

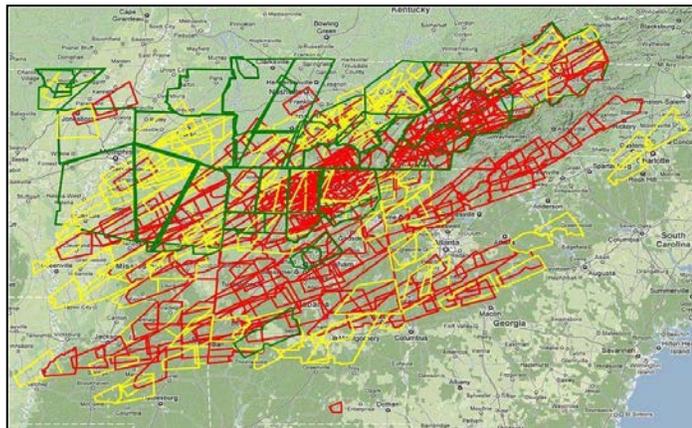
A MESSAGE FROM OEC DIRECTOR CHRIS ESSID



Thank you to all those who attended the first ever NCSWIC – SAFECOM joint meeting in Atlanta. I hope that each of you had the opportunity to meet new colleagues and learn valuable information that you can bring back to your States and organizations. Partnerships are vital to the success of the public safety community, and one of OEC’s goals is to help facilitate relationship building by bringing together these two important stakeholder groups. Improving interoperability at all levels of government is an ongoing process, and the Nation’s achievements to date would not have been possible without your dedication and expertise. I look forward to continuing our work together.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS INTERGOVERNMENTAL ROUNDTABLE

During the Emergency Communications Intergovernmental Roundtable, SAFECOM and NCSWIC members heard local subject matter experts share their success stories and lessons learned from the April 2011 tornado in Northern Georgia/South Central Tennessee. Nick Brown, the Georgia Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC), facilitated the panel, which included Major Gary Sisk from Georgia’s Catoosa County Sheriff’s Office and Arnold Hooper, the System Manager and Regional Interoperability Coordinator of the Tennessee Valley Regional Communications System. The Emergency Communications Intergovernmental Roundtable emphasized the importance of regional coordination, relationships, and proactive planning. The session opened with a [video](#), which depicted the devastation and response efforts. The tornado was an anomaly for the region; however, the efficient and judicious work of emergency responders played an important role in mitigating the degree of devastation. The successful response was due in part to the governance and infrastructure in place, as well as the training and exercises conducted in preparation for a major event. Not only did officials train their staff on response procedures, but they



Above: Composite map of the tornado (red), severe storm (yellow), and flood (green) warning locations issued throughout Georgia and Tennessee.

also partnered with local community groups, such as schools and non-governmental organizations, to clarify each party’s role during an incident. This preparation and collaboration helped in the face of challenges such as the low volume level of the warning sirens, the backlog of incoming 9-1-1 calls, and busy signals on the commercial and statewide land mobile radio (LMR) networks. Participants also identified the Public Safety Interoperable Communications (PSIC) grant program as an important factor to their success. PSIC paid for a significant portion of the responders’ interoperable equipment and contributed to the support of their governance structure and working relationships. This session highlighted many topics and ideas that were later discussed in greater detail throughout the joint session.

Below: Summary table of licenses to date that are 25 kHz (WB) only, in transition, and narrowband only since July 2010.

NARROWBANDING

With the narrowbanding deadline one year away, Rich Reed, OEC, and Roberto Mussenden of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) discussed the Nation’s progress and future outlook for meeting the deadline. Based on information collected by the FCC, only about 20 percent of licensees are operating solely with 12.5 kHz bandwidth. Despite this, there has been some progress to report: the percentage of licensees that have are wideband-only declined from 72 percent in July 2010 to 51 percent in November 2011. However, the data can sometimes be misleading and difficult to measure with certainty. Some licensees may be allowing their wideband licenses to expire, rather than

