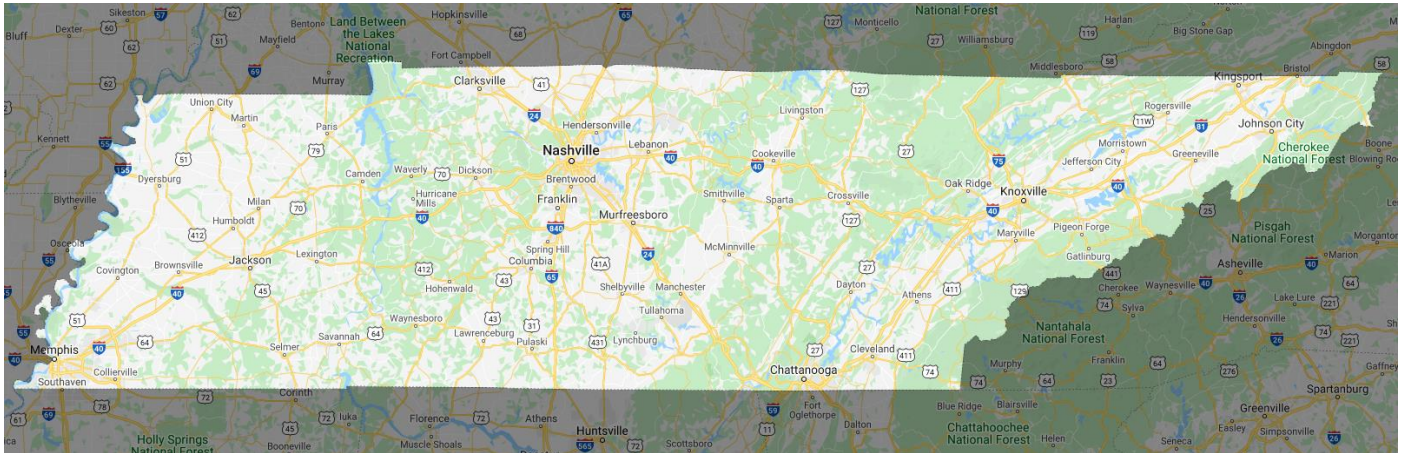


PUBLIC SAFETY 800 MHz RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN FOR NPSPAC REGION 39 THE STATE OF TENNESSEE



(PR Docket 93-58)

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Map courtesy of the Tennessee Dept. of Transportation



800 MHz Region 39, Tennessee

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January 14, 2021

Federal Communications Commission
Public Safety & Homeland Security Bureau
45 L Street, NE
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Subject: PR Docket 93-58

On behalf of Region 39, Tennessee, we are submitting an updated 800 MHz Regional Plan for your review and anticipated approval.

Region 39 Plan Update Work Group disseminated the Draft Plan to the membership for their comments and review and published it on the CAPRAD website, caprad.org, on the public side, for review by the Public. Revisions were made to the Draft Plan and submitted to the eleven Regions adjacent to Region 39. Region 39 has received approvals from all eight border Regions 1, 4, 10, 17, 23, 24, 31, & 42 and two non-border Regions 37 & 44. Unfortunately, we did not receive any response back from non-border Region 13. After numerous attempts to reach out to Region 13, we decided to move forward since we were informed by the F.C.C. we only needed to seek letters of approval from the eight border Regions.

Region 39 held its annual meeting on November 18, 2020, hosted by Williamson County Public Safety Communications. This was the first time Region 39 met virtually, which was a goal set in our 2019 to help encourage attendance and was successful in doing so. At the annual meeting, the updated Plan was approved. This updated Plan is being submitted to the FCC today for its review, posting and anticipated approval.

With the updated Region 39 Plan, you will find a listing of the changes made to the plan, other than grammatical changes e.g., misspelled words or a sentence reworded to make its content clearer to the reader.

If you have any questions, please contact me by email jgriggs158@gmail.com or phone (901) 483 - 4883.

Respectfully,


Jesse Griggs
Chairman

Dedication

This Revised Region 39 Plan is dedicated to the memory of John W. Moyer, Vice Chair, who was instrumental in the revision of this Plan and a dedicated member of Region 39 for many years. John passed away just a few days before the annual meeting. Thank you for your service to the Region and public safety.

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1.0 SCOPE

1.1 Introduction

In December of 1983, the United States Congress directed the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to establish a plan to ensure that the communications need of state and local public safety authorities would be met. By their regular means of initiation, the FCC began the process of developing such a plan. Through their efforts, and the efforts of the National Public Safety Planning Advisory Committee (NPSPAC) the plan was begun.

The National Public Safety Planning Advisory Committee provided an opportunity for the public safety community and other interested members of the public to participate in a total spectrum management approach by recommending policy guidelines, technical standards, and procedures to satisfy public safety needs for the future. After consideration of NPSPAC's Final Report and comments filed in Docket No. 87-112, a Report and Order was released by the FCC in December 1987, which established a structure for the National Plan that consists of guidelines for the development of regional plans.

The National Plan provides guidelines for the development of regional plans. The particulars of this plan are found in FCC 87-359, which contains the required steps and contents for regional plan development. It is on this document that this plan is developed.

1.2 Purpose

Public safety communications for many years, has been inadequate throughout the United States. This is as true for Tennessee as it is for any other state. Many, if not all, public safety radio users are constantly bombarded with outside interference, noise, and over crowding. It is with these problems in mind that this plan was developed.

This regional plan was developed with the objective of assuring all levels of public safety/public service agencies that radio communications in the near and distant future will not suffer from the problems of the past. The allocation of frequencies was done in as equitable a way as possible. The goal was to supply a pool of frequencies for each county and a pool for state agency use with adequate reserve allocations for future needs in all areas, and a method to appeal initial allocations based on need.

The National Plan, as developed by NPSPAC, was followed very closely in all considerations for frequency allocation, reuse, turn back, regional interoperability, spectrum requirements and adjacent region operations. This plan should provide the flexibility to accommodate the growth and changes that are bound to occur in public safety and public service communications operations long into the future.

2.0 AUTHORITY

2.1 Regional Planning Committee

The development of the Public-Safety Radio Communications Plan for Region 39, the State of Tennessee, has followed the requirements of the FCC's Report and Order as issued concerning General Docket 87-112.

In accordance with the FCC's Report and Order 87-112, the Associated Public-Safety Communications Officers Inc. (APCO) recommended to the Commission the appointment of a "Convenor" for Tennessee Region 39. The Convenor served as the coordinator for the assembly and formation of the planning committee.

Participants in the formation of the Regional Planning Committee represent interested parties from both the Public Safety and Special Emergency Radio Services. A total of seventy-two individuals have participated in the development process. The list herein contains the names, organizational affiliations, mailing addresses and phone numbers of all members of the Regional Planning Committee.

The committee was selected by attendance at the planning meetings. Each member of the Committee representing an eligible licensee under the Public Safety Radio Services and the Special Emergency Radio Services was entitled to one vote in all Committee matters. Except as may be provided elsewhere in the Plan, the majority of those present at a scheduled meeting formed a majority for all business. Only the final approval of the plan before submission to the FCC required a vote from more than would be present at a regular meeting. In this case the vote was conducted by mail ballot sent to all those who had participated in the planning process. This way, the finished plan was reviewed and accepted by the widest, within reason, group of public safety/public service users.

2.2 Original Planning Committee Formation

The process of forming the Planning Committee was conducted in the following steps:

1. Personal interviews were held with the representatives of all major state agency radio users.
2. Presentations concerning the requirements for a regional planning committee were presented and discussed at state organization meetings. At each presentation there was an opportunity for persons to place themselves and/or their agency on the mailing list.
3. A public notice was mailed to each major state agency radio user, those placed on the mailing list, also to state organizations composed of local government level public safety/public service users. Letters were also sent to all members of the Tennessee Chapter of APCO. (See Appendix A).

4. The public notice was sent to all terminals of the Tennessee Information Enforcement System (TIES) for the first planning committee meeting. This first meeting was held at the Days Inn Executive Center, 823 Murfreesboro Road, Nashville, a public facility.
5. The initial chairperson, Joe Gourley, was elected at the first meeting on May 17, 1988. The current chairperson, David Wolfe, was elected at the second meeting at the Jack Spence Motor Hotel, same address, on February 6, 1990.
6. Committee membership was left open to any person or agency that may not have been notified or decided to join the committee later.
7. Vendors participation was encouraged, but vendors were not allowed a vote.

2.3 National Interrelationships

The Regional Plan is in conformity with the National Plan. If there is a conflict between the two plans, the National Plan will govern. It is expected that Regional Plans for other areas of the country may differ from this plan due to the broad difference in circumstance, geography, and population density. By officially sanctioning this plan the Federal Communications Commission agrees to its conformity to the National Plan. Nothing in the Plan is to interfere with the proper functions and duties of the organizations appointed by the FCC for frequency coordination in the Private Land Mobile Radio Services, but it provides procedures that are the consensus of the Public Safety Radio Services and Special Emergency Radio Service user agencies in this Region. If there is a perceived conflict, then the judgment of the FCC will prevail.

2.4 Federal Interoperability

Originally, Interoperability between the Federal, State and Local Governments during both daily and disaster operations would primarily take place on the five common channels identified in the National Plan. As 700/800 MHz trunked radio system have been constructed across Tennessee and with the Tennessee Advanced Communications Network (TACN), a hybrid VHF /700/800 MHz statewide P25 trunked radio system, more Local, State, Federal, government agencies and by waiver a regional utility company, have migrated to using these systems not only for incident communications but for their daily communications needs. The Federal government has partnered with TACN to provide spectrum and uses the system daily. Additionally, with S-160 or equivalent agreements, a licensee may allow Federal use of a non-Federal communications system. Such use, on other than the five identified common channels, is to be in full compliance with FCC requirements for government use of non-government frequencies (Title 47 CFR, sec 2.103). It is permissible for a non-Federal government licensee to increase channel requirements to account for up to 10 percent increase in mobile units, dependent on the amount of Federal Government Agencies involvement in its area, if written documentation from Federal agencies supports at least that number of increased units.

2.5 Regional Application Review Committee (Standing Committee)

Upon approval of the Plan to establish the Region 39 Regional Review Committee by the Federal Communications Commission in 1993, Region 39 created the Regional Application Review Committee for the review of applications and work with applicants on applications that do not fall within the stated guidelines provided for in this plan, or for the settlement of disputes concerning this plan and/or its application.

This committee shall be representative of eligibles within the Region. It shall consist of, at a minimum, the Local APCO Frequency Advisor for Tennessee, a state agency representative, one local government representative, the Chair or Vice Chair of Region 39 and if possible, representatives from each discipline: Law Enforcement, Fire, EMS/Medical, Transportation, Emergency Management or governmental radio service shop. A representation from other FCC Part 90.20 eligibles is also welcome. Membership on this committee will be solicited annually. This Committee will meet, via email, in person or audio/video chat, on an as needed basis when applications are submitted to Region 39 via the CAPRAD application system. Each member of the committee shall be furnished a copy of this plan upon their appointment to the committee.

Working within the scope of this plan, this Committee will set policies and procedures to implement and maintain the regional plan application review, approval, and appeal process. Plan updates shall be accomplished by this committee to the members. All changes or updates to the plan shall be first agreed upon by this committee, then submitted to the members, and then to the FCC for their review and consideration. When approved all changes shall be added to the plan with the appropriate documentation of approval.

3.0 SPECTRUM UTILIZATION

This portion of the Plan provides a basis for proper spectrum utilization. Its purpose is to guide the Local APCO Frequency Advisor and/or the Regional Review Committee in their task of evaluating the implementation of this plan within this Region.

3.1 Region Defined

Region 39 is the State of Tennessee. This region is the result of definition by the Federal Communications Commission because of recommendations made in the National Public Safety Planning Advisory Committee (NPSPAC) plan as submitted and approved and contained in Docket 87-112. For purposes of this plan the State of Tennessee shall be defined as all the lands and waters contained within the boundaries of the State of Tennessee.

3.2 Region Profile (Demographic Information)

The purpose of this section is to provide the basis for the assignment of frequencies, and their reuse. Since the frequency allocation formula used is based on population within a county, it is necessary to provide this information within this plan. Below is the data used in the determination of frequency allocations.

3.2.1 State of Tennessee Population and Expected Growth Percentage.

The total population of the state in 2019 is estimated to be 6.829 million with about sixty percent urban and forty percent rural residence.

