

Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan (SCIP) Implementation Workshop

Missouri ■ March 28, 2012



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**Provided By
Office of Emergency
Communications (OEC)**

Introductions

- Steve Devine, Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC), Department of Public Safety
- Adrienne Werner, Stakeholder Engagement, OEC
- Jim Lundsted, Regional Coordinator, OEC
- Lauren DeWolfe, Facilitator, OEC Support
- Susan Michener, Co-facilitator, OEC Support

Introductions

- Who's in the Room?
 - Name
 - Organization
 - What interoperability effort has had the most impact on improving emergency communications?

Logistics

- Participant Sign-in Sheet (please spell out all acronyms)
- Bathrooms
- Emergency exits
- Please turn cell phones and other devices to vibrate
- Basic ground rules – any to add?

Meeting Outcomes

- Updated/refined Vision, Mission, and Goals that reflect the current and near-future interoperability landscape in Missouri
- Streamlined SCIP initiatives to drive interoperability efforts statewide

Lessons Learned From Real World Events

- What was the most important and/or successful aspect of your response?
- What did we learn about our communications capabilities during the disaster responses?
 - What were our successes?
 - What were our biggest challenges?

Update on Office of Emergency Communications (OEC) Activities and Service Offerings

Adrienne Werner ■ Jim Lundsted



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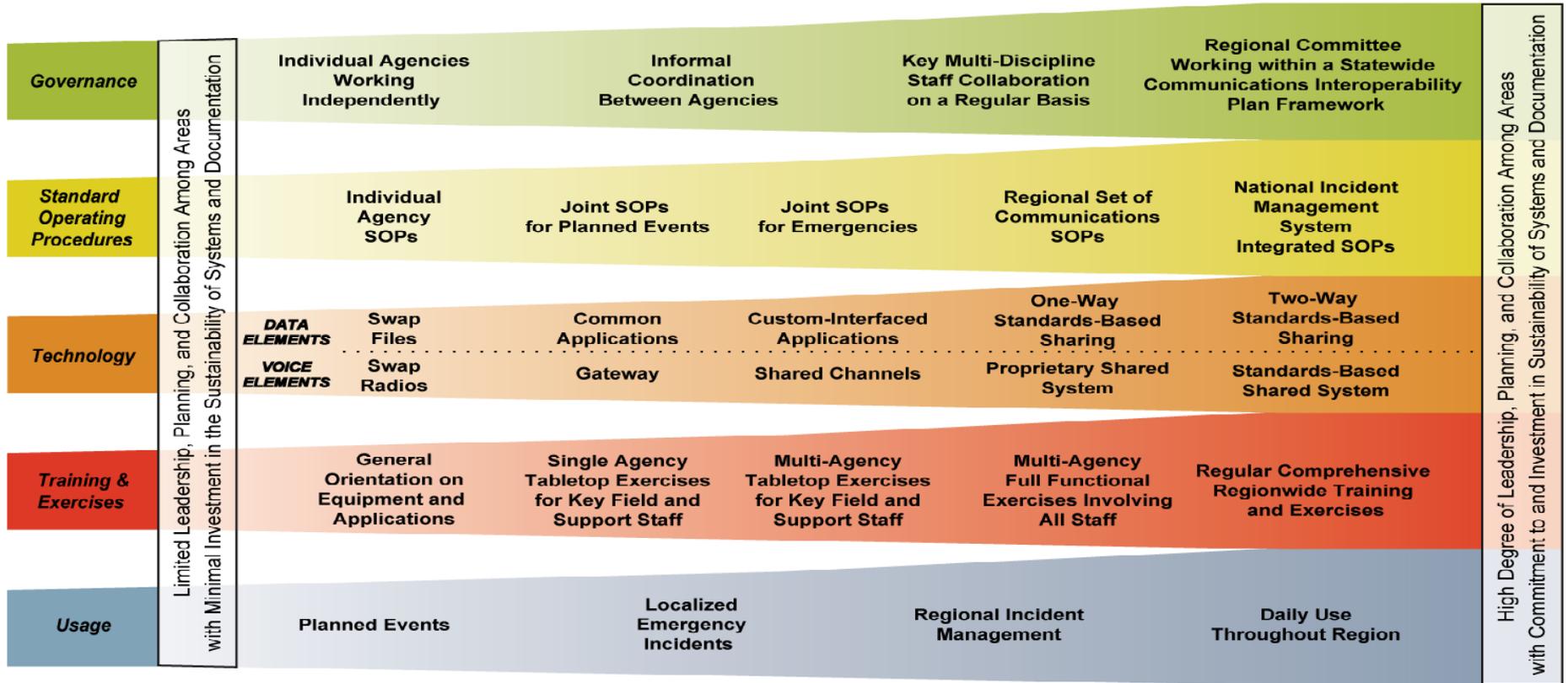
Mission

The mission of OEC is to unify and lead the nationwide effort to improve emergency communications capabilities across all levels of government



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Interoperability Continuum



National Emergency Communications Plan

Vision – Emergency responders can communicate as needed, on demand, as authorized; at all levels of government; and across all disciplines



National Emergency Communications Plan

July 2008



Rev. Aug 7, 2008

Released July 2008

- Developed in coordination with 150+ representatives from all major public safety organizations and private sector
- Addresses operability, interoperability, continuity

First National Strategic Plan

- 3 Performance-based Goals
- 7 Objectives that set priorities
- 92 Milestones to track progress

Implementation

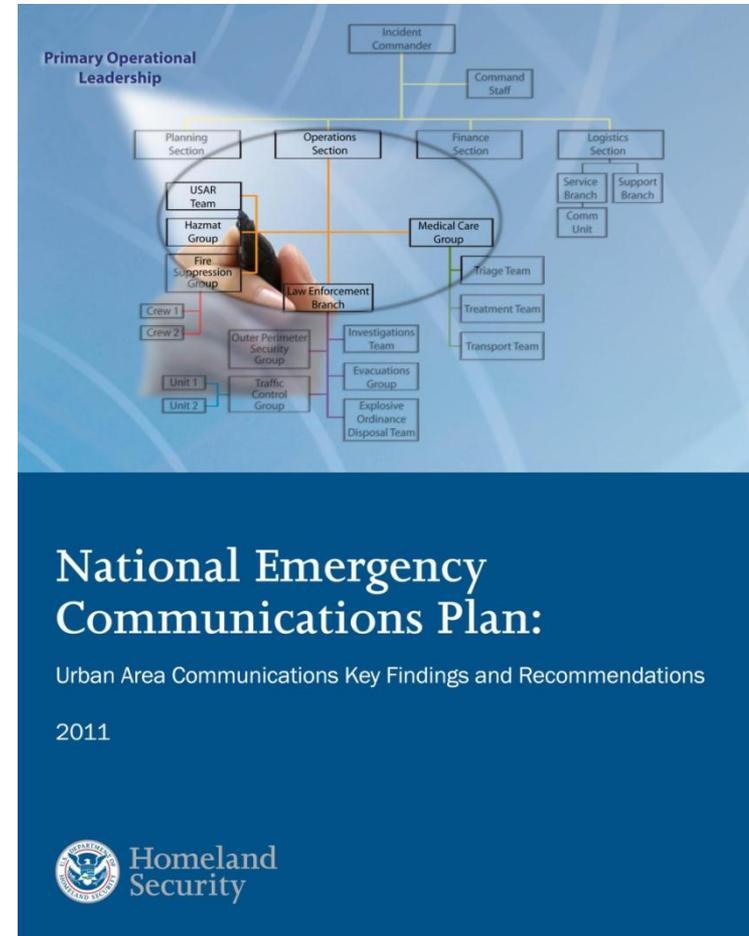
- Build capability/capacity (governance, exercises, SOP, usage)
- National assessments
- Target resources (funding, technical assistance, training)



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NECP Goals

- **Goal 1: Urban Areas**
By 2010, 90 percent of all high-risk urban areas designated within the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) are able to demonstrate response-level emergency communications within one hour for routine events involving multiple jurisdictions and agencies
- **Goal 2: Counties and County-Equivalents**
By 2011, 75 percent of non-UASI jurisdictions are able to demonstrate response-level emergency communications within one hour for routine events involving multiple jurisdictions and agencies
- **Goal 3: All Jurisdictions**
By 2013, 75 percent of all jurisdictions are able to demonstrate response-level emergency communications within three hours, in the event of a significant incident as outlined in national planning scenarios



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Grant Guidance

SAFECOM Guidance on Emergency Communications Grants

- Ensures that Federal grant funding is aligned with the NECP goals and objectives
- Provides recommended allowable costs and application requirements for Federal grant programs providing funding for interoperable emergency communications
- FY 2012 guidance focuses solely on State, local, and tribal grantees

Additional information is available on the SAFECOM website:

<http://www.safecomprogram.gov/grant/Default.aspx>



Office of Emergency Communications:

Fiscal Year 2012

SAFECOM Guidance
on Emergency Communications Grants



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FY 2012 DHS Grant Programs

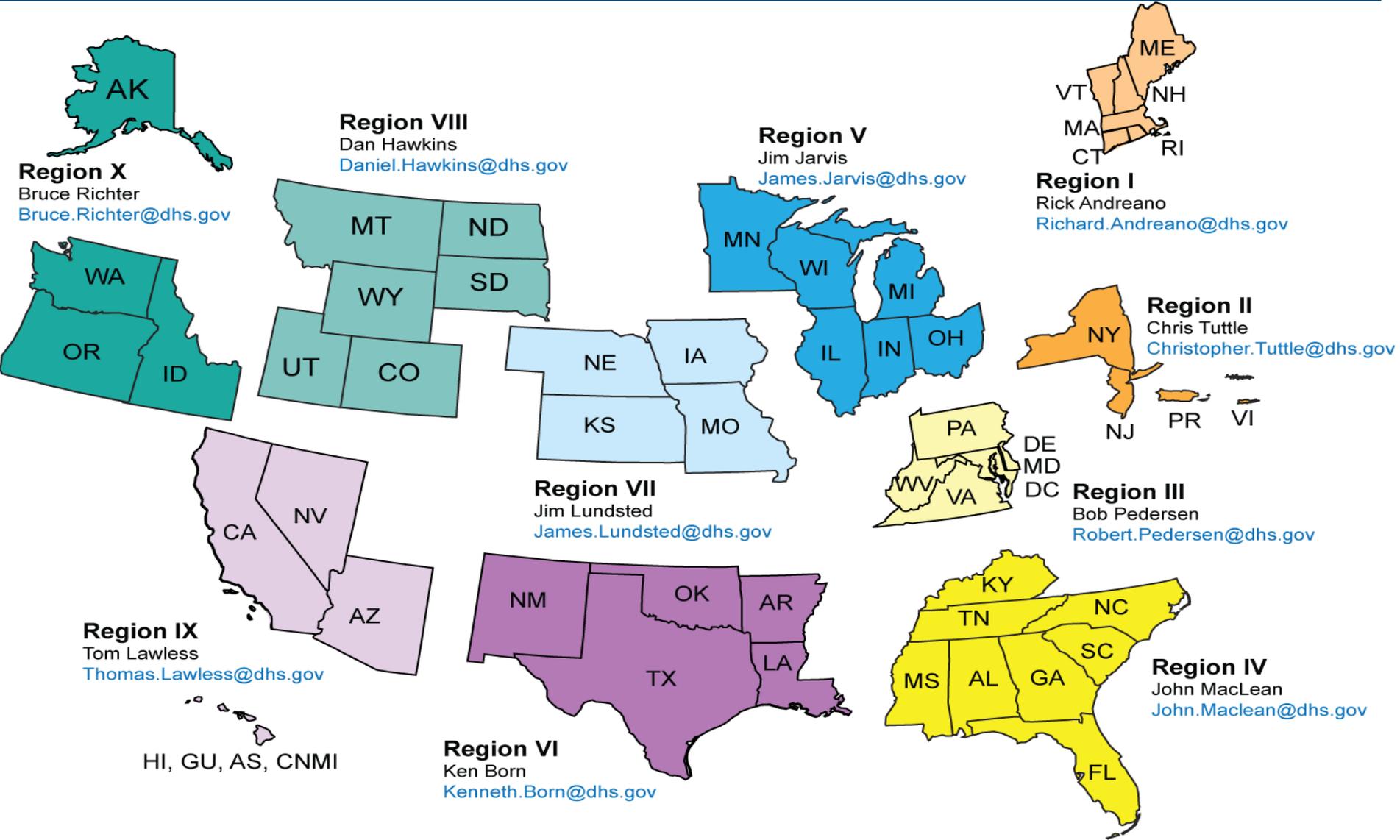
In FY 2012, there were key changes to DHS Grant Programs.
Specifically:

