AGENDA HIGHLIGHTS

- **UPDATE ON REGIONAL EFFORTS TO ADDRESS GRAFFITI**

- **IMPROVING INTEROPERABILITY AND COMMUNICATIONS IN THE REGION**

- **SAN DIEGO ALL HAZARDS INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM**

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ITEM # RECOMMENDATION

1. ROLL CALL

+2. APPROVAL OF THE APRIL 16, 2010, MEETING MINUTES APPROVE

3. PUBLIC COMMENTS/COMMUNICATIONS/MEMBER COMMENTS

Members of the public will have the opportunity to address the Public Safety Committee (PSC) on any issue within the jurisdiction of the Committee that is not on this agenda. Speakers are limited to three minutes each and shall reserve time by completing a “Request to Speak” form and giving it to the Clerk prior to speaking. Committee members also may provide information and announcements under this agenda item.

REPORT ITEMS (#4 through #9)

4. REPORT FROM CHIEFS/SHERIFF’S MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE INFORMATION
   (Chief Alan Lanning, Chiefs’/Sheriff’s Management Committee)

   Chief Alan Lanning will present on the June 2, 2010, meeting of the Chiefs’/Sheriff’s Management Committee.

5. REPORT FROM THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY FIRE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION INFORMATION
   (Chief Augie Ghio, San Diego County Fire Chiefs Association)


+6. LEGISLATION ALLOCATING DEDICATED BROADBAND SPECTRUM TO PUBLIC SAFETY RECOMMEND
   (Pam Scanlon)

   The Broadband for First Responders Act of 2010 (H.R. 5081) will allocate dedicated spectrum to public safety for the development of a national interoperable public safety broadband network. To date, 22 members of Congress are in support of the legislation, and numerous national organizations have issued position statements in support of this legislation. At its June 2, 2010, meeting, the Chiefs’/Sheriff’s Management Committee recommended the PSC support this broadband legislation. The PSC is asked to recommend (1) that the Executive Committee take a support position on The Broadband for First Responders Act of 2010 (H.R. 5081), and (2) that the Executive Committee authorize the PSC Chair to transmit a letter of support to Congress and request that members of the San Diego delegation support the bill.
ITEM # | RECOMMENDATION
--- | ---
7. UPDATE ON REGIONAL EFFORTS TO ADDRESS GRAFFITI | DISCUSSION/ POSSIBLE ACTION
(Pam Scanlon)

At the February 19, 2010, PSC meeting, staff presented a report on which agencies in the region were using Graffiti Tracker, the estimated costs to deploy the service to the seven remaining jurisdictions, and the benefits of implementing a regional system. The committee directed staff to determine the willingness of the remaining seven jurisdictions to acquire the service and options to fund the broader implementation of the service, such as through grants and/or public/private partnerships. Staff will present a report of their findings. The PSC is asked to discuss this updated information and consider proposing next steps.

8. IMPROVING INTEROPERABILITY AND COMMUNICATIONS IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION: IMPLEMENTING A FRAMEWORK FOR COORDINATION (Vice Chair Chief Dave Ott, Solana Beach/Del Mar Fire Departments and Chief Augie Ghio, San Miguel Fire Department)

In 2004, SANDAG contracted with a consultant to conduct a regional public safety needs assessment to help establish short- and long-term goals for the PSC that would enhance public safety and benefit member jurisdictions and public safety agencies. The final report, which was accepted by the SANDAG Board of Directors in 2006, outlined priority areas, one of which was improving interoperability, and outlined a governance structure with the Unified Disaster Council (UDC) and PSC serving as policy bodies and the Regional Technology Partnership (RTP) serving as an advisory council to oversee the development of interoperable systems, operations, protocols, and a clearinghouse. In May 2010, the RTP recommended a status report on these efforts be prepared by SANDAG staff. The Chiefs'/Sheriff’s Management Committee voiced their support for this request at its June 2, 2010, meeting. The PSC is asked to discuss the recommendations of the RTP and the Chiefs'/Sheriff’s Management Committee and consider directing staff to prepare a status report on the interoperability framework in the San Diego region that includes possible next steps and areas of future focus.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM #</th>
<th>RECOMMENDATION</th>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>REGIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAMS (Chula Vista Fire Chief Dave Hanneman and Chief David Bejarano, PW rep)</td>
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The San Diego All Hazards Incident Management Team (AHIMT) is a multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional, and multi-discipline team trained for managing large scale emergency incidents of local, state, or federal consequence. The San Diego AHIMT is comprised of experts from the Fire-Rescue, Police, and General Services Departments and is the first AHIMT to be developed in the State of California. The team is deployed when an incident or planned event exceeds local incident management capabilities. The San Diego AHIMT is in the process of being expanded. The PSC will be presented with an overview of the San Diego AHIMT and how it is supported by the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI).

| 10.    | UPCOMING MEETINGS |
|        | INFORMATION |

The next meeting of the PSC is scheduled for Friday, July 16, 2010, at 1 p.m.

| 11.    | ADJOURNMENT |
|        | + next to an item indicates an attachment |
PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE DISCUSSION AND ACTIONS
Meeting of April 16, 2010

1. ROLL CALL

Chair Mark Lewis (East County) called the Public Safety Committee (PSC) meeting to order at 1:00 p.m. Roll call was taken and a quorum was present. See last page for attendance.

2. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Upon a motion by Director of Transit Systems Security Bill Burke (Regional Transit Services) and a second by Councilmember Bob Campbell (North County Inland), the minutes of March 19, 2010, were unanimously approved.

3. PUBLIC COMMENTS/COMMUNICATIONS/MEMBER COMMENTS

Ms. Pam Scanlon (Executive Director, ARJIS) introduced Detective Chris Baldwin (El Cajon Police Department) and Deputy Probation Officer Darin Rimmer (San Diego County Probation Department). These officers were recognized for their innovative use of the ARJIS e-mail distribution list and several law enforcement databases that resulted in the arrest of two robbery suspects.

Mr. John Osborne (AT&T) commented on the “No Text While Driving Resolution.”

Senior Research Analyst Sandy Keaton (SANDAG) announced the distribution of the new Criminal Justice Research Fax Sheet, “Tackling the Misuse of Prescription Drugs.” It also highlights the April 17, 2010, “Prescription Drug Take Back Day” event.

Ms. Scanlon announced the distribution of the Winter/Spring 2010 PSC Dispatch – Public Safety News about the San Diego Region. It reports on the new crime mapping tool for law enforcement and Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN).

Councilmember David Roberts (North County Coastal) reminded members that texting while driving in California is illegal. He commented that he saw a “Cross Border Kidnapping Challenges” presentation by a local FBI representative and suggested this topic as a future PSC agenda item.
Chair Lewis directed staff to request the FBI representative for the presentation on "Cross Border Kidnapping Challenges" for a future PSC meeting.

Councilmember Campbell advised the Committee that the North County Mayors, Managers, and staff are coordinating a North County Workshop on “What We Don’t Know About Internet Child Pornography.” The Workshop will be held on June 2, 2010, 1:30 p.m., at Caltrans Headquarters in Old Town. Invitations will be sent to members.

Chief Probation Officer Mack Jenkins (County Public Safety) commented on the recognition of the two officers with the graphic illustration on how using technology with probation officers working with law enforcement can work to solve crimes. The Probation Department will be expanding the distribution of the 211 e-mails to more than a hundred general supervision officers who are currently supervising about 10,000 adult felons on probation. This will help increase the likelihood of solving more crimes. Chief Jenkins supports the continuation of this technology.

REPORTS

4. REPORT FROM CHIEFS'/SHERIFF’S MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (INFORMATION)

Chief Alan Lanning (County Chiefs'/Sheriff’s Association) gave an update on the Chiefs'/Sheriff’s Management Committee meeting held on April 7, 2010. The next scheduled meeting of the Chiefs'/Sheriff’s Management Committee is Wednesday, June 2, 2010.

5. REPORT FROM THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY FIRE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION (INFORMATION)

Chief Augie Ghio (Regional Fire/Emergency Medical Services) gave an update on the April 1, 2010, meeting of the San Diego County Fire Chiefs’ Association. The next scheduled meeting of the San Diego County Fire Chiefs Association is May 6, 2010.

6. DRAFT FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2011 PUBLIC SAFETY WORK PROGRAM AND BUDGET (RECOMMEND)

Ms. Keaton and Ms. Scanlon presented an overview of the Public Safety Work Program and Budget for FY 2011.

Upon a motion by Councilmember Roberts and a second by Chief Adolfo Gonzales (County Chiefs'/Sheriff’s Association), the PSC unanimously recommended that the Board of Directors approve the Public Safety Work Program and Budget as part of the final FY 2011 Program Budget.

7. CHILDREN’S INITIATIVE REPORT CARD (INFORMATION)

Ms. Sandra McBrayer (Children’s Initiative) gave a presentation of the 2009 San Diego County Report Card on Children and Families.

Ms. Keaton gave a presentation on the Criminal Justice Research Division’s bi-annual report on twenty-five years of crime trend data from the region (1985 through 2009). This included violent and property crime rates and numbers for the nation, region, and local jurisdictions.

9. **UPCOMING MEETINGS (INFORMATION)**

The next meeting of the PSC is scheduled for Friday, June 18, 2010 at 1:00 p.m.

