



# **Alaska Land Mobile Radio Communications System**

## **Standard Channel Naming Convention Procedure 400-10**

**Version 2**

March 22, 2010



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## Document Revision History

<b>Name</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Reason for Changes</b>	<b>Version</b>
Shafer, Sherry	3/16/2009	Approved by the User Council – Final.	1
Shafer, Sherry	3/22/2010	Annual review. Approved by the User Council – Final.	2



## **Acronyms and Definitions**

**Alaska Land Mobile Radio (ALMR) Communications System:** the ALMR Communications System, which uses but is separate from the State of Alaska Telecommunications System (SATS), as established in the Cooperative Agreement. The ALMR System is a digital, trunked, wide-area network (WAN), shared system between the Department of Defense (DOD), the Federal Executive Association (FEA) of Alaska (excluding DOD), the State of Alaska (SOA), the Alaska Municipal League, and the Municipality of Anchorage.

**Alaska Municipal League:** a voluntary non-profit organization in Alaska that represents member local governments.

**Department of Defense – Alaska:** Alaskan Command, US Air Force and US Army component services operating under United States Pacific Command.

**Executive Council:** the ALMR Executive Council which is made up of members and associate members from the State of Alaska representing state agencies, the Alaska Municipal League, the Federal Executive Association of Alaska, the Department of Defense – Alaska, and the Municipality of Anchorage.

**Federal Communications Commission (FCC):** For the purposes of ALMR, the Federal level governing body that approves the use of commercial, maritime, state, local and other agencies that are not a part of the Department of Defense or other Federal agencies radio frequency spectrum through the issuance of radio station authorizations once coordination with all potentially affected agencies has been completed. The approvals will in most cases (exceptions might be waivers or special temporary authority) be for use of a particular portion of a frequency band that has been pre-authorized through the frequency band table of allocations. In addition, the FCC maintains the communications tower registration program.

**Federal Executive Association (FEA):** federal government entities, agencies and organizations, other than the Department of Defense, that operate on the shared ALMR system infrastructure.

**Information Assurance (IA):** information operations that protect and defend information and information systems by ensuring their availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and non-repudiation. This includes providing for restoration of information systems by incorporating protection, detection, and reaction capabilities.

**Municipality of Anchorage (MOA):** The MOA covers 1,951 square miles with a population of approximately 278,000. The MOA stretches from Portage, at the southern border, to the Knik River at the northern border, and encompasses the communities of Girdwood, Indian, Anchorage, Eagle River, Chugiak/Birchwood, and the native village of Eklutna.



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**National Coordination Center (NCC):** a Federal advisory committee chartered by the Federal Communications Commission from 1999 to 2003, which identified a need for a standard channel naming convention.

**National Public Safety Telecommunications Council (NPSTC):** a federation of organizations whose mission is to improve public safety communications and interoperability through collaborative leadership.

**National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA):** the President's principal adviser on telecommunications and information policy issues, and in this role frequently works with other Executive Branch agencies to develop and present the Administration's position on these issues; manages the Federal use of spectrum; performs cutting-edge telecommunications research and engineering, including resolving technical telecommunications issues for the Federal government and private sector; and administers infrastructure and public telecommunications facilities grants.

**Operations Management Office (OMO):** develops recommendations for policies, procedures, and guidelines; identifies technologies and standards; and coordinates intergovernmental resources to facilitate communications interoperability with emphasis on improving public safety and emergency response communications.

**SAFECOM:** a communications program of the Department of Homeland Security. SAFECOM provides research, development, testing and evaluation, guidance, tools, and templates on interoperable communications-related issues to local, tribal, state, and Federal emergency response agencies.

**State of Alaska (SOA):** the primary maintainer of the SATS (the State's microwave system), and shared owner of the System.

**System Management Office (SMO):** the team of specialists responsible for management of maintenance and operations of the System

**User/Member:** an agency, person, group, organization or other entity which has an existing written Membership Agreement to operate on ALMR with one of the Parties to the Cooperative Agreement. The terms user and member are synonymous and interchangeable.

