



Oakland County Wireless Integrated Network



Oakland County Wireless Integrated Network

User's Guide Scenarios



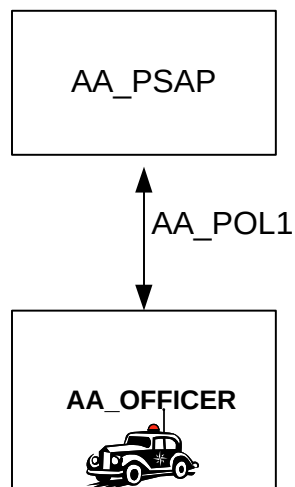
CHAPTER 5

Scenarios

This Chapter contains all the police, fire, and EMS scenarios found in this User's Guide. It was developed as a quick reference for day-to-day operations and when interoperability with outside agencies is needed.

5.1 Police Scenarios

- A. Scenario 1
POLICE – Day-to-Day Routine Operations

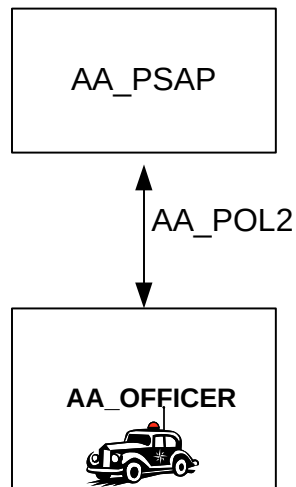


The police dispatcher calls for Officer AA on the primary police talk group and Officer AA answers. Talk group AA_POL1 is used for day-to-day operations.



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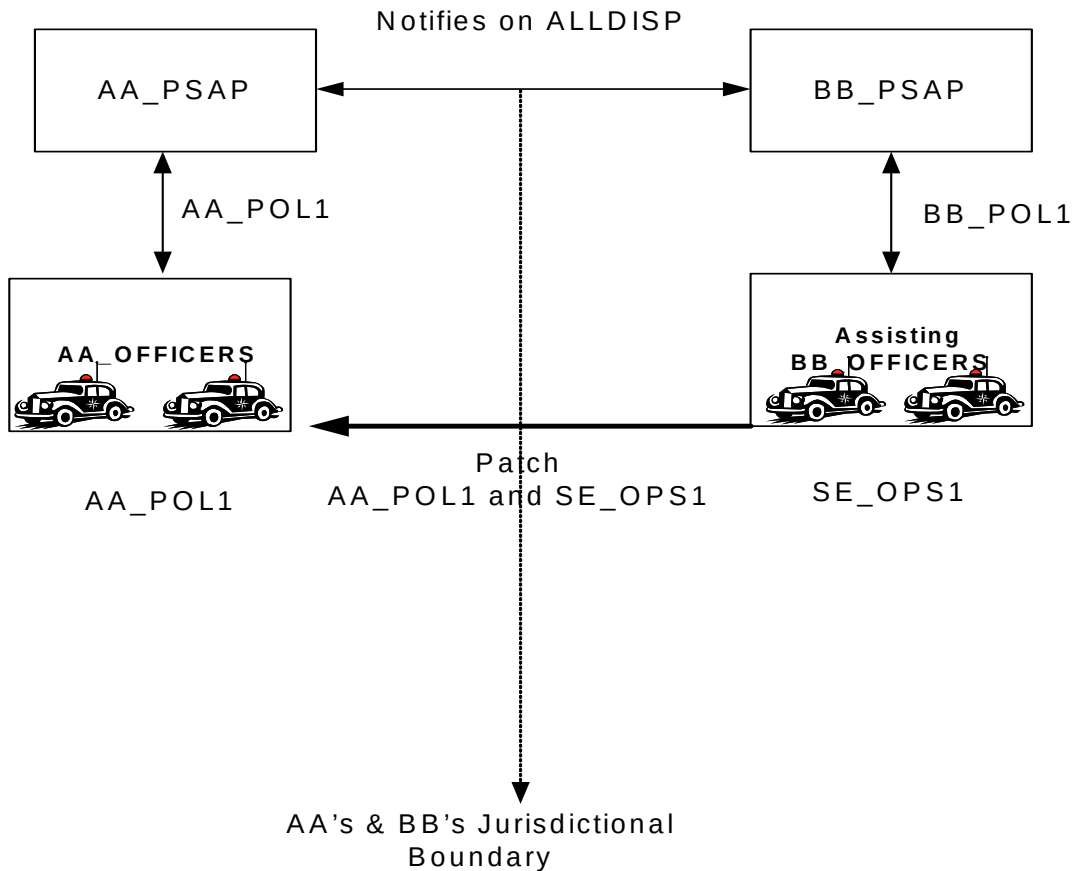
To conduct LEIN queries or other non-critical communication between dispatch and home agency users, AA_POL2 can be used. AA_POL2 can also be used as an alternate dispatch talk group.





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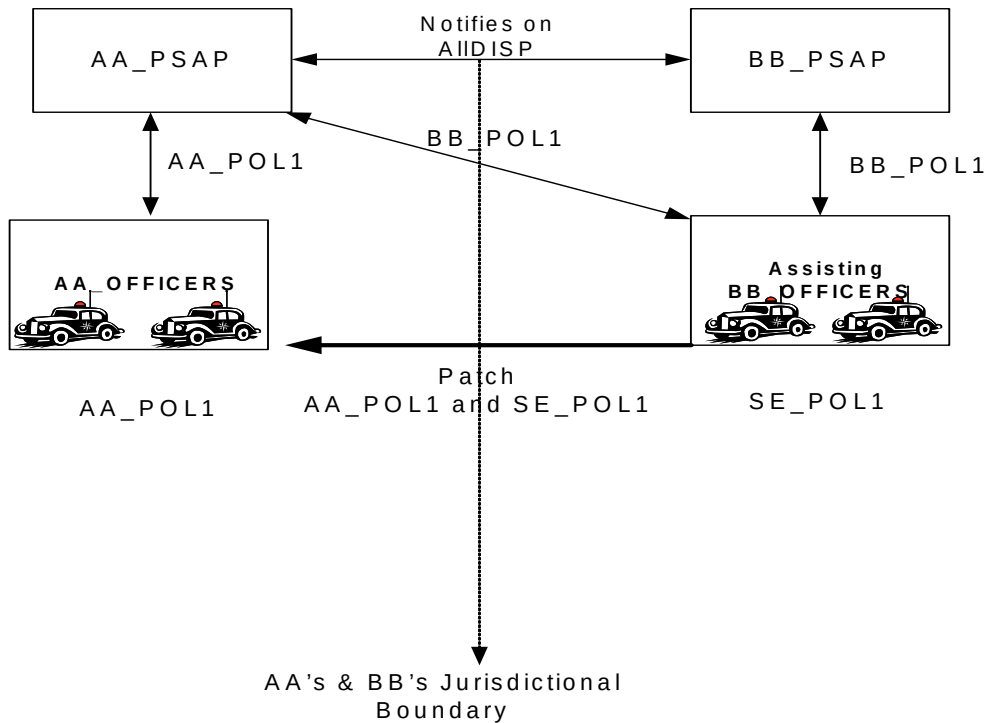
B. Scenario 2
POLICE – Requesting Assistance from Another Jurisdiction
Non-Life Threatening Emergency



Department AA requests assistance from Department BB. AA_PSAP relays that request for assistance from BB_PSAP on ALLDISP. AA_PSAP patches AA_POL1 to SE_OPS1 or other available regional or countywide talk group. Assisting BB Department has its responding officers switch to SE_OPS1 and monitor while in route and check in upon arrival on scene.