3.2.2 Geographical Description

Geographically, Tennessee is divided into six major natural regions. These areas, east to west, are:

- 1) The Appalachian Mountain region along the North Carolina boarder with Mountain peaks of 3000 to 6000 feet,
- 2) The Great Valley with several long, narrow, even crested ridges running southwest to northeast and elevations of 1200 to 2500 feet,
- 3) The Cumberland Plateau again running from the southwest to the northeast it varies in width from 50 to 70 miles. It covers a total of about 4,260 square miles on a surface that is flat to rolling tableland that rises 800 to 1000 feet above the land on either side.
- 4) The Highland Rim with about 12,650 square miles outlines most of what is known as "Middle Tennessee." In the center of the Highland Rim is the Central Basin. Although the Highland Rim has a peak of over 2000 feet it has an average altitude of slightly less than 1000 feet. The terrain is "rough plateau" with the roughest parts along the edges of the Central Basin.

- 5) Central Basin is an oval depression that has a gently rolling surface with many small, rounded hills that rise 200 to 300 feet above the general level. Terrain varies from about 500 to 1100 feet above sea level.
- 6) The Gulf Coastal Plain of West Tennessee covers all of what is known as West Tennessee with the area from Kentucky Lake and the Tennessee River to the Mississippi River. Generally, it is a broad plain whose surface slopes to the west until it ends abruptly at the bluffs overlooking the flood plain of the Mississippi River. Along the eastern edge streams have cut valleys that form a rough topography.

There are ninety-five (95) counties in the state with a total land mass of 42,144 square miles. The largest county is Shelby, with a total of 786 square miles. Significant water features are the Mississippi, Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, Reelfoot Lake (natural), Norris, Watts Bar, Chickamauga, Kentucky, and Barkley Lakes (manmade). Tennessee has 477 square miles of water within its' boundaries.

As shown above, the nearly 6.8 million population is distributed across forty-two thousand square miles of widely varying terrain. This presents problems in area coverage for radio systems since the land / water area of any given jurisdiction must be covered. The population per square miles in urban areas tends to be dense and in rural areas tends to be sparse. The population distribution and the very diverse geographical features of the state must be carefully considered in communications system planning. All these items were taken under consideration in the allocation plan.

3.3 Usage Guidelines

All systems operating within the Region having five or more fixed site channels will be required to be trunked, 90.623 (a) and 90.627 (a). Those systems having four or less channels may be conventional or trunked. It is recommended to not trunk less than five channels unless it is a P25 Phase 2 system.

The FCC, in its Report and Order states, "Exceptions will be permitted only when a substantial showing is made that alternative technology would be at least as efficient as trunking or that trunking would not meet operational requirements. Exceptions will not be granted routinely, however, and strong evidence showing why trunking is unacceptable must be presented in support of any request for exception."

Systems of four or less channels operating in the conventional mode who do not meet FCC or Region 39 loading standards will be required to share the frequency on a non-exclusive basis.

If an existing 800 MHz trunked radio system licensee migrates to 700 MHz, the entity migrating may elect to keep their existing 800 MHz channels if they meet the loading criteria for the number of both sets of channels they are requesting to repurpose or keep for conventional tactical, fire ground or local interoperable communications. A FCC license modification must be submitted to

change the current license from trunked to conventional and site locations must be modified if needed.

Public Safety communications at the state level, as it affects the Region, will be reviewed by the Committee. State-wide public safety agencies will submit their communications plans for impact approval if they use communications systems within the Region and those portions of systems must be compatible with the Regional Plan. Blocks of ten frequencies have been identified in each of eight state districts for state-wide use, except for the northwestern region which has seven (7). Three channels were removed in order to obtain concurrence from Southern Illinois, Region 13. Additional channels can be added when needed. While it is not anticipated for the State to simulcast regionally, the channels are set aside for region wide usage in trunked or conventional mode.

The Tennessee Advanced Communications Network (TACN), an outgrowth of the PSIC grant, is a statewide 700 MHz/800 MHz and VHF trunked radio system. About 75% of the system is 700/800 MHz. This statewide radio system is utilized by State, Local, Federal and Public Service agencies across Tennessee. Several local governments have merged their trunked radio systems into TACN.

The next level of communication coverage will be a county/multiple municipality area. Those systems that are designed to provide area communication coverage must prove their need to require such wide area coverage.

This would apply in a situation such as a city requesting coverage of an entire county. Communication coverage beyond the bounds of a jurisdictional area of concern cannot be tolerated unless it is critical to the protection of life and property. If the 800 MHz trunked radio technology is used, the system design must include as many county/multiple municipality government public safety and public service radio users as can be managed technically.

The county/multiple municipality agency(ies), depending upon systems loading and the need for multiple systems within an area, must provide intercommunications between area-wide systems. In a multi-agency environment, a lead agency using the 800 MHz spectrum, which is an agency or organization having primary response obligations in the geographic area, shall be responsible for coordinating the implementation of the Common Interoperability Channels in this band as mandated by the National Plan. Such implementation must be reviewed and approved by the Local APCO Frequency Advisor and the Regional Review Committee. Memphis / Shelby County and Metropolitan Nashville – Davidson County / Williamson County are two of the larger county based trunked radio systems in Region 39.

The Tennessee Valley Regional Communications System (TVRCS) is currently an eleven-county system in eastern Tennessee and four north Georgia counties. TVRCS was originally a Public Safety Interoperability Communication (PSIC) grant funded project. Since its' beginning in 2010, it has continued to see growth with more cities and counties using the system for daily usage not just interoperability. TVRCS is managed by the City of Chattanooga. TVRCS and TACN is a system of systems with shared infrastructure.

Municipal terminology often differs. To provide a title for the next level of communications the term city is used to define the level below county-wide. City communications for public safety and public services purposes must provide only the communications needed within its boundaries. However, if the total number of radios in service does not reach minimum loading criteria for a trunked system, that city must consider using the next higher system level if 800 MHz trunked radio is available in the area. As those higher-level systems reach capacity, the smaller system communicators in public safety and public service must then consider uniting their communications efforts to formulate one large system or forfeit use of the limited 800 MHz spectrum.

Where smaller conventional 800 MHz needs are requested, those frequencies to be used must not interfere with the region's trunked systems. The 800 MHz trunked radio system is to be considered the higher technology at this time and in greater compliance with FCC guidelines. The amount of interference that can be tolerated depends on the service affected. Personal life and property protection shall receive the highest priority and disruptive interference with communications involved in these services in an area shall not be tolerated. Any co-channel interference within an authorized area of coverage will be examined on a case-by-case basis by the Regional Review Committee.

Examples are: The city of Dyersburg merged their single site system with the TACN system. This gave the city access to the wider area coverage provided by TACN and the state has better coverage in the Dyersburg area and building such as the Courthouse. Some cities have added sites out into the county so that the county could utilize their system for their primary communications system e.g. Murfreesboro expanding into Rutherford County so the County could have countywide coverage. Two counties have joined their systems together county, e.g., Davidson & Williamson, to create a wide area system while some cities or counties have merged with TVRCS or TACN. A lot of this is due to the P25 digital platform, economics and administrators not having to deal with radio system replacement.

3.4 TECHNICAL DESIGN REQUIREMENTS FOR LICENSING

3.4.1 Definition of Coverage Area or Area of Jurisdiction

The coverage area shall be that area for which a system is intended to cover with a receive signal strength of greater than 40 dBu. This area shall normally represent the boundaries of the County or the incorporated municipality that is applying for license. In regional or area-wide, multi-jurisdictional systems, the coverage shall be that area of all jurisdictions participating in the system combined.

3.4.2 System Coverage Limitations

System coverage shall be limited to the coverage area defined as listed above plus no more than five (5) additional miles in all directions extending from the boundaries of definition. This limitation shall assure maximum frequency reuse. The only exception to this rule shall be those applicants wishing to offer service or system use to areas outside their jurisdictional boundaries. In these situations, the applicant shall provide a proposal of that service to Region 39, who may request the Regional Review Committee consideration, for approval.

Systems are not typically located within the geographical center of the jurisdiction(s) for which they cover. They should use either directional antennas or antenna/tower relationship techniques e.g., lower antenna height, lower antenna gain, using the tower to shield, lower power or ERP, etc., to achieve the coverage required by this plan.

3.4.3 Determination of Coverage

There are five variables used in finding the area of coverage of a proposed system. These variables are (1) the required strength of the received signal, (2) antenna height above average terrain (HAAT), (3) the effective radiated power (ERP) of the system, and (4) the type of environment, and (5) in-building or outside of building coverage.

1. Received Signal Strength:

For purposes of this plan, received signal strength shall be the deciding factor that defines the actual boundary of a system. The minimum signal level that marks the outer boundary of a system shall be 40 dBu.

2. Antenna Height / Height Above Average Terrain:

Shall be the height of the tower structure and antenna height above the average terrain surrounding the tower site. Antenna height is the highest point of the antenna. HAAT will be the FCC defined HAAT.

3. Effective Radiated Power (ERP):

The ERP is the transmitter output power times the net gain of the antenna system. The actual formula is: $ERP (w) = \text{Power}(w) \times \text{Antilog}(\text{net gain in dB divided by } 10)$.

4. Environment Type:

OKUMURA/HATA METHOD - The Okumura method uses four different classifications to describe the average terrain around a transmitter site or area. The classifications are:

- a) Urban is a built-up city crowded with large buildings or closely interspersed with houses and thickly grown trees. This would include the downtown area of a major city.
- b) Suburban is a city or highway scattered with trees, houses and buildings. This would include the downtown area of a large city.
- c) Quasi-open is an area between suburban and open areas. This includes areas outside of city limits that have few buildings and houses.
- d) Open is an area where there are no obstacles such as tall trees or buildings in the propagation path or a plot of land that is cleared of anything for 300 to 400 meters ahead. This would include farmland, open fields, etc.

5. In-building Coverage:

More and more municipalities are adding in-building coverage requirements to their municipal code based on organizations such as NFPA and the standards they have developed.

Region 39 does recognize in Tennessee there are some locations where keeping the signal within the county would be impossible due to the terrain. For example, the Cumberland Plateau is a difficult area to keep the signal within the Plan / FCC guidelines as well as areas in the mountains of eastern Tennessee. Region 39 will work with each applicant to ensure they get the coverage they need while mitigating co-channel interference.

3.4.4 Annexations and Other Expansions

It is well known that as cities grow, annexations occur. When an expansion of the present city limits of any city currently using an 800 MHz system within the spectrum as herein specified occurs, it is understood that the existing system may have to be expanded and its range increased. This is a modification and may be permitted. The increased range of the system must be determined at the time of modification to assure non-interference with any other existing system. Where interference is likely, the use of alternative methods of expansion, such as satellite systems, may be necessary. Where more spectrum is not available from the initial allocation, the rules for expansion of initial allocation, as contained in this plan, shall apply.

3.4.5 Coverage Area Description

All applicants shall provide with their applications a map showing the jurisdictional boundaries to be covered by the system, and the calculated system coverage. This map shall display the location of the system transmitter(s), including control stations. It is recommended that a U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Quad topographical, Google Earth, GIS or other map program be used for this purpose. If not available, a high quality locally produced map or a highway map may be substituted. Whatever the type map used, the name of the applicant and the scale of the map shall be displayed on the map.

3.4.6 Reassignment of Frequencies

All agencies participating in the use of the 800 MHz spectrum should prepare and submit a plan for the abandonment, give-backs of their currently licensed frequencies in the lower bands. These released frequencies shall be available for reassignment to those agencies not migrating to 800 MHz at this time.

These released frequencies shall be returned to the FCC so they may be reassigned. These frequencies shall then be available for reassignment through the normal frequency coordination process.

Frequencies which are to be abandoned by an agency shall not be handed down to another agency within the respective jurisdiction. Though this may seem a convenient method to reuse existing radio equipment, the reassignment must be handled through the normal frequency coordination process. It is recommended that any jurisdiction wishing to "hand down" frequencies to another agency submit the proper coordination and application forms with the document of release. This will put the applicant in a better posture for reassignment of the frequency in question. It should be noted that though this procedure is followed, there is no guarantee that a specific frequency will be assigned to the requesting jurisdiction.

The period allowed for the implementation of the new 800 MHz and out of the ~~lower~~ currently licensed bands will be considered on a case-by-case basis by the Review Committee. Generally, one year will be considered acceptable usually, with two years as a maximum, with FCC approval. Any agency requiring more than two years shall provide documents stating the reasons for the delay and give the estimated time of completion along with approved budget documentation. An exception to this would be a multi-county regional system.

3.4.7 Unused Spectrum

The frequency sort indicated there were no excess channels.

