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OREGON

Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan (SCIP) Implementation Report

November 2010

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SCIP Implementation Report Overview

The Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan (SCIP) Implementation Report provides an annual update on your State's progress in achieving the initiatives and strategic vision identified in the SCIP. Further, this information will provide OEC with a clearer understanding of your State's capabilities, needs, and strategic direction for achieving interoperability statewide.

- **Part 1, "SCIP Implementation Update"** of the report is to be completed by the Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC) or Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan (SCIP) Point of Contact (POC). As required by Congress, States provide updates and changes to the status of their Statewide Interoperable Communications Plans in this section. Each State created a SCIP in 2007 and all have been regularly updated. The template sections match those required in the original SCIP, and extensive instructions were provided to the States to understand the requirements of these sections and assist in the development of their SCIPs. The initiatives within each report include milestones identified in the NECP which will be standardized, as well as State-specific efforts.
- **Part 2, "UASI Interoperability Communications Assessment,"** is to be completed by the designated UASI and submitted to the SWIC or SCIP POC. Goal 1 of the NECP states that by the end of 2010, 90% of DHS-designated Urban Areas will be able to demonstrate response-level communications during a routine event. To assess Goal 1, OEC has sent teams of evaluators to the 60 UASI cities to observe communications during a large-scale planned event. In addition to the event observation, this section of template will provide OEC with broader capability data across the lanes of the Interoperability Continuum which are key indicators of consistent success in response-level communications.
- **Part 3, "NECP Goal 2 Methodology,"** is to be completed by the SWIC or SCIP POC. This portion of the SCIP Implementation Report will help the State prepare for the assessment of NECP Goal 2 in 2011. In 2011, capability data (identical to the questions asked of UASIs in the 2010 report) and response-level performance data will be collected at the county/county-equivalent level to meet the NECP Goal 2 mandate of assessing response-level communications in "non-UASI" jurisdictions. Through this section of the template, OEC is asking for each State's methodology, which must address key issues such as: ensuring that all counties will be assessed; ensuring adequate local input; and ensuring completion by the September 30, 2011 deadline. OEC will validate the proposed approaches before States begin the data collection process in FY 2011.

Part 1. SCIP Implementation Update

The following sections ask that States provide an update on the implementation of their SCIP. States will first provide an overview of their current interoperability environment ("State Overview") and then identify their vision and mission statements ("Vision and Mission"). The remaining sections in Part I ask that States consider their progress along the five lanes of the SAFECOM Interoperability Continuum (Governance, Standard Operating Procedures [SOPs], Technology, Training and Exercises, and Usage).

For each lane of the Continuum, States are asked to provide a brief narrative explaining their efforts related to the identified lane. For each lane of the Continuum, States are also asked to address initiatives identified in the National Emergency Communications Plan (NECP) as well as any additional initiatives identified within their State. NECP-related initiatives appear pre-populated in the "NECP Initiatives" section of each table below. Additional initiatives identified by States can be addressed in the "Additional State Initiatives" section of each table below. States are not limited to the number of fields provided in the template and should add additional rows as needed to accurately address all applicable initiatives. When completing these tables, the following information must be provided for each initiative:

- **Gap:** Identify the gap that this initiative will address.
- **Owner:** Identify the State owner of this specific initiative.
- **Milestone:** List the date that this initiative was or is scheduled to be completed.
- **Status:** Identify whether this initiative is complete, in progress, or not started.

The following is an example of how the charts in Part 1 should be completed:

Initiative *(Name / Purpose)*	**Gap** *(Brief Description)*	**Owner** *(Agency, Department, and/or POC)*	**Milestone Date** *(Month/Year)*	**Status** *(Complete, In Progress, Not Started)*
NECP Initiatives				
Establish a full-time statewide interoperability coordinator or equivalent position.				

Part 1 is to be completed by the SWIC or SCIP POC.

State Overview

Overview of the State and its interoperability challenges:

Oregon is the Nation's ninth largest State, covering 98,386 square miles, with 296 miles of coastline. Oregon is home to approximately 3,641,056 residents, with an estimated 50,000 Native Americans. There are 10 Federally-recognized tribes and five Native American reservations. The majority of the State is rural and includes the Cascade Mountain range; the Willamette Valley; and acres of forest, desert, and waterways. Outside of Alaska, Oregon has more forested acres than any other State.

