

STATE INTEROPERABLE & EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION

BOARD MEETING MINUTES

FEBRUARY 6, 2019

DHSES - Building 7A - First Floor Training Room

SPRAGUE: Good morning, everyone. Let's call the Board meeting to order. I'd like to welcome everybody to sunny Albany. It hasn't been that way too much this year, but it's sunny right now contrary to where it is in other places. We'll work on getting through the meeting so some of you can head back to where you need to go. With that, Joann, if you want to do roll call.

Board Members Present:

Michael Sprague

Brett Chellis

Charles White

David Kislowski

Richard Anderson

Brian LaFlure

John McBride

Bob Terry

Todd Murray (by phone)

William Bleyle

James Voutour

Michael Volk

Allen Turner

A. Wesley Jones

Ryan Greenberg

Robert Samson

Board Members Absent:

Dominic Dagostino

Kimberly Beatty

Anthony Tripp

Richard Tantalo

Guests:

Matthew Delaney

Jay Kopstein

Joann Waidelich

Larissa Guedko

James Callahan

Michael Rowley

Robert Gehrler, ITS-GIS

Cindy Christman

Lana Cawrse

Joseph Grube

Steve DeChick

Matt Campbell

Tyler Lemire

Nicole Erickson

Michael Nolan

Ryan Lamothe

SPRAGUE: Very good. Next, I'll entertain approval of the minutes. Did everybody get their minutes? Any comments, questions regarding the minutes?

TERRY: I did have -- I think it was just a misspelling. Are we worried about that?

SPRAGUE: A few.

TERRY: All right. I think you can figure out what it was. I read it the other day. I don't remember where it was, but it wasn't anything major.

SPRAGUE: All right. We'll look for it. Okay. Any other comments, questions, corrections?

(No response.)

SPRAGUE: Do we have a motion to accept?

MEMBER: So moved.

SPRAGUE: Motion to accept. Do I have a second?

MEMBER: Second.

SPRAGUE: I got a second. All in favor.

(Affirmative responses.)

SPRAGUE: Anybody opposed?

(No response.)

SPRAGUE: Okay. Carried. Thank you.

You have your agenda in front of you. How about a motion for adopting the agenda?

MEMBER: So moved.

JONES: Second.

SPRAGUE: Motion made and seconded. Any discussion?

(No response.)

SPRAGUE: All in favor.

(Affirmative responses.)

SPRAGUE: Anybody opposed?

(No response.)

SPRAGUE: Carried. Thank you.

All right. A couple of things. I'd like to welcome everybody. A few beginning things. If there's an emergency in this room, the alarm will sound and we'll go out into the hallway and meet out here in the parking lot in between the row of cars so that the main row stays clear

for any responding apparatus.

I appreciate it if you put your phones on stun. If you need to take a phone call, we understand that. If you just step out to take the phone call, we appreciate it. The restrooms are across the hall, and we will continue with the meeting. Let's see, the ground rules. I'll read those at every meeting. Board members attending by video conference shall constitute presence at such meetings for all purposes, including quorum. Participants must make notice of their location pursuant to Open Meetings Law. Guests or persons having relevant knowledge or information may attend and speak as part of the agenda upon acceptance of the meeting agenda by the Board. All other guests must be recognized by the Chair before addressing the Board and participating in discussion. If a board member is unable to attend in person or by video conference, his or her designee may attend the meeting and vote on behalf of the member unless they are an appointee not representing a state agency.

All right. Just a couple things to get started. It's a brand-new year, it's a brand-new direction. So one of the things that is of note and change and might make an appearance this morning, but I doubt it because of the schedule that's going on, but both our Commissioner Parrino and also our new Commissioner, right now, he's an Acting Commissioner; most

of you will know him as General Murphy, but he'll be known as Commissioner Murphy, are both in the building. They're doing a handoff of command this week. Depending on what day it is, they're pointing at each other as to who's in charge. It's going to be a smooth transition. The new Commissioner was here yesterday. We ended up with a meeting down in Chamber, which he participated in, and it seemed to go very well. He fit into the conversation and had a pretty good feel for what's going on. Most of you know him from when he was with the Division through DMNA. He just recently retired from his military stint in Washington and he's now here. We look forward to working with him -- he's going to be at the next meeting.

One of the other things we're doing is -- I like to do this at the beginning of every year is review the committee, the agency, all the different programs going on and take a step back and have a look.

One of the things we're doing is reviewing all the board memberships. We're updating that. And you know, one of the things, anybody who has stepped off the board but not formally resigned, we're reminding them if they don't formally resign, they'll get some invitations from JCOPE at the end of February. So that might end in sending in a written resignation.

Just as a fair warning, that also means that, if you're at some stage of your JCOPE certification, you may get some contact also from them starting after the end of this month. It was interesting; Brett and I got a chance to go to the National Governor Association workshop and we were a group of, I think, nine different states. What they were doing was reviewing a lot of different components of communications and how communications work.

One of the discussions was on the interoperable communications boards. It was very interesting to get some different perspectives. Some of the communications boards are very informal, some of them are in some sort of statute, some of them are executive level. It was very interesting to see the different components of that.

Ours being an executive level type regulation creates how ours exists and the representation that's on there. Some of you are put on the board as a representative of your agency. There are others here that have been appointed to the board either through the Governor's Office, through the senate or the assembly, and it's interesting how that goes. In other states, the actual legislators were on the board and, of course, then they send a representative the same way. But then there were others that were very informal and, the SWIC was, as in our case, runs the meeting; in other cases,

the SWIC wasn't even on the board, wasn't even invited to the meeting, which is an interesting perspective. In other cases, they did some administrative work for the board. What I got out of that and one of the things that I want to put out there is if you are on the board, serving on the board on behalf of someone else or if you've been appointed on the board from a legislative component, probably you had a legislator that you worked with and got you appointed through the appointment process.

One of the things that if you have legislators on the board, obviously, there's that legislative component. The part we don't have, I don't think, is that feedback to the person, the member, that appointed you on the board. If someone appointed you to the board, I think it would be worthwhile periodically to just touch base back with them and let them know what the activity of the board is and what it is you're doing on the board, so they get that feedback piece that got you on the board in the first place. Just my thoughts on it.

It would complete that circle from that perspective where if you had the legislative component, somebody actually would be sitting here. Just an interesting thing. We do have some vacancies on the board. We're going to work to try to get through those. As you all know, it's a very long,

lengthy process to get through from nomination to making it to the table, but we're going to continue to work on that. Anything I'm missing?

CALLAHAN: I don't think so.

SPRAGUE: Okay. I just wanted to put that out there to get an overall feel for that, and we'll talk a little bit more about some of the other things that OIEC's priorities are as we go further down the road.

With that, Larissa, PSAP, SICG and Targeted Grant.

GUEDKO: Good morning, everyone. An update of the program overall is on the slide. The Round 1 and Round 2 grants are closed, and the vouchers are no longer accepted, they are no longer being extended.

Round 3, 4 and the formula grant down below, they're still open. We are critically reviewing Round 3 extensions, since this grant has been open for quite a while now and there are few counties -- very small number of counties - that are still struggling to complete the project due to weather and due to vendor problems mostly.

This is the PSAP operations grant and those that's highlighted in black, dark font, are closed. This grant is also closed however, we do accept vouchers, still.

And Nicole, Ryan, correct me if I am wrong. 2017-'18 PSAP grant is still being accepted for voucher submissions.

