

Texas Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan (SCIP) Implementation Workshop

Austin, Texas ■ March 6, 2012



**Homeland
Security**

Provided By
Office of Emergency
Communications (OEC)

Introductions

- Karen Duke, Deputy Administrator, Department of Public Safety
- Ken Bradley, Office of Emergency Communications (OEC)
- Ken Born, OEC, Regional Coordinator
- Mike Burney, OEC Support, Facilitator
- Nicole Ugarte, OEC Support, Co-facilitator

Introductions

- Who's in the Room?
 - Name
 - Organization
 - Why Are You Here?

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 Purpose & Outcomes

Purpose

- To streamline and prioritize SCIP initiatives, identify gaps, and develop a business case to communicate prioritized initiatives to Texas Legislature

Outcomes

- Prioritized SCIP initiatives streamlined for SCIP re-write
- Draft business case language
- Action plans focused on priority initiatives

Agenda

Welcome and Introductions

Narrowbanding, Wild Land Fire, and Texas TSCIP Update

OEC Overview

NECP Goal 2 Data Review

Strategic Planning Module Introduction

Lunch

Evaluate SCIP Initiatives

Form a Business Case

Close and Next Steps

Narrowbanding, Wild Land Fire, TSCIP

- Joe Jarrett
- David Abernathy
- Gary Wilks

Office of Emergency Communications (OEC) Update

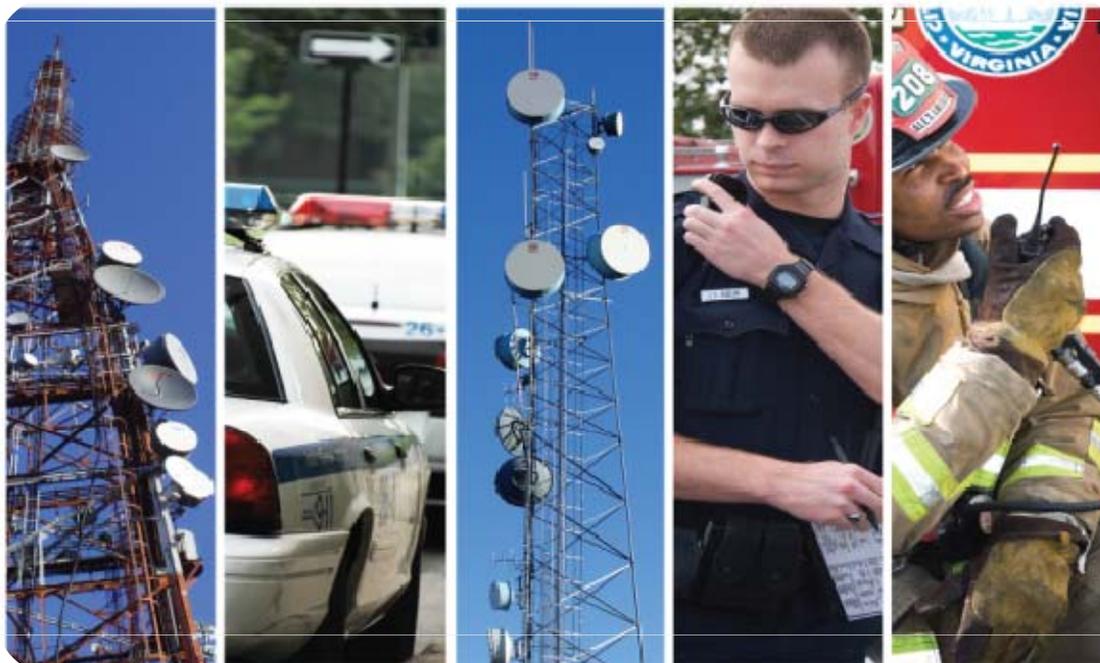
Ken Bradley & Ken Born



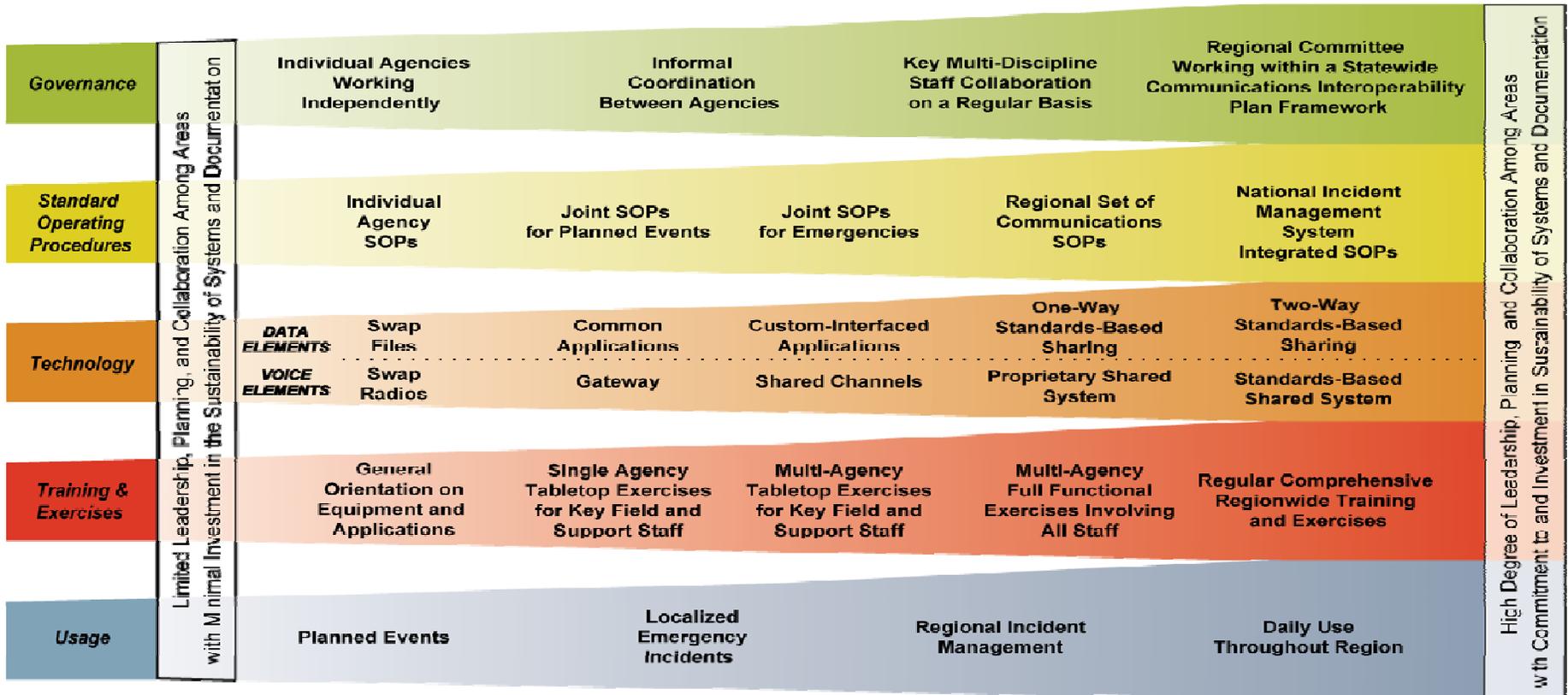
**Homeland
Security**

Mission

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



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

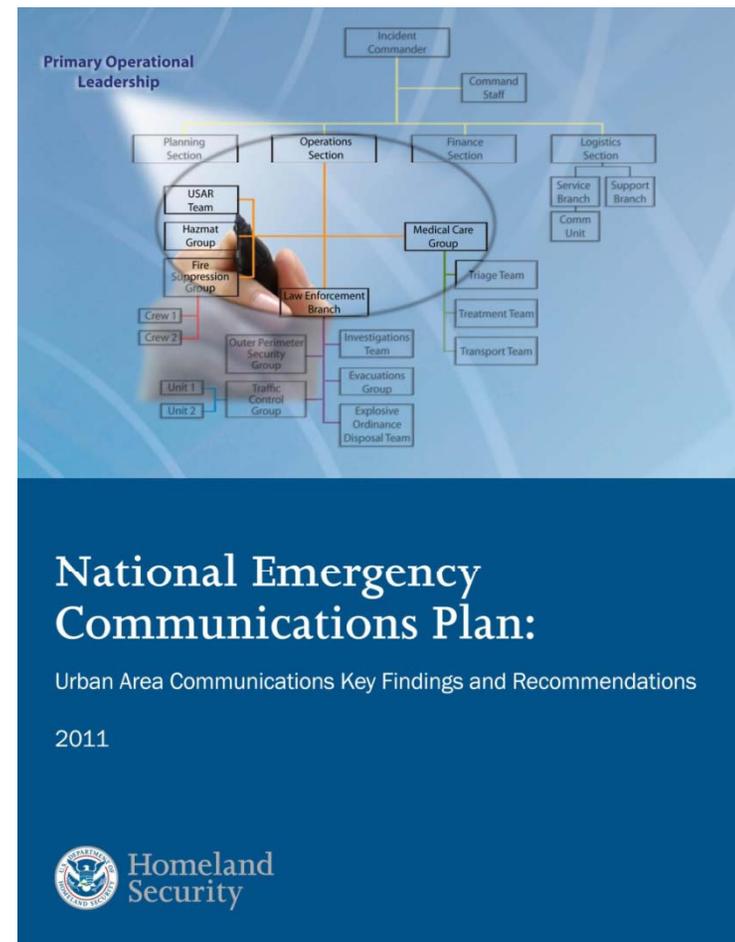
- 3 Performance-based Goals
- 7 Objectives that set priorities
- 92 Milestones to track progress

Implementation

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

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



Grant Guidance

SAFECOM Recommended Guidance for Federal Grant Programs

- 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



Office of Emergency Communications:

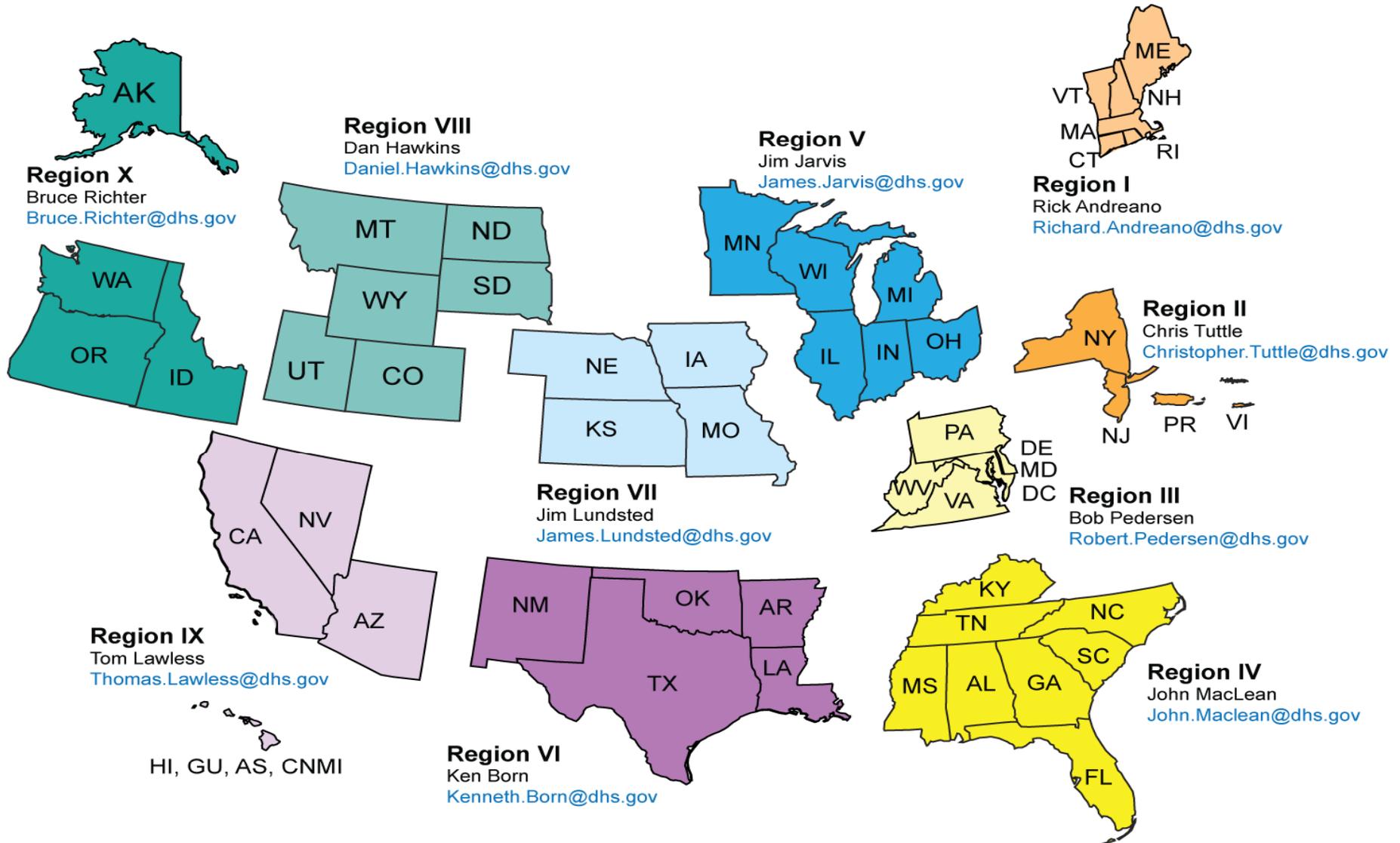
Fiscal Year 2012

SAFECOM Guidance
on Emergency Communications Grants



Homeland
Security

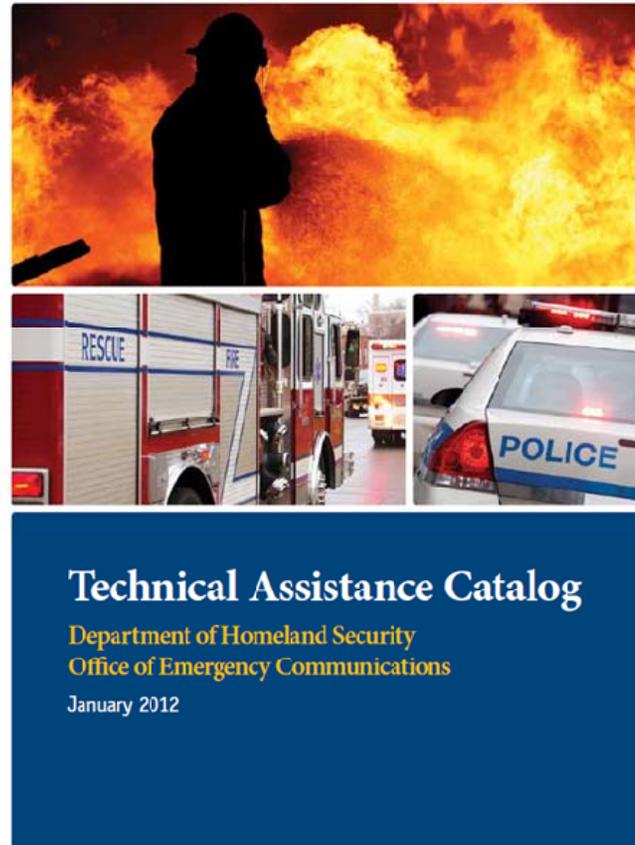
Regional Coordination Program



Ken Born is your RC. Kenneth.born@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

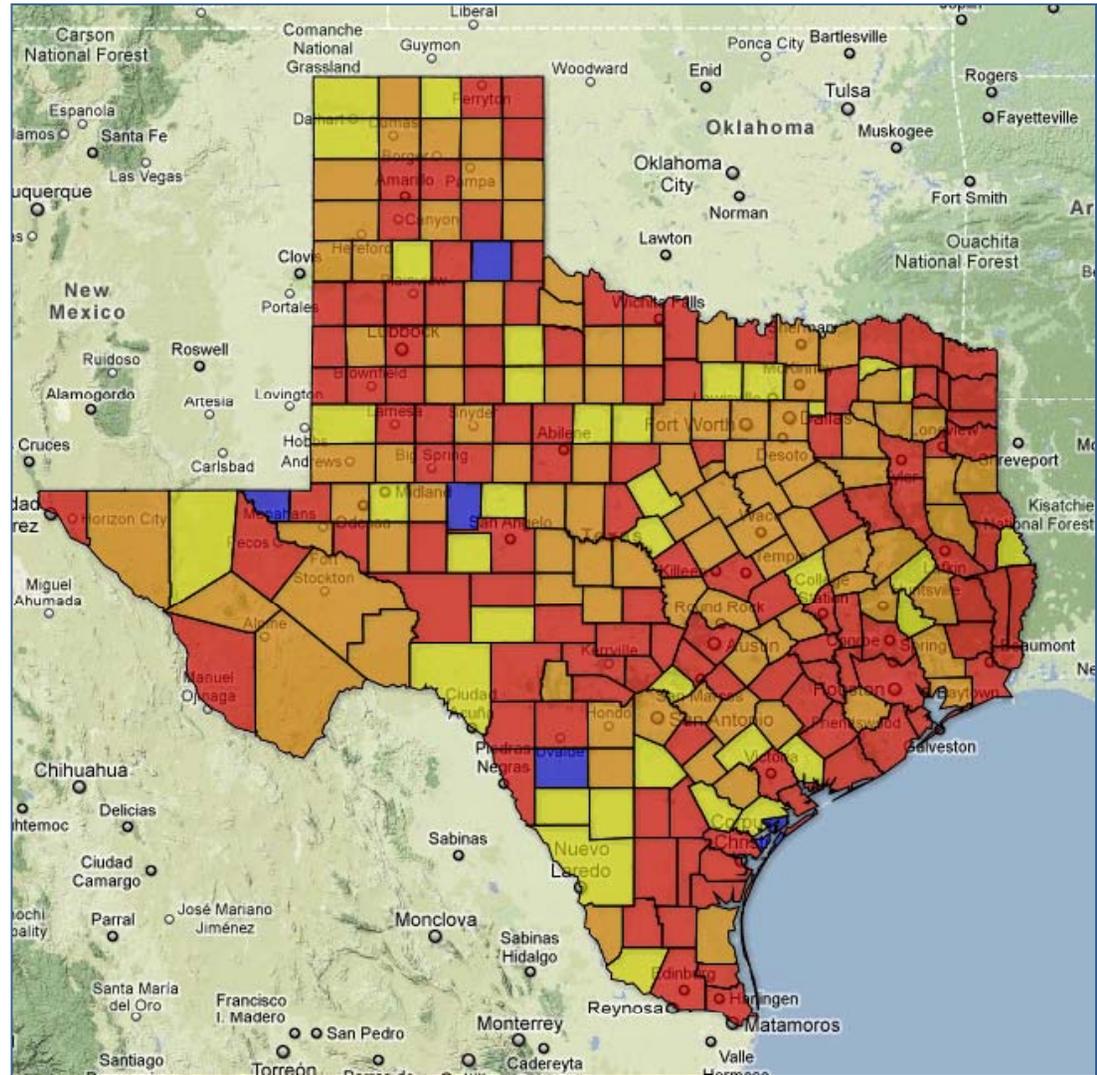
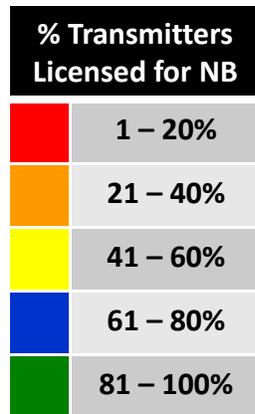
- Ensures more efficient use and greater spectrum access for public safety users
- Relieves congestion and results in increased channel availability for public safety VHF/UHF systems

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

Texas: Licensed to Operate Narrowband (12.5 kHz) Only

County	# NB TXs	Total TXs	% NB TXs
Totals:	2878	13801	20.9%

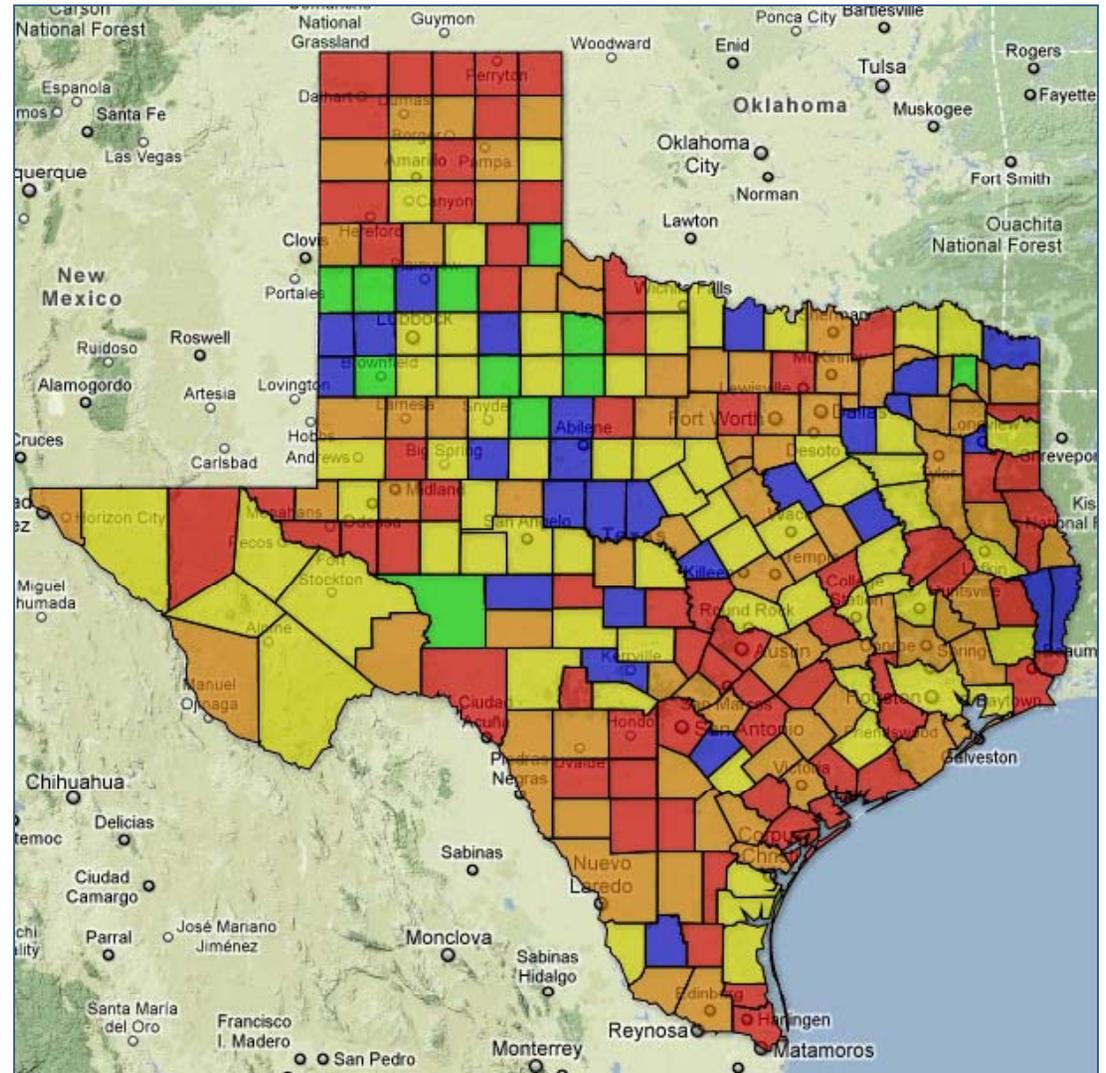
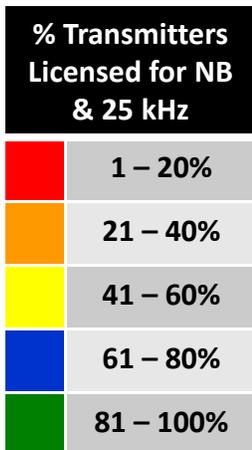


