

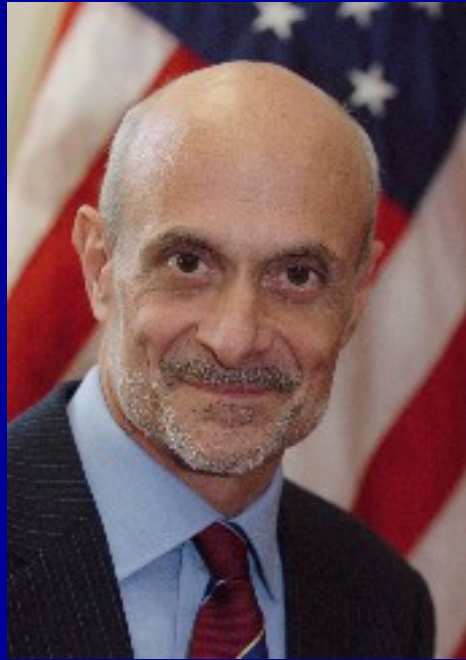
INTEROPERABLE COMMUNICATIONS



W. Harold Tuck

Deputy Chief Administrative Officer

January 23, 2007



“We are determined to ensure that the Urban Area Security Initiative cities have major inter-operable communications in effect by the end of this coming year...*”

“The 9/11 Commission identified interoperable communications as a major challenge and many communities listened by taking the sometimes difficult steps necessary to close communication gaps among first responders,”



***Anaheim/Santa Ana, LA/Long Beach, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco**

Interoperability in Katrina



INTEROPERABLE COMMUNICATION



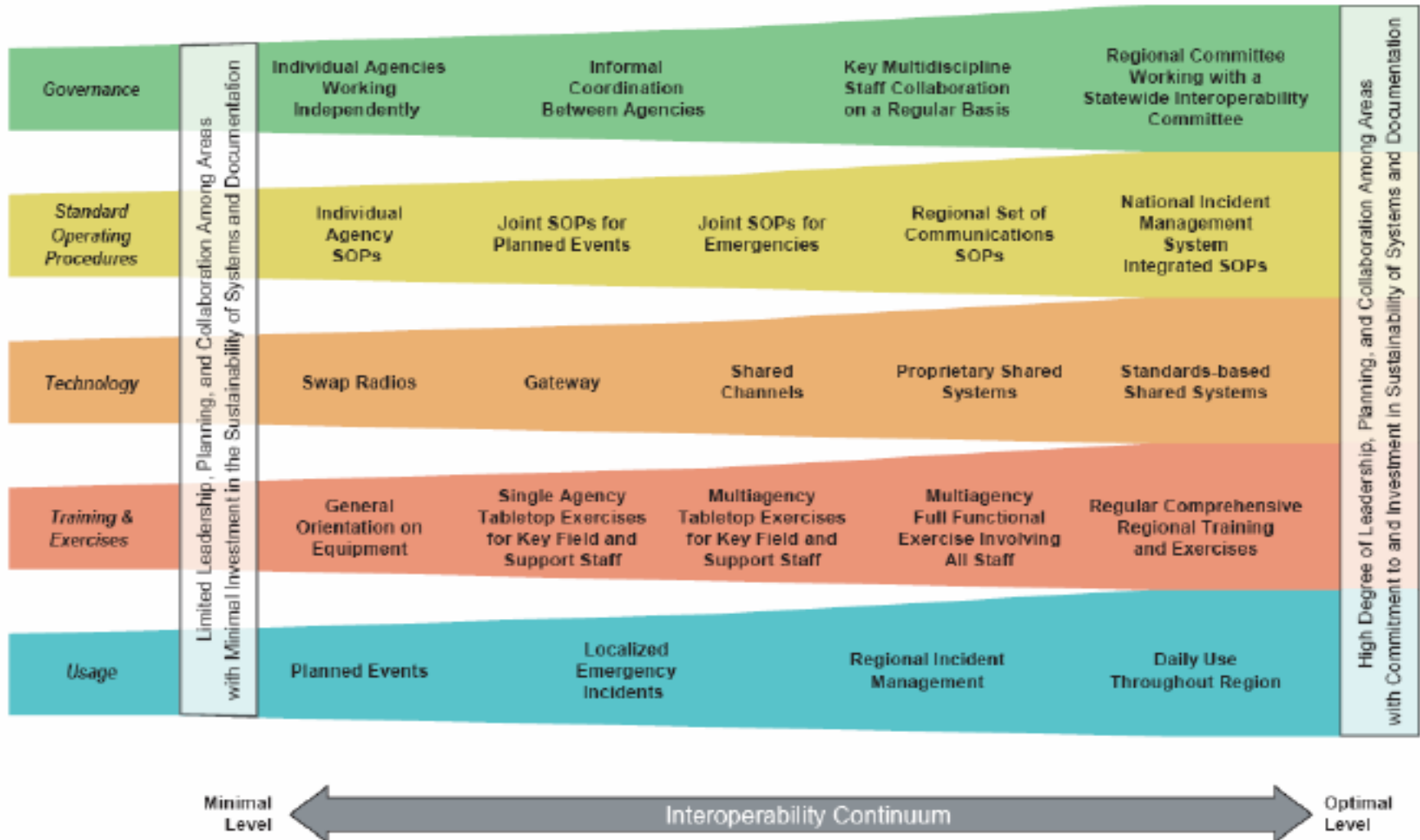
Tactical Interoperable communications is defined as the rapid provision of on-scene, incident-based, mission-critical voice communications among all first responder agencies (i.e., emergency medical services [EMS], fire, and law enforcement), as appropriate for the incident.