- Stakeholders are still strongly encouraged to use the Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan, Implementation Reports, and the National Plan Goal Reports when considering applying for grants; however, stakeholders now must demonstrate how projects align to PPD-8 and Core Capabilities in the National Preparedness Goal (NPG) in grant applications
- To achieve this, stakeholders should:
 - **Read the NPG, and understand the Core Capabilities.** The NPG can be found at: <http://www.fema.gov/prepared/ppd8.shtm>
 - **Align projects to Core Capabilities.** Grantees must align projects to the Core Capabilities in the NPG



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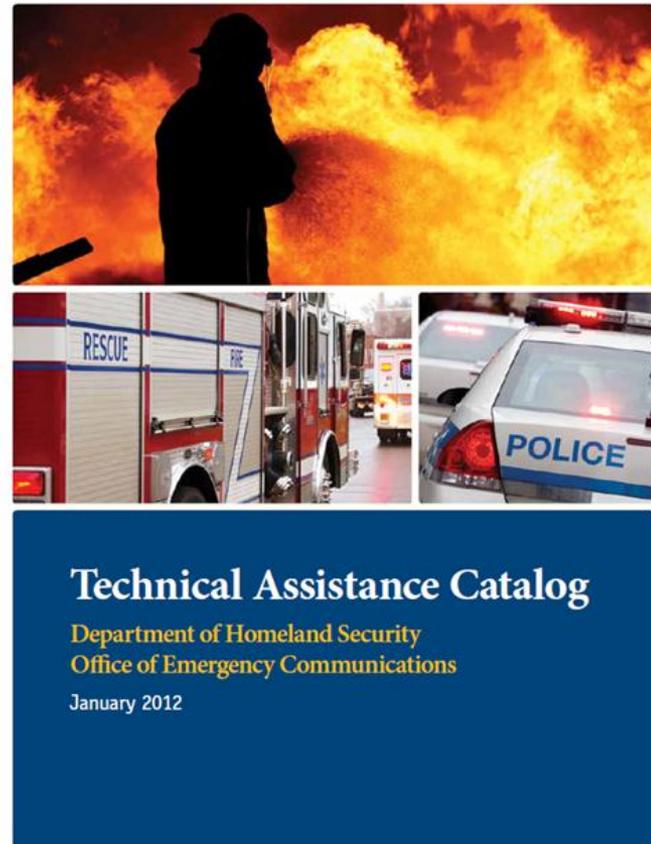
Regional Coordination Program



Jim Lundsted is your RC. james.lundsted@hq.dhs.gov

Technical Assistance (TA)

- OEC offers States and territories an opportunity to make TA requests annually
- OEC has expanded the TA Catalog for FY 2012 to include 7 new offerings
- Feedback from TA recipients generates new TA offerings based on public safety needs



Narrowbanding

The purpose of the FCC narrowband mandate is to promote more efficient use of the VHF and UHF land mobile bands

Benefits

- Ensures more efficient use and greater spectrum access for public safety users
- Relieves congestion and results in increased channel availability for public safety VHF/UHF systems

Deadlines

- Narrowbanding must complete to 12.5 kHz by January 1, 2013
- FCC will no longer allow manufacture or importation of equipment that includes a 25 kHz mode
- Some interim requirements took effect on January 1, 2011:
 - 12.5 kHz operation required for all new VHF/UHF systems or expansion of existing systems
 - FCC will not certify new equipment that includes a 25 kHz mode

OEC Narrowband Resource:

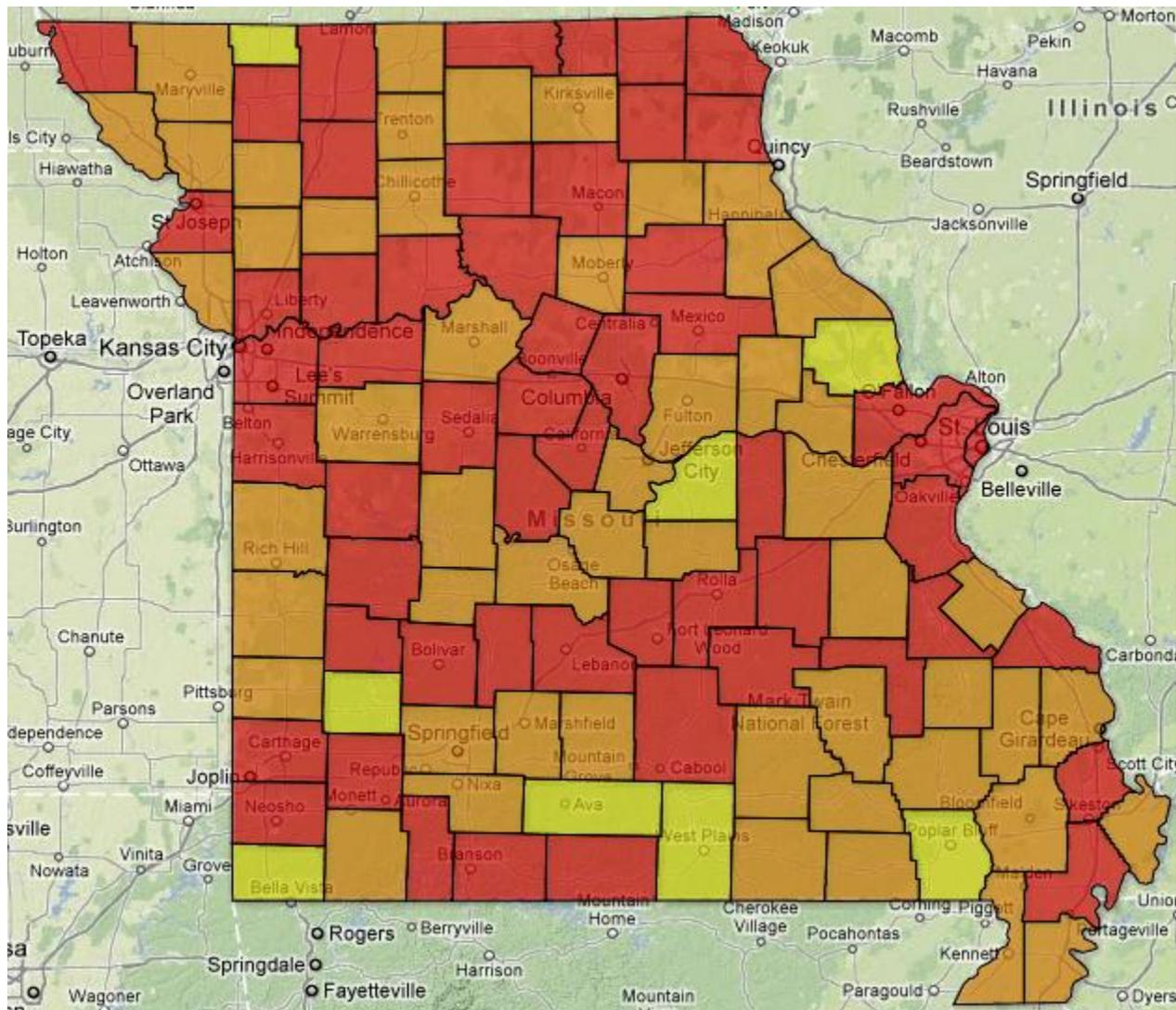
http://www.publicsafetytools.info/start_index.php

- **278** days until the compliance deadline for narrowbanding VHF/UHF communications systems



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Missouri: Licensed to Operate Narrowband (12.5 kHz) Only

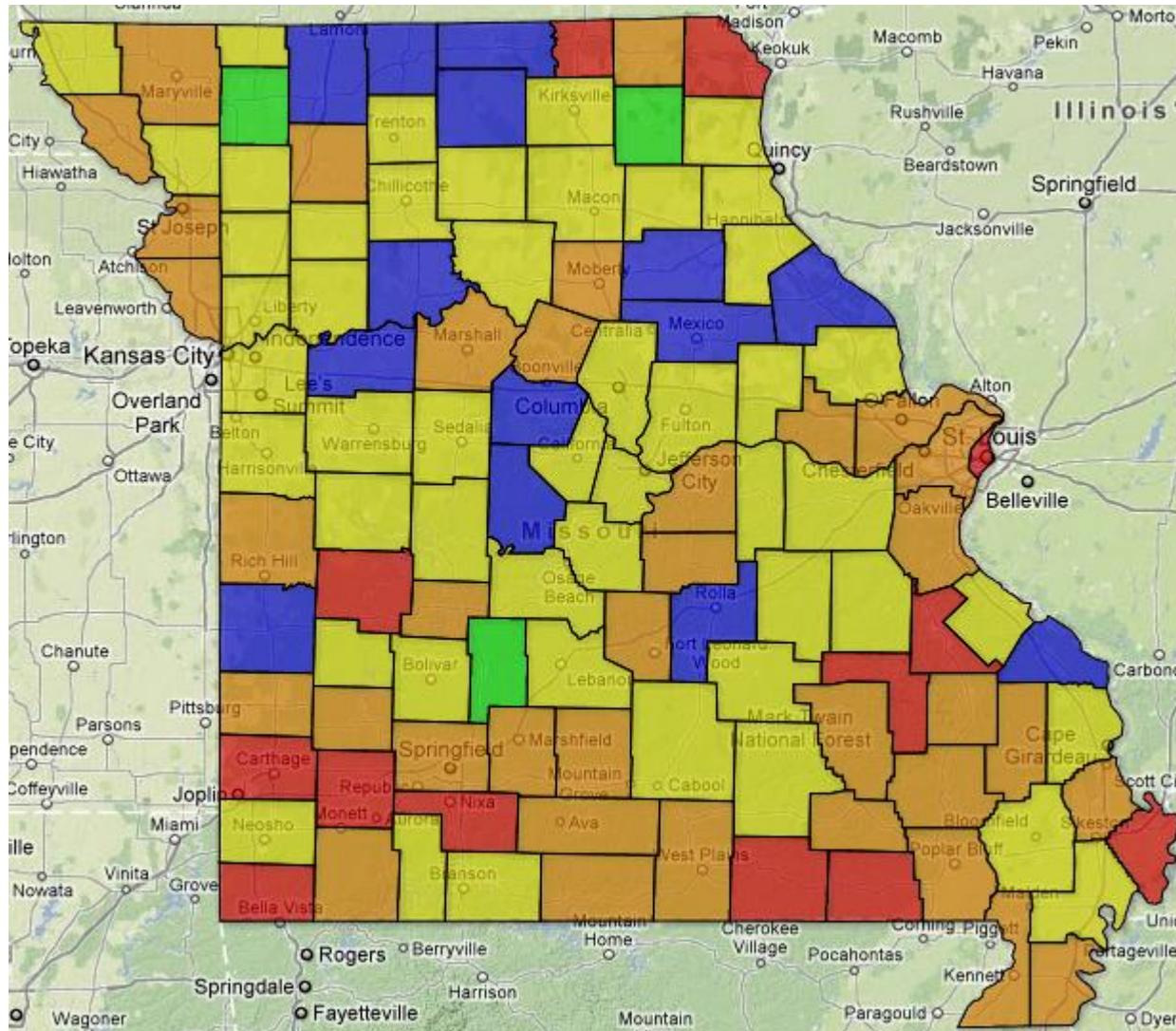


% Transmitters Licensed for NB	
Red	<20%
Orange	21 - 40%
Yellow	41 - 60%
Blue	61 - 80%
Light Green	81-99%
Dark Green	100%