Counties that have not submitted their vouchers, please do so as soon as possible so we can close the grant.

So far, there's no spending on the '18-'19 PSAP operations grant, but we anticipate spending will begin. The year has just begun. The contract period started on January 1st and we're going to start seeing vouchers in probably one or two months.

And this third slide is the Targeted grant program which was announced in August for \$65 million. We do have one award announcement which was made as a Phase 1 awards, half of the total RFA dollar amount, so it's \$32,640,405.

This Targeted grant is different from any other grant that we have so far, whether it's the competitive grant or the formula grant, SICG or PSAP. This grant is based on analysis of gaps that we have in interoperability coverage and implementation of interoperability channels.

The Phase 2 of the award we anticipate to be announced sometime in the third quarter of this calendar year. Below, you see a schedule. We are still on schedule for the PSAP-Operations grant, we will see the RFA some time in May-June, then following that, SICG formula grant and after that, 2019 SICG Targeted grant. This one will have to be appropriated in the budget before we can announce the next RFA. The next RFA will be for \$20 million.

This is a more detailed schedule specifically for 2019 year. And as you can see, the total amount of funding that we have awarded to counties for interoperable communications and PSAP operations is almost a half billion dollars. We do have a map with all those grants posted on the website. If you click on this link, it will take you to the map. If you hover on the county, it will show you all the grants that the county has received from the inception of the program.

I wanted to touch base on the Targeted grants a little bit more. For this year, we have \$75 million for the Targeted and Formula grants. Targeted is \$20 million and the Formula is the same, \$45 million; \$10 million is for PSAP Operations grant.

2018 Targeted Interoperability grant RFA was for \$65 million since we combined appropriations from several years. The maximum award in this 2018 SICG Targeted RFA is \$6 million and we have increased the grant performance period to four years since the projects that we are looking at are very infrastructure intensive; there's a lot of build-out and interoperability channel implementation.

There's one point that I would like to highlight. It's the fact that a majority of the analysis that we do for the Targeted Grant program is based on the SICG-Formula applications. In this case, it was 2017 SICG-Formula

applications.

We do see that sometimes counties make mistakes. I encourage you all to review the applications that you will be submitting this year for the SICG-Formula grant, since this is a base and a guide that we are using to calculate and determine through the analysis priorities for the Targeted Grant program. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us. You can contact your grant representative in our Grant Unit and you can also call our office, we will guide you through the process.

Try to be as specific as possible when answering questions for the SICG-Formula grant and, therefore, our analysis results for the Targeted grant will be more specific and interoperability gaps will be determined more precisely. Now, there's another reason why this data is so important to us. This is a base for our analysis overall. Where do we stand from the interoperability perspective? We do have a lot of questions that we ask about the interoperability in our SICG-Formula grant and we take all this data and analyze. What are our next steps? What is the path and the roadmap that we will compile to make sure that we achieve interoperability most efficiently?

The Targeted Interoperability grant is a little different -- well, it's a lot different from the Formula

grant since we work directly with the county to determine the project scope to build their budget. We guide them through the process completely in its entirety. There are a lot of requirements that apply to the Targeted Grant program. The eligibility for equipment and services is also different from any of our other grant programs.

Any questions?

TURNER: Our county was awarded a grant back in November and there's still been no official paperwork sent to our county when we can begin the process. Do you know where that --

GUEDKO: There was a letter, right?

TURNER: Yeah, we got the initial letter, but we haven't gotten anything further.

GUEDKO: We do have our unit representative right here at the table. Can I ask --

ERICKSON: Sure, of course. We're currently working with the OSC on the procurement record for the funding. So once -- and we have a conference call scheduled with them today. We're hoping that will kind of proceed along and get that process going.

TURNER: Thank you.

GUEDKO: Just a little bit more context to that. This program is, as I mentioned before, completely different from any other grant program. This is something that New York

State has never seen before. OSC has a lot of questions. They would like to understand the program better and sometimes just putting things on the paper and explaining is not the same as just sitting down and having a conversation.

So yes, there is a delay and we were hoping it will not be there, but it is what it is and we're doing a lot of briefings and explanation as to how the program works. Once it's established, things will move smoother and faster.

VOUTOUR: I just want to say thank you. You've been a big help with us getting things together with this grant and you always take our phone calls, you always answer our questions. I just wanted to make sure that the Board knew that and thank you very much.

GUEDKO: Thank you.

VOUTOUR: She should get a raise.

BLEYLE: I know that, and it might be more of a question for Mike, but I think we're going to be redoing the SCIP plan soon. Is there any hope that we might see some of the rules regarding, for example, especially the formula grant; I was really concerned by the low number of expenditures for the formula. I mean, there's a lot of outstanding dollars from, you know, the last two rounds of that. And I wonder, and I hear from other counties that, you know, they really

struggle with the limitations that are placed on how to spend that.

And you know, I can speak from my own perspective. You know, we desperately want to move to a Phase 2 system, but one year at a time grants are not going to make that happen. And our legislature, is after -- you know, we're still paying the bond on the 35 million dollar radio system, they're very unlikely to give us that money.

The ability to put that into an account until you're able to implement a major project, I think, would be very helpful for a lot of these counties. A lot of the small counties -- you know, I have a six-person tech staff, but I look at these small counties where it's a one-man band. You're the director of the center, you're also the person that implements the projects and puts together the RFPs. I don't know how they do it.

And I think that may be some of the reasons for the struggling to spend it is just the inherent delays and getting projects accomplished in government. But also, the cost of some of these projects. If you get a small county that wants to join another county's trunk system, that's a big, big dollar value for a small county.

To be able to put that money in escrow, let's say, to put down a good down-payment on building into another, LMR, for

us, we look at the region and we say going to a Phase 2 system is very expensive. It surprised me to jump from Phase 1 to Phase 2, it's like not building enough towers to begin with. It's hard to go back and do it.

It would be nice to be able to -- and it would benefit everybody by freeing up more frequency pairs by making more efficient use of the frequencies you have so other counties can build into the system.

So I don't know whether it's, that we really look deep at the next SCIP plan so that when we have the formula grants, we figure out ways that we can improve interoperability, also make more efficient use of funding, but also look at how many years you can keep that funding for and whether you can -- I know you'll probably never be allowed to use it for a bond but be able to pool it so that you can pick up a big ticket expense after X-number of years.

SPRAGUE: Yeah, you've hit on a lot of different pieces and parts there. One of the things that -- and we just had the C3 meeting, the Chairs meeting yesterday, we've got a couple of them here in the room that stayed for the meeting. That's one of the things that I was talking to them about, for our symposium, is list out what's going on in your region and some of the challenges that you've got.

There are some projects that a whole consortium is kind of

hung up on one small -- I won't say small project, one project that you can put your finger on and we have found ways to fund those. It's something that each consortium working together can identify. We've got the small shops that are working to try to do that. We've been working with them and they have the ability to actually hire some sort of administrative consultant to come in and help them work their way through that, and that's eligible under the grant.

We have some counties that have gone out and done a lease purchase with the idea that their formula will pay that bill going forward or most of that bill going forward.

We always have to say we can't guarantee anything, but the program itself has been relatively stable so that you can kind of forecast that. It also goes along with the thought process that I've had is that maybe when we get to a certain point, we can take the average of what the amount is and we kind of fix that number. You can be a lot more dependent on what that number is going to be as opposed to have it keep fluctuating from year to year.