3.4.8 Adjacent Region Considerations

Coordination with adjacent regions shall be an on-going process until all region plans have been completed. At present, all adjacent regions have been coordinated with and no conflicts have been identified. The adjacent regions with which coordination has been conducted are: Mississippi (Region 23); Alabama (Region 1); Arkansas (Region 4); Georgia (Region 10); Illinois (Region 13); West Virginia (Region 44); Kentucky (Region 17); Missouri (Region 24); North Carolina (Region 31); South Carolina (Region 37); and Virginia (Region 42). (See Appendix C)

The five Nationwide or National Interoperability channel pairs will be coordinated with the adjacent regions. As the use of the five Nationwide 800 MHz channels has increased, fixed sites or “Sites on Wheels” must be licensed through the Region. The use of these channels will always be on a non-interference basis, with on-the-air coordination at the time of use when required. Any user found to be operating in any manner other than this shall be considered to be operating improperly and subject to the existing Federal Communications Commission rules for “willful interference” with the communications of other users. The five Nationwide channel, 8CALL90, 8TAC91, 8TAC92, 8TAC93 and 8TAC94 are also governed under the Tennessee Radio Interoperability Guide / Plan. It is recommended that all mobile / hand-held radios that can operate in the 800 MHz spectrum have the 8CALL / 8TAC channels in their radio capable of both repeater and direct, simplex, operation.

3.5 INITIAL SPECTRUM ALLOCATION

3.5.1 Frequency Sorting Methodology

The initial spectrum allocation for Region 39 in 1993 was determined by a computerized frequency sorting process performed by APCO. The purpose of the computer program that assigns frequencies to specific eligibles and to pools for future assignments is two-fold:

- A) The assignments must result in a high degree of spectrum efficiency, and
- B) The assignments must result in a low probability of co-channel and adjacent channel interference.

Since the desired output is a geographic sorting of frequencies, a method of defining geography must be part of the input. A list of the number of channels to be assigned in each geographic area is also required, along with the name of the eligible or pool.

Acceptable interference probabilities are determined for the Region. Frequency assignments are then made using a computer program that satisfies the goals of spectrum efficiency and interference protection. The following narrative describes the factors and process used by the computer program.

Currently Region 39 uses the CAPRAD system for frequency planning, applications, and documentation of channel usage.

3.5.2 Blocked Channels

In Region 39 the five nationwide interoperability channels, see Section 3.4.8, must be blocked out to prevent the computer from making assignments on these channels. The five nationwide interoperability channels have “guard band” as there is no 12.5 KHz adjacent channel next to them. All five of the nationwide channels have 25 KHz channel spacing to the next adjacent channel. This procedure reduces the impact of blocked adjacent channels by virtue of the fact that the channel plan already has protection spacing on each side of the mutual aid channels.

3.5.3 Transmitter Combining

The computer program is designed to provide a minimum frequency separation between any two channels assigned to the same eligible at the same site. This separation is provided to enable more efficient combining of multiple transmitters to a single antenna. These separated blocks of frequencies also have a maximum size. That is, if the eligible has more frequencies than the maximum size of the combining block, then a second compatible block is created, and so on. Each of these parameters is adjustable in the program on a global basis. The default parameters chosen is 250 KHz minimum spacing and five channel blocks. An exception to this would be in a larger trunked system where more than one antenna combiner and/or additional antennas are being used.

In this case, the RPC would try to assign channels less than 250 KHz adjacent channel to different antenna combiners to mitigate interference. The minimum channel separation would be 150 KHz if no other available channels pair can be coordinated.

3.5.4 Special Considerations FBT / FB2T/ MO3 Operation

There are licensees in the 809-815/854-860 MHz spectrum who plan to expand existing systems into the 806-808.98750/851-853.98750 MHz bands. When a licensee in the 854-860 MHz spectrum requests a MO3 channel in 851-853.9875, special consideration should be given to ensure the needed channel separation is given for optimum operation. MO3 operation within the NPSPAC channels must also be given correct separation for optimum operation. If no channels are available in the NPSPAC channel that can give the needed separation, the applicant may need to seek a channel in 800 MHz General Pool, 854 – 860 MHz. It is recommended that 2 MHz of channel separation be considered for a MO3 system. For example, a system with the lowest frequency of 854.0125 is requesting a MO3, then a channel below 852.01250 should be coordinated if possible.

3.5.5 Protection Ratios

There are two interference protection ratios used by Region 39 to evaluate both co-channel interference and adjacent channel interference. Co-channel service vs. interference contours will be utilized, as defined by the FCC, 40 dBu Service and 22 dBu Interference. Since Contours are not always accurate, Region 39 will also use terrain / coverage studies to make a final determination.

Adjacent channel interference is dependent upon the applicant's emission(s). New applications for analog channels will use 11K3F3E emission and P25 digital emission channels will not exceed 10KHz emission. In this scenario adjacent channel interference is not anticipated since the channels do not overlap. Additional studies may be required by Region 39 if concerns are expressed.

If a new application is received and the proposed new channel, either P25 digital or 11K3F3E analog is adjacent to an existing analog channel with a 16K0F3E emission, since the new channel would overlap the existing channel, a 40 / 22 dBu service / interference contours would be used along with terrain considerations. These ratios should provide an acceptable probability of interference for Public Safety Services.

The five interoperability channels will be given co-channel interference considerations only since they have adjacent channel "guard band". The only acceptable emissions for 8CALL / 8TAC channels are either 16K0F3E or 20K0F3E.

4.0 COMMUNICATIONS REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Common Channel Implementation (8CALL90 & 8TAC91-94)

The implementation and usage of the Nationwide Common Channels must follow the guidelines as set forth by the Federal Communications Commission, APCO/NPSTC 1.104.2-2017 Standard Channel Nomenclature for the Public Safety Interoperability Channels, the Tennessee Radio Interoperability Guide / Plan and by the approved Region 39 Plan. These five common channels, 8CALL90, 8TAC91-94, are accessible by all levels of government. All mobile and portable equipment must be equipped to operate in the "talkaround mode" when required on the Nationwide Channels.

The Nationwide calling channel 8CALL90, 806/851.0125 MHz, shall be implemented as a full mobile relay (repeater). Wide area coverage transmitters will be installed where applicable within a system. Large system users (5 channels or more) of 800 MHz shall be required to always monitor this channel. The area of coverage for this channel should be equal to the area covered by the licensed system. This may or may not require the use of satellite receivers/cell extenders within the area to meet this requirement.

In areas where there are 8CALL90 repeaters that have overlapping coverage, only one repeater should be in the repeater mode while other can be in the non-repeater mode, repeater disable mode, but the dispatcher should be able to hear a unit calling on 8CALL90 and respond even with the repeater in repeat disable mode. An 8CALL90 repeater that is wireline controlled can perform this operation.

The four (4) Nationwide Tactical (8 TACs) Channels will be assigned State-wide, for use as needed by all Part 90 eligible licensees. These channels are to be used according to the National Plan and in compliance with the regulations as set forth by the Federal Communications Commission. Operation on these channels require no special licensing for mobiles and portables, only that the users be eligible for licensing on the other Public Safety 800 MHz channels as specified in FCC Report and Order of Gen. Docket No. 87-112 (See §90.16). The following channels are available only for mutual aid purposes as defined in Gen. Docket No. 87-112, Paragraph 34: Channels 1, 39, 77, 115, 153. Mobile and portable radios operating on the mutual aid channels shall employ analog FM emission.

Both 8CALL90 and the 8TAC91-94 channels are governed in Tennessee by the Tennessee Radio Interoperability Guide / Plan and the Region 39 Plan. Tactical channels are not required to provide full system coverage. Tactical channels are not required to be monitored.

4.1.1 Areas of Operation / FCC Licensing

The five Nationwide common channels shall be available for use throughout the Region. Base station / repeater (fixed sites) and control transmitters over 20' in antenna height, must be licensed and operated only from locations approved by the Regional Review Committee and the FCC.

Control Stations meeting the FCC 20' Rule do not have to be individually licensed, but a list of control points should be provided to the Review Committee at time of application submission.

4.1.2 Operation on the Common Channels

Normally, the five interoperable channels are to be used only for activities requiring inter-communications between agencies not sharing any other compatible communications system. Interoperable channels are not to be used by any level agency for routine, daily operations. An exception to this would be a failure of an agency's trunked or conventional radio system. In major emergency situations, one or more 800 MHz interoperable channels may be assigned by the primary Public Safety Agency within that area of operation. The primary Public Safety agency in each county, if not defined elsewhere in the plan, shall be the County Emergency Management or Public Safety Department or the lead agency, which may be any agency licensed to operate in this spectrum. The primary Public Safety agency shall be the city level Public Safety Department in situations that occur within the corporate limits of that city. These primary agencies will assign one or more of the 8TAC channels for use according to need during each special situation requiring the use of these channels. The State EOC should be notified immediately if a system fails and 8TAC channels are being used for daily operations.

Participants in the interoperable channels include those agencies of Federal, State, and Local government providing life saving emergency communications services. Police, Fire, EMS (providers of Basic and Advanced Life support services) and Emergency Management will be the primary using agencies. If radio channels are available, other services provided in the Public Safety Radio Services and the Special Emergency Radio Services also may participate to the extent required to ensure the safety of the public. These agencies include the Transportation Department, Forestry, Wildlife, Public Health and other special service agencies not normally involved in day-to-day public safety first response operations and support.

If a trunked radio system suffered a total failure and there are no other alternatives and 8CALL90 or 8TAC91 – 94 are available in that area, then Region 39 would permit short term usage until the system is repaired or other arrangements are made. Short term would be defined as no more than 10 days. The department with the failed radio system must contact the F.C.C. Public Safety & Homeland Security Operations Center (202- 418-1122 or FCCOPCenter@fcc.gov) and the State EOC (800-262-3400) immediately and declare an "emergency" situation. The TEMA Duty Officer should notify the TEMA Communications Section on-call as well as ESF-2 lead. TEMA Communications should make a notification to the Region 39 Chair and Vice-Chair, affected entities in the affected area and the TACN Network Operations Center.

4.1.3 Operation Procedures

On all five Nationwide Common Channels, plain English will be used always, and the use of unfamiliar terms, phrases, or codes will not be allowed.

4.1.3 (I) Nationwide Calling Channel - 8CALL90

The 8CALL90 channel shall be used to establish contact with other users in a particular Region that can render assistance at an incident. This channel shall not be used as an ongoing working channel. Once contact has been established between agencies, an agreed upon 8TAC or mutual aid channel shall be used for continued communications. Exceptions may be made under adverse situations as described under 4.1.2

4.1.3 (II) Nationwide Tactical Channels - 8TAC91 – 8TAC94

These frequencies are reserved for use by those agencies involved in inter-agency communications or as set fourth in an approved ICS-205 Communication Plan. Incidents requiring multi-agency participation will use these frequencies as directed by the ICS-205, or, in absence of an ICS-205, Incident Command or responsible agency assuming responsibility for an incident. These frequencies may be subdivided according to function in an incident or by geographical location in response to an incident. It is recommended that the following assignments for 8TAC 91 through 8TAC 94 be used when possible.

8TAC91	Law Enforcement
8TAC92	Fire Services
8TAC93	Emergency Medical Services
8TAC94	Command and Control / Emergency Management

8TAC repeaters, if possible, should be in the repeat disable mode and have remote capability to enable the repeater mode when needed. When licensing / deploying 8TAC repeater for fixed sites, caution should be used to place them so that they do not overlap another 8TAC on the same frequency. 7TAC repeaters can be used to help separate the 8TAC repeaters from overlapping coverage.

8TAC channels are not required to be monitored.

4.1.4 Coded Squelch

All equipment capable of operating on the five (5) nationwide common channels shall be equipped with the ANSI Common Tone Squelch of 156.7 Hz. Mobile relays on these channels, if authorized, may use additional tone or digital squelch codes for selecting individual mobile relay stations, provided the National Common Tone Squelch Code is used on the output. If such an arrangement is used, provision also must be made for certain centralized, high level sites to be activated by the 156.7 tone to ensure emergency access by transient units.

4.1.5 Encryption on the FCC Designated Interoperability Channels

The FCC has released two Report & Orders stating that neither encryption nor digital emissions shall be allowed on the 8CALL / 8TAC channels. See FCC Report & Order FCC 14-172 and Report & Order FCC16-48.

4.1.6 P25 or other Digital Usage on the FCC designated Interoperability Channels

The FCC has released two Report & Orders stating that neither encryption nor digital emissions shall be allowed on the 8CALL / 8TAC channels. See FCC Report & Order FCC 14-172 and Report & Order FCC16-48.

4.2 Network Operating Methods

Communications systems on 8TAC91 through 8TAC94 will be implemented by agencies who volunteer on a distributed coordinated basis. Every primary geographic section of the Region is intended to be covered by at least one 8TAC channel. In many areas the common channels will be used on a mobile-to-mobile talk-around basis. Mobile relays on 8TAC91 through 8TAC94 will be on a limited coverage design to allow reuse of the channel several times within the Region and in adjacent regions. Since Region 39 may not have many stationary 8TAC Channel stations, the implementation of mobile relays or repeaters is strongly encouraged. This will fill an "on-scene" requirement for most multi-agency response situations. Adjacent region coordination will be via existing mutual aid coordination procedures with the requesting region establishing the tactical frequency assignment.

