

Illinois

Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan (TICP)

October 2009

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**Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan
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Approved by:

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Preface

Illinois recognizes the need for immediate interagency communications, interoperability, and cooperation. Effective prevention, protection, response and recovery to incidents, whether natural or man-made, mandate instant interoperability and cooperation from local to State to federal response agencies. Effective communication requires coordination, collaboration, and a method of resolving conflicts.

This document establishes a Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan (TICP) for the State Agencies of Illinois, inclusive of Illinois Homeland Security Statewide Regions and closely aligned non-governmental organizations. The TICP is intended to document the interoperable communication resources available to Illinois State entities, who controls each resource, and what rules of use or operational procedures exist for the activation and deactivation of each resource. Many of the assets identified in this plan are also available to county and local agencies. The use of those assets will be covered in their tactical plans.

The development of this TICP was a cooperative effort by a working group comprised of representatives from each of the State Agencies participating in the Plan. The make-up of the workgroup ensured that the interests and needs of each participating agency were addressed during development of the plan.

See Appendix A for a list of agency representatives assisting in preparation of the TICP.

Executive Overview

This document establishes a statewide Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan (TICP) for the State of Illinois, inclusive of Illinois Homeland Security Statewide Regions, and participating non-governmental entities identified herein. This TICP has been developed under the authority of the State Interoperable Executive Committee. The SIEC gets its authority from 20 ILCS 2615, Public Safety Radio Interoperability Act.

Illinois completed a Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP) in 2007. The SCIP, as a strategic interoperable plan, was adopted by the SIEC, several state agencies and associations and the Illinois Terrorism Task Force as the official voice radio interoperable communications plan for the State. Goal 6 of the SCIP anticipates development of regional TICPs across Illinois. This Statewide State Agency TICP is a first step toward realizing that goal, and is intended to provide a framework for development of the regional tactical plans as interoperable communications progresses from a local issue to a state “level 3” incident or event. The policies and procedures set forth in this plan leverage and build upon existing interoperability standards adopted by the SIEC and standard operating procedures existing within participating agencies. The Plan is intended to be used by State entities during day-to-day and emergency response situations. It documents the interoperable communication resources available within the State of Illinois, who controls each resource, and what rules of use or operational procedures exist for the activation and deactivation of each resource.

Definition of Critical Terms

A number of terms used in this document have very specific definitions for the purposes of the Plan. These terms are shown below with a short definition for each. Each term is further defined in the section of the Plan that covers that particular element. These terms are presented here to provide a single list of key terms.

Platform – the infrastructure network that supports a number of radio systems – in

Illinois, the STARCOM21 platform supports user agency and organization STARCOM21-based radio systems

System – uses the same definition as in CASM – a set of radio hardware “owned”

by a particular agency or organization and used on a particular radio band

– examples: IEMA Lowband system, ISP VHF system, IDOC 800 system, IDOT STARCOM21 system

Shared system – a radio system that provides channels/talkgroups so that the system’s

users can directly communicate with users on other systems

Non-shared system – a radio system that restricts all of its users to communicating only

with users on the same system

Intra-system – used to describe channels/talkgroups on a particular radio system that

allow any user of that system to communicate directly with any other user of that radio system

Inter-system – used to describe channels/talkgroups on a particular radio system that

allow any user of that system to communicate directly with users of other radio systems

Note:

1. A channel/talkgroup will never be classed as both intra-system and inter-system on a given radio system
2. This Plan does not include Non-shared systems as they are NOT interoperable

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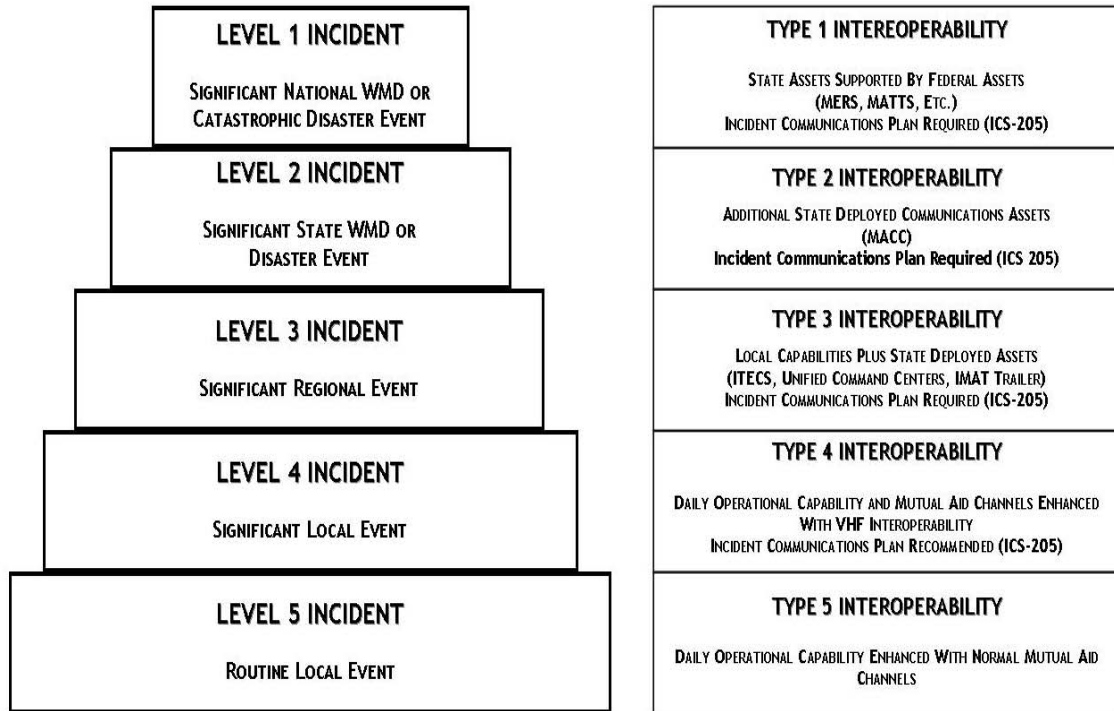
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1 State of Illinois Information

1.1 Participating Jurisdictions/Agencies/Disciplines

This statewide Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan (TICP) has been created for the State of Illinois. The plan is intended for use by state agencies for daily operability and interoperability with other units of government. The plan may be used by governmental or non-governmental organizations and personnel requiring communications or coordination during an incident or planned event, but must be used by all participants at every level 3, 2 or 1 incident or event (see Incident / Interoperability graphic below). In 2004 the Illinois Terrorism Task Force made STARCOM21 equipment available to interested public safety agencies across the state which will be used when disasters reach level 3.



The jurisdictions, agencies, and disciplines represented in the Illinois TICP are listed in Table 1 (next page). Additional contact information for each agency is listed in Appendix A. Participating agencies will issue no standard operating procedures or communication policies in conflict with this tactical plan

Table 1 Jurisdictions, Agencies, and Disciplines Represented in the TICP

Jurisdiction	Agency	Discipline
Statewide	Illinois Department of Natural Resources Office of Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement
Statewide	Illinois Department of Natural Resources Office of Land Management	Government Service – Parks & Recreation
Statewide	Illinois State Police	Law Enforcement
Statewide	Illinois Emergency Management Agency	Emergency Management
Statewide	Illinois Secretary of State Police	Law Enforcement
Capitol Complex	Illinois Secretary of State Police Region 3 Capitol Police Investigation	Law Enforcement
Statewide	Illinois Department of Revenue	Law Enforcement
Statewide	Illinois Department of Corrections	Corrections
Toll Highways in Northern Illinois: I-88, I-90, I-94, I-294, I-355	Illinois State Toll Highway Authority a.k.a. ISTHA or Tollway	Highway Maintenance and Law Enforcement
Statewide	Illinois Department of Transportation	Transportation
Statewide	Illinois Department of Public Health	Public Health, Hospitals, Emergency Medical Services
Statewide	Office of the State Fire Marshal	Fire and Law Enforcement
Statewide	Illinois Commerce Commission Police	Law Enforcement
Statewide	Illinois Central Management Services	State Government
Statewide	Illinois National Guard	Military Affairs
Statewide	Illinois Gaming Board	Law Enforcement and Regulatory
Statewide	Illinois Department of Human Services	Health and Welfare
Statewide	Illinois Attorney General	Law Enforcement
Statewide	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency	Environmental
Statewide	Illinois Office of The Executive Inspector General	State Government

1.2 Nongovernmental Agencies Represented in the TICP

- American Red Cross
- Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System
- Mutual Aid Box Alarm System
- Illinois Emergency Services Management Association
- Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team
- AMEREN Illinois Utility

1.3 Tribal Entities Represented in the TICP

- There are no recognized Tribal Nations within Illinois

1.4 Other TICP(s) in the State

Located within Illinois is one Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) known as the Chicago/Cook County UASI. This unit's Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan (TICP) was initially drafted in March 2006 and was approved by IEMA, the State Administrative Agency (SAA), the following month. The document, entitled "Chicago/Cook County Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan," lists 130 municipalities within its jurisdictional scope.

Additionally, selected agencies in Madison and St. Clair Counties participate in the St. Louis, Missouri, UASI which is administered under the auspices of the St. Louis Area Regional Response System.

