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(54) **METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR TRANSFERRING A CALL BETWEEN DEVICES OF A SINGLE USER**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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A method and device enables transferring a call between devices of a single user. The method comprises pairing, over a master-less communication link, a narrowband communication device operating in a narrowband communication system and a broadband communication device operating in a broadband communication system. A radio identifier is shared between the narrowband communication device and the broadband communication device, enabling call details to be transferred between the narrowband communication device and the broadband communication device. An operational status of either the narrowband communication device or the broadband communication device is then evaluated. When a call associated with particular call details is prior established on both the narrowband communication system and the broadband communication system, the call can be transferred, using the radio identifier and the call details, and based on the operational status, from one to the other of the broadband communication device and the narrowband communication device.

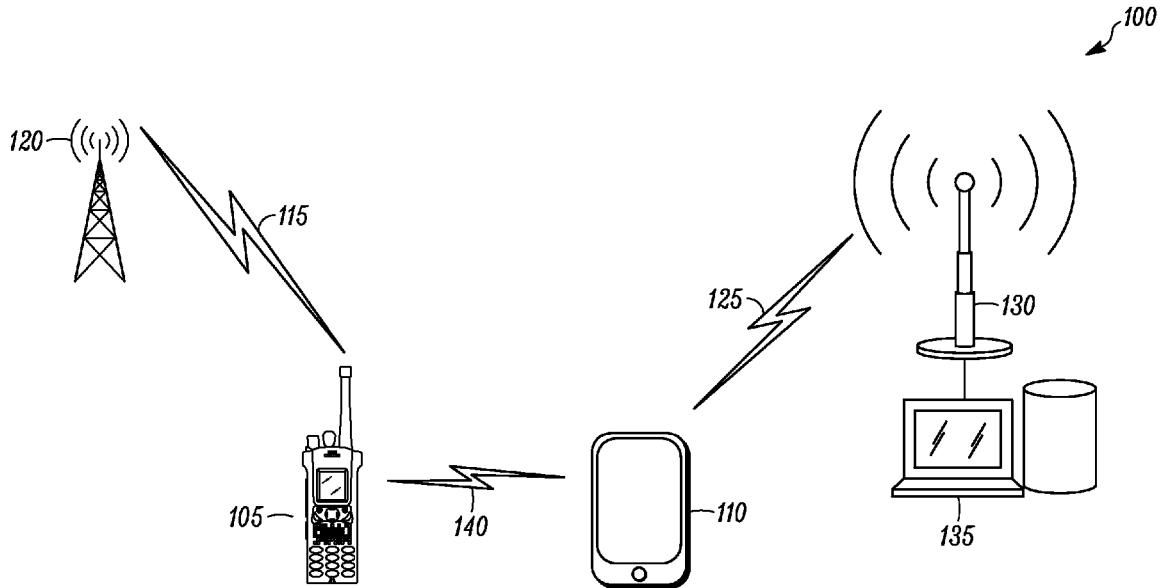
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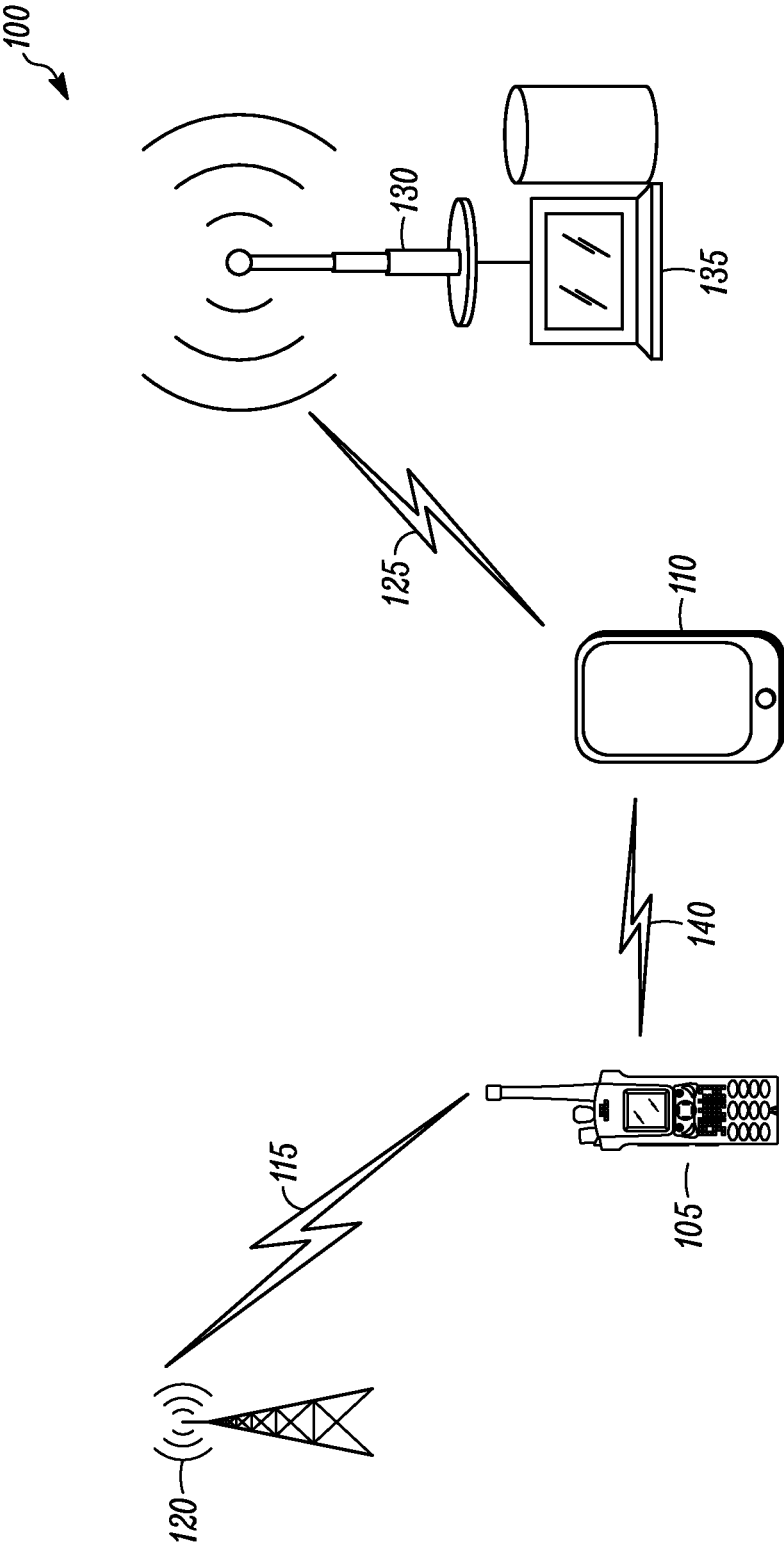
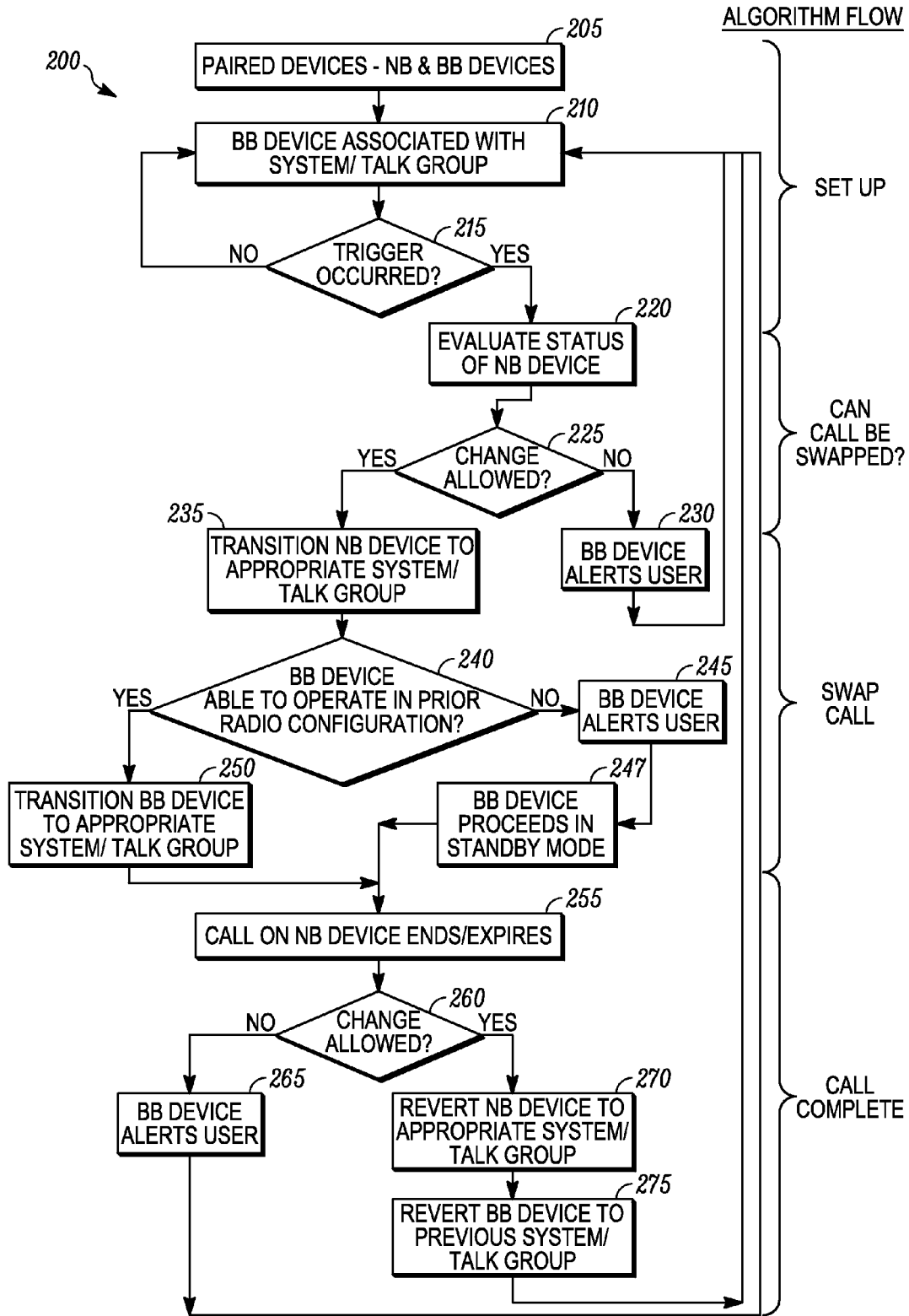