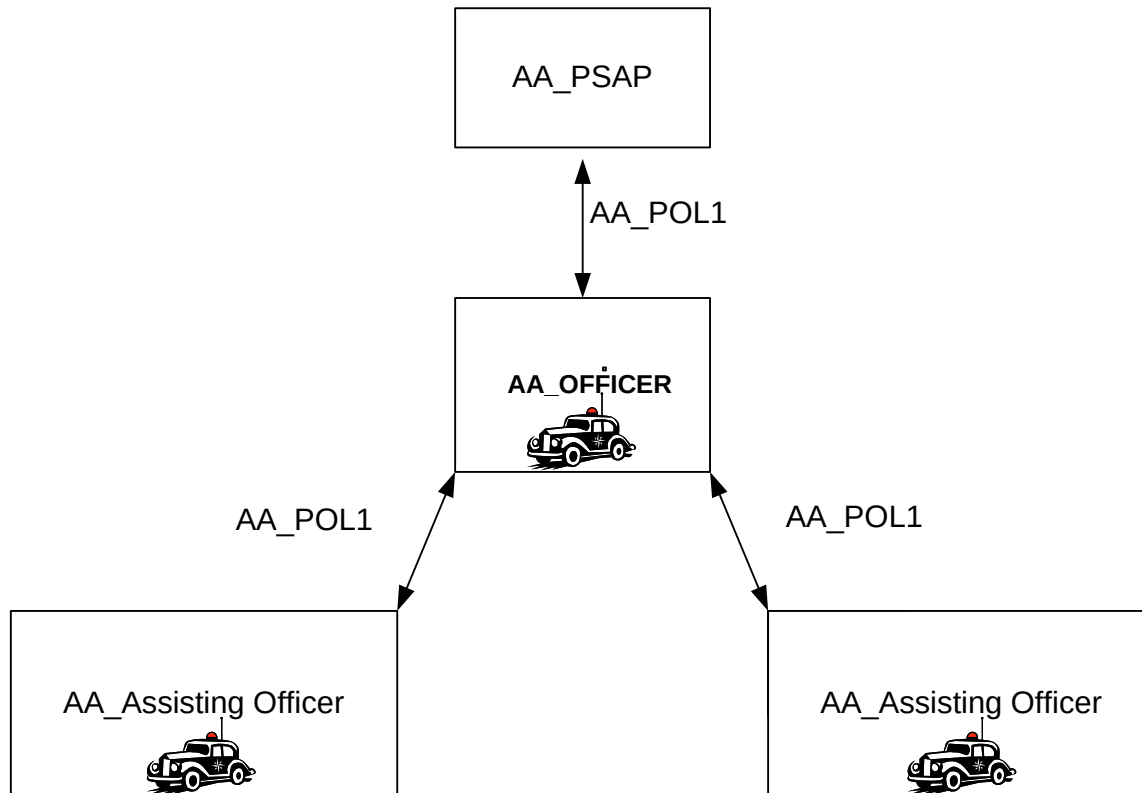


C. Scenario 3
POLICE – Requesting Assistance from Another Jurisdiction
Life Threatening Emergency



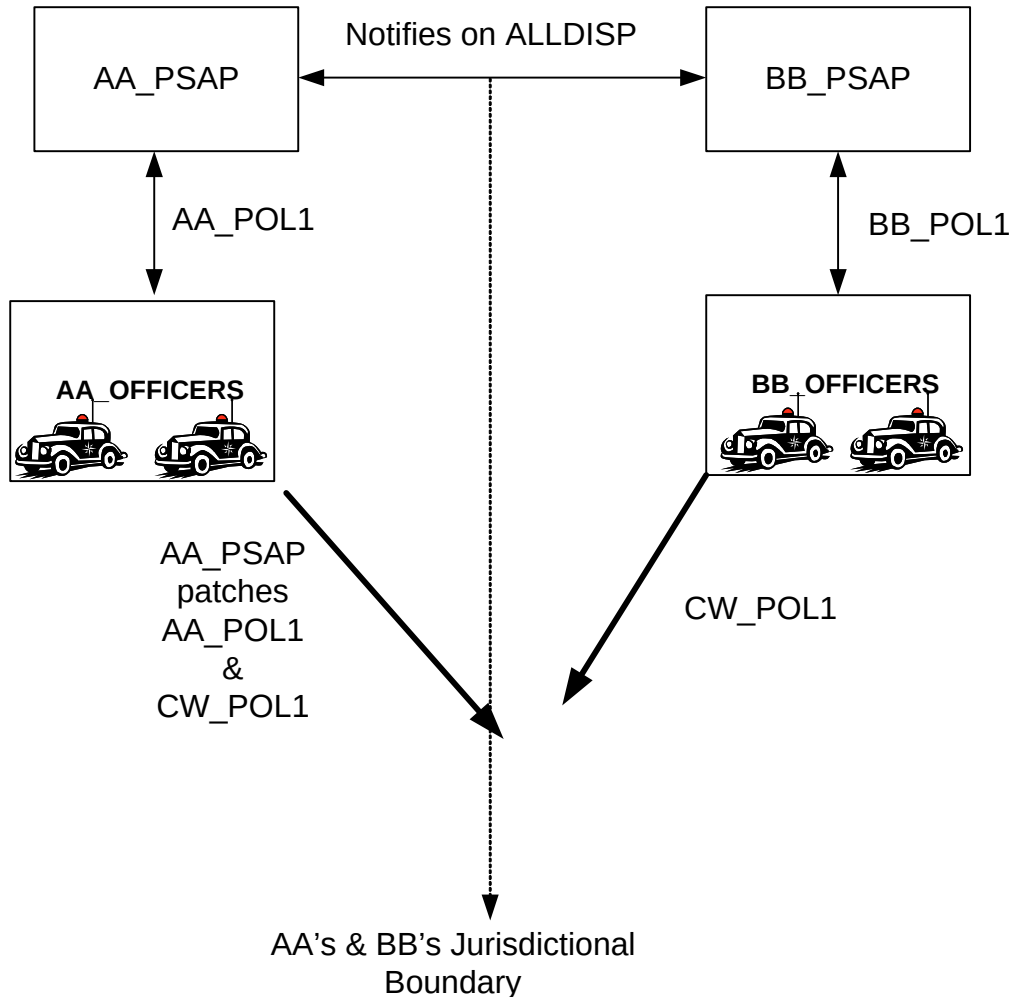
Department AA_PSAP simulselects AA_POL1, BB_POL1, ALLDISP to get critical information out. AA_PSAP assigns a regional or countywide talk group and requests assistance from Department BB. AA_PSAP patches AA_POL1 to SE_POL1. Assisting BB Department has its responding officers switch to SE_OPS1 and monitor while in route and check in upon arrival on scene.

D. Scenario 4
POLICE – Single Agency Pursuit



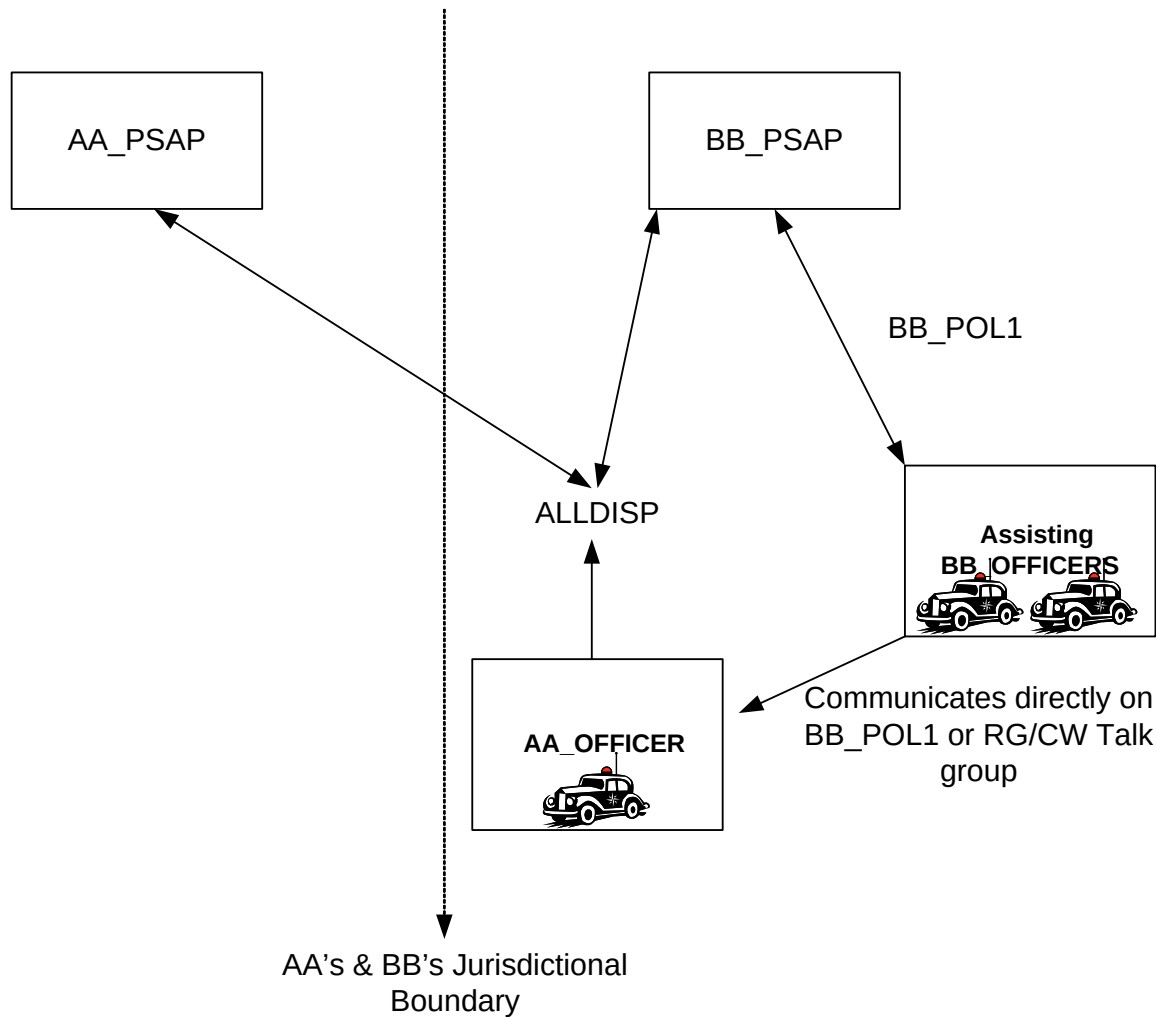
AA_Officer initiates a pursuit within its own jurisdiction. The pursuit is broadcast on primary dispatch AA_POL1 and assisting units respond. Dispatch AA coordinates pursuit and has the option to move non-critical radio traffic to alternate dispatch talk group AA_POL2.

E. Scenario 5
POLICE – Multi-Agency Pursuit



AA_Officers are engaged in a pursuit heading towards the jurisdictional boundaries and are requesting assistance from a neighboring jurisdiction. AA_PSAP contacts agency BB_PSAP on ALLDISP and requests assistance. AA_PSAP then advises BB_PSAP to have responding officers switch to a CW_POL1 or any other CW police talk group that is not being used. AA_PSAP patches AA_POL1 to CW_POL1 and all officers now have interoperability and both PSAPs can monitor. For smaller agencies or for serious crimes that have been agreed to previously, a patch can be made between both AA_POL1 and BB_POL2.

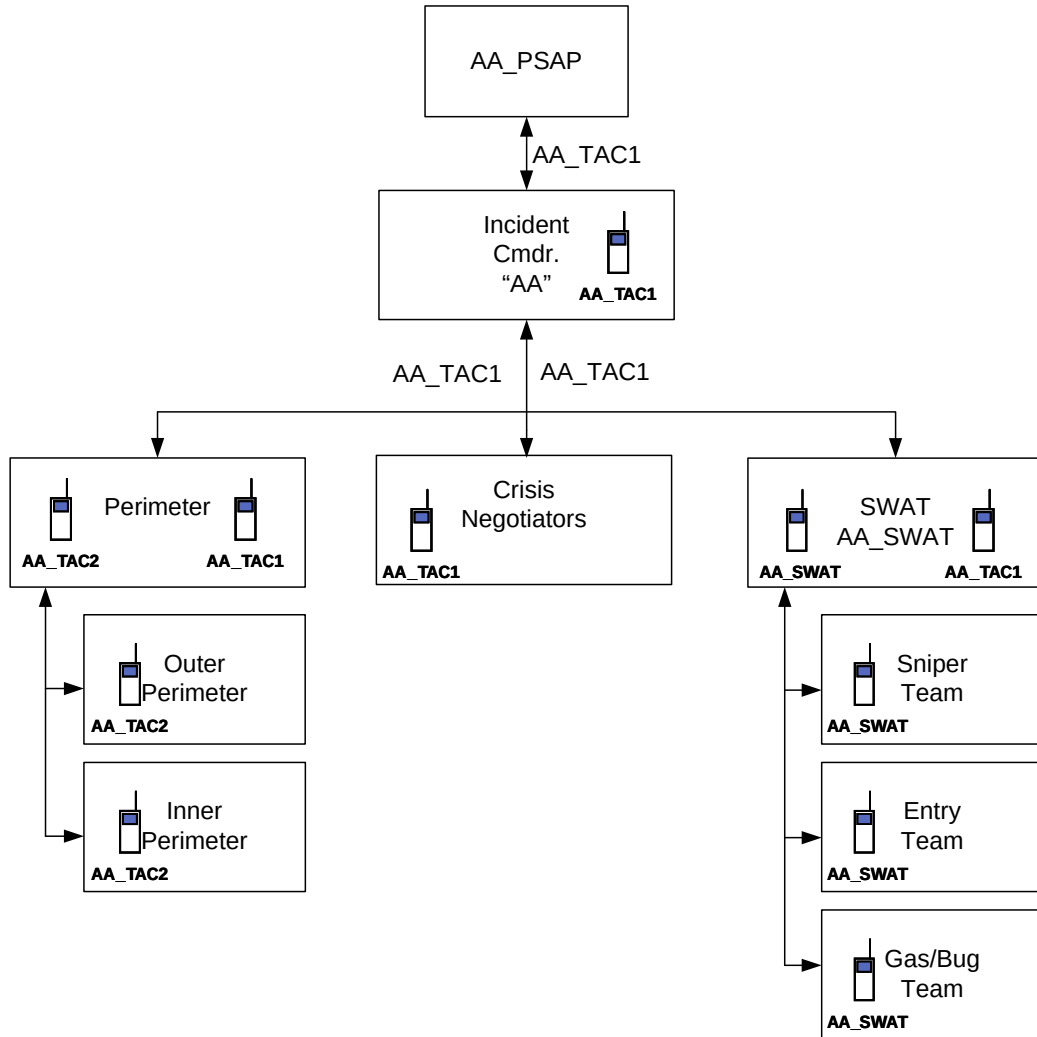
F. Scenario 6
POLICE – Outside Agency Request for Assistance



AA_Officer while traveling in BB jurisdiction notifies BB_PSAP on ALLDISP of a possible police action that needs to be addressed such as a vehicular accident, drunk driver etc.