1.5 TICP Points of Contact

The primary and alternate points of contact (POC) for copies of or questions regarding this Plan are:

Primary:

Agency Name: Illinois Emergency Management Agency
POC Name: Stephen Jackson
Title: Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC)
Address: 4800 Rodger Street, Springfield, Illinois 62703
Office Phone: 217-557-2746
Cell Phone: 217-840-7391
24/7 Phone: 217-782-7860
E-Mail: Stephen.Jackson@illinois.gov

Alternate:

Agency Name: Illinois State Police
POC Name: Gary Cochran
Title: State Interoperability Executive Committee (acting Chair)
Address: 801 S. Seventh Street Suite 103-S, P.O. Box 19461,
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9461
Office Phone: 217-558-6363
Cell Phone: 217-836-0546
24/7 Phone: 217-786-6677
E-Mail: gary_cochran@isp.state.il.us

2 Governance

2.1 Overview

The Illinois TICIP addresses interoperable communications equipment and planning for the State. Though each agency, discipline, and jurisdiction participating in this plan is unique regarding its own interoperable communication needs and capabilities, the fact that they are all State level entities and may at times share incident/event responsibilities allow them to develop a single, consolidated TICIP rather than several individual, potentially incompatible plans.

The TICIP therefore consolidates information across agencies, disciplines, and jurisdictions by documenting State agency communications capabilities in order to provide a usable and accurate tactical incident response tool.

The TICIP was developed under the authority of the Statewide Interoperable Executive Committee (SIEC). The SIEC was established by statute in 2006 and is recognized as the governance body for all interoperable communications in the State of Illinois. On March 19, 2009 the SIEC appointed members to the SIEC Statewide TICIP Working Group. The kick off meeting of the Statewide TICIP Working Group was held March 23, 2009 where several Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) representatives joined state agency representatives from the following public safety and public service disciplines

- Communications
- Critical Infrastructure/Utilities
- Emergency Management
- Transportation
- Emergency Medical Services
- Fire/Rescue
- Information Technology (IT)
- Investigations and Intelligence
- Law Enforcement
- Military
- Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs)
- Public Health
- Public Works
- Hospitals
- Corrections

2.2 Governing Body: Illinois' State Interoperability Executive Committee (SIEC)

The SIEC is comprised of eighteen voting and twenty non-voting organizational representatives:

Voting Members

- Illinois State Police – Chair
- Illinois Emergency Management Agency – Vice Chair
- Illinois Fire Chiefs Association
- Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police
- Illinois Sheriffs Association
- Illinois Association of Fire Protection Districts
- Illinois Office of the State Fire Marshal
- Illinois Secretary of State Police
- Illinois Department of Public Health
- Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System
- Illinois Terrorism Task Force
- Emergency Medical Services
- Mutual Aid Box Alarm System
- Federal Agencies
- St. Louis Metro UASI
- Chicago Area UASI
- Cook County Sheriff
- Chicago OEMC

Non-Voting Standing Committee – ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- IREACH Chair
- ITTF Communications Committee Chair
- ISPERN Chair
- IESMA Chair
- Region 54 Chair
- Region 13 Chair
- MERCI representative
- American Red Cross
- Private Sector Representative
- APCO – Illinois President
- NENA – Illinois President

Non-Voting Standing Work Groups

- Governance
- Standard Operating Procedures
- Technology

- Training & Exercises
- Usage

2.3 Illinois Governance Organization Chart



2.4 Membership

Appendix A provides POC information for members of the governing body.

2.5 Responsibilities of the SIEC regarding the TICP

The SIEC will:

- Promote interoperable communications in collaboration with the ITTF Communications Committee and the Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC).
- Maintain, review and update the TICP in collaboration with the SWIC as set out in Section 2.6. Disseminate updated plans to all participating agencies.
- Establish training requirements in support of the TICP.
- Re-evaluate State agency requirements as technology evolves and circumstances dictate.
- Review issues presented by the SWIC regarding conflicts or non-compliance with current standards or initiatives related to SOPs created by the included agencies..

The SIEC in collaboration with the ITTF Communications Committee will:

- Promote the training of all radio users and communications personnel.
- Initiate Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) and Agreements for interoperable communications.
- Promote regular interoperable equipment/solutions testing, assist agencies with test evaluations, and disseminate the results.
- Coordinate acquisition, upgrades and sustainment of interoperable communications equipment.

2.6 SIEC Meeting Schedule

The SIEC meets regularly on the 3rd Thursday of each month or as published by the secretary of the Committee.

2.7 TICP Maintenance and Update

The SIEC has the responsibility to review this document at a meeting called annually by the TICP POC. The SIEC will poll participating agencies and obtain updated agency TICP information by December 31 of each year. It will incorporate current information into a revised TICP by March 31 of each year or as critical updated information is identified.

Updates to this document can be recommended by any of the participating agencies as incidents or events occur which require changes to achieve greater interoperability. Requests for modifications or additions should be submitted to the TICP POC for distribution to the SIEC.

Agencies participating in this plan will be formally notified of any annual changes and within 60 days of any approved modifications or additions to this TICP due to off cycle changes approved by the SIEC.

2.8 Agency Responsibilities and Rights

Agencies will retain the following rights and responsibilities:

- Agencies are responsible for considering (in coordination with their respective legal mandates) and, if agreed to, complying with recommendations, MOUs and Agreements developed by the SIEC.
- Authorized representatives of agencies participating in this plan have the authority to request the use of equipment identified within this TICP, including systems and mobile assets, in accordance with Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) governing use of the asset.
- Agencies reserve the right to recall their interoperable communications assets at any time.
- Agencies have the responsibility to provide timely notification to the TICP POC of any changes, additions to or decommissioning of their interoperability equipment, policies, procedures or points of contact.
- Where applicable, agencies will be responsible for consistently maintaining, testing, and exercising connectivity to interoperable communications.
- Agencies retain the right to decide when and where to participate in interoperable communications.
- Agencies have the responsibility to develop and keep current internal standard operating communication procedures and retain the authority to adopt policies and procedures and to manage their internal day-to-day and tactical communications including dispatch.

2.9 Prioritization and Shared Use of State Interoperability Assets

In response to events or incidents which cross over agency responsibilities, there will potentially be competing demands and priorities for interoperable communications assets.

Until such time as Incident Command is established, the lead agency designee (i.e., communications supervisor/command personnel), in cooperation with assisting agencies, will have the authority to designate the use of interoperable assets. Once Incident Command has been established, the Incident Commander, Logistic Section Chief, or Communication Unit Leader (COML), when designated, directs the further coordination and delegation of the interoperable communications assets assigned to the event or incident in question.

Agencies should judiciously activate needed interoperable assets so as to both effectively respond to the event and/or incident and also minimize any negative impact on surrounding agencies or jurisdictions. Specifically, interoperable communications should

be attempted with the following order of deployment in mind (subject to the involved agencies' discipline/responsibilities and the nature of the event/incident):

1. Leverage face-to-face communications wherever appropriate. For example, co-location of all Command and General Staff at the Incident Command Post (ICP) provides the best direct communications and reduces the demand on interoperability resources.
2. Employ local communications assets until such time as either those assets become taxed or inadequate based on the nature and/or scope of the incident.
3. Since state agencies are users of a shared platform (STARCOM21), utilize that platform to establish interoperable communications on common talkgroups.
4. If response agencies operate on disparate systems, utilize shared or mutual aid channels to establish interoperable communications.
5. If response agencies do not share systems or channels, utilize a gateway solution to establish interoperable communications.
6. Where interoperable communications cannot otherwise be established between response agencies, utilize swap or cache radios to establish communications for responders.
7. Other non-public safety common carrier communications mediums.
8. If no other method of interoperability can be established, relay communications through staff members (runners).

When the same resources are requested for two or more incidents, resource assignments should be based on the priority levels listed below:

1. Disasters, large scale incidents, or extreme emergencies requiring mutual aid or interagency communications.
2. Incidents where imminent danger exists to life or property.
3. Incidents requiring the response of multiple agencies.
4. Pre-planned events requiring mutual aid or interagency communications.
5. Incidents involving a single agency where supplemental communications are needed for agency use.
6. Drills, tests and exercises.

In the event of multiple simultaneous incidents within the same priority level, the resources should be allocated with the following priorities in mind:

1. Incidents with the greatest level of exigency (e.g., greater threat to life or property, more immediate need, etc.) have priority over less exigent incidents.
2. Agencies with single/limited interoperable options have priority use of those options over agencies with multiple interoperable options.
3. When at all possible, agencies already using an interoperable asset during an event should not be redirected to another resource.

Reference to applicable policy documents, governing documents, MOUs, and sharing agreements can be found in Appendix H.

3 Policies and Procedures for Interoperable Equipment

3.1 General Communications Assets Rules of Use

3.1.1 NIMS/ICS/Plain Language/Unit Identification

- National Incident Management System – Use of an Incident Command System compliant with the National Incident Management System is recommended for use of any regional interoperability resource, i.e. having a Communications Unit Leader involved in the event issuing a communications plan.
- It is the responsibility of the Incident Commander/designee to establish the tactical callsigns to be used for incident facilities and/or staff if NOT an ICS common facility/staff term and NOT specified in agency SOPs. It is the responsibility of all users to refer to facilities and staff by the proper tactical callsigns.
- Plain language – All Communications should be in plain language. Radio codes, acronyms and abbreviations are to be avoided as they may cause confusion between agencies. The reason for a request for assistance or backup should be clearly stated.
- Unit Identification – Agency name followed by identifier or resource type (i.e., IEMA 12, Fire Marshal David Adam 1, Secretary of State Police – Car 3 John 40, etc.).

3.1.2 Calling another unit

A user should call another user using the – “called unit **from** calling unit” format (also known as the “hey you –it’s me” format) using unit identifiers as shown in 3.1.1 (above) as in:

“State Police Car 2-5 **from** Fire Marshal David Adam 3”.

Followed by:

“Fire Marshal David Adam 3 **from** State Police Car 2-5, go ahead”.