10. **ADJOURNMENT**

The meeting was adjourned at 2:28 p.m.
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<th>MEMBER/ALTERNATE</th>
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<tr>
<td>East County</td>
<td>Hon. Mark Lewis</td>
<td>Member – Chair</td>
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<td>Hon. Jillian Hanson-Cox</td>
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<td>Hon. David Roberts</td>
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<td>Hon. Mark E. Filanc</td>
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<td>South County</td>
<td>Hon. Rosalie Zarate</td>
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<td>Hon. Bob Campbell</td>
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<td>Hon. Rebecca Jones</td>
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<td>City of San Diego</td>
<td>Hon. Marti Emerald</td>
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<td>Hon Todd Gloria</td>
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<td>Chairwoman Pam Slater-Price</td>
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<td>Ron Lane</td>
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<td>San Diego County District Attorney</td>
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<td>Bill Burke</td>
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<td>Department of Defense</td>
<td>Colonel Nicholas Marano</td>
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<td>Federal Public Safety</td>
<td>George Venables</td>
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<td>Keith Slotter</td>
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<td>Anthony Cerone</td>
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<td>Karen Hewitt</td>
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<td>Southern CA Tribal Chairmen’s Association (SCTCA)</td>
<td>Carlene Chamberlain</td>
<td>Member</td>
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<td>Stephanie Spencer</td>
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LEGISLATION ALLOCATING DEDICATED BROADBAND SPECTRUM TO PUBLIC SAFETY

File Number 7350100

Introduction

The Broadband for First Responders Act of 2010 (H.R. 5081) will allocate dedicated spectrum to public safety for the development of a national interoperable public safety broadband network. To date, 22 members of Congress are in support of the legislation, and numerous national organizations have issued position statements in support of this legislation. At its June 2, 2010, meeting, the Chiefs’/Sheriff’s Management Committee recommended the PSC support this broadband legislation.

Discussion

Law enforcement and public safety need a minimum of 20 MHz of broadband spectrum to meet current and future needs and be able to perform increasingly complex duties from ensuring real-time responses to the public for everyday incidents and emergencies to large-scale events. For years, state and local first responders have sought to build a national interoperable communications network that allows real-time information sharing through high speed video and data. This requires an appropriate, dedicated band of spectrum that can accommodate the everyday needs of firefighters, police officers, and emergency medical personnel, as well as provide excess capacity during times of emergencies. Public safety must have dedicated access to broadband spectrum in order to reliably transmit data, video, and photos. This became very apparent with the wildfires of 2007 when the region’s public safety communication system was overloaded.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has already assigned 10 MHz of spectrum to public safety (in accordance with current law). However, first responders and other proponents of the bill state that this initial 10 MHz of spectrum will not be enough to accommodate the needs of public safety and that an additional 10 MHz “D-Block” is required for public safety to have adequate capacity to provide critically needed services to the public. In 2009, when television broadcast switched from analog to digital transmissions, a band of broadband spectrum known as the “700 MHz D-Block” became available. This legislation would dedicate that “D-Block” spectrum to public safety, rather than offering it up for commercial auction, as recommended by the FCC.
contrast, the FCC National Broadband Plan calls for auctioning the D-block frequencies to commercial wireless operators that would provide public safety entities with priority access to the D-Block spectrum.

During this legislative session, U.S. House Representatives Peter King (R-NY) and Yvette Clark (D-NY) introduced The Broadband for First Responders Act of 2010 (H.R. 5081) (Attachment 1), and on April 20, 2010, the bill was referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce. Currently, there are 20 co-sponsors of the bill, and numerous national organizations, including the National Governor’s Association, National League of Cities, and the U.S. Conference of Mayors, also have take support positions on the bill.

Support for The Broadband for First Responders Act of 2010 (H.R. 5081) is consistent with Goal No. 7B of the SANDAG 2010 Legislative Program. Goal No. 7B supports efforts to pursue resources to improve regional public safety voice and data communications and interoperability, including connectivity with state and federal systems.

KURT KRONINGER
Director of Technical Services

Attachment: 1. The Broadband for First Responders Act of 2010 (H.R. 5081)

Key Staff Contact: Pam Scanlon, (619) 699-6971; psc@sandag.org
To enhance public safety by making more spectrum available to public safety agencies, to facilitate the development of a wireless public safety broadband network, to provide standards for the spectrum needs of public safety agencies, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

April 20, 2010

Mr. KING of New York (for himself, Ms. CLARKE, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. CAO, and Mr. ROGERS of Alabama) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce

A BILL

To enhance public safety by making more spectrum available to public safety agencies, to facilitate the development of a wireless public safety broadband network, to provide standards for the spectrum needs of public safety agencies, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the 'Broadband for First Responders Act of 2010'.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The communications capabilities of first responders and other public safety agencies directly affect the public safety of the people of the United States and our national security.

(3) As events such as the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and Hurricane Katrina revealed, the inability of local, State, tribal, and Federal first responders to communicate effectively during an
emergency impairs operations and the ability to mitigate terrorist acts and natural disasters.

(3) Many public safety communications systems rely on commercially available systems that lack broadband capabilities or otherwise fail to provide the level of service necessary to meet the mission-critical needs of public safety agencies.

(4) A wireless public safety broadband network is needed to guarantee priority access for public safety use and first responder interoperability across the United States.

(5) Allocating the paired electromagnetic spectrum bands of 758-763 megahertz and 788-793 megahertz, referred to as the D Block, to public safety agencies is the only assured way of meeting public safety's needs for sufficient spectrum and would help reduce the complexity and future operating cost of public safety communications systems.

(6) Because the communications needs of public safety agencies may differ by geographic region (including whether they require a dedicated communications system or can rely on a system shared with commercial users), each region requires flexibility to develop a model that meets its needs without sacrificing the interoperability of the system as a whole.

(7) The most timely and cost-effective way to achieve nationwide interoperability in public safety communications will be to leverage commercial infrastructure without compromising the mission-critical needs of public safety agencies.

(8) The use by public safety agencies of standardized technologies commonly employed in the commercial telecommunications sector will provide significant benefits, including improved capabilities, greater economies of scale, and more rapid adoption of technological innovations.

(9) When it is in the interest of public safety, the Federal Communications Commission should encourage any public safety licensee or spectrum lessee to consider using existing or planned commercial infrastructure.

**SEC. 3. ALLOCATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY LICENSES.**

(a) Spectrum Allocation- Section 337(a) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 337(a)) is amended--

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking `24' and inserting `34'; and
(2) in paragraph (2), by striking `36' and inserting `26'.

(b) Assignment- Section 337(b) of such Act (47 U.S.C. 337(b)) is amended to read as follows:

` (b) Assignment-

`(1) IN GENERAL- Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the Broadband for First Responders Act of 2010, the Commission shall allocate the paired electromagnetic spectrum bands of 758-763 megahertz and 788-793 megahertz for public safety broadband communications and shall assign such paired bands to public safety.

`(2) ESTABLISHMENT OF RULES-

`(A) IN GENERAL- The Commission shall establish rules to permit a public safety broadband licensee to authorize providers of public safety services to construct and operate a wireless public safety broadband network in the spectrum licensed to the public safety broadband licensee if the public safety broadband licensee determines that such authorization would expedite the deployment of public safety broadband communications.

`(B) NETWORK REQUIREMENTS- The Commission shall require that any such wireless public safety broadband network shall--

` (i) be fully interoperable and remain interoperable with, and in conformance with the same broadband technology standards as, all other public safety broadband systems deployed or authorized;

` (ii) provide for roaming by local, State, tribal, and Federal Government and other authorized users of the spectrum licensed to the public safety broadband licensee;

` (iii) provide priority access to public safety agencies;

` (iv) be built to survive most large-scale disasters; and

` (v) ensure that networks of such systems have the appropriate level of cyber security.

`(C) DEADLINE- The Commission shall establish rules under this paragraph not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Broadband for First Responders Act of 2010.'.

(c) Network-Sharing Agreements- Section 337 of such Act (47 U.S.C. 337) is amended--
by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g); and
(2) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

`(f) Rulemaking Required- The Commission shall establish regulations to--

`(1) authorize the shared use of the public safety broadband spectrum and network infrastructure by entities that are not defined as public safety services in subsection (g)(1), subject to requirements that public safety services retain priority access to the spectrum, pursuant to procedures adopted by the Commission; and

`(2) allow use of the public safety broadband spectrum by emergency response providers, as defined in section 2 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101).'

(d) Definition- Section 337(g) of such Act (as so redesignated) is amended--

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as paragraphs (2) and (3), respectively; and

(2) by inserting before paragraph (2), as so redesignated, the following:

`(1) PUBLIC SAFETY BROADBAND SPECTRUM- The term `public safety broadband spectrum' means the electromagnetic spectrum between 758 megahertz and 768 megahertz, inclusive, and 788 megahertz and 798 megahertz, inclusive and any additional electromagnetic frequencies allocated for public safety use that the Commission shall designate for public safety broadband use.'.

SEC. 4. STANDARDS.

(a) Interoperability Requirements- Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Communications Commission, in consultation with the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Attorney General, and local, State, tribal, and Federal public safety agencies, shall develop a public safety agency statement of requirements that enables nationwide interoperability and roaming across any communications system using public safety broadband spectrum, as defined in section 337(g) of the Communications Act of 1934.

