USMCC Controller
Responsibilities/RCC Comms

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About the USMCC Controller

• There is 1 USMCC Controller on shift at a time
• USMCC Controllers work 12-hour shifts, from 7 AM to 7 PM Eastern Time
• The USMCC Controller’s primary responsibility is to ensure that data flows smoothly and continuously:
  – Input from LUTs and MCCs
  – Output to the RCCs, MCCs, and SPOCs
What Can the USMCC Controller Do for You?

• The USMCC Controller can assist the RCC Controller by:
  – Closing sites so an IHDB record will be created
  – Changing com paths when requested
  – Relaying messages to appropriate USMCC personnel
  – Answering alert questions from RCCs
  – Resetting IHDB passwords
  – Sending US beacon registrations or narrative messages to MCCs
What Can the USMCC Controller Do for You?

• The USMCC Controller can assist the RCC Controller by (cont’d):
  – Assisting in retrieving registration information for foreign beacons
    – Sending requests to other MCCs
    – Assisting with accessing the IBRD
  – Changing SRRs for sites
  – Siting queries (O-plots) by geographic location
  – Suppressing alerts
  – Sending test messages
What the USMCC Controller Cannot Do

• The USMCC Controller cannot:
  – Advise the RCC Controller about their SAR activities (e.g., such as whether to launch assets for an alert)
  – Assure that alerts were sent to RCCs outside of the US service area
  – Assure that a foreign RCC is actively prosecuting an alert for a US-coded beacon
USMCC - Communications

• USMCC Communications Setup
  – Each organization that the USMCC communicates with is considered a *communication site (com site)*
  – Each Com Site has one or more *communication paths (com paths)*
  – Each com site receives a unique set of message sequence numbers
USMCC – USCG RCC Communications

• The USMCC currently has 5 com paths configured for each USCG RCC
  – 4 by SFTP over Verizon PIP (2 USMCC FTP servers * 2 USCG FTP servers)
    • By design, the USMCC can deliver USCG RCC messages to different USCG servers
    • By agreement with C3CEN, the USMCC delivers to the same server for all USCG RCCs
  – 1 via fax
USMCC – USCG RCC Communications

• The USMCC:
  – Delivers messages to one of its two LutFTP servers
  – An automated relay process on the LutFTP server detects the message and delivers it to the designated USCG FTP server
  – Selects the LutFTP or USCG FTP server to deliver alert messages to

• USCG C3CEN determines which USCG server is primary
USMCC – AFRCC Communications

• The USMCC currently has 2 com paths configured for each AFRCC and AKRCC
  – 1 via the Aeronautical Fixed Telecommunication Network (AFTN)
    • By design, the USMCC can relay messages into the AFTN through an operations center in Atlanta (primary) or Salt Lake City (secondary)
    • A problem sending via AFTN may be due to a problem sending to the FAA site, a problem with the AFTN network, or a problem at the AFRCC or AKRCC
  – 1 via fax
USMCC – SPOC Communications

• The USMCC currently delivers alert messages to 13 SPOC com sites*

• SPOCs use a variety of different com paths
  – Most SPOCs have 2 com paths (1 via AFTN and 1 via fax)
  – Some SPOCs (Bermuda and Mexico) have a VPN com path and a fax com path
  – Some SPOCs only have a fax com path

*Including COCESNA, which delivers alerts for many Central American countries.
Responsibilities

• The USMCC is responsible for:
  – Maintaining the USMCC hardware and software
  – Maintaining the Verizon PIP circuits involved
  – Delivering alert messages to the correct USCG FTP server

• The RCC/SPOC is responsible for:
  – Maintaining the RCC/SPOC communications servers
  – Retrieving the alert messages from the com servers
  – Maintaining RCC/SPOC hardware and software such as SAROPs
  – Acknowledging AFTN messages and responding to C/S required monthly communications tests
Questions?