3.1.3 General Rules of Use of Communications Equipment

- Communications equipment shall only be used for official business or emergency communications.
- Any use of any interoperable channel or equipment shall be consistent with Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Rules
- Use of interoperable channels during a level 3, 2, or 1 incident may be authorized by the COML of the incident.
- Users will make every effort to verify that the interoperability channel is clear before beginning transmission to avoid covering up or interrupting the communications of a current user.

- Rules and Guidelines of existing interoperable channels or talkgroups (i.e., ISPERN, IREACH, STARCOM21, etc.) will be followed when using those channels or talkgroups.
- All voice radio communications are to be brief and concise.
- No obscene, indecent or profane language shall be used on any channel.
- No use of first names, slang or CB type handles shall be used on any interoperable channels. (Investigative units in compromising positions or Tactical Response Units in full operations and only as absolutely necessary may be exceptions to this rule with approval of the COML in level 3 or above interoperability).
- All users are reminded that interoperable channels patched to the STARCOM21 platform cover a wide area and may be heard for many miles by many users.
- Units overhearing unauthorized use are encouraged to bring the unauthorized use to the attention of the violator immediately and if the aberrant behavior persists bring the concern to the attention of the local COML, Incident Commander, SWIC, STARCOM21 Oversight Committee or SIEC at the earliest opportunity.
- When a communications asset is made available, additional procedures related to the specific asset may apply. The user will refer to the relevant section of this plan for those additional procedures. If an asset is not listed in this plan, permission to use the asset must be sought and received from the COML, COMC, or SWIC prior to placing the asset in service.
- Encryption shall not be used at any time on any simplex, State or National interoperable channel, including ISPERN, IREACH, IFERN, MERCI. During level 3, and above operations, encryption shall NOT be used in the theatre of operation without the authorization of the COMC/COML.
- Ground to Air Communications - During a level 3, 2, or 1 incident, ground to air and air to ground operations shall be coordinated with the COMC/COML. Airborne use of interoperable channels shall receive prior authorization from COMC/COML. (Any use of interoperable channels by airborne units must be mindful of the longer range of communications while airborne).

3.2 Problem ID and Resolution

3.2.1 During an incident

During activation, report communication asset problems to the Communications Technician (COMT) and COML/designee assigned to the incident/event who will follow established agency procedures to resolve the problem.

3.2.2 Following an incident

- Report any problems with the equipment to the appropriate POC for the owning agency listed in Appendix B – Shared Systems or Appendix D - Gateways. The agency POC will be responsible for ensuring effective resolution to problems that exist with the communications asset.

- Report any unresolved problems directly to the Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC). The SWIC will ensure effective resolution to the reported problems.

4 Interoperability Platform, Systems, Equipment, Policies, and Procedures

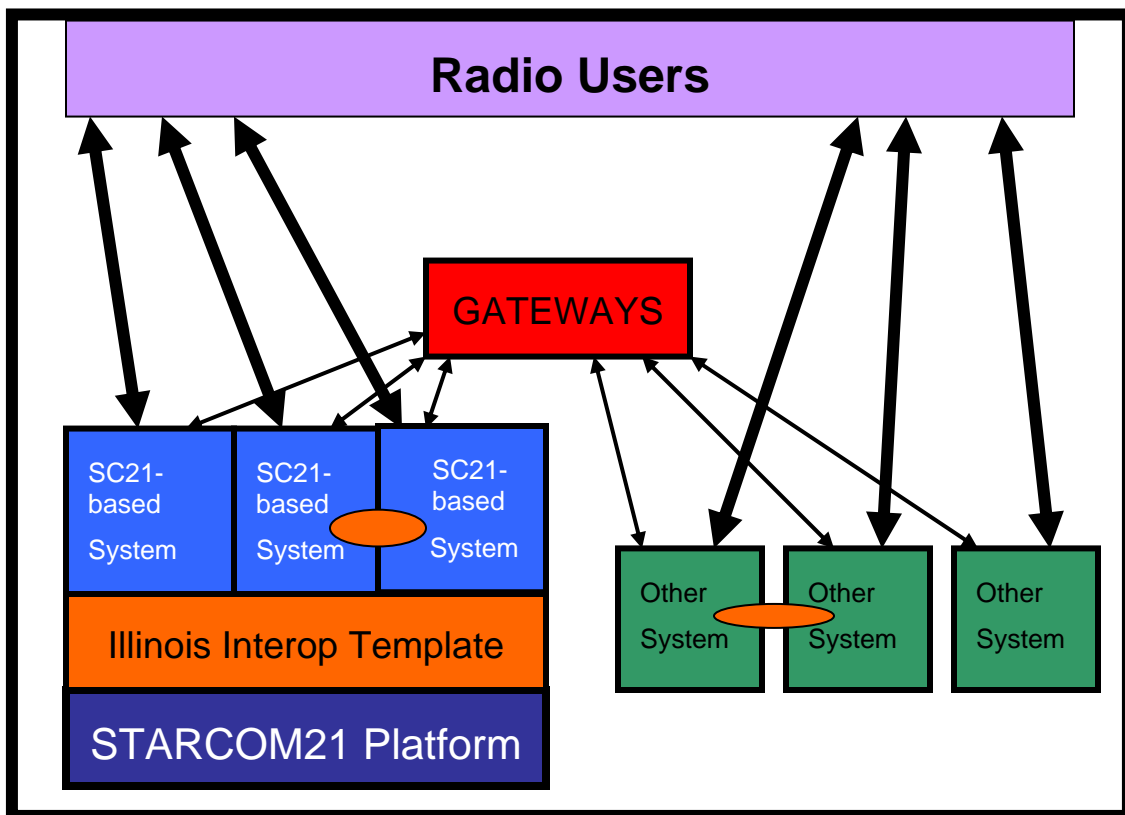
Illinois Interoperable Communications Structure

RED indicates methods of hardware interoperability (patches)

i.e. the “Gateways” box

ORANGE indicates shared channels/talkgroups

i.e. the small ovals between two radio systems and the “Illinois Interop Template” box



4.1 Statewide Interoperable Communications Platform Defined (STARCOM21)

STARCOM21 serves as the foundation of Illinois interoperable communications. Illinois uses the STARCOM21 statewide platform for day-to-day state agency interoperability and statewide interoperability for level 3 and above incidents and events.

STARCOM21 as a shared platform provides for a 'system of systems' with many independent but connected agencies and users. The STARCOM21 P25 network is a Motorola owned, operated, and maintained 700/800 MHz trunked voice radio platform consisting of over 200 linked sites, designed to meet the operational specifications of the State of Illinois and provide radio communications, services, and interoperability to federal, state, county, and local public safety entities participating on the system. STARCOM21 provides mobile radio coverage in more than 95 percent of the geographic area of Illinois with a grade-of-service level of five percent or greater.

4.2 Systems Defined

4.2.1 Shared Systems

A “Shared System” refers to a single user agency, radio band, radio system (i.e., IEMA VHF, IEMA LB, IEMA STARCOM21, ISP STARCOM21, OSFM STARCOM21, IDOT STARCOM21, etc.) used to provide service to one or more public safety or public service agencies. A “Shared System” by definition has one or more shared channels/talkgroups that allow connectivity within the system (Intra-System) and with other systems (Inter-System).

“Connectivity within a system” is the way that different agencies operating on the same system communicate with each other; this can also be referred to as “Intra-System Shared Interoperability Channel(s).”

“Connectivity with other systems” is the way that agencies operating on different systems communicate with each other; this can also be referred to as “Inter-System Shared Interoperability Channel(s).”

NOTE: Inter-system channels/talkgroups as described here are by definition also used for intra-system interoperability - BUT are only shown once in the document for clarity.

4.2.2 Non-Shared Systems

A “Non-Shared System” has no connectivity via interoperable channels or talkgroups with any other system. Another definition for a Non Shared System is a “Closed System.” If a Closed System has more than one user agency each will have its own channel/talkgroups and no channels or talkgroups in common (shared) with other agencies on that system. This document does not deal with Non-Shared (Closed) Systems.

4.3 Interoperable Shared Systems

The SIEC has identified 28 Interoperable Shared Communication Systems that provide service to the State agencies. General interoperable communications rules of use, policies, and procedures that apply across these systems are detailed below. The table below lists all radio systems shared by public safety or public service agencies operating in the State. Details on each system are provided in Appendix B.

Table 2 State Shared Systems

Radio System Name	Make / Model	Type	Frequency Band	Owning Agency	Service Area
STARCOM21	Based	Systems			
IEMA	Motorola ASTRO25	Trunked	700-800MHZ	Motorola	Statewide
ISP	Motorola ASTRO25	Trunked	700-800MHZ	Motorola	Statewide
IDOT	Motorola ASTRO25	Trunked	700-800MHZ	Motorola	Statewide
OSFM	Motorola ASTRO25	Trunked	700-800MHZ	Motorola	Statewide
IDNR	Motorola ASTRO25	Trunked	700-800MHZ	Motorola	Statewide
IDOR	Motorola ASTRO25	Trunked	700-800MHZ	Motorola	Statewide
ISSP	Motorola ASTRO25	Trunked	700-800MHZ	Motorola	Statewide
ICC	Motorola ASTRO25	Trunked	700-800MHZ	Motorola	Statewide
IGB	Motorola ASTRO25	Trunked	700-800MHZ	Motorola	Statewide
IOEIG	Motorola ASTRO25	Trunked	700-800MHZ	Motorola	Statewide
IDHS	Motorola ASTRO25	Trunked	700-800MHZ	Motorola	Statewide
IDOC	Motorola ASTRO25	Trunked	700-800MHZ	Motorola	Statewide
ISTHA	Motorola ASTRO25	Trunked	700-800MHZ	Motorola	Statewide
IDPH	Motorola ASTRO25	Trunked	700-800MHZ	Motorola	Statewide
CMS	Motorola ASTRO25	Trunked	700-800MHZ	Motorola	Statewide
ING	Motorola ASTRO25	Trunked	700-800MHZ	Motorola	Statewide
IAG	Motorola ASTRO25	Trunked	700-800MHZ	Motorola	Statewide
IEPA	Motorola ASTRO25	Trunked	700-800MHZ	Motorola	Statewide
JTTF	Motorola ASTRO25	Trunked	700-800MHZ	Motorola	Statewide
ILEAS	Motorola ASTRO25	Trunked	700-800MHZ	Motorola	Statewide

