



PROSPER FIRE RESCUE

FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE

911 Safety Way

Prosper, Texas 75078

Phone (972) 346-9469 Fax (972) 347-3010 www.prosperfire.com

In-Building Emergency Responder Radio Communications (ERRC/BDA) System A.H.J. Policy Specification for 700/800 MHz Radio Systems

The Prosper Fire Department has developed this specification in collaboration with the requirements of the City of Frisco, F.C.C. regulations, and various sources to include, but not limited to:

- International Fire Code, 2018 edition, Section 510
- NFPA 70 - The National Electrical Code, 2017 edition
- NFPA 72 – National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code, 2019 edition
- NFPA 1221 – Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems, 2019 edition, Section 9.6

The installation and operation of a radio-based emergency responder communication system shall comply with this document.

All ERRC systems shall be Class A Channelized DAS. Class B wide band shall not be permitted.

Property owners who maintain compliance with this specification are granted permission to operate the signal boosters on frequencies licensed to the City of Frisco by the Federal Communications Commission. **The radio call sign** is Whiskey, Quebec, Golf, India, Five, Six, One.

B.D.A. Public Safety Trunked Channels

Tower Transmit	Tower Receive	Channel Name
1. 859.6125	814.6125	FD Dispatch
2. 859.0375	814.0375	FD FSA – Station/Apparatus incident alerting channel
3. 858.6125	813.6125	Fire 1 – Assigned channel for incident response
4. 858.1875	813.1875	Fire 2 – Assigned channel structure fire
5. 857.6125	812.6125	Fire 3 – Frontier Parkway incidents w/Celina
6. 856.6125	811.6125	Fire 4 – Additional Ops/Staging/Deputy Chief
7. 854.2125	809.2125	PRFR 380 – 380 incidents w/Frisco
8. 853.0625	808.0625	MED Comm – EMS to MCP (FD/EMS use only)
9. 852.0625	807.0625	PR Events 1 – Even Channel
10. 851.0625	806.0625	PR Events 2 – Event channel

Failure to maintain compliance with this specification shall result in the automatic withdrawal of said permissions.

Purpose. Frisco operates a digital P25 public safety radio system. The system was designed to provide clear, intelligible, in-building communication for portable radios worn at the hip with an area coverage reliability of 95 percent or greater. This specification describes a Radio Signal Booster System's requirements, also referred to as a D.A.S., B.D.A. This will correct for a reduction in the radio signal to a level below that required to assure the 95 percent area coverage reliability needed for public safety communications caused by a new building (structure) development. Radio Signal Booster Systems shall be required in any new construction of buildings that are within the town limits but do not benefit from the radio coverage delivered by Frisco's 700/800 MHz (megahertz) trunked radio system. This system must also provide in-building coverage for the town backup system that also utilizes 700/800 Mhz P25.

System Design Criteria for Buildings and Structures. The Distributed Antenna System (DAS) shall amplify ONLY the frequencies noted in this document and shall be considered a Class A Channelized System and provide the necessary radio system coverage into interior portions of the building, including all basement levels and any partially underground building areas. The Signal Booster shall consist of an exterior antenna, a bi-directional amplifier system with a backup power supply mounted in a suitable location in the building, and an in-building antenna system or radiating cable system as necessary to provide the stated signal level. The bi-directional amplifier must have channelization to prevent amplification of unwanted signals (Class A). Class B systems are not permitted. Broadband amplifiers shall not be approved. The Signal Booster must be capable of both Phase 1 FDMA and Phase 2 TDMA radio transmissions. The Signal Booster System shall be designed to operate in the 769-765 and 799-806 MHz band and the 806- 861 MHz band. The Signal Booster System design shall provide a minimum -109 dBm R.F. signal level or a transmitted signal BER (bit error rate) not to exceed 5%, and 10 dB above the minimum R.F. floor noise, at any point within the building.

The Signal Booster System shall employ technology that maintains maximum required output power while preventing excessive emissions per F.C.C. requirements. All equipment must be F.C.C. type accepted and approved for digital signal amplification. R.F. filtering shall be employed as necessary to reduce the emission of non-desired signals. Signal levels cannot extend beyond the building area, where coverage is insufficient to prevent interference.