DATE	Total Licenses w/WB Only	Total Licenses in Transition	Total Licenses w/NB Only	Total Licenses
Jul-10	78815 72.1%	14573 13.3%	15891 14.5%	109279
May-11	68170 62.4%	23420 21.4%	17700 16.2%	109290
Aug-11	63020 57.8%	27484 25.2%	18556 17.0%	109060
Nov-11	55435 51.0%	33195 30.5%	20033 18.4%	108663

cancelling them. As a result, these licensees still show up as non-compliant even though they may be operating in narrowband mode or in another band under a separate license. The FCC asks that licensees modify their licenses to reflect their actual operation status: add the narrowband emission designator to their license once they begin to use narrowband equipment, and remove the wideband designator from their license once they are no longer operating in wideband. In response to a stakeholder inquiry regarding licensing obligations for fixed site repeaters using national interoperability channels, Mr. Mussenden replied that if a fixed site repeater operating national interoperability channels must be licensed for frequency coordination; however, eligible users may use these channels for mobile and portable operations without a separate authorization.

The OEC [Narrowband License Status Tool](#) reports and maps data from the FCC's Universal Licensing System (ULS), which contains wireless license information for all non-Federal licensees and is updated on a weekly basis. The tool displays the current state of licensing in each geographic area and provides reports that summarize statistics by region-wide and county-wide tables. The results can be displayed in a Google map interface or the reporting capability to identify additional data such as FCC Registration Number (FRN), licensee contact information, and license expiration dates. This tool allows users to understand which license holders have already met the deadline and which still have work to do. In addition, the OEC [Frequency Mapping Tool \(FMT\)](#) allows for an easy search and identification of public safety license information, national mutual aid channel locations, and radio site info for RF coverage studies. FMT allows a user to generate a Google Map- or Google Earthbased view of FCC data, as well as spreadsheet reports.

The FCC will explore hosting State or regional webinars to discuss narrowbanding. Mr. Mussenden also agreed to be a resource for the FCC narrowbanding waiver process; he can be reached at Roberto.Mussenden@FCC.gov. If granted, successful narrowbanding waiver recipients may expect an extension of approximately one year.

THE OUTLOOK AFTER JANUARY 1, 2013

After January 1, 2013, 25 kHz equipment cannot be sold in or imported to the United States. The FCC will not certify any new equipment that has a 25 kHz mode, and agencies are not allowed to expand existing 25 kHz systems. 25 kHz systems will not be protected from interference regulations, and the 25 kHz licensee may be subject to penalties if their systems interfere with other operators. If the FCC receives a complaint regarding a 25 kHz system and conducts an investigation, the sanctions could include: admonishment, license revocation, and or monetary forfeitures up to \$16,000 for each such violation or each day of a continuing violation. This also includes sanctions of up to \$112,500 for any single act or failure to act. The FCC does not want to cancel licenses unless it is absolutely necessary as the cancellation process requires a hearing. From a licensing perspective, the FCC is still actively working to determine how the database will handle dual mode licenses. The FCC is trying to achieve narrowbanding goals while minimizing database harm.

SAFECOM AND NCSWIC NARROWBANDING FEEDBACK

SWICs and the public safety community play an important role in narrowbanding outreach and education in their States. Meeting participants identified various ways to promote narrowbanding efforts:

- ✓ Provide public safety associations and members (e.g., county points of contact, 9-1-1, and emergency management directors) with guidance, tools, and publications, such as the International Association of Fire Chiefs brochure, [FCC Narrowbanding Mandate, A Public Safety Guide for Compliance](#) or OEC's [Practical Guide to Narrowbanding](#).
- ✓ Leverage regional structures to disseminate information. Stakeholders have identified hospitals as a gap in narrowbanding efforts. They also feel that radio shops and Chief Information

How to Minimize Impacts on Interoperability

- Use regional or statewide planning approaches and coordinate the timing of regional migration
- Reach out to vendors for information, including cost estimates
- Leverage APCO frequency coordinators for the licensing process
- Migrate existing 25 kHz systems to new regional or State narrowband system instead of upgrading the 25 kHz system
- Program national interoperability channels into radios during routine maintenance

