OKLAHOMA

FIELD OPERATIONS GUIDE (OKFOG)

NOTICE

For Official Use Only – Public Safety Sensitive

Version 3.0
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Introduction

The Oklahoma Field Operations Guide (OKFOG) is designed to be used by emergency responders to increase efficiency in establishing interoperable communications (IOC) during public safety incidents, to create a knowledge base of IOC frequencies and networks, and as a helpful tool for IOC pre-planning, training, and exercises.

The information in this guide is intended to assist public safety personnel in identifying the proper radio channels to use when responding outside their primary service area. It presents this information in a quick-to-locate format that is easy to use.

Please send updates, corrections, comments about, and/or requests for hardcopies of the OKFOG to us at our e-mail addresses below. To access the most up-to-date version of the OKFOG, please visit the Oklahoma Office of Homeland Security website at https://www.ok.gov/homeland and browse to **Interoperable Communications.**

Please note that we also serve as the State's administrators for the US Department of Homeland Security's Communications Asset and Survey Mapping (CASM) program. If you have any questions about CASM or need more information, please don't hesitate to contact us.

Thank you,

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Oklahoma Electronic Field Operations Guide (eFOG)

Our eFOG app is available for both iOS and Android devices. Because hardcopy OKFOGs will only be printed periodically, the eFOG is the best and easiest way to always have the most updated IOC information available. The eFOG can be downloaded and installed by scanning the appropriate QR code below or by searching for "OK eFOG" on your app store.

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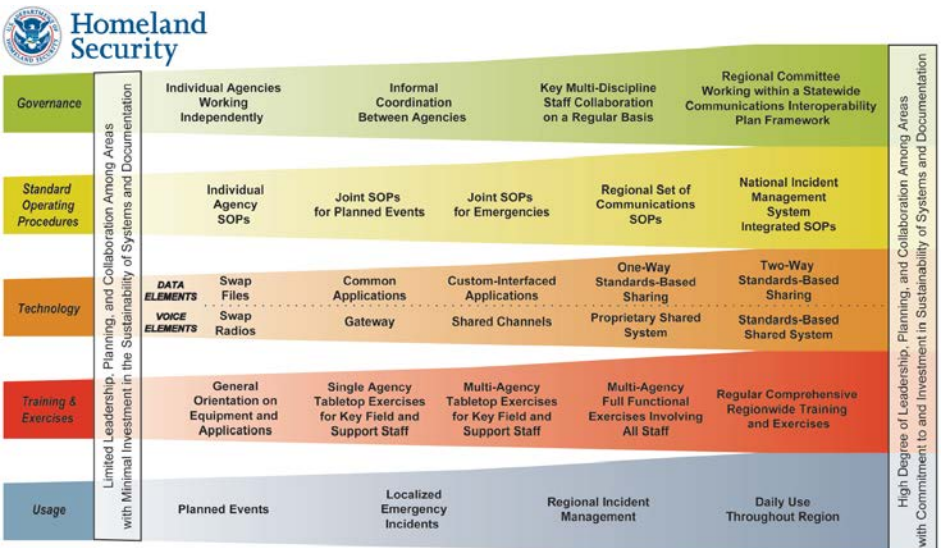


Figure 1: SAFECOM Interoperability Continuum

IOC Planning, Training, and Exercise Best Practices

This Best Practices Checklist can be used by agencies to self-assess their interoperable communications capabilities and preparedness. It is subdivided by major topics.

Administrative

- ☐ Agency maintains a communications plan and/or participates in a region-based communications plan for interoperability and cross-jurisdictional response.
- ☐ Agency has designated and documented the following:
  - o One or more Communications Unit staff (i.e. COML, COMT, etc.) to provide support as needed during an incident or event, or in support of a cross-jurisdictional response;
  - o Point of Contact for interoperable communications;
  - o Individual(s) or roles with authority to request or release communications resources;
  - o Critical incident notification procedures;
  - o Process for the distribution and availability of interoperable communications plans;
  - o Maintains a procedure to provide version control of the plan document; and
  - o Review period for communications plans.
- ☐ Agency has implemented Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) for loss of dispatch facility or communications infrastructure.
- ☐ Cross-jurisdictional response plans include:
  - o Coordination with State and/or regional interoperable communications staff for resource requests, deployments, and deconfliction of resource & channel utilization;

- Applicable Memoranda of Agreement(s)/Understanding(s), if any;
- Authorization and conditions for automatic response;
- Indemnification against liability;
- Management of equipment damage or loss, or injury of agency personnel; and
- Cost recapture for equipment or personnel costs, if any.

Technical/Equipment

RADIO PROGRAMMING

- ☐ The State of Oklahoma recognizes P25 as the public safety standard for interoperability.
- ☐ All interoperability channels are either analog or P25 digital; no other digital formats, such as DMR, are used for interoperability channels.
- ☐ Channels and talkgroups have consistent names and are programmed in all appropriate communications equipment (sub-level interoperability/shared channels and talkgroups to use accepted naming standards).
- ☐ Agency radios are programmed alike where appropriate (radio programming inconsistencies are identified).
- ☐ Radio programming includes applicable interop channels and talkgroups as identified in the OKFOG and local interop plan.
- ☐ Radio equipment is tested and aligned on a regular basis.
- ☐ Software-based radio systems are maintained to the last stable software version and firmware.

TRUNKED RADIO SYSTEMS

- ☐ Recommended minimum and desired hardware and feature requirements are defined documented and available to appropriate agencies.
- ☐ The trunked system fleet map is maintained as the primary source for talkgroup configuration, programming and provisioning.
- ☐ Points of contact identified and available for radio programming.

SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY

- ☐ Software and firmware updates on data communications systems infrastructure such as routers are maintained to the last stable version.
- ☐ Software and firmware updates on computer servers, desktop computers, laptops and handheld devices are maintained to the last stable version where applicable.
- ☐ Antivirus and anti-malware applications and versions are maintained on all computer equipment and LMR systems.
- ☐ All IP-based radio and data systems backhaul, servers, and gateways are protected and monitored to prevent unauthorized intrusion.
- ☐ There is a lifecycle plan for upgrade or replacement of technology-based equipment.

Operational

AGENCY

- ☐ The agency has adopted National Incident Management System/Incident Command System (NIMS/ICS) as the organizational framework for both local and cross-jurisdictional incident response and deployment.
- ☐ Available communications resources are identified and documented.
- ☐ There is a prescribed process for requesting resources.
- ☐ One or more individuals or staff roles with the authority to request communications resources are identified.
- ☐ There is a procedure identified for responding to an incident upon request.
- ☐ There is a procedure identified for the coordination of resources with other agencies during multi-jurisdictional events.
- ☐ After-action reviews are conducted and documented following any significant deployment of interoperability resources.
- ☐ Results of after-action reviews are communicated to practitioners for awareness.

DISPATCH

- ☐ Interoperability calling channels are continuously monitored in dispatch.
- ☐ Interoperability channels are tested on a regular basis to ensure operability and maintain user awareness of proper operation.

- ☐ Telecommunicator training and staffing are established to ensure that interoperable communications resources can be deployed and/or activated at any time.
- ☐ Dispatch has a formal notification procedure for incident response and/or resource activation requests.

Staff/Personnel

KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS AND ABILITIES

- ☐ Field personnel can demonstrate proficiency in operating issued radio equipment, including identification and selection of interoperability channels and/or talkgroups.
- ☐ A member of the PSAP staff can demonstrate proficiency in operation of facility resources and equipment, including:
  - Location and purpose of communications plan;
  - Identification and selection of interoperability channels and/or talkgroups; and
  - Activation and deactivation of console patches and interoperability repeaters where applicable.

TRAINING AND EXERCISE

- ☐ Interoperability training is conducted and exercised on a regional basis to ensure consistency.
- ☐ Interoperability approach should be reviewed on a recurring basis.

- ☐ The agency incorporates NIMS-ICS and Interoperable Communications in the agency training program.
- ☐ Communications and communications proficiency training are incorporated into the agency training program, including but not limited to:
  - Preliminary recruit and field training;
  - Dispatcher and Communications Supervisor training; and
  - Reentry training and continuing training programs.
- ☐ Regularly scheduled roll call checks are conducted on interoperable channels and talkgroups.
- ☐ All drills, exercises and incident planning include a communications component.
- ☐ Interoperable communications tabletop and/or functional exercises are conducted on a regular basis.
- ☐ Exercises to include administrative, field, supervisory and dispatch personnel.
- ☐ Exercise evaluations and after-action reports are developed after each exercise.
- ☐ Improvement plans are developed and implemented as needed.
- ☐ COMU position-specific communication training is identified and completed.

General Considerations and Other Factors

- Does your agency have a process for the transfer of knowledge when staff changes?
- How are other agencies incorporated in your agency's interoperability plan?

- Consider implementations based on open standards and not proprietary systems.
- Are amateur radio resources underutilized in your agency's area?
- Does your agency utilize the strength of personal and professional relationships to promote interagency cooperation and planning efforts?
- How does your agency resolve the disconnect between operational knowledge and technical expertise?
- Does your agency cultivate operational people who want to understand communications?
- Does your agency maintain a complete list of your agency's communications capabilities, including radio programming and channel information?
- Can your communications vendor provide you with this information?
- Does your agency routinely include communications in event planning, training and exercise programs?

General Rules for Use

Prioritization and Shared Use of Interoperability Assets

When responding to events or incidents which cross over agency responsibilities and/or jurisdictions, there may be competing demands and priorities for the use of interoperable communications assets.

An Incident Commander (IC), in cooperation with assisting agencies, will have the authority to request the use of interoperability assets. The Incident Commander, the section chief over communications, or Communication Unit Leader (COML), when designated, will direct further coordination and delegation of the interoperable communications assets assigned to the event or incident in question.

Communications Coordinators (COMC) are available as an external resource to assist with interoperabiilty channel assignments.

Agencies should judiciously activate interoperable assets needed to respond effectively to the event and/or incident and to minimize any negative impact on surrounding agencies or jurisdictions. Specifically, interoperable communications should be attempted keeping in mind the following order of deployment (subject to the involved agencies' discipline/responsibilities and the nature of the event/incident):

- Leverage face-to-face communications wherever appropriate. For example, when all command and general staff are co-located at the Incident Command Post (ICP) this provides the best direct communications and reduces the demand on interoperability resources.

- Employ local communications assets until those assets become taxed or inadequate based on the nature and/or scope of the incident.
- If response agencies operate on disparate systems, use shared or mutual aid channels to establish interoperable communications.
- When interoperable communications cannot otherwise be established between response agencies, use swap or cache radios to establish communications for responders.
- Use other non-public safety common carrier communications mediums. Keep in mind that push-to-talk common carrier systems can quickly become overloaded and non-functional during disasters or large-scale emergencies.
- If no other method of interoperability can be established, relay communications through staff members (runners).

When the same resources are requested simultaneously for two or more incidents, the resources should be assigned based on the following priority levels:

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

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

- 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.
- Agencies with single/limited interoperability options have priority use of those options over agencies with multiple interoperability options.
- When at all possible, agencies already using an interoperability asset during an incident or event should not be redirected to another resource.

Requests for Communications Resources

The request guidelines outline the general information required to deploy or activate interoperable communications assets and resources for emergent or planned events:

- Requesting agency
- On-scene agencies requiring interoperability
- Whether in-progress or planned event
- Incident/event type (e.g., wildland fire, sporting event, etc.)
- Communications capability needed
- Expected duration of event
- Location required/access information
- Incident POC and contact information

- User/requestor and/or servicing dispatch contact phone number
- Copy of the ICS-205 Communications Plan, if available
- Initial calling channel to use upon approach and arrival
- Additional support services requested (e.g., COMU personnel, generator, etc.)

Requests for Communications Support

Agencies in need of communications support, including equipment and Communications Coordinator (COMC) assistance should contact the Oklahoma Emergency Management Incident Resource Hotline at 800-800-2481.

FirstNet Deployables Rules for Use

Incidents & Emergent Events

- If you have FirstNet connectivity issues in your area, contact the Oklahoma Emergency Management Incident Resource Hotline (IRH) at 800-800-2481.
- The following information is required to complete a FirstNet deployable request:
  - Primary and Secondary Points of Contact (POC), one of which should be on scene
  - Type of emergency
  - Purpose/Use of deployable
  - Location of connectivity issues (address, county, latitude & longitude)
  - Name of local 911 Emergency Communication Center
  - Additional services required (i.e. data, voice, streaming)
  - Need for on-site technical support for duration of deployment

NOTE:

FirstNet deployables require a 100-foot x 100-foot open and level area that has a clear view of the southern sky.

Non-Emergency Events (Planned Events or Exercises)

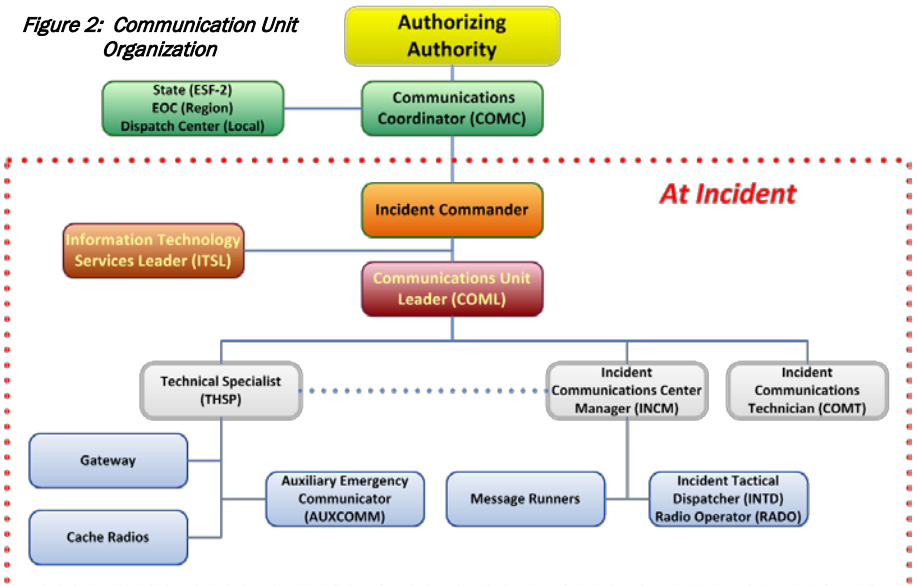
- If requesting to use a FirstNet deployable for a planned event, contact your agency's Principal FirstNet Consultant. A minimum of 60 days' notice is required to utilize any FirstNet deployable equipment for a non-emergency event.
- If you require assistance you may contact FirstNet Customer Care at 800-574-7000.
- The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) must be notified in the event a FirstNet deployable has been requested. This will ensure duplicate requests or a conflict in multiple assignments do not occur. If a conflict does occur, the SEOC and OKOHS will work with FirstNet to deconflict based upon priority of need.