When licensing / deploying 8TAC repeater for fixed sites, caution should be used to place them so that they do not overlap another 8TAC on the same frequency. 7TAC repeaters can be used to help separate the 8TAC repeaters from overlapping coverage.

8TAC channels are not required to be monitored.

4.3 Requirements for Trunking

All systems operating within the Region having five or more fixed site channels will be required to be trunked, 90.623 (a) and 90.627 (a). Those systems having four or less channels may be conventional or trunked. It is recommended to not trunk less than five channels unless it is a P25 Phase 2 system.

The FCC in its Report and Order states: "Exceptions will be permitted only when a substantial showing is made that alternative technology would be at least as efficient as trunking or that trunking would not meet operational requirements. Exceptions will not be granted routinely. Strong showing that trunking is unacceptable must be presented in support of any request for exception."

Systems that do not meet FCC loading standards can be required to share such frequencies on a non-exclusive basis. Those agencies requesting Data channels only can be required to share

channels with adjacent agencies wherever feasible or limit coverage to their geographic area. Exceptions will be considered on a case-by-case basis by the Regional Review Committee.

Depending on systems loading and the need for multiple systems within an area, operators of wide area systems (including, but not limited to, designated "Monitoring Agencies") must provide for coordination between area-wide systems and "Monitoring Agencies." Single municipalities or agencies must restrict design and implementation of their systems(s) to provide only the communications needed within its geopolitical boundaries. The use of trunked systems is encouraged. However, if the total number of radios in service does not reach minimum loading criteria for a trunked system, that user must consider using the next higher system level if 800 MHz trunked radio is available in the area. As systems reach capacity, the smaller system users must consider consolidating their communications systems to formulate one large trunked system.

A requesting applicant for radio communications in the 800 MHz public safety services in the Region will be required to conform to the FCC loading criteria for its proposed system. The provisions of this regional plan must be used as a guide for establishing any new systems. Strict adherence for limiting the area of coverage to the boundaries of the applicant agency's jurisdiction must be observed. Overlap or extended coverage must be minimized, even where systems using 800 MHz trunked radio systems are proposing to intermix systems for cooperative and/or mutual aid purposes.

Antenna heights are to be limited to provide only the necessary coverage for a system. When antenna locations are restricted to only the "high-ground," transmitter outputs and special antenna patterns must be employed to produce only the necessary coverage with the proper amount of ERP. All necessary precautions are to be taken to gain maximum reuse of the limited 800 MHz spectrum.

The FCC designated interoperability channels may not be used as a trunked channel in a trunked radio system.

4.4 Channel Loading Requirements

An agency/jurisdiction requesting a single frequency to replace a frequency currently in use that will be turned back for reassignment will not be required to meet loading requirements to obtain the new frequency. However, if the single frequency is not loaded to more than fifty units within three years after the license is granted, the frequency will be available for assignment to other agencies on a shared basis in the event other frequencies meeting the criteria for assignment are exhausted. Shared use of a frequency is not interference free. Users of single frequency systems may be required to provide the Regional Review Committee "confirmation of loading" for mobiles and portables for validating system loading. This exception shall apply to agencies having only one system and a single frequency. Agencies/jurisdictions requesting multiple frequencies or employing trunking technology shall comply with the loading standards as outlined below or provide a "Traffic Loading Study" that meets the criteria as outlined below.

4.4.1 Loading Tables

EMERGENCY		NON-EMERGENCY	
CHANNELS	UNITS/CHANNEL	CHANNELS	UNITS/CHANNEL
1 - 5	70	1 - 5	80
6 - 10	75	6 - 10	90
11 - 15	80	11 - 15	105
16 - 20	85	16 - 20	120

Agencies requesting additional frequencies must show loading of 100 percent or greater on their existing system. Should a demand for frequencies exist after assignable frequencies become exhausted, any system having frequencies assigned under this plan four or more years previously and not loaded to at least seventy percent will lose operating authority on several frequencies to bring the system into compliance with the 70 percent loading standard. Frequencies lost in this manner will be reallocated to other agencies to help satisfy the demand for additional frequencies.

4.4.2 Traffic Loading Study

Justification for adding frequencies, or retaining existing frequencies, can be provided by a traffic loading study instead of loading by number of transmitters per channel. It will be the responsibility of the requesting agency to provide a verifiable study showing sufficient airtime usage to merit additional frequencies. A showing of airtime usage, excluding telephone interconnect airtime, during the peak busy hour greater than 70 percent per channel on three consecutive days will be required to satisfy loading criteria.

4.4.3 Slow Growth

All systems in the 806 – 808.98750 / 851 – 853.98750 MHz band under this plan will be slow growth in accordance with section 90.629 of the commission's rules unless otherwise marked on the FCC Application.

4.5 Use of Long-Range Communications

During incidents of major proportions, where Public Safety requirements might include the need for long-range communications in and out of a disaster area, alternate radio communications plans are to be addressed by Primary Public Safety agencies within this sub-region. These agencies should integrate the appropriate interface to the long-distance communications providers. Such long-distance radio communications might be amateur radio operations, satellite communications and/or long-range emergency preparedness communications systems, any of or all of which should be incorporated as part of the communications plans of those lead agencies. They then could

provide the means to communicate outside the area for themselves and the smaller agencies that might need assistance. Instances as addressed in the National Public Safety Planning Advisory Committee's Plan, such as earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, widespread forest fires, or nuclear reactor problems could be a cause for such long-range communications needs.

For example, an 800 MHz interoperability or general usage channel may be cross-banded, put into a tactical gateway, or console patched to another channel to communication out of a disaster area.

4.6 Expansion of Existing Systems

Existing systems that are to be expanded to include the frequency bands of 806-808.98750/851-853.98750 MHz will have the mobile radios "grandfathered," if they are modified in conformance with the Memorandum Opinion and Order, FCC Docket 87-112. Primarily this involves reducing the modulation to +/- 4 kHz for analog systems. Existing base stations in the pre-rebanding frequency bands 806-821/851-866 MHz may not be used in the post rebanding frequency bands 806-808.98750/851-853.98750 MHz.

4.7 Acceptable Emissions

After January 1, 2012, the only acceptable emissions in Region 39 for new or modified applications are as follows:

Analog Voice: 11K3F3E Analog narrowband

16K0F3E NPSPAC General Pool channels, analog with justification

20K0F3E (Interoperability Channels only / no digital emissions allowed)

Digital Radio Systems:

Digital radio systems in Region 39 must be Project 25 FCC Type Accepted for either Phase 1 or 2 emissions.

Project 25 emissions may NOT be used on 8CALL90 nor 8TAC91-94 channels, in either Direct or Repeater mode.

NOTE:

The NPSPAC 800 MHz channels are 25 KHz channels spaced 12.5 KHz apart. This means channels emissions greater than the 11K3F3E overlap the adjacent channel. For spectrum efficiency, Region 39 requires new applicants for analog system channels to use the 11K3F3E analog emission so that the adjacent channels may be utilized by other applicants and give maximum channel availability.

Existing analog users may continue using their analog system with a 16K0F3E emission. If a user allows their FCC license to expire, Region 39 will require the replacement FCC license to be 11K3F3E and the existing system to be operated in the narrowband mode.

8CALL90 & 8TAC91-94 are analog only and will continue to use the 16K0F3E or 20K0F3E emission.

5.0 IMPLEMENTATION AND PROCEDURES

5.1 Notification for Region 39 Plan Development

Several methods of notification were used to invite interested parties to participate in the original development of this plan. Initially, personal contact was made by the "convenor" to all of the major State agency communications users in the State of Tennessee. Announcements were made at various group meetings such as the Tennessee Chief's of Police Association, the Tennessee Fire Chiefs Association, the Emergency Management Association of Tennessee, the Tennessee Sheriff's Association, the Tennessee Association of Rescue Squads, Tennessee Information Enforcement System (TIES), letter sent to APCO Chapter member, state agency radio users, city and county mayors and other interested parties and NGO's.

When the work on the plan was completed, a final planning committee meeting was called. This meeting was held at the Brentwood Tennessee Holiday Inn on December 14, 1992. Each member of the planning committee was presented with a draft copy of the plan for study. A copy of the final draft was mailed to each member of the committee not present at the meeting. Each plan contained a ballot for voting on the acceptance of the plan.

A public notice was placed in the Tennessean Newspaper and the Nashville Record (See Appendix B) announcing the final meeting. A public notice was placed in the Tennessean Newspaper and the Nashville Record announcing the completion of the plan and the intention to file with the Federal Communications Commission.

5.1.1 Notification Process

When a Region 39 Planning Committee meeting is needed, the Chair or Vice Chair will notify the FCC Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau of the upcoming meeting at least 60 days in advance, unless it is a Special Called meeting. The FCC will be notified of the upcoming Special Called Meeting upon a date being set. The FCC will be requested to post a Public Notice of any upcoming meetings.

Emails will be sent out to those attending the last 3 years previous meetings. The Tennessee Chapter of APCO may be requested to post the meeting on their Facebook or other electronic site(s), discipline specific association should be notified of the upcoming meeting and governmental radio service organizations should be notified by electronic or other means of the meetings since they are generally the most involved in the RPC.

5.2 Frequency Allocation Process

The original method used for "packing" Region 39 was the APCO computerized method. The approximate geographical location for the center of each county, in latitude and longitude, was provided along with the approximate radius to cover the county lines. Along with this information, a list of frequencies to block along the adjacent region's border was included. The actual assignment of frequencies is for three (3) channel-pairs, 25 Hz per channel, per county. As

technology changes, the spirit of three channels (Talk Paths) per county will be maintained but the channel bandwidth may be reduced.

The state of Tennessee has identified ten channels in each of eight state districts for Regional communication systems, except in the northwestern Region 7, where there are only seven channels.

The current frequency allocation process is based on need. If an application is received and there is not sufficient spectrum or channel spacing within the current allotment, a search will be made for additional channels. Region 39 is using the CAPRAD database for planning and finding additional channel pairs. Except for Region 4, Arkansas, Region 31 North Carolina and Region 42 Virginia, all other adjacent regions have their channel allotments in CAPRAD 800 MHz module.

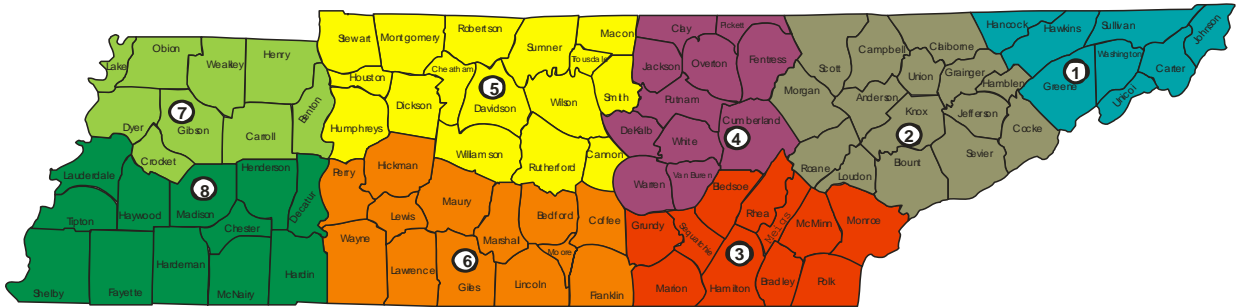
When additional spectrum is identified, using the CAPRAD coordination / application system, adjacent states are notified an application has been received for their review. The adjacent regions can view the application, make comments, or ask questions and then either “approve” or “deny” the application. If an application is denied, comments stating the reason for the denial must be included in the application notes. When the affected Adjacent Regions have approved the application in CAPRAD, the Region Chair or Vice Chair will prepare a Region 39 Approval Letter. It is attached to the application and the application status changed to “Approved”. The appropriate FCC Frequency Coordinator is then notified of the approved application. The Coordinator will review the application and if errors are found the application may be returned to the Region for correction by the applicant. If it is a minor error or with permission from the applicant, the Region or the Coordinator can make the correction. The application is then forwarded to the FCC for processing.

5.3 Frequency Allocation Table

The Table in this section have been moved to APPENDIX G. The Table should reflect the allotted channels for each county as well as what channels have been licened.