MABAS-IL	Motorola ASTRO25	Trunked	700-800MHZ	Motorola	Statewide
IMERT	Motorola ASTRO25	Trunked	700-800MHZ	Motorola	Statewide
IMT	Motorola ASTRO25	Trunked	700-800MHZ	Motorola	Statewide
NON- STARCOM21	Based	Systems			
IEMA Low Band	Midland Motorola	Base/Mobile	VHF Low	IEMA	Statewide
IEMA VHF			VHF High	IEMA	Statewide
ISP VHF		Base/Mobile	VHF High	ISP	Statewide
IDOT UHF	Various	Base/Mobile	UHF	IDOT	Northeast Illinois
IWIN (Data)	Verizon / Motorola	Mobile Data System	Cellular	Verizon / State of Illinois	Statewide

4.3.1 STARCOM21 – Based Shared System Overview

As listed in the table above, state agencies have their own shared radio systems based on the STARCOM21 platform. These systems are used for day to day operability within each agency, interoperability between agencies and statewide interoperability when necessary. The concept of a shared system is based on common talkgroups between systems. For statewide interoperability all agency radios are programmed with the Statewide Interoperability Template.

4.3.2 STARCOM21 - Based Shared System Policies and Procedures

Beginning with the Level 3 Interoperability description (see SCIP), agencies will be notified and dispatched on a mutual aid basis within Illinois through the STARCOM21 Radio Platform. The ITTF approved STARCOM21 as the communications standard for strategic, tactical and support communications at incidents and events. The STARCOM21 Oversight Committee is statutorily responsible for governing the manner in which the platform and agency shared systems are used.

The Illinois Statewide Interoperability Template (Zones AA-AG) consists of two distinct groups of talkgroups and channels. Zones AA and AB contain STARCOM21 Interoperable Talkgroups (shown below). Zones AC-AG contain National Interoperable Channels as defined by the National Public Telecommunications Council (NPSTC).

The following is a summary list of the STARCOM21 talk groups (in Zones AA and AB) utilized to support Illinois’ interoperable communications:

- IESMA talkgroup – used to notify and dispatch state and local emergency management agencies, including public works and nongovernmental organizations. *Note:* This talkgroup, found in Zone AA Mode 1, is also the designated all-agency hailing channel.

- ILEAS talkgroup – used to notify and dispatch state and local law enforcement agencies.
- MABAS talkgroup – used to notify and dispatch fire service and fire-based EMS agencies.
- Public Health talkgroup – used to notify and dispatch state and local public health agencies and hospitals.
- Incident 1-3 talkgroups – used for command/control and as directed by COMC/COML for state level events.
- Zone 1-3 talkgroups – used for interoperable communications within a given STARCOM21 Zone (1 = North Zone, 2 = Central Zone, 3 = South Zone) as directed by COMC/COML.
- Region talkgroups – May be used for interoperable communications by any users within an IEMA Region without seeking permission or as directed by COMC/COML. The “B” talkgroup should be used first; the “A” talkgroup should be used only if a second talkgroup is necessary due to the nature of the incident or event.

4.3.3 NON - STARCOM21 Shared Systems

The State uses several (as noted in Table 2 above) Non-STARCOM21 Shared Systems which have their own unique stand alone policies, and procedures based on operational needs of the participating agencies.

4.3.4 NON - STARCOM21 Shared System Overview

As listed in the table above state agencies have their own shared radio system(s) that are not based on the STARCOM21 platform. These systems may be used for day to day operability within each agency, interoperability between agencies and statewide interoperability when necessary. The concept of a shared system is based on common channels/talkgroups between systems. These systems exist in all radio bands (VHF, UHF and 800 MHz) and may be gatewayed to STARCOM21 talkgroups for additional inter-system interoperability.

However, there is little to no fixed infrastructure throughout the state that allows a Non-STARCOM21 shared system to interoperate with a STARCOM21 system. The exceptions to this limitation are the “permanent” VHF ISPERN to STARCOM21 ISPERN patches established at each ISP radio console.

4.3.5 NON - STARCOM21 Shared System Policies and Procedures

Despite the use of Non-STARCOM21 systems, beginning with the Level 3 Interoperability description (see SCIP), agencies will be notified and dispatched on a mutual aid basis within Illinois through the STARCOM21 Radio Platform.

Non - STARCOM21 Shared Systems administrators are encouraged to include the National Interoperable Channels as defined by NPSTC for the band(s) that their system(s) operate within (VHF, UHF and 800 MHz) to enhance the interoperability of their system(s).

Examples of National Non - STARCOM21 system to system interoperable channels:

- VHF Band – VCALL 10, VTAC 11-14
- UHF Band – UCALL40, UTAC 41-43 (repeated channels)
 - UCALL 40D, UTAC41D-43D talk-around/direct/non-repeated
- 800MHz 8CALL90, 8TAC91-94 Repeated
 - 8CALL90D, 8TAC91D-94D talk-around/direct/non-repeated

Examples of Statewide Non - STARCOM21 system to system interoperable channels:

- IREACH – Cross Discipline
- IFERN – Fire
- ISPERN – Law Enforcement
- IESMA – Emergency Management
- MERCI – Emergency Medical Service

4.3.6 Shared System Activation and Deactivation

Use the following procedures when requesting, using, or discontinuing the use of shared communication systems:

- When an individual responder needs to interoperate with other agencies on their **SAME** shared system, the responder will notify their dispatch center. The dispatcher can then identify and designate an appropriate channel. (Note that in cases during an incident or event where no dispatcher intervention is required, responders still notify dispatch that they are switching to a shared channel to maintain responder safety).
- Notify dispatch when the interoperability channels/talkgroups are no longer required and announce the return to normal operations channels.
- For extended incidents:
 - The lead agency dispatcher notifies the Communications Coordinator (COMC)/Communications Unit Leader (COML)/designee or Incident Commander (IC) that interoperability channels/talkgroups are in use.
 - Each agency's dispatch center tells additional en-route responders what interoperability channels are in use for the incident.
 - The COMC, COML or IC determines when the interoperability channels are no longer required and notifies the appropriate dispatch center.

4.4 Intra-System Shared Interoperability Channel(s)

Definition of an Intra-System Shared Channel

Intra-system “shared channels” refer to common frequencies/talkgroups established and programmed into radios to provide interoperable communications among agencies using the *same* shared radio system. example ISP STARCOM21 System – Car to Car Talkgroup, IEMA STARCOM21 System – IEMA 1 Talkgroup, ISP VHF System – HF-4 Channel. As noted above and repeated here for clarity “Connectivity within a system” is the way that different agencies operating on the same system communicate with each other; this can also be referred to as “Intra-System Shared Interoperability Channel(s).”

4.4.1 Intra-System Shared Channel Technology Overview

General interoperable communications rules of use, policies, and procedures found in Section 3 are to be followed when using these assets. Shared systems have their own unique stand alone policies, and procedures based on operational needs of the participating agencies.

Rules of use that apply specifically to shared channels are detailed in Section 4.4.2 below.

Specific intra-system shared interoperable communication channels available within the state are too numerous to list in a table.

4.4.2 State Intra-System Shared Channel Policies and Procedures

See Section 3.1.3 and individual system policy and procedures.

4.5 Inter-System Shared Interoperability Channels

Defined as those channels/talkgroups available for use to communicate between systems/ provide connectivity with other systems. As noted above and repeated here for clarity, “Connectivity with other systems” is the way that agencies operating on different systems communicate with each other; this can also be referred to as “Inter-System Shared Interoperability Channel(s).”

4.5.1 Statewide Inter-System Shared Interoperability Channel Technology Overview

Specific inter-system shared interoperable communication channels available within the state are listed in the tables below. More detailed information on each channel is documented in Appendix C.

NOTE: Inter-system channels/talkgroups as described here are by definition also used for intra-system interoperability - BUT are only shown once (in this section) in the document for clarity.

Since most of the state agencies are on or moving to the STARCOM21 platform, interoperability takes place for the most part on the STARCOM21 interoperable talkgroups listed in the table below. Other than the agency STARCOM21 system(s) the only true programmed interoperability at the time this Statewide TICP was developed is through the ISP patched ISPERN system.

STARCOM21 talkgroup IESMA found in Zone AA Mode 1 is the designated all-agency hailing channel.

