



Standard Operating Guidelines

Mutual Aid Communications

June 2016

Version 2.0



Executive Overview

During large-scale events, both planned and unplanned, the need for support from allied agencies is a common practice. The need to communicate between the host agency and the supporting agencies is generally supported through the use of a pre-planned group of radio channels/frequencies/talkgroups. This interoperability is commonly referred to mutual aid communications.

Public safety personnel across the state of Michigan are supported by a variety of land mobile radio (LMR) systems in a various frequency bands. This separation by radio systems and frequency bands is overcome by technology standards, cross band patching systems and prior planning by public safety officials.

Michigan Public Safety officials strongly recommend that these preplanned channels/frequencies/talkgroups be programmed in each radio, so that in the event that interoperable or mutual aid communications is required, the user's radio will be capable of accessing the necessary channels/frequencies/talkgroups. This has to be done in correlation with Incident Command System best practices to help ensure the proper span of control, safety and communications between all resources that may be involved at an incident or special event.



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1 MUTUAL AID COMMUNICATIONS

During large-scale events, both planned and unplanned, the need for support from allied agencies is a common practice. The need to communicate between the host agency and the supporting agencies is generally supported through the use of a pre-planned group of radio channels/frequencies/talkgroups. This interoperability is commonly referred to mutual aid communications.

Public safety personnel across the state of Michigan are supported by a variety of land mobile radio (LMR) systems in a various frequency bands. This separation by radio systems and frequency bands is overcome by technology standards, cross band patching systems and prior planning by public safety officials.

Michigan public safety officials strongly recommend that these preplanned channels/frequencies/talkgroups be programmed in each radio, so that in the event that interoperable or mutual aid communications is required, the user's radio will be capable of accessing the necessary channels/frequencies/talkgroups.

Incident Commanders within an established incident or event using an incident management or command system must ensure that interoperable communications best practices are implemented and followed to ensure the safety of all personnel and the efficient use of resources. This in turn assists with tracking and accountability and further more helps manage span of control.

1.1 MODES

Radio communications systems may operate in several modes. Various modes may be employed at incidents depending on the nature and size of the incident as well as the number of public safety personnel responding and on-scene. The following modes may be utilized at incidents.

Simplex, Talk-Around, Direct - (Radio to Radio)

Most mutual aid channels are simplex channels. Simplex, direct, and talk-around channels are synonymous, these are identified by a (D) at the end of the channel name. These channels are radio-to-radio, are not repeated, and do not use system resources. For example, at a traffic crash scene, construction site, or fire ground, simplex will work very well where there is not a great distance or significant obstacles between users.



Conventional Repeater/Duplex Channels – (Radio to TOWER/REPEATER to Radio)

Some mutual aid channels are equipped with fixed infrastructure repeaters which permit wider area coverage than simplex channels. These channels and related infrastructure may be state wide, such as (e.g.) 8CALL90, regional such as 8TAC91, 8TAC92, and 8TAC93, or based on the needs of adjacent agencies in the VHF and UHF frequency bands.

While these channels may provide extended coverage they also have operational limits if a large number of units attempt to utilize them at an incident. These channels are best used when there is a need for coordination over a large area that cannot be accomplished using a direct/simplex channel.

Mutual Aid Talk Groups

Most trunked radio systems have dedicated mutual aid/interoperability talk groups. On the MPSCS these may be found in the G, H, and I (Law enforcement) Zones. These talk groups may be activated by area by the MPSCS Network Control Center (517-333-5050) upon request by a public safety agency. MPSCS subsystems and other trunking systems also have designated mutual aid and interoperability talk groups which are not included in this publication. While mutual aid talk groups may provide wide area coverage, incidents requiring large numbers of responders in a relatively concentrated area may place burdens on trunked radio systems which result in system busy signals and disrupted communications. These talk groups are best utilized where wider area communications are required.

Mutual Aid Communications Guidelines

During a mutual aid event or incident, the initiating agency will request additional services from allied agencies. The hosting Incident Commander (IC), Communications Unit Leader (COML), Communications Unit Technician (COMT) or designee will identify the most efficient common channels/frequencies/talkgroups for interoperable communications. These channels/frequencies/talkgroups will be used for responding unit communications, staging and assignment. Once on the scene, the IC, COML, or designee will assign working channels as part of an incident communications plan.