Oregon is bordered by the Pacific Ocean on the west, Washington State on the north, Idaho on the east, and California and Nevada to the south. The Columbia River, as one of the Nation's most important transportation and energy generating regions, forms a border of over 300 miles between the States of Oregon and Washington.

Oregon has a diverse climate, ranging from high desert plateaus receiving fewer than 10 inches of rain annually, to rain forests collecting well over 100 inches of rain each year. The State has experienced, and continues to be significantly at risk for, earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, landslides, wild land fires, volcanic activity, and windstorms.

Roughly 80 percent of Oregon's population resides within a high risk area for earthquakes. The Cascadia Subduction Zone is an 800-mile earthquake fault line stretching from southwestern British Columbia through Washington and Oregon to northwestern California. The earthquakes in this region have generated more widespread effects than any other earthquakes in the history of the State. Earthquakes of a potentially catastrophic magnitude in this area generally occur on average every 500 years, with the last recorded earthquake taking place on January 26, 1700.

Tsunamis also pose a great threat along this fault line. As tsunamis typically occur as a result of seismic or volcanic activity, the timing and magnitude of each occurrence adds to the difficulty in preparing for the disaster. In the event of an earthquake occurring along the Cascadia Subduction Zone, a tsunami may easily follow within five to 30 minutes. Damage to bridges and roadways from an earthquake may make tsunami evacuation routes unreachable.

Oregon has numerous ports, highways, and rail systems. In the eastern part of the State, Umatilla and

Morrow counties house a chemical weapons depot, with years remaining until the destruction process is complete

The Oregon Wireless Interoperability Network (OWIN) system is the primary technology solution being developed in the State to link State radio users with regional and local system users. This project is being heavily leveraged to increase both operability and interoperability. Resources in Oregon are limited on all levels. The issue of replacing and upgrading the State's public safety communications network to address operability is the overriding concern.

Oregon incorporated concepts and principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS) characteristics through use of a Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) into the State Emergency Plan (EMP). Jurisdictions in Oregon are strongly encouraged to ensure that emergency plans and procedures are developed to be NIMS-compliant and thus integrate with the National Response Plan in accordance with the National Preparedness Goals.

Vision and Mission

Overview of the interoperable communications vision and mission of the State

Varied geography
Limited available funds for infrastructure
Varied systems and governance (all levels)
Reference 2007 SCIP

Vision: By 2011, 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 Oregon's citizens and interests.

Mission: To improve public safety communication in Oregon through enhanced voice and data communications interoperability by developing and implementing a plan to use existing systems, maximizing current capabilities, and establishing a foundation for development of a comprehensive and resilient standards-based public safety communications network; and maximizing scarce resources and

funding by leveraging public safety communication investments, management resources, and system assets to support emergency responders with vital voice and data capabilities through an established interoperability framework that facilitates seamless operations and coordination of public safety communications, thereby allowing responders to more effectively serve the citizens of Oregon.

The following goals were outlined in Oregon's SCIP:

- Create a common understanding of communications interoperability throughout Oregon.
- As appropriate, utilize common language, coordinated protocols, and standards statewide.
- Integrate existing and future interoperable communications systems.
- Facilitate multi-disciplinary training to enhance effective use of communications systems.

Oregon's Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan (SCIP) has a timeframe of **four years (2007 – 2011)**. The scope of the Oregon SCIP is based upon:

- The planned technology enhancements to the OWIN system.
- Strategic initiatives and policy actions approved by the Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee (SIEC) from 2007 through 2009.
- Local requirements identified in regional discussions around interoperability capabilities.
- Continued preparation for Federal Communications Commission (FCC)-mandated narrow-banding to 12.5 kilohertz (kHz) channels by 2013.
- The requirements of the Legislative Assembly to implement the SCIP by 2011.