The Erection of New Buildings That Affect Radio System Coverage. The effect on radio coverage is dependent on location, the building height projected frontal area, and construction materials. (the distance from the radio transmitter and receiver and other buildings in the area). Suppose Prosper's analysis indicates a reduction in radio system coverage to a level below that considered acceptable for reliable public safety communications. In that case, corrective action to assure radio system coverage reliability within identified buildings shall be the owner's responsibility. A Radio Signal Booster System will be required, or it may be necessary to install a P25 Micro Site system or a full transmit and receive site in extreme situations.

Emergency responder radio system permits. Before the commencement to install an Emergency Responder Radio Communications System, the Prosper Fire Marshal's Office must issue a permit.

To obtain a permit.

A complete design package shall be submitted for review & approval from the Town of Prosper's 3rd Party Plan Review Firm (Bureau Veritas). All related expenses are the responsibility of the contractor, owner, or designated agent. As a minimum, the submittal package for review shall consist of the following:

- Drawings shall contain the original B.D.A. signal strength heat map, riser diagram, cable paths, antenna location, equipment locations, codes & standards editions, cable survivability level, system performance narrative, and general notes describing the minimum Scope of Work.
- Equipment technical specifications
- Product certifications (FCC ID, UL Listing, and File Number)
- Battery Calculations
- Plans signed by a person holding a valid FCC GROL License
- Contact information and license number of the installing contractor(s)

Fire Fighter Communication System Specification

1. General

New buildings shall have approved radio coverage for emergency responders within the building based on the existing coverage levels of the jurisdiction's public safety communication systems, measured at the building's exterior. This section shall not require the improvement of the current public safety communication systems.

Exceptions:

- a) Where the fire code official determines a radio coverage system is not needed.
- b) In facilities where emergency responder radio coverage could harm that facility's normal operations, the fire code official shall have the authority to accept an automatically activated emergency responder radio coverage system.

- 1.1 Buildings and structures that cannot support the required radio coverage level shall be equipped with a distributed antenna system and FCC-certified and listed signal booster or systems otherwise approved to achieve the required adequate radio levels coverage.
- 1.2 A construction permit for installing or modifying emergency responder radio coverage systems and related equipment is required, as specified in Section 105.7.6. Maintenance performed as per this code is not considered a modification and does not require a permit.

2. Technical Requirements:

- 2.1 Systems, components, and equipment needed to provide the emergency responder radio coverage system shall comply with this document.
- 2.2 The building shall be considered to have acceptable emergency responder communications enhancement system coverage when signal strength measurements in 95 percent of all areas on each floor of the building meet the signal strength requirements cited in this document.
- 2.3 Critical Areas such as an emergency command center, a fire pump room, exit stairs, exit passageways, elevator lobbies, and similar critical areas shall be provided with 100% floor area radio coverage.
- 2.4 In-building radio systems required by this document must provide the following signal strengths:
 - Downlink - Minimum signal strength of -95 dBm throughout the coverage area
 - Uplink - Minimum signal strength of -95 dBm received at the public safety Radio System
- 2.5 The system performance shall be sufficient to meet the requirements of the City of Frisco's digital P25 public safety radio system described above under System Design Criteria for Buildings and Structures.
- 2.6 The system design shall comply with the requirements of the City of Frisco's digital P25 public safety radio system described above under System Design Criteria for Buildings and Structures.
- 2.7 The fire code official shall maintain a document providing the specific technical information and requirements for the emergency responder communications coverage system. This document shall contain, but not be limited to, the various frequencies required, the location of radio sites, the sufficient radiated power of radio sites, the maximum propagation delay in microseconds, the applications, and other supporting technical information necessary for the system design.

Technical Requirements *continued*

2.8 If used, signal boosters shall meet the following requirements:

1. All signal booster components shall be contained in a National Electrical Manufacturer's Association (NEMA) 4-type waterproof cabinet.
2. Battery systems used for the emergency power source shall be contained in a NEMA 3R or higher-rated cabinet.
3. Equipment shall have F.C.C. or other radio licensing authority certification and be suitable for public safety use before installation.
4. A donor antenna exists, and isolation shall be maintained between the donor antenna and all inside antennas to less than 20dB greater than the system gain under all operating conditions.
5. Bi-Directional Amplifiers (B.D.A.s) used in emergency responder radio coverage systems shall have oscillation prevention circuitry.
6. The installation of amplification systems or systems that operate on or provide the means to cause interference on any emergency responder radio coverage networks shall be coordinated and approved by the fire code official.