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Missouri: Licensed to Operate Narrowband (12.5 kHz) and 25 kHz

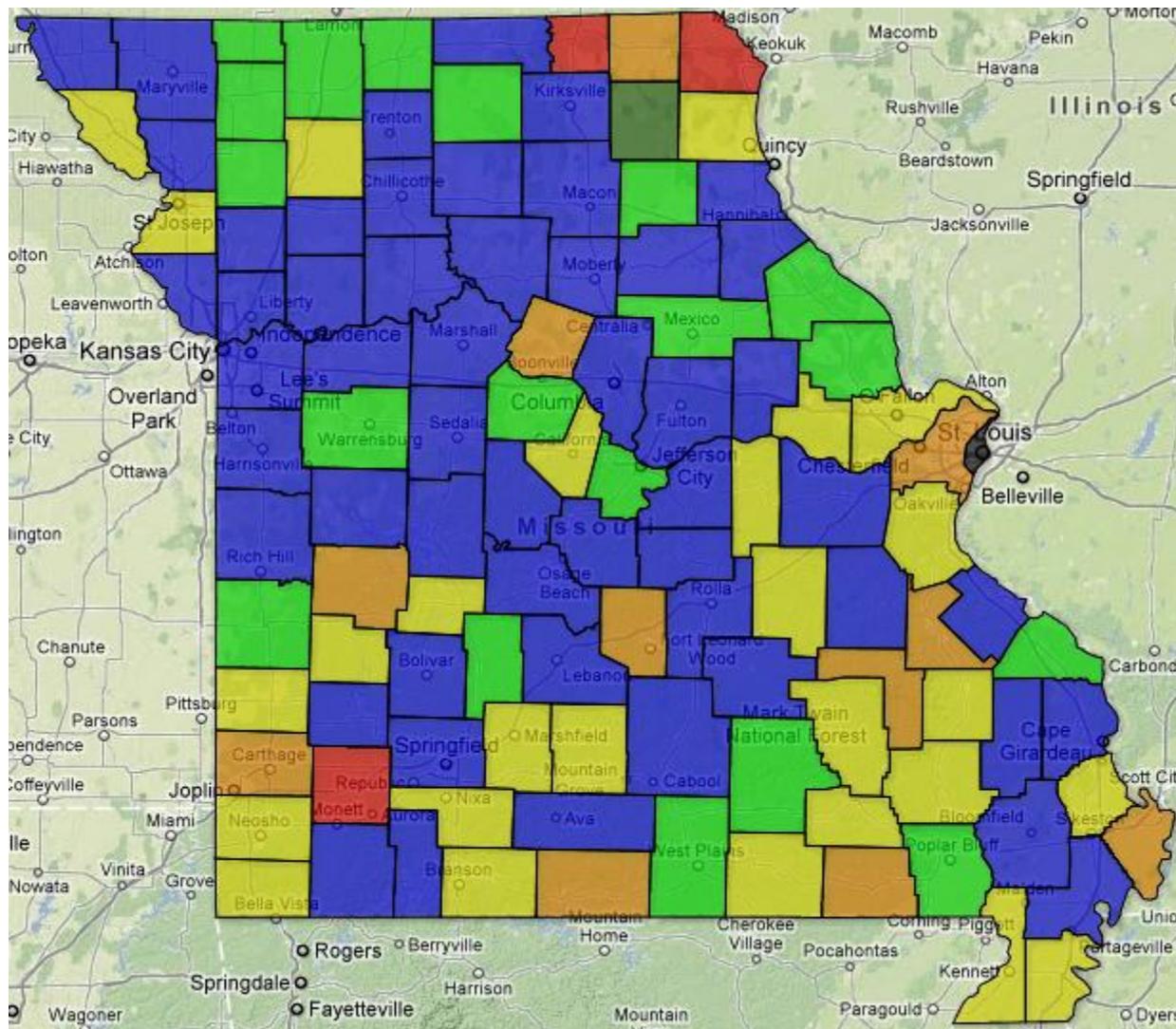


% Transmitters Licensed for NB & 25 kHz	
Red	<20%
Orange	21 – 40%
Yellow	41 – 60%
Blue	61 – 80%
Green	81-99%
Dark Green	100%



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Missouri: Licensed to Operate 25 kHz Only



% Transmitters Licensed for 25 kHz	
Red	>80%
Orange	61 – 80%
Yellow	41 – 60%
Blue	21-40%
Light Green	1-20%
Dark Green	0%



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Wireless Broadband For Emergency Communications

- Congress directed the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to develop a National Broadband Plan to ensure every American has “access to broadband capability”
- The Department of Homeland Security is working with the FCC, the Department of Commerce, and the Department of Justice to support the successful deployment of a 700 MHz nationwide, interoperable mobile broadband network
- OEC is partnering with States, localities, and the emergency response community to support strategic planning initiatives, and is providing technical assistance, guidance documents, and a SCIP Implementation Workshop focused on wireless broadband



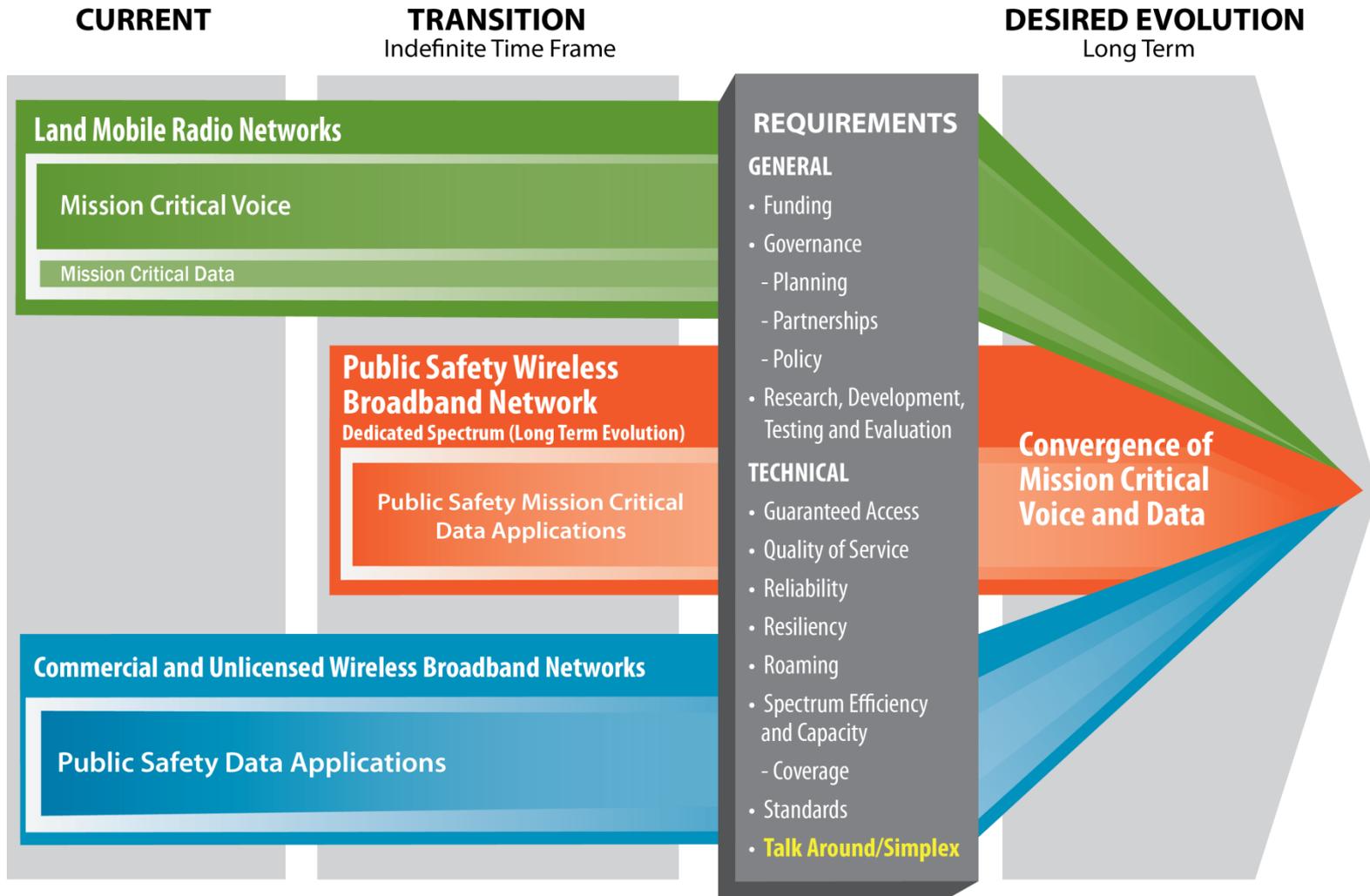
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Highlights of NPSBN Legislation

- On February 22, 2012, the President signed the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012
 - Reallocates the 700 MHz D Block spectrum to public safety
 - Authorizes the FCC to conduct incentive auctions to raise \$7 billion for building and managing the Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network (NPSBN)
 - Sets aside \$20.4 billion in incentive auction revenue for deficit reduction
- Access to the NPSBN is provided for:
 - Emergency response providers, including Federal, State, and local governmental and non-governmental emergency public safety, fire, law enforcement, emergency response, emergency medical (including hospital emergency facilities), and related personnel, agencies, and authorities
 - Secondary users including non-public safety entities (e.g., utilities, critical infrastructure providers)
 - The NPSBN is precluded from providing commercial services directly to consumers



Public Safety Communications Evolution



Wireless Broadband Planning



Interoperability Planning for Wireless Broadband

November 2011



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Planning for Wireless Broadband