(b) Specifications- Such requirements shall establish an appropriate standard, or set of standards, to ensure nationwide interoperability and roaming, taking into consideration--

(1) the extent to which particular technologies and user equipment are, or are likely to be, available in the commercial marketplace;
(2) the availability of necessary technologies and equipment on reasonable and non-discriminatory licensing terms;

(3) the ability to evolve with technological developments in the commercial marketplace;

(4) the ability to accommodate prioritization for public safety transmissions;

(5) the ability to accommodate appropriate security measures for public safety transmissions; and

(6) any other considerations the Federal Communications Commission deems appropriate.

END
UPDATE ON REGIONAL EFFORTS TO ADDRESS GRAFFITI

Introduction

At the February 19, 2010, Public Safety Committee (PSC) meeting, staff presented a report on which agencies in the region were using Graffiti Tracker, the estimated costs to deploy the service to the seven remaining jurisdictions, and the benefits of implementing a regional system. The Committee directed staff to determine the willingness of the remaining seven jurisdictions to acquire the service and options to fund the broader implementation of the service, such as through grants and/or public/private partnerships. Staff will present a report of their findings. The PSC is asked to discuss this updated information and consider proposing next steps.

Discussion

Graffiti Tracker is a web-based graffiti and gang analysis system and intelligence sharing service. After a graffiti vandalism event is discovered, the site is photographed using a digital GPS camera that pinpoints the location and captures the data into a national information sharing database. Reports can then be generated by Graffiti Tracker that include information and statistics regarding the name of group moniker, location of incident, trends or paths of damage, migration of vandals, and arresting information. As such, the system may enhance law enforcement’s ability to identify graffiti taggers and gather evidence for prosecution of multiple acts of vandalism, which could result in longer sentences and larger fines for those convicted of these acts, as well as a deterrent for other individuals.

Eleven of the 18 jurisdictions in the San Diego region (including the 9 cities that contract with the San Diego County Sheriff’s Department for services), as well as the unincorporated area of the county served by the Sheriff’s Department, are currently using Graffiti Tracker to track graffiti in their jurisdictions, the remaining seven jurisdictions reported they do not currently have a formal tracking system in place.

On November 20, 2009, the SANDAG Board of Directors directed staff to determine how Graffiti Tracker could be expanded across the region by leveraging an existing competitively procured contract or via sole source procurement if justified. Staff presented the resultant report to the PSC at their February 19, 2010, meeting, describing an initial estimate from Graffiti Tracker for the seven jurisdictions of $138,900, which included $42,900 for 33 cameras and $96,000 for system service. At that time the PSC directed staff to receive and examine input from those jurisdictions not
presently using Graffiti Tracker, along with utility companies, transit districts, the port district, and Caltrans and present the findings back to the PSC.

Since February, staff has contacted the seven jurisdictions that currently do not have Graffiti Tracker and received favorable feedback from them to participate in a regional effort. Specifically, each of the seven would consider participating in a trial period of participation if it did not require the allocation of resources from their jurisdictions, given the current economic situation. During this pilot, they would then evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness gained by their jurisdiction as a result of using the system, as well as document the number of graffiti cases which are solved by utilizing the new system and the amount of restitution which is ordered and collected. These metrics and success stories could then be included in the business case they present to their city for continued funding.

Each of the seven jurisdictions was therefore very supportive of SANDAG staff exploring public/private partnerships as a means to fund the service during the pilot and one time purchase of the GPS enabled digital camera. San Diego County Supervisor Greg Cox and SANDAG Executive Director Gary Gallegos have met with several entities (including SDG&E, AT&T, Cox Communications, the San Diego Foundation, and Redevelopment Agencies) and received tentative commitment from them to some of the funding. In addition, staff has researched potential grant opportunities through Caltrans and Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) to fund the one time purchase of the GPS enabled cameras.

**Next Steps**

Possible next steps might include:

- Directing staff to conduct further research/negotiations and bring back a cost/revenue proposal for the pilot period;
- Recommending a course of action to the SANDAG Board of Directors; or
- Some other action as determined by the PSC.

KURT KRONINGER  
Director of Technical Services  

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IMPROVING INTEROPERABILITY AND COMMUNICATIONS IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION: IMPLEMENTING A FRAMEWORK FOR COORDINATION

Introduction

In 2004, SANDAG contracted with a consultant to conduct a regional public safety needs assessment to help establish short- and long-term goals for the Public Safety Committee (PSC) that would enhance public safety and benefit member jurisdictions and public safety agencies. The final report, which was accepted by the SANDAG Board of Directors in 2006, outlined priority areas, one of which was improving interoperability, and outlined a governance structure with the Unified Disaster Council (UDC) and PSC serving as policy bodies and the Regional Technology Partnership (RTP) serving as an advisory council to oversee the development of interoperable systems, operations, protocols, and a clearinghouse. In May 2010, the RTP recommended a status report on these efforts be prepared by SANDAG staff. The Chiefs'/Sheriff’s Management Committee voiced their support for this request at its June 2, 2010, meeting. The PSC is asked to discuss the recommendations of the RTP and the Chiefs'/Sheriff’s Management Committee and consider directing staff to prepare a status report on the interoperability framework in the San Diego region that includes possible next steps and areas of future focus. The PSC is asked to discuss the recommendations of the RTP and the Chiefs'/Sheriff’s Management Committee and consider directing staff to prepare a status report on the interoperability framework in the San Diego region that includes possible next steps and areas of future focus.

Discussion

During 2005, more than 150 public safety stakeholders in the San Diego region participated in a collaborative effort to establish short- and long-term goals for the PSC and region as a whole. The result of these efforts (which included 3 workshops and 22 executive interviews with PSC members and other public safety executives) was a draft vision for the region’s public safety community, as well as a potential framework for enhancing regional coordination and overcoming identified barriers to improving interoperability and communications. The primary recommendations identified as part of the regional interoperability strategy included (1) Improving communications and interoperability among the public safety community in the San Diego region; (2) Creating a shared understanding of communications and interoperability needs, requirements, and challenges; and (3) Gathering data that would form the basis of a regional strategy for voice and data communications and interoperability. One of the major outcomes of the regional interoperability strategy was the identification of two distinct Executive Committees (PSC and UDC) to address policy and funding issues within their areas of expertise, collaborate to drive the region’s
communications and interoperability coordination effort, and make the best use of existing resources and mandates. This framework, action plan, and governance structure were approved by the PSC, UDC, and the SANDAG Board of Directors, who directed SANDAG staff to continue working with the RTP and Regional Technology Clearinghouse (RTC) on implementing the strategy.

Established by the UDC in 2005, the RTP provides the San Diego Region with a core team, representative of the public safety community, that is responsible for facilitating the development of interoperable systems, operations, and protocols in order to properly prevent, prepare, respond, and recover from emergencies. The RTC was established in 2006 at San Diego State University as a part of the University's mission for community engagement. Funded with Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) monies, the RTC focuses on the first responder community and conducts unbiased research and assessments and makes recommendations to benefit public and officer safety.

The RTP has recommended that the PSC direct staff to prepare a report on the progress to date on meeting the goals outlined in the framework, including a validation of the interoperability framework and identification of any new areas of focus. Their recommendation also includes the development of steps and actions needed to continue the implementation of the framework. Potential funding for this effort has been identified through the UASI. If so directed by the PSC, staff would work with the RTP to ensure the funding is available, a statement of work would be completed, and appropriate resources obtained to complete the tasks associated with updating the interoperability and communications framework and action plan.

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PERF CONFERENCE ON BROADBAND SPECTRUM

FCC Officials Spar with Public Safety Leaders On Future Wireless Communications Needs

POLICE, FIRE, AND EMS AGENCIES’ ABILITY TO FULFILL their most important missions over the coming decades is being threatened by a proposal by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regarding the future use of radio spectrum, according to a wide range of public safety officials who gathered in Washington on March 19 for a conference convened by PERF.

As issue is whether a band of broadband spectrum known as the “D Block” should be assigned to public safety agencies, so they can use it for an ever-increasing number of technologies that require wireless communications—such as live video from major crime or disaster scenes, and transmission of information from hundreds of databases that can provide critical real-time information to police officers, firefighters, and medics.

Perhaps the most common current use of broadband in public safety is the widespread use of mobile data terminals in police, fire, and EMS vehicles. Many public safety agencies also have begun using other broadband technologies, such as mobile incident command centers, automated license plate readers, and wireless gunshot detection sensors.

As for the future, it does not take much imagination to think of dozens of possible public safety applications. For example, firefighters talk about being able to tap into and share live video feeds from all of the security cameras inside office buildings, so they can instantly determine where a fire is concentrated before a single firefighter enters a burning building. And public safety agencies will continue to find new ways of using portable video equipment at crime or accident scenes and in other situations.

SPECTRUM CAN BE SHARED, BUT THE ISSUE IS WHO CONTROLS IT

Public safety leaders at the PERF conference said they must have control over the D block so they will be able to reliably transmit video and data that requires broadband spectrum, much as they currently rely on their own narrowband spectrum for voice transmissions via police, fire, and EMS radios.

The FCC, however, on March 16 delivered a sweeping National Broadband Plan to Congress that details its recommendations on a wide
range of spectrum issues, one of which is that the D Block be auctioned to the highest bidder. Under the FCC’s recommendation, the winner of the auction—presumably a commercial carrier—could use the D Block for commercial applications, but also would be required to give public safety agencies priority access to the airwaves, particularly when they need it most to facilitate their response to major disasters or terrorism incidents.