As people bring up new systems and other things, it adds into the pot and starts to shift the numbers. I guess that's a long way to say we're open to talking about any of this stuff. If there's a question about what's eligible or even if you've got a thought process, bounce it off Larissa, because it may

be eligible or we may be able to adjust it to make it eligible depending on where we've gone.

As you've seen, we've gone from subscriber units which were definitely a no-no to now they're in there. We're also looking at sustainment. There are a few items that come into the mix. I don't want to say categorically no to anything. I think that the program has evolved and will continue to evolve to best meet what's going on.

That's probably the best answer I can give you at this point. I hear you loud and clear. You know, you're probably ahead of a lot of counties, but it's an issue a lot of counties are going to have five, ten years down the road for sure. Because the systems that have been built are going to be out there for, 15 years or more, so the early ones. It's a point well taken.

BLEYLE: Yeah, I'm just worried, and I haven't heard this for awhile but we've heard it before, that the Legislature's going to look at that unspent money and say, "Well, they're always telling us they want a share of that surcharge revenue and, here, we're giving them money and they can't spend it." And I think what I tend to hear is that it's very hard to spend it in the time periods and there's a lot of restrictions on how we can spend it.

And I agree; the State wants to put some parameters on this,

but, maybe it is a case by case, maybe you do an analysis on each county; what are your weaknesses; what do you need to get to the goals as outlined in the SCIP plan?

SPRAGUE: We do meet with the grant reps on a regular basis to find out where they are in spending and, they're constantly trying to make sure that there isn't a lot of money just hanging out there someplace, that they have a plan for that, for that funding.

So honestly, I think in some ways, we're doing better than we were in the past. We've had to close out several grants completely which were hanging for a while. But we'll continue to track that, because I hear exactly what you're saying.

GUEDKO: Just to address your question about the debt payment, our program currently is not set up to cover such an expense. There's no financial mechanism on the state level that allows to do that. We did look at it from the very beginning and the office which was responsible to set up this service and was not able to come up with the structure, unfortunately.

But on the other hand, lease purchase, this is something that could be considered by counties. And some counties did take advantage of that option.

And just to your concern, we're always concerned with the

spending because, yes, will it be re-appropriated? Is it going to decrease in the amount? We still need to do a lot of work on the county level. And one more point.

Yesterday, we had a C3 meeting, Consortium Chairs meeting, where exactly your concern was brought up about the gap on the consortium level.

And Mike asked consortium chairs to go back, sit down and do the analysis and come up with either a project or description of what can be done, regional connectivity, some changes in the system that will bring the systems overall closer to being more advanced.

BLEYLE: Thank you.

SPRAGUE: Any other questions?

JONES: Two things. Number one, I appreciate the timeline of the PSAP grants, in-particular, getting it out there faster. Last year, I mean, by the time the contract came out, it went through our Legislature, we had five months to spend that money. With all the restrictions, that is extremely difficult, particularly when we're not using it all for personnel and we're trying to do projects with it. We have a contract now, went through our Legislature, goes through on Monday, and basically, we'll have eleven months to spend it as opposed to five. That is extremely helpful. The second thing is: Do we know if the funding level that's

proposed in the executive budget is the same --

SPRAGUE: We haven't seen a change. And to your point, we're on track to follow what we did last year. The thought is that PSAP would come out in May, SICG would come out in June and then probably we'll end up doing another round for the Targeted some time midsummer. And the key is to keep those separate so they don't get confused.

JONES: Right. Thank you.

SPRAGUE: Anything else?

(No response.)

SPRAGUE: Okay. Thanks, Larissa.

GUEDKO: Thank you.

SPRAGUE: I'll see about the raise.

All right. 911 Advisory Committee. As you all probably remember, you know, Sheriff Gerace notified us at the last meeting that he would no longer be attending and essentially gave up the Chair for the 911 Advisory Committee.

I put out a canvass and I had an overwhelming response from one person. It's what I expected. But the response, I'm pleased to say, is from a guy that really has a lot of experience in 911 and has a really broad perspective of 911 and delivery of 911 and all that across the nation.

We need to appoint a new Chair and I'd like to nominate Bill Bleyle to that position. Bill does an awful lot with The

Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc. (CALEA). He's rumored he's going to retire but never does. He may still be in Onondaga five years from now, we don't know. But he wants to stay on and work with us and share his experiences going out and reviewing other 911 centers, which I think really gives him a unique perspective. With that, I'd like to present that name to the Board for approval as Chair of that committee.

VOUTOUR: I make a motion that we make Bill the Chair of the 911 Advisory Committee.

SPRAGUE: Okay. There's a motion.

VOLK: Second.

SPRAGUE: And a second.

Anybody else interested in being nominated for that position?

(No response.)

SPRAGUE: I really want to be fair. Very good. I'm not going to do one, two, three times.

I have a motion and a second. Any further discussion?

(No response.)

SPRAGUE: All those in favor?

(Affirmative responses.)

SPRAGUE: Anybody opposed?

(No response.)

SPRAGUE: Congratulations.

BLEYLE: Thank you.

SPRAGUE: Bill and I were talking a little bit the other day when I confirmed that he was willing to reaffirm his commitment on the e-mail and we had a nice discussion. I just thought of a couple of charges that I'd like to put to the committee, and one of the things we need to do is reestablish that committee.

So right off the bat, anybody who's interested in being on the committee, please let me know. We have a list that we've gone down and I'll be reaching out to some people to ask if they'd like to volunteer and see if you'd be willing to be on the committee. We have talked a little bit about the representation that we want to see on the committee and move forward.

Obviously, one of the things that the committee is going to look at is New York State 911 standards. That's been something that's been hanging out there for a long time and we need to put a stake in the ground so to speak for those. One of the things, and Bill brought it up, but it has been on my board for the last, I don't know, probably six, eight months is, I'd like to see us develop some sort of 911 Telecommunications Degree program in the state.

We need to come up with some way of getting staff into the

911 center other than by accident. When people come out of high school and they start looking around, they can find degree programs for fire science, for medical, they can find it for, you know, criminal justice, but there's nothing out there for 911.

So, it's kind of by mistake that they find out there's a civil service test and get there. There's another issue that pops up is the whole civil service thing. It would be nice to be able to come up with a degree program that gets somebody prepped to be able to come into a 911 center. If we can somehow incorporate that with whatever the civil service standards are, then I think we stand a chance of helping the 911 centers with staffing.

Every place I go, that seems to be one of the number one problem that everybody's having is coming up with a list and coming up with other steps on the list that they can fill it for any length of time. So that's one of the things that we're talking about.

The other part of it is supporting the NG 911 Working Group, which is a part of this group. That brings me to one of the other points that we were talking about earlier. You know, the number one goal for OIEC this year is to get 911 moving. That is our number one goal. Brett is going to talk about some stuff that we've got in the pipeline right now to move

that forward this year.

Once we move it forward, we get a better idea where we go, we can start to shape the program. We've got to get to that point. I really made it very clear to Brett and to our leadership that that's where we need to go this year and we're making some big commitments to making that happen. So that's one of the big things that's coming down the road. Bill, anything as the newly minted chair you'd like to offer?

BLEYLE: The only thing is I think it really is an opportunity to take a look at what we're doing with the standards. I know it's been stalled for a while. Part of that was on the legal end and part of that was do we go with our own standards or do we tie into something like the NENA standards or other standards that are out there.