- Officers at any level of government need to be educated on narrowbanding requirements.
- ✓ Identify grant funding for narrowbanding costs. Grant information is provided on the [FCC website](#).
- ✓ Follow up with license holders that did not receive their FCC mailings. The FCC and OEC are available to assist.
- ✓ SWICs and public safety members may choose to send out reminders about the deadline, conduct surveys on progress, or set up workshops or town hall meetings.
- ✓ Connect public safety officials with individuals who can reprogram their radios, such as certified Communications Unit Leaders (COML) and Communications Technicians.
- ✓ Liaise with the FCC individual license holders to message their intent to narrowband to regional partners and agencies that they interoperate with.
- ✓ State officials should maintain accurate records and documentation related to narrowbanding.
- ✓ State and local agencies need to message their narrowbanding schedule to Federal agencies in their jurisdictions if Federal agencies have State and local channels in their radios to ensure Federal radios are correctly reprogrammed for continued interoperability.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS PLAN (NECP) GOALS

Chris Essid expressed OEC’s gratitude for everything NCSWIC and SAFECOM members have done to support the NECP Goals data collection process, as their involvement has been instrumental to the success of the NECP Goals process. Mr. Essid and Ryan Oremland recognized that in many cases SWICs had to overcome significant challenges to obtain the data. However, the importance of the data justifies the hard work required to obtain it.

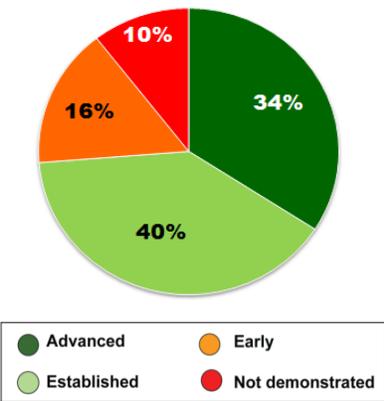
OEC encourages States and territories to continue gathering and reporting data from the remaining counties. It is particularly important to report this data because it is likely that future grants, technical assistance, and workshops will be designed and targeted to address gaps identified in the data. Furthermore, the data will serve as a baseline to measure future progress as well as equip public safety communications professionals with valuable data to present to elected officials. It also gives OEC and its stakeholders and partners unprecedented insight into the communications capabilities that exist across the country during a wide variety of emergencies.

OEC received Goal 2 data from approximately 75 percent of the Nation’s counties, and is currently in the process of analyzing the data. A preliminary analytical finding is that States with high scores on COML and standard operating procedures also tend to have high performance scores. Overall, Goal 2 scores indicate that significant progress has occurred across the Nation since the 2006 National Interoperability Baseline Survey was conducted. Below is a summary of the Goal 2 preliminary findings, broken out by performance data and capabilities data.

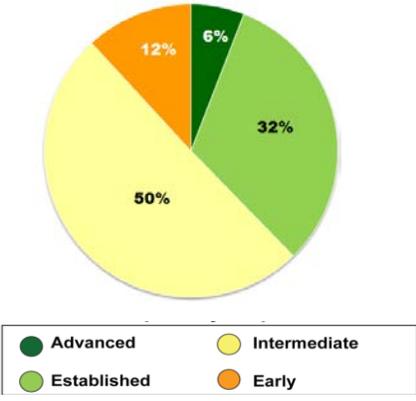
What have stakeholders learned from Goal 2 Data?

- ✓ Better understanding of county capabilities
- ✓ End-user equipment training is a common area for improvement
- ✓ Some agencies possess adequate technology but do not use it properly
- ✓ Some responders rely too heavily on cellular telephones
- ✓ SWIC efforts are effective

National Performance Summary



National Capabilities Summary





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States and territories plan to use the results of their Goal 2 data collection in a variety of ways to further interoperability efforts. Some of these include:

- ✓ Identify gaps in capabilities and performance
- ✓ Focus training, technical assistance, and exercises
- ✓ Strategically prioritize funding
- ✓ Educate lawmakers
- ✓ Develop reports
- ✓ Support grant and technical assistance applications
- ✓ Support COML initiatives
- ✓ Evaluate drills and exercises
- ✓ Develop better understanding of county capabilities and build relationships with county personnel
- ✓ Perform additional analysis
- ✓ Validate data
- ✓ Provide data to Statewide Interoperability Governing Bodies (SIGBs) and analyze data from a regional perspective