County-level information available at:

http://www.publicsafetytools.info/narrowband/national_tracking.php?option=state_detail&st=TX

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

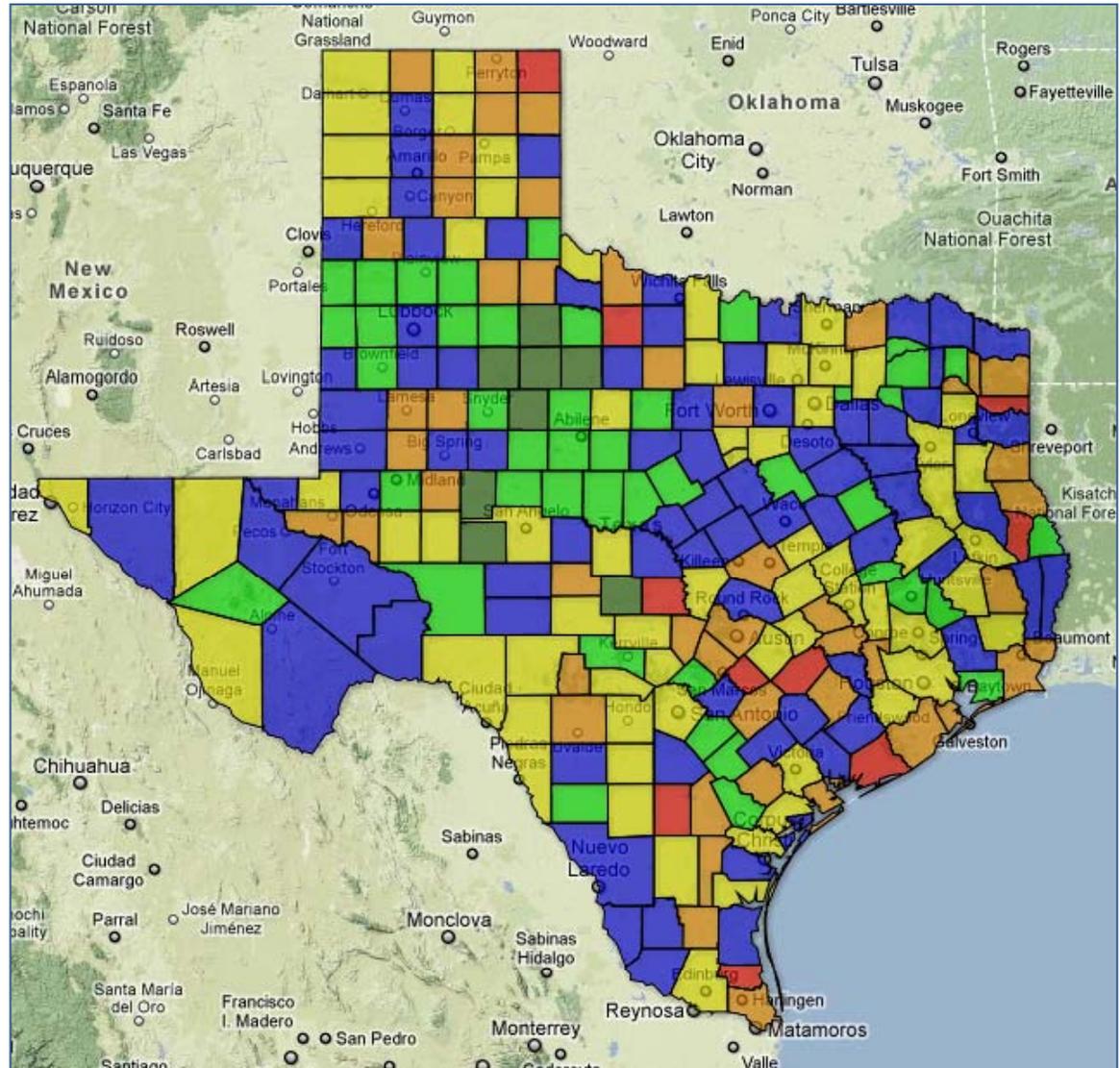
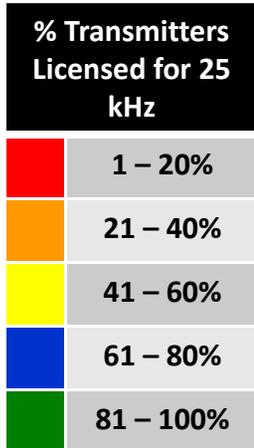
County	# NWB TXs	Total TXs	% NWB TXs
Totals:	5033	13801	36.5%



County-level information available at:
http://www.publicsafetytools.info/narrowband/national_tracking.php?option=state_detail&st=TX

Texas: Licensed to Operate 25 kHz Only

County	# WB TXs	Total TXs	% WB TXs
Totals:	5890	13801	42.7%

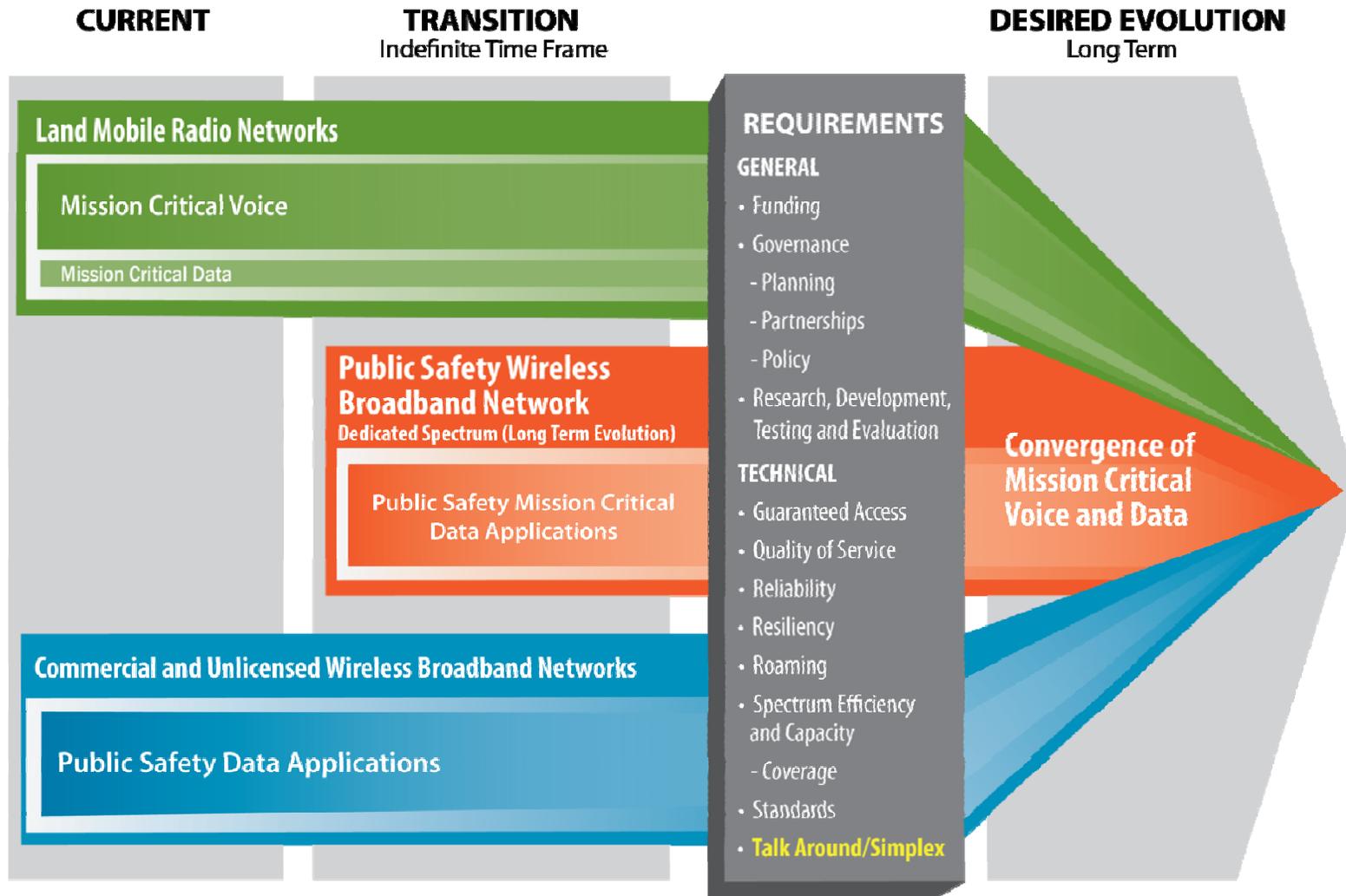


County-level information available at:
http://www.publicsafetytools.info/narrowband/national_tracking.php?option=state_detail&st=TX

Wireless Broadband For Emergency Communications

- Congress directed the Federal Communications Commission to develop a National Broadband Plan to ensure every American has “access to broadband capability”
- The Department of Homeland Security is working with the Federal Communications Commission, 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 by providing technical assistance, guidance documents, and a SCIP Implementation Workshop focused on wireless broadband

Public Safety Communications Evolution



Wireless Broadband Planning



Interoperability Planning for Wireless Broadband

November 2011



Homeland
Security

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

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 with Regional Coordinators and surrounding States

Contact Information

OEC

oeq@hq.dhs.gov

WEB

www.dhs.gov, search keyword: OEC

Guidance Documents

www.dhs.gov, search keyword: OEC Publications

Ken Bradley

202-343-1623

Kenneth.W.Bradley@hq.dhs.gov

Ken Born

202-641-5033

Kenneth.Born@hq.dhs.gov

Break

Please return in 10 minutes

NECP Goal 2 Results: National Overview

Austin, Texas ■ March 6, 2012



**Homeland
Security**

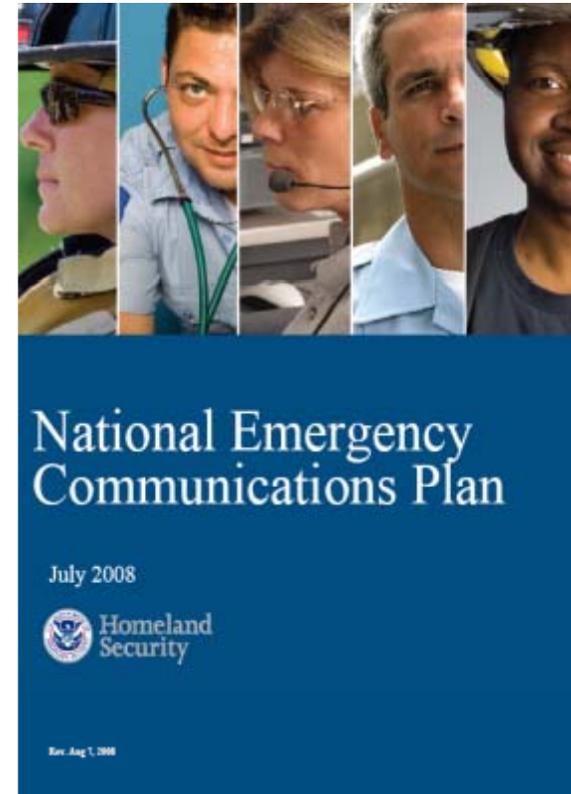
Excerpt from OEC
Presentation at Joint
SAFECOM / NCSWIC
Meeting on Dec. 6, 2011