BB_PSAP either patches ALLDISP to the BB_POL1 if incident needs immediate attention, or has AA_Officer switch to a regional talk group and patches that regional talk group to BB_POL1.

G. Scenario 7
POLICE – Tactical Operations, Barricaded Gunman



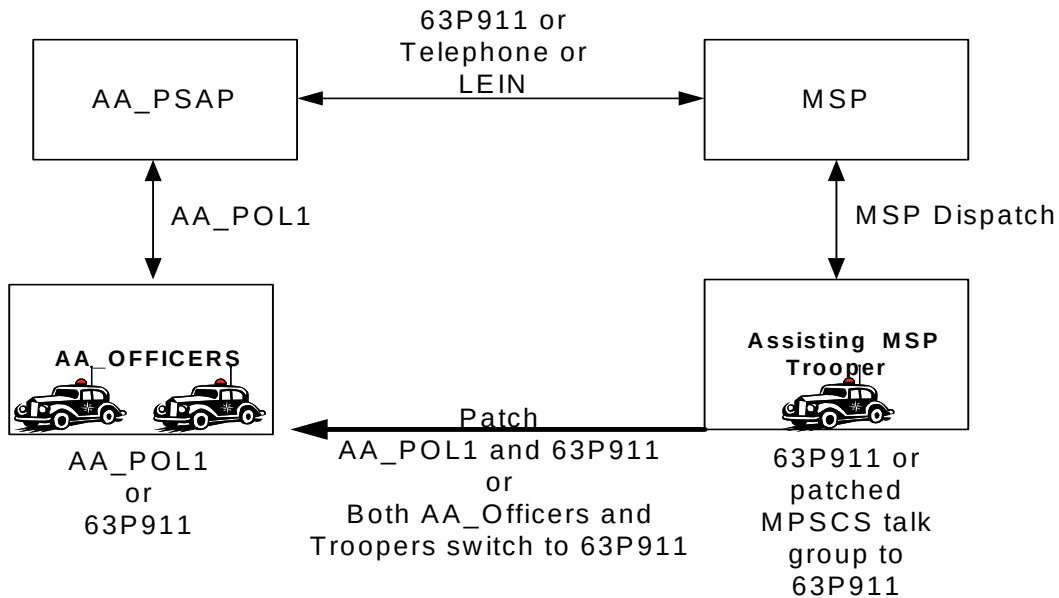
Department AA responds to a situation where a SWAT team and perimeter are needed. AA_TAC1 is used as the command talk group to communicate with the branch leaders.

If AA_PSAP requests assistance through ALLDISP from a neighboring community, then AA_PSAP would assign a RG_OPS talk group. This RG_OPS talk group is announced to the responding local agencies. The Incident Commander would then decide whether or not AA_PSAP would patch that regional talk group to the talk group being used by that branch or have everyone in that branch switch to the regional talk group.



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H. Scenario 8
POLICE – Interoperability with Michigan State Police
Day-to-Day Operations

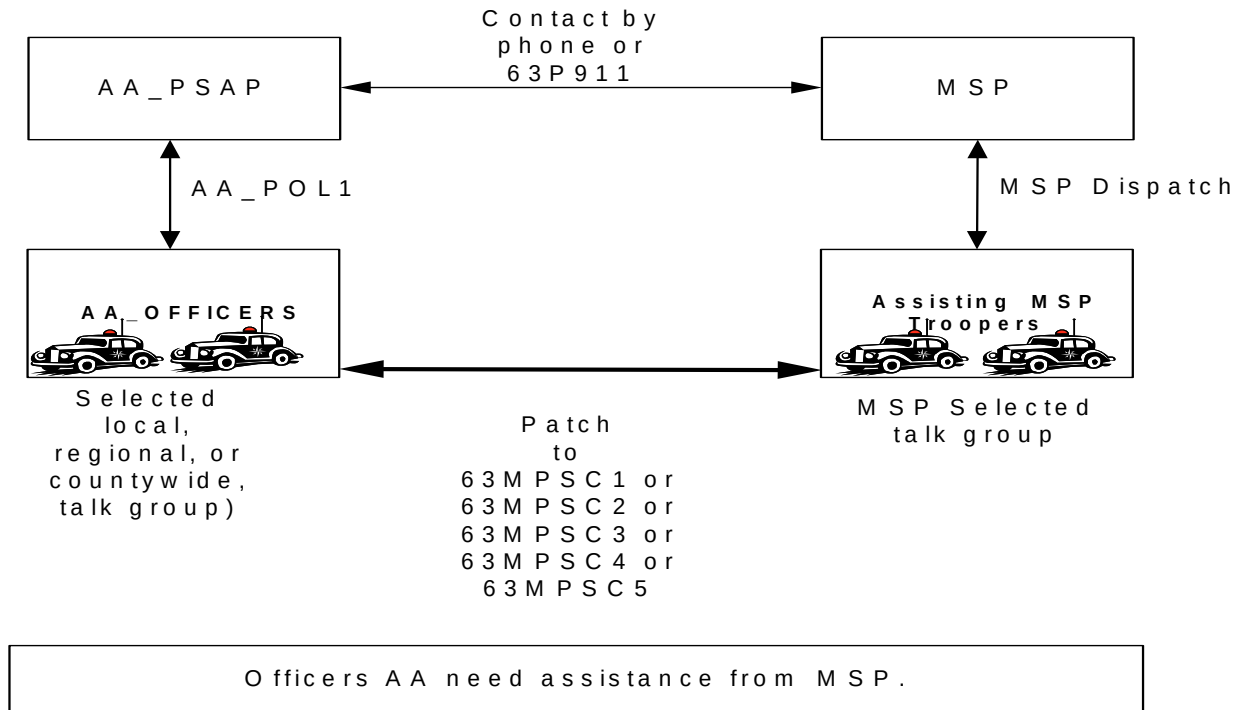


Department AA requests assistance from the Michigan State Police. Department AA contacts MSP dispatch on 63P911 and asks for assistance. MSP contacts its assisting unit(s) and has them either switch directly to 63P911 or patches 63P911 to a MPSCS talk group. Depending on the severity of the situation, AA_PSAP can also either patch AA_POL1 to 63P911 or has its units switch to 63P911 to communicate with the responding Troopers.



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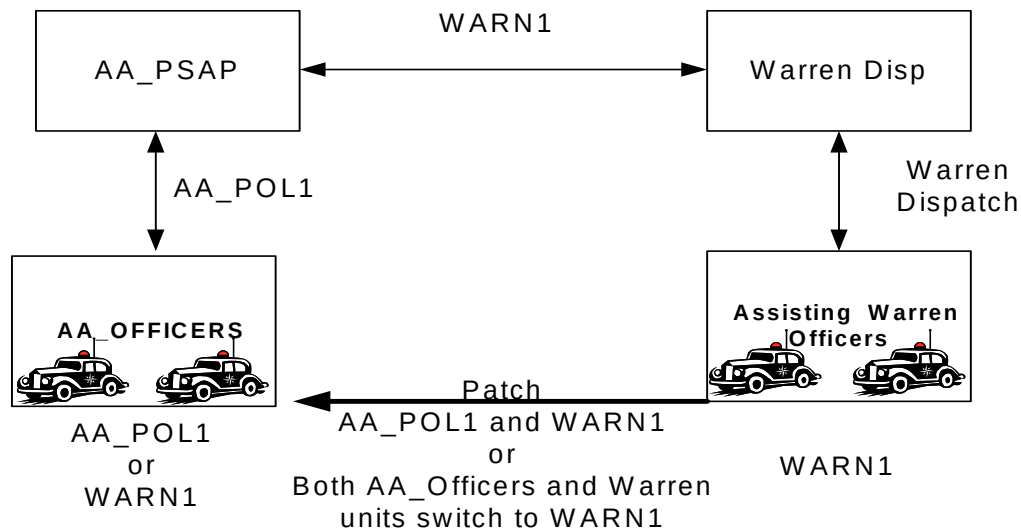
I. Scenario 9
POLICE – Interoperability with Michigan State Police
Special Event Operations



Department AA requests assistance from the Michigan State Police on a scheduled special event such as the Dream Cruise. MSP selects one of its EVENT talk groups such as EVENT01, EVENT02, EVENT03, EVENT07, EVENT08, EVENT09 for its Troopers to work on and advises the assisting Troopers and AA_PSAP. AA_PSAP patches their selected special event talk group such as EV_1 to 63MPSC1 and MSP will patch their EVENT01 to 63MPSC1. Now both Troopers and AA_Officers have interoperability during the event.



J. Scenario 10
POLICE – Interoperability with Warren Police Department

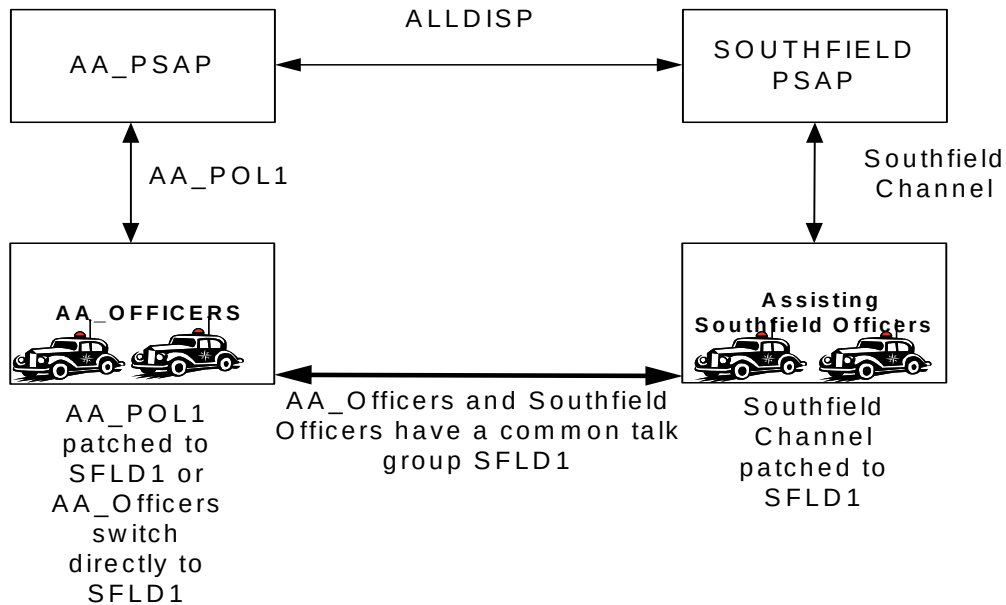


Department AA requests assistance from the City of Warren Police or Fire Departments. Department AA contacts Warren dispatch on WARN1 and asks for assistance. Warren Dispatch contacts its assisting unit(s) and has them switch to WARN1.

Depending on the severity of the situation, AA_PSAP can either patch AA_POL1 to WARN1 or has its units switch to WARN1 to communicate with the responding Warren Officers.