Governance

Overview of the governance structure, practitioner-driven approaches, and funding:

The Oregon SIEC was established by a Governor's Executive Order in 2002 and codified by the State Legislature in 2005. The SIEC meets bi-monthly with a diverse group of stakeholders engaged in improving communications, coordination, and cooperation across disciplines and jurisdictions. The SIEC is an "all volunteer" committee that operates without budgeted staff support.

Governance of the SIEC is based on balance of representation: fifty percent (50%) local/regional/tribal and fifty percent (50%) state agency reps representatives. That same balance is maintained within the committee structure: Strategic Planning, Partnership and Technical. In 2010 the SIEC worked to re-

establish a state radio system user group forum. SIEC governance includes leadership in all interoperability areas for statewide progress as well as the policy group for OWIN (statewide interoperable network). Funding for interoperability is primarily managed through federal grants and other federal funding opportunities, local investment and by capitalizing on opportunities for partnerships. In every case, the challenge for Oregon public safety radio users is finding the means to cover ongoing maintenance and operations. All projects, no matter what the level of government, include some general fund investment.

The SIEC falls organizationally under the Office of Emergency Management (OEM), a section of the Oregon Military Department. The SIEC is responsible for:

- Recommending strategies to improve wireless interoperability among State and local public safety agencies.
- Developing standards to promote consistent development of existing and future wireless communications infrastructures.
- Identifying immediate short-term technological and policy solutions to tie existing wireless communications infrastructures together into an interoperable communications system.
- Developing long-term technological and policy recommendations to establish a statewide public safety radio system to improve emergency response and day-to-day public safety operations.
- Developing recommendations for legislation and for the development of State and local policies to promote wireless interoperability in Oregon.

The Legislature also specifically directed the SIEC to work with public safety agencies in the State to develop a Public Safety Wireless Infrastructure Replacement Plan and to approve investments by the State in public safety communications systems, subject to approval by the Director of OEM.

While regional radio committees exist in various parts of Oregon, statewide committees do not. Efforts to communicate between the existing regional groups and the SIEC are largely informal. That said, we work to establish regular forums in order to be informed so that we can identify and act on as many opportunities as possible.

OWIN falls under the management of Oregon Department of Transportation with policy oversight provided by the SIEC. An OWIN Project Steering Committee was created to provide oversight during build-out. That committee continues the balance of local and state representation. During the 2007 session, legislation was proposed for an alternate governance structure as an independent department with

oversight by subset of the representation on the SIEC. For a multi-disciplinary and potentially multi-jurisdictional system, Oregon believes there are clear advantages to a change in the current governance structure, primarily because it would promote a greater sense of neutrality for a system crossing various user boundaries and disciplines. Budgetary constraints in Oregon make it more realistic that OWIN becomes a division under an existing state agency. A proposal for governance, reflective of past SIEC priorities, is being drafted for the 2011 Legislative session.

Planning for use of 800 megahertz (MHz) and 700 MHz spectrum is the responsibility of the Region 35 Radio Planning Committee. Members of this committee are actively involved in related statewide conversations through SIEC membership and SIEC Technical Committee participation. Oregon's efforts and coordination with the newly available 700 MHz channels through FCC rulings have continued in this way and a statewide 700 MHz plan was approved in 2010.

Information on the SCIP point of contact is below. The point of contact is assigned as the SWIC for the State but also works for the OWIN Project under the Oregon Department of Transportation.

Steve Noel, SWIC/Partnerships
Oregon Department of Transportation/Oregon Wireless Interoperable Network
503-934-6940
steve.noel@odot.state.or.us

Governance Initiatives

The following table should outline the strategic governance initiatives, gaps, owners, and milestone dates Oregon has outlined in its SCIP to improve interoperable communications.