General Rules of Use

- **Use of NPSTC standard channel names** - All agencies capable of operating on the NPSTC Interoperability channels shall utilize the standard NPSTC channel naming convention when programming radios and referring to the channels. Where regional, statewide, or multi-state protocols may differ from the NPSTC channel naming or operational parameters, agencies shall program the NPSTC channel names and parameters and the regional, statewide, or multistate channel names and parameters so that radios users may utilize either channel parameters as required. NPSTC standard channel names are identified by '*' in Appendix B.
- **National Incident Management System** – Use the Incident Command System (ICS) compliant with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) when using any regional interoperability resource.
- **Plain Language** – All interoperable communications during multi-agency, multi-discipline incidents will be in plain language. Avoid using radio codes, acronyms, and abbreviations as they may cause confusion between agencies. Ensure that all verbal requests for assistance or backup specify the reason for the request.
- **Unit Identification** – Announce your home agency prior to announcing your unit identifier during interoperable communication situations.
- **Called Party First** – When calling another unit, announce that units call sign followed by your call sign. This method reduces the need to repeat messages (example: "Unit 45 from Unit 48 on Channel 1")
- **Develop the Initial Communications Plan based on the incident organization** – The initial incident communications plan should be based on the following:
 - Nature of the incident
 - Number and disciplines of responders
 - operational area of the incident
 - Potential for the incident to escalate
 - Nature of interoperability required:
 - - frequency bands (VHF, UHF, 700/800 MHz)
 - -Infrastructure available
- **Communications Problem Identification and Resolution** - During activation, report system or communications related problems to the COMT or COML/designee assigned to the incident/event who will follow established agency procedures to resolve the problem.



Mutual Aid Communications Channels/Frequencies/Talkgroups

Overcoming the separation of public safety agencies by disparate radio systems and frequency bands has been pre-planned using technology, cross band patching systems and standardized interoperable communications (mutual aid) channels across the state of Michigan and the Nation. The common channels/frequencies/talkgroups planned for use in Michigan are reflected in the table in **Appendix B**.

2 GATEWAYS

Often times, in events where multiple agencies from multiple jurisdictions respond to a mutual aid request, it is not uncommon to need a gateway to establish a “patch” or “bridge” between legacy communications technologies, allowing responders to utilize their existing radios.

Gateways may be fixed (as in a dispatch Center) or mobile (deployable) are a valuable tool; however, great care should be taken when setting one up with limited knowledge of existing communications resources.

Fixed gateways such as console patching capability may be utilized as an immediate interoperability resource to provide interoperability between responders on disparate systems. Responders and dispatcher center personnel should be aware of the capabilities and limitations of console patching.

Gateways are a valuable tool; however, great care should be taken when setting one up in a remote area with unknown existing communications.

Therefore, it is highly recommended that gateways only be used under the guidance and planning of an onsite qualified COML.

3 AVIATION

Aircraft operated for public safety operational support in Michigan typically are equipped with radio equipment that permits them to operate on various VHF, UHF, 700 MHz, and 800 MHz mutual aid channels as well as MPSCS talk groups. When requesting aviation assets to respond to an incident it is best to designate a mode/channel with the request for the aircraft to contact the appropriate incident responder at the incident.