K. Scenario 11
POLICE – Interoperability with Southfield Police Department

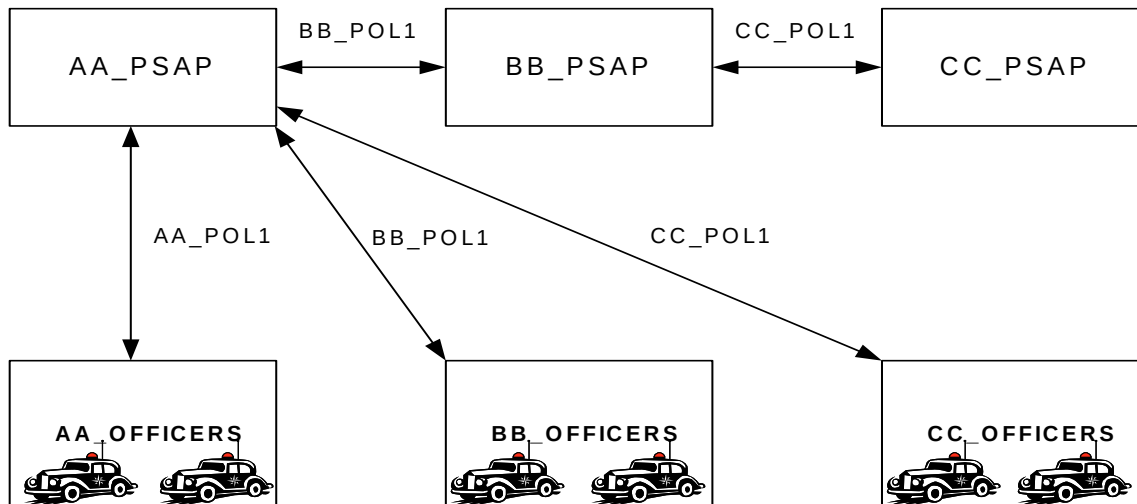


Department AA requests assistance from the Southfield Police Department on ALLDISP. Southfield PSAP patches one of their radio channels to the common OakWIN Southfield talk group SFLD1. Depending on urgency and situation, AA_PSAP either patches AA_POL1 to SFLD1 or has its officers switch over to SFLD1. Southfield Officers and AA_Officers now directly communicate.



Oakland County Wireless Integrated Network

L. Scenario 12
POLICE – BOL Prior Approval

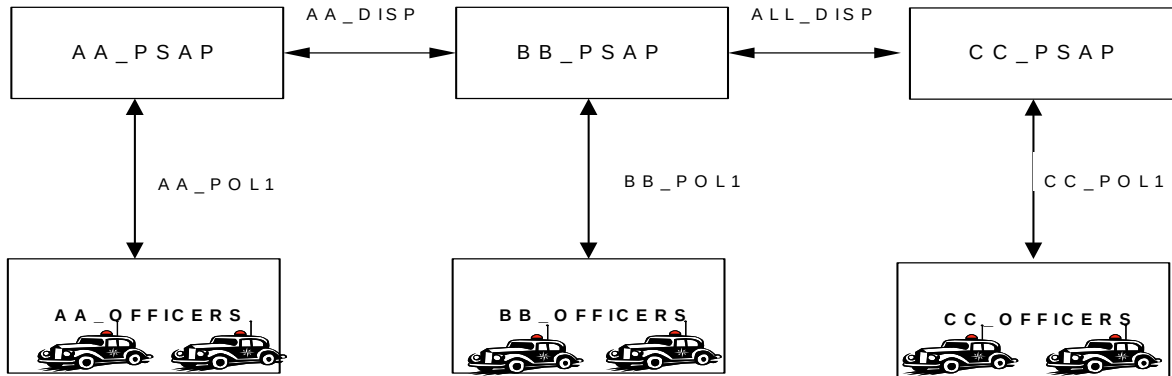


Department AA must get critical information out to the surrounding communities. AA_PSAP “SIMULSELECTS” those communities primary dispatch talk groups BB_POL1 and CC_POL1 and dispatches that information over their primary talk group.

This SIMULSELECT BOL should only be used for those incidents that require emergency notification and has been approved by those surrounding communities.



M. Scenario 13
POLICE – BOL Using ALLDISP



Department AA must get critical information out to the surrounding communities. AA_PSAP sends out a quick message on ALLDISP that they (AA_PSAP) will be transmitting a B.O.L. and to what it pertains. AA_PSAP “SIMULSELECTS” AA_POL1 and ALLDISP and sends out the information. Communities BB and CC monitors, and then if needed sends out the information to their officers.

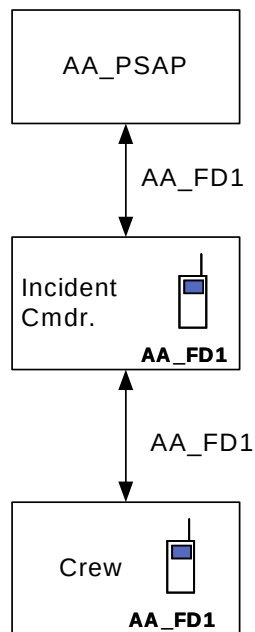
This SIMULSELECT BOL should only be used for those incidents that require emergency notification.



5.2 Fire Scenarios

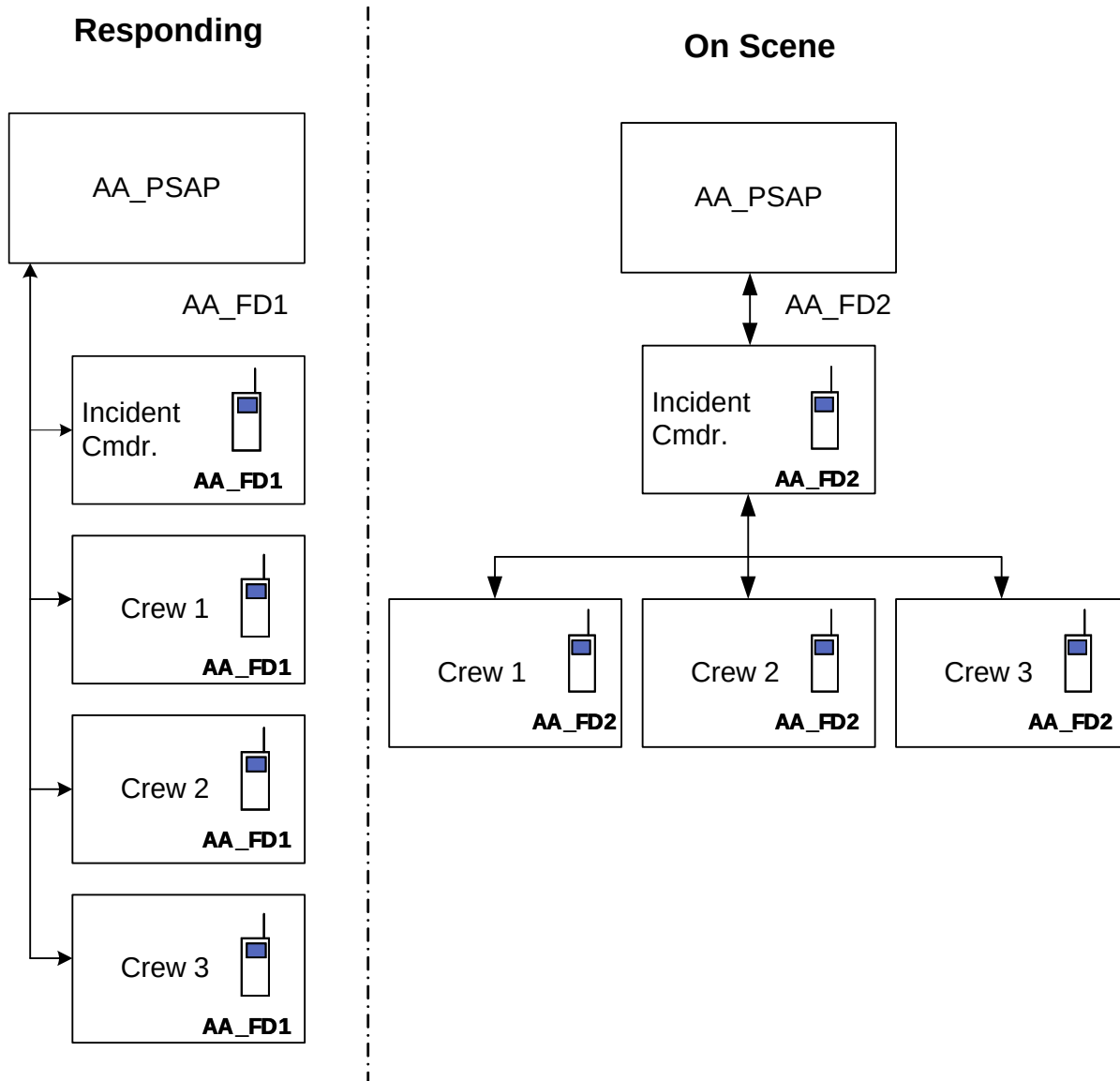
The following scenarios have been illustrated to demonstrate the recommended usage of the various levels of fire talk groups in the system. For purposes of illustration, departments are identified as “AA”, “BB”, “CC”, etc.

A. Scenario 1
FIRE – Single Alarm, Single Unit



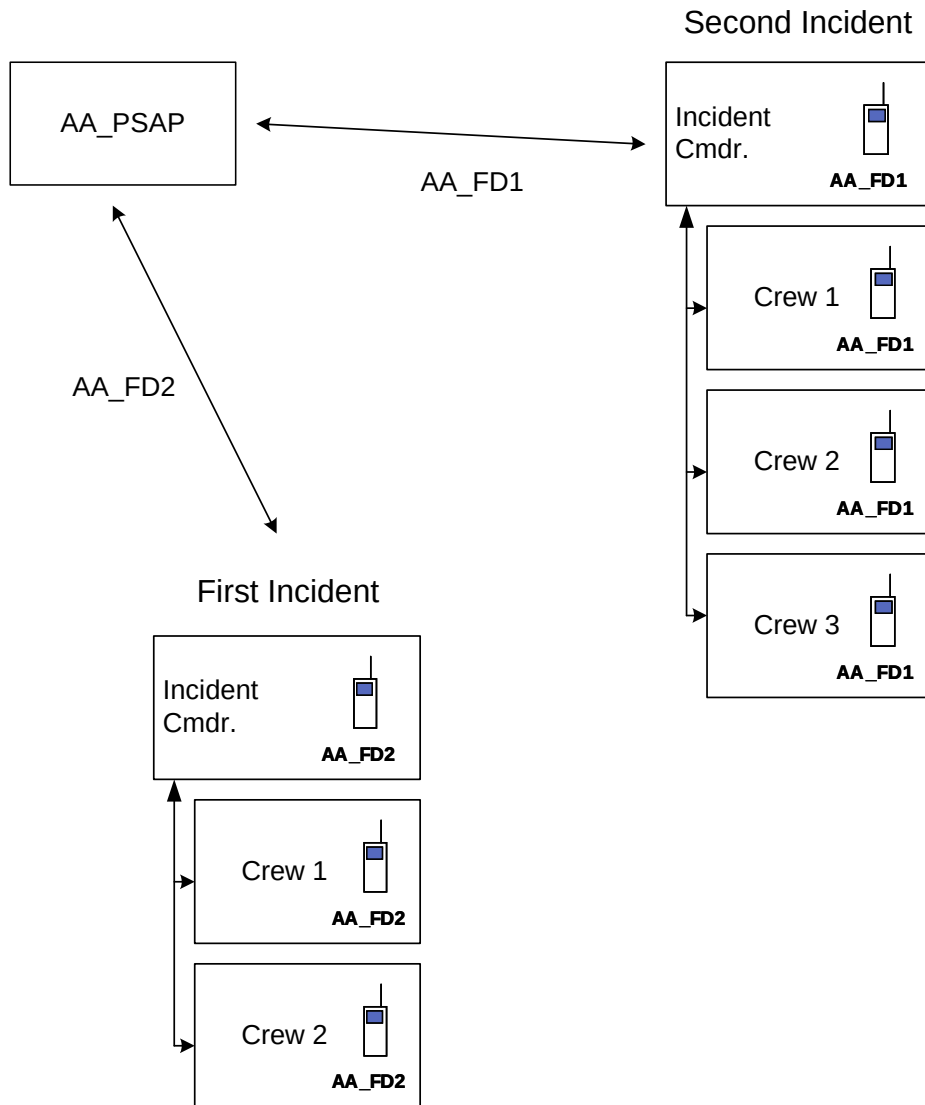
In this scenario, the fire department responds with a single unit to an incident such as a vehicle fire, odor investigation, activated alarm, or medical, and all radios stay on the DISPATCH talk group AA_FD1.

