



Collier County P25 Radio System Guidelines for Deployment of In-Building Radio Coverage Systems Version Date October 2023

Network Operator Administrative Contacts

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Collier County owns and operates an 800 MHz P25 Phase 2 Trunked system under call signs WNLK955, WNSK615, WQMB408, WQMD549, and WQPW733.

The system consists of 14 radio sites

- 4 are single-site base stations
- 10 tower sites provide the main simulcast P25 system

Below are the requirements for installation of in-building Emergency Responder Communication Enhancement Systems (ERCES) which building owners and system integrators must follow in order to receive authorization from Collier County to retransmit the frequencies licensed to Collier County.

This document also includes a radio system map, a draft version of the retransmission authorization letter, and an FCC public notice regarding signal boosters.

General Requirements

1. Acceptance and approval of an ERCES for commercial service is at the sole discretion of the AHJ and the FCC Licensee.
2. Emergency Responder Communications Enhancement Systems (ERCES) are only to be deployed if coverage testing shows that buildings do not meet radio coverage standard, based on the thresholds specified in this document.
3. Additionally, for buildings where an ERCES is needed based on in-building coverage test data, only the floors or areas requiring coverage are to be addressed in the design.
4. Systems are intended to require only the minimum RF gain for the signal boosters to accomplish the coverage objectives.
5. ERCES shall be operated and maintained in accordance with Federal Communications Commission Part 90 rules, NFPA 1225 Standards, manufacturer's instructions, and other Federal, State or Local codes as determined by the AHJ (Authority Having Jurisdiction).

6. Written authorization of both the AHJ (Fire Marshal) and FCC License Holder (Collier County) is required upon initial installation and prior to activation for commercial service.
7. Signal boosters must be FCC type accepted.
8. No Harm- The System shall not cause interference to licensed radio systems or equipment operated by Collier County or other government entities in Collier County
9. System owner shall promptly resolve any interference that occurs up to and including deactivation of the system, if necessary, until such time that the interference is corrected.
10. System owner shall provide access to the system for inspection upon request by the AHJ, Collier County Telecommunications, or the FCC.
11. System owner must notify and coordinate with Collier County Radio System group prior to testing, optimizing, and commissioning the in-building system.
12. The AHJ and License Holder reserve the right to inspect or re-inspect the in-building system at any time.

What Collier County Radio System Group Requires for Retransmission Authorization to be Granted

1. During the project life cycle, ERCES system integrators will be working with and communicating with both
 - a. the AHJ (Fire District and County Plans Review)
 - b. and the FCC License Holder (Collier County Radio System Group).
2. These items below need to be submitted to Collier County Radio System Group. These may be in addition to what is required from the Fire Marshal/Permit Review.
 - a. **System Integrator Qualifications Narrative-** if not already approved by Collier County Radio System group, the following needs to be submitted
 - General Qualifications and experience of system integrator providing and installing the system
 - Copies of FCC GROL (General Radiotelephone Operators License) for system installers and technicians
 - Copies of OEM certifications completed by the employees associated with the project
 - Capabilities to provide on-going warranty, break-fix, maintenance, and periodic testing for at least five years
 - b. **Initial Determination Coverage Test Report-** to be submitted prior to submission for building permit
 - This is an “as-is” coverage test report that shows the existing, native radio coverage throughout the building as a percentage of floor area
 - Collier County requires the use of designated vendors for all coverage test reports, which are listed in the Technical Requirements section below.
 - This report must be reviewed by Collier County before any coverage enhancement system is contemplated and submitted for building permit
 - If the native radio coverage meets standard indicating an ERCES is not required, Collier County will issue a letter to the AHJ which will affirm that
 - The building fulfills compliance standards for in-building coverage as stated in NFPA 1225 and the Florida Fire Prevention Code.
 - Note: Final determination of whether an ERCES is required is at the

discretion of the AHJ in cooperation with the licensee.

- See Technical Requirements section below for the coverage test thresholds.
 - c. **ERCES Design package-** to be submitted at the time of building permit submission
 - This is typically already required for the building permit submission
 - In addition, this documentation also must be submitted to the Collier County Radio System group
 - Overall design plan drawing
 - Floor plans showing locations of equipment locations, donor antenna, and serving antennas
 - “Heat map” showing predicted coverage for each floor
 - Initial determination coverage test report (from above) showing native coverage
 - ERCES link budget
 - Manufacturer’s data sheets
 - d. **System Commissioning Documentation-** to be submitted once the ERCES is installed, tested, and optimized, and approved by the AHJ/Fire Marshal
 - As-built drawings showing all equipment locations
 - Signal booster settings in particular gain settings and bands
 - Manufacturer’s data sheets
 - Documentation from system testing
 - Required system integration tests are listed in the Technical requirements below
 - Post-installation Building Coverage Test Report using same test method and format as the Initial Determination Coverage Report
 - Annual Maintenance Contract- Collier County requires that each ERCES be under a maintenance contract to provide services for break-fix events as well as annual maintenance and testing.
 - A copy of the agreement is to be provided.
 - Break-fix repair support 24/7 with 4-hour response after notification
3. **Retransmission Authorization letter** will be issued from the Collier County Radio System Group (the license holder)
- a. Once the above items have been reviewed and system and no-harm tests are completed, then Collier County will issue written authorization for commercial service.
 - b. The letter must be posted conspicuously with the headend equipment (location of Bi-directional amplifier and associated alarm panel)
 - c. Commercial properties that have multiple signal boosters shall require a separate retransmission authorization letter for each signal booster.
 - d. The Retransmission Authorization is valid for one (1) year.