OEC Goal 2 Next Steps		
<p><i>Data Collection</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request Goal 2 data from Federally-recognized tribes <p><i>Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan (SCIP) Implementation Workshops</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide SWICs with a comprehensive State-specific data package on Goal 2 results • Deliver State-specific summary overview at 2012 workshops • Leverage results to outline options for addressing capability gaps and priorities 	<p><i>Technical Assistance (TA)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage States to leverage results in selecting State-requested technical assistance requests • Design TA workshops targeted towards common capability gaps • Provide follow-up TA workshops to address common and State-specific capability gaps 	<p><i>National Report – Scheduled for 2012 Release</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide high-level overview of Goal 2 process and findings • Provide data analysis for potential impacts on Department of Homeland Security (DHS) grant guidance • Provide national trends but do not identify individual county results

Meeting participants offered ways in which OEC can make Goal 2 data more useful for them, such as providing stakeholders with reports similar to the one presented by representatives from Maine, distributing Goal 2 data maps, marking information given to SWICs with the designation “For Official Use Only” to keep the information confidential, helping with competitive grants, and analyzing the relationship between Goal 2 results and homeland security funding.

In addition to analyzing Goal 2 data, OEC is working on plans for Goal 3. OEC has developed a proposed approach to measuring Goal 3 and encourages NCSWIC and SAFECOM members to join the Goal 3 working group. If interested, please email Adrienne.Werner@hq.dhs.gov.

FEDERAL GRANTS

With reduced levels of homeland security dollars, the public safety community is looking for creative ways to make the greatest impact on emergency communications with available funds. There is a renewed focus on maintenance, sustainability, and shared resources. States are reassessing their operations and goals and strategically prioritizing emergency communications investments. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Grant Programs Directorate Assistant Administrator, Elizabeth Harman, discussed these current realities, challenges, and changes taking place with respect to Federal grants.

Congress places particular importance on transparency, accountability, and tangible outcomes. FEMA uses mapping techniques to demonstrate that measureable progress is occurring with regard to the spending of grant dollars. If communities have anecdotal success stories, FEMA would like to hear them. For example, specific outcomes related to planning or training can help FEMA justify the value of its Emergency Management Performance Grants, which support personnel costs. SWICs expressed an interest in learning how to better advocate for the interoperability



agenda. For example, they could leverage Goal 2 data analysis and findings to brief senior officials. OEC emphasized that it continues to identify the SWICs, SCIPs, and SIGB activities as funding priorities and encourages its Federal partners to do the same. Stakeholders expressed interest in maintaining awareness of other [Federal programs funding emergency communications](#) and in determining the steps needed to secure funding, such as developing strong grant applications.

FY 2012 OUTLOOK

Ms. Harman remarked that the structure of grant guidance may change significantly in the near future. Currently, the status of FY 2012 appropriations is uncertain. The [Jumpstarting Opportunity Through Broadband Spectrum \(JOBS\) Act of 2011](#) consolidated one billion dollars for FEMA programs to be distributed at the discretion of the Secretary; however, the Senate bill provided levels of funding for specific programs. In previous years, FEMA has had minimal discretionary grant funding and was required to administer programs according to congressionally mandated purposes. FY 2012 grant guidance will include measures on effectiveness. In addition, DHS is working to improve and standardize grant guidance across 44 different DHS programs as well as align programs to an overarching national preparedness goal. Ms. Harman encouraged attendees to research and read [Presidential Policy Directive 8 \(PPD-8\): National Preparedness](#), which includes the National Preparedness Goal and emphasizes the ‘whole of community’ approach. This approach stresses that the response community includes parties outside of traditional first responders, such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community organizations, the private sector, and the general public. Stakeholders with grants related questions may contact David.Gronsbell@fema.dhs.gov.