NOTE:

Only FirstNet users will be able to connect to the FirstNet Deployable. No other wireless provider will have the ability to connect to this asset.

Communications Unit (COMU)

Figure 2: Communication Unit Organization



Communications Unit (COMU) Staff Roles

NOTE: The COMU roles and structure provided below describe its function and responsibilities and provides an example of its organization at a major incident or response. The Incident Command System is both flexible and scalable to meet the needs of the incident.

Communication Coordinator (COMC) – The COMC works with the COML to coordinate assignment and use of communications channels and talkgroups. See additional information below.

Communications Unit Leader (COML) – The COML will manage the technical and operational aspects of the communications function during an incident or event, supervise the communication unit, and develop National Incident Management System (NIMS)/Incident Command System (ICS) Form 205, Incident Radio Communications Plan.

Communications Technician (COMT) – COMTs deploy advanced equipment and keep it operational throughout the incident/event. They are also recognized as cache managers for portable radios.

Incident Communications Center Manager (INCM) – The INCM supervises the operational aspects of the Incident Communications Center (ICC). 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 vehicle.

Radio Operator (RADO) – RADOs staff radios at the ICC and are responsible for documenting incoming radio and telephone messages.

Incident Tactical Dispatcher (INTD) – INTDs are specially trained dispatchers qualified to operate away from the dispatch center in a command post, base camp, or at an ICC. Sometimes, INTDs will be assigned to fill the RADO role.

Technical Specialist (THSP) – Technical specialists assist with support for computers, networks, and telephone services. THSPs may be assigned to report to the COML, COMT, or ITSL.

Information Technology Support Unit (ITSU) Staff Roles

NOTE: The ITSU is a new unit recently added to the ICS by FEMA. It currently contains only one role, the Information Technology Support Unit Leader (ITSL), but additional roles are under development and are expected to be added soon.

Information Technology Support Unit Leader (ITSL) – ITSLs are responsible for the provision and support of computer hardware, system and application software as well as data communications and IT services infrastructure during an incident or event.

Communications Coordinators (COMCs)

COMCs in Oklahoma function under the Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC) and the Oklahoma Office of Homeland Security based on policies their office developed with the All-Hazards Public Safety Communications Committee. COMCs fulfill their role as volunteers, and as such do not receive compensation from the State.

General Responsibilities of COMCs include, but are not limited to:

- Assign interoperability resources – specifically State and National Interoperability Channels and OKWIN Mutual Aid Talkgroups – and request Oklahoma COMU personnel and assets.
- Maintain situational awareness of major incidents and planned events within the State, in order to coordinate communications resources required for those events, and anticipate resources that may be needed for new incidents.
- Closely collaborate with other COMCs, the SWIC's office, and other sources of information regarding the status of LMR, cell/LTE and other communications-related systems and assets within the State.
- Serve as senior advisors, providing problem-solving recommendations and advice for COMU personnel across the State, as well as for State/local first responders and emergency management agencies.
- Maintain general awareness of available Statewide communication assets and make recommendations regarding the deployment and application of those assets for incidents and planned events. COMCs should be familiar with resource request procedures related to State and local communications assets that are available for deployment.
- Collaborate with other COMCs to ensure the availability of a COMC as a resource on a 24/7/365 basis. COMCs deployed as a COML or other COMU resource should refrain from acting in their COMC role while on assignment.
- Dynamic events such as a complex of wildfires or severe ice storm in a specific area of the State may dictate that a COMC focus on communications issues in the affected area(s) with a second COMC responsible for assignments in other areas of the State.

Communications Unit Leader Position Checklist

The following checklist should be considered as the minimum task requirements for the COML position. Note that some of the tasks are one-time actions while others are on-going or repeated for the duration of the incident.

- ☐ Obtain briefing from the Section Chief or Branch Director over the COMU.
- ☐ Organize and staff the unit as appropriate; assign INCM and staff as needed.
- ☐ Assess communications systems in use; advise on capabilities and limitations.
  - o Conventional and trunked radio systems, channels and talkgroups
  - o Data communications requirements and capabilities
  - o Needs assessment for broadband wireless and/or satellite-based data communications resources
- ☐ Develop and implement effective communications procedures (flow) internal and external to the incident and Incident Command Post.
- ☐ Assess the Incident Command Post's phone load and request additional lines, as needed.
- ☐ Prepare and implement an Incident Communications Plan (ICS Form 205):
  - o Obtain a current organizational chart.
  - o Determine the most hazardous tactical activity; ensure adequate communications.
  - o Administer communications assignments to all other Operations elements, including volunteer, contract, or mutual aid.
  - o Determine Command communications needs.
  - o Determine support communications needs.

- Communicate with the Communications Coordinator (COMC) as needed
- Establish and post specific procedures for use of the Incident Command Post communications equipment.

☐ Include cellular phones and other wireless voice devices in the Incident Communications Plan (ICS Form 205A), if appropriate:
- Determine specific organizational elements to be assigned to telephones.
- Identify all facilities/locations with which communications must be established (e.g., shelters, press area, liaison area, agency facilities, other governmental entities' Emergency Operations Centers).
- Identify and document phone numbers for each of these locations.
- Determine device and phone number assignments and for what purpose.
- Assign specific telephone numbers for incoming calls and report these numbers to appropriate staff and other agencies. Do not publicize OUTGOING call lines.

☐ Activate volunteer communications organizations, serve as their contact point, and supervise their integration into the communications system.

☐ Ensure radio and telephone logs are available and being used.

☐ Determine the need and availability of additional nets and systems:
- Order additional resources as needed and appropriate.
- Federal systems: additional radios and other communications devices may be available through the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the National Interagency Fire Cache (NIFC).

☐ Document malfunctioning communications equipment and facilitate repairs.

- ☐ Establish and maintain a communications equipment accountability system.
- ☐ Provide technical information, as required, on:
  - Adequacy of communications system currently in use
  - Geographic limitation on communications equipment
  - Amount and types of equipment available and equipment capabilities
  - Anticipated problems in the use of communications equipment
- ☐ Estimate the unit's needs for expected operations; order relief personnel as needed.
- ☐ Provide briefing to relief personnel on current activities and unusual situations.
- ☐ Document all activity in an Activity Log (ICS Form 214).

Incident and Emergency Communications Best Practices

The following pages contains incident, emergency, and public safety communications best practices and standards developed by our All-Hazards Public Safety Communications Committee (AHPSCC). All practioners are urged to follow these as a means to increase effectiveness, efficiency, and professionalism of our responses.

Not everybody will be issued a radio

Whether or not you will be assigned a radio will depend on several factors, including if any radios you brought are interoperable, whether or not they can or should be reprogrammed, position/task assignments, and availability of assignable cache radios. So, it is possible that not every responder to an incident will be assigned a radio. It's not about being heard, it's about getting the job done.

To see if you will need a radio, see the COML

The COML will verify that you need a radio. If you do, they will check that radio out to you, tell you what channel you need to be on, and help you find it in the radio. They will also tell you how to operate the radio and what callsign to use. Finally, if you run into any trouble with the radio, they will be able to provide technical support.

If you are assigned a radio, you are repsonsible for it as long as it's checked out to you. Make sure that you don't leave it unattended, and treat it as well as you'd treat your own personal property. Make sure to return it to the COML and check it back in BEFORE you leave.

When carrying the radio, protect it from the elements and from being knocked around needlessly. Especially protect the PTT from accidental pushes and to protect against open mics that can tie up frequencies, create interference and drain batteries.

Radio discipline is crucial to successful operation

Because frequencies can be quite busy during incident response operations, and also because the interoperability frequencies are such a limited resource and there is high potential for interference, it is vital to the success of any incident response that users practice effective radio discipline. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Use plain language in all transmissions (required by NIMS/ICS). Even the most common codes aren't understood and used everywhere, and doing so could cause confusion, which ties up frequencies.
- Listen more than you talk, and make sure the frequency is clear before transmitting.
- Be prepared to be interrupted by higher-priority traffic, and allow it to be passed.
- Do not interrupt conversations in-progress unless you have higher-priority traffic.
- Leave long pauses between short transmissions. Wait until the previous person unkeys. Keep it relevant, concise, and don't talk unnecessarily. This will keep you from tying up the frequency needlessly, help prevent intereference, keep you from blocking higher-priority traffic, and help you preserve your battery.
- Practice "Push, (wait) Then Talk" or "PTT" so you don't cut yourself off.
- Learn to listen through the static to avoid having to ask for repeats.

- Use the lowest transmit power setting available that allows you to maintain reliable communications. This will help prevent unnecessary intereference and preserve your battery.
- Use the lowest speaker volume setting that allows you listen reliably to the radio but doesn't disturb others. This will also help you preserve your battery.
- Verify receipt of transmissions by verbally repeating back what you heard.
- Stay patient when asked to repeat. If asked to repeat multiple times, increase power, get to higher ground, to a location with less background noise, or away from obstacles such as buildings and trees. Don't just stand in one place and keep transmitting, because nothing will change and you'll just tie up the frequency.
- Transmit with the radio held vertically and not immediately next to the body. If using a speaker mic, in some instances, the radio will need to be held away from your body to help with transmission and/or reception.
- Speak directly into the mic, clearly & slowly, with a normal speaking voice. Do not yell for any reason – yelling will not make your signal any more powerful, it will simply cause audio on receiving radios to be distorted and increasing the likelihood for repeats.
- Don't try to use the scan function of the radio. This will prevent you from missing calls, emergency traffic and general broadcasts and also preserve the battery.
- Ignore malicious interference. Don't respond to it or discuss on-air. Do report it to the COML by other means and be prepared to change to another frequency.

- Use the callsign and frequency assignments given to you by the COML. Make sure you say the whole callsign each time. Do not shorten it out of convenience, this could cause confusion with similar-sounding callsigns.
- Be prepared to make changes in communications procedures to meet the needs of expanding and/or dynamic incidents. Sometimes organizations, callsigns, frequencies, and resources need to change.
- Remember, people outside the incident are listening. Keep communications professional.

Taking care of batteries is vital

Having a radio can be helpful, but it is no help at all if the battery is dead. Spare batteries, chargers, power outlets, and even power service can be quite limited during an incident. Even recharging the batteries can take significant time. So, taking extra steps to protect your batteries can go a long way toward making sure you can communicate when you need to. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Know how to change the transmit power level on your radio to ensure that you are using the lowest power levels needed to reliably maintain contact.
- Don't transmit unnecessarily, and watch out for open mics.
- Don't scan, and don't turn up the radio's audio volume more than you have to.
- Don't leave batteries in hot cars or units. If a battery looks damaged, do NOT use it. Advise a COML.

- If time allows, use a reconditioning charger, and let the battery come completely back up to 100% charged before putting it back into service.
- Never try to force a battery onto a radio, and don't force one into a charger. If it gets stuck, take it out, realign, and try again. Batteries are usually not interchangeable between radio models, although they may look the same.

Antennas are big deal, too

Antennas are a vital part of any radio, but they are many times quite vulnerable and easily damaged. Taking care of antennas is just as important as taking care of batteries:

- Don't bend or knock around antennas too much.
- Don't stress the connectors, they are the most fragile part of the radio. NEVER pick up or carry a radio by its antenna, NEVER attach something to an antenna, and NEVER use the antenna to do something it is not intended to do.
- Be careful with a radio on your belt, it's easy to forget and bending over can break the antenna (or belt clip).
- Antennas are tuned and matched to radios. A bad antenna match could damage your radio. Don't swap them out unless you know they're correct for that radio. If an antenna is damaged, do not use it. Instead, advise a COML.
- All antennas should be installed and used in as vertical a position as possible.

- Do NOT stand near or touch antennas connected to high-power transmitters unless the transmitter has been tagged/locked out. This includes mobile radios with exterior-mounted antennas.
- Do NOT stand near or touch large antennas, their grounding systems, or their guy wires when there is thunderstorm activity in the vicinity.
- NEVER look down into the waveguide of a directional antenna unless the transmitter has been tagged/locked out.
- When erecting temporary external antennas, or raising masts installed on mobile communications assets, be aware of your surroundings (especially with respect to overhead power lines) and weather conditions that could create dangerous situations for responders.

