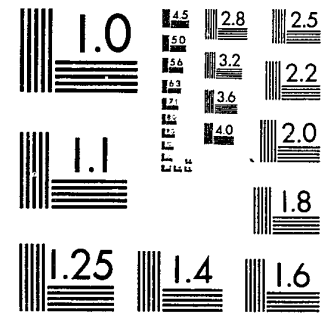


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National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

87025

A REVIEW OF BRISTOL COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

OMERSETT PD
WANSEA PD
IGHTON PD
REETOWN PD

FALL RIVER PD

TAUNTON PD
RAYNHAM PD
BERKLEY PD

ACUSHNET PD
FAIRHAVEN PD
MATTAPOISETT PD

NEW BEDFORD PD

LAW ENFORCEMENT INTERAGENCY REGIONAL UHF RADIO NETWORK

Prepared by:
Joseph W. Gallelli
Atlantic Chapter APCO
April 10, 1979

NCJRS

OCT 6 1982

INTRODUCTION

The Office of Mr. Donal D. Kavanagh, APCO Director of Projects, Technical Assistance Office, P. O. Box 669, New Smyrna Beach, Florida 32069, received a request for assistance to review the Bristol County, Massachusetts Law Enforcement Regional Radio Network's operational procedures; access user training; determine network discipline, and establish, generally, the Regional Radio Network's level of network effectiveness and operating efficiency.

The APCO Technical Assistance Manager, Mr. Bruce M. Karr, responded to the requestor, Mr. Charles Rainville, Director of EMS Communications for the City of New Bedford, assigning Joseph W. Gallelli, currently a Lieutenant with the New York State Police and Director of State Police Communications. Lieutenant Gallelli accepted the task, #79011601, to be conducted on other than business hours, and arranged an on-site field review, through Mr. Rainville, to complete the task prior to April 10, 1979.

U.S. Department of Justice
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BACKGROUND

In 1976, twelve law enforcement agencies within Bristol County, Massachusetts, succeeded in securing approximately \$320,000 from the Regional LEAA Planning Agency, located in New Bedford, Massachusetts, to implement an ultra high frequency (UHF) Regional Police Radio Network.

Bristol County, with a population of approximately 300,000, is composed of sea level, metropolitan coastal to low rolling rural geography encompassing approximately 650 square miles, with the highest elevation located in the southwest corner near the city of Fall River. The coastal area, located on Buzzards Bay, has an east-west interstate highway, I-195, whose high traffic volumes are predominately generated by the adjacent resort communities on Cape Cod. Boston, approximately 75 miles north of Fall River and New Bedford, has an established influence of transient metropolitan crime, particularly stolen cars deposited or passing through Bristol County. The population base is predominately stable with minimal annual change, with a fluctuation perceptable in both cities, transient, one to the other. A seasonally fluctuating population is located in the border town of Mattapoisett, between Plymouth and Bristol County, where a large summer community is present. The countywide crime rate is moderate, substantially generated by transient activity, requiring cooperative policing by adjacent jurisdictions through loosely woven, longstanding verbal agreements, spawning the need for the Regional Police Emergency Network. The regional system was installed, as identified on the attached System Diagram, Exhibit I, as a countywide satellite receiver (voted) mobile relay operation, with a secondary low-power base Simplex operation. The land mobile equipment for the mobile relay system is manufactured by Motorola, Inc., and the General Electric Company; Motorola, Inc. provides service and equipment to the towns, and the General Electric Company provides equipment and service to the City

of New Bedford, reduced to equipment only to the City of Fall River.

BRISTOL COUNTY REGIONAL RADIO NETWORK DISTRIBUTION

The regional channel provides each of the subscribing twelve departments with "all call," two-way capability for point-to-point and mobile-to-base operation. Channel use varies, dependent upon each departments' interpretation of the unique circumstances surrounding an incident. The system also has a subregional network, dividing the county into five subdivisions. The 12-user agencies (nine other counties contained within the borders of Bristol County, including North Attleborough; Attleboro; Seekonk; Rehoboth; Norton; Mansfield; Easton; Westport and Dartmouth, are non-participants, electing to remain apart from the regional network), geographically reside within the subdivisions but share access to the common regional channel. The subdivisions are:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| I. Somerset
Swansea
Dighton
Freetown | II. Taunton
Raynham
Berkley |
| III. Acushnet
Fairhaven
Mattapoisett | IV. Fall River |
| | V. New Bedford |

Each subdivision within the region operates independently of the other, sharing a radio relay station with each of the common users in the subdivision, with the exception of the Cities of Fall River and New Bedford, who, due to their size, must operate independently. The regional network, with a primary radio relay point located on a relatively high hill near the City of Fall River, provides good coverage for mobiles and portables throughout the county. The regional system design parameters for radio coverage were met or exceeded, which has been verified by the users through the operation of the system over the past three years.

Bristol County, and the majority of eastern Massachusetts, operate under a UHF format which is part of a state plan not available at the time of this report. The UHF format apparently does not contain an inter-regional frequency or channel, as the adjacent Plymouth County operates a similar UHF regional network. There is no formal interface between the two counties, with the exception of the Town of Mattapoisett, which operates a parallel radio control for Plymouth and Bristol County.

OTHER AVAILABLE LAW ENFORCEMENT RADIO CHANNELS

The State of Massachusetts provides law enforcement with two available channels for point-to-point and mobile-to-mobile use. The availability of these channels are not uniformly distributed. Exhibit 2 identifies the Massachusetts cities and towns intercity radio network (also includes certain locations in adjacent Rhode Island), a high-band point-to-point radio link to the cities listed. It is readily apparent a limited number of Bristol County Police Departments subscribe to the intercity network. A UHF channel, identified as the "Simplex Channel," provides mobile-to-mobile capability, which is widely implemented and available in most Bristol County vehicles. The application of the Simplex Channel has also been extended to base-to-mobile, dependent on the departments' prerogatives. The Simplex Channel, through experience by local law enforcement officers, has shown it is available beyond southeast Massachusetts, as prison transport tasks have demonstrated its compatibility through experience to various personnel interviewed during the reporting period.

NETWORK ANALYSIS

A review of the Bristol County regional police radio network, during the period March 31, 1979 through April 2, 1979, commenced with a meeting with Mr. Charles Rainville, a Sergeant with the New Bedford Police Department currently acting as Director of Emergency Medical Services, Office of Communications, and Secretary to a declared regional network user committee.

Mr. Rainville is the soliciting agent to APCO for technical assistance (see Exhibit 3). The meeting was chaired by the President of the Bristol County Law Enforcement Regional Radio Network Operations Committee, Mr. Edward Mello, a Lieutenant and second in command of the Freetown Police Department. Other participating principals in the meeting included Chief Peter King, Raynham Police Department, Treasurer of the Organization; Chief William Reidy, Somerset Police Department, and Committee advisor, Mr. William Claflin, Jr., Service Manager for Electronic Sales and Service, Inc., Fairhaven, Massachusetts, the principal service agent representing Motorola and General Electric. The intent of the session was to secure information, documentation, and other instruments representing the regional system, including a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), protocols for operation, the formal development of the Committee, system disciplines, and other material facts which may represent the structure of the Bristol County Regional Police Radio System. Representatives of the Committee present readily identified the positive operational features of the network, sound radio coverage, but identified low utilization, due to undefined purpose, resulting in a rarely used, but readily available resource. In addition, a schedule was established for agency interviews with typical user agencies, to properly cross section the law enforcement regional users within the County. The interviews, were designed to review each agencies' subregional, current operational practices, interpretation of the use of the channel, and to recommend remedies to enable the potential of this valuable law enforcement radio resource. The agencies, as follows, were interviewed on April 1 and 2, 1979.