B. Scenario 2
FIRE – Single Alarm, Multiple Units



In this scenario, the fire department is dispatched on AA_FD1 and responds with multiple units to an incident such as a structure fire, hazardous materials investigation, or similar incident requiring tactical communications between crews/units. Upon arrival all radios switch to a TACTICAL talk group AA_FD2 and the PSAP “follows” the units and communicates with the IC on the tactical talk group AA_FD2.

C. Scenario 3
FIRE – Single Agency, Two Separate Incidents

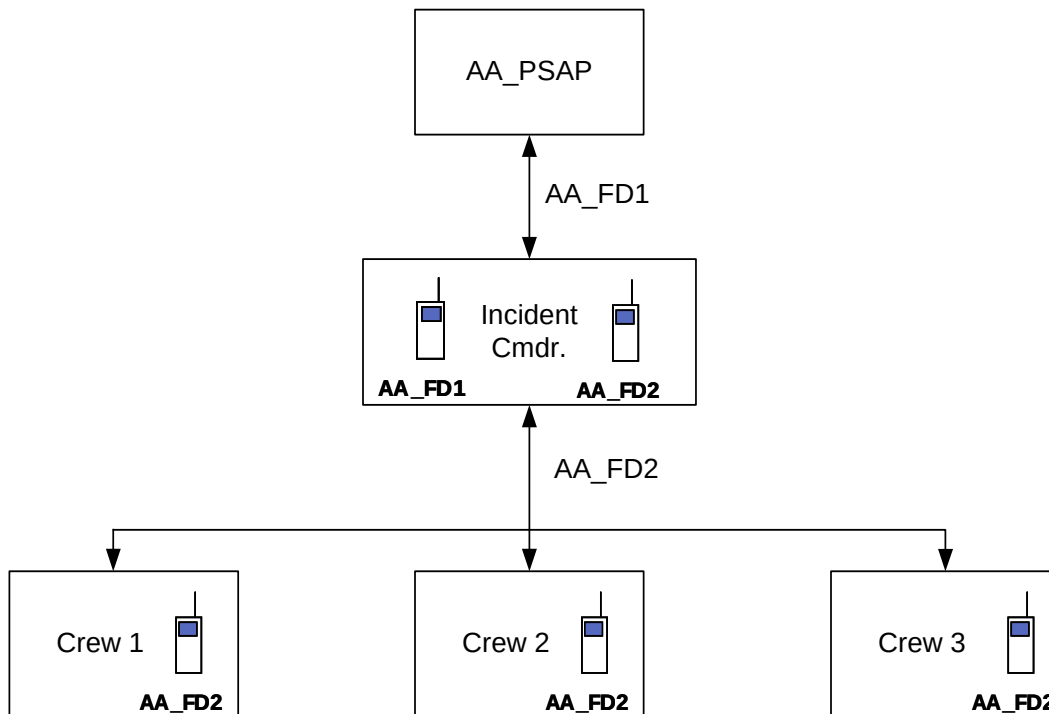


In this scenario, AA has responded to two separate incidents. The first incident was dispatched on AA_FD1 and shifted to AA_FD2 upon arrival. The second incident was dispatched on AA_FD1 and is still on AA_FD1 while investigating the incident.



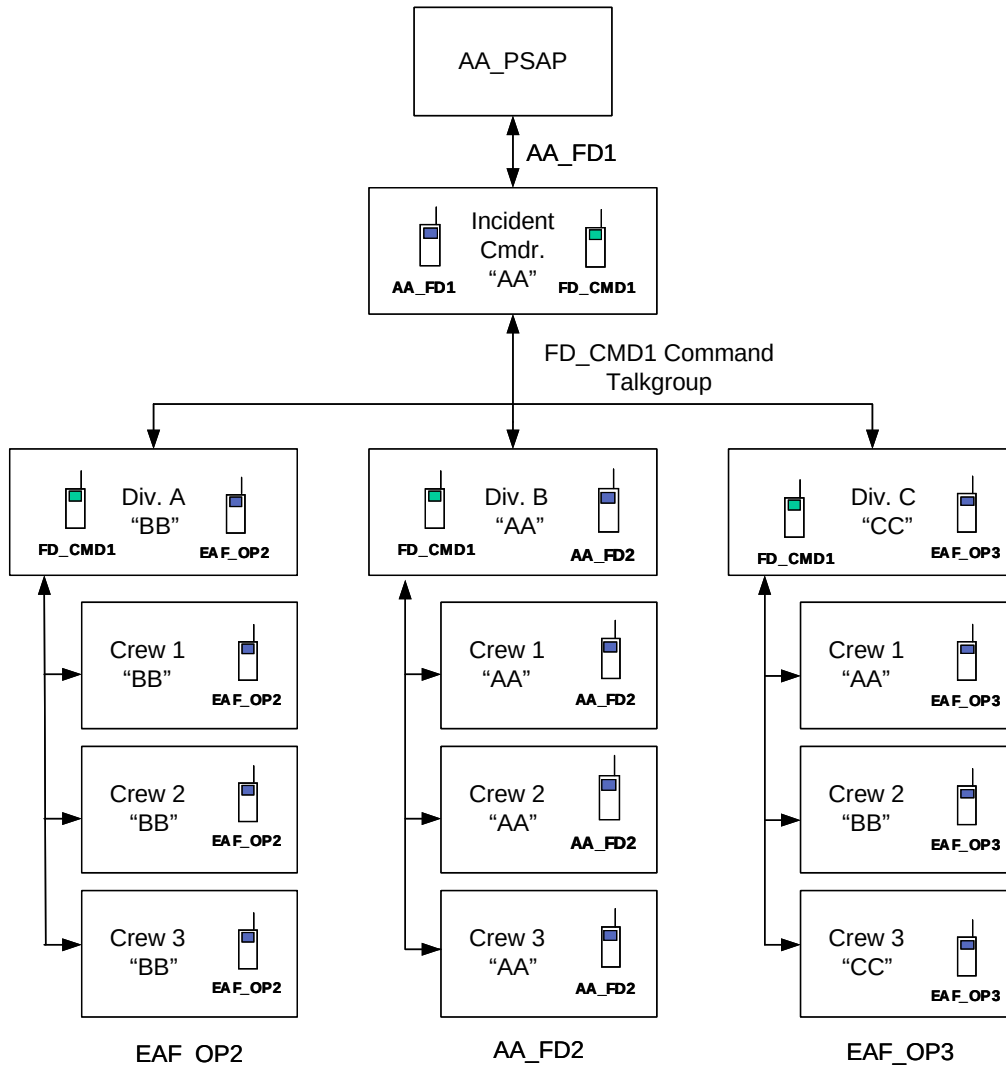
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D. Scenario 4
FIRE – Single Alarm, Multiple Units, Other Incidents in Progress



In this scenario, the fire department responds with multiple units to an incident such as a structure fire, hazardous materials investigation, or similar incident requiring tactical communications between crews/unit. All radios switch to a TACTICAL talk group AA_FD2 and, due to other incidents in progress, the PSAP communicates with the IC on the DISPATCH AA_FD1 talk group.

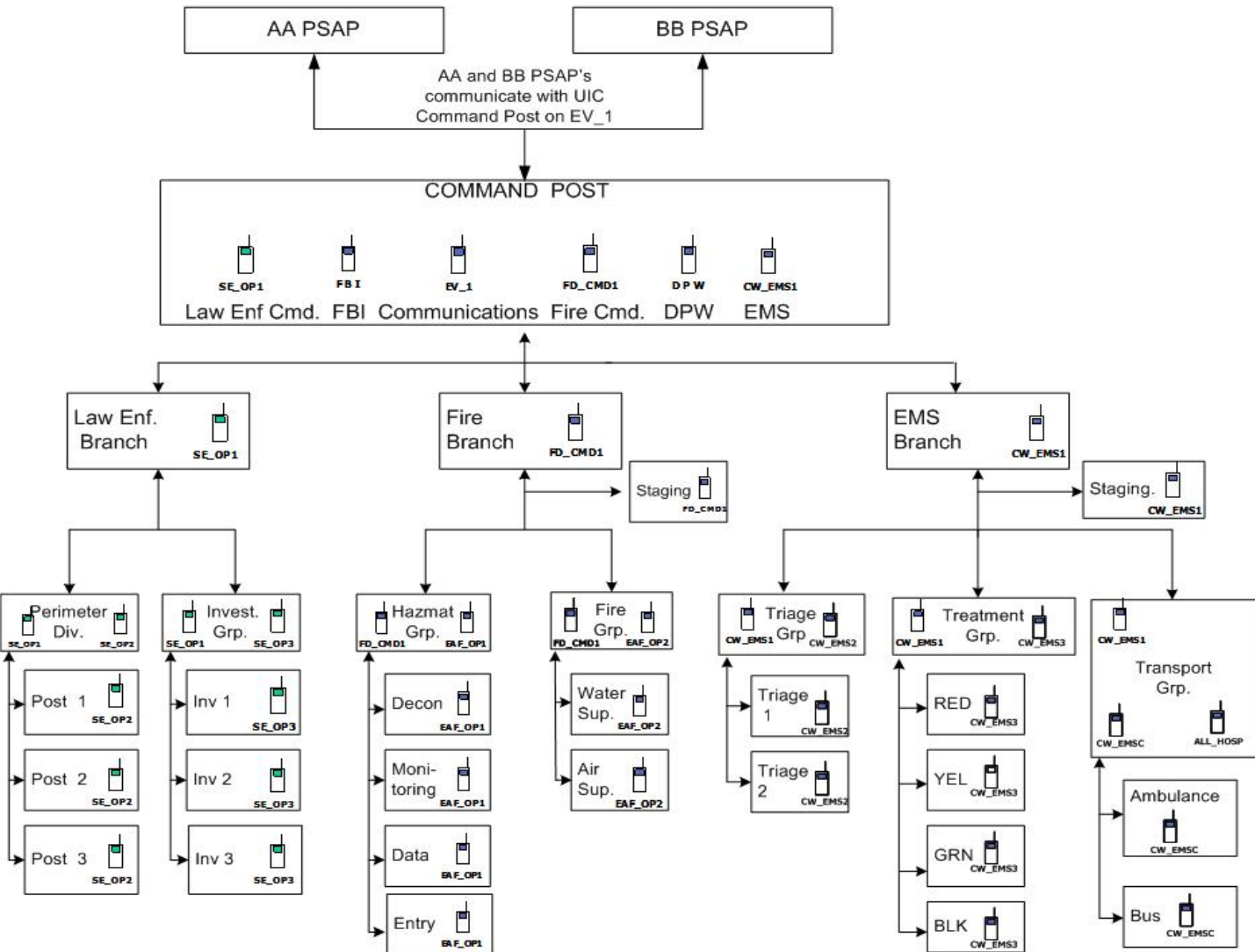
E. Scenario 5
FIRE – Multiple Alarms, Multiple Departments