Drawdown Rates Dilemma

Of \$33.1 billion FEMA funds that have been obligated, about one third remains unspent. Ms. Harman encourages stakeholders to spend the money quickly if possible, though she understands there are many impediments to doing so, such as environmental reviews. Some stakeholders are purposefully conserving the funds to last throughout the grant period. Another stakeholder recommended using existing GSA contracts, which would simplify the procurement processes and increase cost efficiency.

FY 2012 SAFECOM GRANT GUIDANCE

The FY 2012 SAFECOM Grant Guidance will incorporate PPD-8 and the whole of community approach. Dan Phythyon, OEC, presented the draft FY 2012 SAFECOM Grant Guidance priorities, which include Leadership and Governance, Statewide Planning for Emergency Communications, Integral Emergency Communications Activities, Standards-Based Equipment, and Investment and migration planning for next generation technologies. OEC will provide guidance on how grantees can target their funds to support each priority. The guidance will also include recommendations and resources to help grantees secure and manage grant funding. OEC distributed the draft FY 2012 SAFECOM Guidance on Emergency Communications Grants for review and held a conference call to gather input.

BROADBAND

Representatives from various Federal, State, and intergovernmental organizations provided updates and offered perspectives regarding the advancement of broadband as it relates to public safety. Amid the dynamic broadband landscape, participants discussed their shared support for the creation of a Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network. However, the details of how this network will be established, funded, governed, and maintained is still to be determined. There are currently two large pieces of legislation for the creation of a Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network; the JOBS Act of 2011 and [SPECTRUM Act](#). Public safety representatives on the panel discussed the positive and negative impacts of each Act and expressed their preference for the SPECTRUM Act. They stated that the governance model proposed in this bill is stronger, and that the bill does not require forfeiture of public safety spectrum in exchange for the D Block. The public safety community continues to closely follow developments in Congress. Participants were encouraged to maintain the momentum they have built to ensure that this legislation and the broadband transition meet the needs of public safety.



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (TA)

Rich Reed, OEC, announced that OEC will continue to offer a range of TA services during 2012. TA requests were due on December 15th. Many of the 30-plus TA services are directly aligned with the Interoperability Continuum, and there are seven new offerings for 2012. OEC develops new service offerings based on consultation with the stakeholder community and will focus TA deliveries on capabilities gaps identified through Goal 2 data and the SCIPs. The [TA Catalog](#) showcases the different ways OEC can assist emergency responders at the State, local, and tribal level. It is OEC’s goal to tailor TA offerings to each jurisdiction’s unique needs. The TA request form can now be [completed online](#). There is also a new TA evaluation form, and OEC welcomes feedback from stakeholders regarding these documents. The National Interoperability Field Operations Guide (NIFOG) is also [available online](#), and OEC is working to develop a free NIFOG smart phone application. Finally, OEC is working on developing additional computer based training for stakeholders.

SAFECOM AND NCSWIC 2012 PRIORITIES

At the conclusion of the joint session, SAFECOM and NCSWIC members separated into their respective groups to discuss the topics they feel should be highest priority for each group in 2012. OEC will use these priorities to develop a plan of action for both groups to address key emergency communications topics. NCSWIC members provided input on the top three priorities during a peer-to-peer networking session. Broadband was the hottest topic, particularly as it pertains to planning, education, and governance. NCSWIC members also want to continue sharing information regarding funding and grants, and bolster SIGBs to incorporate 9-1-1 and broadband stakeholders. The outputs of these peer-to-peer discussions were presented to the NCSWIC Executive Committee, where members discussed these and other topics including advocacy, COML and Communications Technician (COMT) certification, Narrowbanding, NECP Goal 3, and others. The NCSWIC Executive Committee conducted an informal vote in which each member voted for the top three priorities they thought should be areas of focus for NCSWIC in the upcoming year. The topic receiving the most votes was broadband, with a three-way tie for second place between funding/grants, governance, and COML/COMT certification.