5.4 State Divisions Map

REGION 39 800 MHz STATE DIVISIONS MAP



DIVISION 7 COUNTIES
Benton, Carroll, Crockett,
Dyer, Gibson, Henry, Lake,
Obion, Weakley

DIVISION 8 COUNTIES
Chester, Decatur, Fayette,
Hardeman, Hardin, Haywood,
Henderson, Lauderdale,
Madison, McNairy, Shelby, Tipton

DIVISION 5 COUNTIES
Cannon, Cheatham, Davidson,
Dickson, Houston, Humphreys,
Macon, Montgomery, Robertson,
Rutherford, Smith, Stewart,
Sumner, Trousdale, Williamson,
Wilson

DIVISION 6 COUNTIES
Bedford, Coffee, Franklin, Giles,
Hickman, Lawrence, Lewis,
Lincoln, Marshall, Maury,
Moore, Perry, Wayne

DIVISION 4 COUNTIES
Clay, Cumberland, DeKalb,
Fentress, Jackson, Overton,
Pickett, Putnam, White,
Van Buren, Warren

DIVISION 3 COUNTIES
Bledsoe, Bradley, Grundy,
Hamilton, Marion, McMinn,
Meigs, Monroe, Polk, Rhea,
Sequatchie

DIVISION 2 COUNTIES
Anderson, Blount, Campbell,
Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger,
Hamblin, Jefferson, Knox,
Loudon, Morgan, Roane,
Scott, Sevier, Union

DIVISION 1 COUNTIES
Carter, Green, Hancock,
Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan,
Unicoi, Washington

5.5 Assignment Statistics

There are 230 NPSPAC channels. Five channels are dedicated Interoperability Channels leaving 225 general usage channels.

Total number of channels assigned:	<i>210 of 225</i>
Total number of “ <i>Yet To Be Assigned</i> ” channels:	<i>15</i>
Total number of interoperability / mutual aid channels:	5
Total number of Statewide Channels assigned:	7
Total number of FCC Licensees GE / YE:	61 / 30

5.6 Expansion of Initial Allocation

In the event the allocation for any county becomes depleted or channel spacing is not sufficient, the Region’s Chair, Vice Chair, or Regional Planner(s) may utilize CAPRAD or other available means to find additional spectrum to meet an applicant’s need. The applicant shall still need to submit the proper license request and coordination information / applications with all applicable fees, as in any other licensing request. Allocations will be made based on the initial frequency allocation plan, available spectrum, and channel loading as mentioned above.

5.7 Prioritization of Applicants

A very simple method of prioritization has been chosen for use in this Region. As there is no unmet spectrum requirement, there appears to be no great need for prioritization. To facilitate future problems that may arise, the following rating system shall be used.

Prioritization shall be done according to a final score, based on applicant criteria. The highest score, in points, shall be given priority in a situation where spectrum is insufficient to fulfill the needs of all.

Statewide / Regional Systems	5 Points
County Public Safety Agencies	4 Points
City only Multi-agency Systems	3 Points
Single Agency/Jurisdiction Systems	2 Point
Public Services Agencies	1 Point

5.7.1 Application Submission Process

The process for submitting an FCC application for 800 MHz RPC frequencies is found in APPENDIX H

5.8 Appeal Process

At any time, any applicant may appeal an allocation, rejection, or any limits placed on an application for justified reasons. The appeal process has multiple levels: the Region 39 Review Committee, the Region 39 Regional Planning Committee when a meeting is announced, then the FCC. An applicant who decides to appeal a rejection should initiate that appeal immediately upon notification of rejection. In the event an appeal reaches the FCC, their decision will be final and binding upon all parties.

Since Region 39 members are all volunteers from various public safety, public service agencies and public safety retired from across Region 39, any appeal costs must be at the applicant's expense.

6.0 THE REGION 39 PLANNING COMMITTEE

6.1 The Current Officers

Officers serve two-year terms and are elected in even number years, e.g., 2018, 2020, 2022, etc. The Current Chair, Vice Chair and non-officer position Secretary are listed in APPENDIX E. Additional information regarding the Officer may be found in APPENDIX B, By-Laws.

6.2 Members

The members of the Region 39 RPC are those who attend the RPC meetings or those who wish to participate in the RPC. The list of those attending RPC meetings for the last three years are listed in APPENDIX F.

Additional membership information may be found in the APPENDIX B, By-Laws.

The original Region 39 Members are saved in previous revisions.

EXHIBIT A

TN Population and Expected Growth Percentage

Since Channels are no longer allocated by population alone, this table has been archived and may be found in previous versions of the Plan.

NOTE:

Original Plan Notices and information pertaining only to the Original meeting or the original plan has been archived. This information was published in the original Plan and other revisions through 2009. This information may be viewed in previous versions of the Plan.

APPENDIX A MEMBERSHIP

Those who have attended Region 39 meetings in the last four years:

Membership 2017 - 2018 – 2019 - 2020			
First / Last Name	Representing	City / State	E-Mail
Alan Bull	Knox County 911 Retired	Knoxville	abull@knox911.org
Alan McClain	TACN / TDOSHS	Jackson	alan.mcclain@tn.gov
Alex Sherman	Motorola Solutions	Franklin	alexander.sherman@motorolasolutions.com
Ben Hardin	Metro-Nashville Radio Shop	Nashville	ben.hardin@nashville.gov
Bill Jorgensen	Williamson Co Office of Public Safety	Franklin	bill.jorgensen@williamson-tn.gov
Bill Witt	Knox County 911	Knoxville	bwitt@knox911.org
Butch Coulter	Williamson Co EMA	Franklin	john.coulter@williamson-tn.gov
Charles Knickerbocker	Clarksville Fire/Rescue	Clarksville	charles.knickerbocker@cityofclarksville.com
Charles Shannon	TEMA	Nashville	charles.shannon@tn.gov
Chuck Davis	SECOM Systems / Kenwood	Franklin	chuck@secomwireless.com
Colin Ickes	Knox County EMA	Knoxville	cickes@knoxvilletn.gov
David Wolfe	TEMA Retired	Franklin	wolfe4pak@bellsouth.net
Gerald Risner	FirstNet	Murfreesboro	gerald.risner@firstnet.gov
James Bilbrey	Fentress Co 911	Jamestown	fentressema1@gmail.com
James Hite	Memphis Police Dept Radio Communications	Memphis	james.hite@memphistn.gov
Jeff Miller	Motorola	Franklin	jeff.miller@motorolasolutions.com
Jesse Griggs	Chairman	Kenton	jgriggs158@gmail.com
Jody Clinard	Metro-Nashville Radio Shop	Nashville	jody.clinard@nashville.gov
Joe Gourley	Public Safety Retired	Smyrna	joegourley2014@gmail.com
Joe Johnson	Smyrna Rutherford Co Airport Public Safety	Smyrna	nfire@comcast.net
Joey Clark	TBI	Nashville	joey.clark@tn.gov
John Allman	City of Brentwood	Brentwood	john.allman@brentwoodtn.gov
John Johnson	Region 39 Secretary	Murfreesboro	publicsafetyradio@comcast.net
John Moyers	TDOH / EMS	Nashville	john.w.moyers@tn.gov
John O'Connor	Memphis Shelby County	Memphis	john.oconnor@memphistn.gov
Keith Lowery	Rutherford Co SO	Murfreesboro	klowery@rcsotn.org
Mark Gandee	Maury County 911	Columbia	mgandee@Maury911.org
Mike Griffin	TDOT	Nashville	Dennis.griffin@tn.gov
Mike Harris	TEMA	Nashville	michael.harris@tn.gov
Mike McKeever	Erlanger Hospital	Chattanooga	mike.mckeever@erlanger.org
Mike Mchaffey	City of Chattanooga / TVRCS	Chattanooga	mmahaffey@chattanooga.gov
Patrick Rllins	City of Chattanooga / TVRCS	Chattanooga	prollins@chattanooga.gov
Peter Rogers	Rutherford Co EMA	Nashville	progers@rutherfordcotn.gov
Randy Hicks	TDOC	Nashville	randolph.hicks@tn.gov
Richard Cross	Fentress Co EMA	Jamestown	fc911@twinlakes.net

First / Last Name	Representing	City / State	E-Mail
Sean Cothron	Williamson Co Office of Public Safety	Franklin	Sean.Cothon@williamsoncounty-tn.gov
Steve Palmer	Motorola Solutions	Franklin	steven.g.palmer@motorolasolutions.com
Tim Dover	TDOSHS	Nashville	tim.dover@tn.gov
Vic Hernandez	TACN / TDOSHS	Nashville	victor.hernandez@tn.gov
Wayne Farro	Communications International	Franklin	wfarro@ask4ci.com
William Smith	TEMA	Nashville	william.j.smith@tn.gov
Brandon Marshall	KY Region 17	Guest	
Rich Ranson	AL Region 1	Guest	alabamafrequencycoordinator@gmail.com

Appendix B By-Laws

Bylaws of the 800 MHz Regional Planning Committee- Region 39 (State of Tennessee)

BYLAWS OF REGION 39 Revised December 8, 2010

(The revision date will be updated when the FCC approves the Plan)

NAME & PURPOSE

1.1 Name and purpose. The name of this Region shall be Region 39 800 MHz NPSPAC Regional Planning Committee. Its primary purpose is to foster and promote cooperation, planning, development and evolution of Regional Plans and the implementation of this plan in the 800 MHz Public Safety Band within the State of Tennessee.

MEMBERS

For purposes of this document, the term “member,” unless otherwise specified, refers to both voting and non-voting members.

2.1 Numbers, Election and Qualification. The Regional 39 800 MHz Regional Planning Committee shall have two classes of members, “voting members” and “non-voting members.” New members may be added at annual, special, or regular meetings. Tools to promote participation and involvement in the Region 39 800 MHz Committee in the form of a list-serve and/or regional newsletters will be researched by the committee. A newsletter may be distributed in either electronic or in print form.

Voting Members. Voting members shall consist of one (1) representative from any single agency engaged in public safety eligible to hold a license under 47 CFR 90.20, 47 CFR 90.523 or 47 CFR 2.103 and are employed or volunteer in public safety, APCO Life Member, retired from Public Safety with no commercial conflicts of interest and reside in Region 39. Except that a single agency shall be allowed no more than one vote for each distinct eligibility category (e.g., police, fire, EMS, EMA, highway) within the agency’s organization or political jurisdiction. In voting on any issue, the individual must identify himself/herself and the agency and eligibility category in which he or she represents. Voting members may not vote on issues involving their entity.

Non-Voting Members. Non-voting members are all other non-public safety personnel interested in furthering the goals of public safety communications.

2.2 Dual Membership. A voting member may not be a voting member of another Region. Since Region 39 has several large cities on or near state borders, some members may want to participate in another committee. It is permissible to be a non-voting member in another

Region and be a voting member in Region 39 as long as the Voting Member requirement are met as set forth in section 2.1.

2.3 Tenure. In general, each member shall hold MEMBERSHIP from the date of acceptance until resignation or removal.

2.4 Powers and Rights. In addition to such powers and rights as are vested in them by law, or these bylaws, the members shall have such other powers and rights as the membership may determine.

2.5 Suspensions and Removal. A representative may be suspended or removed with cause by vote of a majority of members after reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard. Region 39 will hold at least one (1) meeting in a calendar year. To retain consistent voting rights, members should attend one (1) meeting in a 24-month period. After the date of approval of this Regional Plan by the Federal Communications Commission, all previous attendees are voting members, with the exception of non-voting commercial members. After the acceptance of this Regional Plan, voting members that do not attend one meeting in a 24-month period that starts on the date of plan acceptance, will lose Region 39 voting rights for either a six month period or when the member attends the next Regional Planning Committee meeting, whichever comes first. Attending a meeting is all that is required to immediately reinstate voting members voting rights. The loss of voting rights does not remove a member from active status; it simply requires attendance at a meeting (Special or Regular) to reinstate voting privileges. The voting limitations of an individual have no effect on the voting ability of a public safety entity. The public safety entity reserves the right to send another representative to vote on issues regarding 800 MHz implementation, or send the original voting representative to the next special or regular meeting.

A vote of the committee is the final determining factor regarding removal of a member from Region 39. A period of 6 months from the first day of removal is required before a removed member is eligible for reinstatement for membership in the Regional Planning Committee.

2.6 Resignation. A member may resign by delivering written resignation to the chairman, vice-chairman, treasurer or secretary of the Regional Committee or to a meeting of the members. A resigning member is eligible for reinstatement to the Regional Planning Committee after a period of six months has lapsed, beginning on the first day of resignation.