4.5.2 Designated State Inter-System Interoperability Channels

Table 3 Inter-System Shared Channels

Channel Name	Primary Use	Agencies Supported	Frequency/Band
Car to Car LB	LE / Military	ISP	42.5000 MHz
IEMA 1	IEMA Dispatch	Emergency Management	45.36 MHz
ISP HF-4	LE	ISP and local LE	155.4600 MHz
IEMA VHF 1	Interdisciplinary	Multi-Agency	155.9250
ESMARN	Emergency Mgt	Multi-Agency	155.0250
ISPERN	Police Interoperability	Law Enforcement	155.4750
IREACH	Inter-disciplinary	Multi Agency	155.0550
IFERN	Intra-disciplinary	Fire	154.2650
IFERN2	Intra-disciplinary	Fire	154.2875
MERCI 280	EMS Inter-hospital Command and Control	Medical	155.2800
IDOT F4	Highway Maintenance	IDOT and Tollway	453.7000 Base 458.7000 Mobile Note: Console Patch at Tollway Dispatch
IESMA/HAILING Channel	Inter-disciplinary	Emergency Management	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
ILEAS	Inter-disciplinary	Law Enforcement	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
MABAS	Inter-disciplinary	Fire	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
PUB HLTH	Inter-disciplinary	Emergency Medical	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
INCDNT 1	Command & Control	IEMA/ISP	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
INCDNT 2	Command & Control	IEMA/ISP	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz

Channel Name	Primary Use	Agencies Supported	Frequency/Band
INCDNT 3	Command & Control	IEMA/ISP	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
Zone 1	Zone 1 Interoperability	Multi-Agency	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
Zone 2	Zone 2 Interoperability	Multi-Agency	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
Zone 3	Zone 3 Interoperability	Multi-Agency	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
RGN 2A	IEMA Region 2 Interoperability	Multi-Agency	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
RGN 2B	IEMA Region 2 Interoperability	Multi-Agency	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
RGN 3A	IEMA Region 3 Interoperability	Multi-Agency	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
RGN 3B	IEMA Region 3 Interoperability	Multi-Agency	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
RGN 4A	IEMA Region 4 Interoperability	Multi-Agency	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
RGN 4B	IEMA Region 4 Interoperability	Multi-Agency	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
RGN 6A	IEMA Region 6 Interoperability	Multi-Agency	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
RGN 6B	IEMA Region 6 Interoperability	Multi-Agency	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
RGN 7A	IEMA Region 7 Interoperability	Multi-Agency	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
RGN 7B	IEMA Region 7 Interoperability	Multi-Agency	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
RGN 8A	IEMA Region 8 Interoperability	Multi-Agency	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
RGN 8B	IEMA Region 8 Interoperability	Multi-Agency	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
RGN 9A	IEMA Region 9 Interoperability	Multi-Agency	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
RGN 9B	IEMA Region 9 Interoperability	Multi-Agency	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
RGN 11A	IEMA Region 11 Interoperability	Multi-Agency	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
RGN 11B	IEMA Region 11 Interoperability	Multi-Agency	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
01ISPERN	Police Interoperability	Law Enforcement	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
02ISPERN	Police Interoperability	Law Enforcement	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
CHISPERN	Police Interoperability	Law Enforcement	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
05ISPERN	Police Interoperability	Law Enforcement	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
06ISPERN	Police Interoperability	Law Enforcement	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
07ISPERN	Police Interoperability	Law Enforcement	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz

Channel Name	Primary Use	Agencies Supported	Frequency/Band
08ISPERN	Police Interoperability	Law Enforcement	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
09ISPERN	Police Interoperability	Law Enforcement	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
10ISPERN	Police Interoperability	Law Enforcement	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
11ISPERN	Police Interoperability	Law Enforcement	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
12ISPERN	Police Interoperability	Law Enforcement	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
13ISPERN	Police Interoperability	Law Enforcement	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
14ISPERN	Police Interoperability	Law Enforcement	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
16ISPERN	Police Interoperability	Law Enforcement	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
17ISPERN	Police Interoperability	Law Enforcement	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
18ISPERN	Police Interoperability	Law Enforcement	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
19ISPERN	Police Interoperability	Law Enforcement	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
20ISPERN	Police Interoperability	Law Enforcement	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
21ISPERN	Police Interoperability	Law Enforcement	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
22ISPERN	Police Interoperability	Law Enforcement	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
22IREACH	Inter-disciplinary	Multi-Agency	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
SPEVT 1 A-B	LE	Multi-Agency	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
SPEVT 2 A-B	LE	Multi-Agency	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
SPEVT 3 A-B	LE	Multi-Agency	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
TW PL36 IRCH	Inter-disciplinary	Multi-Agency	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
TW LISLE IRCH	Inter-disciplinary	Multi-Agency	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
TW RCHL IRCH	Inter-disciplinary	Multi-Agency	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
TW M7 IRCH	Inter-disciplinary	Multi-Agency	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
TW PL10 IRCH	Inter-disciplinary	Multi-Agency	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
TW PL23 IRCH	Inter-disciplinary	Multi-Agency	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
TW 15-ISPERN	Police Interoperability	Law Enforcement	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz
TW Maintenance	Highway Maintenance	Tollway and IDOT	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz

Channel Name	Primary Use	Agencies Supported	Frequency/Band
TW Alternate	Highway Maintenance	Tollway and IDOT	STARCOM21 700/800 MHz

4.5.2.1 Statewide Inter-System Shared Channel Policies and Procedures

The policies and procedures in section 3.1.1 through 3.1.3 apply to the local, regional, State, and Federal channels shared across multiple systems in the same or different frequency bands.

4.5.2.2 Statewide Inter-System Shared Channel Rules of Use

Inter-system shared channels are reserved for situations that require interoperable communications to coordinate multiple public safety entities and/or activities across two or more separate radio systems.

4.5.3 National Interoperable Pool Shared Channels

Table 4 National Interoperable Pool Shared Channels

Channel Name	Primary Use	Agencies Supported	Frequency/Band
VCALL10	Inter-disciplinary Calling	Multi Agency	VHF
VTAC11	Inter-disciplinary	Multi Agency	VHF
VTAC12	Inter-disciplinary	Multi Agency	VHF
VTAC13	Inter-disciplinary	Multi Agency	VHF
VTAC14	Inter-disciplinary	Multi Agency	VHF
UCALL40	Inter-disciplinary Calling	Multi Agency	UHF
UTAC41	Inter-disciplinary	Multi Agency	UHF
UTAC42	Inter-disciplinary	Multi Agency	UHF
UTAC43	Inter-disciplinary	Multi Agency	UHF
7TAC58D	Simplex Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7TAC62D	Simplex Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7TAC66D	Simplex Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7LAW68D	Simplex Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7LAW69D	Simplex Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7TAC70D	Simplex Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7MOB72D	Simplex Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7TAC58	Repeater Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7TAC62	Repeater Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7TAC66	Repeater Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7LAW68	Repeater Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7LAW69	Repeater Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7TAC70	Repeater Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7MOB72	Repeater Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7TAC74D	Simplex Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7TAC78D	Simplex Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7TAC82D	Simplex Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7LAW84D	Simplex Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7LAW85D	Simplex Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7TAC86D	Simplex Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7MOB88D	Simplex Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7TAC74	Repeater Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7TAC78	Repeater Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7TAC82	Repeater Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7LAW84	Repeater Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7LAW85	Repeater Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7TAC86	Repeater Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz

7MOB88	Repeater Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7CAL59D	Calling simplex	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7TAC63D	Simplex Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7TAC67D	Simplex Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7TAC73D	Simplex Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7CAL75D	Simplex Interoperability	Multi Agency	700MHz
7TAC79D	Simplex Interoperability	Multi Agency	700MHz
7TAC83D	Simplex Interoperability	Multi Agency	700MHz
7TAC89D	Simplex Interoperability	Multi Agency	700MHz
7CAL59	Calling Repeater	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7TAC63	Repeater Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7TAC67	Repeater Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7TAC73	Repeater Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7CAL75	Repeater Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7TAC79	Repeater Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7TAC83	Repeater Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
7TAC89	Repeater Interoperability	Multi Agency	700 MHz
I-CALL D	Inter-disciplinary Calling simplex	Multi Agency	800 MHz
I-TAC 1D	Inter-disciplinary Simplex	Multi Agency	800 MHz
I-TAC 2D	Inter-disciplinary Simplex	Multi Agency	800 MHz
I-TAC 3D	Inter-disciplinary Simplex	Multi Agency	800 MHz
I-TAC 4D	Inter-disciplinary Simplex	Multi Agency	800 MHz
I-CALL R	Inter-disciplinary Calling repeater	Multi Agency	800 MHz
I-TAC 1R	Inter-disciplinary Repeater	Multi Agency	800 MHz
I-TAC 2R	Inter-disciplinary Repeater	Multi Agency	800 MHz
I-TAC 3R	Inter-disciplinary Repeater	Multi Agency	800 MHz
I-TAC 4R	Inter-disciplinary Repeater	Multi Agency	800 MHz
8CAL90D	Inter-disciplinary Repeater	Multi Agency	800 MHz
8TAC91D	Inter-disciplinary Simplex	Multi Agency	800 MHz
8TAC92D	Inter-disciplinary Simplex	Multi Agency	800 MHz
8TAC93D	Inter-disciplinary Simplex	Multi Agency	800 MHz
8TAC94D	Inter-disciplinary Simplex	Multi Agency	800 MHz
8CAL90R	Inter-disciplinary Calling repeater	Multi Agency	800 MHz
8TAC91R	Inter-disciplinary Repeater	Multi Agency	800 MHz
8TAC92R	Inter-disciplinary Repeater	Multi Agency	800 MHz
8TAC93R	Inter-disciplinary Repeater	Multi Agency	800 MHz
8TAC94R	Inter-disciplinary Repeater	Multi Agency	800 MHz

4.5.3.1 National Interoperable Pool (NIP) Overview

- The Federal Communications Commission has designated multi-discipline interoperability channels in the UHF (ultra high frequency), VHF (very high

frequency), 700 MHz and 800 MHz public safety radio bands. The term “multi-discipline” infers these channels are to be accessible for all public safety users to communicate to others within their discipline (police-to-police, fire-to-fire, etc.) as well as cross discipline communications (police-to-fire, fire-to-local government, etc.) among all public safety users.

4.5.3.2 National Interoperable Pool (NIP) Shared Channel Policies and Procedures

Based on FCC regulations, local governmental agencies that have a valid Part 90 license may install NIP frequencies in existing radios. When responding to an emergency where the need for interoperability is demonstrated, responders may use one or more of the available frequencies as warranted by the incident. The responsibility for management and assignment of available frequencies rests with the Communications Unit Leader (COML) and Communications Coordinator (COMC).