Maintenance and Periodic Testing- NFPA 1225 20.3.10.2.3

1. Annual Operational Tests- NFPA 1225 20.3.10.2.3.2

- a. Inspect building for any physical changes that impact ERCES coverage
- b. Review frequency plan of the radio system(s) being retransmitted and make any required configuration changes to the BDA. Any changes to gain settings shall require retesting with Collier Counties system maintenance vendor and be documented.

- c. Apply any firmware or software updates to the BDA recommended by the OEM.
 - d. Expected signal levels shall be verified at every serving antenna.
 - e. A sweep test of the donor antenna and the RF distribution elements (coax cable, surge arrester, passive devices) shall be performed from the RF connection at the signal booster head end
 - f. Test backup batteries and power supplies under load for one (1) hour
 - g. Verify supervisory monitoring signals
 - h. Perform the following performance tests, which were performed during system commissioning
 - Perform DAQ test on each floor on at least one location (add additional tests if floor area is > 128,000 sq feet)
 - These tests can be performed using P25 test radios
 - The Building Coverage Test report is not required to be performed yearly.
 - Isolation Test
 - Spurious Emissions
 - i. The test reports are to be submitted along with the request to renew the transmission agreement. To renew, submit a request to radiorepair@colliercountyfl.gov
2. Tests to be Performed Every Five Years- NFPA 1225 20.3.10.2.3.3
- a. All Annual Operational Tests listed above
 - b. Building Coverage Test report- for all floors
 - c. These test reports are to be submitted along with the request to renew the transmission agreement.

Technical Requirements

1. Collier County requires that all signal boosters, be registered in the FCC signal booster database: <https://signalboosters.fcc.gov/signal-boosters/>
 - a. The operator of the ERCES, typically the building owner, is responsible to register the ERCES. The building owner may ask the vendor to assist with the registration process.
 - b. The vendor is allowed to register as the operator of the ERCES only if the vendor will accept full responsibility for ensuring the ongoing proper operation of the booster and, therefore, be responsible for any violation of the FCC's rules.
 - c. See Public Notice DA 19-1255 later in this document: "If the vendor does not assume that responsibility, the individual or company registered as the booster owner (typically the building owner) will be responsible for complying with the FCC's rules and liable for any penalties assessed for improper operation of the booster".
2. Where several buildings in close proximity are going to require an ERCES, a Fiber distributed or equivalent solution will be utilized to minimize the number of ERCES with donor antennas (NFPA 1225 A18.3).
3. Selection of signal boosters and associated RF hardware
 - a. **The use of Class A (which is narrow band signal booster designed to retransmit signals on specific RF channels) is required** for all ERCES in Collier County.
 - i. A Class "A" device is a signal booster designed to retransmit signals on one or more specific channels; whereas, a Class B signal booster is designed to retransmit any signal within a wide frequency band.
 - ii. A signal booster is considered Class A if none of its passbands exceed 75 kHz

- iii. A signal booster is considered Class B signal booster if any of its passbands exceed 75 kHz.
- b. The signal booster must be equipped with an “uplink squelch” feature, where the uplink RF signal amplifier (i.e. mobile radio to Tower site) of the signal booster is inactive during idle periods where there are no mobile radios transmitting using the in-building system.
- c. The serving antennas and the associated passive distribution hardware (coaxial cable, splitters, tappers, etc.) associated with the serving antennas must support frequencies between 700 and 2700 MHz. This is to ensure future compatibility with both 700 / 800 MHz Public safety spectrum as well as the most commonly-utilized cellular spectrum.
- d. The maximum radio signal propagation delay introduced by the ERCES shall not exceed 32 microseconds.
 - i. Collier County recommends a filter bandwidth of either 25 kHz or 75 kHz on Class A amplifiers to reduce the observed propagation delay.
 - ii. Narrower filter bandwidths will increase propagation delay above 32 uS.
- 4. Donor antennas and associated mounting hardware must meet 140 mph sustained winds (150 mph, 3 second gust) in accordance with Florida Building Code for South Florida region.
- 5. Sharing of Infrastructure with non-public safety systems
 - a. Sharing of the in-building distribution infrastructure (serving antennas, distribution coaxial cable, RF splitters, etc.) between public safety and non-public safety services (i.e. Cellular/LTE) and bands is cost effective and beneficial to the end users in many cases.
 - b. The performance of the public safety retransmitted signal quality and strength shall not be degraded regardless of the amount of traffic carried by the non-public safety elements of the in-building system.

Required Tests to be Performed

Test	System Integrator	Authorized Test Vendor	Radio System Managed Services Provider	Network Operator- Collier County	AHJ/Fire Marshal
In-building coverage test- Initial Determination	A	R	S	I, C	I
In-building coverage test-post ERCES install	A, R	C	S, C	I, C	I
Isolation	A, R	C		I	I
No Harm	A		R	I	I

Outdoor Signal Leakage	A		R	I, C	I
Uplink Gain	A, R	C	S	I	I
Uplink Spurious Emissions	A, R	C	S	I	I

Responsibility Matrix (RASCI) - Roles of each group below for each test

- R=Responsible- perform the testing and provide the test results
- A=Accountable- ensure overall completion of the tests, request, schedule, provide test reports to both Collier County and the AHJ, and pay for the testing
- S=Support – provide resources to the those Responsible for the test
- C=Consult- provide technical assistance on request
- I=Inform- receive and reviews the test results

Authorized Test and Measurement Vendors

1. The system integrator must contract for testing services with the below vendors
2. Initial Determination Coverage Testing- Collier County has nine designated vendors (in alphabetical order)