FIG. 1



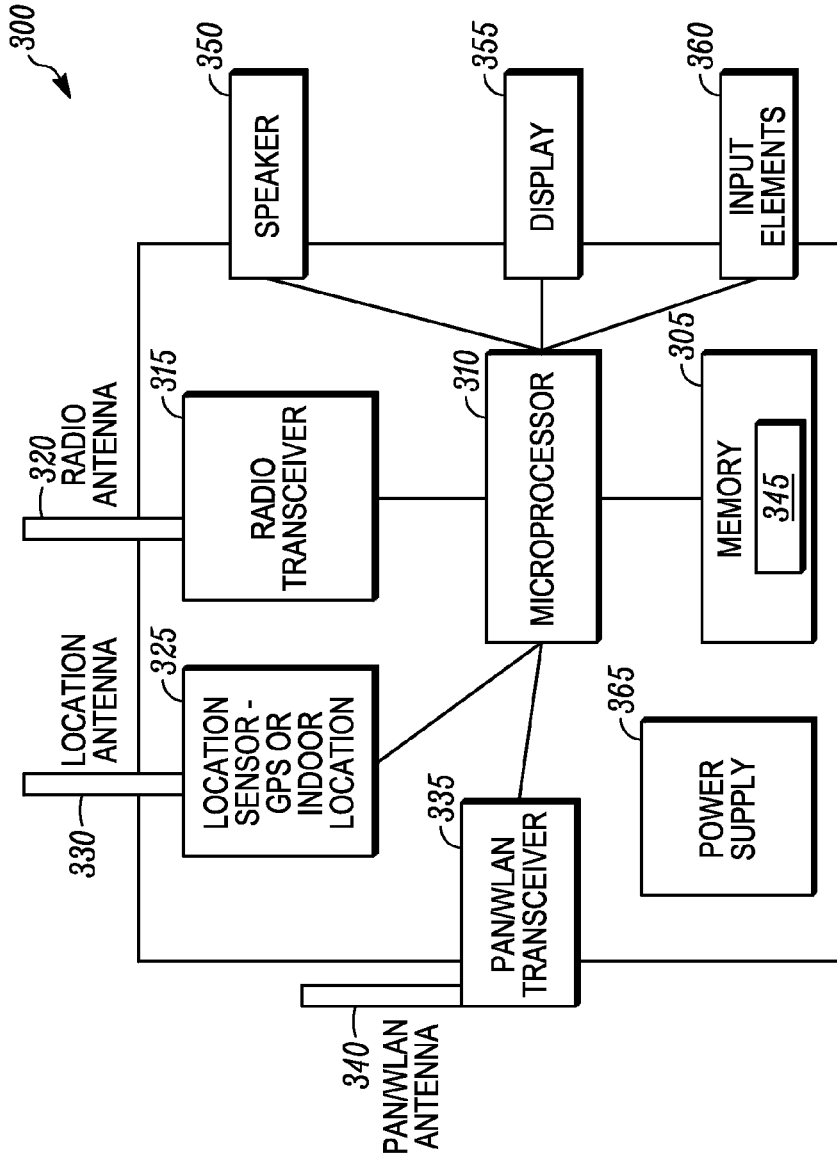


FIG. 3

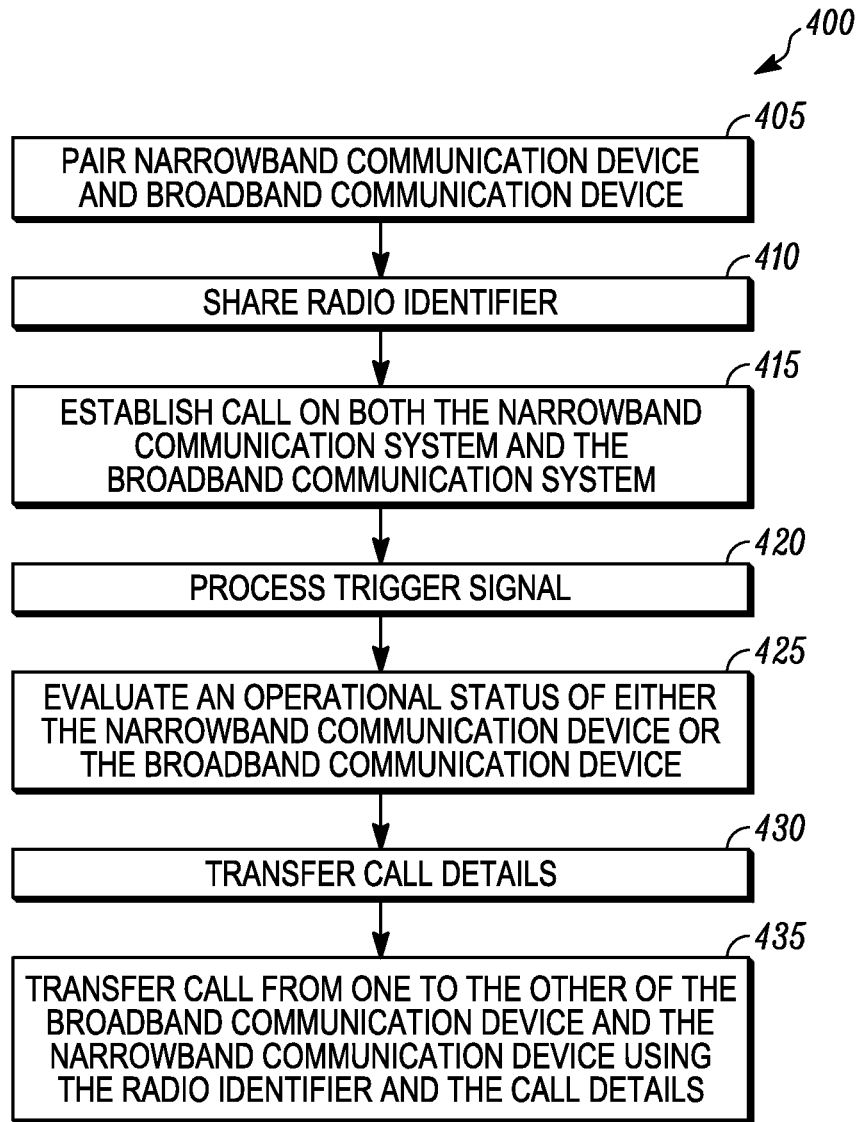


FIG. 4

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR TRANSFERRING A CALL BETWEEN DEVICES OF A SINGLE USER

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] Public safety personnel, such as police officers, firefighters, paramedics and the like typically utilize numerous communication devices while working in the field. Public safety communication devices include, for example, mobile radios such as handheld radios and/or vehicular radios along with remote accessories, such as remote microphones, speakers, earpieces, headsets and the like. These primary, mission critical devices and the infrastructure to support their operation are typically realized in the form of a narrowband system operating via a private network governed by a public safety agency.

[0002] Further, public safety personnel often carry additional non-mission critical devices, such as cell phones, personal digital assistants, electronic notepads and the like which operate over a broadband system. These secondary, non-mission critical devices are often used to monitor radio channels that are in addition to radio channels monitored using the primary, mission critical devices.

[0003] However, responding to calls that are monitored and received on the broadband system can be problematic, as non-mission critical broadband devices often have significant limitations regarding audio and radio frequency capabilities.

[0004] Accordingly, there is a need for an improved communication method and system for transferring a call between devices of a single user.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

[0005] The accompanying figures, where like reference numerals refer to identical or functionally similar elements throughout the separate views, together with the detailed description below, are incorporated in and form part of the specification, and serve to further illustrate embodiments of concepts that include the claimed invention, and explain various principles and advantages of those embodiments.

[0006] FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram illustrating a radio communication system, according to some embodiments.

[0007] FIG. 2 is a flow diagram illustrating a method of transferring a call between a narrowband (NB) device and the broadband (BB) device, according to some embodiments.

[0008] FIG. 3 is a block diagram illustrating components of a communication device, according to some embodiments.

[0009] FIG. 4 is a flow diagram illustrating a method for transferring a call between devices of a single user, according to some embodiments.