NEW BEDFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT

Sergeant Rainville was interviewed. A 24-hour, 365 day communications operation serving a population of 105,000. 300 law enforcement officers are dispatched, utilizing a card system, time punched, for recording complaints and status. The agency dispatches law enforcement only, with a normal tour coverage for communications complaint handling and dispatching of three, with a sworn supervisor. Minimum coverage between 12 midnight and 8:00 a.m. is two. Operations personnel are predominately civilian, utilizing sworn officers for relief. A modified ten-code is inconsistently utilized. SOP are not documented, and no formal training is provided. The usual method of producing a new "dispatcher" is on-the-job training by incumbent dispatchers. A SOP, as identified by Exhibit 4, was not available, although operators professed working knowledge of the system. The department operates a LEAPS terminal in the Records Section, which is not readily accessible to the Communications Staff. The regional channel is infrequently used.

FREETOWN POLICE DEPARTMENT

Interviewed Lieutenant Mello. A 24-hour, 365 day operating Communications Center, serving a population of 6,000. A low-powered base station, 4 law enforcement mobiles, 8 hand-held portable radios, are equipped with the regional channel. This agency's Communications Center receives requests for service and dispatching for law enforcement, fire, emergency medical services and local government. Civilian personnel serve as complaint handlers/dispatchers. No documented regional channel SOP is available, although a formal procedure exists for handling various requests for service such as the distribution of fire calls and service from emergency medical teams. A transaction log is maintained for daily activity, including regional radio network transactions. No LEAPS teletype terminal is present. Vehicle registration data is obtained from SP Dartmouth. The ten-code is not utilized.

MATTAPOISETT POLICE DEPARTMENT

Interviewed Chief M. Duanne Tuttle. Operates a 24-hour, 365 day Communications Center serving a population of: stable - 8,000; 16,000 summer seasonal, with 911. Utilize a sworn communications staff who receive requests for service and dispatch for emergency medical services, fire and law enforcement. A low-powered base station, 3 law enforcement vehicles and 4 portables are equipped with the regional channel. A transaction log is present, which includes regional traffic. The regional channel is rarely used, and usually for point-to-point only. The department does not have a LEAPS teletype terminal, and relies on license plate information by telephone access to the Plymouth County, Wareham Police Department. No instructions for the regional channel were present, although an SOP for the Communications Center was apparent.

RAYNHAM POLICE DEPARTMENT

Interviewed Chief Edward King. A 24-hour, 365 day law enforcement Communications Center, serving a population of 8,000. A low-powered base station, 7 law enforcement vehicles and 6 hand-held portable radios contain the regional capability. A daily transaction log is maintained at the Communications Center, where civilian personnel are on duty. No LEAPS terminal is available, requiring vehicle/license information to be secured by telephone through SP Middleborough. The regional channel instructions are available. The channel is infrequently used, and when used, is predominately for point-to-point traffic.

TAUNTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

Interviewed Chief Roger Renaud. A sworn staff maintains a Communications Center 24-hours a day, 365 days, for fire, emergency medical services and law enforcement, serving a population of 44,000. A 94-member department utilize a low-powered base station, 17 mobiles and 25 portables with the regional channel capability. A daily transaction log is maintained, including regional traffic, which is limited to point-to-point broadcast of loosely defined information, normally limited to stolen vehicles and wanted and missing persons. The department has a documented SOP which includes the regional channel instruction. The Communications Center is equipped with a LEAPS teletype terminal. The department does not subscribe to ten-code, although a code is available but infrequently utilized due to lack of standardization. The regional channel is also used to contact radio repair service agents. The Communications Center is well staffed with a normal complement of 12 plus relief. Tour coverage is provided by two complaint officers and a non-commissioned officer in charge.

DIGHTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

Interviewed Chief Carl Spratt. Maintains a Communications Center 24-hours a day, 365 days, serving a population of 5,000. Civilian dispatchers handle emergency medical services, fire control and law enforcement. A daily transaction log is maintained, including regional traffic. Low-powered base, 3 law enforcement mobiles and 4 hand-held portable radios contain the capability to access the regional network. The channel is predominately used as a point-to-point vehicle to the Taunton Police Department, to identify recently committed crimes. No LEAPS teletype terminal is available, relying on SP Middleborough for motor vehicle datas. No ten-code is utilized.

SOMERSETT POLICE DEPARTMENT

Interviewed Chief William Reidy. Provides law enforcement only dispatching through 4 civilian and uniform sworn relief personnel, serving a population of 18,000. A low-powered base station, 9 mobiles and 6 hand-held portables are equipped to access the regional network. A documented SOP is not available, although the intent of the regional channel is known to those operating the system. The regional channel is predominately used for point-to-point communications to the City of Fall River, in stolen car investigations. No LEAPS teletype terminal is available, with motor vehicle data access accomplished through a telephone call to the Registry Office in Boston. Long intervals to securing registration and license data are incurred. A daily transaction log is maintained, where regional traffic is logged. The department does not use the ten-code.

CITY OF FALL RIVER POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chief Henry Ramos. Interviewed civilian supervisor, A. Marks of the department's Signalling Unit, who represents the Chief in all radio matters. The 235 manned department maintains a 24-hour a day, 365 days Communications Center manned by 20 civilian/sworn staff, with a uniform non-commissioned officer in charge of each shift. Tour coverage is adequate with the supervisor plus three dispatchers on the 12 midnight to 8:00 a.m. shift, and a sergeant plus 4 dispatchers on each of the other two shifts. The Communications Center is responsible for dispatching police only with 48 mobiles and 40 hand-held portables and wireline control of the radio relay station available to access the regional channel. Fall River is the licensee, and does maintain a tape logging system, retaining thirty days plus one of all transactions in the Communications Center, including regional traffic. A SOP is present, although the original instructions of 1976 are not. The regional channel is identified

CITY OF FALL RIVER POLICE DEPARTMENT (CONT'D.)

for emergency purposes only. A LEAPS teletype terminal is directly available to the Communications Staff, where a card system is utilized for recording of events and transaction analysis.

EVALUATION

A. Technical System Performance:

A review of pre-implementation "two-way" countywide system coverage predicted by each vendor, is met or exceeded by system operation.

The Fall River Police Department is the host for the comparator, which has performed adequately since placed in service, according to Mr. Marks, who advised that with the exception of one General Electric, DM UHF Master Pro repeater, which has failed consistently, the regional equipment is performing in an acceptable manner. The "repeater" and "transceiver" control stations are maintained by Electronic Sales and Service, Inc. by means of a shared cost maintenance agreement. It may be concluded, the RF and audio portions of the system perform in an acceptable manner. Statements made during the interviews established that the majority of equipment purchased under the 1976 LEAA Grant, is reliable. The exception is New Bedford Police Department, where the agency complains about the performance and reliability of the equipment, particularly the G.E. PE65 hand-held portable transceivers.

B. System Utilization:

The field analysis, through the on-site visitations, indicates the system utilization is extremely low due to the lack of a stated purpose. Each department holds a different philosophy for the use of the channel.

C. Management and Control:

The user agencies formed a loosely structured committee which is the soliciting agent for APCO technical assistance. The organiza-

C. Management and Control (Cont'd):

tion has no charter or any other enabling document.

The committee holds meetings on a monthly basis, with irregular attendance by the membership. The agenda normally revolves around maintenance, cost, and other incidental activity.

D. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP):

Electronic Sales and Service provided guidance to the regional users by producing a mimeographed introduction and general regional and subsystem operating instruction document. It is apparent this is rarely used or made available to the operators of the system.