However, contracting with commercial carriers is the type of arrangement that public safety agencies currently have for their broadband applications, and public safety officials contend that these systems often fail, both in day-to-day activities and especially in times of crisis, when wireless systems are overloaded by surges in calls by millions of cell phone customers. Promises of “priority access” to airwaves controlled by commercial carriers have proved to be unenforceable, public safety officials said.

Acting under previous laws, the FCC already has assigned to public safety 10 MHz of the spectrum that was made available in 2009 when television broadcasts switched to digital rather than analog transmissions. Public safety agencies in a number of jurisdictions have begun the process of seeking FCC “waivers” or approvals to start building the infrastructure to use that broadband spectrum. But the public safety broadband spectrum is not yet in use. That is why public safety agencies currently rely on commercial carriers for their broadband applications.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPT TO AUCTION D BLOCK FAILED

One final bit of background is required to understand the current situation: The FCC tried once before, in 2008, to auction off the D Block to private carriers. But no one met the reserve price of $1.3 billion for the spectrum. Potential bidders reportedly were frightened off by the financial implications of requirements that the high bidder would have to make the spectrum available to public safety agencies. The FCC contends that its new plan will provide a better set of rules for those private-public partnerships, which will successfully combine solid guarantee of public safety access with reasonable assurances to commercial bidders that their plans for the spectrum will be feasible financially.

This special issue of Subject to Debate recounts the discussions at PERF’s conference, which was undertaken with support from the Motorola Foundation. The discussions included a vigorous debate between public safety officials and two of the top FCC officials who developed the public safety aspects of the National Broadband Plan and who agreed to come to PERF’s conference to discuss it: Admiral James Barnett, who serves as chief of the FCC’s Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, and David Furth, deputy chief of that FCC bureau.

As the PERF conference, police, fire, and EMS agencies contended that it is already clear that the 10 MHz already assigned to public safety will not be enough spectrum to accommodate their needs, and that they will also need the additional 10-MHz D Block.

Admiral Barnett agreed that public safety “will someday need more spectrum than the 10 MHz designated to it by Congress.” But he noted that the FCC plan provides a mechanism for public safety agencies to use additional spectrum controlled by commercial carriers.

Admiral Barnett urged public safety officials not to focus exclusively on the D Block issue. Equally important, he said, is the question of how public safety will pay the tens of billions of dollars that will be required to build the radio transmission towers and other infrastructure for public safety broadband. The FCC plan includes recommendations that Congress provide $6.5 billion in capital spending over 10 years for this purpose, plus $6 billion to $10 billion over 10 years for operating costs.

The public safety establishment’s battle for the D Block has now shifted from the FCC to Congress and the White House, which have the final authority to decide the issue. Congressional hearings on the FCC’s National Broadband Plan have already begun. Other aspects of the plan having little or nothing to do with public safety also have proved controversial, so Congressional action on the plan will be complicated. However, advocates of the plan are urging Congress to move as quickly as possible.

A wide range of national police, fire, and EMS organizations have called on Congress to assign the D Block to public safety. Additional information is available online here: http://d-block.net.

PHILADELPHIA POLICE COMMISSIONER AND PERF PRESIDENT CHARLES RAMSEY: There Is No More Important Issue Than This

I can’t think of an issue that’s more important than what we’re going to be talking about here today. This issue is something that already affects us all and will affect us in the decades to come. I was very disappointed to read about the FCC’s plan for broadband. We need more spectrum, and we need spectrum more than we need money. We can always work toward getting more money, but we need spectrum to transmit data. I don’t think that the public at large has heard our voice on this. They don’t understand the implications of what’s taking place right now. So this conversation has to go way beyond this room. But it’s not too late to turn this around in Congress.

ROB DAVIS, SAN JOSE POLICE CHIEF AND PRESIDENT OF MAJOR CITIES CHIEFS ASSOCIATION: It Should Be Obvious That Public Safety Is More Important Than Text-Messaging Votes for American Idol

We have not defined this issue well enough in the community. When you go out and talk about broadband and spectrum and 700 MHz and D block, people’s eyes glaze over. They don’t get what it means or how important it is to us.

But make no mistake about it. As we’ve attended our roundtables three times a year at the Major Cities Chiefs Association and have talked about this issue, it has become clearer and clearer why this is so important to us. We talk about the police officers of the future, and we know that there will be technologies out there that we will not be able to implement if we don’t lock down spectrum now.
We're already doing a pilot project in San Jose where we have officers wearing cameras, transmitting information that shows how they're doing their job. To take a car stop as an example, a police officer of the future will get out of his car and won't even have to speak the license plate number, because it will be read through the camera system to check against stolen vehicle reports or outstanding warrants.

We're being told, we'll give you a little bit of spectrum here, a little bit there, that sometime in the future, we'll find it for you. But based on past experience, I'm not going to buy that. What we have now is a window of opportunity for us to lock down that spectrum so we'll know exactly where it is, and our technology developers will know where it is, and it won't matter what company is developing the technology and in what part of the country, it will be right there.

I don't understand why we're being told that we haven't made the case that this is important to public safety. This is a human issue. We are in the public safety business. And we are being told that it is more important for somebody to be able to text message who they want to vote for on American Idol than for us to be able to deal with the collapse of a bridge or a hurricane. That's crazy. There's a need for public safety to have control over this spectrum now and in the future for data-sharing, for voice, and to be able to control our responses to emergencies. If that spectrum is given up, we will never have another shot at it. It's now or never.

If this doesn't happen, it will reflect a huge lack of vision on the part of the federal government.

**MINNEAPOLIS DEPUTY POLICE CHIEF ROB ALLEN:**

**Why Data Transmission Is Essential in Disaster Response**

Rob Allen discussed communications and spectrum issues in the context of the response to the Minneapolis Interstate-35 bridge collapse of 2007:

We had more than 128 public safety agencies involved in the rescue. Police, fire, and EMS were all working there. The voice radio system worked fine; it reached capacity but worked. Cell phones were absolutely worthless. There was a Minnesota Twins game going on, and they made an announcement asking people not to use their cell phones, but they didn't explain why. So of course everyone at the Twins game started calling their friends to try to find out what was going on.

Fortunately, just by chance, we were in the process of building a Wi-Fi grid for the entire city of Minneapolis, and the infrastructure was there but it hadn't been turned on and made available to the public. So they turned all that over to us, and we were able to transmit video and data. But if a bridge collapsed today, we'd be competing against Internet porn and Twitter for that bandwidth.

We had over 1,200 first responders. To manage that many people, you need data transmission capabilities. Using voice communications, there's not enough time to communicate all the information you have to share among all those agencies. There's just not enough time in a day; even if you had it all scripted out, you wouldn't have time to read it over the voice radio. You have to share data.

For example, we had more than a thousand missing person calls in the first 24 hours, and locating people was a challenge. We had to set up data networks with the hospitals to keep track of which patients were at which hospitals. And there was always the threat of secondary collapses of portions of the bridge, so when we had divers in the water, we had to coordinate all the other elements to make sure that something would not be moved that could cause a secondary collapse and hurt the divers.

Transmission of data is the future and is the emerging issue in public safety.

**MAJOR TOM GROSS, MIAMI-DADE POLICE DEPARTMENT:**

**Commercial Systems Are Not Sturdy Enough To Survive a Hurricane**

When we had Hurricane Wilma a couple weeks after Katrina, we lost our cell phone traffic after six hours, and our entire broadband mobile component went down because it relied on a private cellular carrier. The police voice radio network stayed up because it was built to mission-critical standards and it is maintained for our priority. If we have to share spectrum down the road and don't control it, how do we know we'll get it when we need it?

And even if a commercial system stays up and running, it doesn't mean we'll have access to it. Take the *272 example -- a system in which high-priority subscribers can dial *272 to be given the next available radio connection when cell phone networks are overloaded*. That priority code only gets you priority to the cellular network if you can *hit* the cellular network. It doesn't kick anybody else out of the way. So we still get busy signals. We have to own the spectrum and manage it to ensure that our data will travel on that network when we need it.

**PHOENIX FIRE CHIEF BOB KHAN:**

**Coordinating a Major Event Requires Good, Quick Information Through Broadband Systems**

After 9/11, we got smarter about our relationships with our colleagues in law enforcement, because we saw the need to communicate on a regular basis. Today we have the Arizona Counter-Terrorism Information Center, which collects information from a wide range of sources. We had the Super Bowl in 2008, and when you have a major event like that, you have to be prepared for multiple scenarios—people with medical problems, a shooting, civil disobedience, a lot of different things that can happen at the same time. And you're coordinating among multiple law enforcement agencies, fire departments, and other entities. The only
way you can do all that is with good, quick information through a broadband communications system.

PHOENIX DEPUTY FIRE CHIEF KEVIN KALKBRENNER:
To Private Carriers, It's Just Another Dropped Call
When Public Safety Communications Fail

Our mobile terminals in our fire trucks and police cars in Phoenix use private carriers, and they go down all the time, so we have to fall back to our radio systems.

And when we contact the private carrier and try to work through these issues, they say, “Well, we had a big blip on the system.” To them it’s just another dropped call. They have no idea what a dropped call means to a firefighter or a police officer.

We are judged in the court of public opinion. People are Twittering us at an emergency scene, and CNN is reporting, “We’re hearing from bystanders that this and that are happening, but the police and fire officials don’t even know what’s going on.”

And that’s because the private carrier is down and we aren’t receiving the information we need.