[0010] Skilled artisans will appreciate that elements in the figures are illustrated for simplicity and clarity and have not necessarily been drawn to scale. For example, the dimensions of some of the elements in the figures may be exaggerated relative to other elements to help to improve understanding of embodiments of the present invention.

[0011] The apparatus and method components have been represented where appropriate by conventional symbols in the drawings, showing only those specific details that are pertinent to understanding the embodiments of the present invention so as not to obscure the disclosure with details that will be readily apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art having the benefit of the description herein.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0012] According to some embodiments, the invention is a method for transferring a call between devices of a single user. The method comprises pairing, over a master-less communication link, a narrowband communication device operating in a narrowband communication system and a broadband communication device operating in a broadband communication system. A radio identifier is shared between the narrowband communication device and the broadband communication device, enabling call details to be transferred between the narrowband communication device and the broadband communication device. The call is then established on both the narrowband communication system and the broadband communication system. A trigger signal is then processed indicating that the call is to be transferred from one to the other of the broadband communication device and the narrowband communication device. Next, in response to the trigger signal, an operational status of either the narrowband communication device or the broadband communication device is evaluated. The call then can be transferred, using the radio identifier and the call details, and based on the operational status, from one to the other of the broadband communication device and the narrowband communication device.

[0013] FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram illustrating a radio communication system 100, according to some embodiments. The system 100 includes at least one narrowband device 105 and at least one broadband device 110. The narrowband device 105 is connected via a wireless link 115 to a narrowband network 120, and the broadband device 110 is connected via a wireless link 125 to a broadband network 130. The broadband network 130 is then connected to various extended infrastructure 135, including for example the Internet. Further the narrowband device 105 and the broadband device 110 are connected to each other via a personal area network (PAN) link 140.