E. Training:

The training of communications personnel is generally limited to "on-the-job" training. The on-the-job nature of this training applies to activation of the regional channel as well. Limited use of this channel, are a result of the lack of operator training, absence of an interjurisdictional plan.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVED SYSTEM UTILIZATION AND SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

A. Establish the Committee:

The members of the Bristol County Regional Police Network Communications Committee should formally constitute their committee within the law enforcement community in Bristol County. I would recommend the committee choose a title such as "The Bristol County Law Enforcement Communications Committee." This committee should develop a constitution, including a purpose, "to manage and guide the operation of the Bristol County Regional Police Radio Network." This committee would act as an agent to the law enforcement community in communications matters to encourage additional regional participation, and provide a clearing house for law enforcement communications requirements within Bristol County. This committee should receive favorable recognition from law enforcement planning and funding agencies, including the regional LEAA Planner. Attachment #1 is a suggested format, based on the New York State Law Enforcement Telecommunications Committee.

B. Define the Channel's Purpose and Establish Control:

The committee should establish, from a consensus of users, the purpose of purposes the channel will serve. I would recommend serious consideration of a large user agency such as the Fall River Police Department, to act as network control agency, insuring compliance with FCC Rules and Regulations, maintaining discipline in accord with the purpose or purposes stated. The Fall River Police Department, with an adequate staff, wireline control, tape monitoring capability, and a LEAPS teletype

B. Define the Channel's Purpose and Establish Control (Cont'd.):

terminal, is an ideal prospect for this role. The regional radio network has a very high potential for multiple purpose utilization by establishing priorities for the channel.

C. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and System Protocols:

It is readily apparent that the Massachusetts Registry for motor vehicle and license information is available directly from their Boston Office through the State Police LEAPS teletype network, which is sparsely distributed throughout the county. The majority of agencies have limited access to this information, relying on various means, predominately telephone, to an intermediate agency, which greatly restricts the field officers' availability to such files. The regional network is an ideal vehicle to provide this service, if a host agency can be selected and accept the responsibility. In addition, the LEAPS terminal also provides interstate, county and local active crime information, which is not normally broadcast. A review of regionally associated stolen items, wanted persons, is not standard procedure in Bristol County, but should be considered for incorporation into the broadcast format. A substantial service can be provided to the law enforcement community who use the regional network. The channel can be made available as high priority emergency mutual aid channel, by identifying a code word to be broadcast by the control station such as "clear the air," "red flash," which would be preceded by an alert tone sequence. The net control station would insure the channel is available for appropriate station or stations who require emergency coordination. The APCO phrase word "brevity code", Attachment #2, is recommended to insure continuity of information, and a common understanding of all terms to be used in the regional network.

NETWORK ENHANCEMENT EQUIPMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The UHF radio network with its mobile relay capability, has been defined as adequate. The overall procurement included mobile transceivers with control heads not equipped for priority scanning. This limitation was observed by the Raynham Police Department where individual department funding augmented LEAA funds to procure four-channel priority scanning control heads. Each department relies on the sub-regional channel for dispatching, and is the primary channel of responsibility. A defined purpose for the regional channel, to enable availability to additional law enforcement information, including emergency information, requires the mobile operator to sequentially monitor more than one channel. This feature is essential to the proper and effective use of the regional channel. I have secured budgetary quotations from the two primary vendors of equipment in the Bristol County area, Motorola, Inc., and the General Electric Company, indicating that less than \$300 per mobile would be required to adapt to four-channel selectable priority scanning. The development of this channel into an effective communications tool for the law enforcement officer, requires an upgrading of the system to include scanning control heads.

In addition, each control station should be adapted for (regional) receiver mute and separation of audio at the control console. A separate volume control should also be provided with fixed limits for volume to ensure the speaker(s) are not inadvertently turned off. Approximately \$150, including parts and material, is required, per station, to accomplish this modification.

TRAINING AND SOP MANUAL PREPARATION

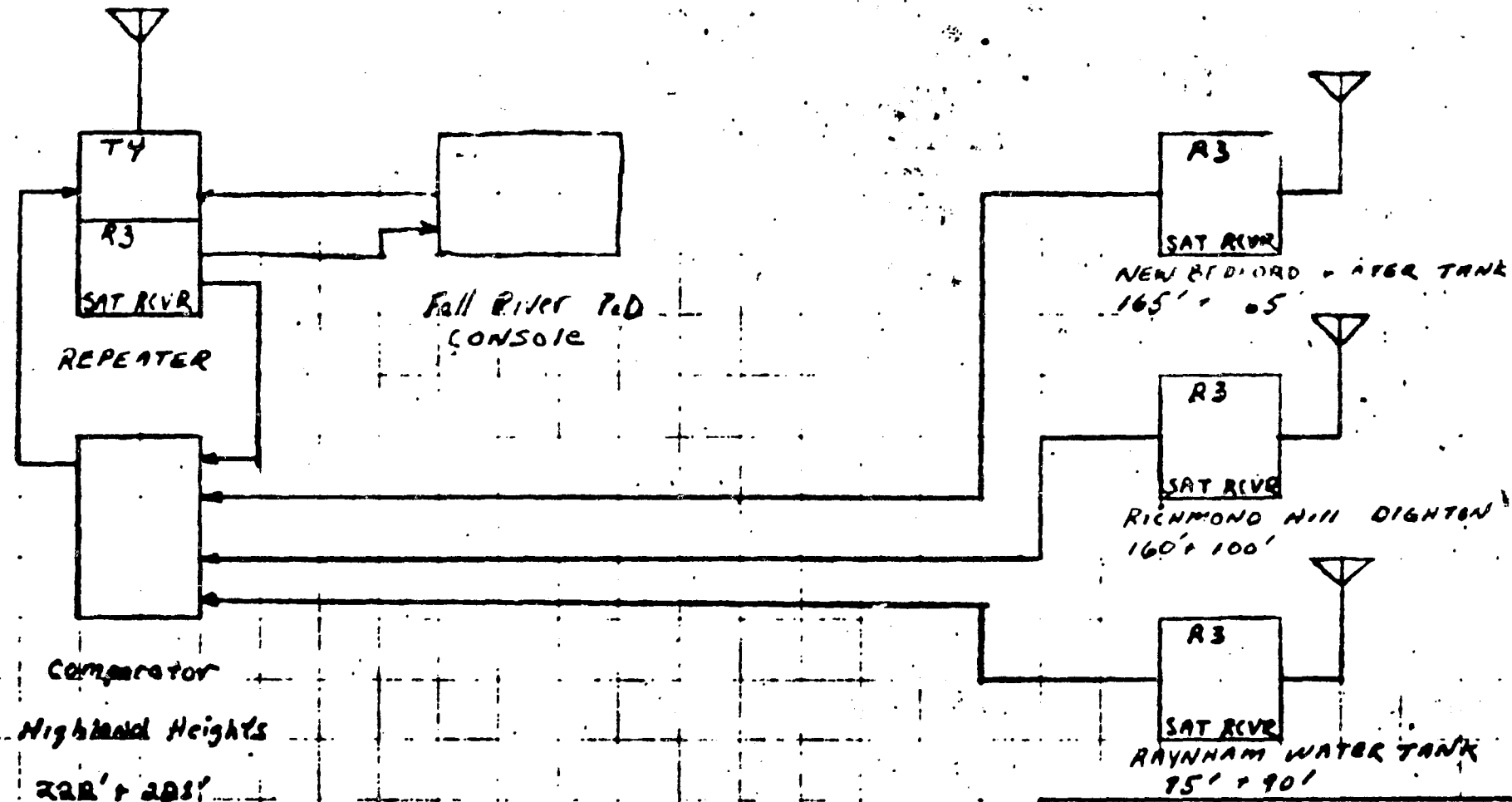
Formal training classes should be considered after the assembly of the regional channel purpose; channel disciplines; language standards; operational characteristics from the original 1976 hand out, and net control responsibilities are incorporated in a manual of operation. The committee should distribute the manual to each committee representative, with a presentation on system operation by the service agent. Utilization should be presented by the sub-committee who assembles the manual.