<p>All Digital Technology, LLC 5750 Zip Drive Fort Myers FL 33905 (239) 278-4111 http://www.alldigitaltechnology.com</p>	<p>Communications International 1910 J and C Blvd Naples FL 34109 (239) 514-4428 http://www.ask4ci.com</p>
<p>CSLS 7946 Villa Nova Drive Boca Raton FL 33433 (561) 237-5565 http://www.csllc.com</p>	<p>Nichols Life Safety 260 Business Park Way Suite A Royal Palm Beach FL 33411 (561) 812-2862 https://nicholslifesafety.com/</p>
<p>Pure Wireless, LLC 9244 Mercato Way Naples FL 34108 (540) 287-0649 http://www.purewireless.io</p>	<p>Rover RF, LLC P.O. Box 152058 Cape Coral FL 33915 (239) 692-5931 http://www.roverrf.com</p>
<p>Spectrum RF 6713 Highland Pines Circle Ft Myers FL 33966 Office (866)-425-4638 Mobile (239) 851-7947 http://www.spectrumrfconsulting.com</p>	<p>Stellar Communications DBA. BDA Pro, LLC 3950 NW 120th Ave. Coral Springs FL 33065 Cell: (561) 501-8775 Office: (954) 323-1010 ext 110 http://www.stellarcommgroup.com</p>

Wireless Data Collections

1490 Sunshadow Drive

Suite 3030

Casselberry FL 32707

(407) 562-7223

<http://wirelessdatacollections.com>

3. No Harm and Outdoor Leakage Tests- these tests are performed by the managed services provider, Communications International. These tests will require 2 technicians- one to be at the donor radio site and one to be at the project location.

Tests to Be Performed

1. In-Building Coverage Tests- NFPA 1225 18.8, 8.9
 - a. Indoor coverage tests shall be performed so that the percentage of coverage for both general building areas and critical areas can be recorded and displayed in an easy-to-read format acceptable to the AHJ.
 - i. The coverage test will be performed twice
 1. Initial Determination- Native coverage (no ERCES present). Building at 95% or greater completion (construction and interior finishing work is complete)
 2. Post-installation- once the ERCES is integrated, optimized, and commissioned
 - ii. The Initial Determination coverage test must be performed by one of the authorized test vendors.
 - iii. The Post installation coverage test is to be performed by the system integrator.
 - iv. The radio coverage Pass/Fail standard is based on signal quality, known as Delivered Audio Quality.
 - b. Key Performance Indicators (KPI) are measured using specialized calibrated RF Test & Measurement equipment
 - i. Frame Bit Error Rate (FBER)
 - ii. Signal to Noise ratio (SINR)
 - iii. These two KPIs are proxies for DAQ values of 3.0 (TSB-88.1 Table A)
 - iv. P25 Downlink power (RSSI) is measured and reported for informational purposes and does not factor into the overall Pass/Fail status.
 - c. Reference signal levels are to be measured outdoors for at least 4 corners of each building being assessed. This provides information on the on-street/outdoor coverage of the public safety radio system at each building.
 - d. Subjective audio testing (DAQ) will be accomplished using test radios provisioned on the Collier County P25 radio system.
 - i. DAQ Testing using test radios is performed on both Downlink & Uplink paths.
 - ii. Communications International, the managed services provider to the Collier County radio system, has test radios provisioned on the county radio system that are available for rental.

- iii. Use of Harvard Sentences will allow objective assessment of the delivered audio quality

e. Coverage Test Specifications

i. Area Coverage

General Area	95% floor area	NFPA 1225 18.8.4
Critical Areas	99% floor area	NFPA 1225 18.8.3

ii. KPI Thresholds

Key Performance Indicator	Downlink	Uplink	Notes
DAQ (audio tests)	≥ 3.0	≥ 3.0	2 P25 test radios
P25 Power (RSSI)	≥ -118 dBm	NA	RSSI is reported but not factored as Pass/Fail
Bit Error Rate	$\leq 2.5\%$	NA	Corresponds to DAQ 3.0
Signal to Noise Ratio (SINR)	≥ 18 dB	NA	Corresponds to DAQ 3.0

iii. DAQ Description

DAQ 1:	Unusable. Speech present.
DAQ 2:	Speech is understandable with considerable effort. Requires frequent repetition due to noise or distortion.
DAQ 3:	Speech is understandable with slight effort. Requires occasional repetition due to noise or distortion.
DAQ 3.4:	Speech understandable without repetition. Some noise or distortion present.
DAQ 4:	Speech is easily understandable - little noise or distortion.
DAQ 4.5:	Speech is easily understandable - rare noise or distortion.
DAQ 5:	Perfect. No distortion or noise discernable

2. Isolation Test- NFPA 1225 18.3.3.2, 18.10- to be performed if a donor antenna is present at the building. This does not apply if the head end has already been commissioned in another building, for example in a fiber distribution system across several buildings.
 - a. Isolation between the donor antenna and all serving antennas must be tested to be at least 20 dB above system gain.
 - b. Transmit (downlink) isolation measurement
 - i. With the BDA shut off and donor antenna cable disconnected from the BDA,