[0014] For example, the narrowband network 120 may be a public safety network used by first responders such as police and fire personnel. The at least one narrowband device 105 and at least one broadband device 110 can provide a plurality of communication devices for a single user, such as a first responder. The devices 105, 110 may be, for example, handheld devices, devices worn on or about a user's body, or devices in a vehicle so as to be under the immediate control of the user.

[0015] An example of the narrowband device 105 is a dedicated Land Mobile Radio (LMR) of a system such as Project 25 (P25) or European Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA) that operates using a Common Air Interface (CAI) call format. An example of the broadband device 110 is a conventional cell phone, and the wireless link 125 to the broadband network 130 can be established using private or public wireless networks such as 4G Long Term Evolution (LTE) networks or WiFi networks. The PAN link 140 connecting together the narrowband device 105 and the broadband device 110 can be established using various well known master-less wireless standards and protocols such as Bluetooth, WiFi, or ZigBee.

[0016] Advantages of some embodiments include an ability to quickly transfer a call from a first device to a second device, where both the first and second devices are operated by the same user, but where the second device has improved operating functionality regarding the transferred call. For example, the broadband device 110 operates as a partner device for expanding user interface elements to the narrow-

band device **105**. Alternatively, the broadband device **110** can operate as a back-up device for push-to-talk and emergency communications originating from the narrowband device **105**.

[0017] Thus, in one possible scenario the narrowband device **105** may be, for example, an LMR device of a police officer who is monitoring a dispatch channel for a local police department, and the broadband device **110** may be a cell phone of the same police officer that is monitoring call information and audio streams available over cellular or broadband via Rich Site Summary (RSS) syndication or similar data feeds from a statewide sheriffs system, which system is separate and independent of the system of the local police department. If the police officer is at an incident scene, where there may be significant background noise such as vehicle sirens or alarms, it can be very beneficial to utilize the superior audio and microphone capabilities of the officer's LMR device compared to the capabilities of the cell phone. Thus, according to some embodiments described herein a call that is first monitored on the cell phone can be quickly and effectively transferred to the LMR device.

[0018] FIG. 2 is a flow diagram illustrating a method **200** of transferring a call between the narrowband (NB) device **105** and the broadband (BB) device **110** according to some embodiments. At block **205** the devices **105**, **110** are paired. For example, both devices **105**, **110** may be carried by a police officer at an incident scene, and the devices **105**, **110** are paired using Bluetooth. At block **210** the broadband device **110** is then associated with a particular channel or talk group.

[0019] At block **215** it is determined whether a triggering event has occurred. A triggering event is any event whereby a user of the devices **105**, **110** may seek to transfer a call between the devices, **105**, **110**. For example, a police officer monitoring a channel on the broadband device **110** may choose to respond on that same channel, but using the Push To Talk (PTT) functionality, superior audio, noise cancelling techniques and superior microphone of the narrowband device **105**. Manual or automated triggering events may be used, such as for example a physical button on either of the devices **105**, **110**, a sensor or accelerometer switch, or voice recognition.

[0020] After it is determined that a triggering event has occurred, at block **220** an operational status of the narrowband device **105** is evaluated. The operational status of the narrowband device **105** can include priority aspects of an operating mode, such that priority operation of the narrowband device **105** is not interrupted by transferring a call from the broadband device **110** to the narrowband device **105**.

[0021] At block **225** it is determined whether a device change is allowed. The determination is based on factors such as the operational status of the narrowband device **105**, on the ability of the narrowband device **105** to physically switch to the channel or talkgroup configuration of the broadband device **110**, or the availability or authorization of the narrowband device **105** on the system or talkgroup configuration of the broadband device **110**. For example, if the narrowband device **105** is operating in an emergency mode or is performing a priority scan, then it would be determined that the current operational status of the narrowband device **105** should take priority over a call transfer and the device change would not be allowed. Thus at block **230** the broadband device **110** would alert the user that the device change was disallowed.

[0022] If a device change is allowed, then at block **235** the narrowband device **105** transitions to the appropriate system, channel or talk group associated with the call transfer. For example, this may include a collaboration event between the narrowband device **105** and the broadband device **110** to share call details and call encryption keys to allow the user to immediately join a current PTT call that is in progress. The user can thus immediately participate in the PTT call using the narrowband device **105** and does not need to wait for a late entry to the PTT call.

[0023] At block **240** it is determined whether the broadband device **110** is able to operate in a prior radio configuration or whether the broadband network **130** is connected with the LMR system and talkgroup of the narrowband device **105**. If not, at block **245** the broadband device **110** alerts the user and at block **247** the broadband device **110** proceeds in a standby mode. If so, at block **250** the broadband device **110** transitions to an appropriate new channel, system or talkgroup. For example, the new channel, system or talkgroup may have been pre-programmed as a default configuration of the broadband device **110**.

[0024] At block **255** the call on the narrowband device **105** ends or expires. At block **260** it is then determined whether to allow a change on either or both of the narrowband device **105** and the broadband device **110**. If not, at block **265** both the narrowband device **105** and the broadband device **110** continue operating in their current configurations. If so, at block **270** the narrowband device **105** reverts to an appropriate channel, system or talkgroup, and at block **275** the broadband device **110** reverts to an appropriate channel, system or talkgroup.