2.7 Meetings. The Region 39 800 MHz Planning Committee will meet no less than one (1) time per calendar year. Any meeting may be in-person, conducted virtually, audio and/or video conferencing or a combination of the two. If the Annual meeting is in-person, then it should be centrally located within Region 39 so that it will provide the maximum opportunity for regional participation. The Nashville area or any of the surrounding counties may provide this central location. Any additional meetings may be located in a different city or town within the Region to attract and promote involvement in the committee, held virtually or a combination of the two. The Annual meeting should be held in the last quarter of calendar year and will be set the Chairperson. Committee meetings will not be held on holidays or weekend days, unless called by the Region 39 Chairperson or as part of a public safety

conference. At any time and when deemed necessary by the Chairperson, an additional meeting of the Region 39 Regional Planning Committee may be called. Video and/or Audio Teleconferencing may be conducted at meetings to include as many people as possible in the 800 MHz allocation process. The use of electronic E-mail and the Region 39 list-server (reg39rpc@region39.org) will be utilized by members and officers of Region 39 as needed to convey regional issues at hand. It should be noted the use of E-mail does not remove the voting eligibility requirement of the member to participate in at least one (1) of the Region 39 annual meeting.

2.8 Special Meetings. The Chairperson has the authority to call a meeting of the Regional Planning Committee when he deems it in the best interest of the Region and will provide notice of the special meeting to existing members of the Region (and the public) at least 5 days prior to the meeting. Special meetings of the members may be held at any time and at any place within the Regional Committee area. Special meetings of the members may be called by the chairman or by the vice-chairman, or in case of death, absence, incapacity, by any other officer or, upon written application of two or more members.

2.9 Call and Notice.

A. Annual meeting

Reasonable notice of the time and place of scheduled meetings of the members, not being less than 30 days, shall be given to each member. Such notice may specify the purposes of a meeting but will specify meeting content if required by law or these bylaws or unless there is to be considered at the meeting (i) amendments to these bylaws or (ii) removal or suspension of a member who is an officer. Announcements of meetings, stating the time and place where the meeting is to be held, may be published in newspapers, land mobile radio periodicals, and disseminated via E-mail and other electronic forms such as Tennessee Information Enforcement System. In addition, a press release may be issued; urging parties interested in public safety communications to attend. Region 39 will notify the Federal Communications Commission, Chief of the Public Safety Bureau, or designee, when a meeting time and place has been established for the Region 39 800 MHz Regional Planning Committee at least 30 days prior to the meeting.

B. Reasonable and sufficient notice

Except as otherwise expressly provided, it shall be reasonable and sufficient notice to a member to send notice by mail at least five days or by e-mail/facsimile at least three days before any special meetings, addressed to such member at his or her usual or last known business address, or, to give notice to such member in person or by telephone at least three days before the meeting.

2.10 Quorum.

At any meeting of the members, an officer and a minimum of at least five (5) voting members shall constitute a quorum. Any meeting may be adjourned to such date or dates not more than sixty days after the first session of the meeting by a majority of the votes cast upon the question, whether or not a quorum is present, and the meeting may be held as adjourned without further notice.

2.11 Action by Vote.

Each voting member, representing a particular agency (one vote per agency) shall have one vote; non-voting members have no voting rights. When a quorum is present at any meeting, a majority of the votes properly cast by voting members present shall decide any question, including election to any office, unless otherwise provided by law or these bylaws.

2.12 Action by Writing. Any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of the members may be taken without a meeting if all members entitled to vote on the matter consent to the action in writing and the written consents are filed with the records of the meetings of the members. Such consents shall be treated for all purposes as a vote at a meeting.

2.13 Proxies.

Voting members may vote either in person, by teleconference, virtual, (video and/or audio conference), and by written proxy dated not more than one week before the meeting named therein, which proxies shall be filed before being noted with the secretary or other person responsible for recording the proceedings of the meeting. A RPC member present via teleconference, virtual, (audio and/or video) shall have voting status parallel to a member present at the meeting. If the facility is unable to accommodate teleconferencing (audio or video), or for any other reason teleconferencing cannot be accommodated in the meeting place, it is the responsibility of the member to attend the meeting in person or to vote by written proxy to have full voting rights. Unless otherwise specifically limited by their terms, such proxies shall entitle the holders thereof to vote at any adjournment of the meeting for which the proxy exists and the proxy shall terminate after the final adjournment of such meeting.

2.14 Voting on One's Own Application.

At no time can a voting member vote on his/her application.

2.15 Special Interest Voting. A voting member **cannot** have a commercial interest in any of his/her Region and/or adjacent Region's application(s) on which he/she is reviewing, approving and/or voting.

OFFICERS AND AGENTS

3.1 Number and qualification

The officers of the Region 39 800 MHz Regional Planning Committee shall consist of a Chairman and Vice-Chairman. All officers must be voting members of the Regional Committee.

3.2 Election

The officers shall be elected by the voting members at their first meeting and, thereafter, at a meeting determined by the membership. The terms of the officers in the Region 39 800 MHz RPC will be for two (2) years. In order to allow for consistency in the plan creation and

initialization process, the terms of elected officers will begin on the date of the FCC's approval of the Region 39 plan.

3.3 Tenure. The officers shall each hold office until the biannual election meeting of the members held within two years from the adoption of these bylaws, or until their successor, if any, is chosen, or in each case until he or she sooner dies, resigns, is removed or becomes disqualified. The biannual election will take place in the even number years, i.e. 2012, 2014, 2016, etc.

3.4 Chairman and Vice Chairman. The chairman shall be the chief executive officer of the Regional Committee and subject to the control of the voting members, shall have general charge and supervision of the affairs of the Regional Committee. The chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Regional Committee. The Vice Chairman, if any, shall have such duties and powers, as the voting members shall determine. The Vice-Chairman shall have and may exercise all the powers and duties of the chairman during the absence of the chairman or in the event of his or her inability to act.

3.5 Treasurer

The Treasurer position is no longer needed since Region 39 does not manage any finances.

3.6 Secretary. The secretary shall record and maintain records of all proceedings of the members in a file or series of files kept for that purpose, which file or files shall be kept within the Region and shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of any member. Such file or files shall also contain records of all meetings and the original, or attested copies, of bylaws and names of all members and the address (including e-mail address, if available) of each. If the secretary is absent from any meeting of members, a temporary secretary chosen at the meeting shall exercise the duties of the secretary at the meeting. In the absence of a secretary within the Region 39 800 MHz Planning Committee, the Chairperson shall assign Region 39 Secretary duties as deemed necessary and may appoint a non-voting member. It is not required for the Secretary to be a voting member. If the Secretary is a non-voting member, the Secretary will not be allowed to make motions, seconds, nor vote on Region 39 matters.

3.7 Combining the office of Treasurer and Secretary

The Treasurer position is no longer needed so this section is no longer needed.

3.8 Suspensions or Removal. An officer of the Region 39 Regional Planning Committee may be suspended with cause by vote of a majority of the voting members in attendance.

3.9 Resignation. An officer may resign by delivering his or her written resignation to the chairman, vice-chairman, or secretary of the Regional Committee. Such resignation shall be effective upon receipt (unless specified to be effective at some other time), and acceptance thereof shall not be necessary to make it effective unless it so states.

3.10 Vacancies. If the office of any officer becomes vacant, the voting members may elect a successor. Each such successor shall hold office for the remainder of term, and in the case of

the chairman, vice chairman, or secretary until his or her successor is elected and qualified, or in each case until he or she sooner dies, resigns, is removed or become disqualified.

AMENDMENTS

These bylaws may be altered, amended or repealed in whole or in part by vote. The voting members may by a two-thirds vote of a quorum, alter, amend, or repeal any bylaws adopted by the Regional Committee members or otherwise adopt, alter, amend or repeal any provision which FCC regulation or these bylaws requires action by the voting members.

DISSOLUTION

This Regional Committee may be dissolved by the consent of two-thirds plus one of an assembled quorum of the membership at a special meeting called for such purpose. The FCC shall be notified.

RULES OF PROCEDURES

The Conduct of Regional Meetings including debate and voting, shall be governed by *Simple Parliamentary Procedure*, Martha Nall, published by the University of Kentucky, College of Agriculture, Cooperative Extension Service, Publication # IP-15, Copyright 2000.

APPENDIX C

Current Officers / Agents

Officers serve two-year terms and are elected in even number years, e.g. 2018, 2020, etc.

As of the Nov. 18, 2020 RPC Meeting:

CURRENT CHAIRPERSON

Jesse D. Griggs
816 Tilghman Street
Kenton, TN 38233
901-483-4883
jgriggs158@gmail.com

VICE CHAIRPERSON:

John O'Connor, Manager
Memphis Police Department Communications Maintenance
79 S. Flicker Street
Memphis, TN 38104
901 320-5330 (office)
901 569-2776 (bb)

SECRETARY:

John Johnson
4130 Azalea Court
Murfreesboro, TN 37128
615-604-3683
publicsafetyradio@comcast.net

APPENDIX D

Channel Allotments by Channel Number / Frequency Order

Last Updated 12-31--2020

Black BOLD = Statewide Channel or FCC Designated Interoperability Channel

PURPLE = FCC Licensed / RED – FCC Pending / Black Not Bold = Alloted

			REGION 39 Channel Plan by Frequency
Ch. #	Mobile Tx Frequency	Mobile Rx Frequency	Counties and Status
1	806.0125	851.0125	Interoperability Calling Channel (8CALL90) Nationwide
2	806.0375	851.0375	Hickman, Cocke, Chester, Meigs, Wilson
3	806.0500	851.0500	Union, Robertson, Bradley , Bedford
4	806.0625	851.0625	Loudon, Rutherford
5	806.0750	851.0750	Montgomery , Lauderdale
6	806.0875	851.0875	Putnam, Meigs, Franklin, Fayette, Carroll, Greene
7	806.1000	851.1000	Sumner, Anderson
8	806.1125	851.1125	Blount
9	806.1250	851.1250	Sevier, Maury, State Division 4
10	806.1375	851.1375	Wilson , Lauderdale , Wayne
11	806.1500	851.1500	Unicoi, Hancock, Crockett, Coffee, Blount, Benton
12	806.1625	851.1625	Williamson , Knox
13	806.1750	851.1750	<i>To be assigned as needed in Tennessee</i>
14	806.1875	851.1875	Davidson, Anderson
15	806.2000	851.2000	White, Perry, McMinn, Gibson, Franklin
16	806.2125	851.2125	Knox
17	806.2250	851.2250	Williamson
18	806.2375	851.2375	Sevier, Dickson, State Division 4
19	806.2500	851.2500	Cannon , Shelby
20	806.2625	851.2625	Hardeman, Decatur, Cheatham, Carter, Blount , Bledsoe
21	806.2750	851.2750	Rutherford
22	806.2875	851.2875	Madison, Lewis, Grainger
23	806.3000	851.3000	Shelby , Bradley , Wilson
24	806.3125	851.3125	White, Washington , Shelby , McMinn, Franklin, Davidson , Carroll
25	806.3250	851.3250	Wayne , Knox
26	806.3375	851.3375	TDOC/TACN SOW Statewide
27	806.3500	851.3500	State Division 2 , State Division 5
28	806.3625	851.3625	Montgomery
29	806.3750	851.3750	Maury, Lake, Grundy, Carroll, State Division 2
30	806.3875	851.3875	Wilson

31	806.4000	851.4000	Rutherford, State Division 7
32	806.4125	851.4125	Lauderdale, Greene
33	806.4250	851.4250	Shelby, Monroe, Davidson, State Division 7
34	806.4375	851.4375	Davidson
35	806.4500	851.4500	Knox, Bedford
36	806.4625	851.4625	Hamilton, Grainger, State Division 5
37	806.4750	851.4750	Shelby, Trousdale
38	806.4875	851.4875	Blount, Williamson
39	806.5125	851.5125	Interoperability Tactical (8TAC91) Nationwide
40	806.5375	851.5375	Loudon, Hardeman, Cannon, Benton
41	806.5500	851.5500	State Division 1, Davidson
42	806.5625	851.5625	Bradley, Robertson
43	806.5750	851.5750	TDOC/TACN SOW Statewide
44	806.5875	851.5875	Fayette, Clay, State Division 3
45	806.6000	851.6000	Sumner, Hamilton
46	806.6125	851.6125	Williamson
47	806.6250	851.6250	Sequatchie, Polk, Knox, Jackson
48	806.6375	851.6375	Wilson
49	806.6500	851.6500	Lewis, Haywood, Cumberland, State Division 1
50	806.6625	851.6625	State Division 6
51	806.6750	851.6750	Rutherford
52	806.6875	851.6875	Lauderdale
53	806.7000	851.7000	Lauderdale, Henderson, Davidson, State Division 3
54	806.7125	851.7125	<i>To be assigned as needed in Tennessee</i>
55	806.7250	851.7250	Bedford
56	806.7375	851.7375	Wayne, Tipton, Davidson, State Division 2, TDOC/TACN SOW Statewide
57	806.7500	851.7500	<i>To be assigned as needed in Tennessee</i>
58	806.7625	851.7625	Smith, Giles, Decatur, Crockett, Carter, Blount, Bledsoe
59	806.7750	851.7750	Williamson
60	806.7875	851.7875	Madison, Van Buren, Sullivan, Lewis, Grundy, Campbell
61	806.8000	851.8000	Greene, Cannon
62	806.8125	851.8125	Sullivan, Houston, Hamblen, Gibson, State Division 3
63	806.8250	851.8250	Williamson
64	806.8375	851.8375	Shelby, State Division 4
65	806.8500	851.8500	Warren, Pickett, Davidson, State Division 7
66	806.8625	851.8625	<i>To be assigned as needed in Tennessee</i>
67	806.8750	851.8750	Maury, Jefferson, State Division 3, State Division 7