So I think that needs to be taken a good hard look at as well as some of the problems, and you mentioned, you know, recruiting and selecting and retaining personnel, that the 911 centers face when their recommendations can be to the state, to the Board, and helping us deal with the challenges that we'll be facing not only now but when we see things like implementation of Next Generation 911, which I think the jobs ultimately, as new technology comes out, are going to be changing significantly.

SPRAGUE: Very good. Jay.

KOPSTEIN: At our spring meeting, not the previous meeting in Norman but the spring meeting, at the request of another communications group, this issue of telecommunicators versus dispatchers was brought up. SAFECOM, at the executive committee level, was looking to push in that direction; however, there was significant pushback from groups representing state and county governments, because title changes oftentimes bring in pay grade changes. And there was a big concern from a budget matter that they would have to come up with more dollars with the title change. That's something to consider.

SPRAGUE: Understood. That's all part of that discussion. Okay. One other thing I just want to address. The NTIA grant is out. They announced the award amounts. New York State, of course, is not in there. We did apply for that. They denied us without citing a whole lot of real documentation. It's under review as to whether New York State is going to respond to that or what we're going to do. But just so that you guys are aware of it, that the amounts are out there, we are not part of it.

I think at one point, the estimate was \$4.6 million would have come to the state to implement NG 911, which is not a very huge number compared to what we put out in grants every year. I think the smallest I saw was \$250,000, which I'm

not sure what you do with that as far as a grant goes. But just so you know, that's where we stand on this at this point. There was no appeal process. It was just a flat, you know, according to us, you're not and there was no real appeal process. We were supposed to deal with policy and affairs in, I think it was the Senate. But anyway, so we're considering our response, and I just want to leave it at that. Any comments, questions?

(No response.)

SPRAGUE: We will move on to NG 911 Working Group.

CHELLIS: Good morning, everybody. Regarding the last discussion on careers. I think whenever we talk about the degree programs, there are some community colleges in New York that have in the past or currently recognize some coursework, towards points and degrees.

I think it's an easy way to get them to say, hey, let's just build on that and come up with a whole degree program. Of course, they're going to say is there enough material, is there enough this and that? Having 33 years now in 911 business, the emergency dispatch, to me, there's plenty of material there, just like with homeland security, emergency management, fire, police and EMS studies.

In my experience, 50 percent of the people we hired in the 911 center are looking at it as a stepping stone towards a

career, you know, in law enforcement or fire work and/or EMS and they move on eventually.

And sometimes you spend a lot of money training them and they're sometimes your stars, they're the best multitaskers, they're quick learners and within two years, they're out the door because they took a civil service test for a higher paying law enforcement or career fire job.

The other 50 percent are looking for a career path, this is what they want to do. And those are the people that I think we need to really work that niche in terms of making it a career path. Those are the ones that you're going to be able to retain, you're going to be able to promote, you're going to be able to make them shift supervisors, then technical supervisors and work up through the management of a center. I'm excited at the thought of the 911 committee really drilling into that and working with SUNY to try to develop that in New York. As far as the title change that Jay brought up, I know in Massachusetts -- there is a federal effort or there was a federal effort to try to reclassify emergency telecommunicators. According to the federal government, they are along with the titles of secretary, financial type people and so on, and they're not in a public safety title, like career law, career fire, career EMS. And the move from NENA and APCO and the national lobbies was

to move this into a public safety title. Because of the issues of retention, burnout, post trauma, mental trauma and so on from, a lot of the similar threats that you get in those other careers, that was rejected by the federal government and they only revisit that, I think, every eight years. The next chance to do that is down the road. I don't know if you know the number, Wes, but I think it was eight in my mind. They're asking the state civil service people and the state 911 communities to work that within their states. Massachusetts, I just read last week, has taken a major step in that direction in trying to reclassify public safety telecommunicators in the state. And you're talking about counties not liking it, they also are proposing a 25-year retirement along with that. That was tried in New York State twice, both times getting vetoes at the end of being passed by the Legislature. One time, there was an association of counties that caught it because of the cost to county government, retirement plans and so on. That was before this Governor, that was passed in past years, but it hasn't been revisited in New York seriously since then that I know of. But I think it still sparked the 911 association and everyone else's interest because of the problems of retention and keeping people to their career and what happens when they've been there, you know, 20-some years

or reach the age that multitasking skills might not be -- I know mine aren't what they were when I was 20-something. To be able to do that job today is tough, and it's tough to get people to that age and retire them out. You don't want to end up disciplining somebody who's been a great public servant to the public safety community and the public for many years. So that's an issue.

Moving on. The Working Group has been continuing -- to those of you that are new to the Board, the Working Group is represented by sixteen counties, four state agencies and New York City active in our NG 911 Working Group. They continue to hold regular conference calls. We have regular updates from the member agencies and the Chair who's me. I attended the NENA NG 911 Standards and Best Practices conference a few weeks ago in Orlando. It was a tough duty going down there the day after the big snowstorm, let me tell you, spending four days while everybody cleaned up here. But it was worthwhile and I'll go over a few points on that.

There's also, we've been continuing to group when there's stuff put out by the National 911 Office or FCC or any other relevant organization, NENA, we've been reviewing those things as a group as well, take a look at them, how they affect New York or our program.

We are planning a workshop which I'll go into detail for the

working group and other stakeholders and board members that are interested on February 20-21, this month.

The Director has been very, as he said in the beginning, announced that his priority for the office is to develop the 911 program and move ahead in 911 support this year and the NG 911 project in New York State.

Some things that have happened already. Last meeting, Tyler wasn't able to make it, because he had another assignment, but Mike appointed a new radio engineer, Tyler Lemire.

Tyler, would you standup so everybody can see who you are?

LEMIRE: (Stands up)

CHELLIS: Tyler was assigned to me with the 911 program, so the people exclusively assigned to 911 now, staff has now doubled. Thank you, Director.

Tyler's background is that he worked for SUNY Albany here in Emergency Management and other areas in SUNY Albany.

He's active in the fire service. He's also an officer in the National Guard in the State of Vermont. Communications officer, I believe, Tyler?

LEMIRE: Yes.

CHELLIS: For the National Guard in Vermont. He comes with good communications experience and knowledge and he's very eager to work on the 911 program. So welcome aboard, Tyler. We also procured professional services from NYSTEC to

supplement the team and help with the project management. Matt Campbell is here. Many of you know Matt from his work with FirstNet and other state initiatives. Matt and several others from NYSTEC are going to supplement our 911 program, help us with project management, research, data collection and all these other areas that we need to move forward in writing the state 911 plan and implementing what we come up with.

Matt comes with many years of experience in 911 here in Albany County with the Sheriff's Office and the 911 center, also with law enforcement, police officer, detective, I don't know how many other things, Matt, but has got a good resume and brings 911 knowledge along with some of the other NYSTEC team. So that's helping us moving forward.

We also have other members of our office, Matt, Larissa, Mark and so on at different levels of experience in 911 and emergency communications working on the project. As the Director said, I could use them as much as I need to as well. We're building the program. We're appreciative to have the technical assistance back from the federal government. The new agency, the acronym keeps changing, but instead of Division of Homeland Security, it's now Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency Emergency Communications Department. Chris Tuttle is our regional rep. Many of you

know Chris. He attends many of the meetings.

And they have assigned two technical assistants, Joel McCamley and Nancy Dzoba back with us. They both come with a lot of experience, they're consultants. Nancy's with the LaFayette group. Joel has his own consultant agency, 911 Authority, I believe it's called. And they come with a lot of experience working with other states. They've shepherded several states through the process of writing a 911 plan and implementing NG 911 in other states. So, they are working with us and it's good to have them and their expertise.