Initiative *(Name / Purpose)*	**Gap** *(Brief Description)*	**Owner** *(Agency, Department, and/or POC)*	**Milestone Date** *(Month/Year)*	**Status** *(Complete, In Progress, Not Started)*
NECP Initiatives				
Establish a full-time statewide interoperability coordinator or equivalent position.	SWIC in place	Oregon Wireless Interoperability Network/Oregon Department of Transportation Steve Noel	4/10	Complete
Incorporate the recommended membership into the Statewide Interoperability Governing Body (SIGB)[1].	n/a	State Interoperable Executive Council (SIEC)	2002	Complete
Establish the SIGB via legislation or executive order.	n/a		Established by Executive Order-2002; in Statute 2005	Complete
Additional State Initiatives				
Identify current interoperability resources by region	Need TICP by region across the state	SIEC & SWIC	4 Regions Complete NW, UASI, SW, NE	In progress
Use the National Infrastructure and Emergency Communications Plans to Inform & Prepare to meet NECP Goals 1 & 2	Ensure stakeholders across the state understand requirements and have formal procedures in place	SIEC Strategic Planning Committee, OR APCO/NENA	Regional meetings held for Goal 2 in 2010; Goal 1 complete June 2010	In progress

1 SIGBs should include representatives from the Governor's office, State and local elected officials, State and local emergency medical services, State and local health officials, State and local fire response services, State and local law enforcement, State and local emergency management, State and local homeland security offices, tribal governments, State and local transportation agencies, military organizations, Federal agencies that need to be interoperable with State and local emergency responders, Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) regions, critical infrastructure, non-government organizations, response and recovery organizations, and regional planning committee chairpersons. This guidance is included in the Statewide Interoperability Planning Guidebook: http://www.safecomprogram.gov/NR/rdonlyres/18F02413-CC4D-41B2-9097-F5FF04E080C7/0/StatewidePlanningGuidebookFINAL.pdf.

Initiative *(Name / Purpose)*	**Gap** (Brief Description)	**Owner** (Agency, Department, and/or POC)	**Milestone Date** (Month/Year)	**Status** (Complete, In Progress, Not Started)
Formalize and strengthen relationships with bordering states and Tribal Nations	Engage tribes via quarterly meetings (info share).	SIEC Strategic Planning Committee	3/10 -SIEC rep attended coastal tribal quarterly meeting; 2010 - Scheduled meetings with ID & WA; SWIC active with other states; participates with RECCWG (Regional Emergency Communications Coordination Working Group) 2010 – See attached Government to Government report from OWIN, Major Projects Group. For info on Tribal relations.  OWIN Government to Government …	On going

Standard Operating Procedures

Overview of the shared interoperable communications-focused SOPs

Identified need to develop regional SOPs, prioritized issues, identified lead for effort (OR APCO/NENA); started working on this issue with ICTAP TA, set aside due to other priorities. Expect to re-engage in 2011-12.

SOP Initiatives

The following table should outline the SOP strategic initiatives, gaps, owners, and milestone dates Oregon outlined in its SCIP to improve interoperable communications.

Initiative *(Name / Purpose)*	**Gap** *(Brief Description)*	**Owner** *(Agency, Department, and/or POC)*	**Milestone Date** *(Month/Year)*	**Status** *(Complete, In Progress, Not Started)*
NECP Initiatives				
Tactical planning among Federal, State, local, and tribal governments occurs at the regional interstate level.	700 MHz Planning effort	Region 35 RPC/700 MHz Planning Committee	July 2010	Complete
All Federal, State, local and tribal emergency response providers within UASI jurisdictions implement the Communications and Information Management section of the National Incident Management System (NIMS).	Still have public safety agencies that do not meet requirements	OEM		In progress
Incorporate the use of existing nationwide interoperability channels into SOPs.	Need regional SOPs for interoperability resources, including I/O frequencies	OWIN/Regional Radio Groups/Oregon APCO/NENA	Included in completed TIC Plans 2010	In progress
Update SCIP to reflect plans to eliminate coded substitutions throughout the Incident Command System (ICS).	Not established statewide	OR APCO/NENA	Dec 2011	Not started
Define alternate/backup capabilities in emergency communications plans.	Identify STRs by regional; prioritize gaps; establish means of accessing resources;	OEM/ODOT; OEM/OMD	Dec 2012; Dec 2011; PSAPs have back up plans that are exercised annually	In Progress Established
Additional State Initiatives				
Complete TIC Plans across state on regional basis	From a population standpoint, approx 70% of the state is covered; geographically, still have 66% to cover	SWIC/OR APCO/NENA	4 completed or updated in 2010	In progress