68	806.8875	851.8875	Hamilton, Williamson
69	806.9000	851.9000	Stewart, Rutherford , Knox, Fentress
70	806.9125	851.9125	Lauderdale
71	806.9250	851.9250	Trousdale, Obion, Monroe, State Division 5
72	806.9375	851.9375	Montgomery , Smith, Bradley
73	806.9500	851.9500	TDOC/TACN SOW Statewide
74	806.9625	851.9625	Knox, Henry, Davidson
75	806.9750	851.9750	Shelby , Bedford
76	806.9875	851.9875	Williamson
77	807.0125	852.0125	Interoperability Tactical (8TAC92) Nationwide
78	807.0375	852.0375	Madison, Rutherford
79	807.0500	852.0500	Shelby, Morgan, Humphreys, State Division 1
80	807.0625	852.0625	Robertson
81	807.0750	852.0750	Davidson
82	807.0875	852.0875	Washington, Marshall, Hardin, State Division 3
83	807.1000	852.1000	Hamilton
84	807.1125	852.1125	Blount , Cannon
85	807.1250	852.1250	Sequatchie, Morgan, Lincoln, Davidson , State Division 8
86	807.1375	852.1375	TDOC/TACN SOW Statewide
87	807.1500	852.1500	Johnson, State Division 3 , State Division 8
88	807.1625	852.1625	Scott, Wilson
89	807.1750	852.1750	State Division 6
90	807.1875	852.1875	State Division 6
91	807.2000	852.2000	Macon, Lake, Greene , State Division 2 , State Division 6
92	807.2125	852.2125	Shelby
93	807.2250	852.2250	State Division 6
94	807.2375	852.2375	Knox, State Division 6
95	807.2500	852.2500	Bradley , Williamson
96	807.2625	852.2625	Johnson, Giles, Cannon, Cumberland , Cocke, Cheatham, State Division 8
97	807.2750	852.2750	Knox , Bradley , State Division 8
98	807.2875	852.2875	Van Buren, Madison, Knox, Grundy
99	807.3000	852.3000	Wayne, Shelby , Cannon
100	807.3125	852.3125	Davidson , Clay, State Division 3 , State Division 7
101	807.3250	852.3250	Shelby
102	807.3375	852.3375	Montgomery , State Division 4
103	807.3500	852.3500	Union, Montgomery, State Division 4 , State Division 8
104	807.3625	852.3625	Blount Co
105	807.3750	852.3750	Loudon, Greene , Bedford , State Division 8

106	807.3875	852.3875	Shelby, Sequatchie, Robertson
107	807.4000	852.4000	Shelby, Rutherford, Houston, State Division 2
108	807.4125	852.4125	Shelby
109	807.4250	852.4250	Trousdale, Polk, Obion, Hancock, State Division 5
110	807.4375	852.4375	Montgomery, Smith, State Division 1
111	807.4500	852.4500	Morgan, TDOC/TACN SOW Statewide
112	807.4625	852.4625	Tipton, Knox, Henry, Davidson
113	807.4750	852.4750	Wayne, Wilson
114	807.4875	852.4875	To be assigned as needed in Tennessee
115	807.5125	852.5125	Interoperability Tactical (8TAC93) Nationwide
116	807.5375	852.5375	Loudon
117	807.5500	852.5500	Wilson, Claiborne, State Division 8
118	807.5625	852.5625	Shelby, Marion
119	807.5750	852.5750	Rutherford
120	807.5875	852.5875	Washington, Van Buren, Loudon, Lincoln, Cheatham, State Division 8
121	807.6000	852.6000	Shelby, Davidson
122	807.6125	852.6125	Shelby, Cannon
123	807.6250	852.6250	Sullivan, Lawrence, Jackson, Bradley
124	807.6375	852.6375	Hamilton, Bedford
125	807.6500	852.6500	Williamson, Unicoi, Lauderdale, Hardin, State Division 3
126	807.6625	852.6625	Shelby
127	807.6750	852.6750	State Division 6
128	807.6875	852.6875	Shelby
129	807.7000	852.7000	Obion, McNairy, State Division 2, State Division 5
130	807.7125	852.7125	Montgomery
131	807.7250	852.7250	Wayne
132	807.7375	852.7375	Shelby, State Division 2, State Division 5
133	807.7500	852.7500	To be assigned as needed in Tennessee
134	807.7625	852.7625	Johnson, Decatur, Crockett, Coffee, Cocke, Anderson
135	807.7750	852.7750	Hancock, Hamilton, Williamson
136	807.7875	852.7875	Madison, Lawrence, Jackson, Hamilton, Campbell
137	807.8000	852.8000	Williamson, Hamilton
138	807.8125	852.8125	Sullivan, Monroe, Hamblen, Dyer, State Division 5
139	807.8250	852.8250	Rutherford
140	807.8375	852.8375	Shelby
141	807.8500	852.8500	Dickson, State Division 1, State Division 4
142	807.8625	852.8625	Davidson

143	807.8750	852.8750	Sullivan, Shelby , Loudon, Hamblen, Giles, DeKalb, State Division 7
144	807.8875	852.8875	Williamson, Shelby
145	807.9000	852.9000	Marion, State Division 2, State Division 7
146	807.9125	852.9125	Lauderdale, Bedford
147	807.9250	852.9250	Davidson , Dyer, State Division 3
148	807.9375	852.9375	Shelby , Montgomery , Hamilton , State Division 1
149	807.9500	852.9500	Rutherford
150	807.9625	852.9625	Weakley, Polk , Knox , State Division 6
151	807.9750	852.9750	Cannon
152	807.9875	852.9875	Shelby , State Division 2 , State Division 5
153	808.0125	853.0125	Interoperability Tactical (8TAC94) Nationwide
154	808.0375	853.0375	Lake, Cumberland, Chester, Bedford , State Division 1
155	808.0500	853.0500	Hawkins, Davidson
156	808.0625	853.0625	State Division 6
157	808.0750	853.0750	TACN Statewide Mobile only & FB2T channel
158	808.0875	853.0875	Macon, Gibson, State Division 2 , State Division 6
159	808.1000	853.1000	Wayne
160	808.1125	853.1125	Shelby
161	808.1250	853.1250	Wilson , Tipton, Sullivan, Rhea , Overton, Lawrence
162	808.1375	853.1375	Montgomery
163	808.1500	853.1500	Unicoi, Perry, Hardeman, Bradley, Bedford , Anderson
164	808.1625	853.1625	Sumner
165	808.1750	853.1750	Marion, Williamson
166	808.1875	853.1875	<i>To be assigned as needed in Tennessee</i>
167	808.2000	853.2000	Perry, Moore, Davidson , Clay, Bradley
168	808.2125	853.2125	Shelby , Williamson
169	808.2250	853.2250	Blount , Cannon
170	808.2375	853.2375	Union, Robertson, State Division 4
171	808.2500	853.2500	Davidson , State Division 8
172	808.2625	853.2625	Henderson, Greene , Fayette, DeKalb, Anderson
173	808.2750	853.2750	<i>To be assigned as needed in Tennessee</i>
174	808.2875	853.2875	Rhea, Overton, McNairy, Humphreys, Davidson , Campbell
175	808.3000	853.3000	Hawkins, Bedford
176	808.3125	853.3125	Putnam, Moore, Haywood, Hawkins, Davidson
177	808.3250	853.3250	<i>To be assigned as needed in Tennessee</i>
178	808.3375	853.3375	Greene

179	808.3500	853.3500	State Division 1, State Division 4, State Division 8
180	808.3625	853.3625	To be assigned as needed in Tennessee
181	808.3750	853.3750	White, Marshall, Bradley, Dyer
182	808.3875	853.3875	Wayne Co
183	808.4000	853.4000	Weakley, Rutherford, Fentress
184	808.4125	853.4125	Shelby
185	808.4250	853.4250	Morgan, State Division 5
186	808.4375	853.4375	Sumner, Shelby, Houston, State Division 1
187	808.4500	853.4500	To be assigned as needed in Tennessee
188	808.4625	853.4625	Stewart, Putnam, Knox, Davidson
189	808.4750	853.4750	Montgomery
190	808.4875	853.4875	Roane, Davidson, State Division 1
191	808.5000	853.5000	Wayne
192	808.5125	853.5125	TACN Statewide Mobile only & FB2T channel
193	808.5250	853.5250	To be assigned as needed in Tennessee
194	808.5375	853.5375	Shelby, Hickman, Chester, Carter, Blount, Bledsoe
195	808.5500	853.5500	Hamblen, Wilson
196	808.5625	853.5625	To be assigned as needed in Tennessee
197	808.5750	853.5750	Rutherford
198	808.5875	853.5875	Washington, Lincoln, Knox, Hickman, Haywood
199	808.6000	853.6000	State Division 4
200	808.6125	853.6125	Shelby, Davidson
201	808.6250	853.6250	Sevier, Shelby, State Division 4
202	808.6375	853.6375	Williamson
203	808.6500	853.6500	Scott, McMinn, Jefferson, Hardin, DeKalb
204	808.6625	853.6625	Shelby, Scott
205	808.6750	853.6750	Rutherford
206	808.6875	853.6875	Shelby
207	808.7000	853.7000	Moore, Meigs, Henderson, Davidson
208	808.7125	853.7125	Lauderdale
209	808.7250	853.7250	Montgomery
210	808.7375	853.7375	McNairy, Claiborne, State Division 5
211	808.7500	853.7500	Morgan
212	808.7625	853.7625	Rhea, Jefferson, Coffee, Benton
213	808.7750	853.7750	Wayne, Davidson
214	808.7875	853.7875	Overton, Hamilton, Grainger, Dickson
215	808.8000	853.8000	Hamilton
216	808.8125	853.8125	Warren, Roane, Macon, Lauderdale

217	808.8250	853.8250	Williamson
218	808.8375	853.8375	Shelby
219	808.8500	853.8500	Warren, Roane, Pickett, Humphreys, Davidson, Claiborne
220	808.8625	853.8625	<i>To be assigned as needed in Tennessee</i>
221	808.8750	853.8750	Marshall, State Division 3, Weakley
222	808.8875	853.8875	Shelby, Hamilton, Davidson
223	808.9000	853.9000	Williamson, Pickett, Knox
224	808.9125	853.9125	Shelby
225	808.9250	853.9250	Knox, Henry, Fentress, Davidson
226	808.9375	853.9375	Shelby
227	808.9500	853.9500	Williamson, Cumberland
228	808.9625	853.9625	Stewart, Knox, Davidson
229	808.9750	853.9750	Montgomery, Monroe, Catoosa Co Ga
230	808.9875	853.9875	Wayne, Shelby, Rutherford

Channel Allotments by County: As of August 4, 2020
SD = State Division Ch / I-xx = Interop / Purple = Licensed

Region 39 800 MHz NPSPAC Channel Allocations by County								
County Name	Channel	Channel	Channel	Channel	Channel	Channel	Channel	Channel
Anderson	134	163	172	7	14	29 SD	I-91	I-93
Anderson								
Bedford	105	154	163			156 SD		
Bedford	3	35	55	75	124	146	175	
Benton	11	40	212			31 SD		
Bledsoe	20	58	194	53 SD	82 SD	87 SD	100 SD	125 SD
Bledsoe	147 SD	221 SD						
Blount	8	11	20	38	58	84	104	169
Blount	194							
Bradley	3	23	42	72	95			
Bradley	97	123	163	167	181		I-91	
Campbell	60	136	174				29 SD	
Cannon	19	40	61	84	96	99	122	27 SD
Cannon	151	169						
Carroll	6	24	29					
Carter	20	58	194		41 SD	190 SD	I-90	I-92
Cheatham	20	96	120					
Chester	2	154	194					
Claiborne	117	210	219				29 SD	
Clay	44	100	167					
Cocke	2	96	134				29 SD	
Coffee	11	134	212					
Crockett	11	58	134					
Cumberland	49	96	154	227		9 SD	64 SD	141 SD
Cumberland	170 SD	199 SD						
Davidson	24	33	34	53	56	65	74	14
Davidson	85	100	112	147	167	174	176	121
Davidson	188	190	207	219	225	228	142	36 SD
Davidson	41	81	155	200	213	171	222	
Davidson	109 SD	132 SD	152 SD	210 SD	27 SD			
Davidson				I-90	I-91	I-92	I-93	I-94
De Kalb	143	172	203					
Decatur	20	58	134					
Dickson	18	141	214		185 SD			

