



NWCDS 911 Subscriber Radio replacement RFP Q & A Addendum

All questions received will be answered on this document

12/19/23

RFP Posted on NWCDS Public Web Page

01/04/24

Is there a list of DMR systems that need to be integrated throughout NWCDS supported agencies? (e.g., hospitals, schools, etc.) – There is no specific list of systems. The expectation is that the radio will work with all standards of DMR (ETSI Tier 1, 2 & 3)

For electronic bid submission, what is the maximum file size for electronic bids? 36 MB

Do the non-public safety radios need to support LTE features or OTAR? No

If you were to finance, it looks like your Dun and Bradstreet has two legal entities for financing, do you know which one you would finance through?

NORTHWEST CENTRAL DISPATCH SYSTEM
NORTHWEST CENTRAL 911 SYSTEM

NORTHWEST CENTRAL 911 SYSTEM

01/23/24

Is NWCD GPS / CAD currently utilizing TIA-102.BAJC-A. If not, is there a migration plan to utilize TIA standard Tier 2 location services as defined in TIA-102.BAJC-A.

NWCD GPS / CAD is currently using TIA-102.BAJC-A Tier 2 Location Service for radio location. The TIA Standard Project 25 Tier 2 Location Services Specification document published by the TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION describes TIA-102.BAJC-A Tier 2 Location Service as:

Tier 2 provides a location request/response protocol that allows a location service host to make a request for location information from an SU or MDP, providing parameters that control the transmission of location information. Immediate or periodic reports can be requested, and reports can be requested based on various triggering events.

The Tier 2 approach utilizes the IP Data Bearer Service described in the TIA-102.BAEA-B, Project 25 Data Overview and Specification, ANSI/TIA, June 2012 to transport UDP/IP addressed location information between endpoints. The location information is described in an XML-based protocol REC-xml-20081126, Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0 (Fifth Edition), W3C (<http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml>), November 2008, and compressed for transmission over the-



NWCDS 911 Subscriber Radio replacement RFP Q & A Addendum

All questions received will be answered on this document

air using a compression method described in REC-exi-20110310, Efficient XML Interchange (EXI) Format 1.0, W3C (<http://www.w3.org/XML/EXI>), March 2011.

In a nutshell, Tier 2 utilizes the LRRP (Location Request/Response Protocol) application protocol to configure triggering and reporting in the radio from a fixed host, which in the case of an MSI ASTRO system is the IMW, and uses UDP/IP to allow routing and transport in a fixed network for communication to/from a fixed host or radio. Tier 2 has the additional capabilities of being able to provide location information to a host device (PremierOne CAD in this case) on a fixed network.

Can NWCD define "Low Tier Portable and Mobile" Minimum Specifications / Requirements? NWCD understands the term Low Tier Radio is very subjective. In principle, we define this as a lower cost radio that may not have as many features as a public safety rated radio. This could be a smaller screen, less buttons, less channels, not as ruggedized, etc. A Low Tier radio must work on our existing infrastructure (P25 phase 2 trunked, hardware AES256 encryption, 7/800 Mhz band)

01/26/24

Radio must support the key-lost-key function in order to allow the user to request a new key even in the event that the Unique Key Encryption key (UKEK) has been lost. Is this a must? What is the use case for this? In my experience, If I zeroized the radio, it's to protect my keys, the radio keeping keys means it's not safe. The key-lost-key function is requested because our current KMF supports that functionality. NWCD is willing to change this wording from "must support" to "should support." The use case would be if a radio were to lose its UKEK, it can reestablish connectivity with the KMF and subsequently get the TEKs delivered to the radio.