4.6 Gateways

“Gateway” systems interconnect channels of disparate systems (whether on different frequency bands or radio operating modes), allowing first responders using their existing radios and channels to be interconnected with the channels of other users outside of their agency. Dispatch consoles that are able to create patches are also shown here as gateways. Gateways are listed in the following table. More detailed information on each gateway is provided in Appendix D.

No gateway can be activated onto the STARCOM21 radio platform without the prior approval of the STARCOM21 Oversight Committee.

4.6.1 Available Gateway Systems

Table 5 Available Gateway Systems

Gateway Name	Owning Agency	Day-to-Day or Incident / Event (I/E)	Make / Model	Fixed / Mobile	No. of Simultaneous Nets	No. of Ports
Tollway Centracom Console	Tollway	Both	N/A	Fixed	57	UNK
Tollway Motobridge to NEXTEL Direct Connect	Tollway	Both	Motorola	Fixed	8	8
ISSP ICRI	ISSP	I/E	C-AT ICRI	Mobile	1	5
IEMA Dispatch	IEMA	I/E	Motorola/ Gold Elite	Fixed	3	120
ITECS 1	IEMA	I/E	ACU 1000	Mobile	7	12
ITECS 2	Winnebago Co.	I/E	ACU 1000	Mobile	7	12

Gateway Name	Owning Agency	Day-to-Day or Incident / Event (I/E)	Make / Model	Fixed / Mobile	No. of Simultaneous Nets	No. of Ports
ITECS 3	Will Co.	I/E	ACU 1000	Mobile	7	12
ITECS 4	DuPage Co.	I/E	ACU 1000	Mobile	7	12
ITECS 5	Chicago	I/E	ACU 1000	Mobile	7	12
ITECS 6	Springfield	I/E	ACU 1000	Mobile	7	12
ITECS 7	Champaign	I/E	ACU 1000	Mobile	7	12
ITECS 8	St. Clair Co.	I/E	ACU 1000	Mobile	7	12
ITECS 9	Crawford Co.	I/E	ACU 1000	Mobile	7	12
ITECS 11	Williamson Co.	I/E	ACU 1000	Mobile	7	12
ISP D01	ISP	I/E	Gold Elite	Fixed	2 ^{1*}	40
ISP D02	ISP	I/E	Gold Elite	Fixed	2*	38
ISP DCHG	ISP	I/E	Gold Elite	Fixed	2*	50
ISP D05	ISP	I/E	Gold Elite	Fixed	2*	41
ISP D06	ISP	I/E	Gold Elite	Fixed	2*	37
ISP D07	ISP	I/E	Gold Elite	Fixed	2*	40
ISP D08	ISP	I/E	Gold Elite	Fixed	2*	32
ISP D09	ISP	I/E	Gold Elite	Fixed	2*	49
ISP D10	ISP	I/E	Gold Elite	Fixed	2*	37
ISP D11	ISP	I/E	Gold Elite	Fixed	2*	35
ISP D12	ISP	I/E	Gold Elite	Fixed	2*	47
ISP D13	ISP	I/E	Gold Elite	Fixed	2*	40
ISP D14	ISP	I/E	Gold Elite	Fixed	2*	44
ISP D16	ISP	I/E	Gold Elite	Fixed	2*	34
ISP D17	ISP	I/E	Gold Elite	Fixed	2*	36

¹ ISPERN Patch on each ISP Console leaves only one remaining patch option.

Gateway Name	Owning Agency	Day-to-Day or Incident / Event (I/E)	Make / Model	Fixed / Mobile	No. of Simultaneous Nets	No. of Ports
ISP D18	ISP	I/E	Gold Elite	Fixed	2*	42
ISP D19	ISP	I/E	Gold Elite	Fixed	2*	51
ISP D20	ISP	I/E	Gold Elite	Fixed	2*	41
ISP D21	ISP	I/E	Gold Elite	Fixed	2*	30
ISP D22	ISP	I/E	Gold Elite	Fixed	2*	47
ISP TRN	ISP	I/E	Gold Elite	Fixed	1	TBD

4.6.2 Gateway Policies and Procedures

4.6.2.1 Gateway Rules of Use

- **Encryption** – Encryption shall NOT be used on channels patched via a gateway (gatewayed). All encrypted radio users must operate in a “clear” mode when a gateway is used, unless otherwise arranged in advance. **Never assume encryption carries across the gateway.**
- **Monitoring** – The Incident Commander, or their designee, will ensure that each activated interoperability channel is constantly monitored while in use.

4.6.2.2 Gateway Communications Request

The COML and/or Incident Commander must be aware that activating multiple gateways to support an incident can result in mutual interference. Interference issues are best resolved by the technical support team assigned to the gateways.

The agency requesting the use of a fixed or mobile gateway device for incident/event communications support should document and provide the following information to the owning gateway agency POC, on request:

- Requesting agency
- On-scene agencies requiring interoperability
- Incident/event type (e.g., severe flooding, riot, etc.)
- Equipment required
- Expected duration of event
- Location required/access information
- Incident POC
- User/requestor and/or servicing dispatch contact phone number
- Additional support services requested (e.g., gateway operator, generator, etc.)
- Communications channels being considered for patching
- Number of users to be involved in the patch

4.6.2.3 ITECS (Mobile) Gateway Deployment Procedures

The Illinois Terrorism Task Force has adopted specific, detailed procedures for requesting, activating and deactivation ITECS mobile communications suites.

See Appendix D

4.6.2.4 Fixed Gateway Activation Procedures

Once the owning agency grants authorization to use their fixed gateway, the statewide procedures for establishing communications connectivity are:

- Select a channel or talkgroup on the home system for use in the gateway patch.
- Verify the system-wide availability of required resources (coordinate among control point dispatchers/COMC/COML).
- Provide radio call sign/designator information to connected agencies as needed.
- Assign the requested unit/agency to that channel or talkgroup.
- Connect the agency to the appropriate channel or talkgroup.
- Announce to users that interoperability is activated.
- Verify the identity of the user agencies on the interoperability channel using their agency name.
- Monitor the interoperability channel to address requests.

4.6.2.5 Fixed Gateway Deactivation Procedures

When the gateway connection(s) is (are) no longer required, agencies should follow these deactivation procedures:

- Contact the monitoring dispatcher (for fixed gateways) to request patch/gateway deactivation.
- Announce over all patched channels/talkgroups that connections will be deactivated prior to the connection being disabled.
- Return all personnel to their appropriate home system channel assignments.

Each agency owning a gateway included in Table 6 should have a written procedure for documenting the receipt of a request, and for activation and deactivation of a gateway patch.

4.6.2.6 Gateway Limitations

Interoperability provided through a gateway can connect participating agency responders but has the following limitations:

- The number of simultaneous patches that can be supported by any given gateway is limited. (See Number of Simultaneous Nets in Table 6 above)
- Home system coverage may limit communications. Gateway users must be within the footprint of the system's coverage area.

- Agencies not permanently configured on a given gateway will require additional planning to establish interoperable communications through that gateway.
- Patches or gateways into the STARCOM21 system can cause adverse loading effects on STARCOM21.
- Inappropriate patches can cause interference and/or feedback loops.
- Multiple patches to the same channel must not be implemented.

4.6.2.7 Gateway Test Procedures

To ensure that equipment components of the gateway operate properly, each agency will participate in the following testing procedure:

- Testing should include deployment (mobile only), setup, operation, and deactivation of each gateway. Representatives from multiple agencies should work together to test various channels in each gateway on a regular basis.
- If an issue or problem is identified during the testing procedure, determine who will take corrective action. If the issue or problem cannot be resolved, contact the appropriate technical personnel to address the issue or problem.

4.7 Radio Caches

Cache radios, also known as “swap radios,” refer to maintaining a cache of standby radios that can be deployed to support incidents (spare radio(s) used as operational replacement for day-to-day use are NOT cache radios). Cache radios allow all responders to use common, compatible equipment during an incident. Specific caches within the State are listed in the following table. Detailed information on cache radios can be found in Appendix E.

4.7.1 Available State Radio Caches

Table 6 Radio Caches

Radio Cache Name	Make / Model	Owning / Managing Agency	Frequency Band	Quantity
OSFM VHF	Kenwood/TK290	OSFM	VHF	12
Tollway 800	Motorola HT-1000	Tollway	800 MHz Conv.	75
ISSP	Motorola HT1250	ISSP	VHF	~100
IEMA VHF 1250	Motorola HT1250	IEMA - Rodger St	VHF	65
IEMA VHF 600	Motorola HT600	IEMA - Rodger St	VHF	13
IEMA VHF 2000	Motorola MT2000	IEMA - Rodger St.	VHF	11
IEMA UHF	Motorola HT1000	IEMA - Rodger St	UHF	21
IEMA STARCOM21	Motorola XTS 5000	IEMA - Rodger St	700/800 MHZ	214
ISP Radio Lab	Motorola XTS 5000	ISP – 601 Sangamon Ave	700/800MHz	100
ISP MACSS VHF	Kenwood TK2160	MACSS – ISP CHQ	VHF	36
ISP MACSS UHF	Securicor	MACSS – ISP CHQ	UHF	12
ITECS 2 VHF	EF Johnson 5100	Winnebago County	VHF	24
ITECS 3 VHF	EF Johnson 5100	Will County	VHF	24
ITECS 4 VHF	EF Johnson 5100	DuPage County	VHF	24
ITECS 5 VHF	EF Johnson 5100	Chicago	VHF	24
ITECS 6 VHF	EF Johnson 5100	Springfield	VHF	24
ITECS 7 VHF	EF Johnson 5100	Champaign	VHF	24
ITECS 8 VHF	EF Johnson 5100	St. Clair County	VHF	24
ITECS 9 VHF	EF Johnson 5100	Crawford County	VHF	24
ITECS 11 VHF	EF Johnson 5100	Williamson County	VHF	24
ITECS 2 UHF	EF Johnson 5100	Winnebago County	UHF	24
ITECS 3 UHF	EF Johnson 5100	Will County	UHF	24
ITECS 4 UHF	EF Johnson 5100	DuPage County	UHF	24
ITECS 5 UHF	EF Johnson 5100	Chicago	UHF	24
ITECS 6 UHF	EF Johnson 5100	Springfield	UHF	24
ITECS 7 UHF	EF Johnson 5100	Champaign	UHF	24
ITECS 8 UHF	EF Johnson 5100	St. Clair County	UHF	24
ITECS 9 UHF	EF Johnson 5100	Crawford County	UHF	24