- Continue partnerships with Federal agencies and public safety
- Determine technical requirements
- Focus on all lanes of the Interoperability Continuum as new technology develops

Available on the SAFECOM website:

[http://www.safecomprogram.gov/library/Lists/Library/Attachments/331/Interoperability Planning Wireless Broadband Web 111711.pdf](http://www.safecomprogram.gov/library/Lists/Library/Attachments/331/Interoperability%20Planning%20Wireless%20Broadband%20Web%20111711.pdf)



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The Year Ahead: Opportunities in 2012

- NCSWIC and SAFECOM Priorities for 2012
- Technical Assistance and SCIP Implementation Workshops
- Case Studies and Articles on Successes
- Continued coordination by Regional Coordinators among surrounding States



Contact Information

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WEB

www.dhs.gov, search keyword: OEC

Guidance Documents

www.dhs.gov, search keyword: OEC Publications

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Break

Please return in 10 minutes

NECP Goal 2 Results



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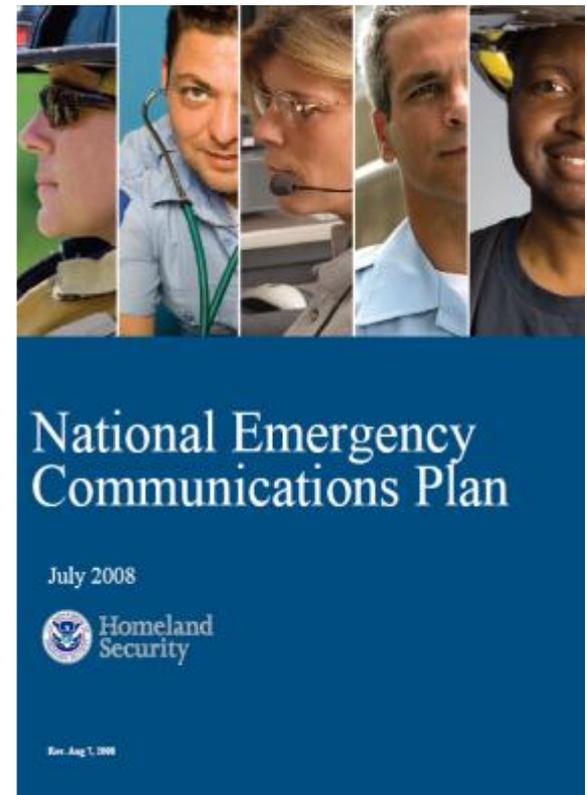
Excerpt from OEC Presentation at
Joint SAFECOM/NCSWIC Meeting
on December 6, 2011

NECP Goals

Goal 1: Urban Areas – 90 percent of all high-risk urban areas designated within the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) are able to demonstrate response-level emergency communications within one hour for routine events involving multiple jurisdictions and agencies (2010)

Goal 2: Counties / County Equivalents – 75 percent of non-UASI jurisdictions are able to demonstrate response-level emergency communications within one hour for routine events involving multiple jurisdictions and agencies (2011)

Goal 3: All Jurisdictions – 75 percent of all jurisdictions are able to demonstrate response-level emergency communications within three hours, in the event of a significant incident as outlined in national planning scenarios (2013)



Capability vs. Performance

Capabilities

Early

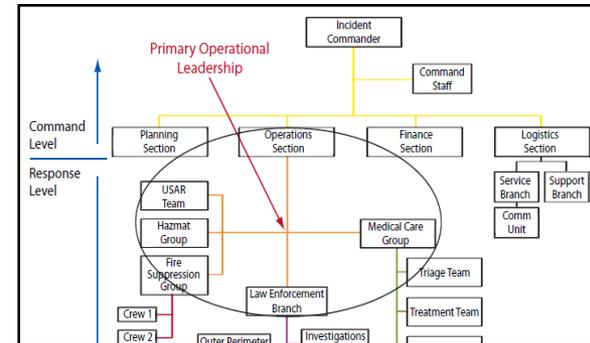
Advanced



	Individual Agencies Working Independently	Inter-agency Coordination Between Agencies	Key Multi-Agency Staff Collaborates on a Regular Basis	Regional Structures Working with a Standard Communications Infrastructure Plan/Process
Structure	Individual Agencies Working Independently	Inter-agency Coordination Between Agencies	Key Multi-Agency Staff Collaborates on a Regular Basis	Regional Structures Working with a Standard Communications Infrastructure Plan/Process
Standard Operating Procedures	Individual Agency SOPs	Joint SOPs for Planned Events	Joint SOPs for Emergencies	Regional SOPs or Standardized SOPs
Technology	Basic Radios, Data, Email	Common Applications, Software	Common Inter-agency Applications, Standardized Software	Key Agency Standards-Based Working Standards-Based Shared System
Training & Exercise	Isolated Operations on Resources and Apparatus	Single Agency Tabletop Exercises for Key Field and Support Staff	Multi-Agency Tabletop Exercises for Key Field and Support Staff	Multi-Agency Full Functional Exercises Involving All Staff
Staff	Planned Events	Localized Emergency Incidents	Regional Incident Management	Wide Area Throughout Region

- Generalized descriptions by continuum lane
- Based on SAFECOM Baseline maturity model
- Looks at key factors for consistent interoperability success

Performance



- Represents response to a single incident
- Criteria looks across three core areas:
 - 1) policies/procedures;
 - 2) roles & responsibilities;
 - 3) technical quality & continuity

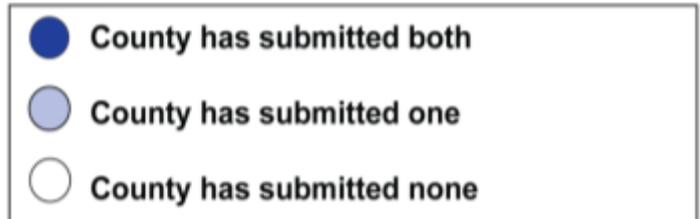
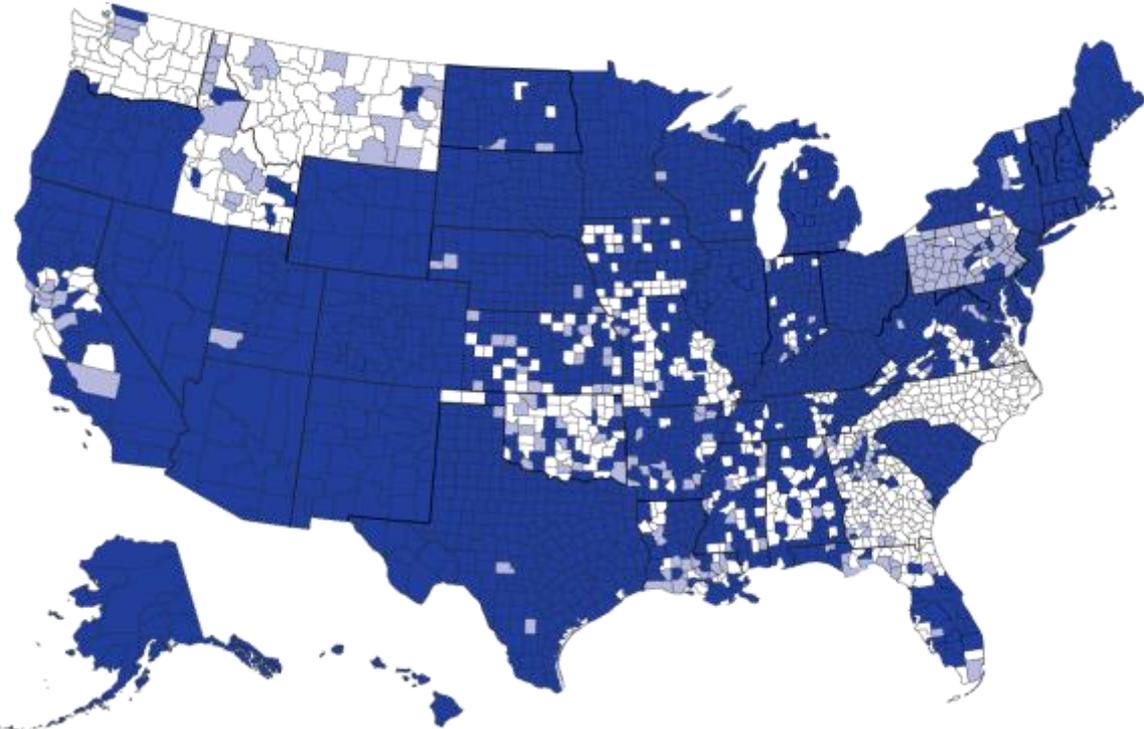
Goal 2 Reporting to Date

Out of 56 States / Territories and 3,224 Counties Nationwide:

- 34 States/Territories submitted over 90% of counties
- 2,519 capability reports submitted (78%) Nationwide
- 2,395 performance reports submitted (74%) Nationwide

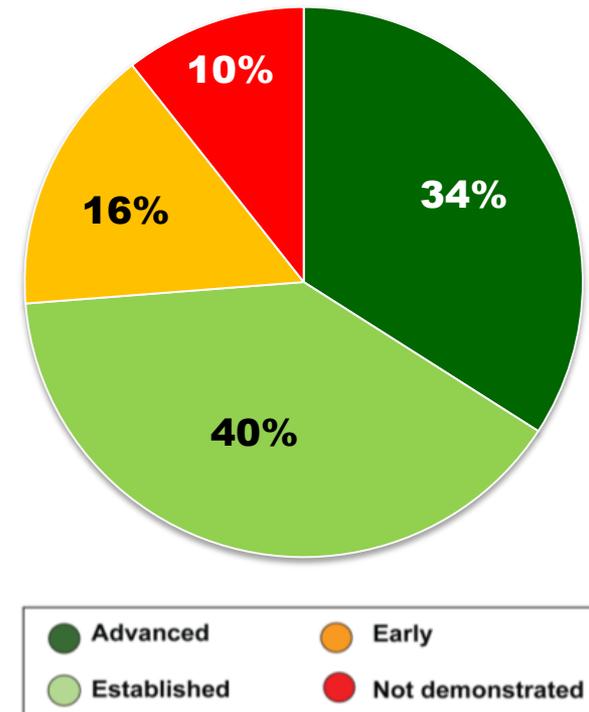
OEC continues to accept county data

- Webinars / Workshops available
- Entry of paper submissions
- Continued Response Level tool access (www.publicsafetytools.info)
- Direct OEC contact to counties