Technology

Overview of the technology approaches, current capabilities, and planned systems:

OWIN, The Oregon Wireless Interoperability Network is developing a 700MHz P25 Trunked Radio system statewide that will support each Oregon State Agency and be the cornerstone for interoperability with the State. The system is designed to facilitate interoperability which allows first responders everywhere in Oregon to talk to one another. The UASI Region in Portland is currently working on the development of a next generation Trunked radio system that will replace the current 800MHz system. Other regional systems in the state are currently planning on system upgrades or have completed initiatives to improve interoperability. Quick synopsis follows: City of Salem – plans are under way to develop a new P25 Trunked radio system. Southwest 7 County Project – significant progress has been made on the implementation of a V-Call network that will support interoperability in the following counties (Lane, Linn, Benton, Coos, Curry, Douglas, and Josephine). Umatilla and Morrow Counties were successful in creating the first "Radio District" in the state, providing them with tax dollar support for the operations and maintenance of the 450MHz Trunked radio system in both counties. In addition, a major switch upgrade is being done on their 450MHz system. Linn/Benton counties are working on the development of a 700MHz Trunked Radio system that will integrate with the development of the OWIN system and The City of Eugene 450MHz Trunked Radio system.

Major Systems

The following tables should list the major systems in Oregon and include those used for solely interoperable communications, large regional systems specifically designed to provide interoperability solutions, and large wireless data networks.

Shared Statewide System[2] *(Name)*	Description *(Type, frequency, P25 compliance, etc.)*	Status (Existing, planned, etc.)
OWIN Project	P25 700MHz Trunked	Implementation Stage

[2] Shared statewide radio systems are typically designed to consolidate the communications of multiple State agencies onto a single system, thereby providing strong interoperability. Many States also make these systems available to Federal, local, and tribal agencies on a voluntary basis. In this case, local governments either chose to use the shared statewide radio system as their primary system, or they decided to interface their system to the shared statewide radio system creating a system of systems.

State Systems *(Name)*	Description *(Type, frequency, P25 compliance, etc.)*	Status (Existing, planned, etc.)
State Agency Oregon State Police	VHF Wideband	Existing
State Agency - ODOT	VHF Wideband	Existing

Regional Systems *(Name)*	Description *(Type, frequency, P25 compliance, etc.)*	Status (Existing, planned, etc.)
UASI Region	800 MHz Trunked (proprietary)	Exisiting
City of Eugene – Lane County	**P25 450 MHz Trunked**	**Trunked**

Technology Initiatives

The following table should outline the technology strategic initiatives, gaps, owners, and milestone dates [State] outlined in its SCIP to improve interoperable communications.

Initiative *(Name / Purpose)*	Gap *(Brief Description)*	Owner *(Agency, Department, and/or POC)*	Milestone Date *(Month/Year)*	Status *(Complete, In Progress, Not Started)*
NECP Initiatives				
Program nationwide interoperability channels into all existing emergency responder radios.	Formal Recommendations from SIEC in place; implementation dependent on build out and reprogramming of both state and regional systems.	SIEC	Policy Actions: 03-2005; 07-006; 08-2006	In progress
Additional State Initiatives				
Oregon Wireless Interoperability Network (OWIN)	A 700 MHz P25 scalable trunked backbone system used to integrate public safety systems – Replace the four current State systems – Forestry, State Police, Transportation, and Corrections.	December 31, 2012 planned major completion.	Infrastructure build out continued in 2010; Radio RFP Notice of Intent to Award 11/10	In progress
Ensure that the statewide OWIN data system will comply with applicable Federal Communications Commission and Federal standards	No statewide public safety data system available	ODOT	BTOP application for statewide system submitted in June 2010 – not approved.	Seeking alternative grant funding – working with PSST and other 700 MHz spectrum

Initiative *(Name / Purpose)*	**Gap** *(Brief Description)*	**Owner** *(Agency, Department, and/or POC)*	**Milestone Date** *(Month/Year)*	**Status** *(Complete, In Progress, Not Started)*
				wavier holders.
Identify, prioritize and design a back up strategy for critical components of interoperable communications across the state.	TIC Plans and Strategic Technology Reserve projects not complete	SWIC/OEM	9/10 STR plan drafted & vetted. Overall: **See attached SCIP workshop report from April 2010**.  Oregon SCIP Workshop Report (fin	In progress