4 PRIORITIZATION AND USE OF INTEROPERABILITY ASSETS

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

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

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

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



Priority Level for Two or More Incidents

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

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

Multiple Simultaneous Incidents with the Same Priority Level

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

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

EXAMPLES

POLICE PURSUIT

STRUCTURE FIRE

MULTIVEHICLE CRASH

POTENTIAL TERRORISM INCIDENT



Appendix A Glossary

| Item/Acronym | Definition |
|-------------------------|---|
| Channel | Channel or Mode selection on the selector knob, generally ranging from 1-16. |
| COML | Communications Unit Leader |
| COMT | Incident Communications Technician |
| Console Patching | Ability to connect channels via dispatch consoles |
| EMS | Emergency Medical Services |
| EOC | Emergency Operations Center |
| IC | Incident Commander |
| ICP | Incident Command Post |
| ID | Identification |
| LMR | Land Mobile Radio, two-way radio |
| MHz | Abbreviation for megahertz. 5 MHz = 5,000,000 Hz or 5,000 kHz. |
| Mode | Refers to type of operation: simplex, duplex repeater, trunked, etc. |
| Mutual Aid | Personnel, equipment, or services provided to another jurisdiction |
| NIMS | National Incident Management System |
| POC | Point of Contact |
| SOG | Standard Operating Guideline |
| VHF | Very High Frequency – For public safety LMR, usually refers to VHF High Band with a range of 136 to 164 MHz |
| Zone | A group of channels usually ranging from 1-16. Also known as a Bank. |



Appendix B Mutual Aid Channels

| Channel Name | Primary Use | Frequency Band |
|--------------|---|----------------|
| 7CALL50* | Calling Channel | 700 MHz |
| 7CALL50D* | Calling Channel Direct Mode | 700 MHz |
| 7CALL70* | Calling Channel | 700 MHz |
| 7CALL70D* | Calling Channel Direct Mode | 700 MHz |
| 7FIRE63* | Fire | 700 MHz |
| 7FIRE63D* | Fire Direct Mode | 700 MHz |
| 7FIRE64D* | Fire Direct Mode | 700 MHz |
| 7FIRE83* | Fire | 700 MHz |
| 7FIRE83D* | Fire Direct Mode | 700 MHz |
| 7FIRE84D* | Fire Direct Mode | 700 MHz |
| 7FTAC1D | Fire Tactical Direct Mode | 700 MHz |
| 7FTAC2D | Fire Tactical Direct Mode | 700 MHz |
| 7FTAC3D | Fire Tactical Direct Mode | 700 MHz |
| 7GTAC4D | General Government Tactical Direct Mode | 700 MHz |
| 7GTAC5D | General Government Tactical Direct Mode | 700 MHz |
| 7LAW61* | Law Enforcement | 700 MHz |
| 7LAW61D* | Law Enforcement Direct Mode | 700 MHz |
| 7LAW62D* | Law Enforcement Direct Mode | 700 MHz |
| 7LAW81* | Law Enforcement | 700 MHz |
| 7LAW81D* | Law Enforcement Direct Mode | 700 MHz |



| Channel Name | Primary Use | Frequency Band |
|--------------|---|----------------|
| 7LAW82D* | Law Enforcement Direct Mode | 700 MHz |
| 7LTAC6D | Law Enforcement Direct Mode | 700 MHz |
| 7LTAC7D | Law Enforcement Direct Mode | 700 MHz |
| 7LTAC8D | Law Enforcement Direct Mode | 700 MHz |
| 7MED65* | EMS | 700 MHz |
| 7MED65D* | EMS Direct Mode | 700 MHz |
| 7MED66D* | EMS Direct Mode | 700 MHz |
| 7MED86* | EMS | 700 MHz |
| 7MED86D* | EMS Direct Mode | 700 MHz |
| 7MED87D* | EMS Direct Mode | 700 MHz |
| 7MOB59* | EMS | 700 MHz |
| 7MOB59D* | EMS Direct Mode | 700 MHz |
| 7MOB79* | Mobile Repeater | 700 MHz |
| 7MOB79D* | Mobile Direct Mode | 700 MHz |
| 7MTAC9D | Medical Tactical Direct Mode | 700 MHz |
| 7NTAC10D | National Tactical/Itinerant Direct Mode | 700 MHz |
| 7NTAC11D | National Tactical/Itinerant Direct Mode | 700 MHz |
| 7NTAC12D | National Tactical/Itinerant Direct Mode | 700 MHz |
| 7TAC55* | General Public Safety | 700 MHz |
| 7TAC55D* | General Public Safety Direct Mode | 700 MHz |