Top Strategic Priorities for 2012	
<i>NCSWIC</i>	<i>SAFECOM</i>
1. Broadband	1. Broadband
2. Funding/Grants	2. Next Generation 9-1-1
3. Governance	3. Project 25
4. COML/COMT Certification	

The SAFECOM Executive Committee (EC) and ERC also discussed priorities for the coming year. OEC presented an initial list of priorities discussed during the SAFECOM Executive Committee meeting where the group could focus its efforts and work products. SAFECOM members debated which priorities were most critical, and what additional topics should be added to the list. They discussed broadband, including LMR vs. long term evolution (LTE) education, security issues, bandwidth requirements, and devices/applications. Members also discussed best practices in funding new technologies, Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG 9-1-1) education and outreach, the benefits of Project 25 (P25) for decision makers, social media, and others. The full SAFECOM membership then voted for the top three priorities they considered to be most critical in the upcoming year. The top three voted priorities for SAFECOM were broadband, NG 9-1-1, and P25.

OEC captured the results from these strategic planning sessions and will work with the leadership of both SAFECOM and the NCSWIC to develop a coordinated plan of action that meets both the goals of OEC and the desired goals of each group. NCSWIC and SAFECOM leadership will report back to their respective organizations in February 2012 on the outcomes of these discussions and the path forward for 2012.



ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Narrowbanding

- http://www.publicsafetytools.info/start_index.php - includes a Narrowband License Status Tool and a Frequency Mapping Tool. OEC offers periodic webinars to cover these tools and/or review the data.
- [A Practical Guide to Narrowbanding](#) - provides case studies and general information to help jurisdictions understand and achieve narrowbanding compliance.
- <http://www.npstc.org/narrowbanding.jsp> - provides a list (by State) of public safety communications professionals who have volunteered to be points of contact to assist in narrowbanding
- www.fcc.gov/narrowbanding - FCC narrowbanding website
- narrowbanding@fcc.gov - FCC narrowbanding mailbox

Technical Assistance and NECP Goal 2

- Additional Resources at <http://publicsafetytools.info>:
 - Response-Level Communications Tool: Supports development of communications focused “after action reports” for real world incidents
 - Communications Asset Survey and Mapping (CASM): Supports the inventory and geographic mapping of LMR assets with approximately 40,000 agencies represented
 - Narrowband Tool: Displays and maps the licenses transitioned to narrowband as required by FCC deadline of January 1, 2013
 - On-Line NIFOG: Smart phone accessible version of paper NIFOG
 - Computer-Based Training: Radio 101 and Audio Gateway training courses



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ATTENDEE ROSTER

NCSWIC

Name	State
NCSWIC Members	
<i>(All members are Statewide Interoperability Coordinators, unless otherwise noted)</i>	
Chuck Murph	Alabama
Leon Morgan	Alaska
Lisa Meyerson* Justin Turner, Deputy SWIC	Arizona
Penny Rubow*	Arkansas
Peter Bangas, Governor's Office of Information Technology Mark Gamrat, Governor's Office of Interoperability Executive Council Clint Goldstein	Colorado
Michael Varney - NCSWIC Vice-Chair*	Connecticut
Mark Grubb - NCSWIC Chair*	Delaware
Joshua Jack Peter Fox, Deputy SWIC	District of Columbia
Gregory Holcomb	Florida
Nick Brown Gary Sisk, Catoosa County Sheriff's Office Wayne Smith, Georgia Emergency Management Agency	Georgia
Tom Koontz	Hawaii
Robert Hugi	Idaho
Stephen Jackson	Illinois
Steve Skinner	Indiana
Jim Bogner*	Iowa
Jason Moses	Kansas
Derek Nesselrode	Kentucky
Steve Mallory	Maine
Lori Stone, Maryland Interoperability Program Management Office	Maryland
Michael Garland	Michigan
Thomas Johnson	Minnesota
Johnnie Bailey	Mississippi
Stephen Devine	Missouri
Warren Dupuis	Montana
Jeffery Yeagley	Nevada
Jody Nestor*	New Jersey
Dominique Lenox, New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management Jacque Miller	New Mexico
Michael Lynk	North Dakota
Darryl Anderson	Ohio
Nikki Cassingham	Oklahoma
Steve Noel*	Oregon