NYPD DEPUTY CHIEF CHUCK Dowd:
We Can’t Expect Cops to Use These Systems
If They Are Unreliable

One of the things that has changed with this issue over the last year or two is that today we have chief executive officers of police and fire agencies who understand how this is going to transform how they do their business.

One of the arguments we’ve heard is, “Prove your case for a need for 20 MHz of spectrum. In a city like New York, you probably need 20 MHz of spectrum. But in a lot of smaller cities, you probably don’t need that.” Our argument is that that’s simply not the case. Look at the example of the Minneapolis bridge collapse. They had 1,200 first responders at that scene. How do you manage all those responders on a mission-critical basis on a communications system without sufficient spectrum?

I’ve heard a lot of comments that “this is the future.” And that’s true, but it’s also true that the future is now. We’re doing a lot of this stuff already. Is there anybody in this room who is not carrying a Blackberry right now? That’s the kind of capability we’re talking about. We’re talking about taking that capability and driving it down to the level of the patrol officer and the firefighter. It is cost-prohibitive to do that on commercial networks. And even if we could afford it, we wouldn’t want to do it, because as everyone has said in their examples, when we need those systems most, they fail us. We have to have our own proprietary network. We have to have a public safety system that is mission-critical grade, that will survive in these events.

One of the things we looked at first in trying to decide how to build our data communications system is how we built our land mobile radio systems. The principles are exactly the same: Data has to have survivability, redundancy, and coverage capabilities that we build into our voice radio systems. When police and fire key up their radio systems, they have to be able to get in. There can’t be a waiting time. They can’t get a busy signal. We cannot expect cops and firefighters to use these networks if they don’t feel they can rely on them.

We have never in our experience been able to convince any of the commercial carriers to give us the kind of prioritization on their networks that we need. It simply hasn’t been the case, and we have no expectation that they would do it. Whenever there is a failure of our communications networks, it almost invariably is tracked back to the commercial components of it.

So while there are some components of the FCC plan that we like, there are fundamental aspects of it that we know fly in the face of how we do our business. It’s a question of bandwidth. 10 MHz is simply not going to do it for us. Funding is important, but they can give us all the money in the world, and if we don’t have enough spectrum to accomplish our mission, we can’t get it done.

DEPUTY CHIEF JIM VLASSOPOULOS,
DC FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES:
When Emergencies Happen, Our Data Systems Fail

This is an incredibly important discussion. In Washington we have had the Million Man March, the Pope’s visit, Independence Day celebrations every year, Marine Corps Marathons, Interna-

Some Existing and Future Public Safety Technologies
That Require Use of Broadband Spectrum

Real Time Crime Centers
Mobile Incident Command Centers
Mobile Crime Scene Units
Automated License Plate Readers
Streaming Video Applications
Mobile Geospatial Information Systems
Wireless Video Surveillance

Biometrics and Hazardous Materials Detection Devices
Photo ID and Facial Recognition Technologies
Automatic Vehicle Location and Dispatch Systems
Wireless Gunshot Detection Sensors
EMS Telemedicine and Patient Tracking
Mobile Ticket Writer Systems
ional Monetary Fund protests, Presidential Inaugurations; these are just a few of the events that require a lot of coordination of federal, local, and regional entities. And with these planned events, commercial carriers bring in portable towers and increase capacity and they can meet the demand, as long as there's no major incident that occurs.

But when emergencies happen, you lose your cell phone capabilities. DC fire and EMS has about 225 computers in our vehicles connected to the computer-aided dispatch system, and they rely on a broadband commercial wireless carrier. Unfortunately, when your cell phones go down, so do your mission-critical applications. Just forget it if you have to pull down anything that requires a lot of bandwidth.

Years ago, a lot of progressive public safety agencies began using mobile data computers, but they only required a little bit of bandwidth. We were only transmitting little bits and pieces of data. Now we're using high-resolution imagery, live-streaming video, or just emailing a large file—try doing that if your cell phones don't work. Why does this happen? Because we don't have priority. The *272 system doesn't work. We as public safety agencies haven't seen commercial wireless carriers provide the access and assurances to us that when we log onto the network, we will remain on the network because our jobs are mission-critical.

SAN DIEGO POLICE CHIEF WILLIAM LANSDOWNE:
In the Critical Hours Following a Disaster,
Local Agencies Are the Only Responders

People talk about "first responders," but in a major emergency we're not just the first responders; local police and fire departments are the only responders. For those first 24 hours, we have to be self-sufficient.

I'll discuss the wildfires that hit San Diego in 2007 as an example of why we need an interoperable communications system for voice and data. We were not caught off-guard; we knew we had been experiencing a drought and that the fires come with the Santa Ana winds, and we were all waiting for the call that we hoped wouldn't come. But we did get the call about 10:30 at night out in the east county near Alpine, about 35 miles from the city of San Diego.

We were faced with doing an evacuation of a half-million people at 4 o'clock in the morning, when people are asleep, they're not up watching TV or listening to the radio and getting the news, and you have elderly, disabled, and people on medication who need special attention. You've got to get them out of the house, and the only way to do that is to go door to door, go to each house and make sure you get each individual person out of there safely. And you can't do that effectively and really manage the situation unless you have a communications system.

We got everybody out, but it was challenging because we had 16 jurisdictions involved. Each of them opened up their Emergency Operations Centers, but we were all aware that none of us could talk to each other. We should not have a system in which you have to waste valuable resources, sending your officers to other agencies just so they can bring them a hand pack so we can talk to each other. We were relying on phone calls back and forth from center to center, but the fires were eating up some of the cell phone towers, so the cell phone system started going down real quick.

On an average day I have 300 officers on the streets of the city of San Diego. But when the fire came at us, we went to 1,500 officers, and we did not have the spectrum to handle the volume of information. You need real-time information when a disaster is coming at you, and you can't share information among that many people via word of mouth, with phones. You need to transmit other kinds of data, which can take up a lot of spectrum. We can downstream video from our helicopters, which is absolutely essential in managing these disasters effectively. The video tells you which way the fires are going so you can plan your evacuations and move your resources to where they're needed.

When it was over, we were debriefed and I was asked by the Department of Homeland Security, "What is it you need? More money? More people?" And my response was, "I need a communications system that works on a national basis, so if we go to someone else's jurisdiction, we can get real-time information."

Especially in a tough economy, if we're going to be effective at doing our job and saving lives, we've got to work closely with each other, and the only way we can do that is if we can share information with each other quickly and effectively. We are video-streaming information and the technology is getting better, but we don't have enough spectrum.

FORMER FEMA DIRECTOR DAVE PAULISON:
Katrina Catastrophe Resulted in Some Reforms

Dave Paulison, former fire chief in Miami-Dade, Florida, was named Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in September 2005. Mr. Paulison replaced the embattled Michael Brown, who resigned in the wake of the disastrous response to Hurricane Katrina, in which at least 1,300 people, and perhaps far more under various other estimates, were killed.

Communication really boils down to situational awareness, and I can talk about what happens when you don't have situational awareness, with Hurricane Katrina. The city of New Orleans was not ready to deal with it, we had a catastrophe going on, and we didn't have a clue as to what was really happening.

We ended up evacuating a million people to almost every state in this country, but did not have the capability of tracking where they went. We were not able to track buses and when they were supposed to show up to evacuate people.

We didn't have the capability of doing any video streaming ourselves, so were getting our information from CNN. But
sometimes we didn’t realize that CNN was running video from
days earlier and we thought it was live, which caused us to move a
lot of food and equipment to places where it wasn’t needed.

We didn’t have any automated vehicle locating systems on
trucks, so supplies were getting lost. I went to one place in Louisi-
ania where a mayor was screaming that he needed food and water
and ice, and we found out later that the supply trucks were on the
other side of a building a block away, and nobody knew they were
there.

We did not have the capability to set up a unified command
system. We had no way to hook up the state, the city, the federal
government, and even the federal agencies themselves were not
working in a unified command center.

Once we convinced the President that we needed a national
response plan and a unified command system, we went out and
bought equipment and convinced all the Cabinet members that
they had to play ball. For example, FEMA now has the ability
to put 48 governors on video screens at one time if we have a
national catastrophe. That eats up a tremendous amount of band-
width, but it served us extremely well with Hurricanes Ike and

This country embarrassed itself with how it handled Katrina.
We can’t stop damage from happening; we couldn’t help that the
levies broke. But with better communications we could have saved
lives. We would not have had people left in nursing homes to die;
we would not have had people on the rooftops.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA FIRE CHIEF CHARLES WERNER:
Today’s Decisions on Spectrum Will Impact
Tomorrow’s Fire, Police, and EMS Agencies

In every major catastrophe, commu-
nications are always an issue.
We’re looking not only at what
we have today, but what we’ll be
doing in the future. We can see
the exponential growth in critical
applications—chemical mon-
tors, road temperature gauges,
multiple streams of video that ac-
tually capture what is going on inside a burning building, building
floor plans and cameras on firefighters so we can see the movement
of the firefighters on those floors, and we can know where they are
located, so if something happens to them, we can know about it immediately and prevent line-of-duty deaths.

At some point we’d like to tap into security cameras in build-
ings, to actually see inside the building on multiple floors simulta-
enously, for the incident commander to understand the magnitude
of the fire. One day I see us having cameras on every police officer,
every firefighter, every medic. You’ll be able to see what they see,
so when police officers are going into a building where there’s an
active shooter, the commanders will be able to see what they are
dealing with and make better decisions about how to manage the
situation.