Tactical Interoperable Communications Scorecards Summary Report and Findings





DHS Criteria

SAFECOM Interoperability Continuum







Governance

Summary Definitions of Interoperable Communications Maturity Levels

Elements	Early Implementation 	Intermediate Implementation 	Established Implementation 	Advanced Implementation 
Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)	Region-wide SOPs were developed and formalized for the first time through the TICP, but have not been disseminated to all included agencies. Some elements of NIMS/ICS procedures for command and control are in place, but understanding varies among agencies and was an area of difficulty during exercise(s).	Some existing SOPs were incorporated in the TICP and steps have been taken to institute these interoperability procedures among included agencies. Formal NIMS/ICS procedures are in place, but understanding varies among agencies leading to some issues during the exercise(s).	Existing regional SOPs were reviewed and included in the TICP, and are in use by included agencies. NIMS-compliant command and control has been instituted by all agencies and disciplines in the region. Despite minor issues, all SOPs were successfully demonstrated during exercise(s).	Regional SOPs, reviewed through the TICP process, are in place and regularly used by included agencies. NIMS procedures are well established among all agencies and disciplines. All procedures were effectively utilized during exercise(s).
Usage	Interoperable communications solutions are rarely used for multi-agency communication and difficulties were encountered in achieving interoperability during exercise(s).	First responders use interoperability solutions regularly and demonstrated the ability to achieve multi-agency communications despite some challenges during exercise(s).	First responders use interoperability solutions regularly and easily. The region demonstrated successful multi-agency (which may have included state, federal, and support organizations) communications during exercise(s).	First responders regularly and seamlessly utilize interoperability solutions. The region demonstrated successful multi-agency communications during exercise(s), including state, federal and support organizations.
Governance	Decision making groups are informal, and do not yet have a strategic plan in place to guide collective communications interoperability goals and funding.	Some <i>formal</i> agreements exist and <i>informal</i> agreements are in practice among members of a decision making group; regional strategic and budget planning processes are beginning to be put in place.	Formal agreements outline the roles and responsibilities of a decision making group, which has an agreed upon strategic plan that addresses sustainable funding for collective, regional interoperable communications needs.	Decision making bodies proactively look to expand membership to ensure representation from broader public support disciplines and other levels of government, while updating their agreements and strategic plan on a regular basis.





Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

Summary Definitions of Interoperable Communications Maturity Levels

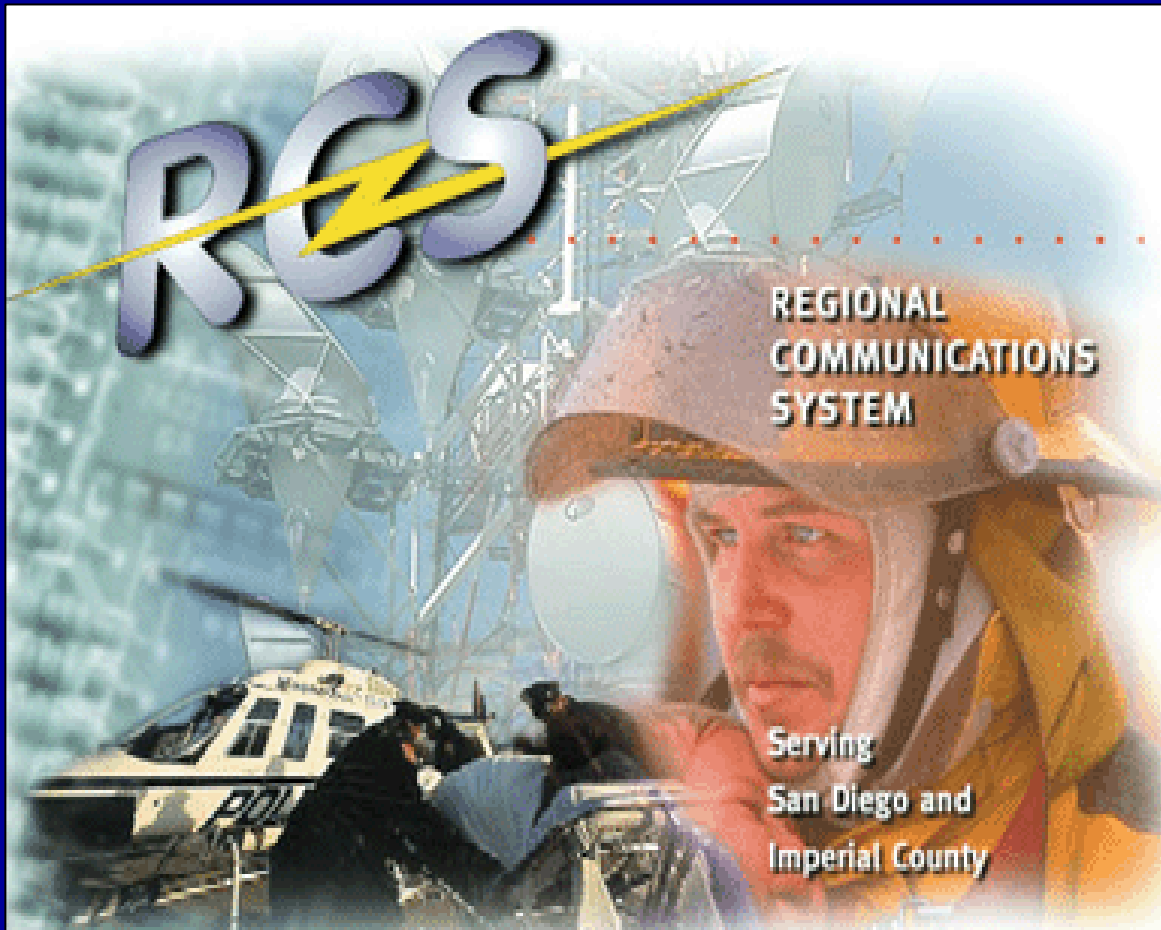
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How to Achieve Interoperability



- Agency Collaboration
- 800 MHz radio system
- 3C's Project

How to Fund Interoperability



Interoperability cannot be achieved by a single funding source:

- Local funding
- Law enforcement grants
- Homeland security grants

Local funding



Over 100 million spent
in last 10 years:

- 1000's of radios
- Microwave tower system
- Computer aided dispatch
- Mobile data Computers
- Other Infrastructure

Federal Funding



- 18 Billion Awarded
- Strengthening Interoperable Communications
- Improving Emergency Plans
- Enhancing Collaboration and Coordination
- Establishment of Plans and Campaigns

San Diego's Example



- Additional and redundant repeater towers
- Caches of radios to share with assisting agencies
- Mobile data computers
- 3C's broadband data network
- Mobile Command Vehicle

Anti - Terrorist Funding



Although Homeland Security funds are for anti-terrorism; Interoperable communications are multi-hazard

Continuity of Operations



- Katrina demonstrated the effects of a complete breakdown in infrastructure
- The need to re-establish communication and data links after a disaster



**COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLANNING**

Technology Needs



How can the IT community assist Emergency Managers in meeting their requirements?