Maps

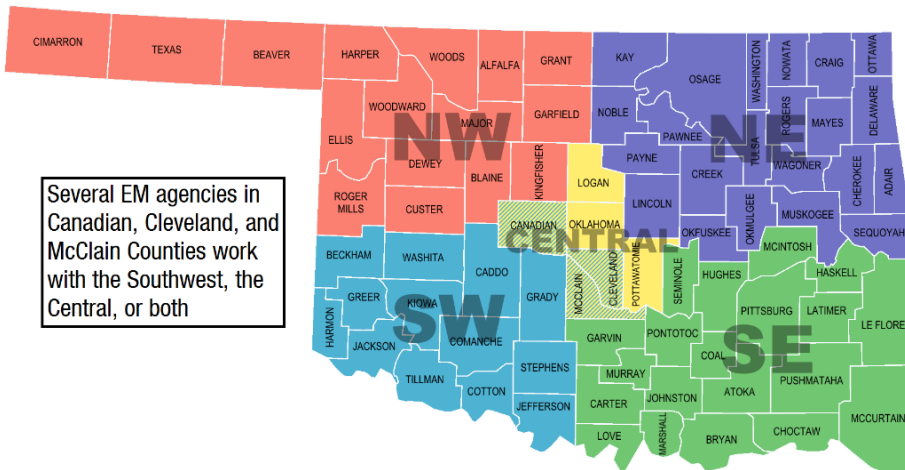


Figure 3: OEMA Regions

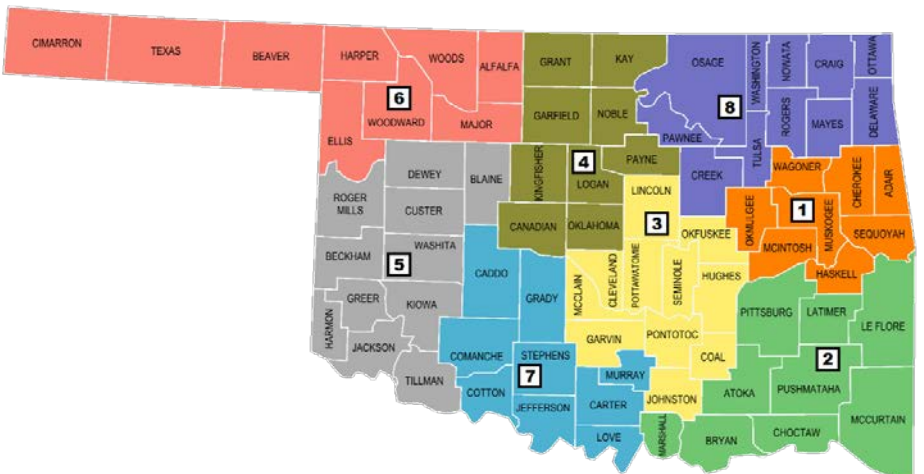


Figure 4: ODOT Field Divisions

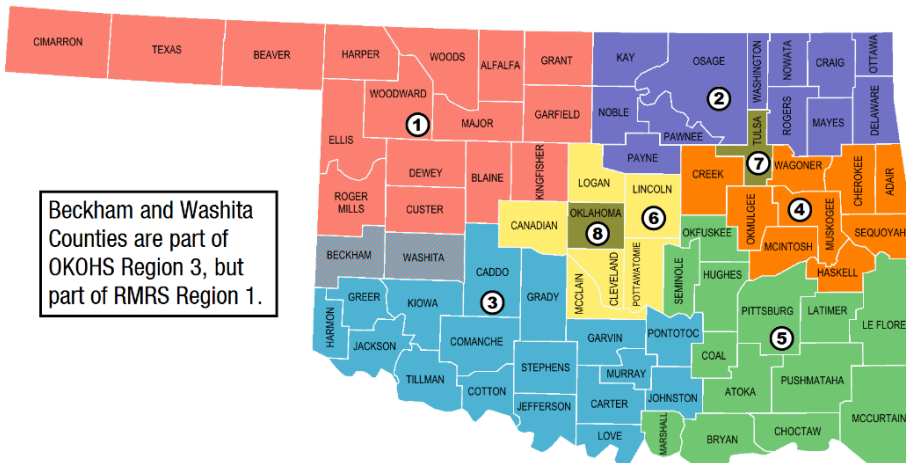


Figure 5: OKOHS & RMRS Regions

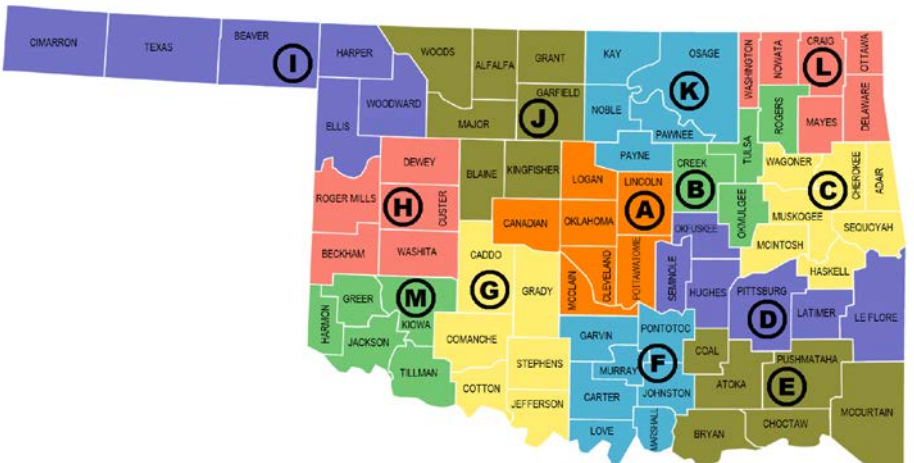


Figure 6: OHP Troops

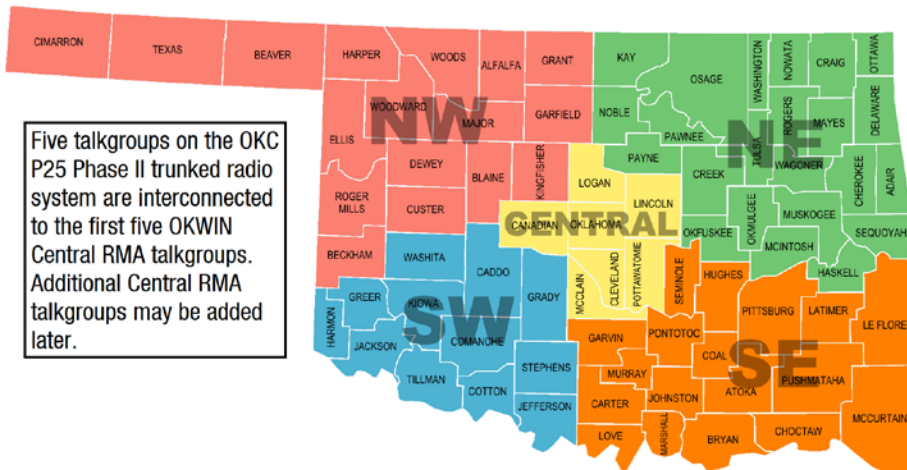


Figure 7: OKWIN RMA Structure

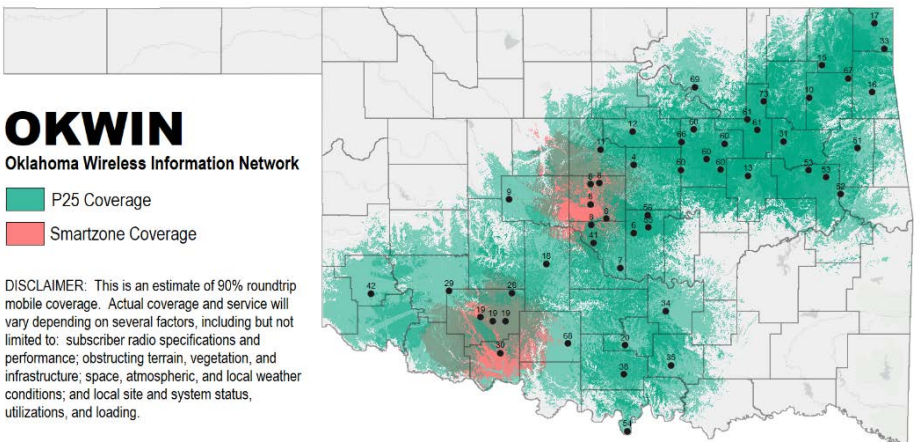


Figure 8: OKWIN Coverage

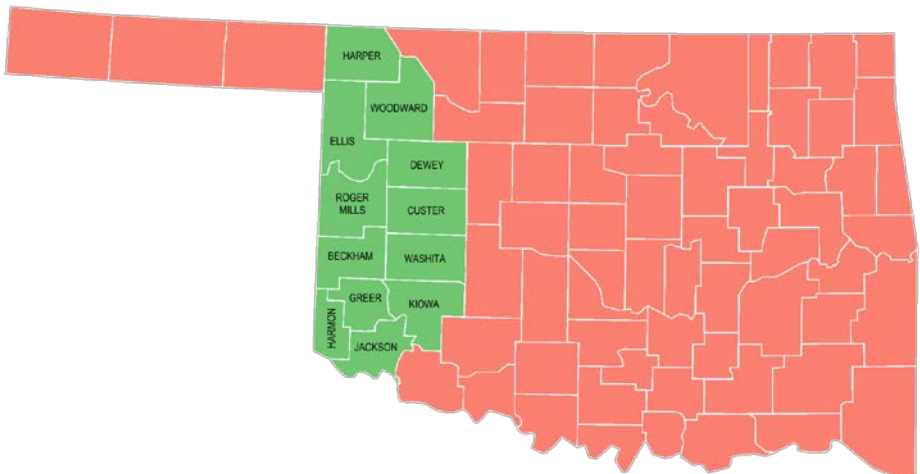


Figure 9: VTAC17 Eligible Use Area

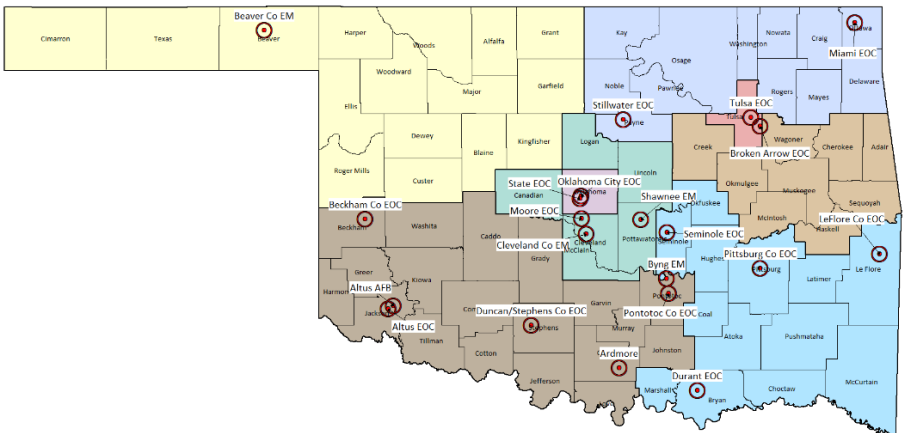


Figure 10: OPSecure HF Net Stations

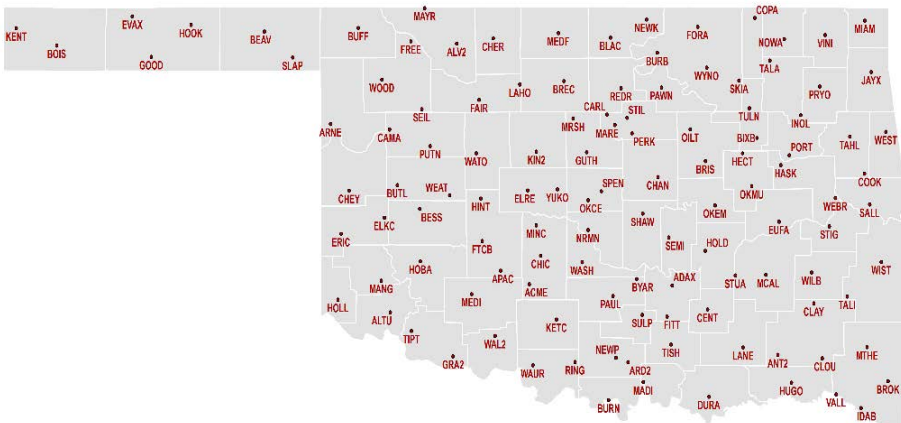


Figure 11: Oklahoma Mesonet Sites

Figure 12: NOAA Weather Radio Coverage

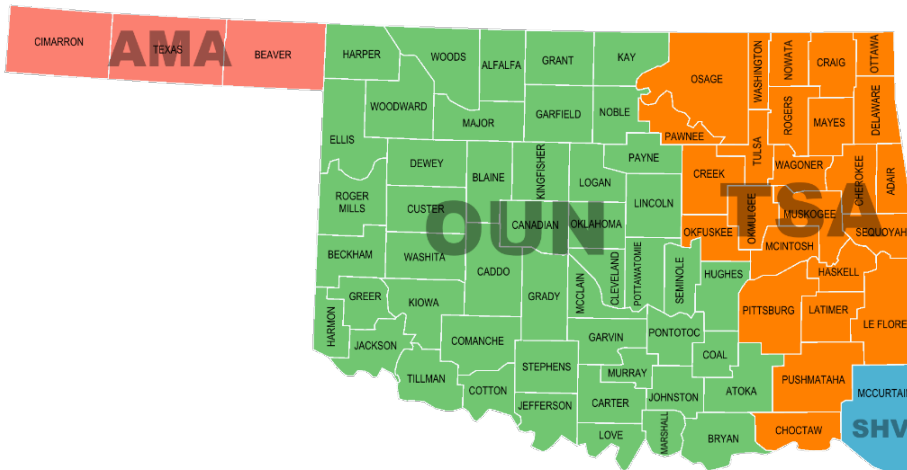


Figure 13: NWS County Warning Areas

General Contact Numbers

Emergency Communications Centers (ECC)

This section lists, by county, the 24-hour emergency communications centers and telephone numbers, together with the frequency bands and/or trunked radio systems used by each center. The primary frequency band or trunked radio system used for mutual aid by a respective communications center is in bold. Trunked systems are managed by State COMCs.