[0025] FIG. 3 is a block diagram illustrating components of an embodiment of a communication device **300** according to some embodiments. For example, the narrowband device **105** and the broadband device **110** may each comprise similar components, architecture and capabilities as the communication device **300**.

[0026] The device **300** comprises a memory **305** coupled to a microprocessor **310**. The microprocessor **310** also has ports for coupling to a radio transceiver **315** having a radio antenna **320**, a location sensor **325** having a location antenna **330**, and a Personal Area Network (PAN)/Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) transceiver **335** having a PAN/WLAN antenna **340**. The location sensor **325** may include, for example, a Global Positioning System (GPS) location sensor or an indoor location sensor. In a narrowband device **105** the radio transceiver **315** communicates with a private narrowband network such as the narrowband network **120**. In a broadband device **110** the radio transceiver **315** communicates with broadband infrastructure such as the broadband network **130**.

[0027] The PAN/WLAN transceiver **335** enables two devices, such as the narrowband device **105** and the broadband device **110**, to communicate with each other over a PAN or a WLAN using well known standards and protocols such as Bluetooth, WiFi or Zigbee. The PAN/WLAN transceiver **335** thus enables establishment of the PAN link **140** between the devices **105**, **110**, and transmission of call transfer details such as encryption keys.

[0028] The memory **305** can store operating code (OC) for the microprocessor **310** and code for performing functions associated with the narrowband device **105** or the broadband device **110**. For example, the memory **305** can store computer readable program code components **345** configured to cause

execution of a method, such as the method **400** described below, for transferring a call between devices of a single user as described herein.

[0029] The microprocessor **310** is also connected to user interface elements such as a speaker **350**, a display unit **355**, and input elements **360** such as a microphone and keypad. Further, a power supply **365** provides power to the device **300** under single user control.

[0030] Wireless portable electronic devices that utilize and benefit from embodiments of the present invention can utilize various types of wireless network architectures including a mesh enabled architecture (MEA) network, or an Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 802.11 network (e.g., 802.11a, 802.11b, 802.11g, 802.11n). It will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art that such wireless communication networks can alternatively comprise any packetized communication network where packets are forwarded across multiple wireless hops. For example, such a wireless communication network can be a network utilizing multiple access schemes such as OFDMA (orthogonal frequency division multiple access), TDMA (time division multiple access), FDMA (Frequency Division Multiple Access), or CSMA (Carrier Sense Multiple Access). Embodiments of the present invention can then enable a call on such networks to be reliably transferred between devices such as the narrowband device **105** and the broadband device **110**.

[0031] According to some embodiments, narrowband is defined as a limited-capacity transmission channel such as that used for transmitting low data rate audio signals or data signals. Examples of narrowband within a two-way radio environment include Private Land Mobile Radio (PLMR) devices that operate in a 25 kHz or 12.5 kHz bandwidth supporting voice or data operations.

[0032] According to some embodiments, broadband is defined as a high-capacity transmission technique using a wide range of frequencies, which enables a large number of messages to be communicated simultaneously.

[0033] FIG. 4 is a flow diagram illustrating a method **400** for transferring a call between devices of a single user, according to some embodiments. At block **405**, a narrowband communication device operating in a narrowband communication system is paired over a master-less communication link with a broadband communication device operating in a broadband communication system. For example, the narrowband device **105** is paired with the broadband device **110** over a peer-to-peer network such as the PAN link **140** in an automated collaboration without user interaction.

[0034] At block **410**, a radio identifier is shared between the narrowband communication device and the broadband communication device. For example, the narrowband device **105** and the broadband device **110** identify themselves over the PAN link **140**.

[0035] At block **415**, the call is established on both the narrowband communication system and the broadband communication system

[0036] At block **420**, a trigger signal is processed indicating that the call is to be transferred from one to the other of the broadband communication device and the narrowband communication device. For example, the user may manually press a button on the narrowband device **105** indicating that the call is to be transferred to the narrowband device **105** from the broadband device **110**.

[0037] At block **425**, in response to the trigger signal, an operational status of either the narrowband communication

device or the broadband communication device is evaluated. For example, the broadband device **110** evaluates an operational status of the narrowband device **105** including priority aspects of an operating mode. That ensures that priority narrowband operation of the narrowband device **105** is not interrupted by transferring the call.

[0038] At block **430**, call details are transferred between the narrowband communication device and the broadband communication device. For example, call details such as channel information and encryption keys are transferred between the narrowband device **105** and the broadband device **110** over the PAN link **140**.

[0039] At block **435**, the call is transferred from one to the other of the broadband communication device and the narrowband communication device using the radio identifier and the call details. For example, the call associated with the call details may have been prior established on both the narrowband communication system and the broadband communication system so that the call does not require a slow call forwarding process but instead can be immediately transferred.