Radio Cache Name	Make / Model	Owning / Managing Agency	Frequency Band	Quantity
ITECS 11 UHF	EF Johnson 5100	Williamson County	UHF	24
ITECS 2 800	EF Johnson 5100	Winnebago County	700/800	11
ITECS 3 800	EF Johnson 5100	Will County	700/800	11
ITECS 4 800	EF Johnson 5100	DuPage County	700/800	17
ITECS 5 800	EF Johnson 5100	Chicago	700/800	11
ITECS 6 800	EF Johnson 5100	Springfield	700/800	11
ITECS 7 800	EF Johnson 5100	Champaign	700/800	11
ITECS 8 800	EF Johnson 5100	St. Clair County	700/800	11
ITECS 9 800	EF Johnson 5100	Crawford County	700/800	11
ITECS 11 800	EF Johnson 5100	Williamson County	700/800	11

4.7.2 Radio Cache Policies and Procedures

For a radio cache to be an effective shared resource, it should have the following characteristics:

- Be fully charged and maintained, ready for deployment at all times
- Include extra charged batteries/replacement batteries and chargers for extended deployments
- Personnel available to transport the radios to the incident scene
- Available support personnel for on-scene support during the deployment
- Radios should be labeled with the owning agency identification
- Each radio cache shall have a designated radio cache manager
- Check-out and tracking procedures are used during the incident to ensure the radios are properly returned to the cache following the incident

4.7.2.1 Cache Radios Channels

All cache radios are required to have the following channels/talkgroups programmed:

Table 7 Required Channels for Cache Radios

Radio Cache / Radio Type	Channel(s) Name(s)	Primary Use
STARCOM21	Statewide All Talkgroups in Zones AA-AG	Statewide/National Interoperability
Non-STARCOM21 800MHz	I-CALL/ITAC (8-CALL/8-TAC)	National Interoperability
State UHF (ISP MACSS)	Statewide Repeater Pair 453.875/458.875	Interoperability
State VHF	ISP H4 155.460	LE
State VHF	ISPERN 155.475	LE
State VHF	MABAS Channel 153.830	Fire
State VHF	IEMA 155.925	IEMA Interoperability
State VHF	ESMARN 155.025	ESMARN Interoperability
State VHF	IREACH 155.055	Cross Discipline Interoperability

Table 7A Optional Channels for State Cache Radios

	Channel Name	Primary Use
State VHF	NWS 7 Channels	Weather
State VHF	V-CALL/V-TAC (1-CALL/1-TAC)	National Interoperability
State UHF	U-CALL/U-TAC (4-CALL/4-TAC)	National Interoperability

4.7.2.2 Statewide Radio Cache Rules of Use

The following are general rules of use and apply to all State Agency radio caches:

- **Equipment Return** – The requesting agency is responsible for the return of any cache radios/equipment in the condition that they were received. **OR** Responsibility for lost or damaged equipment lies with the appropriate agency as dictated by any existing Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs).

4.7.2.3 Radio Cache Request

The Incident Commander, or their designee, determines when a situation exists that requires the use of a statewide/regional radio cache and notifies the appropriate dispatch center. The dispatch center will follow internal agency procedures to contact the COML or Radio Cache Agency POC and relay pertinent information regarding the event. The requesting agency documents and provides the following information to the Radio Cache Agency POC, on request:

- Requesting agency
- On-scene agencies requiring interoperability
- Incident/event type of event (e.g., wild land fire, etc.)
- Equipment requirements
- Expected duration of event
- Location required/access information
- Incident POC
- User/requestor and/or servicing dispatch contact phone number
- Additional support services requested (e.g., technician, chargers, etc.)

The Radio Cache Agency determines what radio caches are available for use, identifies a specific cache, activates that cache, and coordinates the cache deployment with the requesting agency Incident Commander or their designee.

4.7.2.4 Radio Cache Equipment Activation

ITECS caches follow ITECS protocol (see Appendix F)

Non-ITECS caches

Upon receiving a request for the deployment of a radio cache, the owning agency **dispatcher** should follow these deployment procedures:

- Contact the on-call technician responsible for radio cache deployment.

- Dispatch the radio cache technician (or an approved designee) to the incident scene.
- Inform the requesting agency that the radio cache is en route and provide an estimated time of arrival (ETA), if available.

The **radio cache technician (or designee)** should follow these deployment procedures:

- Provide dispatch with an ETA at the incident.
- Retrieve the radio cache from its storage location and deliver it to the incident scene.
- Report to the Incident Commander or Check-in on arrival.
- Once on-scene, sign the cache over to the requesting agency for incident use or, if assigned to remain on scene, coordinate radio cache deployment procedures with the Communications Unit.
 - Each radio within the radio cache will have a unique identification number for inventory tracking. Ask the receiving agency to sign a property transfer form if they take responsibility for managing the radio cache on scene.
 - The requesting Incident Commander or COML will be responsible for:
 - Supporting radio deployments on-scene
 - Maintaining a record of each user and agency to whom a radio and associated accessories have been distributed
 - Documenting the identification number of each radio deployed
- Each user and/or agency that receives a radio from the radio cache will be responsible for returning that radio and all associated accessories to the cache at the end of the incident. The receiving agency is responsible to return the equipment in the same condition as received.

4.7.2.5 Radio Cache Equipment Deactivation

When the radio cache is no longer required, agencies should follow these deactivation procedures:

- Coordinate the return of all cache radios to the Communications Unit through the Incident Commander or the COML.
- The Communications Unit will be responsible for inventorying all radios and accessories returned to the cache. Before leaving the incident scene, the Communications Unit will determine if any radios have not been returned to the radio cache and note the user and agency to which the radio was distributed. If the radios and/or accessories are returned in a damaged condition, they will provide this information to the Incident Commander or the COML.
- The communications unit will provide information on missing or damaged radios to the Radio Cache Agency POC for resolution.

4.8 Mobile Communications Units

A Mobile Communications Unit (MCU) [also known as a Mobile Communications Center (MCC)] refers to any vehicular asset that can be deployed to provide or supplement communications capabilities in an incident area. Examples of the types of communications devices an MCU can house are: subscriber and base station radios of various frequency bands, gateway devices, satellite phones, wireless computer networks, video broadcasting/receiving equipment, etc. The MCU should also be able to temporarily provide the electrical power required to operate the communications devices. More detailed information on each MCU is provided in Appendix F.

4.8.1 Available Mobile Communication Units

Table 8 State of Illinois Mobile Communications Units

Unit ID / Designator	FEMA Type	Owning Agency	Deployment Area	Based At
DA – 30	Type III	OSFM	Statewide	Springfield
K99	Type III	IDOC	Statewide	Lincoln
IDOT District 3 Mobile Command	Type IV	IDOT	Statewide	Ottawa
IEMA UAC	Type I	IEMA	Statewide	Springfield
IEMA Sat Video van	Type IV	IEMA	Statewide	Springfield
IEMA VoIP-Data Trailer	Type IV	IEMA	Statewide	Springfield
ITECS 1	Type IV	IEMA	Statewide	Springfield
ITECS 2	Type IV	Winnebago County	Statewide	Rockford
ITECS 3	Type IV	Will County	Statewide	Joliet
ITECS 4	Type IV	DuPage County	Statewide	Wheaton
ITECS 5	Type IV	Chicago	Statewide	Chicago
ITECS 6	Type IV	Springfield	Statewide	Springfield
ITECS 7	Type IV	Champaign	Statewide	Champaign
ITECS 8	Type IV	St. Clair County	Statewide	Sauget
ITECS 9	Type IV	Crawford County	Statewide	Robinson
ITECS 11	Type IV	Williamson County	Statewide	Marion
N. SOW	Type IV	ISP	Northern 1/3 of State	Joliet
C. SOW	Type IV	ISP	Central 1/3 of State	Springfield
S. SOW	Type IV	ISP	Southern 1/3 of State	Collinsville
CMS Sat Trailer 1	Type IV	CMS	Statewide	Springfield
CMS Sat Trailer 2	Type IV	CMS	Statewide	Springfield
CMS Sat Trailer 3	Type IV	CMS	Statewide	Springfield
UCP 01	Type II	Adams County	Statewide	Quincy
UCP 02	Type II	Bureau County	Statewide	Princeton
UCP 03	Type II	DuPage County	Statewide	Wheaton

UCP 04	Type II	Galesburg	Statewide	Galesburg
UCP 05	Type II	JoDavieess County	Statewide	Galena
UCP 06	Type II	Kendall County	Statewide	Yorkville
UCP 07	Type II	Madison County	Statewide	Edwardsville
UCP 08	Type II	McLean County	Statewide	Bloomington
UCP 09	Type II	Rock Island County	Statewide	Rock Island
UCP 10	Type II	Tazewell County	Statewide	Tremont
UCP 11	Type II	Jefferson County	Statewide	Mt. Vernon
UCP 12	Type II	DuQuoin	Statewide	DuQuoin
UCP 13	Type II	Wauconda	Statewide	Wauconda
UCP 14	Type II	MABAS Div. 3	Statewide	Glenview
UCP 15	Type II	Oak Park	Statewide	Oak Park
UCP 16	Type II	Tinley Park	Statewide	Tinley Park

4.8.2 Mobile Communications Unit Policies and Procedures

4.8.2.1 Mobile Communications Unit Technology Overview

For a description of each Mobile Communications Vehicle, see Appendix F.