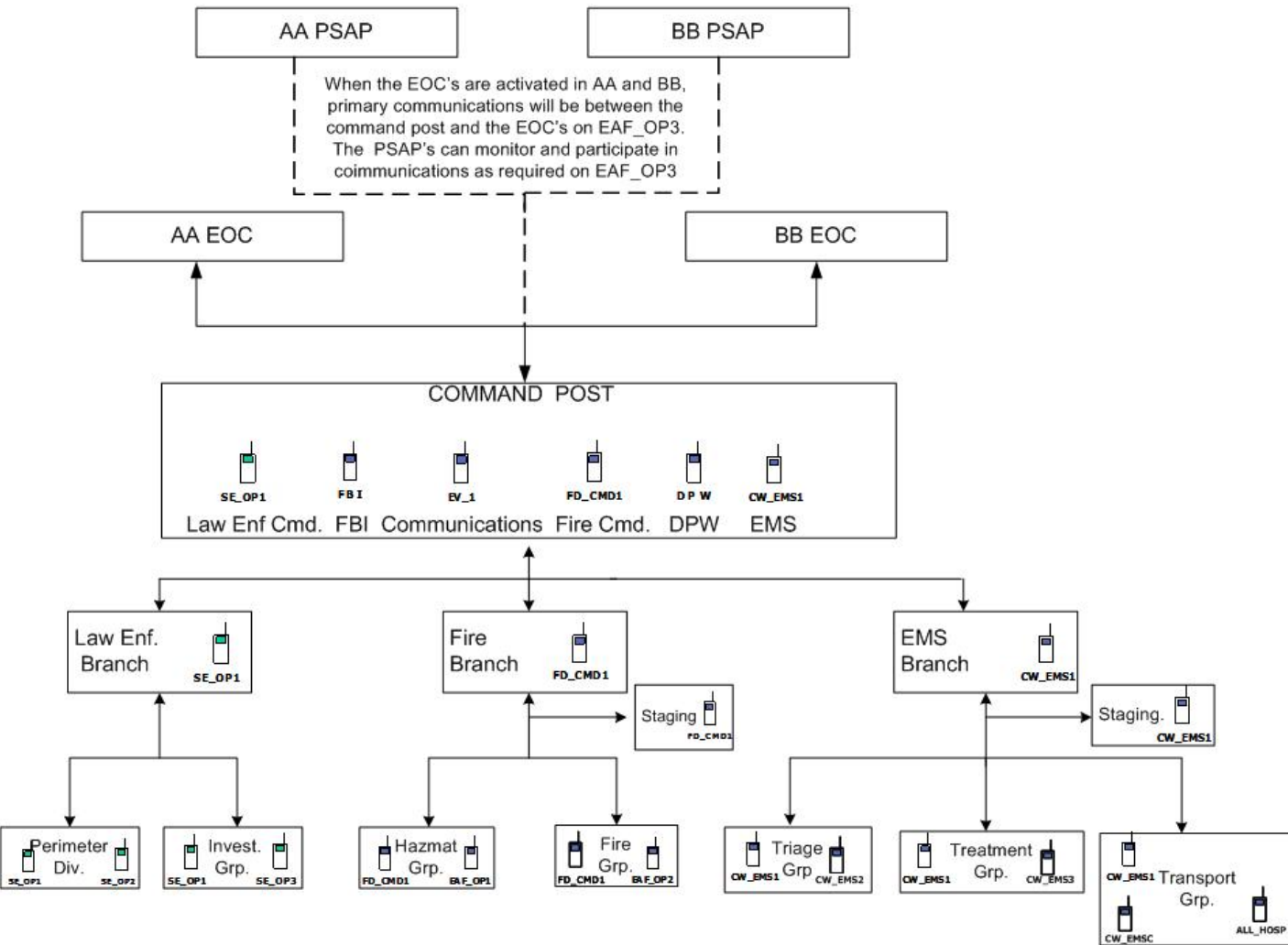
In this scenario, several fire departments respond to a multiple alarm fire in AA's jurisdiction. The AA crews initiated tactical operations on AA_FD2. As the incident escalated, crews from BB and CC were requested and arrived on scene. The incident is divided into three DIVISIONS. Division A crews from BB were assigned EAF_OP2 for tactical operations. The incident commander created a "Command talk group FD_CMD1" that would be common to all responding departments. Division C is assigned EAF_OP3 because there are crews from AA, BB, and CC working under the division officer from CC.

5.3 Multi-Agency Interoperability (Unified Incident) Command

A. Initial Operation UIC Unified Incident Command



B. Extended Operation UIC Unified Incident Command





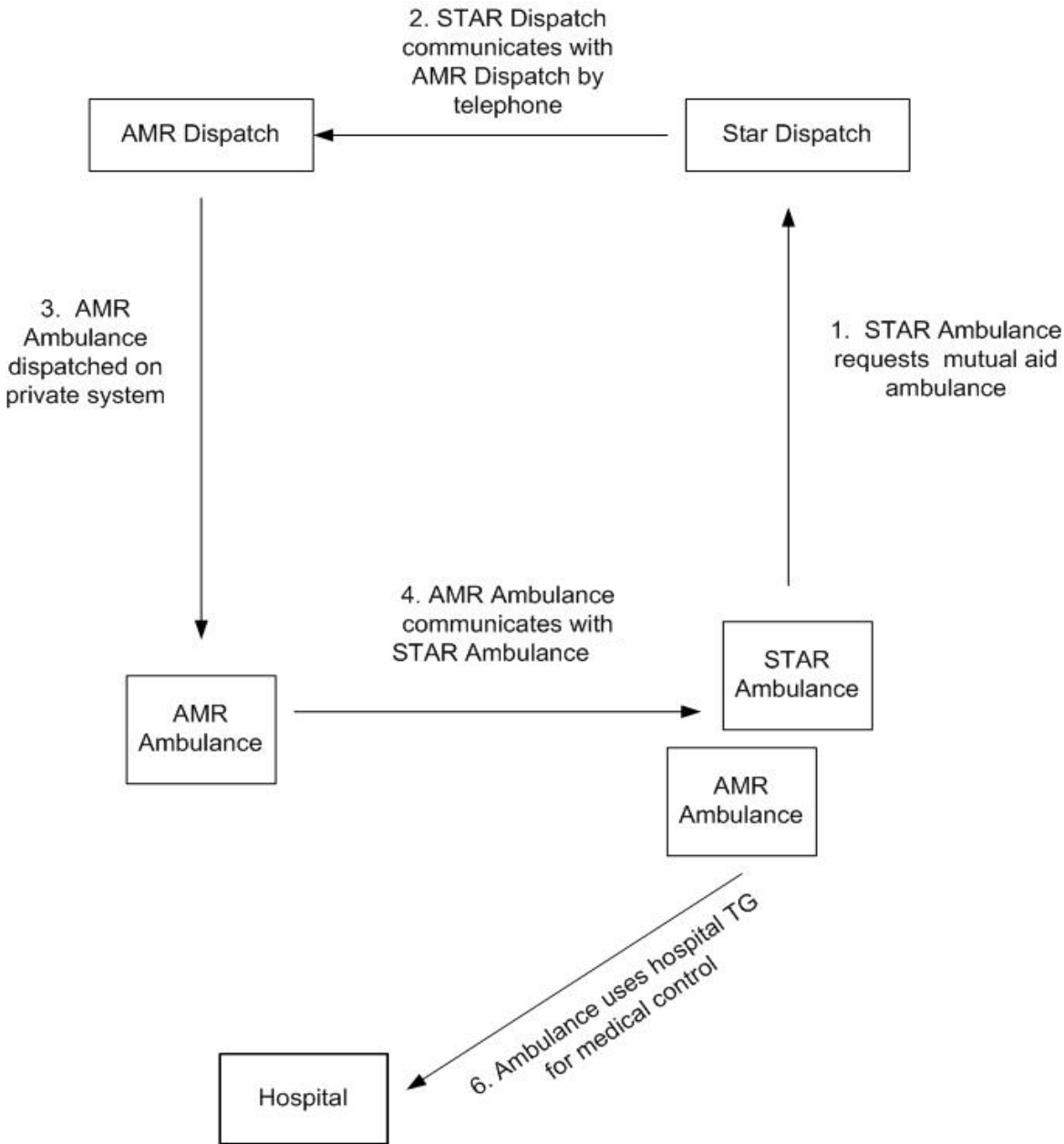
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5.4 EMS Scenarios

The following scenarios illustrate the suggested communications structure for specific EMS incidents involving more than one agency.