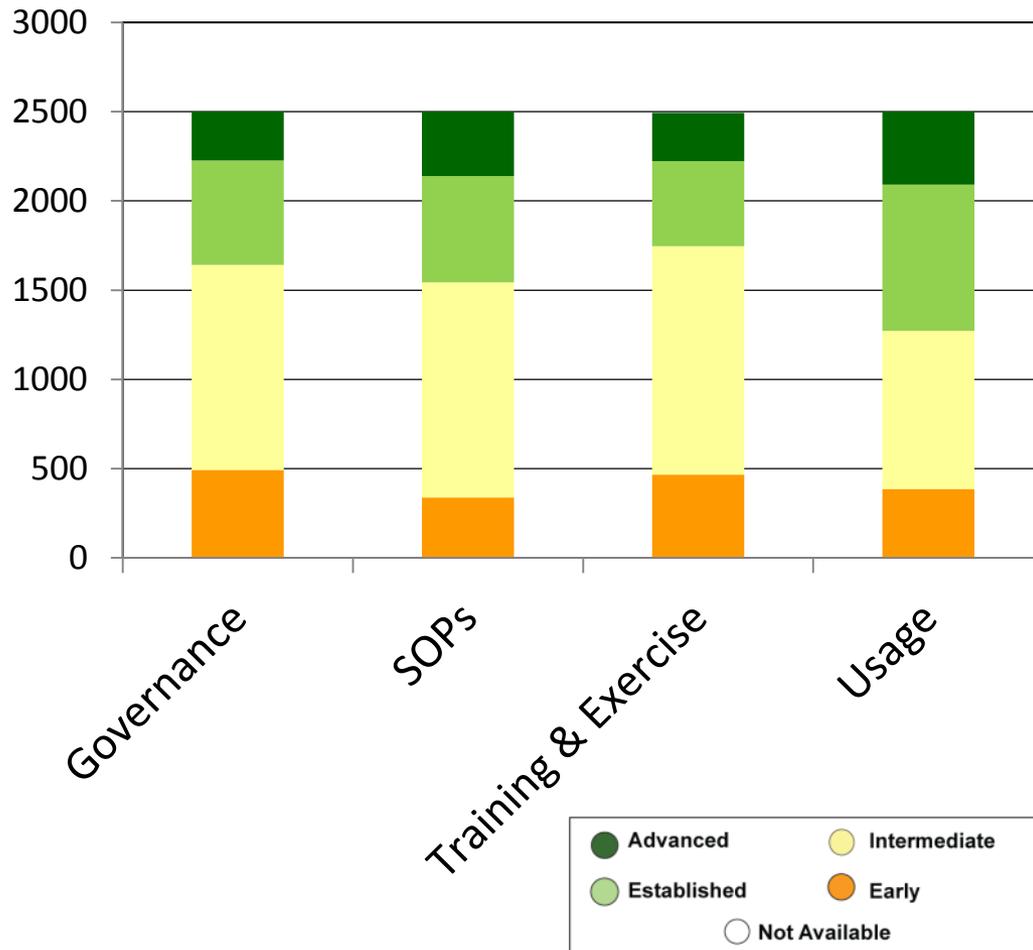


Goal 2 - National Performance Summary

- **Advanced Demonstration**
 - Consistently provide response-level communications during routine incidents and events involving multiple jurisdictions, disciplines and agencies and effectively address a significant incident were it to occur
- **Established Demonstration**
 - Consistently provide response-level communications during routine incidents and events involving multiple jurisdictions, disciplines and agencies
- **Early Demonstration**
 - Communications and coordination were largely ad hoc, with few documented plans or procedures during routine incidents and events involving multiple jurisdictions, disciplines and agencies
- **Not Demonstrated**
 - Did not demonstrate response-level communications due to lack of planning, policies and technical solutions



Goal 2 - Capability Details



Indications of Improvement from 2006 SAFECOM Baseline survey:

- % of jurisdictions at the “advanced” level of governance has doubled from 4%-8%.
- % of jurisdictions indicated that they have only informal interoperability SOPs has dropped from over 40% to 15%.
- % of jurisdictions that regularly achieve interoperability has increased from 66% to 85%

NECP Goal 2

Missouri Specific Results

Based on submissions as of February 28, 2012



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State Update and SCIP Review

**Steve Devine, Statewide Interoperability Coordinator
(SWIC), Department of Public Safety**



Missouri Statewide Interoperability Network

Stephen Devine,
Missouri Department of Public Safety

State of Missouri

- 115 counties, 69,000 square miles
- Missouri is geographically diverse
- Population of 6 Million-Urban, Rural
 - 85% population in Kansas City, St Louis areas
 - 15% in remaining 100 counties
- Due to its central location Missouri supports over 30 million itinerant travelers annually via I-70, I-55, I-44, I-35, I-29 and US-61
- Missouri borders eight (8) adjacent states
- Multi-State NLE exercise, New Madrid Missouri, May 2011

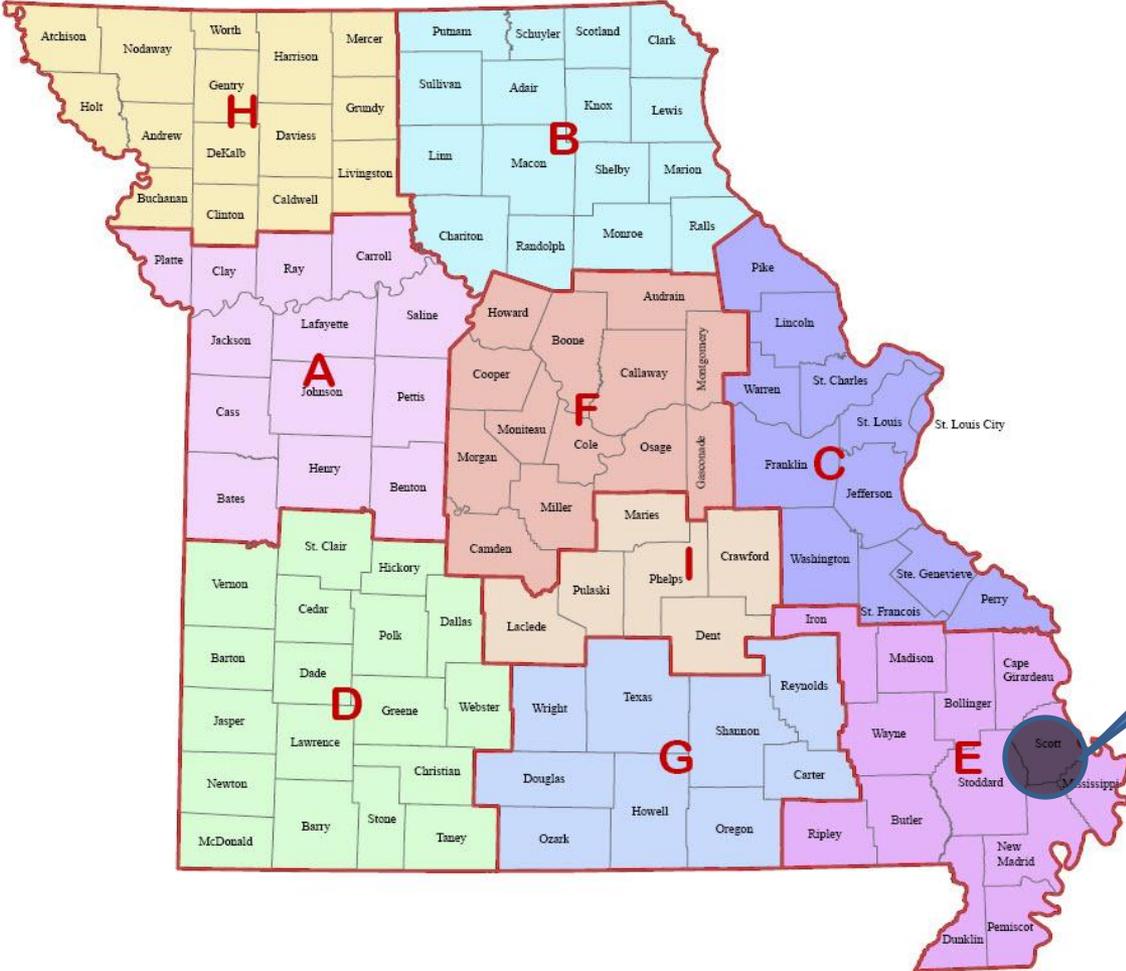
Missouri Implementing Statewide Project 25 solution (MOSWIN)

- 72 site VHF (150 MHz) statewide trunked system.
- System sites interconnected with state owned microwave or wire-line.
- 5 VHF Channel pair implemented per site.
- System provides statewide *mobile coverage* over 115 counties.
 - *Defined as 95% of each county with DAQ 3.4*
- System intended to be utilized by Local, State and Federal agencies to promote interoperable and daily operational communications within and between agencies.
- State of Missouri maintains system (connectivity, annual upgrades, etc.) at no recurring cost to users.
- System scheduled for completion Jan 1, 2013.

SINAD (dBs)	2.5 KHz Deviation Analog FM Receiver reference Sensitivity Level (dBm)	Objective DAQ Score (Analog FM)	TIA- Reported DAQ Scores (Analog FM)	BER (%)	P 25 Digital Receiver Reference Sensitivity Level (dBm)	Objective DAQ Score (Digital C4 FM)	TIA Reported DAQ Scores (digital C4FM)
35	-87	4.4		0.25	-115.1	3.6	
30	-103	3.8		0.5	-116	3.7	
25	-109.5	3.1	4	1	-117.6	3.6	4
22.3	-111	2.6		1.4	-118.2	3.7	
20	-113.5	2.3	3.4	2	-119	3.6	3.4
17	-116.5	2	3	2.6	-119.6	3.6	3
15.3	-118.2	1.8		3.2	-120.1	3.5	
13.5	-119.9	1.6		4.2	-120.8	3.2	
12	-120.5	1.6	2	5	-121.4	3.1	2
10	-121.5	1.4		8.5	-123.1	1.7	
6	-123.5	1.3		12.5	-124.7		

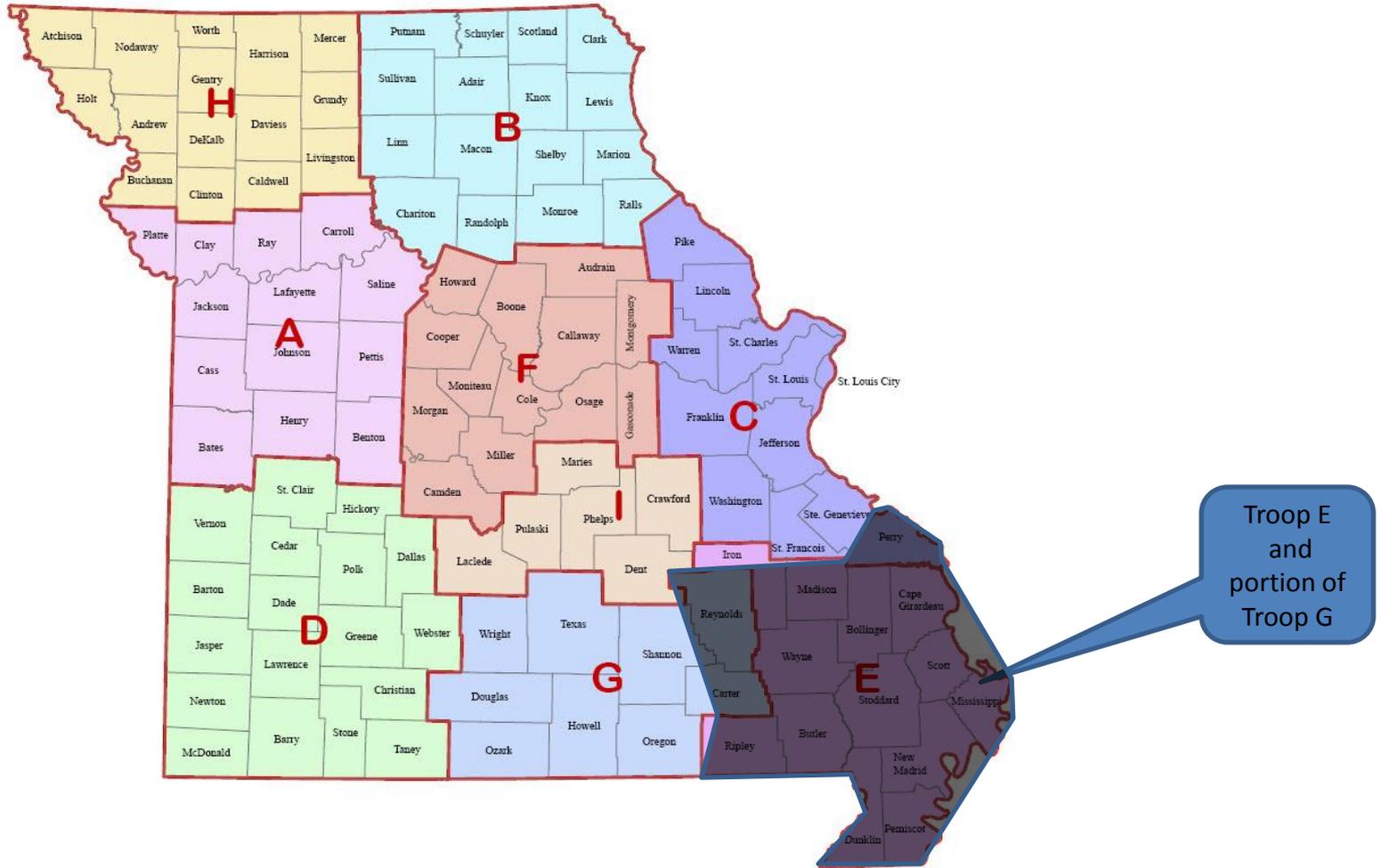
Source: NTIA Report 99-3158 *Delivered Audio Quality Measurements of Project 25 Land Mobile Radios*, November 1998