Dyer	138	147	181		31 SD		I-90	
Fayette	6	44	172				87 SD	117 SD
Fentress	69	183	225					
Franklin	6	15	24			156 SD	I-90	I-92
Gibson	15	62	158			31 SD		
Giles	58	96	143		93 SD		I-90	I-93
Grainger	22	36	214					
Greene	6	32	61	91	105	172	178	
Greene	179 SD							
Grundy	29	60	98			156 SD	I-91	
Hamblen	62	138	143	195				
Hamilton	36	45	68	83	135	136	137	124
Hamilton	148	214	215	222		87 SD		
Hamilton	I-90	I-91	I-92	I-93	I-94			
Hancock	11	109	135					
Hardeman	20	40	163		117 SD			
Hardin	82	125	203		117 SD			
Hawkins	155	175	176		179 SD			
Haywood	49	176	198		117 SD		I-92	
Henderson	53	172	207		117 SD		I-91	
Henry	74	112	225		31 SD		I-92	
Hickman	2	194	198	50 SD	89 SD	93 SD	127 SD	
Hickman	150 SD	158 SD						
Houston	62	107	186					
Humphreys	79	174	219		185 SD			
Jackson	47	123	136					
Jefferson	67	203	212					
Johnson	87	96	134		41 SD	49 SD	79 SD	110 SD
Johnson	148 SD	153 SD	179 SD	186 SD				I-94
Knox	47	69	74	94	97	98	112	
Knox	150	188	198	223	225	228	12	16
Knox	25	35			29 SD	I-90	I-94	
Lake	29	91	154				I-92	
Lauderdale	53	125	216	10	32	52	70	I-90

Lauderdale	146	208	5	85 SD	105 SD	117 SD	171 SD	I-93
Lawrence	123	136	161		93 SD			I-94
Lewis	22	49	60					
Lincoln	85	120	198			156 SD		
Loudon	4	40	105	116	120	143		
Macon	91	158	216			27 SD		
Madison	22	60	78	98	136			117 SD
Madison	I-90	I-91	I-93					
Marion	118	145	165			87 SD		
Marshall	82	181	221		93 SD			
Maury	9	29	67		93 SD			
McMinn	15	24	203				87 SD	
McNairy	129	174	210			117 SD		I-94
Meigs	2	6	207				87 SD	
Monroe	33	71	138	229				
Montgomery	5	28	72	102	103	110	130	
Montgomery	148	162	189	209	229		185 SD	
Montgomery	I-90	I-91	I-92	I-93	I-94			
Moore	167	176	207			156 SD		
Morgan	79	85	111	185	211			
Morgan	27 SD	29 SD	56 SD	91 SD	129 SD	132 SD	158 SD	
Obion	71	109	129		31 SD	67 SD		
Obion	I-90	I-91	I-93	I-94				
Overton	161	174	214			64 SD		
Perry	15	163	167			93 SD	I-90	I-93
Pickett	65	219	223					
Polk	47	109	150			87 SD		
Putnam	6	176	188			64 SD	I-90	I-93
Rhea	161	174	212		87 SD			
Rhea	I-90	I-91	I-92	I-93	I-94			
Roane	190	216	219		29 SD	I-91	I-92	I-93
Robertson	3	42	80	106	170			
Rutherford	4	21	31	51	69	78		
Rutherford	107	119	139	149	183	197	205	230
Rutherford					27 SD	I-90	I-93	
Scott	88	203	204			64 SD	I-92	
Sequatchie	47	85	106				87 SD	

Sevier	9	18	201			29 SD		I-92
Shelby	19	23	24	33	64	79	92	99
Shelby	101	106	107	108	118	121	122	37
Shelby	126	128	132	140	143	144	148	75
Shelby	152	160	168	184	186	194	200	201
Shelby	204	206	218	222	224	226	230	87 SD
Shelby	I-90	I-91	I-92	I-93	I-94	97 SD	103 SD	179 SD
Smith	58	72	110			27 SD		
Stewart	69	188	228		185 SD			
Sullivan	60	62	123	138	143	161	I-93	179 SD
Sumner	7	45	164	186		27 SD		
Tipton	56	112	161					
Trousdale	37	71	109					
Unicoi	11	125	163			190 SD		
Union	3	103	170					
Van Buren	60	98	120					
Warren	65	216	219			64 SD		
Washington	24	82	120	198				I-91
Wayne	10	25	56	99	113	131	159	182
Wayne	191	213	230			90 SD	93 SD	I-91
Weakley	150	183	221			31 SD		
White	15	24	181					
Williamson	12	17	38	46	59	63	68	76
Williamson	95	125	135	137				
Williamson	144	165	168	202	217	223	227	
Williamson			27 SD	I-90	I-91	I-92	I-93	I-94
Wilson	2	10	23	30	48		88	
Wilson	113	117	161	195				27 SD
State Division 1	41	49	79	110	141	148	154	
State Division 1	179	186	190					
State Division 2	27	29	56	91	107	129	132	
State Division 2	145	152	158					
State Division 3	44	53	62	67	82	87	100	
State Division 3	125	147	221					

State Division 4	9	18	64	102	103	141	170	
State Division 4	179	199	201					
State Division 5	27	36	71	109	129	132	138	
State Division 5	152	185	210					
State Division 6	50	89	90	91	93	94	127	
State Division 6	150	156	158					
State Division 7	31	33	65	67	100	143	145	
State Division 8	85	87	96	97	103	105	117	
State Division 8	120	171	179					
Statewide Chs.	26	43	56	73	86	111	157	192
Interop Chs.	1	39	77	115	153			

Red = Pending FCC Approval

Purple = Licensed / Assigned

NN SD = State Division Channel

I-nn = InterOperability Channel 8CALL / 8TAC

8CALL90 = CH. 1 = I-90

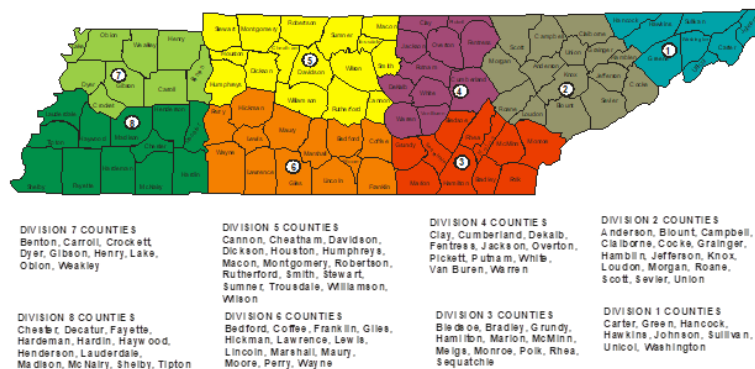
8TAC91 = CH. 39 = I-91

8TAC92 = CH. 77 = I-92

8TAC93 = CH. 115 = I-93

8TAC94 = CH. 153 = I-94

REGION 39 800 MHz STATE DIVISIONS MAP



APPENDIX E

Application Submission Process

This process is for both STA and regular applications. A STA application will require a Region 39 Approval Letter along with a letter of explanation why the STA is being requested in accordance with FCC Rules.

Applications may be submitted to Region 39 via CAPRAD. Website address is capradap.org. There is no cost associated with filing an application with Region 39. All documentation should be submitted with the application. If the additional information documents can not be sent with the application, please send the documentation to the Chair, Vice-Chair and Secretary via email or other delivery means.

Once you have submitted your application package, please email the Chair, Vice Chair and Secretary to let them know an application has been submitted and if any additional documentation is being sent by email or other means.

What information does Region 39 need to process your applications?

- A current FCC application submitted via CAPRADAP
- The Region 39 Supplemental Form if requested
- Coverage maps. Both talk out and talk back for all sites.
- Frequency Give Back Plan
- Any other information that the Region may find helpful
- Region 39 may ask for additional information

The Region 39 Review Committee (RC) will review the initial application within 5 business days. The RC may ask for additional information, ask for the application to be modified or they may reject the application if not completed correctly.

Once the application is accepted, Region 39 will request Adjacent Regions to review for their concurrence(s). This process can take 30 – 45 days to receive a response from all affected Adjacent Regions. The Adjacent Regions may ask for modifications to the application. Once the Adjacent Regions have given their approvals, then Region 39 will issue a Letter of Approval.

The application will be approved on CAPRAD, Letter of Approval attached to the application and electronically filed with the Applicant's Frequency Coordinator as shown on the application. If needed other needed documentation will be forwarded to the Applicants Frequency Coordinator. Once the application is received by the Frequency Coordinator, the Applicant will need to submit payment for required coordination fees. No fees are charged by Region 39.

The Frequency Coordinator will forward the application to the FCC.

Appendix F

Region 39 Plan Changes

5-31-02

Added six channels for Montgomery County with approval of the Clarksville applications
605, 628, 762, 789, 809, 829

12-13-04

Added Color State Division Map in 5.4

02-09-06

Added four additional Williamson County Channels with approval of the Franklin application
668, 695, 768, 827

12-4-07

Added approved By-Laws

12-12-08

Changed channel allocations to tables to make easier to read and to make easier to modify for Re-banding.

4-8-09

Converted Channel allocation tables to post rebanding frequencies to comply with FCC Report & Order.

Changed references of 821 – 824 & 866 – 869 to 806 – 809 & 851 to 853

Changed I Call to 8 CALL 90 and I TAC 1 – I TAC 4 to 8 TAC 91 – 8 TAC 94 to conform with NPSTC Common Channel Names

Replaced International with Nationwide since these will no longer be international channels.

Update page numbers.

8-27-2010

Add to the Wayne County Channel Allotment

Channel 25 806/851.32500

Channel 131 807/852.72500

Channel 230 808/853.98750

LOC received from Region 1 and Region 23

12-08-2010

Revised By-Laws regarding Tenure of Officers and Membership.

5-26-2011

With LOC's from Region 31 (NC), Region 10 (GA), Region 17 (KY), Region 37 (SC) and Region 42 (VA), add channels 8, 38, 84 and 169 to meet needs of the application from Blount County.

2-17-2012

Update Chairman Johnson's contact information.

8/22/2012

Updated channel allotments after receiving LOC from adjacent Regions:

Blount County (one channel), Lauderdale County (five channels), Wilson County, Mt. Juliet (five channels)

2013 Applications, Annual Meeting or other actions

2014 Applications, Annual Meeting, other actions and Elections

2015 Applications, Annual Meeting or other actions

2016 Applications, Annual Meeting, other actions and Elections

Application from Bradley Co, added channels for their six channel pairs request.

4/2/2017 Applications or other actions

Application from Greeneville for two channel pairs.

2018 Applications, Annual Meeting other actions, and Elections

2019 Applications, Annual Meeting or other actions

Anderson Co application for two channels

Monroe County application for two channels FBT/FB2T/MO3

Rutherford Co Two Channels for FB2T/MO

LaVergne 800 MHz Migration

TACN added two channels to five MTEMC sites

Began Memphis Shelby Co 12 site P25 upgrade, mix of General & NPSPAC Chs.

2020 Applications, Annual Meeting other actions, and Elections

Completed Memphis Shelby Co 800 MHz P25 upgrade applications

TACN Mt. Defiance additional Ch.

TACN Short Mt. additional Chs.

Monroe County DVRS channel change

Rutherford County four tactical channels

Williamson Co, Correction to interop channel

Williamson Co, merged all 800 MHz licensed into one license

Anderson Co one additional channel pair

Williamson Co, emission correction and deletions

9/1/2020 Applications or other actions

Proposed multiple changes, corrections and updates to the Plan
Changed map on Cover Page to help distinguish between Plans
See Notes after the End of Document page

Moved By-Laws to Appendix B

Moved Current Officers from Section 6 to Appendix C

Moved Channel Allotments by Frequency and County from Section 5.3 to New Appendix D

Created Application Submission Process to New Appendix E

Created Appendix F Plan Modifications and Channel Allotment Changes

1/13/2021

Update Officers Information

7/29/2021

Corrected spelling of the word coordinated.

8/1/2021

Cannon Co – Channel 84 has been licensed by TACN.

TACN Proposed Channels 99 & 122 for Coffee Co Project

3/23/2022

Cannon Co

TACN Coffee Co Project Channels 99 & 122

Cannon Co 800 Project

Add Channels 151 & 169

Proposed Project Bedford County / TACN, not approved would add four channels at two sites.

8/24/2022 FCC Approved Plan submitted January 15, 2021.

End of Document