[0040] Advantages of some embodiments thus include an ability to quickly transfer a call from a first device to a second device, where both the first and second devices are operated by the same user, but where the second device has improved operating functionality regarding the transferred call. For example, where the second device is a narrowband device such as an LMR device, it may have improved audio, noise cancelling, and microphone capabilities over a first device such as a cell phone. Further, according to some embodiments, no disruption occurs of mission critical priority aspects of the narrowband device, such as emergency calls and priority scanning, because an operational status of the narrowband device is evaluated before a call is transferred. Also, according to some embodiments, no server interaction is required when transferring a call because the call is already available both on the narrowband device (e.g., in a CAI format) and on the broadband device (e.g., in a 4G/LTE format).

[0041] In the foregoing specification, specific embodiments have been described. However, one of ordinary skill in the art appreciates that various modifications and changes can be made without departing from the scope of the invention as set forth in the claims below. Accordingly, the specification and figures are to be regarded in an illustrative rather than a restrictive sense, and all such modifications are intended to be included within the scope of present teachings.

[0042] The benefits, advantages, solutions to problems, and any element(s) that may cause any benefit, advantage, or solution to occur or become more pronounced are not to be construed as a critical, required, or essential features or elements of any or all the claims. The invention is defined solely by the appended claims including any amendments made during the pendency of this application and all equivalents of those claims as issued.

[0043] Moreover in this document, relational terms such as first and second, top and bottom, and the like may be used solely to distinguish one entity or action from another entity or action without necessarily requiring or implying any actual such relationship or order between such entities or actions. The terms “comprises,” “comprising,” “has”, “having,” “includes”, “including,” “contains”, “containing” or any other variation thereof, are intended to cover a non-exclusive inclusion, such that a process, method, article, or apparatus that comprises, has, includes, contains a list of elements does

not include only those elements but may include other elements not expressly listed or inherent to such process, method, article, or apparatus. An element preceded by “comprises a . . .”, “has a . . .”, “includes a . . .”, “contains a . . .” does not, without more constraints, preclude the existence of additional identical elements in the process, method, article, or apparatus that comprises, has, includes, contains the element. The terms “a” and “an” are defined as one or more unless explicitly stated otherwise herein. The terms “substantially”, “essentially”, “approximately”, “about” or any other version thereof, are defined as being close to as understood by one of ordinary skill in the art, and in one non-limiting embodiment the term is defined to be within 10%, in another embodiment within 5%, in another embodiment within 1% and in another embodiment within 0.5%. The term “coupled” as used herein is defined as connected, although not necessarily directly and not necessarily mechanically. A device or structure that is “configured” in a certain way is configured in at least that way, but may also be configured in ways that are not listed.

[0044] It will be appreciated that some embodiments may be comprised of one or more generic or specialized processors (or “processing devices”) such as microprocessors, digital signal processors, customized processors and field programmable gate arrays (FPGAs) and unique stored program instructions (including both software and firmware) that control the one or more processors to implement, in conjunction with certain non-processor circuits, some, most, or all of the functions of the method and/or apparatus described herein. Alternatively, some or all functions could be implemented by a state machine that has no stored program instructions, or in one or more application specific integrated circuits (ASICs), in which each function or some combinations of certain of the functions are implemented as custom logic. Of course, a combination of the two approaches could be used.

[0045] Moreover, an embodiment can be implemented as a computer-readable storage medium having computer readable code stored thereon for programming a computer (e.g., comprising a processor) to perform a method as described and claimed herein. Examples of such computer-readable storage mediums include, but are not limited to, a hard disk, a CD-ROM, an optical storage device, a magnetic storage device, a ROM (Read Only Memory), a PROM (Programmable Read Only Memory), an EPROM (Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory), an EEPROM (Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory) and a Flash memory. Further, it is expected that one of ordinary skill, notwithstanding possibly significant effort and many design choices motivated by, for example, available time, current technology, and economic considerations, when guided by the concepts and principles disclosed herein will be readily capable of generating such software instructions and programs and ICs with minimal experimentation.

[0046] The Abstract of the Disclosure is provided to allow the reader to quickly ascertain the nature of the technical disclosure. It is submitted with the understanding that it will not be used to interpret or limit the scope or meaning of the claims. In addition, in the foregoing Detailed Description, it can be seen that various features are grouped together in various embodiments for the purpose of streamlining the disclosure. This method of disclosure is not to be interpreted as reflecting an intention that the claimed embodiments require more features than are expressly recited in each claim. Rather, as the following claims reflect, inventive subject mat-

ter lies in less than all features of a single disclosed embodiment. Thus the following claims are hereby incorporated into the Detailed Description, with each claim standing on its own as a separately claimed subject matter.

We claim:

1. A method for transferring a call between devices of a single user, the method comprising:

pairing, over a master-less communication link, a narrowband communication device operating in a narrowband communication system and a broadband communication device operating in a broadband communication system;

sharing a radio identifier between the narrowband communication device and the broadband communication device;

establishing the call on both the narrowband communication system and the broadband communication system;

processing a trigger signal indicating that the call is to be transferred from one to the other of the broadband communication device and the narrowband communication device;

evaluating, in response to the trigger signal, an operational status of either the narrowband communication device or the broadband communication device; and

transferring call details between the broadband communication device and the narrowband communication device;

wherein using the radio identifier and the call details, and based on the operational status, the call is transferred from one to the other of the broadband communication device and the narrowband communication device.