But it’s only going to be as successful as the network that we
operate on. With these decisions about spectrum that we are mak-
ing today, we are deciding not only what we’ll be able to do today,
but also what will happen to those who come after us.

ARLINGTON COUNTY, VA FIRE CHIEF JAMES SCHWARTZ:
The Federal Government Relies on Local Agencies
To Respond to the Disasters Which Will Undoubtedly Happen

The federal government is finally
realizing that they are dependent
on state and local agencies to
provide the services in the mid-
dle of a crisis. The federal govern-
ment has no resources to respond
to the kinds of incidents that we
deal with. The federal govern-
ment needs a national capacity
to respond, but we’re not being given the tools necessary to support
that capability.

We know that disasters are going to happen. Whether or not
we can prevent terrorism is a big question. But we know we can’t
prevent hurricanes, tornadoes, and earthquakes. So the question
becomes, how do we build a more resilient society? One aspect of
resilience that is absolutely critical is our communications systems.

MILWAUKEE POLICE CHIEF ED FLYNN:
Police Are “First Preventers,” Not Just First Responders

Police departments are “first preven-
ters,” not just first responders.
And preventing crime and terror-
ism absolutely depends upon the
quality and quantity of informa-
tion that can be communicated
rapidly. Every year, I’m amazed
at how much more is available to
us, in terms of video streaming,
data transmissions, photographs, automated license plate readers,
the fact that we can not only microphone our officers but have
them on camera. Every day the capabilities at our disposal expand exponen-
tially, making us more effective at crime control and by exten-
sion preventing acts of terrorism.
The availability of spec-
trum for data transmissions is as vital to us in our “first preventer”
responsibilities as our ability to be interoperable is to our first
responder responsibilities.

HARLIN MCEWEN, CHAIRMAN, PUBLIC SAFETY SPECTRUM TRUST:
Bad Spectrum Decisions of the Past
Caused Our Interoperability Problems Today

Harlin McEwen is chairman of the
Public Safety Spectrum Trust, the
entity created by Congress to man-
age the 10 MHz of broadband
spectrum already allocated to pub-
lic safety.

For 32 years I’ve been the
champion of the Communications and Technology Com-
mittee of the IACP. Over more than three decades of fighting for
spectrum for public safety, I can tell you that this is not something
new. This is an old story. The FCC has always given us a little spec-
trum here, and then they get to the next band and give us a little
spectrum there. But they never have had the vision to look to the future. The FCC generally are fine people who have never walked in our shoes. They don’t understand our needs and they are pushed by many different people.

This is the most important effort that we have ever undertaken, because this really means the future for many many years. We are looking at 4th generation technology that we need desperately, and all of the experts are telling us that in order to have a 4th Generation Long-Term Evolution technology network, which is what we’re supporting, you can’t really do it with 10 MHz of spectrum. You’ve got to have 20 MHz to be efficient and to have the robust network that we need.

The problem is that everybody here understands that we need the spectrum and we can’t let it go. But we’re being told by the FCC, “We’ll give you more money to do this, but we’re not going to give you the spectrum.” But if we lose the spectrum now, it’s gone forever. They tell us that later we can get additional spectrum in another band, but this is exactly what they’ve done to us for years and years and years. They say, “Here’s a little, and if you need more, come back later.”

But that’s the reason we have interoperability problems, because these different bands don’t talk to each other. You can’t buy equipment cheaply that works on multiple bands.

CHIEF PHIL MORSE, U.S. CAPITOL POLICE: The Government Itself Is at Risk

My agency protects the legislative branch of government, and we have events like the State of the Union address and Presidential Inaugurations, where the leaders of all three branches of government are under one roof. Many law enforcement, fire, and other public safety agencies come together to plan these events. That requires sharing of a great deal of sensitive information. And we need to share the information immediately; we can’t wait in line to do it. We need to be prepared for the next attempted acts of terrorism in Washington. If communications is a piece of the puzzle that’s missing, we need to fix it now.

ALAN HOFFMAN, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF TO VICE PRESIDENT JOSEPH R. BIDEN: The White House Knows How Important This Issue Is

We understand how important this issue is, and it is an issue that I’ve been working on since I was at the Justice Department in the 1990s. I think there are certain things we can all agree on, such as the scope and magnitude of the challenges that are ahead in terms of interoperability and the costs that are associated with communications, and the need to make certain that we are listening to law enforcement and are doing as much as we can do to take care of the concerns of law enforcement. The President and Vice President understand the importance of this issue. We have met on this in the White House numerous times.

We expect to have some information for you in the near future and we promise we will work with you to get to the place where you think you need to be.

ORANGE COUNTY, CA FIRE CHIEF KEITH RICHTER: We Could Fill 10 MHz Today With Existing Applications

We have 1.4 million people to protect in Orange County, and we have about 850 firefighters. We have a pretty robust communications system. We have automatic vehicle locators in all our units, mobile computers in our units, computer-aided dispatch so we can see where all of our units are in real time and recommend the closest units to respond. As Chuck Dowd said, we’re trying to get the same types of information you can get on your Blackberry pushed down to the lowest level in our organizations. We could fill up 10 MHz today if we had the technology in all of our police and fire vehicles. And we’ve just scratched the surface in terms of transmitting all of the information that needs to be down at the field level. For example, with wildfires, we need to know the geographic information, the terrain, what is the population in each area, and which way is the fire moving, so we can work with police and get people out of the way of the fires and move our equipment to where it’s needed.

SAN JOSE DEPUTY POLICE CHIEF CHRIS MOORE: Commercial Networks Are Not Built to Serve All Locations

I’d like to thank Admiral Barnett and David Furth of the FCC for being here. A lot of what is in the FCC plan came from public safety, so they have been listening to us. But it comes down to this issue of our ability to get bandwidth when we need it, where we need it.

We keep hearing about capacity, but let’s look at where we build our networks. We have to build them everywhere we operate, not just in the high-density population centers. We don’t know where an emergency is going to be, so we build so we can operate anywhere. Commercial networks don’t do that; they build where they’re going to make the most money. They do not provide mission-critical service; they never have.

We know what our needs are, because we use it every day. The key is that public safety has to have control of that network, because even if we are promised “guaranteed” access to a commercial network, frankly, we don’t believe it. All of our experience tells us that hasn’t happened in the past, and it likely won’t happen in the future. Even if the FCC comes down in an enforcement capacity and says, “We’re going to fine commercial carriers if they fail to provide the service to public safety,” to them it’s a business decision. When we need it, it’s not there.
ADMIRAL JAMES BARNETT, CHIEF, FCC PUBLIC SAFETY AND HOMELAND SECURITY BUREAU:
Public Safety Must Join Private Carriers In Building Out the Broadband System Now

These really are critical issues, and they have been my primary focus at the FCC since I arrived in July 2009. My first job was in the U.S. Navy aboard a destroyer as a communications officer, so I learned early on as a young man in uniform about the criticality of voice and data communications and what it means. It means life or death. It means mission failure or success.

A bit of history: The FCC spent a number of years seeking to establish a nationwide interoperable public safety broadband network. The first step was reclaiming some spectrum. Part of that spectrum was dedicated without cost to public safety. An adjacent block, the D Block, was slated by Congress for commercial sale through an auction. The initial approach would have created a mandatory public-private partnership between the auction winner of the D Block and the national public safety licensee of the adjacent public safety spectrum.

As we all know, that didn't work. There was too much uncertainty regarding the requirements that would be placed on the potential D Block winner, which called into question whether such a venture would be commercially viable. So nobody bid on the minimum requirement for the D Block. The D Block remains as Congress designated for commercial use, and the FCC is mandated by law to auction it for commercial use.

We are determined that we are going to succeed this time, and the first thing we're doing is learning the lessons from the recent past. Last summer, I charged our public safety team to start from scratch and review all available options for creating a nationwide interoperable public safety network. Our investigation had to be fact-based and data-driven. Recommendations had to be based on reasons, logic, facts, data, or models. The process was very open; we've had workshops, forums, field hearings, and scores of meetings and conferences with public safety officials, including many of you in this room, to ensure that we had public safety input and that we understood your requirements.

NATIONWIDE COVERAGE, INTEROPERABILITY, TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL VIABILITY

From the outset, I emphasized that any option we chose must meet certain basic requirements. Number one, I told them that it has to be truly nationwide; it needs to cover the densest population centers and the most rural areas. Number two, it must have true nationwide interoperability. Number three, it must meet public safety's unique needs for coverage and mission-critical reliability in emergency situations. Number four, it must be technically viable—in other words, it has to work—and also that it's commercially viable, so it will not be cost-prohibitive to public safety agencies that have limited resources. Number five, that it leapfrogs public safety to advanced 4G broadband technologies and that it keeps pace with evolving technological developments, so that public safety doesn't get isolated on a technological island. Number six, that it captures economies of scale in equipment and service costs, and number seven, that it captures the way that commercial broadband develops in order to save significant money. The commercial broadband networks are about to take off. If we don't get the public safety network going with them, it will cost significantly more, perhaps as much as 50 percent more. And we also know that we need to design a public safety network that is secure; it has to have proper authentication and access restrictions, that it can survive physical forces such as storms or earthquakes, and that communication networks are properly encrypted.

I understand that our recommendation on the D block has disappointed you, and I have not shied away from this discussion, nor have I discouraged anyone in public safety from vying for the D Block. In fact, I think you should continue any plans you have for making your arguments to Congress, which holds the ultimate sway in this.