- connect the CW transmitter to the serving antenna cable.
 - ii. The CW test frequency should be set to 856 MHz (center of downlink band)
 - iii. The CW signal level should be set to +10 dBm
 - iv. The donor antenna cable is to be connected to the measuring receiver, and the measurement recorded
 - v. Record the measurement
 - vi. Isolation is determined as the difference between the signal level of the CW transmitter and the received levels.
 - vii. The isolation must be at least 20 dB higher than the downlink system gain
 - c. Receive (uplink) isolation measurement
 - i. With the BDA shut off and donor antenna cable disconnected from the BDA, connect the CW transmitter to the donor antenna cable.
 - ii. The CW test frequency should be set to 811 MHz (center of uplink band)
 - iii. The CW signal level should be set to +10 dBm
 - iv. The service antenna cable is to be connected to the measuring receiver
 - v. Record the measurement
 - vi. Isolation is determined as the difference between the signal level of the CW transmitter and the received levels.
 - vii. The isolation must be at least 20 dB higher than the uplink system gain
 - d. The isolation must be at least 20 dB higher than the uplink system gain
 - e. Test results need to state the isolation values measured at least 3 test frequencies in each band being retransmitted, and the overall result that includes the BDA uplink and downlink system gain values configured during installation.
- 3. No Harm Tests- performed at the RF Donor site
 - a. The Managed Services Provider will perform this test under contract with the System Integrator.
 - i. One technician will conduct testing at the Donor RF site
 - ii. A second technician will be on site.
 - iii. Before no harm testing starts, the on-site technician will confirm that the donor antenna is aimed at the correct donor site per design.
 - b. Receiver noise floor testing- NFPA 1225 18.9.3
 - c. The maximum uplink RF noise (noise crown) created by the ERCES shall not raise the noise floor measured at the multi-coupler at the donor P25 tower site
 - d. The idle noise floor is to be measured with the ERCES shut off, and then with the ERCES turned on (uplink squelch needs to be temporarily disabled for this test). There should not be a noticeable increase in noise floor.
- 4. Outdoor Signal Leakage from ERCES- NFPA 1225 20.3.10
 - a. This test will be conducted by the Managed Services provider at the project location.
 - b. This test is to confirm that signal leakage from the in-building ERCES is at a negligible level and therefore does not increase the measured power level outside the building.
 - c. A walk test should be performed where signal power (RSSI) is measured along the perimeter of the building at 3 feet distance away from the building walls with the ERCES active and also turned off.
- 5. Uplink Gain- RF signal level Test
 - a. This test should be performed during No Harm testing, as it will require the assistance of the Managed Services provider at the P25 Donor site.

- b. Near Measurement
 - i. Perform the uplink near input signal strength test by transmitting with a portable radio at a point 10 feet away from the strongest antenna in the system.
 - ii. Walk a continuous circle around the antenna while transmitting with the portable radio while holding the portable radio at head height. Record the input signal into the signal booster. The input measurement should include any installed attenuators/filters on the service cable that connects to the signal booster. Note the maximum observed level.
 - iii. Then connect the donor antenna and inject a signal into the signal booster using a CW generator to achieve this maximum input as seen from the Near Measurement portable radio test above.
 - iv. Verify that the signal received by the donor site is no more than -75dBm (Managed Services provider is at the donor site). Adjust the Uplink Gain level as needed.
 - v. Record this level, to be used for the Uplink Noise & Emissions Test below
- c. Far measurement
 - i. Perform the uplink signal strength test by transmitting with a portable radio at a location where the ERCES provides the lowest level of signal coverage within the building/areas to be served by the ERCES.
 - ii. Record the input signal into the signal booster. The input measurement should include any installed attenuators/filters on the service cable that connects to the signal booster.
- d. Maximum gain- Measure the output RF level from the donor port utilizing a CW generator as the signal source to the serving port. The CW input signal should be set to a level that meets the following conditions.
 - i. The input level is lower than the far measurement signal determined above.
 - ii. The input level is within the dynamic range of the signal booster output.
 - iii. The input signal is at least 3db above the squelch level set.
 - iv. The input level produces an output below the maximum output power of which the signal booster is capable
 - v. The difference of the CW input level and the output level measured at the donor port is the maximum system gain.
- e. ERCES systems shall be designed to provide no more than a 30dB signal difference between maximum and minimum readings throughout the facility with respect to near-far testing of portable radios (NFPA 1225 18.3.4.1, 18.3.4.2)
- 6. Uplink Noise & Emission Measurements (FCC Part 20.219)
 - a. The purpose of this test is to ensure that noise and emission levels do not impact operation of the radio system when the BDA is operating at maximum input (near) signal levels from the service antennas
 - b. Disable uplink squelch feature for these tests
 - c. Set the center frequency of the spectrum analyzer to 811 MHz
 - d. Noise and Emissions Test under maximum signal
 - i. Utilizing a CW signal source, insert a signal at the same signal level as the uplink Near Measurement input signal strength into the service port of the signal booster. Measure and record the following measurements:

- Uplink signal strength output (Marker 1). Utilize a span of 1Mhz or less when performing measurement.
 - Uplink in-band noise measurement (Marker 2). Perform a noise measurement (10Khz resolution bandwidth) adjacent to the generated signal. Any noise that occurs on a channel filter (programmed Channel) that is above the noise floor, it is considered in-band noise and the measurement should be taken at that frequency.
 - Uplink out-of-band noise (Markers 3 & 4). A noise measurement (10khz bandwidth) should be performed 1Mhz below and above the desired passband of the signal booster. The noise measurement should have an ERP no greater than -70dBm.
 - Spurious emissions/intermodulation products (Marker 5+). Measure any spurious emissions or intermodulation products (undesired signals) generated from or through the uplink of the signal booster. Each emission/ IM should be no greater than -30dBm.
- ii. Test specifications
1. Uplink in-band noise measurement- calculate the ERP (Marker 2)

$$\text{ERP} = \text{measured in-band noise level} - \text{loss of donor cable} + \text{Donor antenna gain}$$
 The noise measurement should have an ERP no greater than -43dBm.
 2. Uplink out-of-band noise- calculate the ERP (Markers 3 & 4)

$$\text{ERP} = \text{greater (of the two) measured in-band noise level} - \text{loss of donor cable} + \text{Donor antenna gain}$$
 The noise measurement should have an ERP no greater than -70dBm.
 3. Uplink spurious emissions/intermodulation products (Markers 5+)