Pilot Project

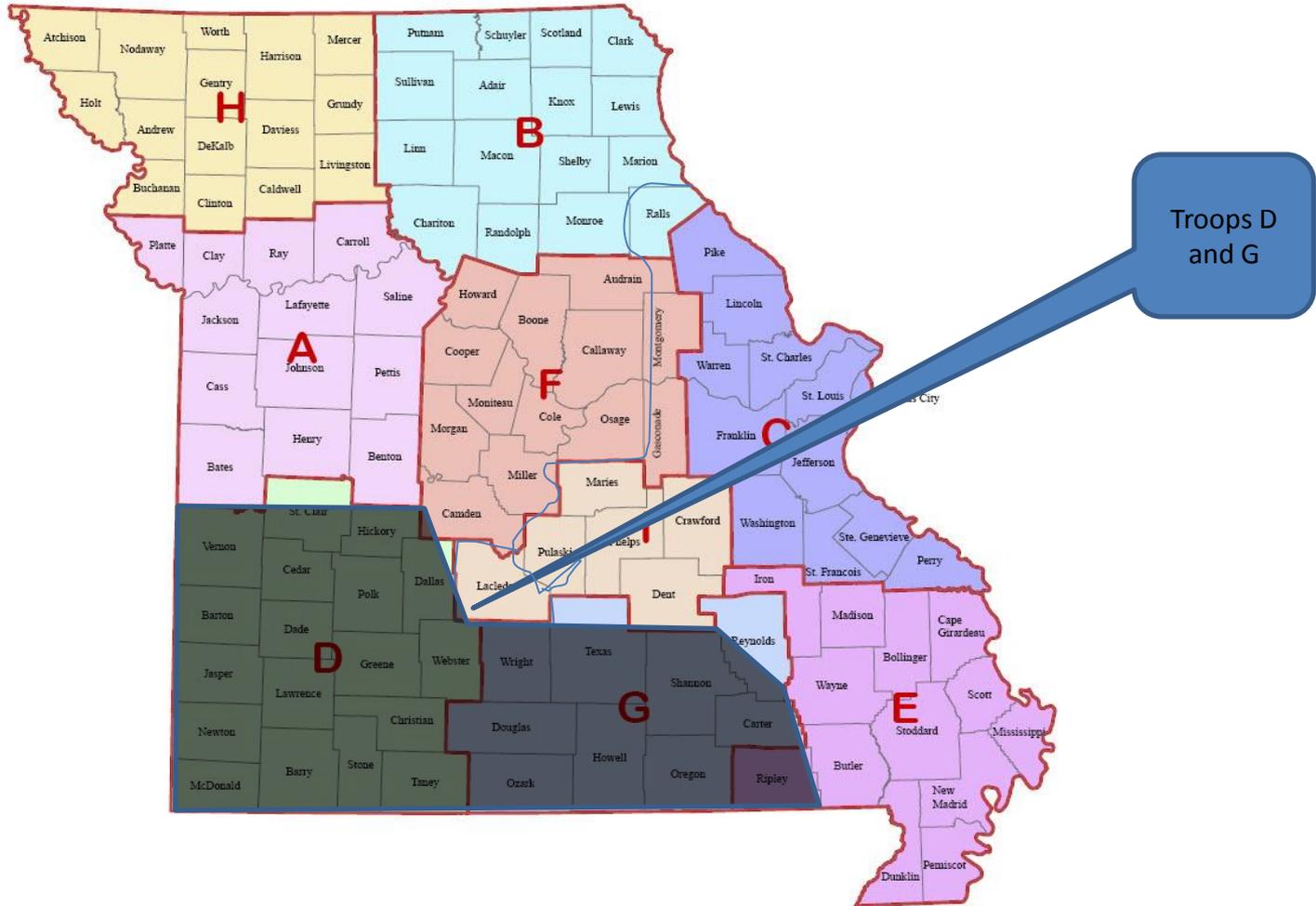


City of Sikeston and Local area MSHP

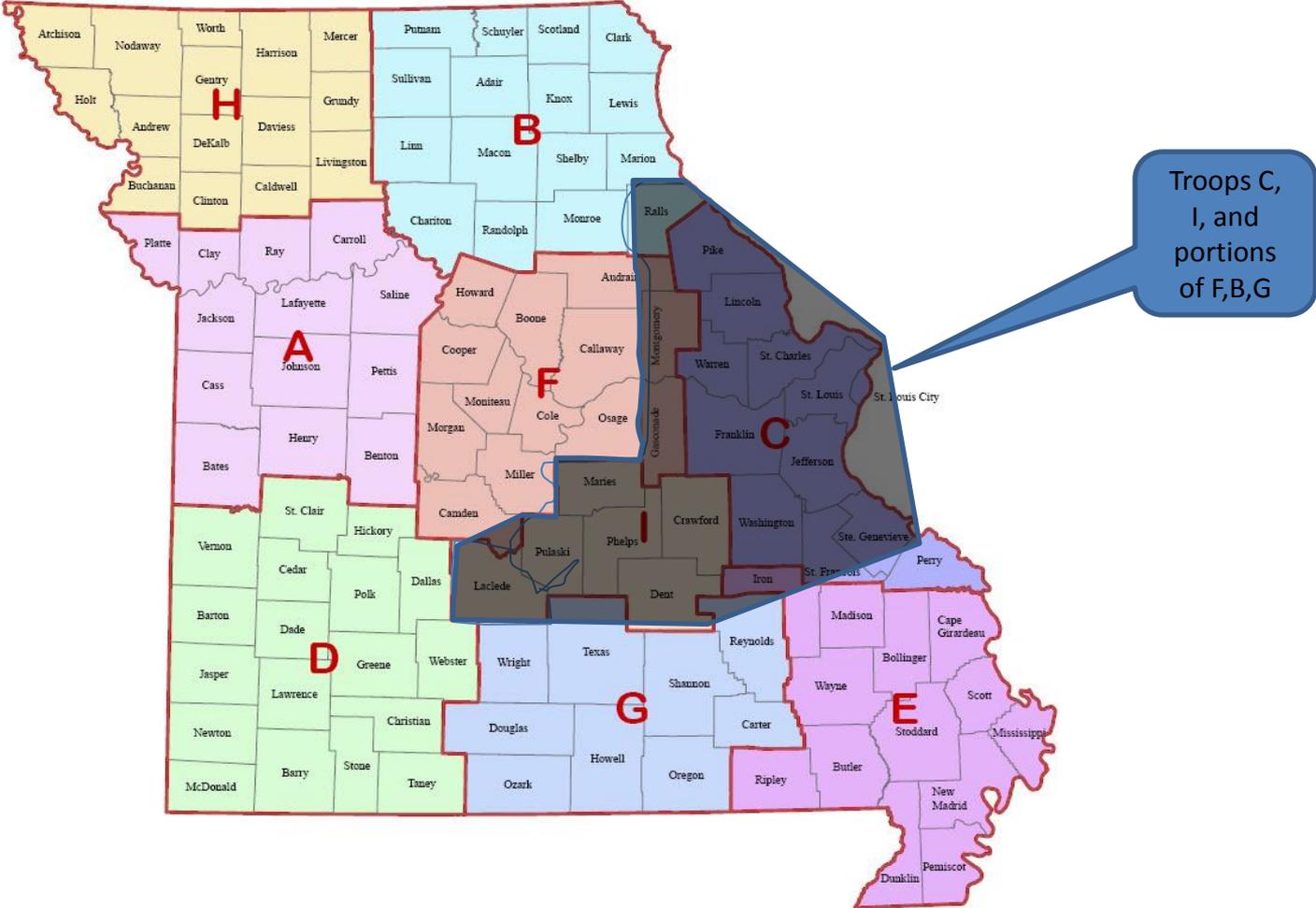
First Phase Buildout



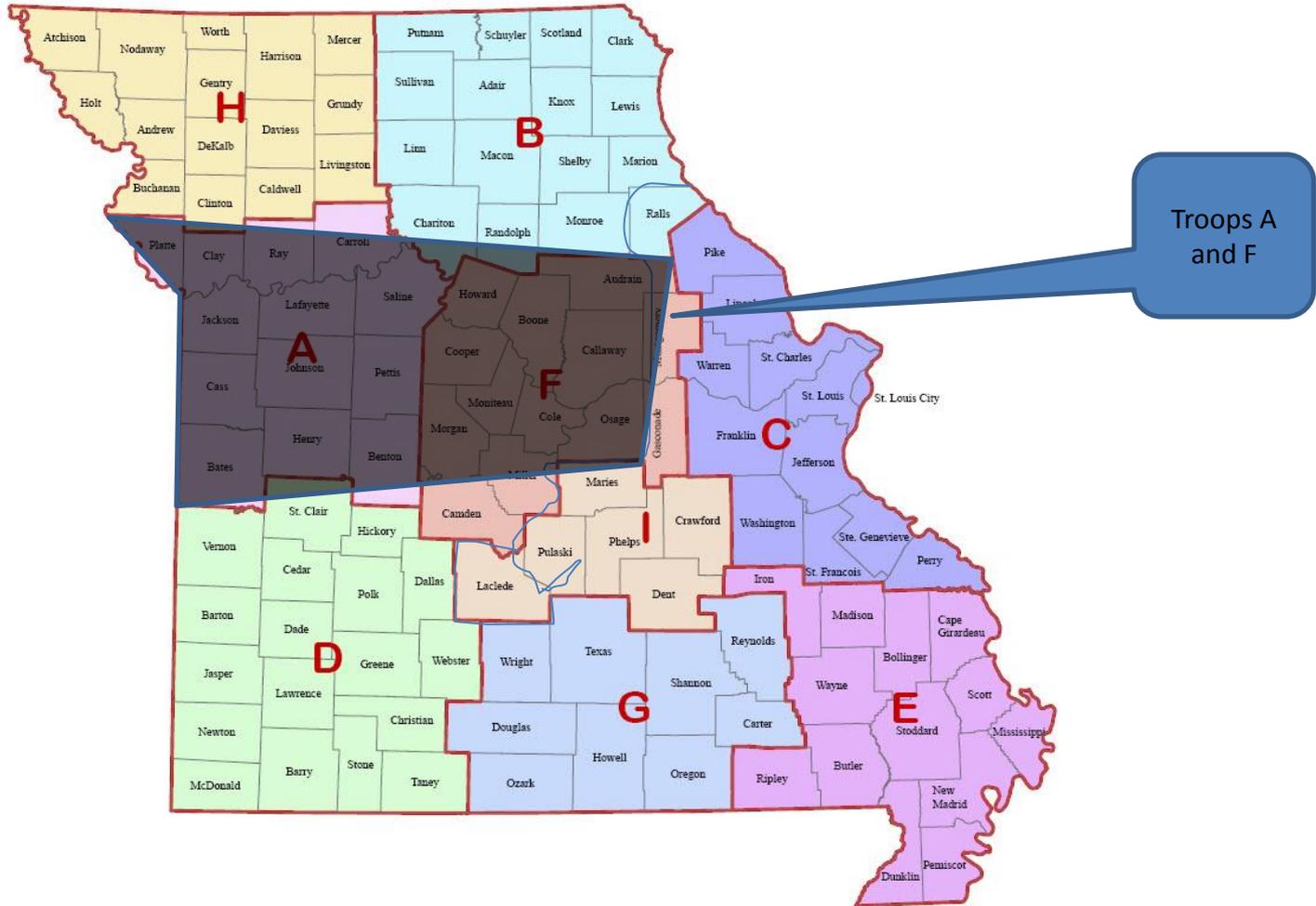
Second Phase Buildout



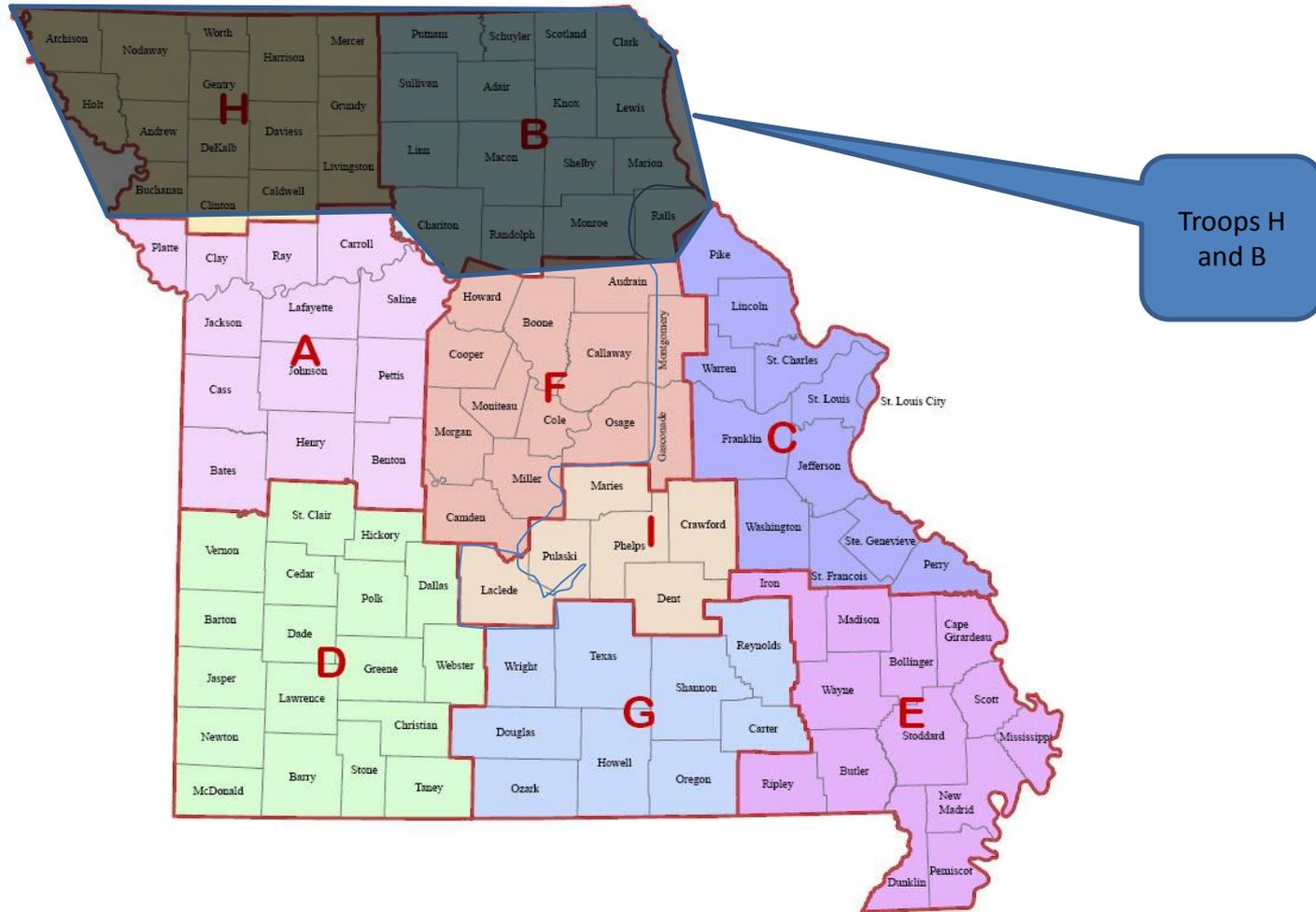
Third Phase Buildout



Fourth Phase Buildout



Fifth Phase Buildout



Trunked I/O

- Statewide I/O talk groups - 5
- Regional I/O talk groups - 5 per region
- Discipline I/O talk groups - 3 Law, Fire, EMS
- - 2 SWAT
- Events talk groups – 45
 - Established for statewide and regional use

Statewide I/O talkgroups

- MO IO 1
- MO IO 2
- MO IO 3
- MO IO 4
- MO IO 5
- Must carry
- Non discipline specific

Regional I/O talkgroups

- REGA IO 1 ... REGA IO 5
- REGB IO 1 ... REGB IO 5
- REGC IO 1 ... REGC IO 5
- ...
- 5 per region
- 45 in all
- Cross regional borders
- Must carry
- Non discipline specific

Regional Discipline IO's

- A LAW 1 ... A LAW 3
- A FIRE 1 ... A FIRE 3
- A EMS 1 ... A EMS 3
- A SWAT 1 ... A SWAT 2
- Setup for each region
- Recommended by discipline

Events Talk groups

- EVENT 1 ... EVENT 45
- Normally off. Activated by NOC upon request for special events or crisis.
- Activated on a site by site basis.
- Recommended

Conventional I/O Resources

- VHF I/O channels - 6
- VHF Discipline channels - 10
- UHF I/O channels - 4
- 700 I/O channels - 13/26
- 800 I/O channels - 5

VHF I/O channels

- MTAC (Fixed-Mobile)
- VCALL 10
- VTAC11 ... VTAC14
- Plus repeater pairs VTAC36 and VTAC37
- Must carry

VHF Discipline Specific Channels

- VFIRE21 ... VFIRE26
- VMED 28 & VMED29
- VLAW 31 & VLAW32

UHF I/O channels

- UCALL40
- UTAC41 ... UTAC43
- Must carry

700 MHz I/O channels

- 7CALL50
- 7TAC51 ... 7TAC56
- 7LAW61 & 7LAW62
- 7FIRE63 & 7FIRE64
- 7MED65 & 7MED66
- Must carry
- 7CALL70
- 7TAC71 ... 7TAC76
- 7LAW81 & 7LAW82
- 7FIRE83 & 7FIRE84
- 7MED86 & 7MED87

800 MHz I/O channels

- 8CALL90
- 8TAC91 ... 8TAC94
- Must carry

Missouri DPS working with local, state and federal entities

- Missouri seeks to promote interoperability at local, state and federal level by introducing MOSWIN capabilities and to share radio system assets with its local, state and federal partners.
- A number of local, state and federal agencies in Missouri have expressed an interest in having full or part time access to MOSWIN.
- Each Missouri PSAP/Communications Center will have a radio to access MOSWIN for interoperable purposes implemented as part of MOSWIN project.

MOSWIN Spectrum Challenges