Training and Exercises

Overview of the diversity, frequency, and inter-agency coordination of training and exercises:

Oregon's Department of Public Safety Standards and Training (DPSST) is the centralized body for coordinating and tracking training for emergency responders. DPSST conducted job task analyses and needs assessments to establish basic academy and continuing education requirements for each discipline. DPSST handles statutory certification for public safety disciplines, and tracks instructor requirements and certifications.

DPSST has experience in meeting the training needs of the emergency response community and will lead the effort in identifying new requirements and courses of study that will meet the State's need for Communications Unit Leader (COML) training. In addition to the TA provided COML courses offered the past two years, DPSST will sponsor an additional course in 2011. One of Oregon's top 2011 TA requests will be to sponsor the COML exercise course so that those trained in Oregon are able to sign off their task books. Another will be a 'Train the Trainer' COML course.

Oregon Emergency Management (OEM) conducts regular earthquake exercises and coordinates State grant awards to promote both regional and local training and exercise. The SIEC has a goal of developing

a twice-yearly plan for statewide exercises but has not yet established a schedule with OEM.

Oregon has identifiable and varied resources for training and exercises using Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) courses. Templates are available on the OEM Web site to use when applying for grant funds. OEM, in conjunction with the Oregon Emergency Managers Association, works to identify training needs in various counties and regions and schedules them throughout the year. Other coursework is completed through a combination of methods such as online training, classroom, train-the-trainer regional classes, and a range of tabletop to full-scale exercises.

All full-scale exercises are required to have a communications element that will be evaluated in accordance with the State Multi-Year Training and Exercise Plan. OEM requires all exercises conducted within the State and using Federal funds to be cross-disciplinary and cross-jurisdictional, with the exception of operationally-focused training.

Training and Exercises Initiatives

The following table should outline the training and exercises strategic initiatives, gaps, owners, and milestone dates [State] outlined in its SCIP to improve interoperable communications.

Initiative *(Name / Purpose)*	**Gap** *(Brief Description)*	**Owner** *(Agency, Department, and/or POC)*	**Milestone Date** *(Month/Year)*	**Status** *(Complete, In Progress, Not Started)*
NECP Initiatives				
Incorporate the use of existing nationwide interoperability channels into training and exercises.	Exists on a regional basis; not statewide.			
Complete disaster communications training and exercises.	Coordinated by OEM; COML courses are part of preparation. Scheduled in 2009, 2010, 2011. Disaster exercises are coordinated regionally through OEM, include incorporation of TIC Plans		UASI conducted TICP implementation workshop Nov 2010.	In progress
Additional State Initiatives				
Provide a template of interoperability resources for statewide, regional, and local exercises		OEM/SIEC/SWIC	9/10 – draft report with mapping of STRs	In progress

Initiative *(Name / Purpose)*	Gap *(Brief Description)*	Owner *(Agency, Department, and/or POC)*	Milestone Date *(Month/Year)*	Status *(Complete, In Progress, Not Started)*
			published; 4 regional TIC Plans complete in 2010	

Usage

Overview of the testing of equipment and promotion of interoperability solutions:

Although technology in Oregon is still limited, interoperability is required for day-to-day public safety operations. Usage varies by region and the testing of those systems is also controlled by the region. Shared regional systems do exist in certain portions of the state. Otherwise, this is often accomplished through dispatch relay, swapping radios, or using mutual aid channels. Full implementation of the Oregon SCIP will ensure regular usage of the equipment and SOPs needed for statewide interoperability at a minimum, through planning for annual exercises. The SIEC encourages ongoing, regional, and tribal functional communications exercises to ensure proper knowledge and deployment of interoperable communications.

The OWIN system infrastructure currently being built will provide for statewide interoperability options. Currently the Office of Emergency Management/Oregon State Fire Marshal network (statewide system access) is tested weekly.