$$\text{ERP} = \text{greatest measured spurious noise level} - \text{loss of donor cable} + \text{Donor antenna gain}$$
 The noise measurement should have an ERP no greater than -30dBm.
- e. Noise and Emissions Test under idle operation
- i. With the system fully operational and all antennas connected insert a directional coupler in-line between the signal booster (beyond any filtering) and the donor antenna. Measure and record the following measurements:
 - Uplink in-band noise measurement (Marker 2). Perform a noise measurement (10Khz resolution bandwidth) adjacent to the generated signal. Any noise that occurs on a channel filter (programmed Channel) that is above the noise floor, it is considered in-band noise and the measurement should be taken at that frequency.
 - Uplink out-of-band noise (Markers 3 & 4). A noise measurement (10khz bandwidth) should be performed 1Mhz below and above the desired passband of the signal booster. The noise measurement should have an ERP no greater than -70dBm.
 - Spurious emissions/intermodulation products (Marker 5+). Measure any spurious emissions or intermodulation products (undesired signals) generated from or through the uplink of the signal booster. Each emission/ IM should be no greater than -30dBm.

- Capture a screen shot
- ii. Test specifications
 - Uplink in-band noise measurement- calculate the ERP (Marker 2)
ERP = measured in-band noise level – loss of donor cable + Donor antenna gain
The noise measurement should have an ERP no greater than -43dBm.
 - Uplink out-of-band noise- calculate the ERP (Markers 3 & 4)
ERP = greater (of the two) measured in-band noise level – loss of donor cable + Donor antenna gain
The noise measurement should have an ERP no greater than -70dBm.
 - Uplink spurious emissions/intermodulation products (Markers 5+)
ERP = greatest measured spurious noise level – loss of donor cable + Donor antenna gain
The noise measurement should have an ERP no greater than -30dBm.

P25 800 MHz Tower Site Technical Data

1. Below is the list of the location and fundamental physical information of each P25 tower site
2. The trunking system control channel is randomly assigned among all the licensed RF channels (see Table of Licensed Frequencies below).

P25 800 MHz Tower Site Technical Data

Site Name	Site Category	Latitude	Longitude	Antenna Center-Line (ft.)	Effective Radiated Power (dBm)
Loop Road	Single-site	25-45-45.4	80-56-09.2	236	55.3
Carnestown	Single-site	25-54-36.4	81-21-49.3	275	54.7
Miles City	Single-site	26-09-42.1	81-20-56.9	190	55.3
I-75 East- DOT	Single-site	26-10-08.3	81-04-57.3	200	55.2
Immokalee	Simulcast	26-23-42.2	81-24-46.2	280	54.6
NCH-Baker	Simulcast	26-09-03.50	81-47-55.2	145	57.6
Corkscrew	Simulcast	26-16-36.0	81-36-04.0	200	57.3
North Naples	Simulcast	26-13-33.3	81-46-45.3	250	54.9
Old 41	Simulcast	26-19-03.3	81-47-13.7	210	55.2
Gulf Coast HS	Simulcast	26-16-12.9	81-42-22.4	155	55.6
County Barn	Simulcast	26-07-34.5	81-43-40.0	245	54.9
Marco Island	Simulcast	25-55-28.2	81-43-42.1	130	55.8
Krehling	Simulcast	26-01-51.0	81-38-32.0	200	55.2
WAVV	Simulcast	26-10-59.0	81-34-29.0	295	54.5



Table of Licensed Frequencies

COLLIER P25 SIMULCAST SYSTEM		
Channel	Tx Frequency	Rx Frequency
1	854.3625	809.3625
2	856.4375	811.4375
3	856.4875	811.4875
4	856.9375	811.9375
5	856.9625	811.9625
6	857.4875	812.4875
7	857.9625	812.9625
8	858.9375	813.9375
9	858.9625	813.9625
10	859.4875	814.4875
11	860.4375	815.4375
12	860.7625	815.7625
Expansion 13	860.4875	815.4875
Expansion 14	860.9625	815.9625

CARNESTOWN SINGLE SITE SYSTEM		
Channel	Tx Frequency	Rx Frequency
1	854.4375	809.4375
2	855.4875	810.4875
3	859.2625	814.2625
4	859.9375	814.9375
5	860.9375	815.9375

175 EAST DOT SINGLE SITE SYSTEM		
Channel	Tx Frequency	Rx Frequency
1	856.7625	811.7625
2	857.7625	812.7625
3	858.7625	813.7625
4	858.0375	813.0375

LOOP ROAD SINGLE SITE SYSTEM		
Channel	Tx Frequency	Rx Frequency
1	856.2625	811.2625
2	857.2125	812.2125
3	857.9375	812.9375