SUMMATION

The Bristol County law enforcement community has an in-place, Regional Radio Network, which has a significant potential to provide the law enforcement officer with valuable information, and an available emergency access channel for assistance, where required. The organizational and equipment modification recommendations should be implemented as soon as possible to carry the network to fruition.

EXHIBIT #1

INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT DIAGRAM



MOTOROLA
Communications and Electronics Inc.

PREPARED FOR:
BRISTOL COUNTY
COUNTY SYSTEM

BY: John Ackerman

DATE: 6/10/75 SHEET 4 OF 4

ETC-203

MASSACHUSETTS CITIES AND TOWNS
ON INTERCITY RADIO NETWORK

A	H	P
* Arlington * Attleboro * Avon Ashland	Hamilton-Whenham Hanover Haverhill Holliston	Peabody Parole Board
B	I	Q
* Barnstable County Belmont Beverly * Boston P.D. Operations * Braintree * Brookline Burlington	Ipswich	Quincy
C	L	R
* Cambridge * Canton Chelsea	Lexington Lincoln Lynn Lynnfield	* Randolph Reading * Rehoboth * Revere Rockport
D	M	S
* Danvers * Dedham * Dukes County Dover	Malden Manchester Marblehead Marlboro * Mass Registry Medfield Medford Melrose * M.D.C. Police Milford * Milton	Salem Sallsbury Saugus * Scituate * Seekonk Sherborn Shrewsbury Somerset Stoneham Swampscott SWANSEA
E	N	T
Evertte * East Bridgewater Essex	Nahant Natick Needham * Newton Norfolk North Andover * North Attleboro North Reading	Topsfield Tewksbury
F	O	W
* Fall River Fitchburg * Foxboro * Framingham P.D.	Oxford	Wakefield Waltham Watertown Wayland Wellesley * West Bridgewater Weston P.D. * Westport Westwood Weymouth Whitman Winchester * Winthrop Worcester * Wrentham
G		
Georgetown		

STATE POLICE BARRACKS

* S.P. Boston, *Framingham, Holden, Holden, * Middleboro, Weston (Mass Pike), North Hamp

* Indicates direct communication with our station, others need Relay



EXHIBIT #3

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD

MASSACHUSETTS
COMMUNICATIONS AND
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

February 22, 1979

Mr. Donald Cavanaugh
Director of Projects
Technical Assistance Office
A.P.C.O.
P.O. Box 669
New Smyrna, Florida 32069

Dear Mr. Cavanaugh:

As secretary to the Southeast Regional Police Communi-
cations Association, which is comprised of 12 cities and
towns in the county of Bristol in southeastern Massachusetts,
I have been instructed to request from you certain informa-
tion, and possible technical assistance, in the field of
communications.

We regionalized our communications network in 1974 with
the assistance of federal L.E.A.A. grants, which allowed us
to go on an inter-city regional network. We feel that we
are not utilizing this system to its fullest capabilities.

We would like your assistance in identifying our pos-
sible short-comings, and would welcome any help which your
service could provide in the field of dispatching and com-
plaint receiving, which I understand is available at no cost
to cities and towns.

I would be most happy, if you are interested in this
proposed project, to answer any and all questions which
would assist in making any final determinations.

Anxiously awaiting your reply, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

CTR/bg

Charles T. Rainville
Charles T. Rainville, Director
EMS/Communications

EXHIBIT #4

This printed handout was given each user with the new licenses to start up the system on 2/28/76

Southeast Regional Police Network
Bristol County Radio System
New Bedford, Mass. 02740

To All Users- Welcome, a true Regional Police Network is now operational.

Dear Chief;

I am sure that you or your designate will welcome a few simple words of explanation about the new Ultra High Frequency Regional Police Radio System that has recently been implemented in your department. As we have been installing equipment in your Town, we have had many questions concerning this new system. Below is a few items of general interest.

A. Channel 1 is your local operating channel for both base and mobile equipment. Portables are just like mobiles.

B. Channel 2 is the common REGIONAL channel and, likewise, is the same for base, mobiles, and portables. On this channel, may contact the below listed communities at present:

TOWN	NEW CALL SIGN	NEW MOBILE #	NOTES
ACUSHNET	WBN 821	420 to 439 420-449	
FAIRHAVEN	WBN 818	400 to 409 450-469	
MATTAPOISETT	WBN 819	410 to 419 470-489	NOTE #1
NEW BEDFORD	WAC 335	001 to 099	
FALL RIVER	KWJ 364	301 to 399	
SOMERSET	WBN 820	120 to 129	
SWANSEA	WBN 824	130 to 149	
DIGHTON	WBN 823	170 to 179	
BERKLEY	(WEC 762)	270 to 279	NOTE #2 DELETE
FREETOWN	(WBV 987)	150 to 159	NOTE #3 DELETE
TAUNTON	WBN 840	201 to 249	
RAYNHAM	WBN 822	250 to 269	
Radio Shop	WAC 336	"Radio-1,-2,-3"	8AM-5PM

Note #1 Mattapoisett will have extra channel capacity for towns in PLYMOUTH COUNTY in the near future. In service 6/78

NOTE #2 Berkley has no base station at present. Contact TAUNTON.

NOTE #3 FREETOWN will be entering the system in the near future.

PLEASE READ - STATIONS OPERATING ON CHANNEL 1 (LOCAL) SHALL USE THE CALL SIGNS ABOVE.

WHEN OPERATING ON CHANNEL 2 (REGIONAL), USE TOWN NAME TO IDENTIFY.

C. BASE STATION FUNCTIONS: Notes of Base operation-

OFF*ON KNOB is the main power for the set on your desk. ALWAYS ...ON.
VOLUME KNOB is the receiving volume control for both local and regional.
FL-F2 PUSH-BUTTON is UP for channel #1, and DOWN for channel #2.
MONITOR PADDLE on your new microphone is to defeat the Tone Squelch on your receiver to test for messages outside this network.
TRANSMIT PADDLE on your new microphone is for transmitting a message. Messages on Local and Regional channels will be received simultaneously on speaker without interference. The FL-F2 switch only selects which channel you talk on.

Southeast Regional Police Network
Bristol County Radio System
New Bedford, Mass. 02740

Page 2.

D. MOBILE UNIT FUNCTIONS: Notes on operation-

POWER ON-OFF is a plastic bar that slides vertically in an upward motion to expose a bright green color to indicate the set is on.

VOLUME is standard; it changes the volume of the received message only.

SQUELCH is used to eliminate the loud rushing noise. Start at the left, fully counterclockwise, and rotate to the right until the noise stops. NOTE. Make this squelch adjustment only when the microphone is OFF*HOOK.

SWITCH ON MICROPHONE HOOK is used to MONITOR or disable the Tone Squelch. Monitoring is done by lifting the microphone OR placing the little switch in the UP position, or toward the painted symbol of a trumpet making noise.

LOOK for a bright orange label in your vehicle that shows the new CALL LETTERS of your Station, and new CAR NUMBERS necessary for the operation of all vehicles on the new REGIONAL RADIO SYSTEM.
SELECTOR wheel selects your channel: 1-local, 2-REGIONAL, 3-Simplex.
PORTABLE UNIT FUNCTIONS: Notes on operation-

OFF /ON-Volume is the small knob in the near left corner of the unit.
CHANNEL Selector is the pointer at the back left corner; Remember-

CHANNEL 1 is your local channel.

CHANNEL 2 is your REGIONAL Channel.

CHANNEL 3 is the unit-to-unit simplex channel, and this channel is not on your base, and no monitors.