**User Council:** the User Council is responsible for recommending all operational and maintenance decisions affecting the System. Under the direction and supervision of the Executive Council, the User Council has the responsibility for management oversight and operations of the System. The User Council oversees the development of System operations plans, procedures and policies under the direction and guidance of the Executive Council.



## **1.0 Purpose**

This procedure is designed to provide appropriate guidance for all agencies operating on the Alaska Land Mobile Radio (ALMR) Communications System with regard to practices regarding standard channel naming conventions.

The National Coordination Center (NCC), a Federal Advisory Committee chartered by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) from 1999 to 2003, had identified a need for a standard channel naming convention.<sup>1</sup> Although not mandated by the FCC, in March 2006 the Executive Council passed a motion stating, “Every ALMR radio in the State of Alaska must be programmed with Incident Command (IC) channels and conventional interoperability channels.” .

At a minimum, ALMR requires agencies program their radios with the IC zone for the region in which they are located and the Statewide IC zone. Neighboring regional IC zones should be programmed next. All IC zones should be programmed when radio capacity allows.

NCC protocol has received wide acceptance within the public safety communications community, as communications interoperability for first responders continues to be a major issue.<sup>2</sup>

Developing standards for day-to-day operations with available resources that would be utilized in the case of a multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional response ensures agencies are better equipped to seamlessly transition to emergency operations.

## **2.0 Roles and Responsibilities**

### **2.1 Executive Council**

The Executive Council (EC) shall be responsible for the management and enforcement of sanctions when violations of the Standard Channel Naming Convention Procedure warrant such action.

### **2.2 User Council**

The User Council (UC) shall be responsible for the formal approval of the Standard Channel Naming Convention Procedure and any revisions hereafter.

### **2.3 Operations Management Office**

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<sup>1</sup> National Public Safety Telecommunications Council Channel Naming Report, revised June 2007, page 1

<sup>2</sup> id, page 1

The Operations Management Office (OMO) is responsible for keeping current on all FCC/National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) advisories concerning changes to standard channel naming conventions, recommending changes to the User Council for approval, advising the System Management Office of all changes, and verification of compliance by member agencies.

## **2.4 System Management Office**

The System Management Office (SMO) implements any UC-approved changes to standard channel naming conventions, updates the System to reflect approved changes, and advises user agencies of the change.

## **2.5 User Agency**

Agencies operating on the System are responsible for developing procedures to cross reference old naming conventions against new naming conventions until they are able to reprogram their subscriber units. Agencies are also responsible for advising their personnel of the changes and any training that may result from such changes.

## **3.0 Standards**

Each FCC-designated Interoperability Channel in the Public Safety Radio Services (47CFR Part 90) will have a unique name developed according to a standardized format. This format consists of a maximum of eight characters<sup>3</sup>:

### **3.1 Spectrum Band**

The Spectrum Band designator is a unique single alpha or numeric character to designate the public safety spectrum segment the channel is found within:

- L** VHF low band (30 – 50 MHz)
- V** VHF high band (150.8 – 162.0 MHz)
- U** UHF band (450 – 470 MHz)
- 7** 700 MHz public safety band
  - “A” Block
  - “B” Block
- 8** 800 MHz NPSPAC band after the re-banding process (806 – 809 / 851 – 854 MHz)

### **3.2 Channel Use Designator**

The Channel Use Designator is an alphanumeric three- or four-place tag to signify the primary purpose of operations on the channel. In some cases, the Channel Use Designator has been specified in FCC Rules or related Orders.

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<sup>3</sup> National Public Safety Telecommunications Council Channel Naming Report, revised June 2007, page 2-4  
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<b>CALL</b>	Channel is dedicated nationwide for the express purpose of Interoperability calling only
<b>DATA</b>	Channel is reserved nationwide for the express purpose of data transmission only
<b>FIRE</b>	Primarily used for interagency incident communications by fire licensees
<b>GTAC</b>	Primarily used for interagency incident communications between public Safety eligible entities and eligible non-governmental organizations
<b>LAW</b>	Primarily used for interagency incident communications by police licensees
<b>MED</b>	Primarily used for interagency incident communications by emergency medical service licensees
<b>MOB</b>	Primarily used for on-scene interagency incident communications by any public safety eligible licensees, using vehicular repeaters (FCC Station Class MO3)
<b>TAC</b>	Primarily used for interagency communications by any public safety eligible licensees