Table 1: Oklahoma Emergency Communication Centers

County	ECC	24/7 Phone	Frequency Band(s)	Patch
Adair	Adair Co SO	918-696-2106	VHF High	Yes
Adair	OHP - Troop C	918-683-3256	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF Low	
Adair	Stilwell PD	918-696-2882	VHF High	
Adair	Westville PD	918-723-5101	VHF High	
Alfalfa	Alfalfa Co SO	580-596-3269	VHF High	
Alfalfa	Cherokee PD	580-596-3326	VHF High	
Alfalfa	OHP - Troop J	580-234-6147	VHF Low	
Atoka	Atoka Co SO	580-889-2424	VHF High	No
Atoka	OHP - Troop E	580-924-2601	VHF Low	
Beaver	Beaver Co SO	580-625-4549	VHF High	
Beaver	OHP – Troop I	580-338-3366	VHF Low	
Beckham	Beckham Co SO	580-928-2121	VHF High	
Beckham	Elk City PD	580-225-1212	VHF High	
Beckham	OHP – Troop H	580-323-2424	VHF Low	

County	ECC	24/7 Phone	Frequency Band(s)	Patch
Beckham	Sayre PD	580-928-2122	VHF High	
Blaine	Blaine Co SO	580-623-5111	VHF High	
Blaine	Geary PD	405-884-2167	VHF High	
Blaine	OHP – Troop J	580-234-6147	VHF Low	
Bryan	Durant ECC	580-924-3737	VHF High	Yes
Bryan	OHP – Troop E	580-924-2601	VHF Low	
Caddo	Anadarko PD	405-247-2411	VHF High	
Caddo	Apache PD	580-588-3309	VHF High	
Caddo	Binger PD	580-588-3309	VHF High	
Caddo	Caddo Co SO	405-247-6666	VHF High	
Caddo	Hinton PD	405-542-3244	VHF High	
Caddo	OHP – Troop G	580-353-0783	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF Low	
Canadian	Canadian Co SO	405-262-3434	VHF High	
Canadian	El Reno FD	405-262-2949	VHF High	
Canadian	El Reno PD (PSAP)	405-262-6941	UHF, VHF High	Yes
Canadian	Mustang PD	405-376-2488	800 MHz (OKC), VHF High	
Canadian	OHP – Troop A	405-425-2285	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF Low	
Canadian	Yukon PD	405-354-1711	800 MHz (OKC), VHF High	
Canadian	*Oklahoma City P25 TRS shared by Oklahoma City, Bethany, Mustang, Warr Acres, Yukon, and several other users and jurisdictions within the footprint of the system. All radios on this system have 800 MHz Non-Federal National Mutual Aid analog conventional channels programmed for interoperability.*			
Carter	Carter Co 911 Ardmore PD	580-223-6014	VHF High	

County	ECC	24/7 Phone	Frequency Band(s)	Patch
Carter	Carter Co SO	580-223-6014	VHF High	
Carter	Healdton PD	580-229-1212	VHF High	
Carter	Lone Grove PD	580-657-4888	VHF High	
Carter	OHP – Troop F	580-223-8800	VHF Low	
Cherokee	Cherokee Co 911	918-458-6513	VHF High	
Cherokee	OHP – Troop C	918-683-3256	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF Low	
Choctaw	Hugo PD	580-326-8395	VHF High	
Choctaw	OHP	580-924-2601	VHF Low	
Cimarron	Cimarron Co SO	580-544-2020	VHF High	No
Cimarron	OHP – Troop I	580-338-3366	VHF Low	
Cleveland	Cleveland Co SO	405-701-8916	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF High	
Cleveland	Moore 911 ECC	405-799-4357	800 MHz (OKWIN)	
Cleveland	Noble PD	405-872-9231	VHF High	Yes
Cleveland	Norman ECC	405-321-1444	800 MHz (Norman P25), VHF High	Yes
Cleveland	OHP – Troop A	405-425-2285	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF Low	
Cleveland	Oklahoma University PD	405-325-2864	800 MHz (Norman P25), VHF High	
Coal	Coal Co SO	580-927-3227	VHF High	
Coal	Coalgate FD	580-927-3913	VHF High	
Coal	OHP – Troop E	580-924-2601	VHF Low	
Comanche	Comanche Co E911	580-355-9303	800 MHz (OKWIN)	Yes
Comanche	Fort Sill	580-442-2101 580-442-2103	VHF, UHF P25 TRS, 800 MHz P25 TRS	
Comanche	Lawton PD	580-581-3272	800 MHz (OKWIN)	No

County	ECC	24/7 Phone	Frequency Band(s)	Patch
Comanche	OHP – Troop G	580-353-0783	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF Low	
Cotton	Cotton Co SO	580-875-3383	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF High	No
Cotton	OHP – Troop G	580-353-0783	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF Low	
Craig	Craig Co E911	918-256-6414	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF High	
Craig	OHP –Troop L	918-256-3388	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF Low	
Creek	Creek Co SO	918-224-4964	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF High	
Creek	Drumright PSAP	918-352-2151	800 MHz (OKWIN)	Yes
Creek	OHP – Troop B	918-627-3881	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF Low	
Creek	Sapulpa PD	918-224-3862	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF High	
Custer	Clinton PD	580-323-2323	VHF High	
Custer	Custer Co SO	580-323-1616 Ext 301	VHF High	
Custer	OHP – Troop H	580-323-2424	VHF Low	
Custer	Weatherford PD	580-772-7791	VHF High	No
Delaware	Delaware Co SO	918-253-4531 Ext 1	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF High	
Delaware	Grove PD	918-786-6121	UHF	
Delaware	OHP – Troop L	918-256-3388	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF Low	
Dewey	Dewey Co SO	580-328-5558	VHF High	Yes
Dewey	OHP – Troop H	580-323-2424	VHF Low	
Ellis	Ellis Co SO	580-885-7377	VHF High	
Ellis	OHP – Troop I	580-338-3366	VHF Low	
Garfield	Enid/Garfield Co ECC	580-249-9281	VHF High	Yes

County	ECC	24/7 Phone	Frequency Band(s)	Patch
Garfield	Garfield Co SO	580-237-0244	VHF High	
Garfield	OHP – Troop J	580-234-6147	VHF Low	
Garfield	Vance AFB	580-213-7384	VHF, UHF P25 TRS	
Garvin	Garvin Co ECC	405-238-9900	VHF High	
Garvin	Garvin Co SO	405-238-7591	VHF High	
Garvin	Lindsay PD	405-756-4481	VHF High	
Garvin	OHP – Troop F	580-223-8800	VHF Low	
Garvin	Pauls Valley PD	405-238-5531	VHF High	
Garvin	Stratford PD	580-759-2371	VHF High	
Grady	Chickasha PD	405-222-6050	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF High	
Grady	Grady Co SO	405-224-0984	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF High	
Grady	OHP – Troop G	580-353-0783	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF Low	
Grady	Tuttle PD	405-381-4467	VHF High	
Grant	Grant Co SO	580-395-2356	VHF High	
Grant	OHP – Troop J	580-234-6147	VHF Low	
Greer	Greer Co SO	580-782-3065	VHF High	
Greer	OHP – Troop M	580-477-2765	VHF Low	
Harmon	Harmon Co SO	580-688-3306	VHF High	
Harmon	OHP – Troop M	580-477-2765	VHF Low	
Harper	Harper Co SO	580-735-2213	VHF High	
Harper	OHP - Troop I	580-338-3366	VHF Low	
Haskell	Haskell Co SO	918-967-3333	VHF High	No
Haskell	OHP – Troop C	918-683-3256	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF Low	

County	ECC	24/7 Phone	Frequency Band(s)	Patch
Haskell	Stigler PD	918-967-3377	VHF High	
Hughes	Holdenville PD	405-379-6627	VHF High	
Hughes	Hughes Co Central Disp	405-379-6627	VHF High	Yes
Hughes	OHP – Troop D	918-423-3636	VHF Low	
Jackson	Altus AFB	580-481-7444	UHF P25 TRS	
Jackson	Altus PD	580-481-2296	VHF High	Yes
Jackson	Jackson Co SO	580-482-0408	VHF High	
Jackson	OHP – Troop M	580-477-2765	VHF Low	
Jefferson	Jefferson Co SO	580-228-2375	VHF High	
Jefferson	OHP – Troop G	580-353-0783	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF Low	
Johnston	Johnston Co SO	580-371-2691	VHF High	
Johnston	OHP – Troop F	580-223-8800	VHF Low	
Kay	Blackwell PD	580-363-5490	VHF High	Yes
Kay	Kaw Nation PD	580-767-9424	VHF High	
Kay	Kay Co SO	580-362-2517	VHF High	
Kay	Newkirk PD	580-362-2414	VHF High	
Kay	OHP – Troop K	580-336-9880	VHF Low	
Kay	Ponca City ECC	580-767-0370	VHF High	Yes
Kay	Tonkawa PD	580-628-2516	VHF High	Yes
Kingfisher	Hennessey PD	405-853-4444	VHF High	
Kingfisher	Kingfisher Co SO	405-375-4242	VHF High	
Kingfisher	OHP – Troop J	580-234-6147	VHF Low	
Kiowa	Hobart Central Disp	580-726-2128	VHF High	Yes

County	ECC	24/7 Phone	Frequency Band(s)	Patch
Kiowa	Kiowa Co SO	580-726-3265	VHF High	
Kiowa	OHP – Troop M	580-477-2765	VHF Low	
Latimer	Latimer Co SO	918-465-4012	VHF High	
Latimer	OHP – Troop D	918-423-3636	VHF Low	
Le Flore	Arkoma PD	918-875-3381	VHF High	
Le Flore	Heavener PD	918-653-2950	VHF High	
Le Flore	Le Flore Co E911	918-649-3945	VHF High	
Le Flore	OHP – Troop D	918-423-3636	VHF Low	
Le Flore	Pocola PD	918-436-2476	VHF High	Yes
Le Flore	Poteau PD	918-647-8620	VHF High	
Le Flore	Talihina PD	918-567-2620	VHF High	
Le Flore	Wister PD	918-655-3188	VHF High	
Lincoln	Lincoln Co E911	405-258-4100	VHF High	
Lincoln	OHP – Troop A	405-425-2285	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF Low	
Logan	Crescent PD	405-969-2538	VHF High	
Logan	Guthrie ECC	405-282-3535	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF High	Yes
Logan	OHP – Troop A	405-425-2285	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF Low	
Logan	Logan Co SO	405-282-4100	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF High	
Logan	Love Co SO	580-276-3150	VHF High	
Logan	OHP – Troop F	580-223-8800	VHF Low	
Love	Love Co E911	580-276-5898	VHF High	Yes
Major	Fairview PD	580-227-4444	VHF High	
Major	Major Co SO	580-227-4471	VHF High	

County	ECC	24/7 Phone	Frequency Band(s)	Patch
Major	OHP – Troop J	580-234-6147	VHF Low	
Marshall	Marshall Co SO	580-795-2221	VHF High	
Marshall	OHP – Troop E	580-924-2601	VHF Low	
Mayes	Locust Grove PD	918-479-8121	VHF High	
Mayes	Mayes Co 911	918-825-1155	800 MHz (OKWIN)	No
Mayes	Mayes Co SO	918-825-3535	VHF High	
Mayes	OHP – Troop L	918-256-3388	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF Low	
Mayes	Pryor PD	918-825-1212	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF High	
McClain	Blanchard PD	405-485-9391	VHF High	
McClain	McClain Co 911, Purcell PD	405-527-4600	VHF High	
McClain	Newcastle PD	405-387-5525	VHF High	
McClain	OHP – Troop A	405-425-2285	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF Low	
McClain	*Many of McClain County's public safety agencies are on a Motorola MOTOTRBO digital system, which uses a proprietary technology. All radios on this system have State Common channels and VHF National Mutual Aid channels programmed for interoperability.*			
McCurtain	Broken Bow PD	580-584-3310	VHF High	
McCurtain	Idabel PD	580-286-6554	VHF High	
McCurtain	McCurtain Co E911	580-286-7584	VHF High	Yes
McCurtain	McCurtain Co SO	580-286-3331	VHF High	
McCurtain	OHP – Troop E	580-924-2601	VHF Low	
McIntosh	Checotah PD	918-473-4555	VHF High	
McIntosh	Eufaula PD	918-689-2172	VHF High	
McIntosh	McIntosh Co SO	918-689-2526	VHF High	

County	ECC	24/7 Phone	Frequency Band(s)	Patch
McIntosh	OHP – Troop C	918-683-3256	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF Low	
Murray	Murray Co 911	580-622-3918	VHF High	
Murray	OHP – Troop F	580-223-8800	VHF Low	
Muskogee	Fort Gibson PD	918-478-2610	VHF High	
Muskogee	Muskogee City/Co 911	918-682-6911	700/800 MHz	Yes
Muskogee	Muskogee Co SO	918-687-1275	VHF High	
Muskogee	Muskogee FD	918-687-5483	VHF High	
Muskogee	Muskogee PD	918-577-6907	VHF High	
Muskogee	OHP – Troop C	918-683-3256	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF Low	
Noble	Noble Co SO	580-336-3517	VHF High	
Noble	OHP – Troop K	580-336-9880	VHF Low	
Noble	Perry PD	580-336-4422	VHF High	
Nowata	Nowata Co SO	918-273-2287	VHF High	
Nowata	Nowata PD	918-273-3531	VHF High	
Nowata	OHP – Troop L	918-256-3388	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF Low	
Okfuskee	OHP – Troop D	918-423-3636	VHF Low	
Okfuskee	Okemah PD	918-623-1234	VHF High	No
Okfuskee	Okfuskee Co SO	918-623-1122	VHF High	
Oklahoma	Bethany PD	405-789-2323	800 MHz (OKC EDACS) 1	
Oklahoma	Choctaw PD	405-869-2501	UHF	
Oklahoma	Del City PD	405-677-2443	800 MHz (OKWIN)	No
Oklahoma	Edmond PSC	405-359-4338	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF High	Yes
Oklahoma	EMSA West	405-297-7000	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF High	Yes