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)

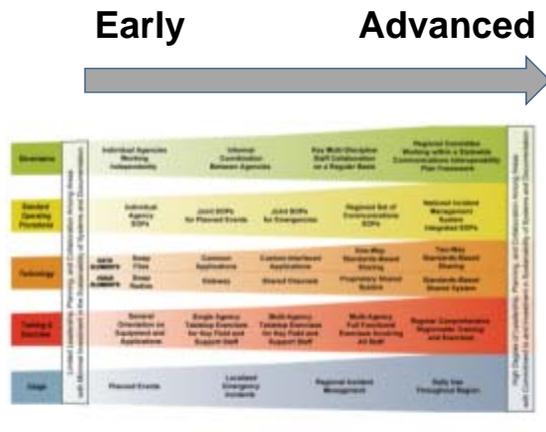
Goal 2: Counties / County Equivalents – 75 percent of non-UASI jurisdictions are able to demonstrate response-level emergency communications within one hour for routine events involving multiple jurisdictions and agencies (2011)

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)



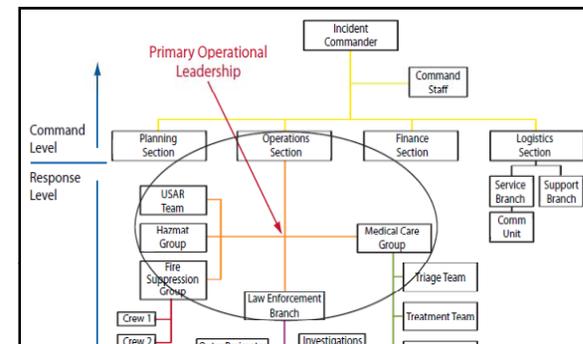
Capability vs. Performance

Capabilities



- 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

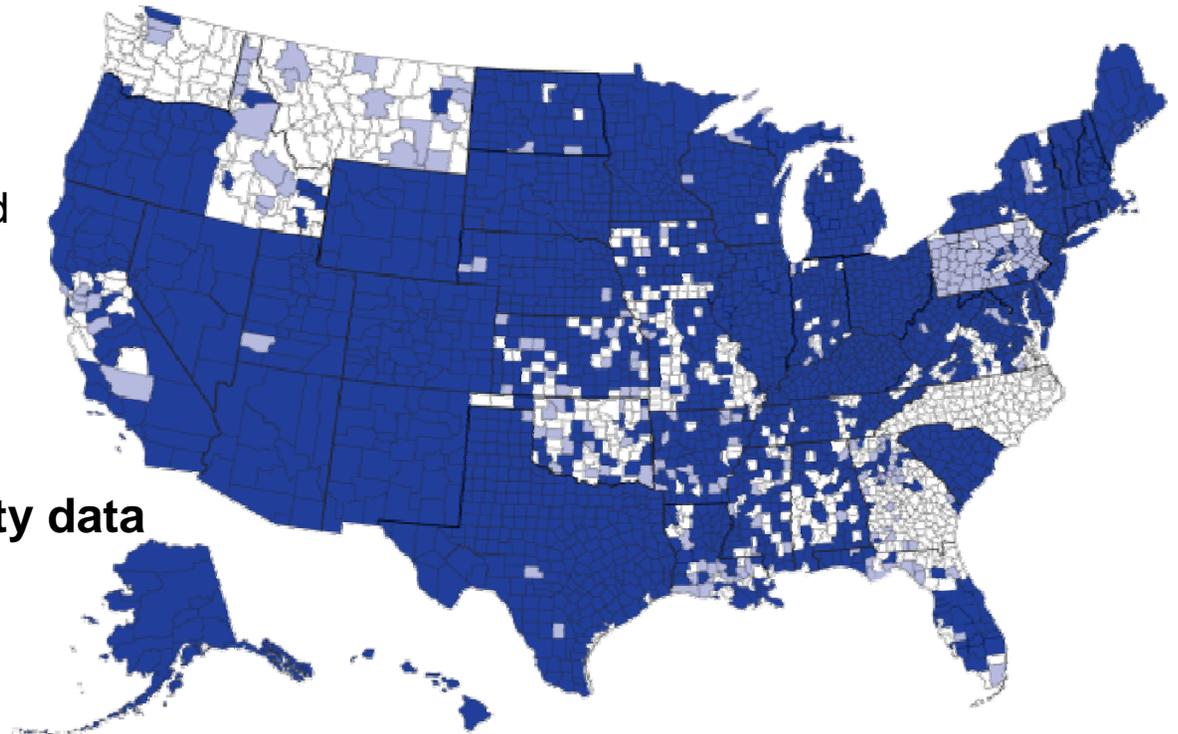
Goal 2 Reporting to Date

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

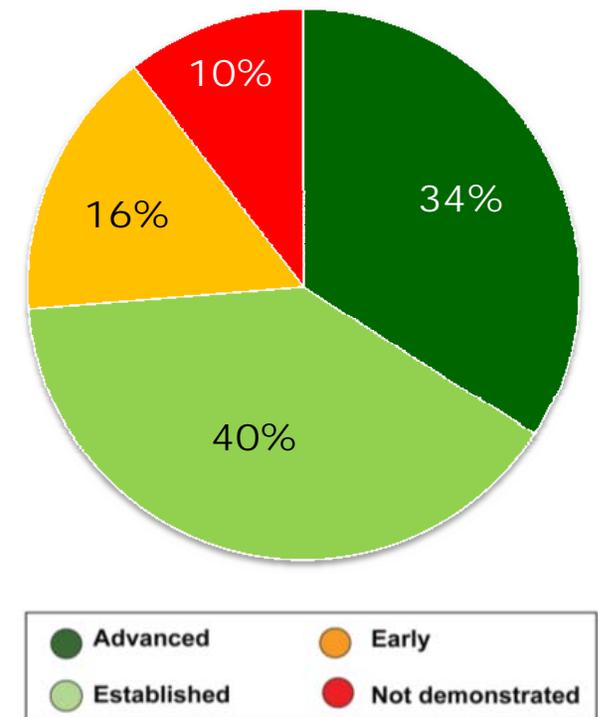
- Webinars / Workshops available
- Entry of paper submissions
- Continued Response Level tool access (www.publicsafetytools.info)
- Direct OEC contact to counties



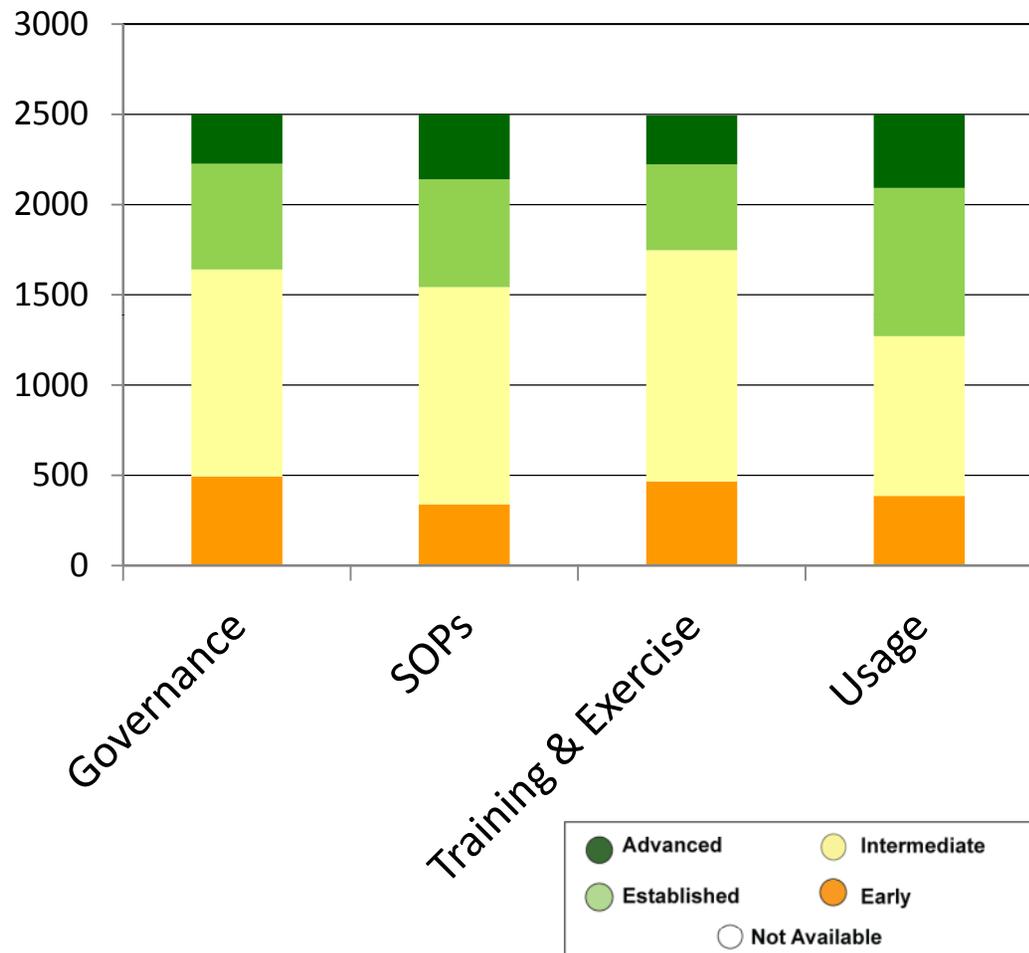
- County has submitted both
- County has submitted one
- County has submitted none

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 Results: Texas Specific Data