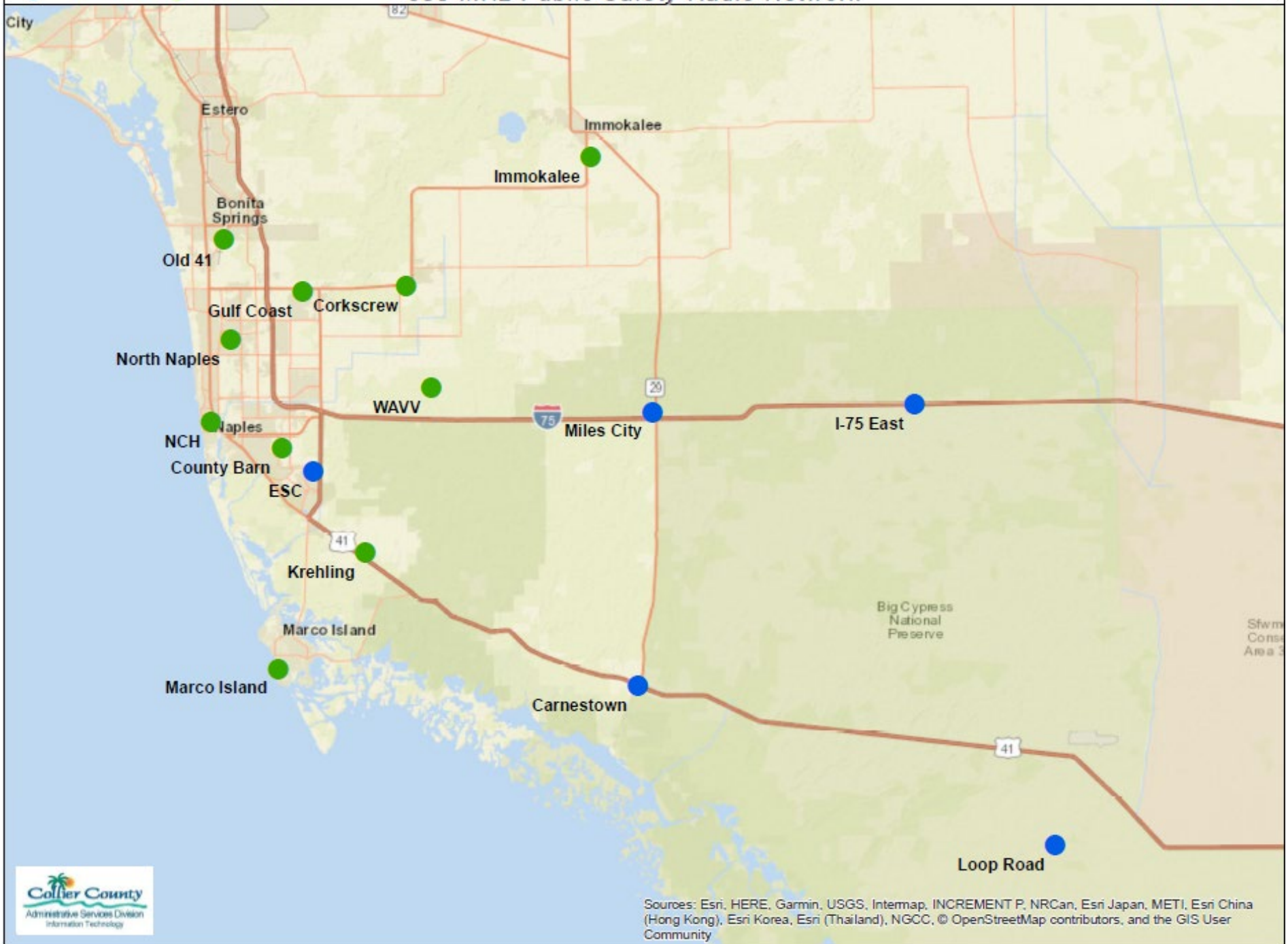
MUTUAL AID CHANNELS		
Channel	Tx Frequency	Rx Frequency
8CALL90	851.0125	806.0125
8TAC91	851.5125	806.5125
8TAC92	852.0125	807.0125
8TAC93	852.5125	807.5125
8TAC94	853.0125	808.0125

MILES CITY SINGLE SITE SYSTEM		
Channel	Tx Frequency	Rx Frequency
1	851.0875	806.0875
2	852.0875	807.0875
3	852.6500	807.6500
4	853.5625	808.5625

800 MHz Public Safety Radio Network

Updated 12/2018

● Multi-Site ● Simulcast





Public Safety Radio Retransmission Authorization

Collier County authorizes **[name of system operator]** to operate a two-way emergency radio communications enhancement system (ERCES) on 800 MHz frequencies licensed to Collier County by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) at the following location:

System Name	
System Address	
Latitude/Longitude	
Building Owner	
FCC Signal Booster ID	To be provided to AHJ & Collier County at acceptance
Technical Design Contact	
Contact phone #	
Contact email address	

1. Call signs, system frequencies and site locations are included in Collier County P25 System Guidelines for ERCES Installations document.
2. The ERCES shall be operated and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, FCC Part 90 FCC rules and regulations, and requirements of NFPA 1221 Standard, including required periodic maintenance and testing of the ERCES.
3. No Harm- The ERCES shall not cause interference to radio systems or equipment operated by Collier County or other government entities in Collier County
4. Operator shall promptly resolve any interference that occurs to radio systems or equipment operated by government entities, up to and including deactivation of the System, if necessary, until such time that the interference is corrected.
5. Operator shall provide access to the System for inspection upon request by the AHJ (Authority Having Jurisdiction), Collier County Telecommunications, or the FCC.
6. This retransmission authorization shall be posted at the headend equipment location (Bi-directional amplifier and associated alarm panel).
7. System testing, final, acceptance, and approval of the system for commercial service is at the sole discretion of the AHJ and FCC licensee.
8. Any system installed shall have a service level agreement with a responsible company.



PUBLIC NOTICE

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REMINDER OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF NON-LICENSEES THAT OPERATE PART 90 PRIVATE LAND MOBILE RADIO SIGNAL BOOSTERS

WT Docket No. 10-4

The Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau and the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau issue this notice to remind building owners and other non-licensee operators of Part 90 Private Land Mobile Radio (PLMR) signal boosters that they may not operate these boosters until they: (a) obtain the express written consent of the licensee(s) whose signals they would re-transmit and (b) register Class B signal boosters¹ with the Federal Communications Commission (Commission) at the website: www.fcc.gov/signal-boosters/registration.² **Failure to do so risks harmful interference to first responders and others and may subject you to enforcement action.**