Usage Initiatives

The following table should outline the usage strategic initiatives, gaps, owners, and milestone dates Oregon outlined in its SCIP to improve interoperable communications.

Initiative *(Name / Purpose)*	**Gap** *(Brief Description)*	**Owner** *(Agency, Department, and/or POC)*	**Milestone Date** *(Month/Year)*	**Status** *(Complete, In Progress, Not Started)*
Plan for appropriate future integration of private and other sector users with roles in public safety response (e.g. hospitals, transportation, public broadcasting, Emergency Alerting System).		700 MHz Planning Committee; OWIN + State Emergency Communications Committee (broadcasters)	2010 - Metro Region Public Transportation key member of 700 MHz planning Committee; 9/10 - Proposal for integration of Emergency Alerting System Equipment for broadcasters on OWIN infrastructure	In progress

National Emergency Communications Plan Goals

The National Emergency Communications Plan (NECP) established a national vision for the future state of emergency communications. The desired future state is that emergency responders can communicate as needed, on demand, and as authorized at all levels of government across all disciplines. To measure progress towards this vision, three strategic goals were established:

Goal 1—By 2010, 90 percent of all high-risk urban areas designated with the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)[3] are able to demonstrate response-level emergency communications[4] within one hour for routine events involving multiple jurisdictions and agencies.

Goal 2—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—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 outlines in national planning scenarios.

As part of the Goal 1 implementation process, OEC required UASIs to demonstrate response-level emergency communications during a planned event. Additionally, as part of the State's SCIP Implementation Report update in 2010, OEC is requiring information on UASIs' current capabilities. The capability questions are presented in Part II. UASIs must complete and submit responses on the capability questions to the SWIC or SCIP POC. The data generated from these questions will assist OEC in its analysis of Goal 1 performance and in identifying national trends in urban area communications. Similarly, to prepare for Goal 2 implementation in 2011, States are being asked to develop a methodology for collecting capability and performance data Statewide (please see Part III).

[3] As identified in FY08 Homeland Security Grant Program

[4] Response-level emergency communication refers to the capacity of individuals with primary operational leadership responsibility to manage resources and make timely decisions during an incident involving multiple agencies, without technical or procedural communications impediments.

Part 2 - UASI Communications Interoperability Capabilities Assessment Grid

The "Capabilities Assessment Grid" is to be completed by the designated UASI and submitted to the SWIC or SCIP POC. States that do not have UASIs do not need to complete this section.

For each lane of the Interoperability Continuum (Governance, Standard Operating Procedures [SOPs], Technology, Training and Exercises, and Usage), please select the one row that best describes the assessed area by checking the appropriate box. While multiple descriptions may apply, UASIs should identify the one row that most closely describes their highest level of capability achieved. The below capabilities assessment grid is to be completed by each UASI within the State.

Lane	Question	Answer	
		UASI 1	UASI 2
Question 1: (Governance)	Urban area decision-making groups are informal, and do not yet have a strategic plan in place to guide collective communications interoperability goals and funding.	☐	☐
	Some *formal* agreements exist and *informal* agreements are in practice among members of an Urban Area decision making group; Urban Area strategic and budget planning processes are beginning to be put in place.	☐	☐
	Formal agreements outline the roles and responsibilities of an Urban Area decision making group, which has an agreed upon strategic plan that addresses sustainable funding for collective, regional interoperable communications needs.	☒	☐
	Urban Area 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.	☐	☐
Question 2: (SOPs)	Urban Area interoperable communications SOPs are not developed or have not been formalized and disseminated.	☒	☐
	Some interoperable communications SOPs exist within the urban areas and steps have been taken to institute these interoperability procedures among some agencies.	☐	☐
	Interoperable communications SOPs are formalized and in use by all agencies within the Urban Area. Despite minor issues, SOPs are successfully used during responses and/or exercise(s).	☐	☐
	Interoperable communications SOPs within the Urban Area are formalized and regularly reviewed. Additionally, National Incident Management System (NIMS) procedures are well established among all agencies and disciplines. All needed procedures are effectively utilized during responses and/or exercise(s).	☐	☐