- Missouri implementing Statewide Project 25 solution.
 - MOSWIN being implemented in VHF High Band (150 MHz). All VHF High Band spectrum resources are being sought in build (FCC Part 90 Public Safety, Part 22 Economic Area, Part 80 Maritime and NTIA spectrum).
 - Availability of VHF Maritime spectrum is limited by Missouri and Mississippi Rivers (navigable waterways).
 - Missouri continues to assign frequencies to sites with over 50 sites having three (3) or more channels currently assigned.

MOSWIN Spectrum Needs

- VHF High Band is a *mature* public safety band.
 - Nationally, VHF High Band is 15% of public safety's overall spectrum but 85% of the nations public safety agencies utilize it.
- MOSCAP grant process is being finalized.
- State procurement of Part 22 VHF channels continues.
- Some local government agencies will utilize MOSWIN *in addition to* their existing communications resources for wide area needs and interoperability and others will move onto MOSWIN over time for their communications needs.

MOSWIN Spectrum Potential

- MOSWIN will also work to inter-connect with 700/800 MHz trunked systems in St Louis, Kansas City, Springfield, Joplin and St Joseph, Missouri through Project 25 ISSI and other connections.
- Tying disparate networks together allows roaming between systems.
- State agency users will be provided multi-band mobile and portable radios that operate in the VHF and 700/800 MHz band. Some local and federal agencies in Missouri have already begun utilizing multi-band radios to meet their coverage needs in both rural and urban Missouri.

Procurement

- State has contracts with a number of vendors through Western States Contracting Alliance to purchase mobile and portable radios.
- State also has a contract with Motorola Solutions to purchase mobile and portable radios from their catalog.

MOSWIN Project 25 Certification Program

- Multiple vendor subscriber units to be certified on the system.
 - Missouri has reached out to multiple Project 25 network and subscriber vendors establishing a MOSWIN subscriber unit certification program by which vendors will certify their radios on MOSWIN. The functional tests will include operational elements of the Project 25 standard that each radio must comply with in addition to compliance with the Project 25 Compliance Assessment Program (CAP).
 - Vendors will provide the results of the tests to Missouri DPS for a Certificate of Completion of the tests.
 - Subscriber certification begins Summer 2012.