GENERAL SYSTEM OPERATION:

The local channel #1 for each Town or City, and the REGIONAL channel #2 for each Town or City is operated as follows. Station, Mobile, or Portable units transmit a message which is picked up on one of several outlying receivers; the message is REPEATED or sent out on the air by a central transmitter at high power to ensure clear reception at the other end. Each REPEATER has a built in time delay, which keeps the signal you receive on the air for a few seconds waiting for the reply message. You may hear a soft hum tone in the background of a received signal. This soft tone is the constant tone squelch feature built into this entire system to eliminate the former interference you got from skips and foreign stations. All transmitters in this Bristol County UHF Radio System have this Tone Squelch feature to eliminate foreign interference. WHENEVER you wonder if your receiver is working, place your receiver in a MONITOR or "P-L" OFF condition and test your reception to make sure you will hear all messages. Call your station for a Radio Check. Normal operation should be indicated with the MONITOR or "P-L" switch in the ON position by a normal message being received.

Your Car Numbers have been changed for proper identification throughout the expanded coverage that you now can communicate with many more stations and cars. The added first digit to the familiar numbers is only to sort out all the units in the much larger system you now can enjoy.

THE NEXT PAGE CONTAINS IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON THE USE OF THE REGIONAL CHANNEL IN THIS NETWORK. PLEASE BE FULLY FAMILIAR WITH THESE PROCEDURES.

page 3.
Southeast Regional Police Network
Bristol County Radio System
New Bedford, Mass. 02740

VERY IMPORTANT

REGIONAL SYSTEM OPERATING PROCEDURES

- A. All Mobile and Portable units shall call another Town station using the name of the Town being called. Example: "Car 705 to Taunton." OR for statics, use Town name; "Sarnes to Fall River." When transmitting on the REGIONAL, all Base Stations will identify with the name of the City or Town to avoid the possible confusion with local channel traffic. Stations on Local Channel shall use their respective Call Signs as issued by the FCC on their licenses. It is highly recommended that vehicles and portables adopt the numbering system required on the REGIONAL Channel for their local operations for ease of operation. The purpose of the three digit numbering is to avoid duplication in Towns that are now joining together in a radio system for the first time.
- B. It is imperative that the REGIONAL Channel be preserved for the use of all the participating municipalities. Communications of a routine or real hot emergency nature BETWEEN towns or during long pursuits should be operated on the REGIONAL channel for improved operation and mutual response. Since the REGIONAL Channel is shared by a large number of municipalities, its use should be brief to allow use by all towns. EXCEPTION.....When the repeater of a town or towns on the local channel fails, or is unseeable, the town in trouble may switch all units over to the REGIONAL channel for the duration of the emergency outage of their local system. Regular communications during an emergency useage of the REGIONAL Channel should become abbreviated and short to allow continuation of the REGIONAL Channel for useage by all member municipalities. Priority and extreme courtesy should be exercised during any use of the REGIONAL Channel. Common sense should be a major factor while using any of these channels, in particular the REGIONAL.
- C. There will be many monitors on these new channels. Don't think for a minute that you can carry on any more secretly than you could before. Many outsiders, and the FCC may well be monitoring for a great variety of reasons. This is a new concept in providing the Police community with expanded resources for law enforcement. It is strongly urged that all departments will upgrade their own procedures to ensure that these simple guidelines and suggestions are followed for the mutual benefit of all participating.
- D. Any questions concerning technical or procedural information are welcomed by the system implementing contractor- Electronic Sales & Service, Inc. of New Bedford, with base offices in Taunton, Mass. Telephone (617) 992-1516 at normal business hours.
- E. Additions, deletions, and new information concerning matters of interest to all participants to this new system will be distributed at timely intervals.

ATTACHMENT #1

NEW YORK STATEWIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE

Chief Harlin R. McEwen, Chairman
Cayuga Heights Police Dept.
836 Hanshaw Rd., Ithaca, N.Y. 14850

Sheriff Allen L. Capwell, Vice-Chairman
Wyoming County Sheriff's Office
145 N. Main St., Warsaw, N.Y. 14569

T/Lt. Joseph W. Gallelli, Secretary
New York State Police
State Campus, Albany, N.Y. 12226

December 10, 1976

STATEMENT OF ORIGIN, PURPOSE AND DIRECTION

It has become an acknowledged fact among professional police administrators that law enforcement radio communications systems are generally failing to provide law enforcement agencies of differing jurisdictions with coordinated, cooperative and mutually supportive services.

The reasons for this failing are certainly not attributable to a lack of technological advances in the radio communications field.

The "finger of guilt", unfortunately, must be pointed at inadequate management and planning initiatives which have caused a lack of direction in the development of technically compatible and supportive law enforcement radio communications systems.

This lack of direction is caused to a large degree by "non-police" planners making law enforcement communications systems decisions, without benefit of qualified technical and operational police oriented expertise. This problem is compounded by the fact that these decisions are often slanted to favor a local geographic region or political subdivision, to the ultimate detriment of the Statewide law enforcement and public safety community.

These problem areas were recognized by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services and the Telecommunications Committee of the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police, and initiative was taken during March of 1976 to aggressively address this matter.

It was a preliminary determination that a Statewide committee should be established to develop long-range plans and procedures to significantly improve law enforcement communications, and that this committee should be comprised of police oriented individuals who understand the communications problems based upon experience gained from day-to-day exposure to the problem. This committee would be designated the New York Statewide Law Enforcement Telecommunications Committee.

The membership of this committee would purposely and necessarily be selected to generally represent law enforcement, Statewide, with a specific number of individuals being appointed to represent various regions of the State and various law enforcement groups. These committee members are appointed by the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police, the New York State Sheriffs' Association, the New York State Police, the New York City Police Department, and the Atlantic Chapter of the Associated Public-Safety Communications Officers, Inc. (APCO). The New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services Mobile Radio District Staff and Bureau for Municipal Police are represented, in an advisory capacity, on the committee.

Because the field of telecommunications is so expansive, it was decided by the committee that priority problem areas should receive primary attention. The priorities were identified as:

1. The Nationwide Law Enforcement Emergency Radio Channel (155.475 MHz)
2. The Statewide Intersystem Law Enforcement Operations Radio Channel (155.370 MHz)
3. Point-to-point Law Enforcement Radio Communications

The committee (NYSLETC) has now developed a basic overview in each of these areas, with planning objectives for each area being within the following parameters:

THE NATIONWIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT EMERGENCY RADIO CHANNEL (155.475 MHz)

In January, 1976, the Federal Communications Commission authorized a Nationwide emergency frequency for law enforcement purposes at the request of the Associated Public Safety Communications Officers (APCO). The establishment of such a frequency would:

1. Permit direct mobile-to-mobile emergency communications between law enforcement vehicles from various jurisdictions;
2. Provide itinerate law enforcement vehicles with a communications capability when away from their normal jurisdiction;
3. Provide improved command and control communications to supervisory personnel in situations where law enforcement officers from multiple jurisdictions are responding to an emergency.

The NYSLETC intends to proceed within the general guidelines of APCO recommendations concerning the implementation of the Nationwide Law Enforcement Emergency Radio Channel, while developing a modified plan to most efficiently and effectively serve the unique needs of New York State law enforcement.

The basic goal of this channel, in the view of NYSLETC, is that every police officer should have the capability to inter-communicate by radio on an "emergency" basis with other nearby police officers regardless of jurisdiction.

THE STATEWIDE INTERSYSTEM LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS
RADIO CHANNEL (155.370 MHz)

The realization and admission that intersystem law enforcement

December 10, 1976
Page 4

communications are imperative for "emergency" use aids in identifying the necessity to communicate on an intersystem basis for "non-emergency" official law enforcement purposes.

A review of this channel by NYSLETC has revealed that the inter-system frequency of 155.370 MHz is presently being used in many areas of the State. It is also being used in several different ways with a number of different localized purposes.

This lack of common purpose for the use of the channel has, in the view of NYSLETC, notably diminished the effectiveness of its "inter-system" intent.