Lane	Question		Answer	
			UASI 1	UASI 2
Questions 3: (Technology)	Interoperability within the urban area is primarily achieved through the use of gateways (mobile/fixed gateway, console patch) or use of a radio cache.		☐	☐
	Interoperability within the Urban Area is primarily achieved through the use of shared channels or talkgroups.		☐	☐
	Interoperability within the Urban Area is primarily achieved through the use of a proprietary shared system.		☒	☐
	Interoperability within the Urban Area is primarily achieved through the use of a standards-based shared system (e.g., Project 25).		☐	☐
Questions 4: (Technology)	What frequency band(s) do public safety agencies within the urban area currently utilize? (e.g., VHF-Low Band, VHF-High Band, UHF 450-470, UHF "T-Band" 470-512, UHF 700, UHF 800, UHF 700/800)		UHF/800MHz	_____
Question 5: (Training & Exercise)	Urban Area public safety agencies participate in communications interoperability workshops, but no formal training or exercises are focused on emergency communications.		☐	☐
	Some public safety agencies within the Urban Area hold communications interoperability training on equipment and conduct exercises, although not on a regular cycle.		☒	☐
	Public safety agencies within the Urban Area participate in equipment and SOP training for communications interoperability and hold exercises on a regular schedule.		☐	☐
	Urban Area public safety agencies regularly conduct training and exercises with a communications interoperability curriculum addressing equipment and SOPs that is modified as needed to address the changing operational environment.		☐	☐
Questions 6: (Usage)	First responders in the Urban Area seldom use interoperability solutions unless advanced planning is possible (e.g., special event).		☐	☐
	First responders in the Urban Area use interoperability solutions regularly for emergency events, and in a limited fashion for day-to-day communications.		☐	☐
	First responders in the Urban Area use interoperability solutions regularly and easily for all day-to-day, task force, and mutual aid events.		☒	☐
	Regular use of interoperability solutions for all day-to-day and out-of-the-ordinary events in the Urban Area on demand, in real time, when needed, as authorized.		☐	☐
Questions 7: (Usage)	What percentage of the time do you use the following communications technologies during emergency responses?	Cell Service	25%	___%
		Sat phone	0%	___%
		Broadband Mobile Data	75%	___%

Part 3. NECP Goal 2 Methodology

The below methodology for Goal 2 is to be completed by the SWIC or SCIP POC.

Goal 2 Methodology

In the section below, describe the methodology that you will use in 2011 for demonstrating and reporting Goal 2 of the NECP for all county or county equivalents in your State. Methodologies should address the following:

- *The incorporation of all counties or county equivalents*
- *Proposed approach to collect capability data (including from individual UASI counties)*
- *Proposed approach to collect performance data (including from individual UASI counties)*[5]
- *County-level input prior to submission of Goal 2 data to OEC*
- *Completion of data collection by September 30, 2011*

Oregon's methodology for completing Goal 2 requirements is a hybrid approach using Regional Communications Systems (areas) of the state and individual counties. The UASI Region will rely upon NECP Goal 1 demonstrations for each individual county. Each county in the respective Regional Communications Systems will be identified. Currently we have engaged our active 911 community in the State to prepare for the completion of NECP Goal 2.

The following steps have been taken to date:

- Conducted regional outreach for key stakeholders during OR APCO/NENA annual training conference, Oregon Fire Chiefs Association Conference and Oregon Joint Police Chiefs and Sheriffs Association meetings in 2010. Suggested regional and/or county configuration.
- Used Oregon APCO/NENA workshop to identify likely events within various regions for Goal 2, 2011. Same workshop included segment identifying elements to be scored.
- Submitted SOW to secure IECGP grant funds for video outreach production (2 versions). Timeframe: Feb 2011. Plan for video finalized by SIEC Strategic Planning Committee.
- Our strategy holds that identifying events in advance will allow for preparation and thorough evaluation. PSAP managers are taking the lead on ensuring events were identified and vetted with Public Safety and Emergency Management stakeholders in advance. As the timing of community events is set, we are concerned that the data collection cutoff of September 2011 will be a challenge for some counties/regions.

[5] Counties with significant participation in NECP Goal 1 demonstrations can use the results for their Goal 2 performance data