(a) PART 90 SIGNAL BOOSTERS

Part 90 PLMR signal boosters include a wide variety of devices that serve multiple users simultaneously and are designed to improve, for example, public safety agency radio coverage in large but confined areas such as stadiums, airports, office buildings, hospitals, tunnels, and educational campuses.³ Booster technology such as distributed antenna systems (DAS) plays a crucial role in allowing users to communicate in areas where their radio signals would otherwise be blocked.⁴

The Bureaus recognize that many building owners install Part 90 signal boosters to comply with building codes that require the building owner to ensure that users, typically first responders, have seamless indoor radio coverage when they respond to an incident. But improperly installed or operated signal boosters can interfere with the very communications they are designed to re-transmit. It therefore is essential that the licensees whose signals are re-transmitted (e.g., public safety agencies) and the Commission have accurate information on such boosters. Without such information, the licensees and the Commission cannot promptly act to identify and eliminate interference that can seriously impair first responders' ability to respond and provide aid. Consequently, as detailed below, Part 90 signal booster

¹ See definition of Class A and B boosters under Section (c) below (Registration Requirement for Class B Signal Boosters).

² This Public Notice focuses only on Part 90 PLMR signal boosters and does not address other types of signal boosters, including those consumer and industrial signal boosters that are intended to retransmit signals of commercial wireless carriers. For more information regarding signal boosters that operate on wireless carrier frequencies, see Section 20.21 of the Commission's rules.

³ *Amendment of Parts 1, 2, 22, 24, 27, 90 and 95 of the Commission's Rules to Improve Wireless Coverage Through the Use of Signal Boosters*, WT Docket No. 10-4, Report and Order, 28 FCC Rcd 1663, 1665, para. 5 (2013) (*Signal Booster R&O*).

⁴ *Id.* at 1717, para. 151.

operators must obtain consent from the licensees whose signals are re-transmitted and register Class B devices.

(b) **CONSENT REQUIREMENT**

Although building codes or other regulations may require installation of Part 90 signal boosters, they do not authorize non-licensee building owners or others to operate them. Commission rules prohibit Part 90 booster operation unless the proposed operator has obtained the express written consent of the licensee(s) whose signals are to be re-transmitted. The Part 90 booster operator must retain that written consent and provide it to the Commission or a licensee representative on request.⁵ Boosters should be installed and maintained only by qualified installers.⁶

You may search the Commission's Universal Licensing System (ULS) for PLMR licensees operating in your area in order to determine whose consent is required. The ULS search engine can be found at: <https://wireless2.fcc.gov/UlsApp/UlsSearch/searchLicense.jsp>.⁷

Part 90 boosters, on occasion, may incidentally and intermittently re-transmit signals of licensees other than the licensee(s) that have provided express written consent for retransmission of their signals. Such incidental retransmission does not require the express written consent of the incidentally re-transmitted licensee.

All booster operators should be mindful that boosters are authorized strictly on a non-interference basis – they must not cause interference to other users and must accept interference they may receive from other users. If a booster causes interference, you must adjust it so that it does not cause interference or immediately discontinue operation.⁸

(c) **REGISTRATION REQUIREMENT FOR CLASS B SIGNAL BOOSTERS**

The Commission recognizes two types of Part 90 PLMR signal boosters: A **Class A device** is a signal booster designed to retransmit signals *on one or more specific channels* and does not require registration with the Commission. A **Class B device** is a signal booster designed to retransmit *any signal within a wide frequency band and must be registered with the Commission*.⁹ Class B Signal booster operators, e.g., building owners, must register their Class B devices with the Commission at www.fcc.gov/signal-boosters/registration prior to beginning operation of a signal booster.

⁵ 47 CFR § 90.219(b)(1)(i).

⁶ *Signal Booster R&O*, 28 FCC Rcd at 1665, para. 5. Although the Commission has not adopted standards for qualified installers, several state and local jurisdictions have done so. Parties intending to install boosters should check state and local codes for installer qualifications.

⁷ A booster operator, installer, or the operator's counsel can use the Commission's ULS database to identify the location and ownership of Part 90 stations in the booster's area. The database allows searching by frequency, frequency range, county, state or radius around a center point. The ULS database may be accessed at <https://wireless2.fcc.gov/UlsApp/UlsSearch/searchLicense.jsp> and selecting Advanced License Search. Assistance in use of the database may be obtained at <https://wireless2.fcc.gov/helpfiles/licenseSearch/helpAdvanced.html> or by calling 1-877-480-3201.

⁸ 47 CFR § 90.219(c).

⁹ *Id.* § 90.219(a).

Registration of Class B signal boosters allows parties to identify the source interference when it occurs and arrange for shut down of the booster until interference is resolved.¹⁰ Registration must include, at a minimum:

- the call sign and frequency of the station to be re-transmitted;
- the operating range of the Class B signal booster;
- the physical location (address, city and state) of the signal booster; and
- contact information for the individual(s) responsible for the signal booster's operation.

The signal booster database is searchable by state, county, frequency range, and location of the device.

(d) **ENFORCEMENT ACTION**

If Part 90 booster operators do not obtain express written consent from the re-transmitted licensee or fail to register their Class B boosters with the Commission, their violation of Commission rules can subject them to enforcement action, including fines and the seizure of equipment. Causing interference that hampers first responders' ability to render aid could result in harm to persons or property.

Booster installers should carefully note the strict technical requirements specified in Section 90.219(d) of the Commission's rules when deploying Part 90 PLMR signal boosters.¹¹

(e) **FACT SHEET**

Attached is a fact sheet summarizing the obligations and requirements for non-licensees who operate Part 90 PLMR signal boosters.

For further information regarding this matter contact Brian Marengo, Electronics Engineer, Policy and Licensing Division, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, at (202) 418-0838 or Brian.Marengo@fcc.gov, or Jaclyn Rosen, Mobility Division, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, at (202) 418-0154 or Jaclyn.Rosen@fcc.gov.