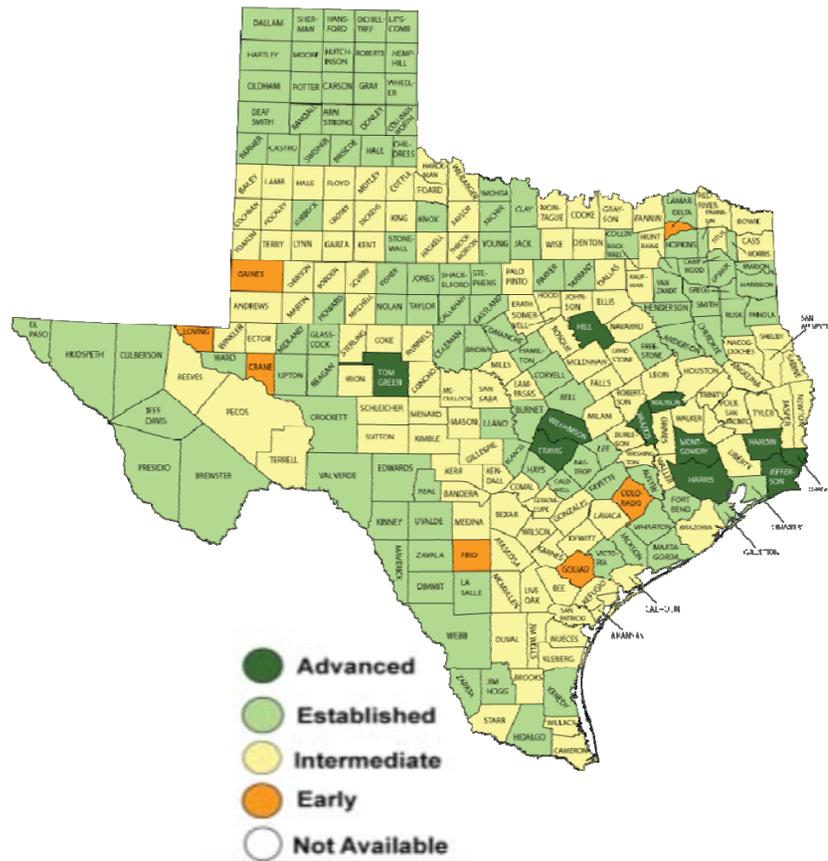
Based on submissions as of 2/15/12



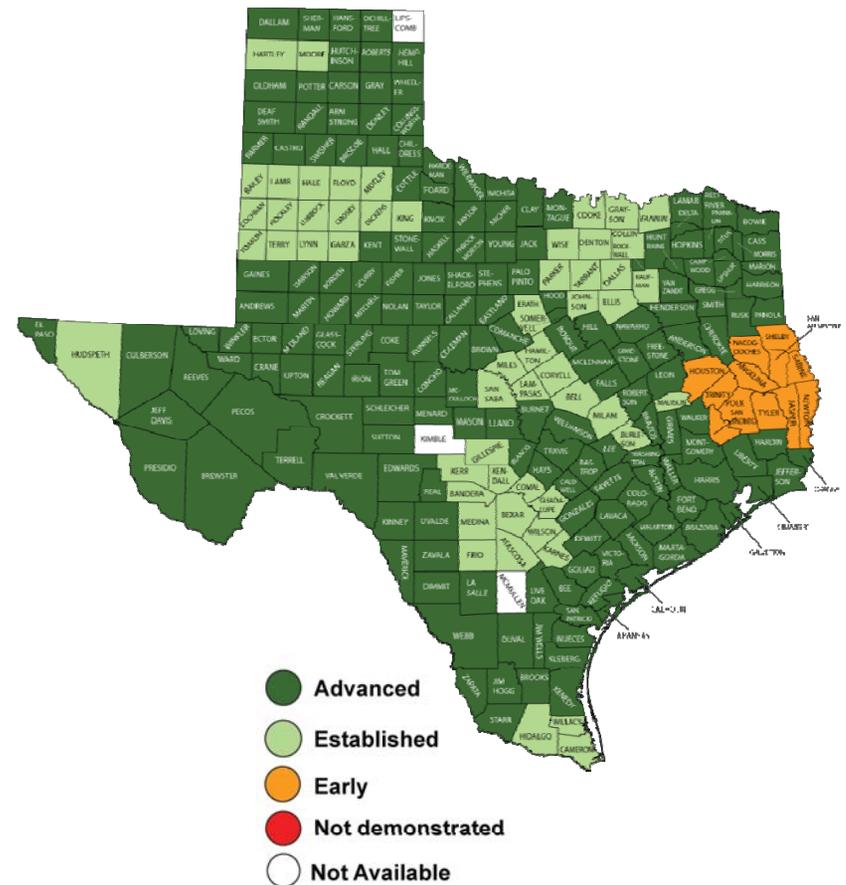
**Homeland
Security**

Texas Overview

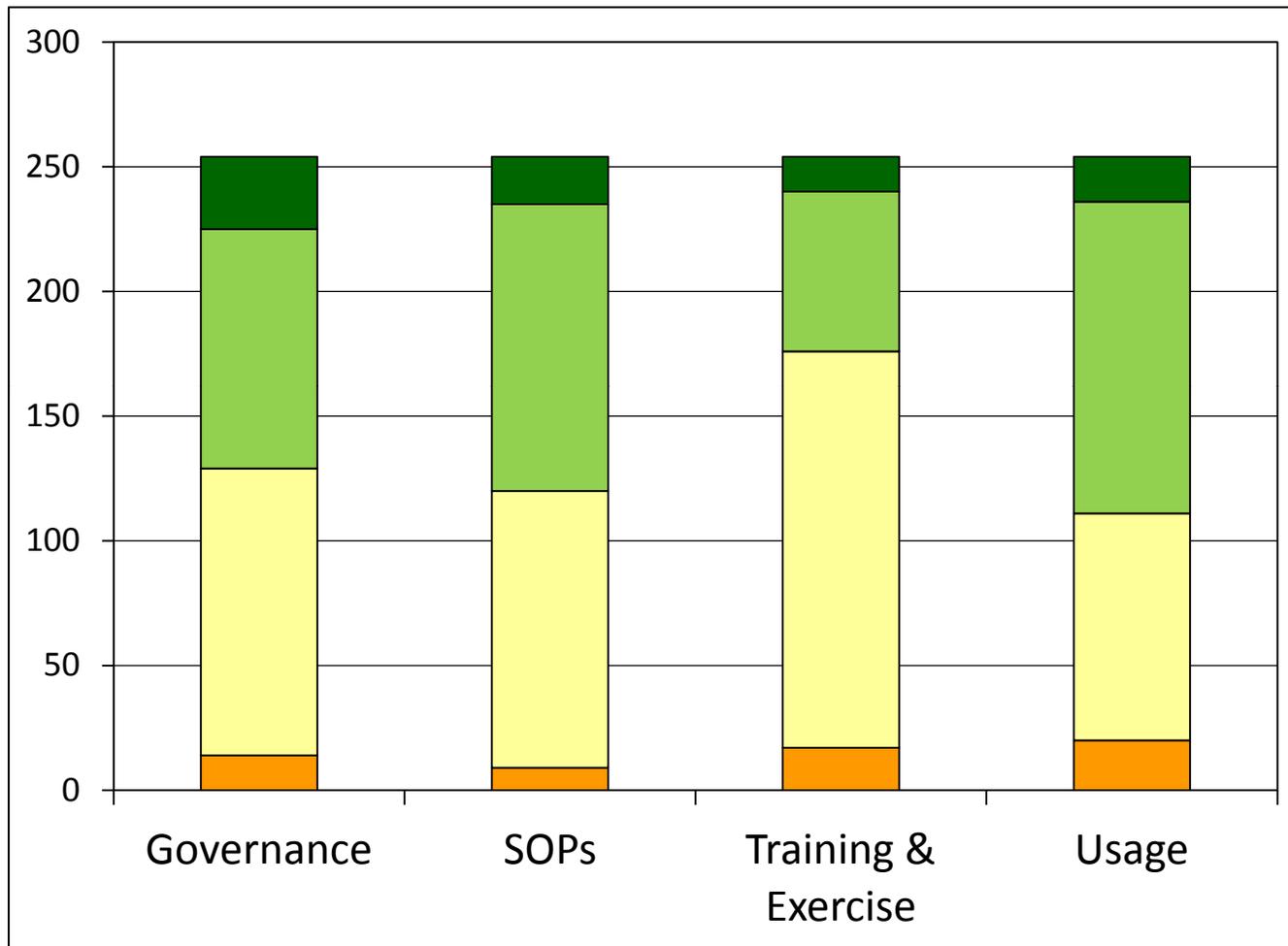
Represents weighed average of key communications interoperability capabilities within the county (Governance, SOPs, Training, Usage)



Represents operational communications at a selected exercise, planned event or real world incident