As far as NYSTEC goes, the work and the scope of work there involves them helping us. The number one priority this year is to complete the State draft 911 plan for approval. We have a whole process this first half of the year to get that done.

That includes doing a 911 system "as-is" assessment in the State, a "to-be" assessment; in other words, what does the 911 community and PSAPs want? How do they want it to move forward? And how do they see it being shaped in the future in New York as they move into the IP world? Gap analysis. What kinds of issues are out there? We talked about staffing. We talked about other issues. What are the gaps? Also, develop a project roadmap and implementation framework

for NG 911.

Project management and quality assurance throughout the process, including scope and work breakdown structure, project schedule, timelines, risk management plan, change management plan. I've never known a plan to move forward without at least one change order. Right? So how is that going to be managed?

Manage the communications out to the stakeholders, the public, elected officials and so on, and the plan as it moves forward involving the stakeholders throughout the process. As the Director said, and I've said in the past, it's not going to be a top-down effort. This is going to be a bottom-up effort. In other words, this will be designed and worked by the PSAPs for the PSAPs so that moving forward, this works for them instead of just delivered on a vision that may or may not work for them.

We look forward to NYSTEC's assistance and everything else moving forward.

The NENA NG 911 Standards and Best Practices conference I mentioned in Orlando, here's a few of the workshops I attended. The only problem with these conferences, if many of you go, is they always have three topics you want to visit at the same time, so you need to pick and choose.

Luckily, if you're in attendance, they give you access to

all the materials and PowerPoints for all the workshops. One of our next steps as part of our team is we're going to sit down and review through them and pick up pieces that I might have missed and so on. Matt Campbell from NYSTEC was in attendance. We also had Dave Hopkins from Steuben County who is the chairperson of the State 911 Coordinators NG Committee, he was in attendance as well as a couple other PSAP representatives from around the State. We tended to bounce things off each other and meet with them while we were there.

Managing incident data in the NG environment. Some of the PSAP system standards got a lot into: How is the workflow going to be? How are -- in the IP world, when you start, even when you get beyond text, when you're talking videos, pictures and all this stuff going into the 911 center, how is it technically going to be handled from the call-taking equipment through your CAD system and out through a FirstNet and other competing service to the first responders and all that?

There's a lot of working groups at NENA and so on, several, I should say, working on these issues and coming up with proposals and a lot of them were bounced off us for discussion and input.

You can see the other topics up there. I won't go through

all of them in detail for the sake of time. I will mention GIS. Almost every hour, there was a segment on GIS and NG 911 and it just kind of brought to the surface the importance. Bob Gehrler is here from ITS. He's the GIS shepherd, shall I call you, Bob?

GEHRER: That sounds good.

CHELLIS: Good. You're seeing that program through. And as we've mentioned before, it's one area that New York is ahead of many states in the development of the GIS platform for NG. There are several states I know of that have gone through and they were real quick on procuring ESInet core services and all this stuff and, now, they're stalled because they don't have GIS to drive it, to direct the calls to the right PSAP, to dispatch the correct agencies and so on. They're still stuck in the legacy selective router and MSAG system until their GIS is built.

I'm glad we're ahead in that area. It's really the right order, I think, to do things and have that prepared and worked on and maintained as you bring everything else up to speed to meet it.

A lot of discussion, more and more, there's CAD systems and other systems to manage 911. There are companies developing these on a Cloud-based format, which brings a lot of interest and concern. Cybersecurity is a big concern in 911 and so

on. Sometimes there's hesitation to think about, say, your CAD system being out in a Cloud, but when you're talking about regional or statewide approaches to this stuff, some of these options are interesting and are being considered around the country.

We're talking about those types of issues and what's being done to secure it and allow it to be useful to us.

The Workshop. In order to move the plan forward, the draft plan, and the writing, we felt it was important, in addition to our conference calls, to have in-person meetings. We'll have a crew here in the room where we can get the stakeholders involved and, again, the Board members have been invited or should have been, you're more than welcome to attend, but to go down through the different aspects of the NG project and other issues involving 911 and put together a draft plan to roll out to stakeholders this spring.

We're hoping to at least collect the information necessary to put out to the State 911 coordinators in May, as mentioned at the last meeting, so that we can collect their feedback and complete the draft plan around midyear this year. That is our goal. I know it's optimistic and this is the plan and who's invited here, 911 Advisory Committee as it's formed, SIEC Board, our consultants and the Working Group. The purpose again is to collect the information, facilitate

discussion on key elements; what do we want to do as well as what are we willing to accept as a group in New York State as we move forward.

The key elements of the NG 911 project include collaboration, as I said, so it's not a top-down approach; the technology, making decisions on that. And then that will drive us towards, you know, cost estimates, it will drive us towards a funding discussion, what needs to change or what needs to be leveraged in terms of funding this from different government levels and the actual procurement and what the governance is going to be in New York State.

There are models across the country of different ways of doing that. Just as there are different types of SIEC Boards, there are different types of governance levels and State involvement versus regional versus local and what the governance structure is.

One thing that's clear in every State is these projects need to be coordinated at the State level with the local governments in order to be successful, that is, how big a project it is in order to have the interoperability necessary, that is important.

Post the workshop, collect the information, it's going to be presented to the 911 coordinators and collect comments and complete the draft plan. Any questions?

I do want to mention that Onondaga County announced yesterday they are holding a Leadership Class in the 911 Center from NENA on July 12th. I hope I didn't steel your thunder, Bill.

BLEYLE: No.

CHELLIS: I wanted to mention that in the course announcement for those of you involved in 911 around the State. We also have been approached about the possibility of being a beta site for a new cybersecurity 911 class that the NHTSA is putting out, working with the National 911 Program office. We were asked if we would be interested. I still don't have a firm yes on that, but we did say yes, we'd be more than willing to have that.

That is a big concern here as well as across the country is securing our networks from cyber issues or denial of service attacks, which are probably the most common issue. We've had issues in this State already on that and so we'll have more information on that. We'll have to roll it out via e-mail as it develops.

Now, are there any questions?

(No response.)

CHELLIS: I see, Jay, you're looking at me like --

KOPSTEIN: No. Good presentation

CHELLIS: Thank you.

SAMSON: I just have two quick things that might be helpful.

The first is that SUNY is aggressively looking for ways to grow their online degree program. The new Chancellor has appointed a whole new committee to look at this. SUNY is far behind the nation, quite frankly, with online degree grantings. So, one place to start to do something could be this 911 degree for 911 telecommunications work group. Because then you'd have it online, it would be run out of their building rather than an infrastructure to do it. That's the first thing.

The second thing on cyber is in June, we have our State Cybersecurity Conference. It's here in Albany. We had about 2,000 people at that last year and there is a local government track for that. So, if you want to incorporate some of your work in that, it would be helpful.

CHELLIS: Could I after the meeting get with you to get details?

SAMSON: Yes. It's June 21st, 22nd, we can get that to you. It's a great place for counties to come. There's a separate track for cyber for counties that will have that as well as almost a week-long event, four days, and it's well worth your time. It's the 22nd year we've had it. It's now gone from a couple hundred 20 years ago to several thousand now. If you need help on the SUNY thing, it would be helpful to get you pouring that water quickly, if you want to have a

degree, have them work on that, have them figure out where the intellectual property lies, the campus and the program, but they're anxiously looking for new opportunities.