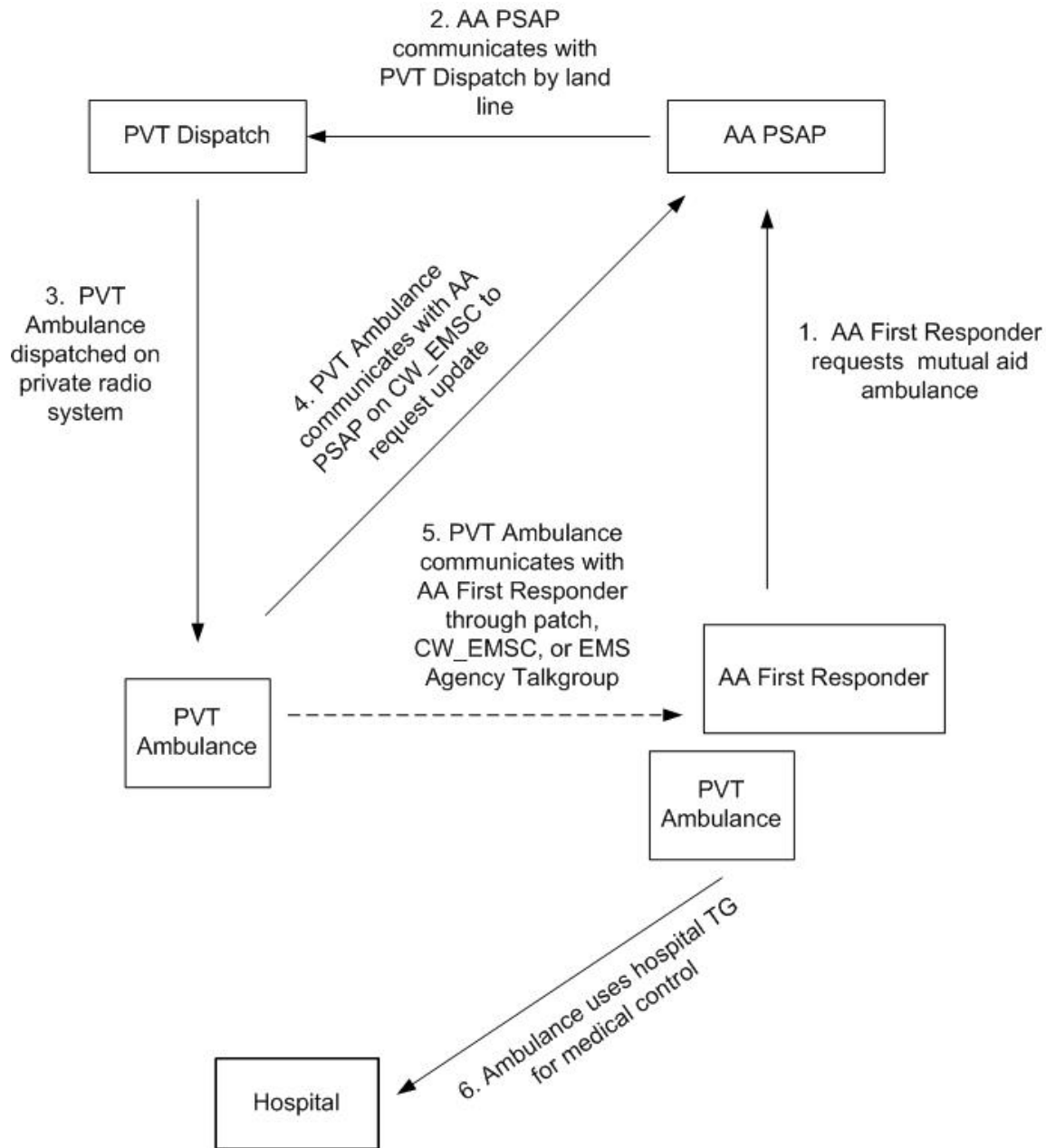
Scenario 1

EMS-Private EMS Mutual Aid with Other Private EMS Agency



In Scenario 1, a STAR Ambulance requests mutual aid from the scene of a 911 call. STAR dispatch contacts AMR by telephone. En route to the call, the AMR ambulance can obtain patient updates, specific location information, or otherwise communicate with the STAR ambulance by: 1) contacting the STAR ambulance ~~on STR_EMS~~; or 2) contacting AMR dispatch by private radio frequency who then contacts STAR Dispatch by phone who then contacts the STAR ambulance on scene via private radio frequency to obtain any scene updates.

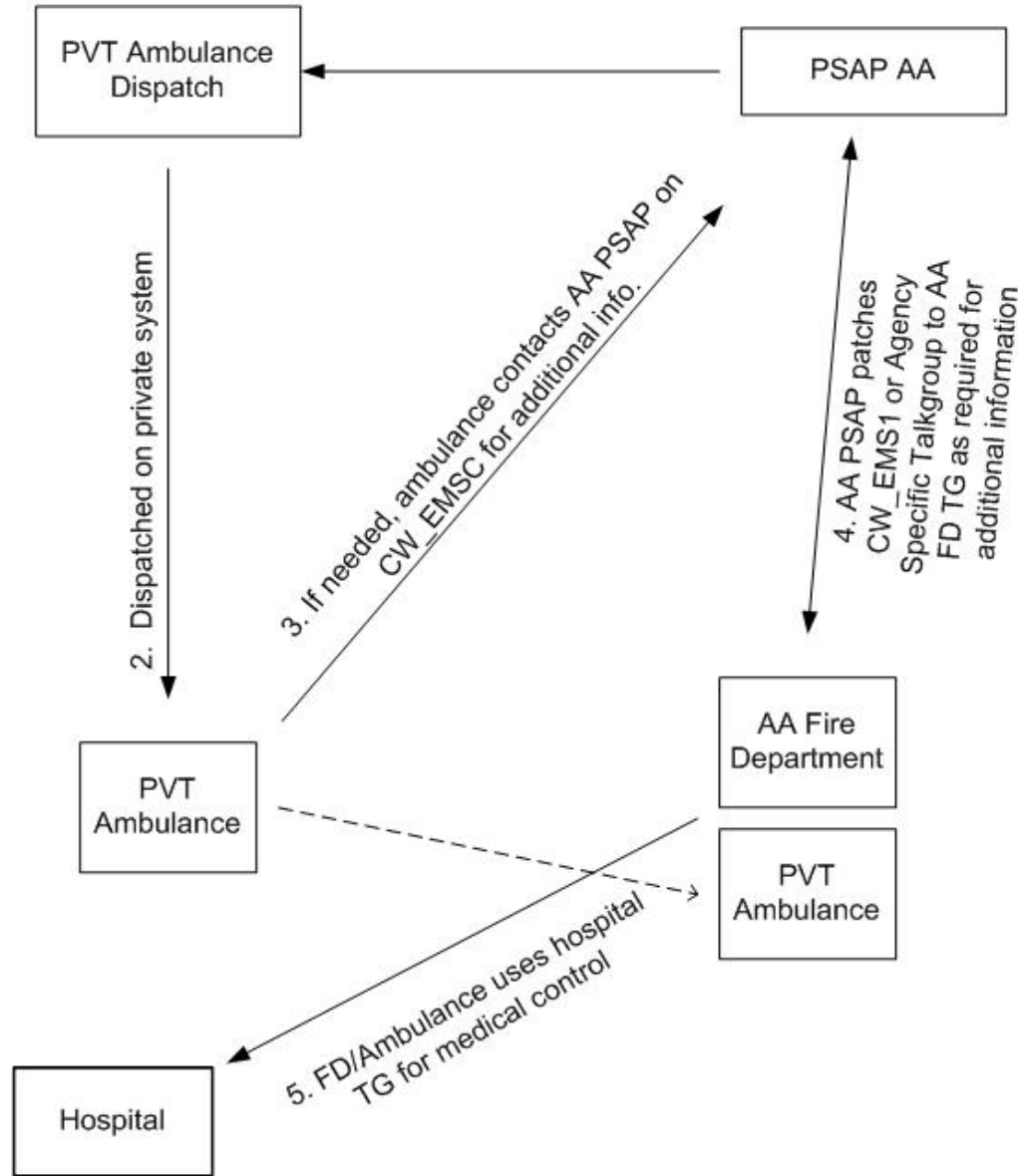
A. Scenario 2
EMS-Private EMS Response with BLS/MFR Fire Dept/DPS



In Scenario 2, a medical emergency request is received by PSAP AA. AA contacts a contracted private EMS agency (PVT). PSAP AA advises private EMS agency via land line to contact AA First Responder on CW_EMSC.

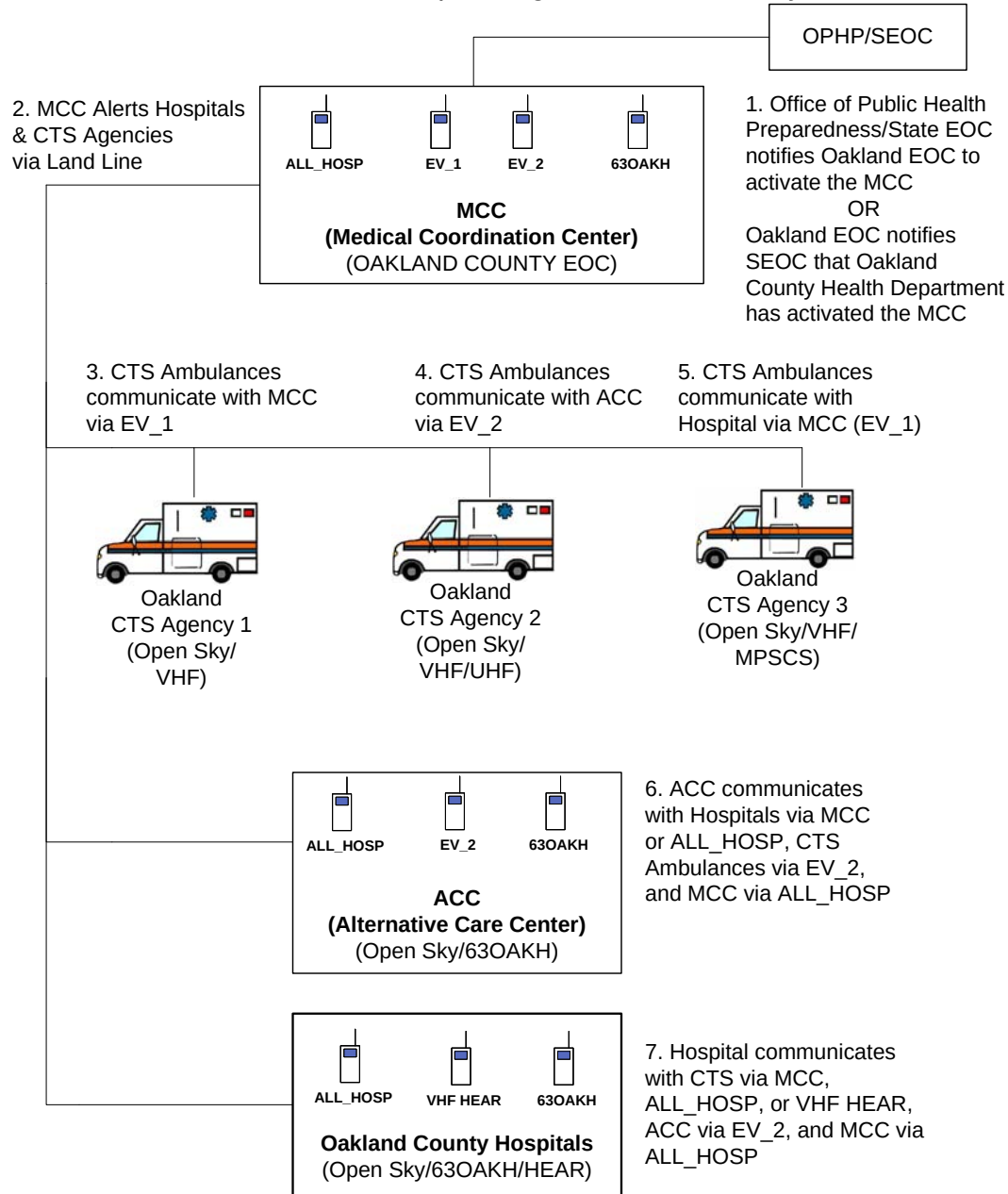
B. Scenario 3
EMS-Fire Department ALS Using Private Ambulance Transport

1. PSAP receives 911 call, dispatches fire and private ambulance



In scenario 3, a medical emergency request is received by a local PSAP and that agency's ALS first responders are dispatched with a private ambulance (PVT). The patient will be transported in PVT ambulance with AA Fire Department paramedics attending to the patient. While enroute to the scene, the first responder unit may switch to CW_EMSC and communicate with the ambulance.