| Channel Name | Primary Use | Frequency Band |
|--------------|--|----------------|
| 7TAC56D* | General Public Safety Direct Mode | 700 MHz |
| 7TAC75* | General Public Safety | 700 MHz |
| 7TAC75D* | General Public Safety Direct Mode | 700 MHz |
| 7TAC76D* | General Public Safety Direct Mode | 700 MHz |
| 8CALL90* | Hailing/Calling Channel | 800 MHz |
| 8CALL90D* | Hailing/Calling-Direct Mode | 800 MHz |
| 8TAC91* | Tactical Channel All Disciplines | 800 MHz |
| 8TAC91D* | Tactical Channel All Disciplines Direct Mode | 800 MHz |
| 8TAC92* | Tactical Channel All Disciplines | 800 MHz |
| 8TAC92D* | Tactical Channel All Disciplines Direct Mode | 800 MHz |
| 8TAC93* | Tactical Channel All Disciplines | 800 MHz |
| 8TAC93D* | Tactical Channel All Disciplines Direct Mode | 800 MHz |
| 8TAC94* | Tactical Channel All Disciplines | 800 MHz |
| 8TAC94D* | Tactical Channel All Disciplines Direct Mode | 800 MHz |
| AIR/GRD UP | DNR Air to Ground Upper Peninsula | VHF |
| AIR/GRD LP | DNR Air to Ground Lower Peninsula | VHF |
| AIRLZ1 | MI Statewide Air Landing Zone Ops | 800MHz |
| AIRLZ2 | MI Statewide Air Landing Zone Ops | 800MHz |
| EMMD1 | MI Statewide Emergency Management Region 1 | 800/MPSCS |
| EMMD2 | MI Statewide Emergency Management Region 2 | 800/MPSCS |



| Channel Name | Primary Use | Frequency Band |
|--------------|--|----------------|
| EMMD3 | MI Statewide Emergency Management Region 3 | 800/MPSCS |
| EMMD5 | MI Statewide Emergency Management Region 5 | 800/MPSCS |
| EMMD6 | MI Statewide Emergency Management Region 6 | 800/MPSCS |
| EMMD7 | MI Statewide Emergency Management Region 7 | 800/MPSCS |
| EMMD8 | MI Statewide Emergency Management Region 8 | 800/MPSCS |
| FG-BLACK | MABAS Fire ground | VHF |
| FG-BLUE | MABAS Fire ground | VHF |
| FG-GOLD | MABAS Fire ground | VHF |
| FG-GRAY | MABAS Fire ground | VHF |
| FG-RED | MABAS Fire ground | VHF |
| FG-WHITE | MABAS Fire ground | VHF |
| FMDTAC1 | DNR Fire Tactical | VHF |
| FMDTAC2 | DNR Fire Tactical | VHF |
| FMDTAC3 | DNR Fire Tactical | VHF |
| HERN/VMED28* | Statewide Hospital to Ambulance | VHF |
| IFERN | MABAS Response Coordination | VHF |
| IFERN 2 | MABAS Response Coordination | VHF |
| IR 1 | Incident Response – Federal Interoperability | VHF |
| IR 2 | Incident Response – Federal Interoperability | VHF |
| IR 3 | Incident Response – Federal Interoperability | VHF |



| Channel Name | Primary Use | Frequency Band |
|--------------|--|----------------|
| IR 4 | Incident Response – Federal Interoperability | VHF |
| IR 5 | (NC1D) IR – Federal Interoperability | VHF |
| IR 6 | (IR 1D) IR – Federal Interoperability | VHF |
| IR 7 | (IR 2D) IR – Federal Interoperability | VHF |
| IR 8 | (IR 3D) IR – Federal Interoperability | VHF |
| IR 9 | (IR 4D) IR – Federal Interoperability | VHF |
| IR 10 | Incident Response – Federal Interoperability | UHF |
| IR 11 | Incident Response – Federal Interoperability | UHF |
| IR 12 | Incident Response – Federal Interoperability | UHF |
| IR 13 | Incident Response – Federal Interoperability | UHF |
| IR 14 | Incident Response – Federal Interoperability | UHF |
| IR 15 | (NC2D) IR – Federal Interoperability | UHF |
| IR 16 | (IR 10D) IR – Federal Interoperability | UHF |
| IR 17 | (IR 11D) IR – Federal Interoperability | UHF |
| IR 18 | (IR 12D) IR – Federal Interoperability | UHF |
| LEIC | Law Enforcement Inter-City | VHF |
| MABAS 1 | MABAS Tactical Talk Groups | 800/MPSCS |
| MABAS 2 | MABAS Tactical Talk Groups | 800/MPSCS |
| MABAS 3 | MABAS Tactical Talk Groups | 800/MPSCS |