VOUTOUR: Do you feel we could move something quickly, build some time this year?

SAMSON: I think we can now. The Chancellor is Christina Johnson and she is very aggressive. Just by scale, as an example, online degree granting at the University of Southern New Hampshire is a \$1,000,000,000 industry. Just think about that. SUNY online is \$40,000,000.

They're so far behind and you've got Purdue University, Arizona State University. They're aggressively investing and they want to find opportunities where you don't just take a course but you get a degree. I think that's their strategy, more online degree granting versus just taking online courses. You'd be a great content provider for that with your experience.

CHELLIS: Thank you.

GREENBERG: There is an opportunity maybe there not only for the communications side but maybe the emergency services side focus. Sometimes what I've found with some of the schools is there's not a big enough market. But with, you know, a base of this and then tweaking to --

SAMSON: Sure, yes

GREENBERG: Then you might have more push.

SAMSON: I think you can structure at this point what you'd like to see in a perfect world and I think they're more than interested in working with you and trying to do that. And to your point, Jim, it's quick. Luckily, they're so far behind that they're going to need to catch up quickly. So, it's an opportunity.

VOU TOUR: I teach at Niagara University part time when I have nothing else to do. But we develop, and some other counties have this, but college credit for our police academy. We're also looking at college credit for our corrections academy. And we do an academy for 911, so we're going to look at that as well. I think as a 911 Board, we should look at SUNY first. I'm saying at Niagara, I know the President personally, if I say "here's a curriculum", we can get it up and running, but I think it has to be online, no question. No one's going to come to Niagara if they live in Long Island to take a course. It needs to be online if it's going to benefit the State.

But my only concern is: Will it move fast enough?

SAMSON: With this new Chancellor, I think it will. Niagara has a good data science program. So, it's just an opportunity, I think it's good to make it a degree program and we might have a chance to (voice trails off).

SPRAGUE: We'll look into it.

SAMSON: I'll follow up. We can follow up maybe.

CHELLIS: Yes.

(Multiple members speaking at the same time.)

SAMSON: What's that?

VOU TOUR: He was saying that OCC, Onondaga Community College, has for their 911 --

MEMBER: Basic course.

SAMSON: Wrap it into a degree program.

GREENBERG: In our segment, many of our communications staff are also cross-trained. They're EMTs, they're paramedics, they're going along the same lines. If you get college credit for that, I think it's good to build on this as a State and be able to come up with a degree, not only because I think that helps the individuals but I think it starts to help the profession. Yes, there's an associated cost that comes along with that. But when we're talking about longevity in the profession and things like that, that ability to obtain a degree and maintain a degree in the specialty that they want to be in (voice trails off).

SPRAGUE: Wes, you had a question?

JONES: MCC has a program, and I just need to look into it a little more. I think there's some foundations around the State, it's limited, but I think there's foundations around

the State that are already built on this.

SPRAGUE: We'll take that and get back together and get a hold of SUNY.

SAMSON: I'll be happy to broker a meeting.

VOUTOUR: The important thing for SUNY is to make money. We know they're in the business to introduce master's programs in the senior year, which is what Niagara does. They come in and say, "I know you're an undergrad, but take this Master's class this year", and what it does is it hooks you to continue into a Master's Program, which you know, it's not going to be Master's 911 but it could be Master's of Criminal Justice Administration or Homeland Security, something to that effect.

SAMSON: What's happening, and it sounds like Niagara has recognized that, is the demographics of going to college have changed completely. It's no longer go to high school, go to college. That's a declining population.

This is people working and they're starting on their careers and they want to continue in that trajectory and they just can't afford the time or money to physically go to a campus and go the normal track.

When you look at the demographic change, it's pretty significant. SUNY's traditional student base is declining. So, they all have the online and they have

extraordinary opportunities. This could be a great place to sweep up whatever assets SUNY has and maybe even partner with Niagara University and do something on a bigger scale.

CHELLIS: Thank you.

SPRAGUE: Very good. Thank you. CIWG.

KOPSTEIN: Good morning. Moving right into it: Because of the shutdown that the Federal government had, no new products coming out since Norman have been approved at the higher level, so a little bit short on that. For referral to OEM Director, CERRA, which is a national program, Crisis Event Response and Recovery Access, is in the process of merging with the New York State program run by V-NET called SEIZE. That was originally done in the New York City OEM for access in New York City, the corporate emergency access system. So, OEM might want to get involved in that before rules are written involving the State outside of New York City without the State having good input into it.

At Norman, we discussed the different SIM cards for FirstNet. Matt, will you talk about that in your presentation?

DELANEY: I was not, but I will.

KOPSTEIN: Please. I don't want to step on your toes. The 911 grant information is out; however, the Director mentioned the issue with it, so I'm not going to go into that. The P25 Steering Committee is being moved from sign

technology into SAFECOM. The Executive Committee in Norman approved three new documents that are now up in overhead command at DHS, the RFI document, the communications evolution document. And for those of us who are interested in T-band, the IACP finally got behind the T-band legislation.

The next SAFECOM NCSWIC meeting will be in Pittsburgh in April. There are two important handouts that I forwarded to Joann last night at midnight or a little bit after. She got them printed today. Please grab them. One is a report on alerting tactics and the other one is something that was just brought up and that was cyber risk to Next Generation 911. So please grab those before you leave.

We have a new draft on the National Emergency Communications Plan 2019. Those of us on the committee need to have our comments in by the end of March. And that's what I have. Questions?

(No response.)

KOPSTEIN: Thank you.

SPRAGUE: Very good. Matt Delaney.

DELANEY: Good morning, everyone. I just have a couple slides here, so I'll go through this quick. We held a Public Safety Broadband User Group call on January 29th. We updated members on our current activities, what the State

is doing with broadband, public safety broadband. We discussed AT&T/FirstNet's coverage and build update. AT&T/FirstNet provides quarterly updates to OIEC through conference call presentations on buildout of new sites and buildout of Band-14. We updated the members of the user group on that new site and we had some discussion about certain areas and we passed that back to the AT&T/FirstNet radio access network team.

FirstNet authority provided an update on their nationwide status, user adoption and overall contract management. Our staff gave an update on Verizon's offering and what Verizon offers for public safety in the cellular world. I've talked about this before but just to remind everybody, because there's been some changes since the last meeting, I believe, New York State OGS contracts, there are central communications contracts, wireless services. Both AT&T and Verizon are on that for public safety offering. AT&T has a FirstNet offering on that and Verizon has a public safety offering on contract as well.

Jay mentioned about SIM cards. I wasn't going to talk about that, but I can. On the AT&T/FirstNet side, there are two types of SIM cards. There's the commercial core or commercial SIM card, AT&T orange and white SIM card. And then there's a FirstNet public safety core or black SIM card.

It's a black card and has the FirstNet logo on it. The difference is what home network you point to. In the AT&T commercial or the FirstNet AT&T public safety environment, the cellular network, the physical cell site, the RAN is the same on both. But there are essentially two networks operating on that RAN network. There's the commercial AT&T network and there's the FirstNet public safety network and they have a different -- it's called a PLMN-ID, different identifier.

Every cellular network in the world has its own identifier; one for AT&T commercial users and one for FirstNet. That SIM card you put in your phone, that little tiny card that slides in your phone, tells which network to connect to. If you're on the commercial core and you're on a FirstNet data plan, you can receive priority and preemption. Your traffic is mixed through all the AT&T commercial traffic. You have some things that are available in one that are not available on the other.