### **3.3 Unique Channel Identifier**

The Unique Channel Identifier is a numeric one- or two-place tag to uniquely identify the specific channel. Channel Identifiers are grouped by band segment as follows:

<b>1-9</b>	VHF low band (30-50 MHz) [No leading zero used]
<b>10-39</b>	VHF high band (150.8 – 162 MHz)
<b>40-49</b>	UHF band (450 – 470 MHz)
<b>50-69</b>	700 MHz “A” Block
<b>70-89</b>	700 MHz “B” Block
<b>90-99</b>	800 MHz “NPSPAC” band (806-809/851-854 MHz) [Post re-banding]

#### **Notes:**

1. Starting in VHF high band, channel identifiers are grouped by channel use type, with Channel Identifiers ending in “0” reserved for Interoperability Calling use
2. Channels Identifiers specified for emergency medical services (MED) in this document are numbered to avoid conflict with the FCC UHF medical channel naming methodology specified in 47CFR90.20(d)(65) and 47CFR90.20(d)(66)(i)

### **3.4 Modifier**

The Modifier character is a single alphanumeric tag to identify a modification to the default operation type on the channel / channel pair:

- D** Direct or “talk around” use [Simplex operations on the output channel of a pair normally designated for half-duplex or mobile relay operations.

## **4.0 Implementation**

### **4.1 Impact**

The direct impact to ALMR channel plans was twofold. First, the conventional VTAC1 – VTAC4 channels were renamed as VTAC11 – VTAC14, and VCALL will become VCALL10. Second, all the national interoperability channels (VCALL and VTAC) need to be P25 digital and use 293 for the Network Access Code (NAC).

### **4.2 Cost**

ALMR recognizes the costs associated implementation of new channel names. This not only includes the subscriber units, loss of units during upgrade, additional manpower to accomplish the task and it may also include additional training requirements for personnel and updating organizational training materials, as well.

In the interim, it is suggested that agencies develop cross reference templates showing the old designator along with the new designator. Additionally, when your agency radios come in for maintenance, etc., they can be reprogrammed with the new national naming convention at that time.

NPSTC, with unanimous support from the SAFECOM Executive Committee, has recommended to the US Department of Homeland Security SAFECOM Program that is Federal Interoperability Grant Guidance be modified to specifically provide that, for interoperability-related grants, the cost of reprogramming communications infrastructure and subscriber equipment, and the cost of generating or revising responder training curriculum and materials to implement the Standard Channel Nomenclature for the Public Interoperability Channels be specifically designated as allowable grant expenses to facilitate interoperability.<sup>4</sup>

The Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management, can advise your agency on current grant-eligible items.

## **5.0 Conventional Channel Designators**

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<sup>4</sup> National Public Safety Telecommunications Council Channel Naming Report, revised June 2007, Page 5  
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The following designators should be used, to the greatest extent possible, for conventional channels operating on ALMR.

<b>CHANNEL(MHz)</b>	<b>Old Label</b>	<b>New Label</b>	<b>These channels are located in the OP Zone.</b>
151.1375	VTAC 1	VTAC11	
154.4525	VTAC 2	VTAC12	V - - - - - = VHF Band
155.7525	VCALL	VCALL10	- TAC - - = Tactical = Call / Hail Channel
158.7375	VTAC 3	VTAC 13	- CALL - - = Unique Channel Identifier
159.4725	VTAC 4	VTAC 14	- - - - - XX

All radios operating between 150 and 512 MHz will have to be replaced and/or reprogrammed prior to January 1, 2013, to comply with the FCC narrowband rules.<sup>5</sup>

## **6.0 Compliance**

Compliance with the Standard Channel Naming Convention Procedure is outlined in ALMR Standard Channel Naming Convention Policy Memorandum 400-10.

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<sup>5</sup> National Public Safety Telecommunications Council Channel Naming Report, revised June 2007, Page 5  
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