The basic goal of NYSLETC with regard to the frequency 155.370 MHz is to arrive at a mutually agreed upon channel usage so that uniformity exists on a Statewide level for the benefit of the entire Statewide law enforcement community.

POINT-TO-POINT LAW ENFORCEMENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

Point-to-point radio communications (base-to-base) is another area of law enforcement communications that would gain efficiency from statewide planning and uniformity.

Point-to-point radio communications serve a wide variety of administrative needs between agencies and further become vital in times of disaster when non-radio communications become impossible due to cable breakage, etc., and when attempting to coordinate multi-agency law enforcement functions and public safety operations.

It is the view of NYSLETC that inasmuch as there is little need for one law enforcement agency to talk to another law enforcement agency across the State via radio communications, this area of current consideration offers the greatest of flexibility in planning and future usage. It is anticipated that any official law enforcement

December 10, 1976
Page 5

business would be acceptable radio traffic within point-to-point guidelines.

NYSLETC is also prepared to evaluate other public safety radio communications systems, both within and without New York State, so that compatibilities and integrations can be objectively considered in terms of long-range planning, i.e., neighboring out-of-state law enforcement agencies, emergency medical service and fire service systems.

It is reiterated that the foregoing considerations are primary planning objectives and it is not intended that this summarization can be considered as a complete and all-encompassing outline of NYSLETC direction.

These are, however, the views and current direction of the committee, with it being noted that much work yet remains before actual changes can be implemented.

Constructive comments are solicited by NYSLETC from anyone in the public safety field which would aid in attaining the summarized objectives.

BY-LAWS OF THE

NEW YORK STATEWIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE

As Adopted June 2, 1976

PREFACE:

Many of the law enforcement radio systems in New York State are being replaced and upgraded in connection with the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services Mobile Radio District (MRD) Program. As a result of this program it has become apparent that an urgent need exists to develop and implement a statewide law enforcement emergency radio channel or network and in connection therewith to develop and implement rules, procedures, and guidelines for the use of such a channel or network. Therefore, a committee which is representative of the statewide law enforcement community is created to deal with these matters.

DEFINITIONS:

FCC	-----	Federal Communications Commission
Committee	-----	New York Statewide Law Enforcement Telecommunications Committee
Agency	-----	Official police or law enforcement group
NYSACP	-----	New York State Association of Chiefs of Police
NYSSA	-----	New York State Sheriff's Association
NYSP	-----	New York State Police
NYPD	-----	New York City Police Department
APCO	-----	Atlantic Chapter, Associated Public- Safety Communications Officers, Inc.
DCJS	-----	New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services

ARTICLE I: COMMITTEE

A. Name and Purpose

1. The New York Statewide Law Enforcement Telecommunications Committee is hereby created to develop and implement a statewide law enforcement emergency radio channel or network and in connection therewith to develop and implement rules, procedures, and guidelines for the use of such a channel or network.
2. The committee shall also serve as a liaison to DCJS, the law enforcement agencies of the state, and other organizations as deemed necessary in telecommunications planning.

B. Membership

1. The Committee shall consist of fifteen (15) members. In order to assure statewide representation, the membership should be representative of each portion of the state. For this purpose the state has been divided into four (4) sections as follows:
 - a. Northern Region: That part of the state north of a line comprised of the southern boundaries of the following counties: Washington, Warren, Montgomery, Herkimer, Oneida, Oswego.
 - b. Western Region: That part of the state from the eastern boundary of the following counties: Cayuga, Seneca, Schulyer, Chemung.
 - c. Central Region: That part of the state from the southern boundary of the northern region to the eastern boundary of the western region to the southern boundary of Delaware, Greene and Columbia Counties.
 - d. Southern Region: That part of the state south of the southern boundary of the central region.

The appointing authorities should make every effort to appoint members of the Committee which represent them and also represent the above areas of the state.

2. a. Membership on this Committee shall be appointed by the following appointing authorities:
 - 1) New York State Association of Chiefs
of Police 4 members
 - 2) New York State Sheriffs' Association 4 members
 - 3) New York State Police 4 members
 - 4) Atlantic Chapter APCO (New York State
Frequency Coordinators) 2 members
 - 5) New York City Police Department 1 member
- Total Membership 15 members

b. Advisory Counsel to the Committee:

- 1) New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services 2 members

a) One from the Bureau for Municipal Police

b) One from the Mobile Radio District staff

c. An appropriate alternate may be designated by each committee member and shall have the responsibility for preserving continuity of committee activity throughout the member's appointed term.

3. It is further recommended that appointments be made from members of the Communications Committees of the above Associations, where practicable.

C. Term of Appointments

1. Membership on the Committee shall be for a term of two (2) years. To provide for continuity of experience and programs, initial appointments shall be as follows:

a. NYSACP shall appoint two (2) members for terms to expire on December 31, 1977, and two (2) members for terms to expire on December 31, 1978.

b. NYSSA shall appoint two (2) members for terms to expire on December 31, 1977, and two (2) members for terms to expire on December 31, 1978.

c. Superintendent, NYSP, shall appoint two (2) members for terms to expire on December 31, 1977, and two (2) members for terms to expire on December 31, 1978.

d. Atlantic Chapter, APCO, shall appoint one (1) member for a term to expire on December 31, 1977, and one (1) member for a term to expire on December 31, 1978.

e. Commissioner, NYPD, shall appoint one (1) member for a term to expire on December 31, 1977.

f. Commissioner, DCJS, shall appoint one (1) member for a term to expire on December 31, 1977, and one (1) member for a term to expire on December 31, 1978.

g. All appointments thereafter will be made by the appointing authorities for a two (2) year term as membership expires. All members of the Committee shall continue in office until their successors are appointed.

h. Whenever a vacancy, other than routine expiration of term of appointment, arises on the Committee due to resignation, death, or for any other reason, the Secretary will notify, in writing, the appointing authority and request that another member be appointed to serve out the remainder of the unexpired term.

D. Members' Absences

1. Whenever a member of the Committee or his alternate fails to attend three (3) consecutive regular meetings during his current term without excuse, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to submit to that member's appointing authority a written memorandum to the attendance record of such member and his membership on the Committee shall be deemed terminated. The appointing authority shall then appoint a new member to fill out the unexpired term.

E. Officers

1. The Committee shall elect from its own members one Chairman, one Vice-Chairman, and one Secretary. Terms of office shall be for one year.

2. In the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman or the Secretary, in that order, will act in that capacity.

3. In the absence of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary, a temporary Chairman will be selected by the Committee.

F. Additional Offices

1. The Committee is empowered to create and fill through election such additional offices, from its own membership, as it deems advisable for the proper functioning of its activities.

G. Nomination and Election of Officers

1. The nomination and election of officers shall be held at the second quarterly meeting of each calendar year. Each nomination shall be seconded to be placed on the ballot, and elections shall be by written ballot unless there is no contest for the office.

H. Meetings

1. Regular meetings of the Committee will be quarterly or as called by the Chairman.

2. Written notice of all regular meetings will be mailed so as to be received by members at least two weeks prior to the meeting date if possible.

3. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman or upon the written request of four (4) members of the Committee. Notice of special meetings is to be by personal telephone confirmation, or personally acknowledged radio or teletype contact, or by mail, provided notice is given 72 hours prior to the meeting date.

4. A quorum shall consist of not less than eight (8) members of the Committee. A quorum of nine (9) members of the Committee will be necessary at any meeting where the agenda includes:

- Changes in the by-laws,
- Changes in policy and/or procedures,
- Election of officers.

5. Robert's Rules of Order shall prevail.

I. Duties of Chairman

- It shall be the responsibility of the Chairman to call all meetings, set the agenda for meetings, preside at meetings, appoint subcommittees, when and as required, and carry out general chairmanship responsibilities.