Interoperable Communications



- 800 MHz
- Future Voice Data and Wireless Network

Emergency Operations Centers



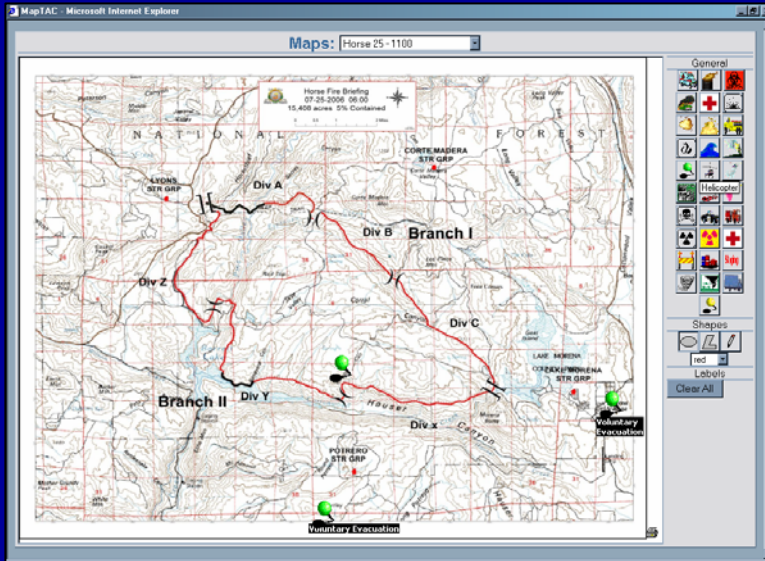
- Common Software to Communicate
- Video Teleconference
- Ability to get Information from Field to EOC
- Communication with State and Federal Agencies

Mass Notifications

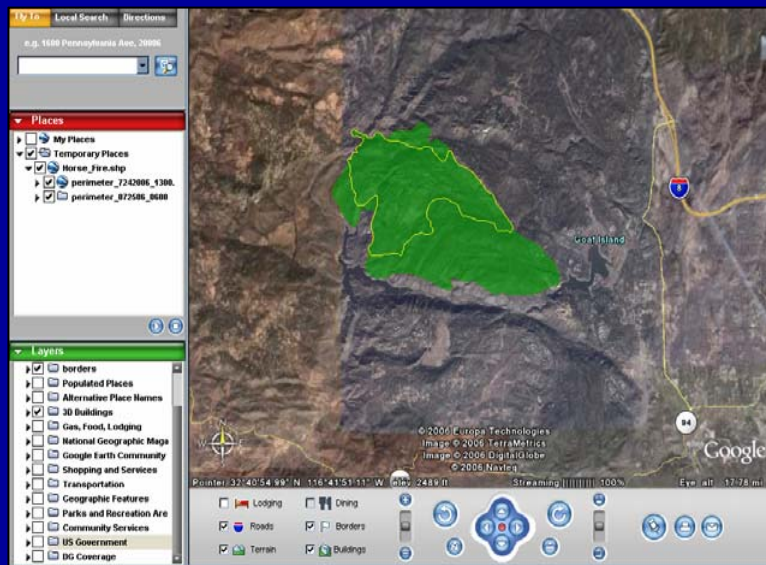


- Ability to Communicate with the Public
- Special Needs populations
- Regional vs. Localized Notifications
- Strengths and Weaknesses of EAS

GIS Mapping Capabilities



- Red Cross Shelter Locations
- Resources
- Special Populations
- Key Infrastructure



Solving Challenges With Technology

- The ability to communicate and share information
- The ability to get situational awareness and a common operating picture of the incident

Concluding Remarks