MOSWIN Encryption and OTAR

- MOSWIN supports Project 25 encryption needs of its users
- MOSWIN will support Project 25 encryption (DES/AES) from a system administration perspective.
- MOSWIN supports federal key management for state to state, federal to state and federal to federal usage consistent with the current crypto scheme developed by the National Law Enforcement Communications Center in Orlando.
- Project 25 Compliant Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR) will also be supported in MOSWIN.

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Network (MOSWIN)

Missouri Department of Public Safety

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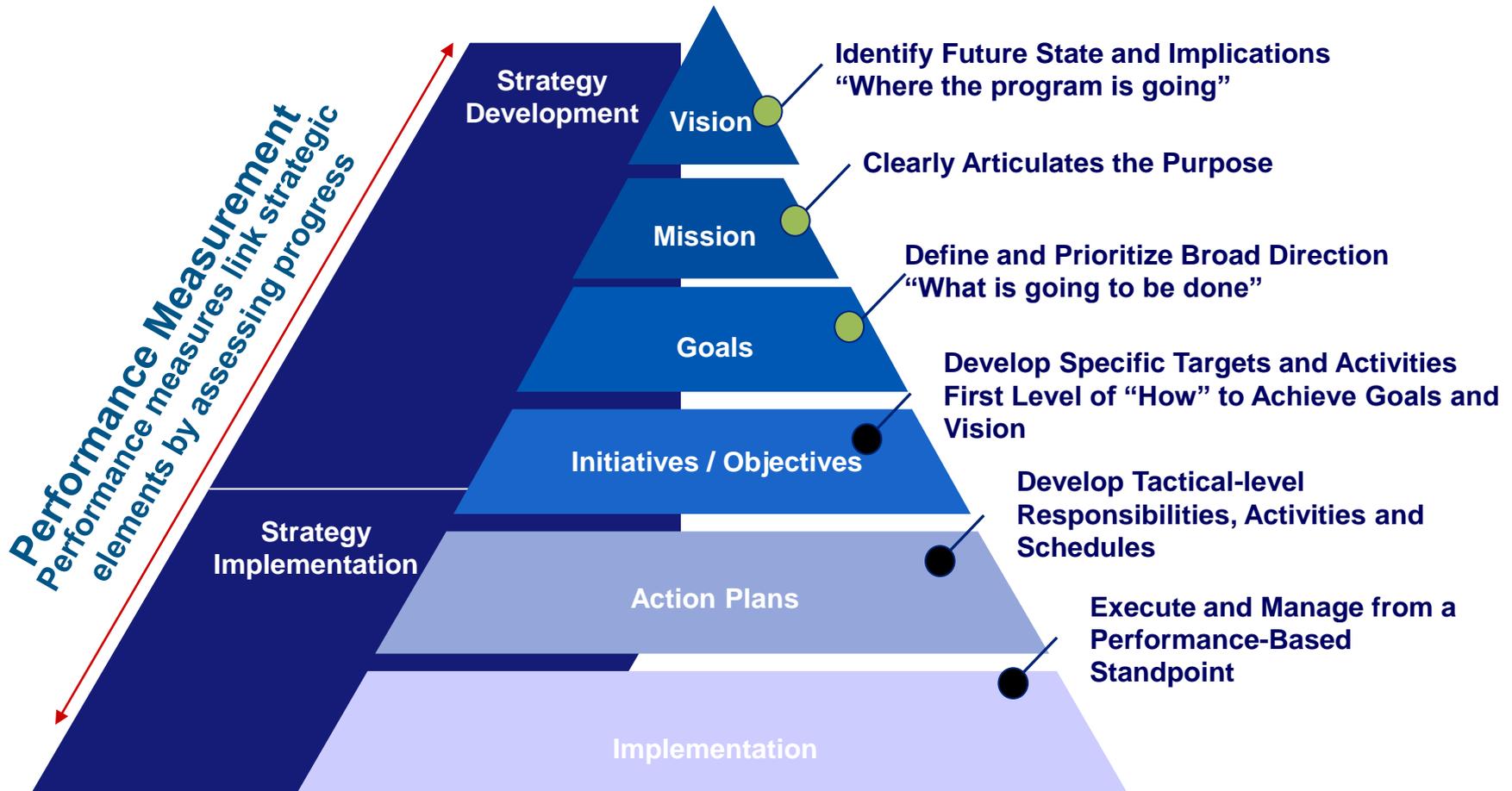
Lunch

*Afternoon Session Begins
Promptly at 12:40 PM*

Strategic Planning Agenda

- Current & Near-Future Interoperability Landscape**
- Emergency Communications/Interoperability Goals**
- Evaluate and Streamline SCIP Initiatives**
- Build an Action Plan**
- Close and Next Steps**

Strategy Elements and Terminology



Current & Near-Future Landscape

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>What has been successful? What is working well?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Effectively work in groups to discuss solutions and bring them back to localities/agencies</i>• <i>Increased dialogue between agencies</i>• <i>Strong contingent of agencies participating</i>• <i>Strong peer-to-peer relationships to gain efficiencies</i>• <i>COML and COMT training</i>• <i>Actively using CASM, managed by Regions</i>	<p>What has been challenging? What gaps exist?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Not all agencies participate in SIEC and other working groups</i>• <i>Inefficient / unclear inter-agency asset sharing process (Federal/State/Local)</i>• <i>Many end users are not aware of all available assets/resources for interoperable communications</i>
Opportunities	Threats
<p>What are areas of improvement for interoperability planning and coordination?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Emphasize importance of being knowledgeable of and following processes to execute requests for resources</i>• <i>Actively learn from Exercises</i>• <i>Conduct end-user training on radio communications, etc.</i>• <i>Continue COML and COMT training at local level</i>• <i>Learn SCIP and TICPs at the Regional level</i>• <i>Provide access to CASM for the appropriate people</i>• <i>Identify sustainable funding from State and local levels</i>	<p>What challenges does Missouri need to be prepared to address?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Silo's around agencies (e.g., military)</i>• <i>Non-standards based radio-systems that are not necessarily public-safety grade limit interoperability and ability to obtain related funding</i>• <i>Lack of knowledge of alternative interoperability methods (e.g., satellite)</i>• <i>Loss of Federal grant funding</i>

Missouri Vision

The **vision** identifies the desired future environment of communications and interoperability within the State

Discussion Questions	Example Vision Statement
<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ What do you want to achieve in operable and interoperable emergency communications in Missouri?■ What do you see as the future of emergency communications in Missouri?	<p>To create an interoperable communications environment that allows the public safety community to communicate on a day-to-day basis and during all hazards, by voice or data, with one another in real time, when needed, and authorized to effectively protect citizens and interests.</p>

Missouri Vision Statement:

Improved emergency communications interoperability for day-to-day and emergency operations

Missouri Mission

The **mission** describes the purpose, the primary stakeholders served, and states the value-add

Discussion Questions	Example Mission Statement
<ul style="list-style-type: none">What is the purpose of operable and interoperable emergency communications in Missouri?Who are the stakeholders involved in achieving the vision?What value do you provide to those stakeholders?	To establish, maintain, and facilitate interoperable communications for public safety in West Virginia.

Missouri Mission Statement:

To promote improvement of interoperable emergency communications

Break

Please return in 15 minutes

Missouri Goals

A **goal** is a desired end-point or result

- What are you going to do to realize the vision?
- What are your current and near-future priorities for operable and interoperable emergency communications?

Missouri Goals:

- 1) Improve multi-jurisdictional (e.g., military, additional State agencies, local jurisdictions, Regions) governance*
 - a) Establish SOPs for usage of communications assets*
 - b) Streamline the asset sharing process*
- 2) Meet communications needs for day-to-day and large-scale responses using available technologies*
- 3) Create and promote end user training and realistic exercises to improve understanding and use of interoperable communications resources*
- 4) Increase awareness of available resources for interoperability*

SCIP vs. SCIP Implementation Report

	SCIP	SCIP Implementation Report
Purpose	Establish a future vision for communications interoperability and align the goals, objectives, and initiatives for achieving that vision across the State	Provides and update on the State's progress in achieving initiatives and the strategic vision identified in the SCIP
Primary Audience	State, local, regional and tribal officials of government responsible for ensuring interoperable communications for the emergency response community	OEC
How its used	Determined by each State	Align OEC's resources and programs to address SCIP gaps and advance interoperability
Frequency of Revision	Determined by each State	Annually

Streamlining SCIP Initiatives

- Each SCIP initiative should follow the SMART framework, and should be:

S pecific

M easureable or observable

A ction-orientated

R ealistic

T ime-bound

Evaluate SCIP Initiatives

Compare your prioritized needs to your SCIP Initiatives

What initiatives should we delete or modify?

- *Are the existing initiatives actionable priorities?*

Should we group existing initiatives?

- *Which initiatives are repetitive?*

What initiatives should we add?

- *Do the existing initiatives address our identified needs?*

Are the initiatives SMART?

- *Could the initiatives be strengthened?*

Additional Considerations

- Build an action plan to execute the new initiatives defined today
- Consider vetting the mission, vision, and goals created by the workshop participants with the RHSOC Liaisons and SIEC members to obtain feedback and incorporate them into the SCIP and SCIP Implementation Report
- Realign the information contained in the SCIP Implementation Report to reflect the interoperability landscape across Missouri

OEC's Next Steps to Support You

- Revisit today's objectives
- Review immediate action items
- Follow-up
- What did you find to be most valuable today?

- THANK YOU

Back-Up Slides

Current Missouri Vision

The State of Missouri should have a statewide, standards-based wireless communications network to support critical communications requirements of emergency responders, and provide day-to-day routine operational communications needs for public safety entities.

Current Missouri Strategy

A modern state-of-the-art, hybrid statewide wireless network will allow first responders and critical infrastructure partners to communicate whenever and wherever needed, regardless of the type of network or brand of communications equipment owned by the individual organization. The proposed Missouri network will be capable of supporting automatic vehicle location (AVL), “emergency button” unit identification, and other desirable low-speed data/status messaging as well as connecting to other Project 25 networks in the State allowing users to “roam” across those networks. Our overall goal is to implement something far more comprehensive than just a “push-to-talk” network; however, practical matters manage that we establish basic operability and interoperability before we can move to the higher levels such as a public safety broadband initiative. We envision the MOSWIN network infrastructure – towers and network connectivity of the network – will work with ongoing broadband initiatives in Missouri and will be the foundation of a future strategy that may eventually improve rural internet services, improve 9-1-1 services in sparsely populated areas, and promote the consolidation of State and local communications centers. Despite the considerable progress made in asset sharing and interoperability efforts in a few short years, the existence of any fragmented, decentralized networks limits the development of the necessary attributes and connectivity required to support any next generation capabilities.

Current Missouri Goals

1. Promote better use of VHF interoperability capabilities currently in existence across the State. Leverage existing assigned VHF calling (VCALL) and VHF tactical (VTAC) frequencies and the Missouri tactical channel (MTAC) by promoting their use for emergency and inter-system urgent communications.
2. Construct a new statewide, standards-based radio network. The network should replace the individual, outdated communications system used by various State agencies with an initial focus on the systems within the Department of Public Safety while incorporating the use of interoperable channels in place by local users.
3. Engage local governments, independent State government entities (e.g., Transportation, Conservation, higher education institutions) and potential federal government partners in using the new statewide network for interoperable communications needs and day-to-day communications, where and when it makes sense to do so.