PUBLIC SAFETY WILL NEED MORE THAN 10 MHz

I think we can also agree that public safety will someday need more spectrum than the 10 MHz designated to it by Congress. But the record of information filed by public safety on the need for more spectrum now was sparse; really it was only New York City [that filed a brief]. And that brief was insufficient from an engineering standpoint. It did not meet fact-based, data-driven requirements.

I'm convinced that we've come up with a plan that not only meets our objectives, and also provides the best and most achievable path for doing so, a path that does not require the D block, but provides more resiliency, redundancy, and access to capacity than the D block would alone.

Our plan establishes a 3-prong approach for creating the network. First, it includes an administrative system that will enable public safety users to effectively use the public safety broadband spectrum, and also provides access to additional capacity on a day-to-day and emergency basis.

Two, we will establish an Emergency Response Interoperability Center, or ERIC, to ensure nationwide interoperability, and operability of the network.

And third, there has to be a program for public funding, to provide needed funding for deployment and ongoing costs of the network.

Let me address your concern that the public safety community cannot rely on roaming and priority access to commercial networks. I don't agree. I do agree that we need to work together with public safety to make sure that roaming and priority access work effectively. But I am convinced that through a system of license conditions, grant conditions, standards, and
regulatory requirements, we can ensure that. These discussions are already starting and we will continue to make sure that we get this right.

Without adequate funding, there will not be a nationwide interoperable public safety network. We have completed a detailed cost model on how this can work. The D block alone will not produce the nationwide and perhaps not the interoperable network, and no one that I’ve seen yet has produced a real-cost model and business plan for how that would work.

**Under our plan, you will still own your own spectrum, and you will get to use commercial spectrum as well.** We know that reliance on commercial networks alone will not meet public safety’s specific needs for network reliability, resiliency, and coverage in remote areas where commercial providers are unlikely to deal. Therefore, we propose public funding to ensure that all of these requirements are met. In essence, what we propose is $6.5 billion in capital expenditures over a 10-year period to be funded through direct federal grants to public safety, and another $6 billion to $10 billion over 10 years for operating costs, which will ramp up as the network expands to a peak of $1.3 billion a year.

I’m not going to claim to you that this is perfect. But it is workable and it should be funded.

Of course, this funding requires action by Congress, and this is where your voices need to be heard. I don’t need to tell you that this is a difficult time to ask Congress for funding. But right now, we have a unique opportunity to catch the technological wave that will actually reduce the costs of this network in the long run. So I have a request for you and a prediction. You have friends in Washington who are poised to move forward on funding for a national public safety broadband network. They see the potential. They are willing to risk political capital to find the funding. All that is needed is to move these friends of yours forward is to hear from public safety that this plan is workable and that public safety wants it funded. It is now in your hands whether that goes forward or not. But right now the only message that is getting through to our political leaders is public safety’s dissatisfaction and that it only wants the D block. So my fervent personal request of each of you is that you suspend any distrust that I understand that you have, and that you change the message to one that public safety thinks this plan can work. You can also ask for the D block, but if that is the first and only thing that is said, or if the concerns about the roaming and access are the only thing that is heard, then I also have a prediction for you. Public safety could miss this brief once-in-a-lifetime opportunity afforded by the delivery of the FCC’s national broadband plan, not get the funding, and not get the D block. Public safety must change its message, and that must come within days, if not hours.

I don’t agree that if public safety gets the D block but not the money, then it’s OK. If you don’t have the money right now, you’re going to miss the technological end of it because the 4G networks are poised to take off. If you don’t build out the public safety network with them, your costs go up exponentially, and how many jurisdictions will be able to afford that?

**PERF Executive Director Chuck Wexler:** What makes you think private carriers will bid on the D block this time when they didn’t last time?

**Admiral Barnett:** The last time, it was an open-ended thing. There were so many requirements on it that they just couldn’t see commercial viability. It looked to them like an open checkbook. That’s why our team worked to make sure that our plan is viable both for public safety and for the commercial entities, so they won’t walk away from it.

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**SAN JOSE POLICE CHIEF ROB DAVIS:**

*We Are the Ones Who Know What We Need, Because We Have Been at the Center of It*

We know what we need. We’re the ones who are doing this work. We have been in the middle of these disasters. We’re the ones who have been struggling to get our communications systems going. We have been in the trenches. We’ve seen the failures that have occurred; when we pick up the cell phone, it doesn’t work. We know what technology currently exists out there and what will be coming down the road. We know what we’re trying to do with our national fusion centers. We know about the relationships we are trying to develop with our federal and state partners to share information not just in response to a disaster, but in terms of sharing data to prevent crime and terrorism from happening.

We know where we’re going; we know what we need; and we know that we need to lock this spectrum down. If we can’t get that spectrum, all this discussion about money that might come in the future is irrelevant. We’ve got to get our foot on the real estate now.

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**SAN DIEGO CHIEF BILL LAINSDOWNE:**

*This Is a Chance to Do Something For the Future of Public Safety*

Admiral, first let me thank your for your great service to this country and for all the work you’ve done. The United States is the longest-lasting democracy the world has ever seen, and I think there are two great entities that protect it—the military and public safety.

There’s a unique happening in this room that I haven’t seen in 40 years, and that is we’ve got police and fire in one place with one request: Give us the tools that we need. Police and fire departments don’t always get along this well, but on this issue we are absolutely unified. My read on this is that our voice is getting louder, and we have an opportunity of a lifetime to fix something for the future, for the next generations of chiefs, both fire and police.

Next year, I’m probably going to have wildfires coming at us again in San Diego, and I’m going to have to mobilize and communicate with a lot of people, and I will have exactly the same problem I’ve had before—I can’t communicate with fire, I can’t communicate with medical services, I can’t talk to the military that comes in. Admiral, I thank you for everything you said, I know you’ve got a difficult job, but quite frankly, I don’t agree with you. I think we need this spectrum.
Congressional Committees With Jurisdiction
Over Broadband Issues

House Committee on Energy and Commerce

Democrats

Henry A. Waxman, CA, Chair
John D. Dingell, MI, Chair Emeritus
Edward J. Markey, MA
Rick Boucher, VA
Frank Pallone, Jr., NJ
Bart Gordon, TN
Bobby L. Rush, IL
Anna G. Eshoo, CA
Bart Stupak, MI
Eliot L. Engel, NY
Gene Green, TX
Diana DeGette, CO
Lois Capps, CA
Mike Doyle, PA
Jane Harman, CA
Jan Schakowsky, IL
Charles A. Gonzalez, TX

Republicans

Jay Inslee, WA
Tammy Baldwin, WI
Mike Ross, AR
Anthony D. Weiner, NY
Jim Matheson, UT
G.K. Butterfield, NC
Charlie Melancon, LA
John Barrow, GA
Baron P. Hill, IN
Doris O. Matsui, CA
Donna M. Christensen, VI
Kathy Castor, FL
John P. Sarbanes, MD
Christopher S. Murphy, CT
Zachary T. Space, OH
Jerry McNerney, CA
Betty Sutton, OH
Bruce L. Braley, IA
Peter Welch, VT

Michael C. Burgess, TX
Marsha Blackburn, TN
Ralph M. Hall, TX
Fred Upton, MI
Cliff Stearns, FL
Nathan Deal, GA
Ed Whitfield, KY
John Shimkus, IL
John B. Shadegg, AZ
Roy Blunt, MO
Steve Buyer, IN
George Radanovich, CA
Joseph R. Pitts, PA
Mary Bono Mack, CA
Lee Terry, NE
Mike Rogers, MI
Sue Wilkins Myrick, NC
John Sullivan, OK
Tim Murphy, PA

Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Democrats

John D. Rockefeller IV, WV, Chairman
Daniel K. Inouye, HI
John F. Kerry, MA
Byron L. Dorgan, ND
Barbara Boxer, CA
Bill Nelson, FL
Maria Cantwell, WA

Republicans

Frank R. Lautenberg, NJ
Mark Pryor, AR
Claire McCaskill, MO
Amy Klobuchar, MN
Tom Udall, NM
Mark Warner, VA
Mark Begich, AK

Kay Bailey Hutchison, TX, Ranking Republican Member
Olympia Snowe, ME
John Ensign, NV
Jim DeMint, SC
John Thune, SD

Roger Wicker, MS
George S. LeMieux, FL
Johnny Isakson, GA
David Vitter, LA
Sam Brownback, KS
Mike Johanns, NE
NYPD White Paper Addresses the Question: How Much Spectrum Does Public Safety Need?

Debate over the future of public safety broadband communication inevitably comes down to one question: How much spectrum does public safety really need? New York City attempted to find out.

In November 2009, the FCC issued a public notice seeking comment on public safety, homeland security, and cybersecurity elements of the National Broadband Plan. New York City submitted comments in response, outlining the needs of the public safety community over time for mobile wireless broadband networks and applications, both for normal operations and in case of a major emergency. An excerpt of these comments was later reproduced in a white paper submitted to the FCC by the New York City Police Department in February 2010, entitled “700 MHz Broadband Public Safety Applications and Spectrum Requirements.”

The City of New York already had extensive experience with the challenges and demands of a public safety broadband network. In 2009, the city finished deploying the New York City Wireless Network (NYCWiN), a high-speed mobile broadband network for public safety and government agencies.