3. Radio Signal Strength Survey:

3.1 The building owner shall have the building radio tested to ensure that two-way radio coverage on each floor of the building meets or exceeds the required levels. The building must be substantially completed with all walls, windows, roof, interior partitions completed before the survey.

3.2 Each floor of the building shall be divided into a grid of a minimum of twenty (20) equal areas of no larger than 2,500 SF each. Each critical area shall contain at least one test reading. A maximum of one (1) test point of the general area will be allowed to fail the test per floor. 100% of all critical areas must pass. A spot located approximately in the center of a grid area will be selected for the test. Once the location has been determined, prospecting for a better place within the grid area will not be permitted. Field strength testing instruments are to be recently calibrated (1 year) and of the frequency selective type incorporating a flexible antenna like the ones used on the hand-held transceivers.

3.3 RF plots indicating the enhanced coverage shall be submitted to the Fire Department after testing.

4. Technical Specifications and Component Installation:

4.1 Assembly and installation of all components of the Fire Fighter Communication System shall comply with all applicable sections of:

- City of Frisco Amendments
- International Fire Code, 2018 edition, Section 510
- FCC Regulations
- NFPA 70 - The National Electrical Code, 2017 edition
- NFPA 72 – National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code, 2019 edition
- NFPA 1221 – Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems, 2019 edition, Section 9.6

4.2 Survivability from attack by fire shall meet NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code, 2019 edition.

4.3 The system shall comply with all applicable sections of F.C.C. rules. The Signal booster shall have F.C.C. certification before installation.

4.4 The signal booster and all other active components shall be listed for their intended purpose.

- 4.5 External filters or attachments or aftermarket modifications of the original equipment shall not be permitted.
- 4.6 All signal booster components shall be contained in a Type-4 approved waterproof cabinet. All enclosures shall be painted red with a locking mechanism.
- 4.7 The signal booster system shall include built-in automatic alarm malfunctions of the signal booster and battery system as per NFPA 1221, 2019 Edition Section 9.6. Aftermarket equipment add-ons and modifications to comply with this specification will not be accepted.
- 4.8 Maximum Propagation delay of the signal booster system shall be 14us (microseconds) or as otherwise approved by the A.H.J.
- 4.9 Antenna isolation shall be maintained between the donor antenna and all inside antennas (D.A.S.) to a minimum of 20dB under all operating conditions.
- 4.10 The signal booster shall be designed to amplify the full 800MHz and 700MHz public safety frequency bands as follows:
- Downlink frequency band: 851MHz – 860MHz and 763MHz – 775MHz
- Uplink Frequency Band: 793MHz – 815MHz
- 4.11 Radio Repeater Locations:
- 7200 Stonebrook Pkwy. – Frisco, Texas 75034
- Eldorado Parkway, .28 miles West of Coit Road – Frisco, Texas 75034
- 5435 Warren Parkway - Frisco, Texas 75034
- 3080 Fishtrap Road – Prosper, Texas 75078
- 4.12 Signal Boosters shall have oscillation prevention circuitry to protect the public safety radio system signal booster from malfunctioning.
- 4.13 To prevent radio interference and degradation of public safety radio systems, signal boosters shall not emit any measurable uplink noise while idle. The signal booster shall contain an automatic uplink noise suppression function.

System Monitoring:

- 5.1 The In-Building Radio system shall include automatic supervisory and trouble signals for malfunctions described in 5.2 and annunciated by the fire alarm system. The building owner shall immediately report all indications to the signal booster provider.
- 5.2 A dedicated; supervised monitoring panel shall be provided to annunciate all signal booster locations' status. The monitoring panel shall provide a visual and labeled indication of the following for each signal booster:
- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|--------------------|
| (1) | Normal A.C. power – | Supervisory Signal |
| (2) | Signal booster failure - | Supervisory Signal |
| (3) | Antenna failure - | Supervisory Signal |
| (4) | Loss of A.C. power - | Supervisory Signal |
| (5) | Failure of battery charger - | Supervisory Signal |
| (6) | Low battery capacity – | Trouble Signal |

- 5.3 The integrity of the circuit monitoring the signal boosters and power supplies shall comply with NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code, 2019 edition.
- 5.4 System and Signal booster supervisory signals shall include Antenna Malfunction and Signal booster failure.
- 5.5 Power supply supervisory signals shall consist of loss of A.C. power, battery charger failure, and low battery capacity (alarming at 70% of battery capacity and 30% of the charge remaining).
- 5.6 A sign will be located at the dedicated monitoring panel with the service provider's name and telephone number.