County	ECC	24/7 Phone	Frequency Band(s)	Patch
Oklahoma	Midwest City ECC	405-739-1388	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF High	
Oklahoma	Nichols Hills PD	405-425-2285	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF Low	Yes
Oklahoma	OHP – Troop A	405-425-2285	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF Low	
Oklahoma	OHP – Troop R (Capitol Patrol)	405-521-6040	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF Low	
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City 911	405-231-2121	800 MHz (OKC P25), (OKWIN), 800 MHz Conventional, VHF High	Yes
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Co SO	405-869-2501	800 MHz (OKC P25), VHF	
Oklahoma	The Village PD	405-869-2501	800 MHz (OKWIN)	
Oklahoma	Tinker AFB	405-734-7964	UHF P25 TRS, 800 MHz P25 TRS (OKWIN)	
Oklahoma	Warr Acres PD	405-789-3329	800 MHz (OKC P25), (OKWIN)	Yes
Oklahoma	*Oklahoma City P25 TRS shared by Oklahoma City, Bethany, Mustang, Warr Acres, Yukon, and several other users and jurisdictions within the footprint of the system. All radios on this system have 800 MHz Non-Federal National Mutual Aid analog conventional channels programmed for interoperability.*			
Okmulgee	Henryetta PD	918-652-3106	VHF High	Yes
Okmulgee	OHP – Troop B	918-627-3881	VHF Low	
Okmulgee	Okmulgee Co 911	918-759-2235	VHF High	No
Osage	Fairfax PD	918-642-3611	VHF High	
Osage	Hominy PD	918-885-4545	VHF High	
Osage	OHP – Troop K	580-336-9880	VHF Low	
Osage	Osage Co SO	918-287-3131	VHF High	
Osage	Pawhuska PD	918-287-4545	VHF High	
Osage	Skiatook PD	918-396-2424	VHF High	

County	ECC	24/7 Phone	Frequency Band(s)	Patch
Ottawa	OHP – Troop L	918-256-3388	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF Low	
Ottawa	Ottawa Co 911, Miami PD	918-542-5585	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF High	
Pawnee	OHP – Troop K	580-336-9880	VHF Low	
Pawnee	Pawnee Co SO	918-762-2565 Ext 1	VHF High	
Payne	Cushing PD	918-225-1212	VHF High	Yes
Payne	OHP – Troop K	580-336-9880	VHF Low	
Payne	Oklahoma State Univ PD	405-744-6523	VHF High	
Payne	Perkins PD	405-547-2855 Ext 1	VHF High	
Payne	Payne Co SO	405-547-2855 Ext 1	VHF High	
Payne	Stillwater PD	405-372-4171	VHF High, UHF	Yes
Payne	Yale PD	918-387-2403 Ext 200	VHF High	
Pittsburg	McAlester Army Ammo Plant	918-420-6221	VHF, 800 MHz P25 TRS	
Pittsburg	McAlester PD	918-423-1212	VHF High	
Pittsburg	OHP – Troop D	918-423-3636	VHF Low	
Pittsburg	Pittsburg Co SO	918-423-5858	VHF High	
Pontotoc	Ada FD	580-332-4466	VHF High	
Pontotoc	OHP – Troop F	580-223-8800	VHF Low	
Pontotoc	Pontotoc Co Central Disp	580-332-4467	VHF High	Yes
Pottawatomie	McLoud PD	405-964-3325	VHF High	

County	ECC	24/7 Phone	Frequency Band(s)	Patch
Pottawatomie	OHP – Troop A	405-425-2285	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF Low	
Pottawatomie	Pottawatomie Co 911	405-878-4818	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF High	Yes
Pottawatomie	Shawnee PD	405-273-2122	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF High	
Pushmataha	Antlers PD	580-298-5513	VHF High	No
Pushmataha	Clayton PD	918-569-4135	VHF High	
Pushmataha	OHP – Troop E	580-924-2601	VHF Low	
Pushmataha	Pushmataha Co SO	580-298-2475	VHF High	
Roger Mills	OHP – Troop H	580-323-2424	VHF Low	
Roger Mills	Roger Mills Co SO	580-497-2417	VHF High	Yes
Rogers	Chelsea PD	918-789-3533	VHF High	
Rogers	Claremore PD	918-341-1212 Ext 1	VHF High	
Rogers	Inola PD	918-543-8288	VHF High	
Rogers	NE Oklahoma E911 Trust Authority	918-923-4755	UHF	Yes
Rogers	OHP – Troop B	918-627-3881	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF Low	
Rogers	Rogers Co SO	918-341-3535	VHF High	
Rogers	Tulsa 911 (Catoosa)	918-596-9222	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF High	
Seminole	OHP – Troop D	918-423-3636	VHF Low	
Seminole	Seminole Co Central Disp	405-382-9340	VHF High	No
Sequoyah	Muldrow PD	918-427-4431	VHF High	
Sequoyah	OHP – Troop C	918-683-3256	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF Low	
Sequoyah	Roland PD	918-427-3252	VHF High	

County	ECC	24/7 Phone	Frequency Band(s)	Patch
Sequoyah	Sallisaw PD	918-775-4175	VHF High	
Sequoyah	Sequoyah Co 911	918-775-0401		Yes
Sequoyah	Sequoyah Co SO	918-775-9155	VHF High	
Stephens	Comanche PD	580-439-5212	VHF High	
Stephens	Duncan PD	580-255-2112	VHF High	No
Stephens	Marlow ECC	580-658-6712	VHF High	Yes
Stephens	OHP – Troop G	580-353-0783	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF Low	
Stephens	Stephens Co Disp	580-255-3411	VHF High	Yes
Texas	Guymon PD	580-338-6525	VHF High	
Texas	OHP – Troop I	580-338-3366	VHF Low	
Tillman	OHP – Troop M	580-477-2765	VHF Low	
Tillman	Tillman Co SO	580-335-3013	VHF High	Yes
Tulsa	Bixby PD	918-366-8294	800 MHz (Broken Arrow P25), VHF High	
Tulsa	Broken Arrow PD	918-259-8400	800 MHz (Broken Arrow P25), VHF High	
Tulsa	Collinsville PD	918-371-1000	VHF High	
Tulsa	EMSA East	918-596-3000	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF High	Yes
Tulsa	Glenpool PD	918-322-8110	800 MHz (Broken Arrow P25), VHF High	
Tulsa	Jenks PD	918-299-6311	800 MHz (Broken Arrow P25), VHF High	
Tulsa	OHP – Troop B	918-627-3881	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF Low	

County	ECC	24/7 Phone	Frequency Band(s)	Patch
Tulsa	Owasso PD	918-376-1561	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF High	Yes
Tulsa	Sand Springs PD	918-245-8777	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF High	
Tulsa	Skiatook PD	918-396-2424	VHF High	
Tulsa	Tulsa PSC 911	918-596-9222	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF High	Yes
Tulsa	*The cities of Broken Arrow, Bixby, Glenpool and Jenks share the Broken Arrow system, which uses P25 technology. All radios on this system have 800 MHz Non-Federal National Mutual Aid analog conventional channels programmed for interoperability*			
Wagoner	Broken Arrow PD	918-259-8400	800 MHz (P25), VHF High	
Wagoner	Coweta PD	918-486-2121	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF High	Yes
Wagoner	OHP – Troop C	918-683-3256	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF Low	
Wagoner	Wagoner Co SO	918-485-3124	800 MHz, VHF High	
Wagoner	*Broken Arrow shares the Broken Arrow system with some cities in Wagoner County; the system uses P25 technology. All radios on this system have 800 MHz Non-Federal National Mutual Aid analog conventional channels programmed for interoperability.*			
Washington	Bartlesville PD	918-338-4001	VHF High	Yes
Washington	OHP – Troop L	918-256-3388	800 MHz (OKWIN), VHF Low	
Washington	Washington Co SO	918-337-2800	VHF High	
Washita	Cordell PD	580-832-2121	VHF High	
Washita	OHP – Troop H	580-323-2424	VHF Low	
Woods	OHP – Troop J	580-234-6147	VHF Low	
Woods	Woods Co E911	580-327-6991	VHF High	
Woodward	OHP – Troop I	580-338-3366	VHF Low	
Woodward	Woodward Co E911	580-254-8518	VHF High	Yes

Statewide and Regional Interoperability Systems

Statewide and Regional Shared System Summary

Table 2: Statewide and Regional Interoperability Systems

Radio System Name	Agency 24/7 Phone	Type	Mode	Band	Operating Area
Oklahoma Wireless Information Network (OKWIN)	DPS 405-425-7233	Trunked	P25	800 MHz	See Figure 8
Broken Arrow Communications Regional Network (BACRN)	Broken Arrow PD 918-259-8400	Trunked	P25	800 MHz	Tulsa Co Wagoner Co
Oklahoma City Trunked Radio System	Oklahoma City 911 405-231-2121	Trunked	P25	800 MHz	Canadian Co Cleveland Co Oklahoma Co
Oklahoma Multi-Agency Communications System (OMACS)	Citizen Potawatomi Nation 405-878-4818	Trunked	P25	700/800 MHz	Oklahoma Co Pottawatomie Co

OKWIN Regional Interoperability Procedures

OKWIN is an 800 MHz trunked public safety communications radio system that provides coverage to the State's three largest metropolitan areas.

The OKWIN 800 MHz radio system has Statewide mutual aid talkgroups, designated as SMAs, and regional mutual aid talkgroups, designated as RMAs. There are five regions in the OKWIN system.

The Channel IDs for RMA talkgroups have the two-letter regional designator as part of the Channel ID. For example, RMA NW is a regional mutual aid talkgroup in the Northwest Region; RMAs in the Central Region have RMA CN as Channel IDs, etc. The first channel in each set of RMAs is the calling channel for that region.

These talkgroups cover a wide area and require careful coordination to eliminate the potential for interference. A Communications Coordinator (COMC) should be contacted via the Incident Resource Hotline at **800-800-2481** for permission to use these talkgroups.

Statewide Radio Programming Templates

The following pages contain Statewide Radio Programming Templates recommended as the standard for programming into all public safety radios in the State of Oklahoma. These templates were developed by governance bodies and communications unit practitioners, and divided into frequency bands.

They are designed to be utilized by both emergency responders and radio technicians to ensure that every public safety radio in the State is equipped with a full suite of interoperability channels. If your radio has limited channel capacity, the frequencies highlighted in GREEN are those that are considered the most valuable to have in a radio.

"Blanket authorization" is granted by FCC for certain IOC frequencies

The FCC has granted "blanked authorization" for mobile/portable users of the following interoperability frequencies if the users hold an existing license in FCC-administered spectrum:

- All LLAW, LLFIRE, both direct and repeater channels
- All VCALL, VTAC, UCALL, UTAC, 8CALL, 8TAC, both direct and repeater channels
- All 7CALL, 7TAC, 7GTAC, 7DATA, 7MOB, 7FIRE, 7MED, 7LAW, both direct and repeater channels

In all cases, users wishing to establish repeaters and/or fixed stations must obtain appropriate licensing from the FCC.

Mobile/portable use of other IOC frequencies use generally requires an MOU

Except as indicated within these templates, potential mobile/portable users of the interoperability frequencies listed in this document simply have to secure a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with OKOHS prior to programming and using the frequencies. This is a relatively simple, zero-cost process. Alternately, users may license these frequencies directly through the FCC. However, this is an expensive, time-consuming process that may result in reduced operating privileges in deference to OKOHS's interoperability privileges.

Interoperability frequencies are not typically intended for fixed operation

While it would seem convenient to program fixed base stations and repeaters with interoperability frequencies, it is important to remember that these frequencies are a limited, shared resource. The higher profile a transmitter has, whether based on height, power output, type of antenna, elevation, or any combination of these, the more users it pre-empts when it is transmitting. While the need for repeaters does occasionally arise and some fixed infrastructure exists, it is more often the exception rather than the rule. For these reasons, COMLs will only establish repeaters at incident scenes as a last resort.

Repeater/fixed use requires a license with the FCC

Those interested in establishing fixed or mobile/portable repeaters and/or fixed bases on interoperability frequencies are required to obtain proper licensing through the FCC. Please note that frequency coordination, letters of concurrence, letters of support, and/or MOUs may be required as part of this process.

Follow these templates exactly

To ensure interoperability with other agencies, it is crucial that when programming radios using these templates that they be followed exactly.

Default operation should be tone transmit, CSQ receive

All non-federal IOC frequencies should be programmed with the indicated tone (usually analog tone 156.7 Hz) for transmit, and no tone for receive. Using no tone on analog frequencies is known as "carrier squelch" (CSQ) operation. For P25 digital operation, using transmit network access code (NAC) $F7E is equivalent to using CSQ on analog.

All radios programmed in this manner will receive all transmissions on these frequencies regardless of the transmit tone or transmit NAC used. This will protect existing licensees to the highest degree possible by that interoperability users are aware of their operations.

If users have been instructed how and when to enable/disable tone receive, and can do so without a reprogramming of the radio, the indicated transmit tone also could be programmed for receive. However, it is recommended tone transmit, CSQ receive remains the default.

Please note that, depending on the manufacturer, analog tones may sometimes be referred to as CTCSS, PL, TPL, CG, QC, QT, CT, TG, and/or TL, and digital tones may sometimes be referred to as CDCSS, DCS, DPL, DCG, DQC, and/or DTCS.

Interoperability frequencies are NOT intended for daily operations

Do not use these frequencies for daily operations within any agency or department. Doing so ties up frequencies and intereferes with interoperability users.

Do NOT program these frequencies with high-power settings

As stated previously, these interoperability channels are a shared resource, authorized for use on a local and/or regional basis to meet the needs of ALL potential users. Transmitting on these frequencies using high-power settings is unnecessary and is likely to cause significant amounts of inferference, rendering the frequencies unusable for interoperability by other potential users, and disrupting the daily of operations of primary users and existing agencies. For this reason, these frequencies should not be programmed with high-power settings.

Use OKA/G1 to communicate with air ambulances before trying OKFIRE1

The use of any interoperability frequency by an aircraft has high potential for interference over a wide area due to its elevation. To minimize the chance for interference to ground fire suppression operations as well as air ambulance operations, a frequency has been set aside for this purpose: OKA/G1. It is considered best practice to attempt to establish contact on this frequency before trying others.