D. Scenario 4
MEMS – Oakland CTS Operating in Oakland County



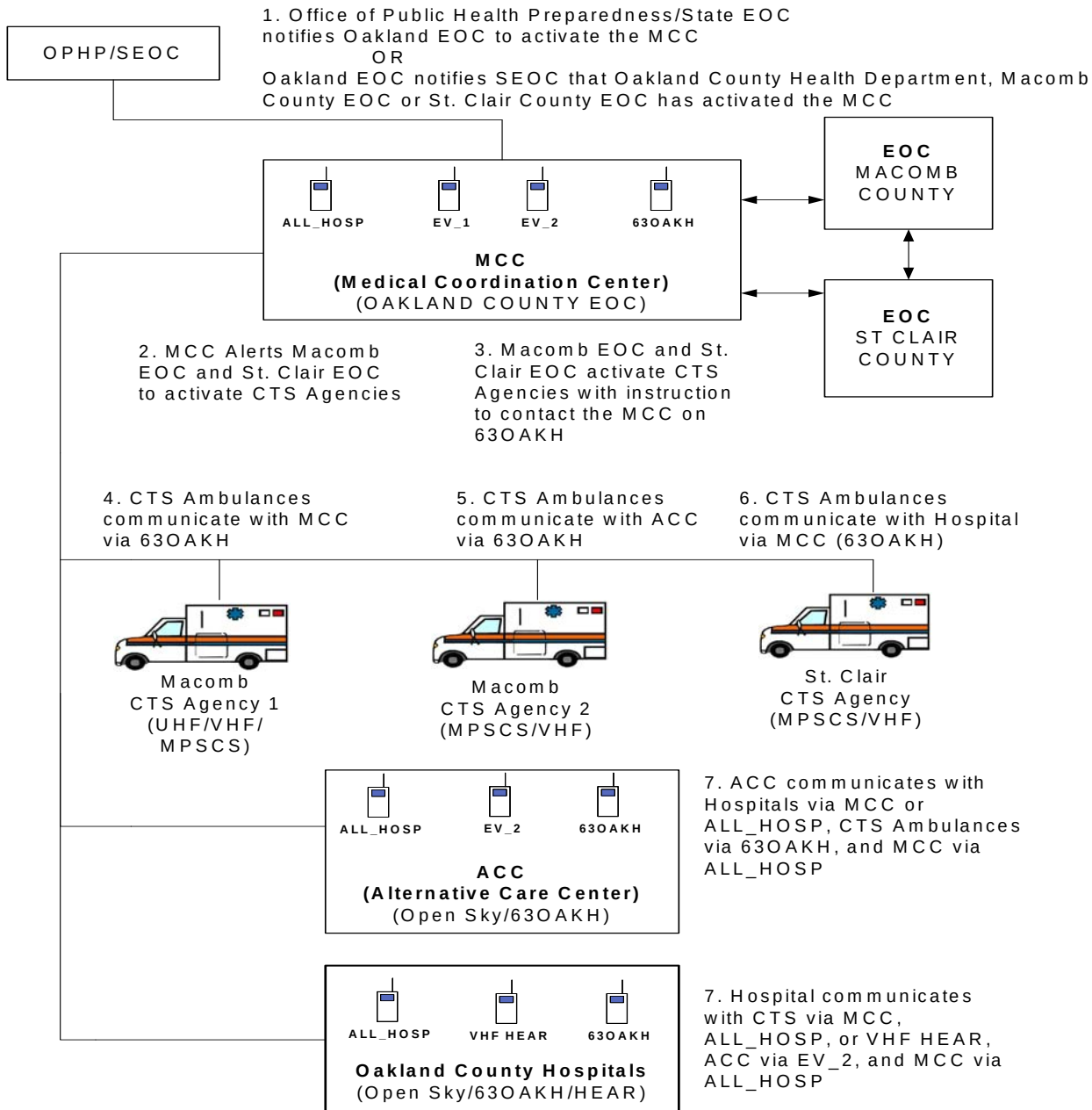
In scenario 4, a localized outbreak of Tularemia involving 2500 patients is overloading the hospital systems in Oakland County. The Modular Emergency Medical System (MEMS) is activated by the proper authority. The Medical Coordinating Center (MCC) is activated at the Oakland County EOC. The MCC activates the Oakland Casualty Transportation System (CTS) by land line. Oakland CTS ambulances contact the MCC on EV_1 for assignment. To



Oakland County Wireless Integrated Network

communicate with Hospitals, CTS ambulances route communications through the MCC for patient and resource tracking purposes. All CTS agencies have the capability of contacting the hospital on 63OAKH, VHF HEAR, or the 63OAKH MPSCS interop talk path if directed to do so by the MCC. CTS ambulances can contact the ACC via EV_2.

E. Scenario 5 MEMS – Macomb & St. Clair CTS Operating in Oakland County



In scenario 5, an outbreak of Bubonic Plague spreads to 5000 patients and is overloading the hospital systems in Oakland County. MEMS is activated. The MCC is activated at the Oakland County EOC. Oakland CTS agencies are overwhelmed with patients. The MCC requests that the Macomb County EOC and St Clair County EOC activate CTS resources within their



Oakland County Wireless Integrated Network

jurisdiction. Macomb & St. Clair County CTS ambulances contact the MCC on 63OAKH for assignment. To communicate with Hospitals, CTS ambulances route communications through the MCC for patient and resource tracking purposes. All Macomb and St. Clair CTS agencies have the capability of contacting the hospital on VHF HEAR, or the 63OAKH MPSCS interop talk path if directed to do so by the MCC. CTS ambulances can contact the ACC via 63OAKH.

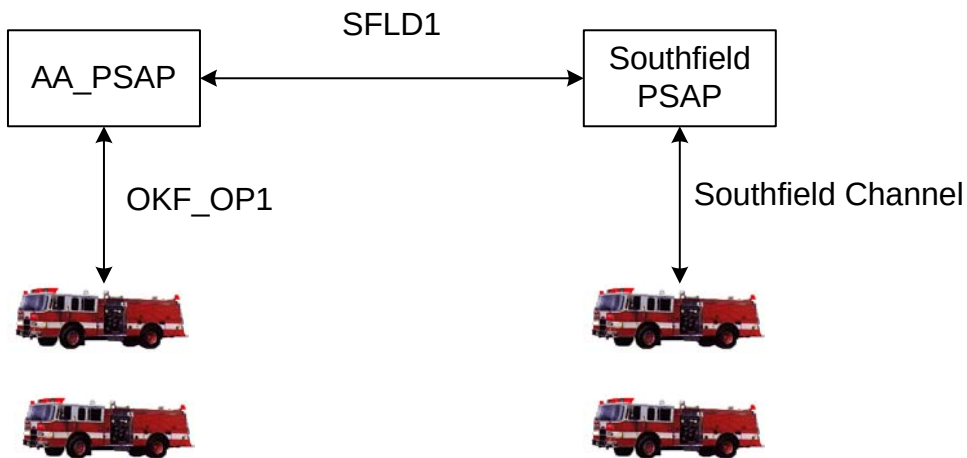


5.5 Interoperability Scenarios

The following scenarios describe the various methods that interoperability may be achieved between fire departments operating on the OakWIN system and fire departments operating on various other systems. It is important to remember that the basic coverage parameters of the other radio systems apply during these interoperability scenarios. The ability to patch systems together does not extend the existing coverage of the individual systems. It is recommended that departments test the coverage if they plan on patching.

A. Interoperability with Southfield Fire Department

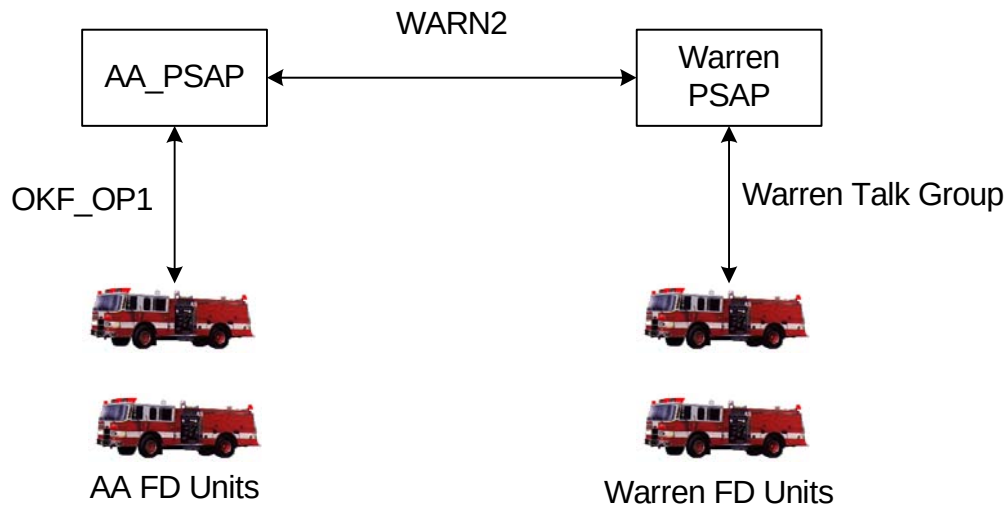
Department AA requests assistance from the Southfield Fire Department on ALLDISP. The Southfield PSAP patches the Southfield conventional channel to SFLD1. The AA PSAP patches SLFD1 to the Oakway mutual aid talk group OKF_OP1. The AA incident commander may now communicate with the Southfield units.





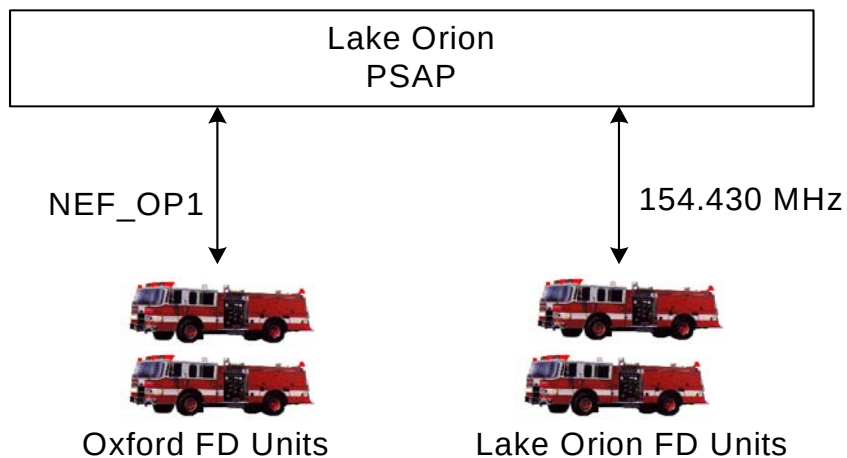
B. Interoperability with Warren Fire Department

Department AA responds to a border incident with the Warren Fire Department. Department AA contacts the Warren PSAP on WARN1 and requests that the Warren PSAP patch the responding Warren units to WARN2. Warren patches their FD talk group to WARN2 and the AA incident commander communicates on WARN2.



C. Interoperability with Bordering MPSCS Fire Departments

In this scenario, fire units from Oxford are assisting Orion Township fire units. The Lake Orion PSAP patches the Orion Township fire channel (154.430 MHz) to NEF_OP1 talk group. All Oxford fire units switch to NEF_OP1 talk group and communicate with the Orion Township units. This patch depends on the ability of the Orion Township radios on the incident scene to reach their base station at the PSAP.





D. Interoperability Livingston County Fire Units

A Livingston County fire department requests mutual aid from an Oakland County fire department. The Livingston County PSAP patches the incident tactical talk group to 63MPSC1. The responding Oakland County fire units switch to 63MPSC1 and communicate with the Livingston County units.

Interoperability with Oakland County fire units assisting Livingston Co. fire units