6. Distributed Antenna System:

- 6.1 The distributed antenna system may utilize a radiating cable, conventional cable, fixed antennas, or a combination of all three.
- 6.2 The distributed antenna system shall not be shared with commercial cellular systems. Sharing of the passive D.A.S. with other commercial in-building radio systems is only allowed if approved by the A.H.J. The permit application shall include the Intermodulation study and a list of commercial frequencies.

7. Power Supply:

- 7.1 Two independent and reliable power sources shall be provided for all RF-emitting devices and any other active electronic components of the system: one primary and one secondary.
- 7.2 The primary power source shall be supplied from a dedicated twenty (20) ampere branch circuit and comply with NFPA 70, 2017 edition.
- 7.3 The secondary power source shall be provided with dedicated standby batteries or connected to the facility generator power system as per Section 1203. The standby power supply shall be capable of operating at 100-percent system capacity for not less than 12 hours.

8. Acceptance Testing:

- 8.1 Delivered audio quality (D.A.Q.) testing shall be conducted by F.D. radio personnel to ensure that two-way radio coverage on each floor of the building meets the minimum coverage requirements of Section 2.
- 8.2 The signal booster vendor shall certify that the in-building radio system was installed and tested per the current A.H.J. In-Building Radio Specification requirements.
- 8.3 A signal booster service company shall certify that a maintenance contract is in effect that provides a 24 hour, 7-day response within 2 hours of notification of a problem. This contract must be for at least one year.
- 8.4 RF plotting (grid tests) results, gain values of all amplifiers, as-built drawings, including B.D.A. Manufacturer, Model #, Serial #, F.C.C. Certification #, and a link budget must be submitted.

9. Annual Test:

- 9.1 The owner shall check all active components of the in-building radio system, including but not limited to the amplifier, power supplies, and backup batteries once every twelve (12) months.
- 9.2 Amplifiers shall ensure that the gain is the same as it was upon initial installation and acceptance. The original gain shall be noted, and any change in gain shall be documented.

Annual test *continued*

- 9.3** Back-up batteries and power supplies shall be tested under load to verify that they will operate during an actual power outage.
- 9.4** Active components shall be checked to determine operation within the manufacturer's specifications for their intended purpose.
- 9.5** Documentation of the testing shall be maintained on-site and a copy forwarded to the Prosper Fire Department.

10. Five Year Test:

- 10.1** In addition to the annual test, a radio coverage test shall be conducted once every five (5) years to ensure the radio system continues to meet this ordinance's requirements. The procedure outlined in Section 3 shall apply to such tests.

11. Signal Booster Service Provider Responsibilities:

- 11.1** All tests shall be conducted, documented, and signed by a person in possession of an F.C.C. General Radio Telephone Operators License.
- 11.2** All testing personnel shall be certified and authorized by the B.D.A. manufacturer in their equipment's installation and operation.
- 11.3** Must submit reports of annual tests and 5-year tests.
- 11.4** The FD shall be notified in writing at least thirty (30) days before canceling a maintenance contract.
- 11.5** The FD shall be notified in writing upon the procurement of contractual agreements relating to in-building radios covered by this specification.

12. Modifications:

- 12.1** Any modification of an existing B.D.A. system shall require a written request to the F.D.
- 12.2** After completing any modification to a B.D.A., a full acceptance test shall be conducted and submitted for review as required in this specification.

13. Fire Department Inspections:

- 13.1** Fire Department Radio personnel shall have the right to enter onto the property to conduct field testing to ensure that the required radio coverage level is present.

14. Property Owner Responsibilities:

- 14.1** Upgrades to the system as directed by the Prosper Fire Department.
- 14.2** Maintenance contracts shall include a qualified radio service contractor, who will provide a 24 hour by 7-day emergency response within two (2) hours after notification.