2. The method of claim **1**, wherein the call is transferred from the broadband communication device to the narrowband communication device, and an operational status of the narrowband communication device is evaluated before the call is transferred.

3. The method of claim **2**, wherein the operational status of the narrowband communication device includes priority aspects of an operating mode, and whereby priority narrowband operation is not interrupted by transferring the call.

4. The method of claim **1**, wherein the broadband communication device operates as a partner device for expanding user interface elements to the narrowband communication device.

5. The method of claim **1**, wherein the master-less communication link comprises a peer-to-peer network that provides automated collaboration between the narrowband communication device and the broadband communication device without user interaction.

6. The method of claim **1**, wherein the trigger signal either is manually activated by the user or is automatically activated.

7. The method of claim **1**, wherein the broadband communication device operates as a back-up device for push-to-talk and emergency communications originating from the narrowband communication device.

8. The method of claim **1**, wherein the call is a frequency division multiple access (FDMA) based call.

9. The method of claim **1**, wherein sharing the radio identifier between the narrowband communication device and the broadband communication device comprises the narrowband communication device sharing, with the broadband communication device, a radio identifier of the narrowband communication device, and wherein the broadband communication device utilizes the radio identifier of the narrowband commu-

nication device when communicating with a broadband network of the broadband communication system as a partner device of the narrowband communication device.

10. The method of claim **1**, wherein the call details include Land Mobile Radio (LMR) details including call encryption keys.

11. A broadband communication device, comprising:
 a processor, and
 a memory operatively coupled to the processor, wherein the memory includes:
 computer readable program code components for pairing, over a master-less communication link, a narrowband communication device operating in a narrowband communication system and the broadband communication device operating in a broadband communication system;
 computer readable program code components for sharing a radio identifier between the narrowband communication device and the broadband communication device;
 computer readable program code components for establishing a call on both the narrowband communication system and the broadband communication system;
 computer readable program code components for processing a trigger signal indicating that the call is to be transferred from one to the other of the broadband communication device and the narrowband communication device;
 computer readable program code components for evaluating, in response to the trigger signal, an operational status of either the narrowband communication device or the broadband communication device; and
 computer readable program code components for transferring call details between the narrowband communication device and the broadband communication device, wherein using the radio identifier and the call details, and based on the operational status, the call is transferred from one to the other of the broadband communication device and the narrowband communication device.

12. The broadband communication device of claim **11**, wherein the call is transferred from the broadband communication device to the narrowband communication device, and an operational status of the narrowband communication device is evaluated before the call is transferred.

13. The broadband communication device of claim **12**, wherein the operational status of the narrowband communication device includes priority aspects of an operating mode, and whereby priority narrowband operation is not interrupted by transferring the call.

14. The broadband communication device of claim **11**, wherein the broadband communication device operates as a partner device for expanding user interface elements to the narrowband communication device.

15. The broadband communication device of claim **11**, wherein the master-less communication link comprises a peer-to-peer network that provides automated collaboration between the narrowband communication device and the broadband communication device without user interaction.

16. The broadband communication device of claim **11**, wherein the broadband communication device operates as a back-up device for push-to-talk and emergency communications originating from the narrowband communication device.

17. The broadband communication device of claim **11**, wherein the call is a frequency division multiple access (FDMA) based call.

18. The broadband communication device of claim **11**, wherein the call details include call encryption keys.

19. A narrowband communication device, comprising:
 a processor, and
 a memory operatively coupled to the processor, wherein the memory includes:
 computer readable program code components for pairing, over a master-less communication link, the narrowband communication device operating in a narrowband communication system and a broadband communication device operating in a broadband communication system;
 computer readable program code components for sharing a radio identifier between the narrowband communication device and the broadband communication device;
 computer readable program code components for establishing a call on both the narrowband communication system and the broadband communication system;
 computer readable program code components for processing a trigger signal indicating that the call is to be transferred from one to the other of the broadband communication device and the narrowband communication device;
 computer readable program code components for evaluating, in response to the trigger signal, an operational status of either the narrowband communication device or the broadband communication device; and
 computer readable program code components for transferring call details between the narrowband communication device and the broadband communication device, wherein using the radio identifier and the call details, and based on the operational status, the call is transferred from one to the other of the broadband communication device and the narrowband communication device.

20. The narrowband communication device of claim **19**, wherein the call is transferred from the broadband communication device to the narrowband communication device, and an operational status of the narrowband communication device is evaluated before the call is transferred.

21. A radio communication system, comprising:
 a broadband device operating in a broadband network;
 a narrowband device operating in a narrowband network;
 a trigger signal being processed indicating that a call is to be transferred from one to the other of the broadband communication device and the narrowband communication device;
 the broadband device and the narrowband device being paired, over a master-less communication link, and over master-less the link:
 an operational status of either the broadband communication device or the narrowband communication device is evaluated in response to the trigger signal;
 a radio identifier being shared between the narrowband communication device and the broadband communication device for enabling call details to be transferred between the narrowband communication device and the broadband communication device; and

the call being transferred from one to the other of the broadband communication device and the narrow-band communication device based on the radio identifier, the call details, and operational status.

* * * * *