4.8.2.2 Mobile Communications Unit Rules of Use

Rules of use for vehicles in Table 9 are under development by each host agency. Rules will be inserted here upon receipt.

4.8.2.3 Mobile Communications Unit Request

The Incident Commander or the COML determines when a situation exists that requires the use of an MCU and notifies the IEMA dispatch center. The dispatch center will follow internal agency procedures to contact the COML, or MCU POC and relay pertinent information regarding the event. The requesting agency documents and provides the following information to IEMA, on request:

- Requesting agency
- Agencies requiring interoperability
- Incident/event type (e.g., wild land fire, etc.)
- Expected duration of event
- Location required/access information
- Incident POC
- User/requestor and/or servicing dispatch contact phone number
- Additional support services requested

The MCU Agency determines if the MCU is available for use and coordinates the deployment with IEMA Communications. IEMA Communications will coordinate with the Incident Commander or the COML as appropriate to the situation.

4.9 Communications Alternatives

Several alternatives may be available to enable interoperable communications if sufficient radio interoperability cannot be established.

4.9.1 Telephone Conference Bridges

Telephone conference bridges permit direct communication among a number of users, assuming they have access to telephone services.

4.9.2 Video Conferencing

Video conferencing permits direct communication among a number of users, assuming they have access to video conference services.

4.9.3 EMnet Messages

EMnet allows users to send messages to individual stations, groups of stations, or all stations on the EMnet network. It provides confirmation of delivery in the form of a receipt, any type of file except .exe may be attached to an EMnet message and two types of electronic forms are enabled within EMnet (incident status and resource request).

4.9.4 Cellular/Push-to-Talk Commercial Wireless Technology

With an increasing number of public safety personnel relying on cell phones while performing their daily duties, a natural tendency exists to resort to these phones even during times of emergency or disaster. During emergencies, cellular networks can experience congestion due to increased call volumes and/or damage to network facilities, severely curtailing the ability of first responders to make emergency calls.

Key Federal, State, local, and tribal government, and critical infrastructure personnel are eligible for Wireless Priority Service. Typical users are responsible for the command and control functions critical to management of and response to national security and emergency situations. Wireless Priority Service is an easy-to-use, add-on feature subscribed on a per-cell phone basis; no special phones are required.

4.9.5 Computerized Emergency Notification System

A computerized emergency notification system can be programmed to contact specific individuals and agencies, depending on the nature of the incident. This includes appropriate media outlets, which could be used to inform the general public of situation updates, specific instructions, and/or emergency locations, if warranted.

4.9.6 Internet/E-mail

A lesson learned from September 11, 2001 was the power of the Internet and e-mail. While conventional communications services (i.e., wireless phones and land lines) were either damaged or overwhelmed, the Internet was up and provided an invaluable service to the general public. In the same way, the State's Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

can use the Internet as a means to pass information to various agencies that are involved in the event and the public.

4.9.7 LEADS

Directed Messages can be sent from LEADS terminal to LEADS Terminal

4.9.8 Satellite Phones

A satellite telephone is a type of mobile phone that connects to orbiting satellites instead of cell sites. Some satellite phone services depend on the terrestrial phone system for message transmission while others offer direct satellite to satellite message transmission.

4.9.9 Dispatch Center to Dispatch Center Messaging

Dispatch centers often share a common computer-aided dispatch (CAD) system capable of providing text messaging between centers.

4.9.10 Runner System

In the unlikely event that the intra-jurisdictional interoperability channels and back-up systems are all unavailable, the incident commander can arrange for a “runner system” in which designated personnel carry messages from one function to another.

5 State Emergency Resource Staffing

5.1 Emergency Resource Directory

The Emergency Resource Directory establishes a list of personnel who will respond to fill the Communication Unit positions.

Identified personnel must train and exercise to a Level 3 response level.

Contact information: State Emergency Operations Center – (217) 782-7860

See Appendix G for contact information for the State Agency Emergency Resource Personnel for each Communications Unit position.

5.2 Communication Locations and Position Descriptions

5.2.1 Dispatch Center/Area Command/SEOC

Communications Coordinator (COMC) –

The COMC coordinates communications between and among dispatch centers and incident communication units within one or more affected areas. The COMC reviews incident communication plans to assure that communications channels/talkgroups are allocated and used effectively. Locally, the jurisdictional dispatch center supervisor or dispatcher will act as the Communications Coordinator when necessary. Communications Coordinators may be located at the county, area, State, and Federal level.

5.2.2 At an Incident/Event

Communications Unit Leader (COML) –

Manages the technical and operational aspects of the Communications Function during an incident or event. Develops Incident Command System (ICS) Form 205 Incident Communications Plan and supervises the Communication Unit.

Technical Specialist (THSP) –

Allows for the incorporation of personnel who may not be formally certified in any specific NIMS/ICS position. THSPs may include Local Agency Radio Technicians (as opposed to the COMT), Telephone Specialists, Gateway Specialists, Data/IT Specialists, and/or Cache Radio Specialists.

Incident Communications Technician (COMT) –

Deploys advanced equipment and keeps it operational throughout the incident/event.

Incident Communications Center Manager (INCM) –

Supervises the operational aspects of the Incident Communications Center (ICC) (Mobile Unit and/or Fixed Facility). During an incident, the ICC is designed to absorb incident traffic in order to separate that traffic from the day-to-day activities of the

dispatch center. The ICC is typically located at the Incident Command Post (ICP) in a fixed site, tent, trailer, or mobile communications unit.

Radio Operator (RADO) –

Staffs a radio at the ICC and is responsible for documenting incoming radio and telephone messages. Incident Dispatchers or Tactical Dispatchers are used as RADOs.

6 CASM

6.1 Overview

The Communication Assets Survey and Mapping (CASM) tool provides the ability for representatives of public safety agencies within an urban area or State to collect, store, and visualize data about agencies, communication assets, and how agencies use those assets.

6.2 CASM Purpose:

- Provide a single repository for information about land mobile radio systems, other interoperability methods, and how they are used by public safety agencies within a state or urban area.
- Provide a method to display the data.
- Provide tools to analyze the data and visualize interoperability gaps in accordance with the Interoperability Continuum framework.

6.3 CASM Components

The CASM tool is composed of two components:

- **Communication Assets Survey (CAS)**
The CAS component provides a means to enter, edit, and delete information about agencies, communication assets (such as radio systems, dispatch centers, mutual aid channels/systems, gateways and radio caches), and agency usage of those assets.
- **Communication Assets Mapping (CAM)**
The CAM component provides a means to display this information in a map-based interface and provides analysis tools for displaying agency-to-agency interoperability, including interoperability gaps, in various ways.

The CASM tool is web-based and requires the user to have an active internet connection in order to access both the CAS and CAM components. CAS is a website that may be accessed via any internet browser, such as Internet Explorer, Netscape Navigator, or Mozilla Firefox. CAM is a client application that must be downloaded, installed, and executed on the user's computer. A user must have internet access in order to operate CAM.

Authorization to view data for a particular urban area or State is controlled by the State Administrative Manager (s) (AM); each user must have a user name and password in order to login.

The CASM State Entities POCs are listed in Appendix A.

7 Training and Exercises

7.1 Policies

The State entities shall develop and maintain training programs and exercise components to optimize the ability of the responder agencies to communicate effectively utilizing the various communications assets described herein and available during incident response. The training programs and exercises shall be NIMS compliant and meet the requirements in Homeland Security guidance.

7.2 Exercises

The State of Illinois has established a three year statewide exercise cycle. Each year a statewide exercise will be conducted in either the North, Central, or South areas of the State. During each statewide exercise the interoperable communications components of this plan shall be validated. Selected State assets will be deployed during each exercise so as to fully validate all state assets' capabilities during a three year cycle. These exercises will also be used to validate the procedures and rules of use set out in this plan. Exercises shall, when applicable, conform to HSEEP.

7.3 Anticipated Training Programs

Table 9 Training Programs (Anticipated)

Training Needed	Purpose
Basic Radio User	To familiarize local and State personnel on use of STARCOM21 Equipment, and other statewide deployable assets.
Technical Specialist (THSP)	To familiarize personnel with the operating criteria and protocols of specific interoperable communications equipment. Examples STARCOM21 SOW, ITECS ACU1000, SAT Equipment.
Communications Technician (COMT)	To familiarize personnel with all aspects of a particular communication asset, including policies and procedures. Examples: ITECS suite of equipment, IEMA SAT Van
Incident Communications Center Manager (INCM)	To familiarize personnel with the proper operation of an Incident Communications Center.
Incident Radio Operator (RADO)	To familiarize personnel with proper radio operation and proper documentation of radio/telephone messages.
Communications Unit Leader (COML)	To train personnel as Illinois Communications Unit Leaders, in their role within the ICS structure, the Illinois TICP, to develop Standard Operating

	Procedures; understand technical specifics of the State's shared systems/channels; and the technical specifics of the State's fixed site and mobile gateways
Communications Coordinator (COMC)	To train COML personnel on the multi-incident/multi-jurisdictional communications coordination methods including application of the Illinois TICP.