If you're on the commercial core, you have the ability to make Wi-Fi calling. It's not currently available on the FirstNet core. You can get a static IP address. But on the other side, if you have -- on the FirstNet network, on the FirstNet core SIM, the black SIM, you have a priority and preemption as well, but you also have the ability to set up

a private network that's entirely separate from running on commercial traffic. The features that you have on the commercial core have not yet been adopted on the FirstNet core. Wi-Fi calling is one of them.

If you use Wi-Fi calling, if you make a phone call when you're in a Wi-Fi access point where you don't have good cellular coverage or any cellular coverage, that's not yet available on the FirstNet core. Some of those features are coming in the IOC milestones, the milestones that AT&T is contractually required to meet for the Federal government. Certain features such as that and some of the others are part of that as well that are coming in future milestones. So, at some point probably by the end of the five-year buildout, there will be a complete parity of all the features that are available, if not before, on the commercial core will be available on the FirstNet core as well.

Plus, there will be some public safety features that will only be available to FirstNet. You can tell the difference. If you are an AT&T user or you're on the FirstNet data plan, if you're not sure which SIM you have, look in the upper corner of your phone. If it says AT&T, you're on the commercial core. If it says FirstNet in the corner where it says the network name, then you're on the FirstNet black SIM card. That's all I have.

Jay, did that cover it?

KOPSTEIN: Yes, thank you.

DELANEY: Any other questions?

JONES: Do you know if -- we've asked this and haven't gotten answers. We assume we know the answer. But the Verizon public safety plan does not have ongoing priority and preemption?

DELANEY: What do you mean by ongoing?

JONES: Well, it's live all the time. Like, FirstNet, priority and preemption are on all the time.

DELANEY: I believe -- I can't say with certainty, because I have not used it -- that it's there. You don't have to activate it. In other words, it's there if you need it. With any carrier, whether it be Verizon or AT&T, the priority and preemption only come into play if there's a loading condition on that cell site.

If you're on a lightly loaded cell site, having priority and preemption really doesn't come into play, because there's nothing to prioritize or preempt.

My understanding is with Verizon, it's just the same as with the AT&T/FirstNet solution, that it's there. If you have it enabled, it's there. You don't have to do something special during the incident to enable it. As long as your account is properly complete, in the first incident, you

don't have to do anything special, like in a fire, for example.

Any other questions?

TERRY: Matt, would there be a benefit to running a dual SIM, an AT&T SIM and a FirstNet SIM, in a phone to get both if you wanted those features of the Wi-Fi calling --

DELANEY: I don't know. That's a good question.

TERRY: -- or would they try to talk you out of that?

DELANEY: I have not tried that. It certainly would be an interesting question. If you had a phone that supported dual SIMS, you would need two accounts, you'd have two phone numbers.

TERRY: Right.

DELANEY: Would it enable Wi-Fi calling on the one SIM and not the other? I don't know. Maybe depending on the phone. I'm not quite sure on that. It would be an interesting experiment, though.

TERRY: Yeah.

BLEYLE: I know that some emergency management agencies are, you know, critical devices, they're putting two in there by the dual radio, and they find that no matter where you are, there's holes in either system, AT&T or Verizon, and it's kind of nice to have that ability that if you happen to be in a place where you don't have good coverage on one, you

get good coverage on the other.

DELANEY: Your question was specifically AT&T/FirstNet.

TERRY: Yeah. That's another option.

BLEYLE: Oh, okay. All right.

DELANEY: I agree with you, Bill, for things where you have the dual SIM, I agree we've done that. Our response vehicles have that capability, so you can choose from one or the other depending on coverage and loading and all sets of factors. We test both and determine which is better. Any other questions?

(No response.)

DELANEY: Thank you.

SPRAGUE: State Agency Communications Working Group. I just wanted to give a quick report on that from the last meeting. We have been working on a draft document that we've put through a couple of different revisions now. State Police has graciously allowed us to use their Statewide car-to-car channel, Statewide in particular, and they've designated contact information for troop locations. Chuck, anything you want to add to that? I appreciate your agency stepping up for that.

WHITE: Just to clarify, this is during an emergency response. This is to provide initial command control capabilities, so we can be notified, or the incident

commander can be notified of assets reporting to the scene. This is not going to be something that's going to be used on a day-to-day basis. This, hopefully, should be something to be used in the first hours of an evolving event just to make sure that we've got the capability of identifying assets coming from our sister agencies to the scene and be able to designate them to the appropriate contact once on scene. And from there, we'll be able to work out channel plans and communication plans as the event evolves.

SPRAGUE: Yes. Just to clarify, this is really intended to assist a State lead, for lack of a better term, to know what agencies are responding to an incident and have real time knowledge of who's there, what's there and what's going on. We are trying to come up with a solution in an interim type situation that we can put forth.

Bob.

TERRY: Are you going to issue unique identifiers to the radios for different agencies once you give them the okay to --

WHITE: Yes. To that point, Bob, I think what we're going to, and Michael will probably elaborate on this, we've got the global view of this, but then we're going to drill this down so we can really identify how we're going to be working our communication plan among agencies.

And the same for DOT. I know we've talked about maybe having capability from the residencies to communicate, not put a radio on every plow truck to do this. There will be some continuity and then having a radio ID assigned to that.

TERRY: Right now, the capability would be with our regional emergency managers, which would probably be the first individual involved coming on scene. That way, they would have dual capability of talking on that Statewide State police channel, and then the capability of talking to our own trucks.

WHITE: And of course, radio discipline is going to be very important at that point. We've only got a conventional analog system. We've got a lot of users on it already. Making sure that we keep our communication as concise, clear and time-sensitive as possible, I think, will be critical and that's something we'll work on as well.

SPRAGUE: Yes, we've been working on a draft and it's gone around a couple different times for agency liaisons to comment on. We've made some changes to it. I think we're close to what may be the final document. We've tried to make it so that it's literally one page, front and back, got a nice map on the back side, but we can laminate this thing and it will hold up.

TERRY: Is there going to be a formal MOU and instruction

form, you know, protocols --

SPRAGUE: Literally, this is --

TERRY: -- between the state police and the state agencies?

SPRAGUE: We've got to have some more state agency meetings and we've got to figure out the education, training and exercise piece. There's a whole lot of governance that's got to go along with this to really highlight what's its intent; how is it supposed to be implemented; who's implementing, that kind of stuff, and then try it a few times. Because as good as we do, we'll find some bumps we didn't expect. I'm sure of that.

WHITE: By and large a number of agencies already have frequency use agreements with State Police and there's radio identifiers that have been assigned. I think keying the mike has been very rare. I think just acclimating our users that -- we've got folks that have been in agencies for a short period of time and may not even be aware they've got that access or that capability and then just making sure we can hopefully provide guidance on it; again, ensure continuity of operations, radio discipline.

To Mike's point, the education, training and exercise is going to be an important piece of this.

SPRAGUE: Yes. Like you said, a lot of people have never seen the mike. There's going to be a lot of that stage fright

out there. There's going to be people that never called on the radio before that now may have to.

TERRY: It'll be something entirely new for us, because what we'll be doing is programming it into our interoperability radios that we have, the V-CALL and VTAC channels, and then I need to instruct our people in the use and protocols of what you guys want. You don't want people jumping in and saying, "Hey, I'm here".