J. Duties of Vice-Chairman

- It shall be the responsibility of the Vice-Chairman to assume the duties of the Chairman in his absence. Also, he shall perform other duties assigned by the Chairman.

K. Duties of Secretary

- It shall be the responsibility of the Secretary to send members notices of all meetings, regular and special, keep minutes of all such meetings, send copies of the minutes to the following:
 - One copy to each appointing authority,
 - One copy to each member of the Committee,
 - One copy to the Commissioner, DCJS,
 - *d. Copy to the Atlantic Chapter APCO Nationwide Police Emergency Channel Frequency Coordination Committee,
 - e. Anyone else designated by the Committee.

L. Subcommittee Membership

- The Chairman of the Committee can appoint members of the Committee to subcommittees for special projects or studies. Subcommittees are authorized to appoint professional and/or technical personnel to their committees as advisors, if required. These professional and/or technical personnel need not be members of the Committee or of the police profession.

***M. Amendment of the By-Laws**

- The by-laws of the NYSLETC are subject to amendment at the first meeting of the first quarter of each year by written proposal from a voting member. The proposal must be submitted in written form to all members at least one week in advance of the meeting. Such changes require two-thirds vote of the voting members present.

*Amended January, 1978

NEW YORK STATEWIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE

OFFICERS

Chairman
Chief Harlin R. McEwen
Cayuga Heights Police Dept.
836 Hanshaw Road
Ithaca, N.Y. 14850

Vice-Chairman
Sheriff Allen L. Capwell
Wyoming County Sheriff's Dept.
145 N. Main Street
Warsaw, N.Y. 14569

Secretary
T/Lt. Joseph W. Gallelli
N.Y. State Police
State Campus
Albany, N.Y. 12226

MEMBERS

Western Region

Chief Eugene Shaw
Brighton Police Dept.
Sheriff Allen L. Capwell
Wyoming County Sheriff's Dept.
Captain Joseph M. Abate
N.Y. State Police, Troop A

Northern Region

Chief Herbert O. Carpenter
Plattsburgh Police Dept.
Sheriff Kenneth E. Goodspeed
Essex County Sheriff's Dept.
T/Lt. Joseph W. Gallelli
N.Y. State Police

Central Region

Chief Harlin R. McEwen
Cayuga Heights Police Dept.
Sheriff John C. Dillon
Onondaga County Sheriff's Dept.
Captain Edward J. Minihan
N.Y. State Police, Troop T

Southern Region

Chief Knut Johannessen
Town of Bedford Police Dept.
Sheriff Paul J. Proper, Sr.
Columbia County Sheriff's Dept.
Captain Robert D. Thoubboron
N.Y. State Police, Troop K

New York City

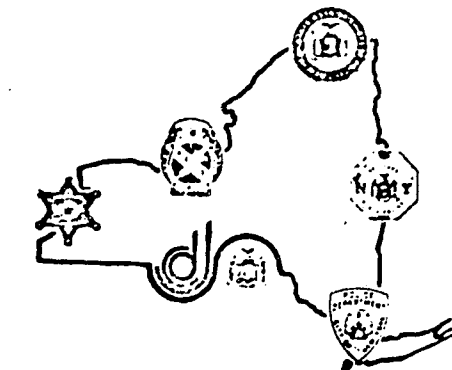
Captain Carlton R. Doncourt
N.Y. City Police Dept.

APCO Frequency Coordinators

James W. Chupp
Suffolk County Police Dept.
Richard L. Schoenberger
Monroe County Communications

Advisors

Dep. Comm. William G. McMahon
NYSDCJS Bureau for Municipal Police
Frank J. Devine
NYSDCJS MRD Supervisor



March 19, 1979

TO: Police Chiefs, Sheriffs, Supt. of State Police
FROM: New York Statewide Law Enforcement
Telecommunications Committee
SUBJECT: New York Statewide Law Enforcement Emergency
Communications Plan

The N.Y. Statewide Law Enforcement Telecommunications Committee (NYSLETC) was formed in June 1976 primarily for the purpose of improving intersystem or interagency police radio communications. We believe significant progress has been made since that time, although there still remains much to be done. The support and encouragement of law enforcement administrators and personnel throughout the state has been encouraging.

NYSLETC representatives met with staff of the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, D.C. on November 30, 1978 and received FCC support of a new "N.Y. Statewide Law Enforcement Emergency Communications Plan."

At a meeting of NYSLETC on February 1, 1979, the Plan was given final approval and it was agreed that dissemination of the plan should proceed and all police administrators should be requested to circulate and post this plan so that all law enforcement personnel, particularly communications personnel and dispatchers are familiar with it.

We realize that there are some areas of the state which will have to make some adjustments in their present channel usage to make local policies and plans compatible with the statewide plan. NYSLETC members are willing to meet with anyone who needs assistance in accomplishing these goals.

We welcome your comments and suggestions concerning the plan through your respective representatives on NYSLETC. Where local Mobile Radio District Committees are functioning, this plan should be discussed further and efforts made to adjust local operations accordingly. In those areas where MRD Committees do not exist, it may be helpful to establish a local committee to discuss and implement the plan.

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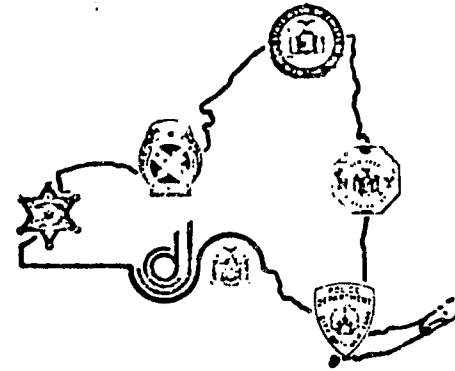
Central Region
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NYSDCJS Bureau for Municipal Police
Frank J. Devine
NYSDCJS MRD Supervisor



NEW YORK STATEWIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

February 1, 1979

(1)

The N.Y. Statewide Law Enforcement Telecommunications Committee after considerable deliberation and discussion among the members and in consultation with others concerned with the improvement of law enforcement communications in N.Y. State, have adopted the following "New York Statewide Law Enforcement Emergency Communications Plan."

The Plan is intended to be the basis for improving the effectiveness of law enforcement radio communications throughout the state. The Plan calls for law enforcement radio communications to be conducted on a channel priority basis, with channel(s) 1 being the lowest priority and channel 5 being the highest priority. By following the Plan, the lowest priority channel is selected to accomplish police radio communications while leaving the higher priority channels open until absolutely required.

1. DISPATCH, INDEPENDENT, OR DATA CHANNEL(S)

To be used for day-to-day police radio dispatch and communications within the police agency or agencies which are licensed for the channel(s). In large police agencies, the channel(s) may be their independent channel(s), while in smaller agencies several agencies may share a channel for dispatch and day-to-day police operations.

2. MOBILE RADIO DISTRICT (MRD) SHARED CHANNEL

To be used for radio communications between base/base, base/mobile, and mobile/mobile stations or agencies within a Mobile Radio District which have no common dispatch/independent channel.

3. STATEWIDE POINT-TO-POINT LAW ENFORCEMENT CHANNEL (39.46 MHz.)

To be used for radio communications between police base stations only, primarily between adjacent and nearby MRD stations. The main purpose of this channel is to eliminate base/base or point-to-point radio traffic from the other channels which is detrimental to mobile and day-to-day operations, and which for the most part is administrative in nature.

4. STATEWIDE INTERSYSTEM LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS CHANNEL (155.370 MHz.)

To be used for mobile/mobile police radio communications between law enforcement agencies within the state which have no common dispatch/independent channel and no common MRD channel. As an example, radio communications with transient mobiles from this state, with mobiles from neighboring MRD's, and state police mobiles which are not equipped with local MRD channels. Limited base/mobile use will be permitted as required to service the mobiles.