Coordinate use of interoperability frequencies with COMCs

To minimize potential interference between primary users and existing agencies, and to maximize use of these limited resources, any usage of interoperability frequencies must be coordinated with COMCs (via Incident Resource Hotline at **800-800-2481**) prior to use. Failure to coordinate can result in willful interference and subsequent termination of MOUs that authorize programming and use of these resources.

YOU must resolve interference with primary licensees

Please note that many of our interoperabilty frequencies are SHARED WITH EXISTING AGENCIES with grandfathered licenses. A COMC should be consulted for ANY use of interoperability frequencies, as they are aware of the locations of existing licensees and can help choose appropriate frequencies for the geographical area. These incumbent licensees often use these interoperability frequencies within their licensed area for daily operations. Interoperability communications must not interfere with these primary users. It is the responsibility of the interoperability user to resolve any such interference complaints.

Stock antennas may not resonate on all frequencies

Some zones are so wide that in some cases, the stock antennas that shipped with your radios will not resonate on frequencies toward the edges of those bands. This is likely in the VHF and 700 MHz bands. Failure to change to an antenna properly tuned for the frequencies in-use could result in decreased range and/or damage to your radios. It is also important to note that gain mobile antennas tuned to one frequency, such as OKFIRE 1, will not necessarily perform well on other frequencies, such as VTAC11, 13, and 14.

Repeater infrastructure is not typically available

Interoperability frequencies do not typically benefit from having repeater infrastructure pre-installed. This means that in most cases users will have to rely on DIRECT frequencies for interoperable communications. Exceptions exist; contact a COMC for more information.

Different frequency bands have different performance characteristics

The frequency bands in use during an emergency or incident response are typically determined by the kinds of radio equipment available. When there are several options available, it might be useful to consider how the different characteristics of each band can do to improve your communications. For example

VHF low-band, commonly known simply as "low-band", can be an effective tool for long-distance car-to-car transmissions with tuned equipment, particularly in areas underserved by fixed infrastructure. Low-band also offers interoperability with agencies that depend on it for this very reason. Moreover, because many agencies have moved away from low-band, it suffers from reduced congestion.

VHF high-band, typically known simply as "VHF", offers reasonable medium range performance and high interoperability potential, especially in smaller towns and rural areas. However, it is very congested, so the potential for interference is very high and it is difficult to license new frequencies on VHF.

UHF also offers medium-range performance and may also help in areas where there is a high density of tall buildings, such as in urban environments, where signals on these frequencies are reflected by tall buildings and other infrastructure. However, UHF is not in common use in Oklahoma, so interoperability may difficult to achieve without assistance from outside resources.

Operation on 700 and 800 MHz offer shorter-range performance that also has a tendency to reflect from buildings and other infrastructure, but range can be limited inside buildings. There is not currently a significant number of systems utilizing 700 MHz, so while congestion is not a

problem, finding others with 700 MHz radios may be difficult. There is a significant number of shared systems on 800 MHz, particularly in the Oklahoma City and Tulsa metropolitan areas, and the OKWIN system covers a significant portion of the State's population, with many State and local agencies using it for primary day-to-day operations.

PLEASE NOTE:

Inclusion of any frequency within this resource does not automatically authorize any agency to use it or program it into radios. Authorization is granted via MOU with OKOHS and/or FCC licenses that outline acceptable programming and use. Descriptions of requirements and instructions are included with each group of frequencies, and it is up to the user to ensure compliance. Failure to comply may result in fines and/or cancellation of MOUs and licenses.

Statewide VHF Programming Templates

Table 3: VHF Programming Template - National Interoperability Zone

Ch	Name	Mobile RX	RXPL	Mobile TX	TXPL	Used By	Notes
1	VCALL10	155.7525	CSQ	155.7525	156.7	All	Calling
2	VTAC11	151.1375	CSQ	151.1375	156.7	All	Tactical
3	VTAC12	154.4525	CSQ	154.4525	156.7	All	Tactical
4	VTAC13	158.7375	CSQ	158.7375	156.7	All	Tactical
5	VTAC14	159.4725	CSQ	159.4725	156.7	All	Tactical
6	VSAR16	155.1600	CSQ	155.1600	127.3	SAR	SAR Tactical
7	VFIRE21	154.2800	CSQ	154.2800	156.7	Fire	Fire Tactical
8	VFIRE22	154.2650	CSQ	154.2650	156.7	Fire	Fire Tactical
9	VFIRE23	154.2950	CSQ	154.2950	156.7	Fire	Fire Tactical
10	VFIRE24	154.2725	CSQ	154.2725	156.7	Fire	Fire Tactical
11	VFIRE25	154.2875	CSQ	154.2875	156.7	Fire	Fire Tactical
12	VFIRE26	154.3025	CSQ	154.3025	156.7	Fire	Fire Tactical
13	VMED28	155.3400	CSQ	155.3400	156.7	EMS	EMS Tactical
14	VMED29	155.3475	CSQ	155.3475	156.7	EMS	EMS Tactical
15	VLAW31	155.4750	CSQ	155.4750	156.7	Law	Law Tactical
16	VLAW32	155.4825	CSQ	155.4825	156.7	Law	Law Tactical

Notes on Programming & Use

ALL CHANNELS ARE ANALOG NARROWBAND

- Program mobile receive tone on analog frequencies IF and ONLY IF end-user can enable CSQ.
- These frequencies are NOT intended for daily operations.
- Stock antennas may not resonate on all frequencies. Failure to change antennas could damage radios.
- Use the lowest power setting available to maintain reliable communications.
- Coordinate with COMCs prior to use.
- It is YOUR responsibility to resolve any interference issues.
- VCALL10, VTAC11-14: Blanket authorization for mobiles/portables; FCC license required for bases & repeaters.
- VSAR16, VFIRE21-26, VMED28-29, VLAW31-32: MOU with OKOHS required.

Table 4: VHF Programming Template - State Interoperability Zone

Ch	Name	Mobile RX	RXPL	Mobile TX	TXPL	Used By	Notes
1	OK FIRE 1	154.1300	CSQ	154.1300	156.7	Fire	Fire Mutual Aid
2	OK LAW 1	155.4900	CSQ	155.4900	156.7	Law	Law Mutual Aid
3	OK LGMA 1	155.7600	CSQ	155.7600	156.7	Local	Local Gov't Mutual Aid
4	OK A/G 1	158.8800	CSQ	158.8800	156.7	Air	Air to Ground 1
5	OK A/G 2	149.2625	CSQ	149.2625	156.7	Air	Air to Ground 2

Table 5: VHF Programming Template - Tactical Repeater Zone

Ch	Name	Mobile RX	RXPL	Mobile TX	TXPL	Used By	Notes
1	VTAC33	159.4725	CSQ	151.1375	136.5	All	Tactical Repeater (14/11)
2	VTAC34	158.7375	CSQ	154.4525	136.5	All	Tactical Repeater (13/12)
3	VTAC35	159.4725	CSQ	158.7375	136.5	All	Tactical Repeater (14/13)
4	VTAC36	151.1375	CSQ	159.4725	136.5	All	Tactical Repeater (11/14)
5	VTAC37	154.4525	CSQ	158.7375	136.5	All	Tactical Repeater (12/13)
6	VTAC38	158.7375	CSQ	159.4725	136.5	All	Tactical Repeater (13/14)
7	VTAC17R	161.8500	CSQ	157.2500	156.7	All	Geographically Restricted

Notes on Programming & Use

ALL CHANNELS ARE ANALOG NARROWBAND

- Program mobile receive tone on analog frequencies IF and ONLY IF end-user can enable CSQ.
- These frequencies are NOT intended for daily operations.
- Stock antennas may not resonate on all frequencies. Failure to change antennas could damage radios.
- No known repeater or fixed infrastructure available in Oklahoma at this time, use limited to DIRECT frequencies unless COML establishes a repeater.
- Repeaters should be used only as a last resort when there is no other way to connect.
- Use of these channels will interfere with use of VTAC11-14 in the area.
- Use the lowest power setting available to maintain reliable communications.
- Do not program a "repeater talkaround" function.
- Coordinate with COMCs prior to use.
- It is YOUR responsibility to resolve any interference issues.
- ALL Statewide frequencies: MOU with OKOHS required.
- VTAC33-38: Blanket authorization for mobiles/portables; FCC license required for bases & repeaters.
- VTAC17R: FCC license required for all users, limited to 12 counties in western Oklahoma (see Figure 9).

- OK A/G 1 & OK A/G 2 are intended for use between aircraft and ground units. Examples include vectoring a medical helicopter to a landing zone, coordinating water drops on a wildfire, and pilots communicating with ground-based law enforcement officers. These frequencies will not be used between ground units.
- OK A/G 1: Use this frequency to contact aircraft before trying other interoperability frequencies.
- OK A/G 2: Use REQUIRES communicating with an aircraft of the Oklahoma Military Department.

Table 6: VHF Programming Template - Weather Zone

Ch	Name	Mobile RX	RXPL	Mobile TX	TXPL	Notes
1	WX-1	162.4000	CSQ	RX only	None	Weather
2	WX-2	162.4250	CSQ	RX only	None	Weather
3	WX-3	162.4500	CSQ	RX only	None	Weather
4	WX-4	162.4750	CSQ	RX only	None	Weather
5	WX-5	162.5000	CSQ	RX only	None	Weather
6	WX-6	162.5250	CSQ	RX only	None	Weather
7	WX-7	162.5500	CSQ	RX only	None	Weather
8	WX-8/21B	161.6500	CSQ	RX only	None	Weather
9	WX-9/83B	161.7750	CSQ	RX only	None	Weather

Notes on Programming & Use
ALL CHANNELS ARE ANALOG WIDEBAND

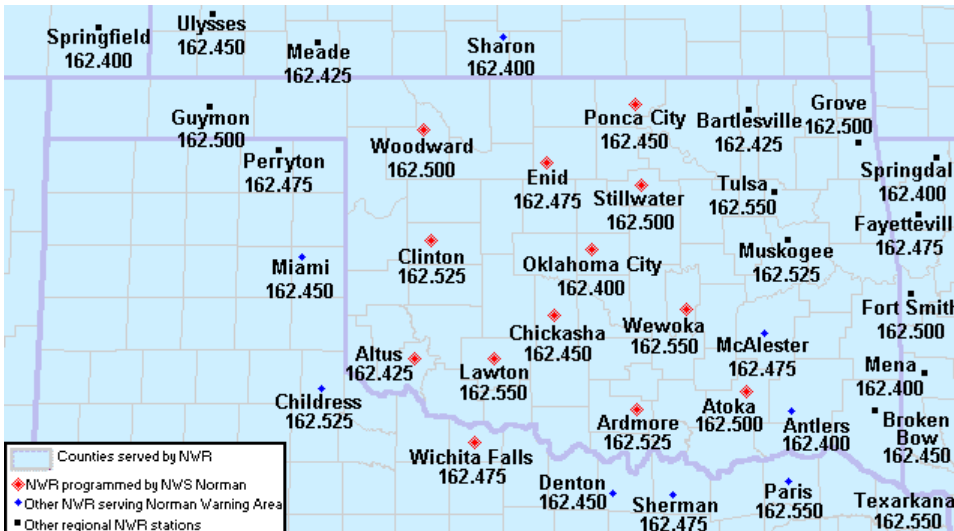


Figure 14: NOAA Weather Radio Sites

Statewide UHF Band Programming Template

Table 7: UHF Programming Template - National Interoperability Zone

Ch	Name	Mobile RX	RXPL	Mobile TX	TXPL	Used By	Notes
1	UCALL40D	453.2125	CSQ	453.2125	156.7	Any	Calling Direct
2	UTAC41D	453.4625	CSQ	453.4625	156.7	Any	Tactical Direct
3	UTAC42D	453.7125	CSQ	453.7125	156.7	Any	Tactical Direct
4	UTAC43D	453.8625	CSQ	453.8625	156.7	Any	Tactical Direct
5	UCALL40R	453.2125	CSQ	458.2125	156.7	Any	Calling Repeater
6	UTAC41R	453.4625	CSQ	458.4625	156.7	Any	Tactical Repeater
7	UTAC42R	453.7125	CSQ	458.7125	156.7	Any	Tactical Repeater
8	UTAC43R	453.8625	CSQ	458.8625	156.7	Any	Tactical Repeater

Notes on Programming & Use

ALL CHANNELS ARE ANALOG NARROWBAND

- Oklahoma programming practice is to add a "D" for direct or an "R" for repeater to all channel tags.
- Program mobile receive tone on analog frequencies IF and ONLY IF end-user can enable CSQ.
- These frequencies are NOT intended for daily operations.
- Some repeater or fixed infrastructure available in Oklahoma City and other locations, use in other areas limited to DIRECT frequencies unless COML establishes a repeater.
- Repeaters should be used only as a last resort when there is no other way to connect.
- Use of these channels will interfere with use of the corresponding direct frequencies in the area.
- Use the lowest power setting available to maintain reliable communications.
- Coordinate with COMCs prior to use.
- It is YOUR responsibility to resolve any interference issues.
- Some repeaters are available in the Oklahoma City metropolitan area.
- ALL frequencies: Blanket authorization for mobiles/portables; FCC license required for bases & repeaters.