Michigan Mutual Aid Communications Guidelines

| Channel Name | Primary Use | Frequency Band |
|------------------|--|----------------|
| MABAS 4 | MABAS Tactical Talk Groups | 800/MPSCS |
| MABAS 5 | MABAS Tactical Talk Groups | 800/MPSCS |
| MABASDSP | MABAS Dispatch | 800/MPSCS |
| MEPSS | MI Statewide Law Enforcement Interoperable | VHF |
| NC1 | Federal Incident Calling Channel | VHF |
| NC2 | Federal Incident Calling Channel | UHF |
| SARNFM* | Search & Rescue Interoperable | VHF |
| STATW1 | MI Statewide Region 1 | 800/MPSCS |
| STATW2 | MI Statewide Region 2 | 800/MPSCS |
| STATW3 | MI Statewide Region 3 | 800/MPSCS |
| STATW5 | MI Statewide Region 5 | 800/MPSCS |
| STATW6 | MI Statewide Region 6 | 800/MPSCS |
| STATW7 | MI Statewide Region 7 | 800/MPSCS |
| STATW8 | MI Statewide Region 8 | 800/MPSCS |
| SWFIRE | Statewide Fire Mutual Aid Channel | VHF |
| UCALL40* | Hailing Channel | UHF |
| UCALL40D* | Hailing-Direct Mode | UHF |
| UTAC41* | Tactical Channel All Disciplines | UHF |
| UTAC41D* | Tactical Channel All Disciplines Direct Mode | UHF |
| UTAC42* | Tactical Channel All Disciplines | UHF |



| Channel Name | Primary Use | Frequency Band |
|--------------|--|----------------|
| UTAC42D* | Tactical Channel All Disciplines Direct Mode | UHF |
| UTAC43D* | Tactical Channel All Disciplines Direct Mode | UHF |
| VCALL10* | Tactical Channel All Disciplines | VHF |
| VFIRE21 * | Tactical Channel All Disciplines Direct Mode | VHF |
| VFIRE22 * | Fire Mutual Aid | VHF |
| VFIRE23 * | Fire Mutual Aid | VHF |
| VFIRE24 * | Fire Mutual Aid | VHF |
| VFIRE25 * | Fire Mutual Aid | VHF |
| VFIRE26 * | Fire Mutual Aid | VHF |
| VLAW31* | Law Enforcement Mutual Aid | VHF |
| VLAW32* | Law Enforcement Mutual Aid | VHF |
| VMEDTAC | EMS Mutual Aid | VHF |
| VTAC11* | Tactical Channel All Disciplines | VHF |
| VTAC12* | Tactical Channel All Disciplines | VHF |
| VTAC13* | Tactical Channel All Disciplines | VHF |
| VTAC14* | Tactical Channel All Disciplines | VHF |
| VTAC36* | Tactical Repeater All Disciplines | VHF |
| VTAC37* | Tactical Repeater All Disciplines | VHF |
| VTAC38* | Tactical Repeater All Disciplines | VHF |



| Channel Name | | Primary Use | Frequency Band |
|---------------|-----------------|--|----------------|
| ZONE G | EVENT 1 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE G | EVENT 2 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE G | EVENT 3 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE G | EVENT 4 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE G | EVENT 5 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE G | EVENT 6 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE G | EVENT 7 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE G | EVENT 8 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE G | EVENT 9 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE G | EVENT 10 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE G | EVENT 11 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE G | EVENT 12 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE G | EVENT 13 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE G | EVENT 14 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE G | EVENT 15 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE H | EVENT 16 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE H | EVENT 17 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE H | EVENT 18 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE H | EVENT 19 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE H | EVENT 20 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |