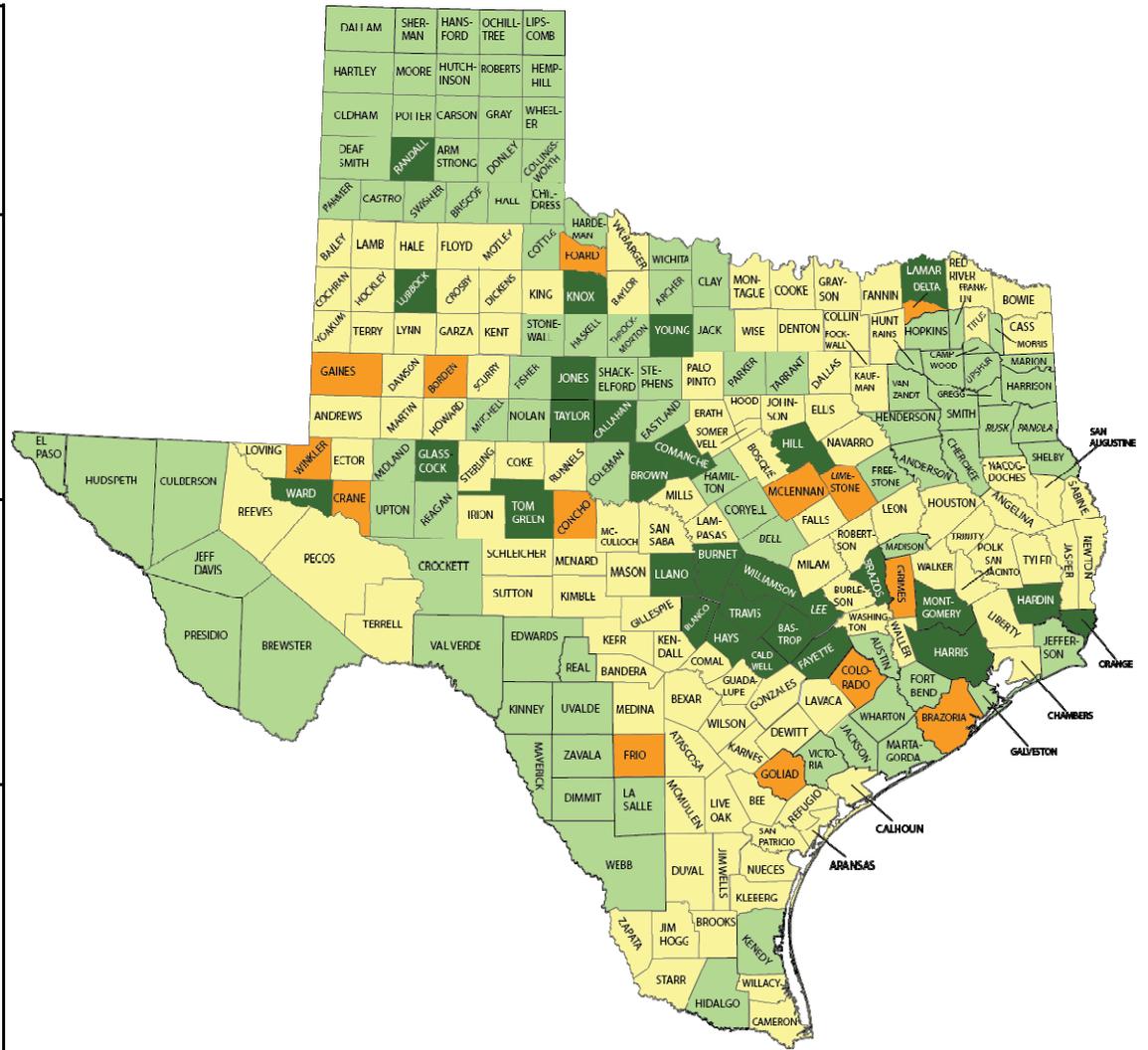


Texas Capability Results

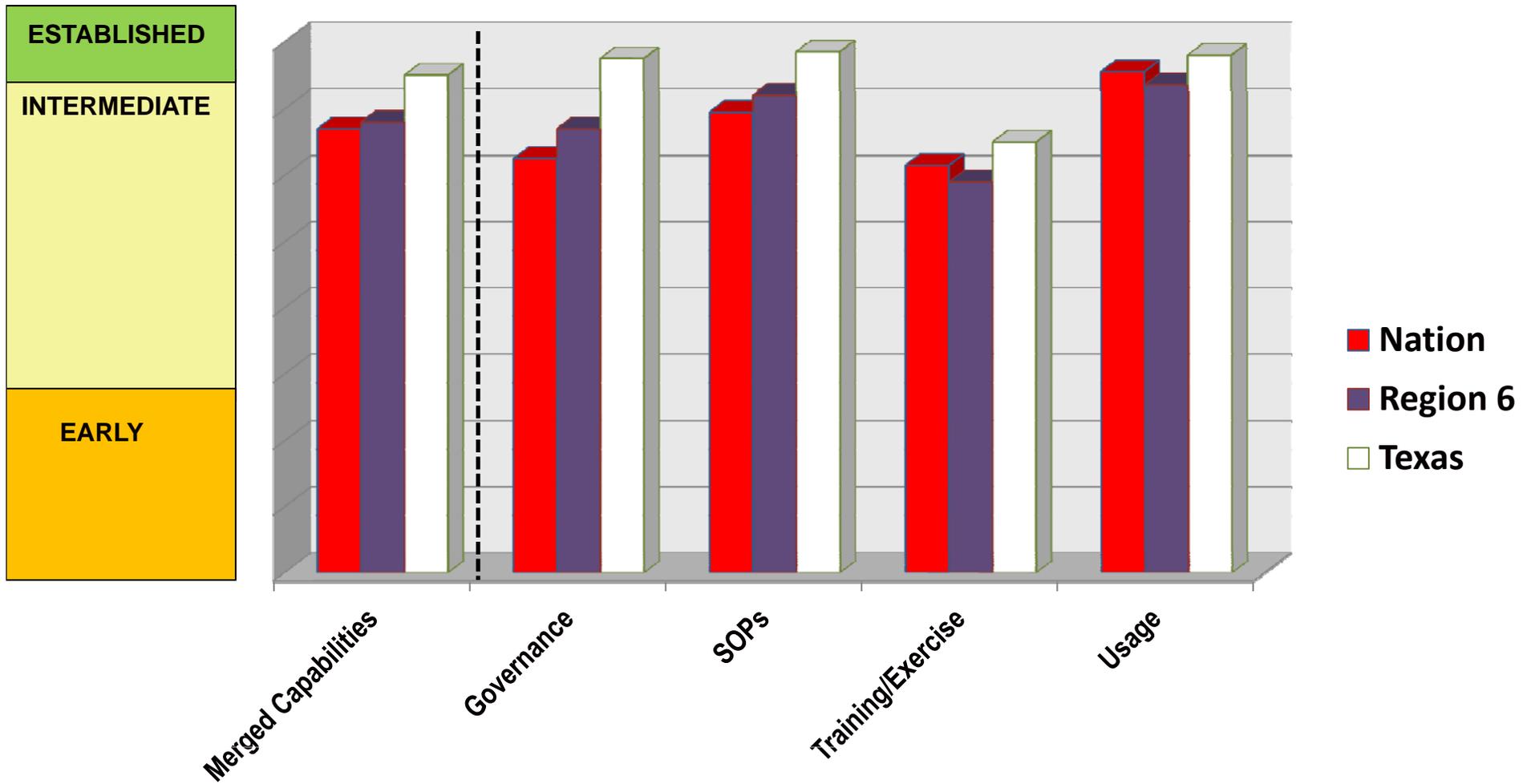


Capabilities Details: Governance

Governance	Early Implementation	County-wide decision-making groups are informal and do not yet have a strategic plan to guide collective communications interoperability goals and funding.
	Intermediate Implementation	Some <i>formal agreements</i> exist and <i>informal agreements</i> are in practice among members of the decision making group for the County. Strategic and budget planning processes are beginning to be put in place.
	Established Implementation	Formal agreements outline the roles and responsibilities of an county-wide decision making group, which has an agreed upon strategic plan that addresses sustainable funding for collective, regional interoperable communications needs.
	Advanced Implementation	County-wide decision making bodies proactively look to expand membership to ensure representation from broad public support disciplines and other levels of government, while updating their agreements and strategic plan on a regular basis.