Statewide 800 MHz Programming Template

Table 8: 800 MHz Programming Template - National Interoperability Zone

Ch	Name	Mobile RX	RXPL	Mobile TX	TXPL	Used By	Notes
1	8CALL90D	851.0125	CSQ	851.0125	156.7	Any	Calling Direct
2	8TAC91D	851.5125	CSQ	851.5125	156.7	Any	Tactical Direct
3	8TAC92D	852.0125	CSQ	852.0125	156.7	Any	Tactical Direct
4	8TAC93D	852.5125	CSQ	852.5125	156.7	Any	Tactical Direct
5	8TAC94D	853.0125	CSQ	853.0125	156.7	Any	Tactical Direct
6	8CALL90R	851.0125	CSQ	806.0125	156.7	Any	Calling Repeater
7	8TAC91R	851.5125	CSQ	806.5125	156.7	Any	Tactical Repeater
8	8TAC92R	852.0125	CSQ	807.0125	156.7	Any	Tactical Repeater
9	8TAC93R	852.5125	CSQ	807.5125	156.7	Any	Tactical Repeater
10	8TAC94R	853.0125	CSQ	808.0125	156.7	Any	Tactical Repeater

Notes on Programming & Use

ALL CHANNELS ARE ANALOG WIDEBAND

- Oklahoma programming practice is to add a "D" for direct or an "R" for repeater to all channel tags.
- NPSPAC 800 MHz channels are wideband with 4 kHz deviation instead of 5 kHz.
- Program mobile receive tone on analog frequencies IF and ONLY IF end-user can enable CSQ.
- These frequencies are NOT intended for daily operations.
- Some repeater or fixed infrastructure available in Oklahoma City and other locations, use in other areas limited to DIRECT frequencies unless COML establishes a repeater.
- Repeaters should be used only as a last resort when there is no other way to connect.
- Use of these channels will interfere with use of the corresponding direct frequencies in the area.
- Use the lowest power setting available to maintain reliable communications.
- Coordinate with COMCs prior to use.
- It is YOUR responsibility to resolve any interference issues.
- ALL frequencies: Blanket authorization for mobiles/portables; FCC license required for bases & repeaters.

Statewide 700 MHz Programming Templates

Table 9: 700 MHz Programming Template - National Interoperability Zone

Ch	Name	Mobile RX	RXPL	Mobile TX	TXPL	Used By	Notes
1	7CALL70D	773.25625	$F7E	773.25625	$293	Any	Calling Direct
2	7TAC71D	773.10625	$F7E	773.10625	$293	Any	Tactical Direct
3	7TAC72D	773.60625	$F7E	773.60625	$293	Any	Tactical Direct
4	7TAC73D	774.10625	$F7E	774.10625	$293	Any	Tactical Direct
5	7TAC74D	774.60625	$F7E	774.60625	$293	Any	Tactical Direct
6	7TAC75D	773.75625	$F7E	773.75625	$293	Any	Tactical Direct
7	7TAC76D	774.25625	$F7E	774.25625	$293	Any	Tactical Direct
8	7TAC77D	774.85625	$F7E	774.85625	$293	Any	Tactical Direct
9	7CALL70R	773.25625	$F7E	803.25625	$293	Any	Calling Repeater
10	7TAC71R	773.10625	$F7E	803.10625	$293	Any	Tactical Repeater
11	7TAC72R	773.60625	$F7E	803.60625	$293	Any	Tactical Repeater
12	7TAC73R	774.10625	$F7E	804.10625	$293	Any	Tactical Repeater
13	7TAC74R	774.60625	$F7E	804.60625	$293	Any	Tactical Repeater
14	7TAC75R	773.75625	$F7E	803.75625	$293	Any	Tactical Repeater
15	7TAC76R	774.25625	$F7E	804.25625	$293	Any	Tactical Repeater
16	7TAC77R	774.85625	$F7E	804.85625	$293	Any	Tactical Repeater
17	7CALL50D	769.24375	$F7E	769.24375	$293	Any	Calling Direct
18	7TAC51D	769.14375	$F7E	769.14375	$293	Any	Tactical Direct
19	7TAC52D	769.64375	$F7E	769.64375	$293	Any	Tactical Direct
20	7TAC53D	770.14375	$F7E	770.14375	$293	Any	Tactical Direct

Ch	Name	Mobile RX	RXPL	Mobile TX	TXPL	Used By	Notes
21	7TAC54D	770.64375	$F7E	770.64375	$293	Any	Tactical Direct
22	7TAC55D	769.74375	$F7E	769.74375	$293	Any	Tactical Direct
23	7TAC56D	770.24375	$F7E	770.24375	$293	Any	Tactical Direct
24	7GTAC57D	770.99375	$F7E	770.99375	$293	Any	Tactical Direct
25	7CALL50R	769.24375	$F7E	799.24375	$293	Any	Calling Repeater
26	7TAC51R	769.14375	$F7E	799.14375	$293	Any	Tactical Repeater
27	7TAC52R	769.64375	$F7E	799.64375	$293	Any	Tactical Repeater
28	7TAC53R	770.14375	$F7E	800.14375	$293	Any	Tactical Repeater
29	7TAC54R	770.64375	$F7E	800.64375	$293	Any	Tactical Repeater
30	7TAC55R	769.74375	$F7E	799.74375	$293	Any	Tactical Repeater
31	7TAC56R	770.24375	$F7E	800.24375	$293	Any	Tactical Repeater
32	7GTAC57R	770.99375	$F7E	800.99375	$293	Any	Tactical Repeater
33	7LAW61D	770.39375	$F7E	770.39375	$293	Law	Law Tac Direct
34	7LAW62D	770.49375	$F7E	770.49375	$293	Law	Law Tac Direct
35	7FIRE63D	769.89375	$F7E	769.89375	$293	Fire	Fire Tac Direct
36	7FIRE64D	769.99375	$F7E	769.99375	$293	Fire	Fire Tac Direct
37	7MED65D	769.39375	$F7E	769.39375	$293	EMS	EMS Tac Direct
38	7MED66D	769.49375	$F7E	769.49375	$293	EMS	EMS Tac Direct
39	7DATA69D	770.74375	$F7E	770.74375	$293	Any	Mobile Data Direct
40	7LAW61R	770.39375	$F7E	800.39375	$293	Law	Law Tac Repeater
41	7LAW62R	770.49375	$F7E	800.49375	$293	Law	Law Tac Repeater
42	7FIRE63R	769.89375	$F7E	799.89375	$293	Fire	Fire Tac Repeater

Ch	Name	Mobile RX	RXPL	Mobile TX	TXPL	Used By	Notes
43	7FIRE64R	769.99375	$F7E	799.99375	$293	Fire	Fire Tac Repeater
44	7MED65R	769.39375	$F7E	799.39375	$293	EMS	EMS Tac Repeater
45	7MED66R	769.49375	$F7E	799.49375	$293	EMS	EMS Tac Repeater
46	7DATA69R	770.74375	$F7E	800.74375	$293	Any	Mobile Data Rptr
47	7MOB59D	770.89375	$F7E	770.89375	$293	Any	Mobile Rptr/Direct
48	7MOB59R	770.89375	$F7E	800.89375	$293	Any	Mobile Repeater
49	7LAW81D	774.00625	$F7E	774.00625	$293	Law	Law Tac Direct (Encryption)
50	7LAW82D	774.35625	$F7E	774.35625	$293	Law	Law Tac Direct (Encryption)
51	7FIRE83D	773.50625	$F7E	773.50625	$293	Fire	Fire Tac Direct
52	7FIRE84D	773.85625	$F7E	773.85625	$293	Fire	Fire Tac Direct
53	7MED86D	773.00625	$F7E	773.00625	$293	EMS	EMS Tac Direct
54	7MED87D	773.35625	$F7E	773.35625	$293	EMS	EMS Tac Direct
55	7DATA89D	774.75625	$F7E	774.75625	$293	Any	Mobile Data Direct
56	7LAW81R	774.00625	$F7E	804.00625	$293	LE	Law Tac Rptr (Encryption)
57	7LAW82R	774.35625	$F7E	804.35625	$293	LE	Law Tac Rptr (Encryption)
58	7FIRE83R	773.50625	$F7E	803.50625	$293	Fire	Fire Tac Repeater
59	7FIRE84R	773.85625	$F7E	803.85625	$293	Fire	Fire Tac Repeater
60	7MED86R	773.00625	$F7E	803.00625	$293	EMS	EMS Tac Repeater
61	7MED87R	773.35625	$F7E	803.35625	$293	EMS	EMS Tac Repeater
62	7DATA89R	774.75625	$F7E	804.75625	$293	Any	Mobile Data Rptr
63	7MOB79D	774.50625	$F7E	774.50625	$293	Any	Mobile Rptr/Direct
64	7MOB79R	774.50625	$F7E	804.50625	$293	Any	Mobile Repeater

Notes on Programming & Use

ALL CHANNELS ARE P25 DIGITAL NARROWBAND

- Oklahoma programming practice is to add a "D" for direct or an "R" for repeater to all channel tags.
- Stock antennas may not resonate on all frequencies. Failure to change antennas could damage radios.
- These frequencies are NOT intended for daily operations.
- No known repeater or fixed infrastructure available in Oklahoma at this time, use limited to DIRECT frequencies unless COML establishes a repeater.
- Repeaters should be used only as a last resort when there is no other way to connect.
- Use of these channels will interfere with use of the corresponding direct frequencies in the area.
- Use the lowest power setting available to maintain reliable communications.
- Coordinate with COMCs prior to use.
- It is YOUR responsibility to resolve any interference issues.
- Use of NAC $F7E on P25 frequencies is equivalent to using CSQ on analog frequencies.
- 7LAW81D/R and 7LAW82D/R are the preferred channels for any encrypted operation in Oklahoma.
- ALL frequencies: Blanket authorization for mobiles/portables; FCC license required for bases & repeaters.

Table 10: 700 MHz Programming Template - Nationwide Air-Ground Zone

Ch	Name	Mobile RX	RXPL	Mobile TX	TXPL	Used By	Notes
1	7AG58D	769.13125	$F7E	769.13125	$293	Air	Air to Ground Direct
2	7AG60D	769.63125	$F7E	769.63125	$293	Air	Air to Ground Direct
3	7AG67D	770.13125	$F7E	770.13125	$293	Air	Air to Ground Direct
4	7AG68D	770.63125	$F7E	770.63125	$293	Air	Air to Ground Direct
5	7AG78D	773.11875	$F7E	773.11875	$293	Air	Air to Ground Direct
6	7AG80D	773.61875	$F7E	773.61875	$293	Air	Air to Ground Direct
7	7AG85D	774.11875	$F7E	774.11875	$293	Air	Air to Ground Direct
8	7AG88D	774.61875	$F7E	774.61875	$293	Air	Air to Ground Direct (LZ)
9	7AG58R	769.13125	$F7E	799.13125	$293	Air	Air to Ground Repeater
10	7AG60R	769.63125	$F7E	799.63125	$293	Air	Air to Ground Repeater
11	7AG67R	770.13125	$F7E	800.13125	$293	Air	Air to Ground Repeater
12	7AG68R	770.63125	$F7E	800.63125	$293	Air	Air to Ground Repeater
13	7AG78R	773.11875	$F7E	803.11875	$293	Air	Air to Ground Repeater
14	7AG80R	773.61875	$F7E	803.61875	$293	Air	Air to Ground Repeater
15	7AG85R	774.11875	$F7E	804.11875	$293	Air	Air to Ground Repeater
16	7AG88R	774.61875	$F7E	804.61875	$293	Air	Air to Ground Repeater

Notes on Programming & Use

ALL CHANNELS ARE P25 DIGITAL NARROWBAND

- Oklahoma programming practice is to add a "D" for direct or an "R" for repeater to all channel tags.
- Stock antennas may not resonate on all frequencies. Failure to change antennas could damage radios.
- For use only between ground-based stations and aircraft flying below 1,500 feet above ground level.
- Aircraft are limited to 2 watts effective radiated power.
- Aircraft may transmit on either side of the repeater channel pairs.
- 7TAC88D should be prioritized for landing zone operations.
- Use of NAC $F7E on P25 frequencies is equivalent to using CSQ on analog frequencies.
- ALL frequencies: MOU with OKOHS required. These are NOT nationwide interoperability channels.

Statewide VHF Low Band Programming Template

Table 11: VHF Low Band Programming Template - Nationwide Interoperability Zone

Ch	Name	Mobile RX	RXPL	Mobile TX	TXPL	Used By	Notes
1	LLAW1R	39.4600	CSQ	45.8600	156.7	Law	Law Repeater
2	LLAW1D	39.4600	CSQ	39.4600	156.7	Law	Law Simplex/Direct
3	LFIRE2R	39.4800	CSQ	45.8800	156.7	Fire	Fire Repeater
4	LFIRE2D	39.4800	CSQ	39.4800	156.7	Fire	Fire Simplex/Direct
5	LLAW3R	45.8600	CSQ	39.4600	156.7	Law	Law Repeater
6	LLAW3D	45.8600	CSQ	45.8600	156.7	Law	Law Simplex/Direct
7	LFIRE4R	45.8800	CSQ	39.4800	156.7	Fire	Fire Repeater
8	LFIRE4D	45.8800	CSQ	45.8800	156.7	Fire	Fire Simplex/Direct

Table 12: VHF Low Band Programming Template - Statewide Interoperability Zone

Ch	Name	Mobile RX	RXPL	Mobile TX	TXPL	Used By	Notes
1	LCALLOK	45.3400	CSQ	45.3400	156.7	Any	Low-Band Calling
2	LTAC1OK	45.4800	CSQ	45.4800	156.7	Any	Low-Band Tactical
3	LTAC2OK	45.5200	CSQ	45.5200	156.7	Any	Low-Band Tactical
4	LTAC3OK	45.6200	CSQ	45.6200	156.7	Any	Low-Band Tactical
5	LTAC4OK	45.7800	CSQ	45.7800	156.7	Any	Low-Band Tactical

Notes on Programming & Use

ALL CHANNELS ARE ANALOG WIDEBAND

- Program mobile receive tone on analog frequencies IF and ONLY IF end-user can enable CSQ.
- Stock antennas may not resonate on all frequencies. Failure to change antennas could damage radios.
- These frequencies are NOT intended for daily operations.
- No known repeater or fixed infrastructure available in Oklahoma at this time, use limited to DIRECT frequencies unless COML establishes a repeater.
- Repeaters should be used only as a last resort when there is no other way to connect.
- Use of these channels will interfere with use of the corresponding direct frequencies in the area.
- Use the lowest power setting available to maintain reliable communications.
- Coordinate with COMCs prior to use.
- It is YOUR responsibility to resolve any interference issues.
- ALL frequencies: Blanket authorization for mobiles/portables; FCC license required for bases & repeaters.