| Channel Name | | Primary Use | Frequency Band |
|--------------|----------|--|----------------|
| ZONE H | EVENT 21 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE H | EVENT 22 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE H | EVENT 23 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE H | EVENT 24 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE H | EVENT 25 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE H | EVENT 26 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE H | EVENT 27 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE H | EVENT 28 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE H | EVENT 29 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE H | EVENT 30 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE I | | LAW ENFORCEMENT ONLY | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE I | EVENT 31 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE I | | LAW ENFORCEMENT ONLY | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE I | EVENT 32 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE I | | LAW ENFORCEMENT ONLY | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE I | EVENT 33 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE I | | LAW ENFORCEMENT ONLY | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE I | EVENT 34 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE I | | LAW ENFORCEMENT ONLY | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE I | EVENT 35 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE I | | LAW ENFORCEMENT ONLY | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE I | EVENT 36 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE I | | LAW ENFORCEMENT ONLY | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE I | EVENT 37 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |



| Channel Name | | Primary Use | Frequency Band |
|--------------|----------|--|----------------|
| ZONE I | EVENT 38 | LAW ENFORCEMENT ONLY Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE I | EVENT 39 | LAW ENFORCEMENT ONLY Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE I | EVENT 40 | LAW ENFORCEMENT ONLY Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE I | EVENT 41 | LAW ENFORCEMENT ONLY Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE I | EVENT 42 | LAW ENFORCEMENT ONLY Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE I | EVENT 43 | LAW ENFORCEMENT ONLY Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE I | EVENT 44 | LAW ENFORCEMENT ONLY Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE I | EVENT 45 | LAW ENFORCEMENT ONLY Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE I | EVENT 46 | LAW ENFORCEMENT ONLY Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE J | EVENT 47 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE J | EVENT 48 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE J | EVENT 49 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE J | EVENT 50 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE J | EVENT 51 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE J | EVENT 52 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |



Michigan Mutual Aid Communications Guidelines

| Channel Name | | Primary Use | Frequency Band |
|--------------|----------|--|----------------|
| ZONE J | EVENT 53 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE J | EVENT 54 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE J | EVENT 55 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE J | EVENT 56 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE J | EVENT 57 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE J | EVENT 58 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE J | EVENT 59 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE J | EVENT 60 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE J | EVENT 61 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |
| ZONE J | EVENT 62 | Special Event Talk Groups (Activated by NCC) | 800/MPSCS |



Marine Channels

| Channel Number* | Ship Transmit MHz | Ship Receive MHz | Use |
|---|-------------------|------------------|---|
| 6 | 156.300 | 156.300 | Intership Safety |
| 9 | 156.450 | 156.450 | Boater Calling - Commercial and Non-Commercial |
| 13 | 156.650 | 156.650 | Intership Navigation Safety (Bridge-to-bridge). Ships >20m length maintain a listening watch on this channel in US waters. |
| 16 | 156.800 | 156.800 | International Distress, Safety and Calling. Ships required to carry radio, USCG, and most coast stations maintain a listening watch on this channel |
| 17 | 156.850 | 156.850 | State & Local Government Maritime Control |
| 21A | 157.050 | 157.050 | USCG only |
| 22A | | | USCG liaison and Maritime Safety Information Broadcasts; first make contact with USCG on channel 16 |
| 23A | 157.150 | 157.150 | USCG only |
| 69 | 156.475 | 156.475 | Non-commercial. Working channel for voluntary boats |
| 72 | 156.625 | 156.625 | Non-commercial. Working channel for voluntary boats |
| 79A | 156.975 | 156.975 | Working channel for working ships –messages must be about business or the needs of the ship |
| 80A | 157.025 | 157.025 | Working channel for working ships –messages must be about business or the needs of the ship |
| 81A | 157.075 | 157.075 | USCG only- environmental protection operations – not available to commercial and non-commercial vessels for normal use |
| 83A | 157.175 | 157.175 | USCG only |
| *“A” indicates simplex use of the ship station transmit frequency of an international duplex channel. Used in U.S. waters only. | | | |