Using data from the build-out and operation of that system, the city was able to determine the data demands of different public safety applications, and to estimate the total bandwidth needs for the public safety community of a major city, using a secure network on 700 MHz spectrum.

Bandwidth needs are not the same in all situations. New York City projected what would be needed for day-to-day operations, both today and over the next 12 years; what would be needed to respond to a major emergency; and how taxed the city's public safety bandwidth capacity would be both with and without access to the D Block.

Normal Day-To-Day Operations: Without D Block, Problems Surface in 6 Years

When projecting the day-to-day needs, the city said it used models “similar in structure to those models used by commercial broadband providers in analysis of their capacity needs, but adapted with assumptions appropriate for public safety usage.”

The model assumed as a starting point that there would be 1,000 vehicle-installed mobile data terminals in NYPD cruisers, 40 license-plate-recognition units, 100 mobile video assets, and 1,000 mobile handheld device users.

The model predicts that public safety usage will increase on an “s-curve” over a 12-year period: building slowly over the first few years, then increasingly quickly, and tailing off in the final years. By the end of 12 years, the model predicts a final count of 10,000 vehicle-installed mobile data terminals, 1,200 license plate recognition units, 2,000 video assets, and 25,000 mobile handheld users. In addition, the model predicts that each mobile data terminal and mobile handheld unit will use 5 percent more broadband each year, to account for increased usage and new applications.

The city said that these are all conservative projections, and that “these estimates may be low as secure broadband data access becomes an integral part of everyday operations.”

According to this model, if public safety does not have access to the D-Block and therefore has only 10 MHz of dedicated spectrum for their broadband needs, demand for uplink (sending out data) would reach 75 percent of capacity in year 5 and 100 percent in year 6; and demand for downlink (receiving data) would be at 75 percent in year 7, and 100 percent in year 9.

But with the additional 10 MHz of the D Block, the model paints a more favorable picture. With a total of 20 MHz at public safety’s disposal, uplink demand reaches 75 percent of capacity in year 8 and never reaches 100 percent over the 12-year period. The downlink demand never reaches as high as 75 percent over the entire 12 years.

Dirty-Bomb Emergency Response Scenario: 10 MHz of Spectrum “Falls Considerably Short”

A public safety broadband network cannot be functional only in everyday operations; it must also provide mission-critical support in the event of a catastrophe, natural or man-made, during which time public safety demand for broadband would drastically spike. Not only would local agencies need more broadband, but a major incident would also bring in first responders and support personnel from other agencies, who would all be using the network upon arrival. The city notes that “the number of active users could increase by approximately 75 percent if a large response is required.” This would be the true test of a public safety broadband network.

In its comments to the FCC, New York City attempted to determine how much spectrum is required to meet the needs of first responder emergency operations. The city’s model was based on a theoretical “dirty bomb” terrorist attack at Pennsylvania Station in Midtown Manhattan. This would trigger a coordinated response from many agencies, including New York City police, fire, and emergency medical services and the Office of Emergency Management Services, each with unique broadband needs.

The city’s conclusion: “For the incident scenario presented and the associated site density, 10 MHz of spectrum will fall considerably short of the required bandwidth demand. 20 MHz of spectrum is barely sufficient.”

Moving Forward on Interoperability & Communications

SANDAG Public Safety Committee
June 18, 2010

Background

- In 2006 Public Safety Committee Regional Needs Assessment ranked interoperability as their number one priority
- Focus groups and workshops were held to develop a plan for improved interoperability
  - Participation from 150+ members of the Public Safety Community
  - 22 executive interviews
  - 3 regional workshops and several meetings
Workshop Recommendations

- Draft a vision for the San Diego region’s public safety community
- Develop a framework for enhancing regional coordination
- Create an Advisory Council to oversee the Regional Technology Clearinghouse
- Develop charters, formalize roles and responsibilities and develop processes to ensure successful implementation of the region’s interoperability and communications objectives
- The Public Safety Committee (PSC) and Unified Disaster Council (UDC) recommended approval to the SANDAG Board of Directors at their October 2006 meetings
- The SANDAG Board approved the recommendations at their November 2006 meeting

Proposal #1 – Framework for Coordination
Proposal #1

- Public Safety Committee (PSC) & Unified Disaster Council (UDC) fill roles as Executive (Policy) Committees with joint governance
  - UDC focuses on disaster/emergency preparedness
  - PSC focuses on a broad range of public safety initiatives

Executive Committees

Shared Functions

- Direct regional policy
- Approve regional standards
- Address issues of governance and facilitate agreements
- Approve Clearinghouse & regional communications and interoperability strategy
Proposed PSC Role

- Provide lobbying and legislative support
- Develop long term funding strategies
- Approve regional justice data standards
- Oversee info sharing initiatives
- Responsible for crime analysis and prevention

Proposed UDC Role

- Conduct emergency exercises
- Approve award of DHS grant funds
- Responsible for the region’s emergency planning
- Advocate for initial and short-term resources
- Provide emergency preparedness expertise
Proposal # 2

- The creation of an Interim Advisory Council to handle duties of directing the Regional Technology Clearinghouse
- The Regional Technology Partnership (RTP) will fulfill the role of the Interim Advisory Council

Regional Technology Partnership

Established by the UDC in 2005 to provide the San Diego Region a core team, representative of the community, responsible for facilitating the development of interoperable systems, operations and protocols in order to properly prevent, prepare, respond and recover from emergencies.
Regional Technology Partnership Members

- San Diego County Police Chiefs and Sheriff's Association
- San Diego County Fire Chiefs Association
- San Diego County Office of Emergency Services Director
- City of San Diego Office of Homeland Security Program Manager
- San Diego Regional Technology Center Director
- City of San Diego Chief of Police
- City of San Diego Fire Chief
- San Diego County Sheriffs Office
- San Diego Fire District Chiefs Representative

Regional Technology Partnership Roles

- Provide advice and recommendations to policy bodies on direction of regional technology and interoperability strategies
- Define scope and priorities for the technology clearinghouse, including the creation of the Regional Strategic Technology Plan
- Assist in the prioritization of regional technology grant funding
Advisory Council Roles

- Recommend standards, initiatives, and policies
- Oversee regional communications and interoperability strategy
- Make funding recommendations to UDC and PSC
- Define the scope, priorities, and procedures for the Clearinghouse
- Currently the RTP has assumed this role

Regional Technology Clearinghouse Roles

- Regional coordination point for initiatives
- Develop strategic technology plan
- Provide non-partisan regional guidance/expertise
- Research and identify technological solutions
- Promote regional standards
- Facilitate initiative implementation
Benefits

- Increased accountability
- Improved efficiency and power to get more accomplished with limited funds
- Improved communications and interoperability among the public safety community in the San Diego region
- A mechanism to share regional needs, requirements, and challenges

Accomplishments to Date

- Regional strategic technology plan completed
- 3Cs Regional Microwave Project completed
- MOU executed between the City of San Diego and the County to work together on interoperability
- Regional GIS standardization efforts
- The Regional Technology Clearinghouse has completed or is currently involved in the following:
  - Assisted with the development of regional communications systems including P25 Radio System and Mobile Data Systems
  - Regional CAD Interoperability Project
Potential Next Steps

The Regional Technology Partnership (RTP) is recommending the Public Safety Committee direct staff to work with the RTP to ensure the funding is available, complete a statement of work, and identify appropriate resources to complete the tasks associated with updating the interoperability and communications framework and action plan.

Discussion
San Diego Urban Area
Type 3 All-Hazard Incident Management Team (IMT)

AHIMT Background

- USFA develops program
  - Although the USFA is lead – the program stresses *multi-agency* and *multi-jurisdiction* involvement – *not just a “fire based program”*

- April 2005 - First formal AHIMT training course delivered in San Diego
What is an All-Hazard “Type-3” Incident Management Team (AHIMT)?

- An AHIMT is a comprehensive incident management resource developed at the state, metropolitan, or regional (UASI) level that can be deployed to:
  - Augment ongoing incident management by providing infrastructure support to an incident.
  - Transition to a primary incident management function.

All-Hazard “Type-3” Incident Management Team Features

- Multi-agency
- Multi-jurisdiction
- Multi-discipline
- Trained in applying ICS during initial stages of an incident
- Deployed when an incident or planned event exceeds local incident management capabilities
What They Can Manage

- May be utilized at incidents such as:
  - Public Health Emergency
  - Earthquake
  - Flood
  - Multi-day hostage or standoff situation
  - Planned mass-gathering events.

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Manage major and/or complex incidents requiring a significant number of resources; extending into multiple operational periods; requiring a written Incident Action Plan.
Potential Impacts to UASI Cities & Regions

- Benefits
  - Improved communication and coordination
  - Specifically trained staff to manage large-scale or long duration incidents or events
  - Readily available resources in the region
  - Improved opportunities for grant funding

San Diego UASI Region Experience

- Where are we now?
- Need for well trained and supported AHIMT proven
- Recognized need for multi-agency & multi-discipline participation
- UASI grant funds support has been provided for AHIMT training
All-Hazard IMT

- Establishment of an IMT will require commitment, communication, and cooperation
- Multi-Discipline/Jurisdictional Oversight Committee established to develop the regional program
- Outreach efforts underway to include all discipline associations. (City Managers, UDC, SANDAG, Fire Chiefs, Law Enforcement, Public Works, Public Health/EMS, Cal EMA)
- Next step: Meet one on one to answer questions