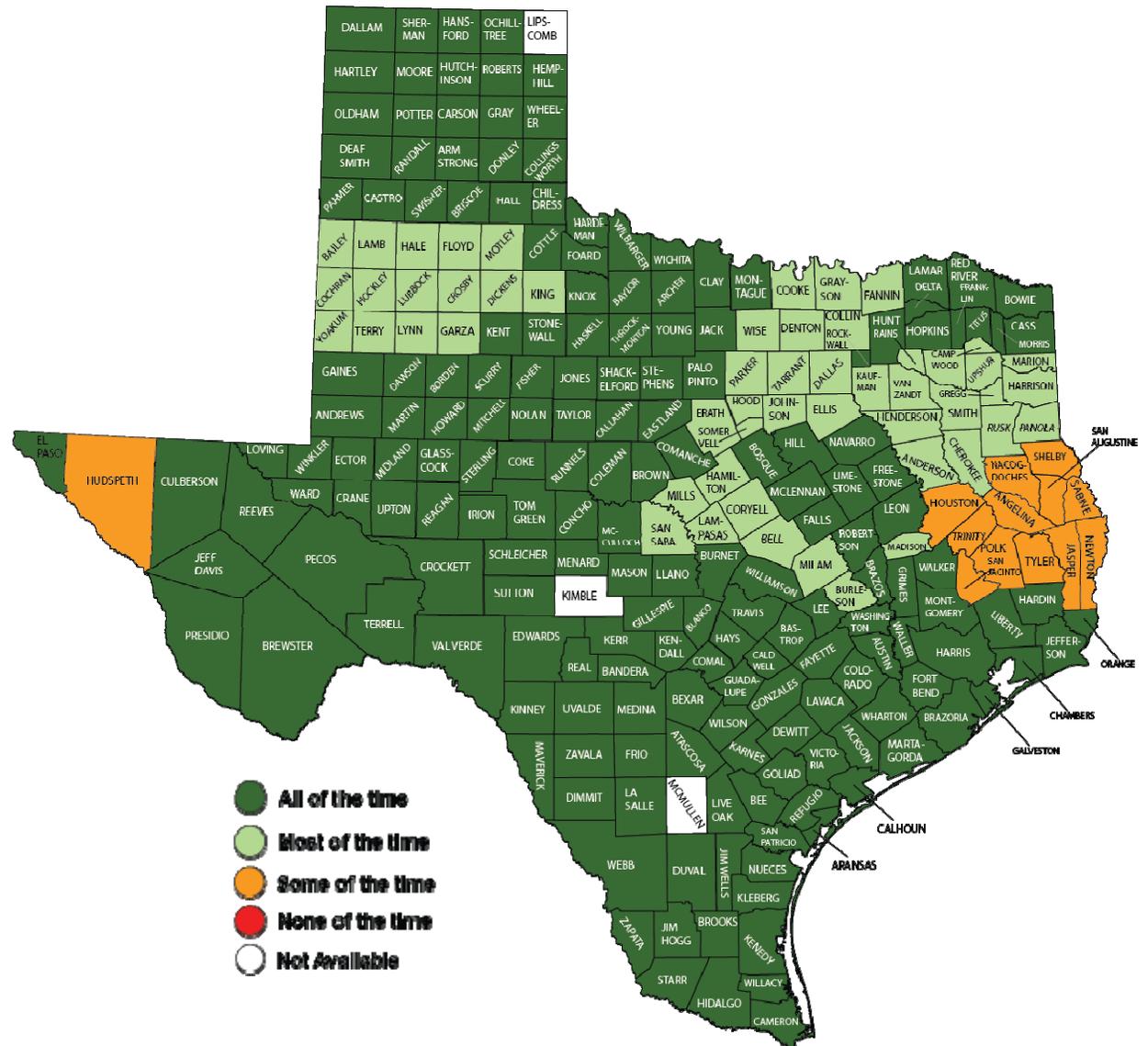


Capability Comparison with Region/Nation

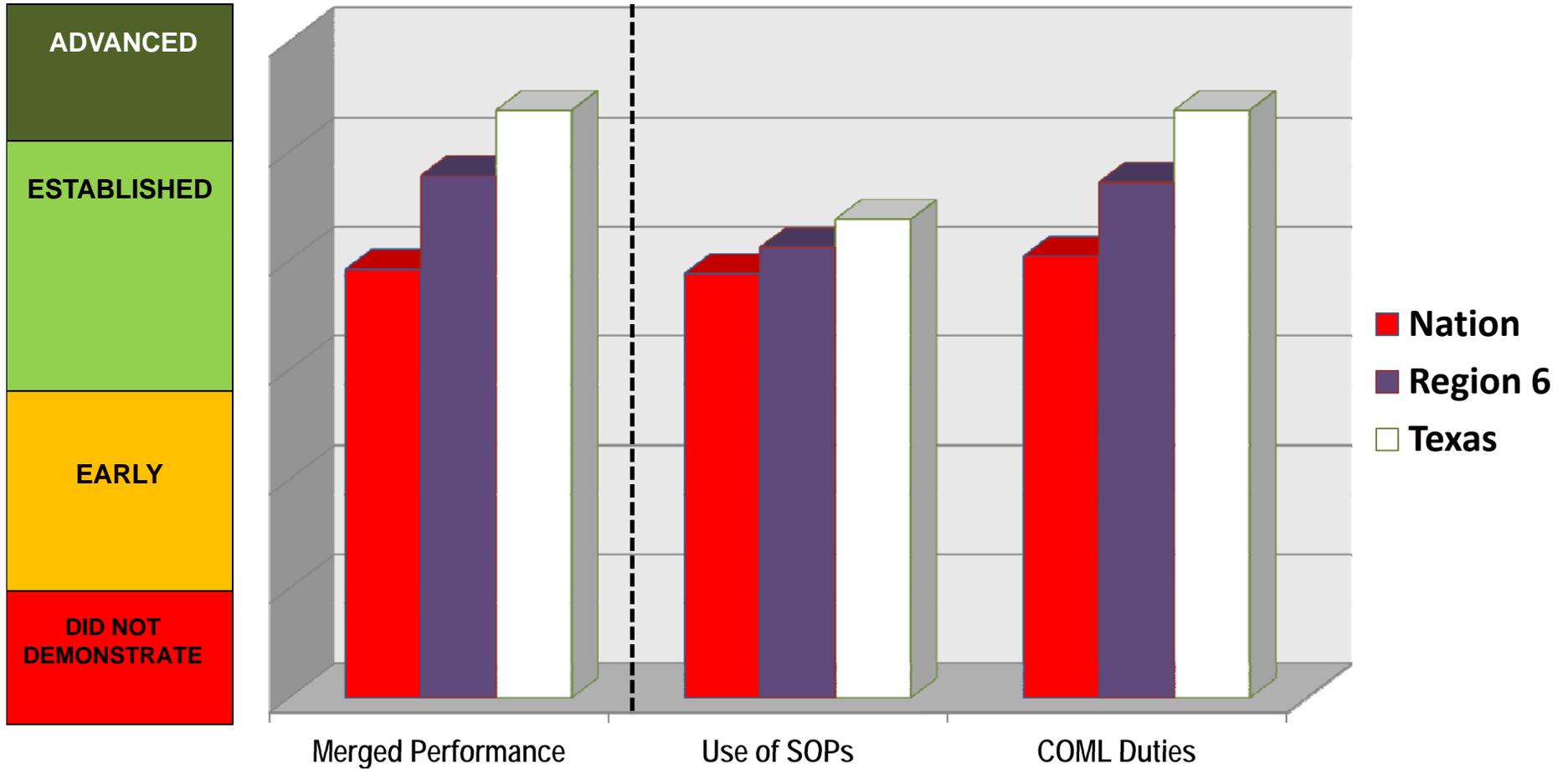


Performance Details – *COML Responsibilities*

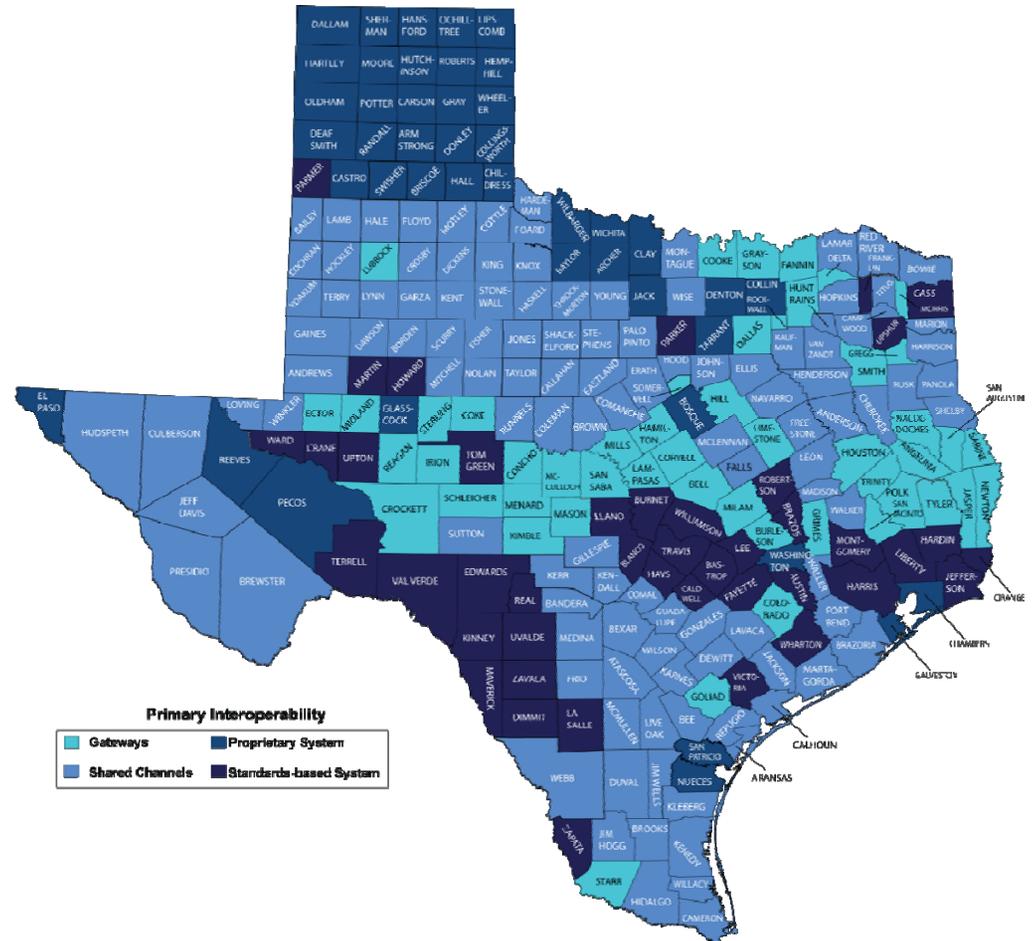
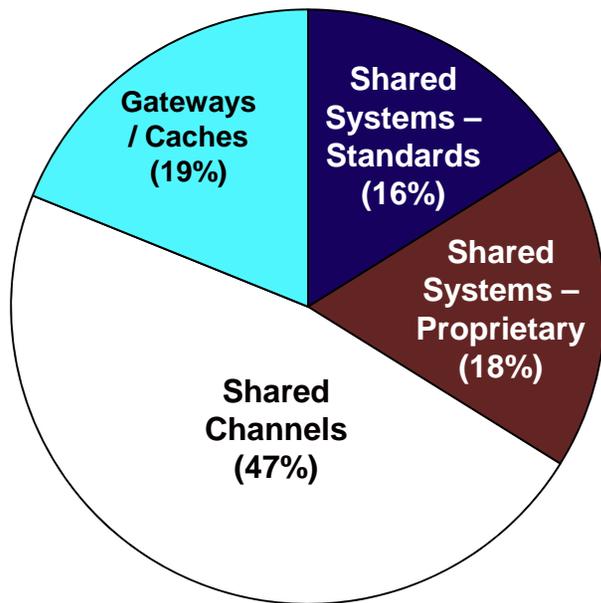
Were COML roles and responsibilities carried out, either by the Incident Commander (or Unified Command), the COML, or another designee?



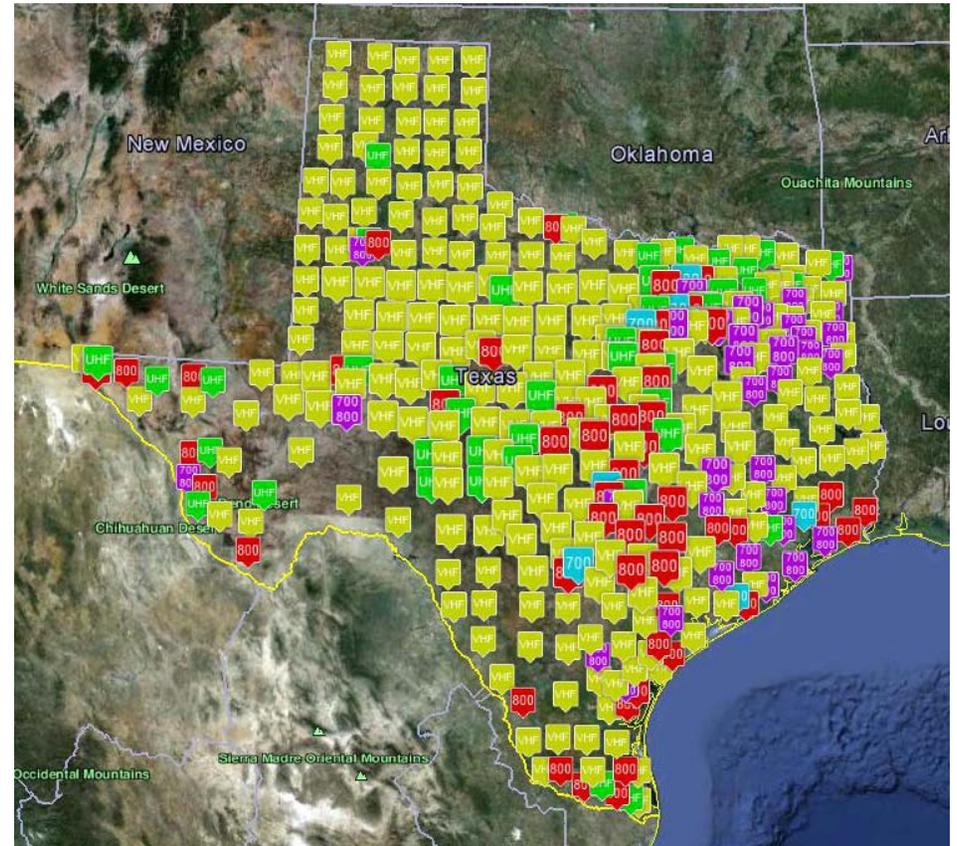
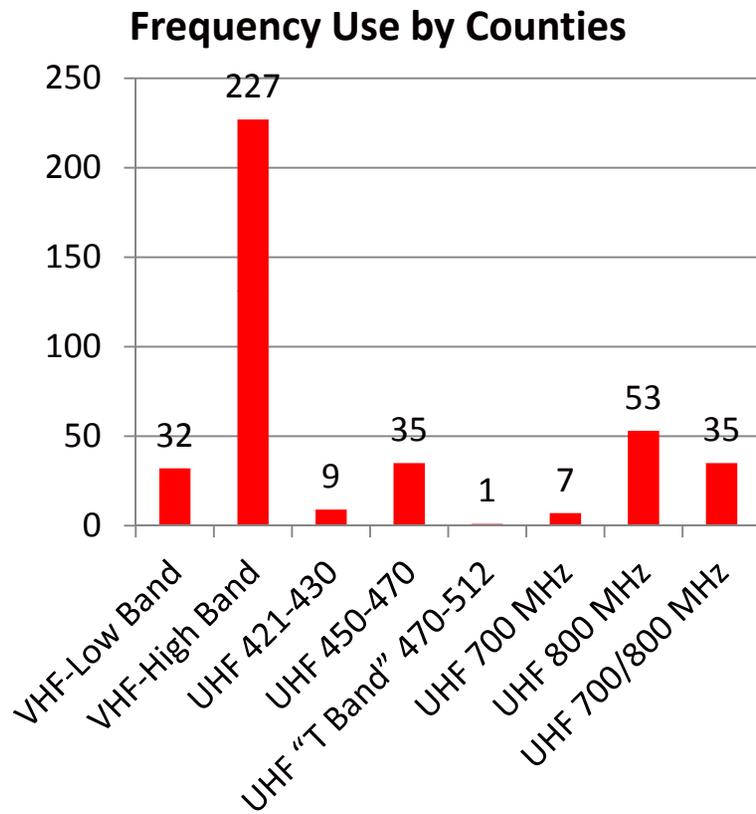
Performance Comparison with Region/Nation



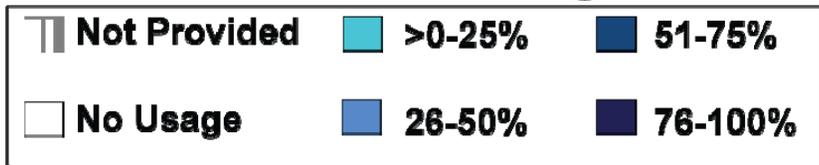
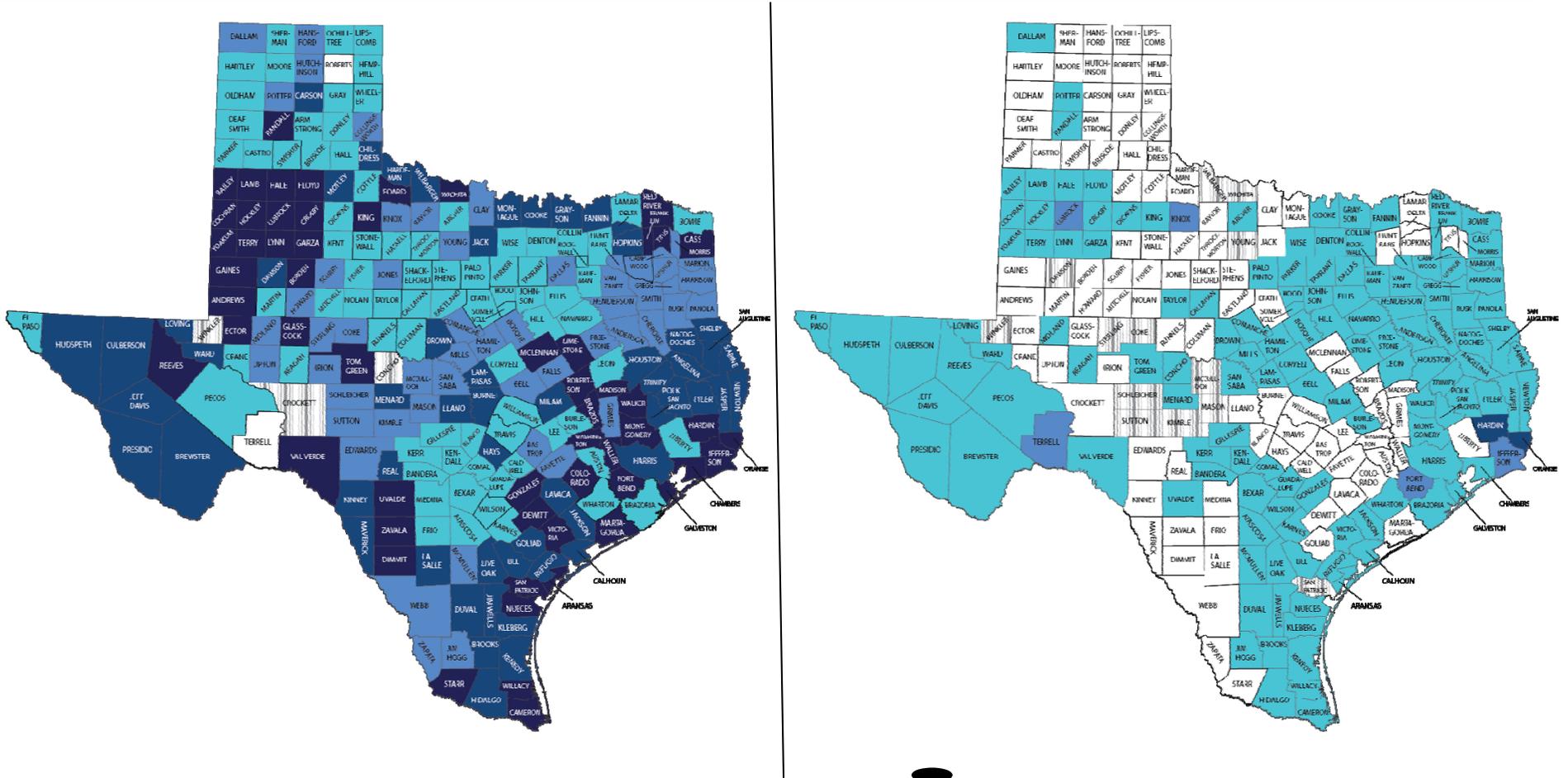
Technology Details – *Primary Interoperability Method*