- FCC -

¹⁰ *Signal Booster R&O*, 28 FCC Rcd at 1722, para. 162. Registration of Class A devices is not required.

¹¹ 47 CFR § 90.219(d).

Attachment A
Fact Sheet on Non-Licensee Operation of Part 90 Private Land Mobile Radio (PLMR) Signal Boosters

Question 1: *What is a Part 90 PLMR signal booster and what is it intended to do?*

Answer 1: A Part 90 PLMR signal booster is a device designed to re-transmit radio signals from PLMR licensees to improve radio coverage in weak signal areas. A common type of Part 90 PLMR signal booster is a distributed antenna systems (DAS). DAS are typically deployed in large areas such as stadiums, airports, office buildings, hospitals, tunnels, and educational campuses. Part 90 PLMR signal boosters play a crucial role in allowing public safety-first responder agencies to communicate in buildings, tunnels, and other areas where their radio signals would normally be blocked.

Question 2: *May I operate a Part 90 PLMR signal booster without a license from the FCC?*

Answer 2: Yes. An entity such as a building owner may operate a Part 90 PLMR signal booster without a license from the Commission provided that the operator first obtains the express written consent of the licensee(s) of the frequencies for which the device is intended to amplify. Consent must be maintained in a recordable format that can be presented to a Commission representative or other relevant licensee if interference occurs. Part 90 PLMR signal boosters may only be installed by “qualified installers.”

Question 3: *Why is it necessary for me to obtain consent from the licensee(s) whose signals will be retransmitted by my Part 90 PLMR signal booster?*

Answer 3: It is necessary to obtain consent because improperly installed or operated signal boosters can interfere with radio communications of, for example, first responders who the boosters are intended to assist. Therefore, coordinating with the appropriate licensees ahead of time and obtaining their consent may avoid interference before it occurs.

Question 4: *How can I find out which PLMR licensees operate in my area on the frequencies or frequency range re-transmitted by my Part 90 PLMR signal booster?*

Answer 4: You may search the Commission’s Universal Licensing System (ULS) for PLMR licensees operating in your area. By choosing the “Advanced Search Options” you can search the ULS database for licensees based on individual frequencies or a frequency range and you may limit your search to a geographic area such as a state, county, or a radius around a center point. The ULS search engine can be found at: <https://wireless2.fcc.gov/UlsApp/UlsSearch/searchLicense.jsp>. Your installer should be able to inform you what frequencies or frequency range your device is designed to retransmit.

Question 5: *Are there limitations to how I may deploy a Part 90 PLMR signal booster?*

Answer 5: Part 90 PLMR signal boosters should be deployed by qualified installers. Furthermore, the signal booster may only be used to improve coverage in weak signal areas. It may not be deployed to extend the coverage of PLMR licensees' radio systems. Finally, the signal booster must be deployed and adjusted so the effective radiated power (ERP) is limited to 5 Watts on both the forward link and return link of the booster.

Question 6: *What if my Part 90 PLMR signal booster retransmits signals from third party licensees?*

Answer 6: Consent is not required from third party (unintended) licensees whose signals are incidentally retransmitted.

Question 7: *What is the difference between a Class A and Class B Part 90 PLMR signal booster?*

Answer 7: A **Class A device** is a signal booster designed to retransmit signals *on one or more specific channels* while a **Class B device** is signal booster designed to retransmit *any signal within a wide frequency band*. A signal booster is deemed to be a Class A signal booster if none of its passbands exceed 75 kHz; it is deemed to be a Class B signal booster if any of its passbands exceed 75 kHz.

Question 8: *Do I need to register my Part 90 PLMR signal booster?*

Answer 8: Maybe. If you install a Class B signal booster you must register the device with the Commission at: www.fcc.gov/signal-boosters/registration. Required information includes: (1) the operating range of the Class B signal booster; (2) the physical location of the Class B signal booster; and (3) contact information for the individual(s) responsible for the Class B signal booster's operation. You may want to ask your installer to register your Class B signal booster device for you or to assist you with registration. Class A devices are not required to be registered.

Question 9: *Why is registration necessary?*

Answer 9: Registration of Class B signal boosters is a valuable tool to help PLMR licensees or the Commission locate and identify devices causing interference.

Question 10: *How can I tell if my Part 90 PLMR signal booster is a Class A or Class B device?*

Answer 10: Commission rules require manufacturers to label their signal boosters to indicate whether the unit is a Class A or a Class B device. You should check with your installer if you are uncertain which type of device is being deployed at your facility.

Question 11: *What should I do if I'm told my Part 90 PLMR signal booster is causing interference?*

Answer 11: Operation of a Part 90 PLMR signal booster is on a non-interference basis. If a signal booster causes interference, the operator is required by Commission rules to either cease operation or alter the operating parameters of the device to eliminate the interference.

Question 12: *What is the penalty for operating a Part 90 PLMR signal booster out of compliance with Commission rules?*

Answer 12: Unauthorized or improper operation of a Part 90 PLMR signal booster may result in significant forfeiture penalties, including penalties in excess of \$100,000 for each continuing violation.

Question 13: Is a building code requirement a suitable substitute for express written consent of the licensee(s) of the frequencies for which the device is intended to amplify?

Answer 13: No. Express written consent must come directly from retransmitted Part 90 Licensee(s).

Question 14: Can a vendor register with the Commission as the operator of a booster?

Answer 14: Yes, but only if the vendor will accept full responsibility for ensuring the ongoing proper operation of the booster and, therefore, be responsible for any violation of the FCC's rules. If the vendor does not assume that responsibility, the individual or company registered as the booster owner (typically the building owner) will be responsible for complying with the FCC's rules and liable for any penalties assessed for improper operation of the booster.