Federal Interoperability Frequencies for Incident Response & Law Enforcement

Table 13: Federal VHF Incident Response & Law Enforcement Frequencies

Ch	Name	Mobile RX	RXPL	Mobile TX	TXPL	A/P	Primary Use	Notes
1	NC 1	169.5375	CSQ	164.7125	167.9	A	Incident Calling	Calling
2	IR 1	170.0125	CSQ	165.2500	167.9	A	Incident Command 1	
3	IR 2	170.4125	CSQ	165.9625	167.9	A	Medical Evac Control	
4	IR 3	170.6875	CSQ	166.5750	167.9	A	Logistics Control	
5	IR 4	173.0375	CSQ	167.3250	167.9	A	Interagency Convoy	
6	IR 5	169.5375	CSQ	169.5375	167.9	A	Incident Calling	Direct for NC 1
7	IR 6	170.0125	CSQ	170.0125	167.9	A	Incident Command 1	Direct for IR 1
8	IR 7	170.4125	CSQ	170.4125	167.9	A	Medical Evac Control	Direct for IR 2
9	IR 8	170.6875	CSQ	170.6875	167.9	A	Logistics Control	Direct for IR 3
10	IR 9	173.0375	CSQ	173.0375	167.9	A	Interagency Convoy	Direct for IR 4
1	LE A	167.0875	CSQ	167.0875	167.9	A	Calling	Analog
2	LE 1	167.0875	CSQ	162.0875	167.9	A	Tactical	Analog
3	LE 2	167.2500	$68F	162.2625	$68F	P	Tactical	
4	LE 3	167.7500	$68F	162.8375	$68F	P	Tactical	
5	LE 4	168.1125	$68F	163.2875	$68F	P	Tactical	
6	LE 5	168.4625	$68F	163.4250	$68F	P	Tactical	
7	LE 6	167.2500	$68F	167.2500	$68F	P	Tactical	Direct for LE 2
8	LE 7	167.7500	$68F	167.7500	$68F	P	Tactical	Direct for LE 3
9	LE 8	168.1125	$68F	168.1125	$68F	P	Tactical	Direct for LE 4
10	LE 9	168.4625	$68F	168.4625	$68F	P	Tactical	Direct for LE 5

Notes on Programming & Use
ALL CHANNELS ARE ANALOG OR P25 DIGITAL NARROWBAND (SEE NOTES BELOW)
• Program mobile receive tone on analog frequencies IF and ONLY IF end-user can enable CSQ. • If there is enough room in your radio, program all channels as analog and again as digital channels (use NAC $68F). • If not, program them as indicated. In the "A/P" column, "A" is "analog" and "P" is "P25 digital". • For radios with 16-channel zones, split the frequencies at the double line. • These frequencies are NOT intended for daily operations. • These channels may not be used for State/State, State/local State/tribal, tribal/tribal, tribal/local, or local/local interoperability. A Federal entity must be involved. • Use the lowest power setting available to maintain reliable communications. • Coordinate with COMCs prior to use. • It is YOUR responsibility to resolve any interference issues. • ALL frequencies: MOU with OKOHS required.

Table 14: Federal UHF Incident Response & Law Enforcement Frequencies

Ch	Name	Mobile RX	RXPL	Mobile TX	TXPL	A/P	Primary Use	Notes
1	NC 2	410.2375	CSQ	419.2375	167.9	A	Incident Calling	Calling
2	IR 10	410.4375	CSQ	419.4375	167.9	A	Ad Hoc Assignment	
3	IR 11	410.6375	CSQ	419.6375	167.9	A	Ad Hoc Assignment	
4	IR 12	410.8375	CSQ	419.8375	167.9	A	SAR Incident Cmd	
5	IR 13	413.1875	CSQ	413.1875	167.9	A	Ad Hoc Assignment	
6	IR 14	413.2125	CSQ	413.2125	167.9	A	Interagency Convoy	
7	IR 15	410.2375	CSQ	410.2375	167.9	A	Incident Calling	Direct for NC 2
8	IR 16	410.4375	CSQ	410.4375	167.9	A	Ad Hoc Assignment	Direct for IR 10
9	IR 17	410.6375	CSQ	410.6375	167.9	A	Ad Hoc Assignment	Direct for IR 11
10	IR 18	410.8375	CSQ	410.8375	167.9	A	SAR Incident Cmd	Direct for IR 12
1	LE B	414.0375	CSQ	414.0375	167.9	A	Calling	Analog
2	LE 10	409.9875	CSQ	418.9875	167.9	A	Tactical	Analog
3	LE 11	410.1875	$68F	419.1875	$68F	P	Tactical	
4	LE 12	410.6125	$68F	419.6125	$68F	P	Tactical	
5	LE 13	414.0625	$68F	414.0625	$68F	P	Tactical	
6	LE 14	414.3125	$68F	414.3125	$68F	P	Tactical	
7	LE 15	414.3375	$68F	414.3375	$68F	P	Tactical	
8	LE 16	409.9875	CSQ	409.9875	167.9	A	Tactical	Direct for LE 10
9	LE 17	410.1875	$68F	410.1875	$68F	P	Tactical	Direct for LE 11
10	LE 18	410.6125	$68F	410.6125	$68F	P	Tactical	Direct for LE 12

Notes on Programming & Use
ALL CHANNELS ARE ANALOG OR P25 DIGITAL NARROWBAND (SEE NOTES BELOW)
• Program mobile receive tone on analog frequencies IF and ONLY IF end-user can enable CSQ. • If there is enough room in your radio, program all channels as analog and again as digital channels (use NAC $68F). • If not, program them as indicated. In the "A/P" column, "A" is "analog" and "P" is "P25 digital". • For radios with 16-channel zones, split the frequencies at the double line. • These frequencies are NOT intended for daily operations. • These channels may not be used for State/State, State/local State/tribal, tribal/tribal, tribal/local, or local/local interoperability. A Federal entity must be involved. • Use the lowest power setting available to maintain reliable communications. • Coordinate with COMCs prior to use. • It is YOUR responsibility to resolve any interference issues. • ALL frequencies: MOU with OKOHS required.

Amateur Radio ARES/RACES Resources

The amateur radio community may be a key component and play a significant role in interoperable communications in response to public safety or emergency response. As the State of Oklahoma prepares to build appropriate protocols and policies, amateur radio operators are encouraged to use amateur radio best practices in providing or offering support.

Table 15: ARES/RACES Frequencies

Channel	Frequency	Tone	Mode	Comments
6m Primary Simplex	52.5250	CSQ	FM	Primary Simplex
6m Secondary Simplex	52.5400	CSQ	FM	Secondary Simplex
2m Calling	146.5200	CSQ	FM	National Simplex Calling
2m Simplex	146.5500	CSQ	FM	OKC metro alternate calling
70cm National Simplex Calling	446.0000	CSQ	FM	National Simplex Calling
40m ARES Oklahoma	7.26000	CSQ	LSB	Net Sundays at 2130 UTC
75m ARES Oklahoma	3.90300	CSQ	LSB	Alternate for 7.26000
20m SATERN/Salvation Army	14.26500	CSQ	LSB	International Net Mon-Sat 1000 CT
75m SATERN/Salvation Army	3.90300	CSQ	LSB	Net Mon-Fri 0900 CT
Oklahoma HF Weather/Traffic Net	3.84500	CSQ	LSB	Net Mon-Sat 1730 Local Time

Deployable Radio Caches

Table 16: Deployable Radio Caches

Agency	# of Radios	Radio Capabilities	24/7 Phone
State Agencies			
Department of Transportation	24	See Note 1	405-243-0505
Management & Enterprise Services	6	Cache radios are dual band, VHF/800 MHz capable, analog or P25 digital. Caches are deployable Statewide.	Incident Resource Hotline **800-800-2481**
Military Department	6		
Central Region			
Edmond Emergency Management	6		
Moore Emergency Management	6		
Oklahoma City 911	6		
Oklahoma County Emergency Management	12		
Northeast Region			
Broken Arrow Emergency Management	6		
Stillwater Emergency Management	6		
Verdigris Fire Department	6		
Washington County /Bartlesville Emergency Management	6		
Southeast Region			
Bugtussle VFD	6		
Choctaw Nation Emergency Management	6		

Note 1: DOT radios are Motorola HT1250 VHF analog, include programming software, interfaces & cables.

Deployable Mobile Communication Units

The below communication assets are available to respond to public safety events anywhere within the State of Oklahoma. Due to the technical nature of the communications, electronics and computer equipment on the units, each asset will be supported by staff of several team members, representing one or multiple agencies, with experience and training needed to support them.

Table 17: Deployable Mobile Communications Units

Unit ID	24/7 Phone	Description
Department of Agriculture Command-3	**800-800-2481**	Chevrolet 3500 4WD equipped with multiple VHF, UHF, and 800 MHz radio systems, mobile repeaters and mobile satellite comm system, telephone system and other capabilities.
Department of Transportation	405-243-0505	Heavy mobile communications unit.
Oklahoma Highway Patrol Command-1	**800-800-2481**	Tractor-trailer unit capable of command and communication unit function. LMR bridge capability.
Oklahoma Highway Patrol Command-2	**800-800-2481**	Ford F350 4WD capable of cross band integration for VHF/UHF/800 MHz/military and amateur radio. Satellite broadband internet and phone and cellular phone support.
OK Office of Homeland Security RDT-1	**800-800-2481**	Rapid Deployable Communications Trailer RDT). Self-contained transportable communications platform designed to provide both rapid response and short-term infrastructure replacement.

Unit ID	24/7 Phone	Description
OK Office of Homeland Security RDT-2	**800-800-2481**	Rapid Deployable Communications Trailer RDT). Self-contained transportable communications platform designed to provide both rapid response and short-term infrastructure replacement.
OK Office of Homeland Security RDT-3	**800-800-2481**	Rapid Deployable Communications Trailer RDT). Self-contained transportable communications platform designed to provide both rapid response and short-term infrastructure replacement.
Communications Site on Wheels	**800-800-2481**	Two communication Site on Wheels (SOW) assets available for deployment
City of Moore	**800-800-2481**	44' self-propelled Freightliner, Type II MCU. No satellite capabilities. 40' mast, 8 interior and 1 exterior workstations. Multiple radios on VHF, UHF, 800 MHz. amateur, 2m, 70 cm, HF, aviation. ACU gateway, printer/scanner, 24" plotter.

Unit ID	24/7 Phone	Description

Oklahoma Co EMA	**800-800-2481**	Trailer-mounted 50" lattice tower, equipped with:
		• Multiple VHF, UHF and 700/800 MHz base antennas
		• Small radio cabinet that holds:
		  ▪ UHF Repeater on UTAC
		  ▪ VHF Repeater on VTAC36
		  ▪ VHF Repeater on Oklahoma County licensed spectrum
		  ▪ VHF, UHF & 700/800 MHz radios with Link TCB capability
		• On-board diesel generator (prime mover is diesel fueled, and has pump to replenish generator's tank)

City of Oklahoma City	**800-800-2481**	STAR-1, 100' Tower Site on Wheels. VTACS, UTACS 8TACS, Motorola Trunked IR Site. Harris EDACS Site, Harris P25 Phase 1 and 2 Site with LTE backhaul to OKC system. 60 KW onboard generator. Comes with Operation Team of THSPs.
City of Tulsa/Public Safety Communications 911	**800-800-2481**	Light mobile communications unit – with UHF/VHF/800 MHz capabilities. Capable of standalone operations
Weatherford FD Windtalker	580-772-7791	Towable Initial Command Response Vehicle (ICRV). Radios in HF band, 3 VHF radios, one UHF band and two 800 Band radios. One dispatch position.

Helpful Phone Numbers

Table 18: Helpful Phone Numbers

Agency	Phone
ABLE	405-521-3484
CLEET	405-239-5100
DEQ	405-702-0100
DEQ Emergency Response Hotline	800-522-0206
DPS	405-425-2424
OBNDD	405-521-2885
ODAFF/OFS	405-522-6158
ODOC	405-425-2500
ODOT Division 1	918-687-5407
ODOT Division 2	580-298-3371
ODOT Division 3	580-332-1526
ODOT Division 4	580-336-7340
ODOT Division 5	580-323-1431
ODOT Division 6	580-735-2561
ODOT Division 7	580-255-7586
ODOT Division 8	918-838-9933

Agency	Phone
OEM	405-521-2481
OEM Incident Response Hotline	800-800-2481
OKOHS	405-425-7296
OMD/ONG	405-228-5000
OMES	405-521-2141
OSBI	405-848-6724
OSBI TipLine	800-522-8017
OSDH	405-271-5600
OSFM	405-522-5005
OWRB	405-530-8800

Agency	Phone
NWS Norman	405-325-3816
NWS Tulsa	918-838-7838
NWS Amarillo	806-335-1121
NWS Shreveport	318-631-3669
OCS/Mesonet	405-325-2541
OGS	405-325-3031
USACE Tulsa	918-669-7366
Poison Control	800-222-1222
FCC Special Temp Authorities	202-418-1122

Communications Unit Personnel

Table 19: Communications Unit Personnel

Agency EM Region	COMU										ITSU	
	COML		COMT		INCM		INTD		RADO		ITSL	
	SQ	Local	SQ	Local	SQ	Local	SQ	Local	SQ	Local	SQ	Local
Central	10	54	13	40	2	5	3	21		20	3	1
Northeast	6	39	3	11		2		6	1	5		
Northwest		3		2				2				
Southeast	3	13	6	6		1		2		6		
Southwest		6		2				2				
Totals	19	115	22	61	2	8	3	33	1	31	3	1

State Qualified (SQ) – Personnel that have completed position-specific training, completed a Position Task Book, and have been vetted and approved by the All-Hazards Public Safety Communications Committee (AHPSCC) to deploy to incidents Statewide.

Local – Personnel that have completed position-specific training and utilize their skills on a local basis.

Notes