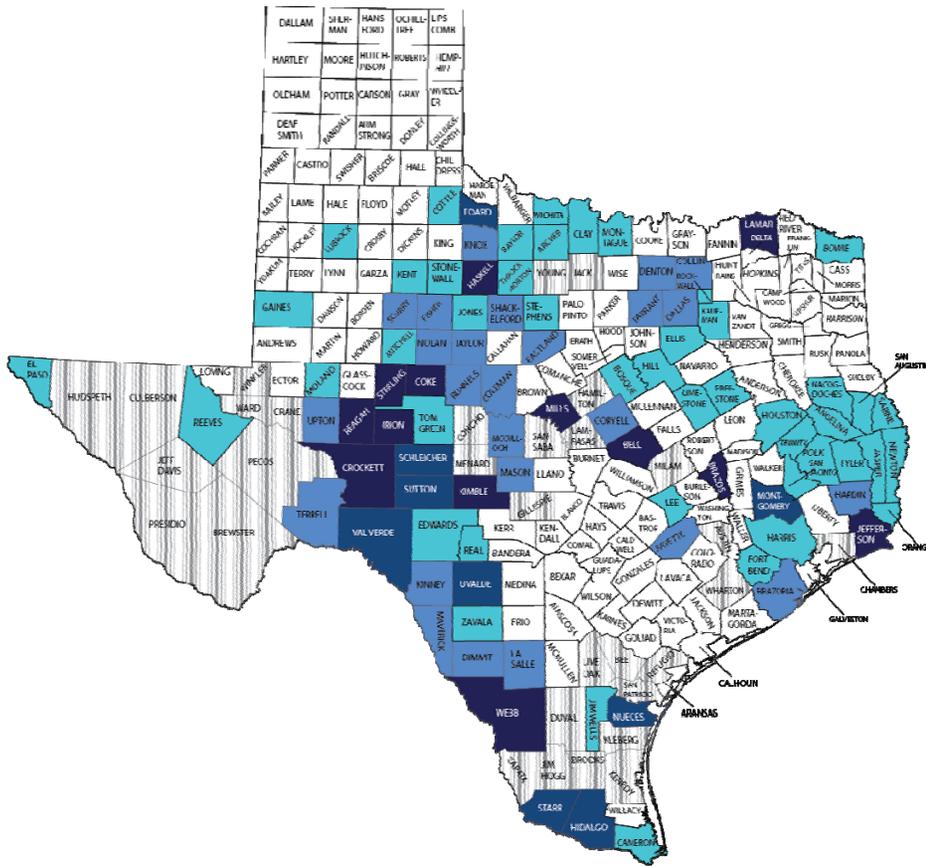
Technology Details – Frequency Use



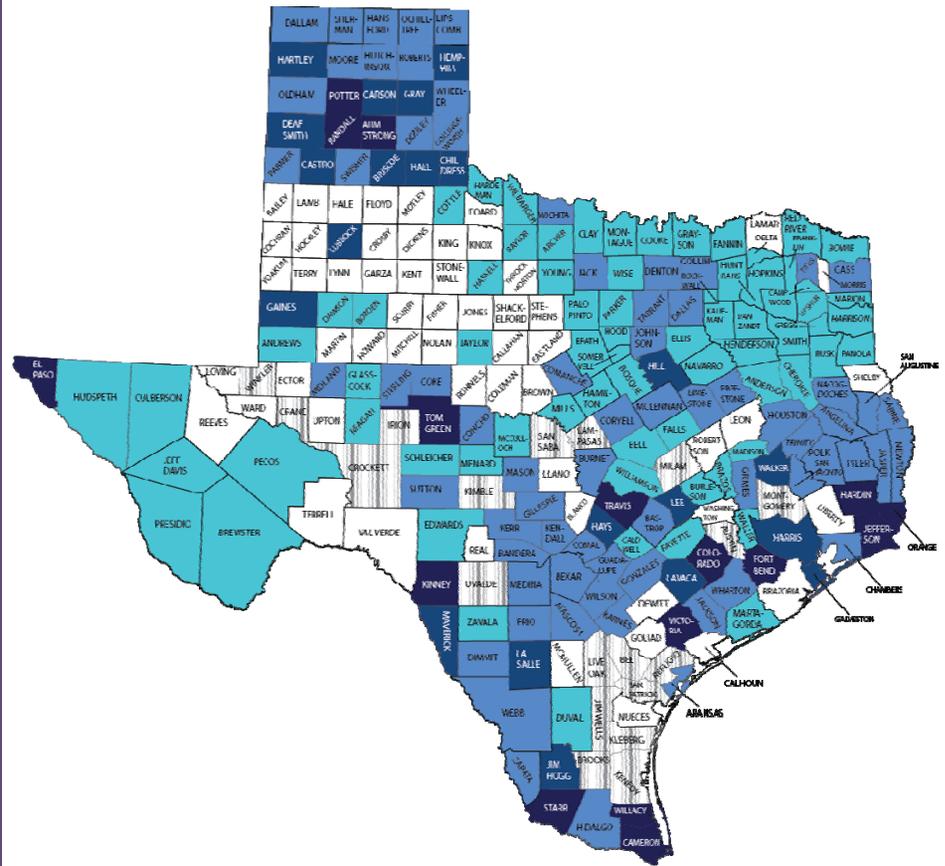
Percentage of Responses Using: Cell/Sat Phones



Percentage of Responses Using: *Mobile Data*



**Mobile Data:
Private Networks**



**Mobile Data:
Commercial Networks**



SCIP Implementation Workshop

SCIP Strategic Planning

Strategic Planning Agenda

SCIP Strengths

Current & Near-Future Needs

Lunch

Prioritizing Needs

Evaluate SCIP Initiatives

Form a Business Case

Build an Action Plan

Next Steps and Close



SCIP Initiatives

- **SCIP:** Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan
- **SCIP Implementation Report:** Provides an annual update on Texas' progress to achieve the initiatives and strategic vision identified in the SCIP
- **SCIP Initiatives:** Strategic goals to meet Texas' communications needs
 - *Example:* Integrate strategic and tactical emergency communications planning efforts across all levels of government

SCIP Strengths

- What has been successful?
- Which initiatives have been achieved?
- What is working well?



Current & Near-Future Landscape

- What are the current communications needs?
- What needs will rise in the near-future?
 - *In other words, what should we be planning for?*



Lunch

Prioritizing Needs

Given our previous discussion, which needs should be prioritized?

Please consider:

- What resources are available?
- What is important in your State?
- What are the priorities of the Administration and Legislature?



Evaluate SCIP Initiatives

Compare your prioritized needs to your SCIP Initiatives

What initiatives should we add?

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

What initiatives should we delete?

- *Are the existing initiatives actionable priorities?*

Should we group existing initiatives?

- *Which initiatives are repetitive?*



Break

Please return in 10 minutes

Streamlining SCIP Initiatives

- The purpose of this exercise is to clarify each SCIP objective
- Each SCIP initiative should follow the SMART framework, and should be:

S pecific

M easurable or observable

A ction-orientated

R ealistic

T ime-bound

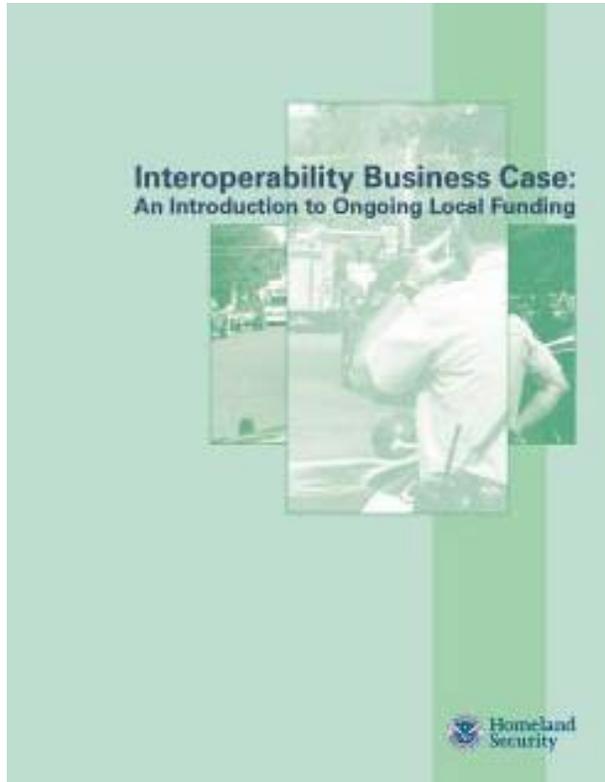


Report on Interoperable Communications to the Texas Legislature

- Texas House Bill 442: enacted and approved 6/27/11
- Established for Interoperable Statewide Emergency Radio Infrastructure
- Funding may be used for:
 - Distributed as grants
 - Development of regional or State interoperable radio systems
 - Planning, development, enhancement, and maintenance of interoperable infrastructure



Form a Business Case



<http://www.safecomprogram.gov/NR/rdonlyres/696C6E03-7BC5-4760-9F26-A16857E3985F/0/InteroperabilityBusinessCase.pdf>

- This document assists emergency response officials in establishing the need for ongoing local interoperability funding within their community
- It provides key considerations and steps for emergency response officials as they develop their project plan



Form a Business Case

Conduct Stakeholder Analysis



Conduct Needs Analysis



Conduct Alternatives Analysis



Define Project Context



Identify Project Objectives



Estimate Full Lifecycle Costs



Develop a Work Plan



Determine Impacts

Components of a business case:

- Demonstrate the value of the interoperability effort
- Provide a clear picture of the future of interoperability
- Speak to the interest of the reader



Form a Business Case



Stakeholder Analysis

- Build a coalition of support for the proposed project by identifying a diverse group of stakeholders
- Obtain support from as many agencies, disciplines, and jurisdictions as possible

Form a Business Case



Needs Analysis

- An analysis of needs forms the basis of the business case
- Any proposed effort will be justified by its alignment to requirements (e.g., SCIP goals, NECP goals and initiatives)
- A compelling need can mean the difference between securing funding for the initiative or not

Form a Business Case



Alternatives Analysis

- Consider all viable options for meeting the needs identified in the needs analysis
- A thorough understanding of alternatives will demonstrate that due diligence was performed for all possible options

Define Project Context

- Consider how the initiatives fit in the larger vision

Form a Business Case



Identify Project Objectives

- State the objectives of the initiative(s) in measureable and achievable terms
- Address how funds invested in this initiative will benefit the community

Estimate Full Lifecycle Costs

- A detailed cost plan facilitates an understanding of the funding requirements for the initiative(s)

Form a Business Case



Develop a Work Plan

- Determine the major milestones to implement this initiative
- Name the stakeholders required to participate in each state of implementation

Determine Implementation Impacts

- Determine risks and how will they be mitigated

Break

Please return in 5 minutes

Building Action Plans

What are the next steps?

What can be accomplished in the next year?

By Whom?

Milestones?

Check-ins?



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