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Mark Wrightstone	Pennsylvania
Felix Garcia	Puerto Rico
Michael Walsh	Rhode Island
George Crouch*	South Carolina
Jeff Pierce*	South Dakota
Louis Freidman Arnold Hooper, Tennessee Valley Regional Communications System	Tennessee
Mike Barney, Deputy SWIC Karen Duke, Texas Department of Public Safety	Texas
Adelle Williams	United States Virgin Islands
Kevin Rose	Utah
Michael Manning*	Vermont
Chris McIntosh	Virginia
GE McCabe	West Virginia
David Spenner*	Wisconsin
Bob Symons*	Wyoming

*Denotes NCSWIC EC Member

SAFECOM EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (EC)

Name	Organization
Terry Hall – EC Vice-Chair Gigi Smith	Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials – International
Harlin McEwen Eddie Reyes	International Association of Chiefs of Police
Alan Caldwell	International Association of Fire Chiefs
Raymond Flynn Christopher Moore	Major Cities Chiefs Association
Gregory Frederick	Metropolitan Fire Chiefs
Timothy Loewenstein – EC Vice-Chair	National Association of Counties
Kevin McGinnis – EC Chair	National Association of State EMS Officials
Mark Grubb Michael Varney	National Council of Statewide Interoperability Coordinators
Gary Wingrove	National EMS Management Association
Dave Allan	National League of Cities
Doug Aiken Marilyn Ward	National Public Safety Telecommunications Council
Paul Fitzgerald	National Sheriffs' Association
Bill Schrier	Operators Advisory Committee Liaison
Steve Proctor	Public Safety At-Large Member: Utah Communications Agency Network



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SAFECOM EMERGENCY RESPONSE COUNCIL (ERC)

Name	Organization
Association Members	
Philip Mann	American Public Works Association
Ferdinand Milanese	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
Lloyd Mitchell	Forestry Conservation Communications Association
Paul Szoc	International Municipal Signal Association
Steve Cassano	National Association of Regional Councils
Charlie Sasser	National Association of State Technology Directors
John Sweeney	National Criminal Justice Association
Bob Stephens	National Emergency Management Association
Steve O’Conor	National Emergency Number Association
Mallorie Teubner	SEARCH, National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics
Public Safety At-Large Members	
Penny Rubow	Arkansas Wireless Information Network
Paul Roberts	Boise Fire Department (Idaho)
Don Bowers	Fairfax County Fire and Rescue (Virginia)
Tom Roche, Ret.	Gates Police Department (New York)
Michael Murphy	Gulf States Regional Center for Public Safety Innovations
Leonard Edling	Merrionette Park Fire Department (Illinois)
George Perera	Mimi-Dade Police Department (Florida)
Brent Williams	Michigan Department of Community Health, EMS, and Trauma
Anthony Catalanotto	New York City Fire Department (New York)
Steve Verbil	Office of Statewide Emergency Telecommunications (Connecticut)
Pamela Montanari	Pinellas County Public Safety Services (Florida)
Jay Kopstein	Rockland County Sheriff’s Office (New York)
John Johnson	Tennessee Emergency Management Association
Terry LaValley	Vermont Department of Public Safety
Wes Rogers	Virginia Task Force 1, Urban Search and Rescue



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FEDERAL PARTNERS

Name	Organization
Dereck Orr	Department of Commerce (DOC), Public Safety Communications Research Program
Anna Gomez	DOC, National Telecommunications and Information Administration
Tom Chirhart	Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office for Interoperability and Compatibility
Rick Andreano, Ralph Barnett, III, Malcolm Beckett, Ken Born, Ken Bradley, Chris Essid, Dan Hawkins, Amanda Hilliard, Jim Jarvis, Tom Lawless, James Lundsted, John MacLean, Ryan Oremland, Bob Pederson, Dan Phythyon, Rich Reed, Bruce Richter, Christopher Tuttle, Claudia Wayne, Adrienne Werner	DHS, Office of Emergency Communications
Marty McLain	DHS, National Communications System
Brian Carney	DHS, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Disaster Emergency Communications
Elizabeth Harman	DHS, FEMA, Grant Programs Directorate
David Buchanan	Department of Justice (DOJ), Office of Community Oriented Policing Services
Roberto Mussenden	Federal Communications Commission