5. NATIONWIDE POLICE EMERGENCY CHANNEL (155.475 MHz.)

To be used for urgent police related matters where no other means of communications exists and also for communications with transient police mobiles from other states.

Guidelines for the use of these channels is discussed in more detail in the following pages.

(2)

DISPATCH, INDEPENDENT, OR DATA CHANNEL(S) should be administered according to rules and procedures adopted by the police agency or agencies utilizing the channel(s).

MOBILE RADIO DISTRICT SHARED CHANNEL should be administered according to rules and procedures adopted by the Mobile Radio District Committee which should have representation of all user agencies within the MRD.

STATEWIDE POINT-TO-POINT LAW ENFORCEMENT CHANNEL (39.46 MHz.) was originally implemented by the N.Y. State Sheriffs' Association in the 1950's for county-to-county radio communications. This channel is limited to "intersystem communications" by FCC Rules & Regulations Section 90.19 (e)(11). Although there is definitely a need for a more sophisticated point-to-point law enforcement radio network in the state, it is also apparent that funds are not likely to be available for such a network in the near future. NYSLETC has therefore recommended that those law enforcement agencies which are presently using 39.46 MHz. for point-to-point purposes continue to do so, and those agencies which have either eliminated it or never used it, be encouraged to install it in the future for point-to-point use. It is still being used extensively in the upstate counties and we believe that the possible future installation of a tone-coded squelch system could eliminate most of the skip commonly experienced on lo-band radio systems. By encouraging the expanded use of this channel, we hope to enhance the use of 155.370 MHz. primarily for intersystem law enforcement mobile operations.

STATEWIDE INTERSYSTEM LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS CHANNEL (155.370 MHz.) is the channel for which NYSLETC has the most immediate concern. As more and more law enforcement agencies license and utilize this channel, the necessity for stricter discipline and restraint by the various users becomes imperative. The need for such a channel for the use of law enforcement in this state has been evident for many years. The N.Y. State Division of Criminal Justice Services has encouraged implementation of the channel in all mobile radio districts since the inception of the MRD program. DCJS also prepared a guideline for the use of the channel in January 1974 and NYSLETC updated this guideline on May 26, as follows:

In order to enhance law enforcement radio communications, coordination, and cooperation, the New York State Law Enforcement Telecommunications Committee recommends the following:

1. That each law enforcement agency within New York State examine its current Federal Communications Commission license to determine if they or their Mobile Radio District are currently licensed for the frequency 155.370 MHz.
2. That those law enforcement agencies or MRD's currently licensed for the frequency 155.370 MHz. be encouraged to apply for modification of their existing license to include all mobile units and portable units not presently authorized to operate on frequency 155.370 MHz. and which can be modified for such use.
3. That those law enforcement agencies or MRD's planning the implementation of new systems be encouraged to include the capability for each mobile and portable on frequency 155.370 MHz.

(3)

4. That each license issued for the frequency 155.370 MHz. include the limitations under Section 90.19(g)(4) of the Federal Communications Commission Rules & Regulations which limits the use of this channel to "intersystem communications" only.
5. That the Associated Public-Safety Communications Officers, Inc. (APCO) frequency coordinators for New York State continue to include section 90.19(g)(4) of the FCC Rules & Regulations as a limitation on all 155.370 MHz. applications and the FCC be so notified. Also, that the frequency coordinators no longer limit the number of law enforcement mobile units licensed on the frequency 155.370 MHz.
6. Operations. The intersystem channel is never to be used as an additional, handy, second base-to-base, base-to-mobile, or mobile-to-mobile channel within a particular agency. It is never to be used for ordinary day-to-day operations between agencies where another radio channel (such as 39.36 MHz.) or other means of communications (such as telephone, teletype, etc.) are available. A means of control of mobile units equipped with the intersystem channel may be established by enforcing the simple rule that no mobile unit switches to that channel without express permission of the radio dispatcher or control center, however, establishment of policies determining control of the channel rests with the individual MRD committees or when no such committee exists a similar committee of area users established for that purpose. It should be a consideration of the MRD committees when establishing policy of control that adjacent MRD's not be subjected to unnecessary or unreasonable interference from the use of the channel.

NATIONWIDE POLICE EMERGENCY CHANNEL (155.475 MHz.) The FCC on January 14, 1976, adopted this channel as a nationwide police emergency channel. Section 90.19(e)(14) of the FCC Rules & Regulations read as follows: "This frequency is available nationwide for use in police emergency communications networks operated under statewide law enforcement emergency communications plans. Operations authorized on this frequency which are not in accordance with the limitation may continue until January 1, 1985." This FCC Rule requires a statewide plan before they will authorize use or license stations on the frequency. This channel has been licensed to the N.Y. State Police and is still being used by them in some areas of the state. They have agreed to make arrangements to give up this channel in the near future so that it may be utilized solely as a nationwide emergency channel. In a meeting with FCC staff in November 1978, approval was granted for the N.Y. Statewide Law Enforcement Emergency Communications Plan which provides for the licensing of this channel to continue in the name of the N.Y. State Police as the host agency. NYSLETC will serve as the administering committee for the management of the channel and agreements are being prepared to be executed for law enforcement agencies who wish to utilize the channel in the future. The Nationwide Channel will be particularly important to those law enforcement agencies whose jurisdictions border neighboring states. We have been working closely with law enforcement committees from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut in developing cooperative plans for the use of this channel and have also had interest shown by Canadian authorities in developing some type of complementary plan which would allow inter-communication with bordering Canadian law enforcement agencies. A funding proposal for the appropriation of state budgetary funds to provide statewide basestation coverage on this channel through existing state police facilities is being pursued by NYSLETC.

ATTACHMENT #2

APCO. Any user may employ signal numbers upward beginning with 10-40 as may best suit his own needs.

PHRASE WORD BREVITY CODE

Standard plain language phrases offer a means to improve the understanding between agencies using different codes. In addition, use of a phrase word brevity code for local operations can reduce misunderstanding from numerical code misuse and permit new personnel to be rapidly intergrated into system communications.

PHRASE WORD	ENGLISH MEANING	APCO TEN CODE
Use Caution	Caution: dangerous condition is suspected to exist.	10-30
Unreadable	Radio signal is too weak to receive.	10-1
Out of Service	Unit, vehicle or person is not working.	10-7
In Service	Unit, vehicle or person is working but not necessarily "available" or "on radio."	10-8
Available	Unit is in service ready to accept assignment, not necessarily by radio.	10-24
Not Available	Unit cannot accept another assignment, but may be "on radio."	10-7A
Prepare to Copy	Dispatcher is about to give lengthy message.	10-14
Go Ahead	You have been given clearance to transmit your message.	--
Roger (Received)	Message received and understood.	10-4
Say Again (Repeat)	Repeat your message.	10-9
Stand By	Stop transmitting and wait for further instructions.	10-12
Disregard (Recall)	Cancel your present assignment.	10-22
Off Radio	Unit is not capable of being contacted by radio, but may be "available."	10-7B

PHRASE WORD	ENGLISH MEANING	APCO TEN CODE
On Radio	Unit is capable of being contacted by radio, but not necessarily "available."	10-11
Responding	Unit is enroute to assigned location.	10-17
Under Control	Situation is under control when no further assistance is anticipated.	--
Telephone (Tel. # or person)	Call by telephone specified number or person.	10-21
Priority	When transmitted, means that the following transmission must have immediate attention.	10-18
In Pursuit	Unit is chasing a vehicle and requires assistance from other units.	--
Traffic Stop	Unit is going to stop a motorist.	--
Help Officer	Help me quick (emergency).	10-33
Affirmative	Yes.	10-4

Additional terse phrases may be added to suit each agency.

END