an emergency situation. The use of plain language in emergency response is matter of public safety, especially the safety of first responders and those affected by the incident. It is critical that all local responders, as well as those coming into the impacted area from other jurisdictions and other states as well as the federal government, know and utilize commonly established operational structures, terminology, policies and procedures.**

**The use of common terminology is about the ability of area commanders, State and local EOC personnel, federal operational coordinators, and emergency responders to communicate clearly with each other and effectively coordinate response activities, no matter what the size, scope or complexity of the incident.**

**The ability of responders from different jurisdictions and different disciplines to work together depends greatly on their ability to communicate with each other.**

### **Interoperability Communications Order Model**

**Communications Order Model refers to the order of the radio identification or callsign of the sender and receiver is spoken. The prevailing model in the U.S. has a common order in how a message is initiated. Often, this model is referred to a "Hey you, It's me." The sender states the unit/person called, followed by the sender's unit or name. Example: "Dispatch, this is Engine 21." The response is the reverse: "Engine 21, this is Dispatch, go ahead." Establishing this order model increases interoperability so that units are aware which identification/callsign comes first. This model is used by the amateur radio community, the Department of Defense, the US Coast Guard, the National Guard, many public safety agencies across the country, and is endorsed by APCO and SAFECOM.**