SPRAGUE: And we've identified two other channels as secondary and tertiary channels to go along with the primary ones. Obviously, those are on scene channels, they're not repeated anywhere, but at least it gives a mechanism for that to happen.

This is the simplified thing that we've put together and we've tried to really put a purpose as to what it is you're supposed to do to lay out one to two channels to operate on the plan.

TERRY: Do you think we should add New York State Thruway Authority on that?

SPRAGUE: Honestly, anything below one and two is editable any way we want to. It was not meant to be only the ones that would operate. It's just an example of some channels that may be in use.

TERRY: I don't know whether they're going to partake in this, whether they're going to go ahead and buy VHF radios.

WHITE: Well, at least there, we've got the old-fashioned or state police dispatch right in with the Thruway dispatch operations here in Albany. That's the one location statewide. We do have, I think, some command and control continuity just within the dispatch environment.

TERRY: Right.

WHITE: And again, we've got State Police patrols that are handling the Thruway. They do have our VHF and UHF frequencies. Communicating, though, through to plows, I mean, that's something we'll work out logistically and at the same time, throughout this, response will also include the phone numbers for the dispatch locations as Mike mentioned.

Utilizing your phone to contact dispatch to the agencies in route with whatever assets are coming in, we can relay to that incident commander, there is another piece of it.

SPRAGUE: I think that's going to be the biggest change in what's commonly referred to as the playbook, the playbook identifies all these agencies' response. It doesn't really tell anybody that you're coming. Other than the Watch Center, I don't think there's any place anybody reports to. The key is going to be having these agencies identify that

coordination point that they're in route. That way, whoever's identified as a State agency can reach that and identify it, "Okay, I should be expecting these guys to show up at some point in time."

WHITE: It could be a staging area. It could be the firehouse. It could be the mobile command vehicle.

SPRAGUE: Right now, we have three State agencies, all in the same area, but neither one knows the other one's there and that's the thing we're trying to fix or at least find a way around.

So that's what we're working on. The draft has been out a couple of different times. We've made some adjustments to it and we'll see where it goes going forward. Plan on having some more meetings, guys. Because the hard part is starting once we settle on what this thing is going to look like.

TERRY: Then, I got to get out and everybody's got to get out, people that don't have this in their radios have to get out, touch them and then the education part of my personnel of what we want to do with these. I think it's a great idea and I think it will work well, but we need to train and exercise.

SPRAGUE: Yes. Exercise is key, yes.

KOPSTEIN: The help trucks outside of New York City, what frequency do they operate on?

TERRY: Which one? The ones that are --

(Multiple members talking at the same time.)

TERRY: A lot of those are dispatched by cellphone.

VOLK: They use cell.

KOPSTEIN: It used to be on Nextel, so I don't know where it --

TERRY: The ones in Monroe County are running on Monroe County system up there. Syracuse...

SPRAGUE: Yeah, they're usually tied tight with dispatch.

TERRY: The ones here in Albany are running on the Town of Colonie system. The ones down in Hawthorne, I think they're cellphone dispatch. Then, the ones in Long Island have a combination of DOT frequencies in them and cellphone dispatch in those.

SPRAGUE: Okay. Any other questions, comments?

(No response.)

SPRAGUE: Okay. Channel Naming and Use Working Group.

DELANEY: I don't have any slides. Just a quick update. We're going to be on a call soon. This is originally Toby Dusha's working group. I've got the list of people that were originally a participant on that. Anyone who was not a participant or unsure and would like to participate or would like to designate someone to participate, please send me an e-mail. We're going to be on a call soon. We want to talk

about designating some of the 700 MHz interoperability channels for incident use, encrypted law enforcement tactical channel, COMU tactical channel and maybe one more. We're just going to talk about which channel to choose, we're going to talk about encryption, how we're going to decide on encryption, whether it be at the incident or whether we try to come up with some sort of predetermined encryption plan consistent with the State guidelines on encryption, but something that would work for that kind of predesignated channel but it might vary in who's there.

If you're not participating, or you want to, or you have someone you want to have participate, just send me an e-mail.

TERRY: Jay, the help trucks in the Syracuse area run on Bush Electronics radio system there in the Syracuse area.

KOPSTEIN: We really don't have a good way of coordination on help trucks. More often than not, they're the first one on scene.

TERRY: Right. And they're dispatched and they report in to the TMCs in the area, like Hawthorne is the one that does lower Hudson Valley, TMC is the Troop G, those here in the Capital District. TMC in Syracuse in the State Office Building, those are in Syracuse. The ones in Rochester, I think, are done at the Traffic Management Center there. They're all dispatched in Traffic Management Center and

report in to them.

SPRAGUE: Okay, very good. Citizens Alerting Committee. The EAS plan has been finalized. It's been put together and the review is coming up very shortly. The Broadcaster Association is now in the process of updating their plan. One of the things they needed to know was some of the functions that we do on the State side. I know that they're working on trying to put theirs together.

We have a meeting next Tuesday and we'll be hearing more from the Broadcaster Association on that. At our last CAC meeting, there was a large discussion that came up about Amber Alerting and so we had a special meeting on the 22nd where we had a couple of people that were pretty much the State contacts for Amber Alert and State Police and, also, I think the criminal justice side of things that came in and gave us a really good perspective on how that whole program works.

Bill, I know you were on the call. Any comments about that?

BLEYLE: No.

SPRAGUE: Okay. There were a lot of questions that came up at our CAC meeting and they really provided a lot of information to clarify exactly how the process works, where in the process, how it's evaluated, how it goes forward, how they follow up on it, a number of things like that.

The Streaming Media Feasibility Study was presented to the DPC and has been moved forward to the Governor's Office, so that's going on. And like I said, our next meeting is February 12th.

One of the things that came up, and I think we may have brought it to this, I discovered a thing called PBS Warn. PBS Warn is a very interesting concept. It's been in place for about three years now where there's a channel through public broadcast to provide alerts through their network and it was promoted and it's tied directly to the WEA.

We have since talked to engineering on both sides of at least with the Verizon, AT&T and even though it's out there, they are not using that feed. They are getting their feed direct from a main feed from IPAWS. They do not use anything broadcast over the PBS station.

That was something that it took a while for us to track down to find anybody that could tell us if they were or were not. So, it's out there, it's available. It is an option for streaming locally, some of that information. They do it by satellite, so it's not coming in by Internet connectivity. I want to make sure that everybody knows it's out there. But right now, it is not activating WEA from that mechanism. They have a nice PowerPoint to tell us how they've done all that stuff, but it really is (voice trails off). Any

questions on the CAC Committee?

(No response.)

SPRAGUE: Okay. Like I said, next week, we're going to have our meeting on that. It's an active committee. We seem to have a good connection with a lot of different things and we can get more input from IPAWS. We're working on that one. But New York City is very active as well as a lot of other people.

New business. One of the things on new business is the symposium. Joann, I don't know if you want to talk a little bit about that. It's coming up April 1st.

WAIDELICH: It is coming up. It's scheduled for April 1st through 3rd, 2019 at the Saratoga Hotel and Casino. Registration is through this Friday. If you or someone in your county has not registered yet and need that registration link, please feel free to e-mail Phil or I and we'll get that link out to you. We have a full agenda scheduled.

SPRAGUE: I've been assured our keynote speaker is locked in and it's the Admiral, which is the Assistant Director for CISA now. He used to be the Director of OEC. And he's locked in for that, that's my understanding, so he'll be here for that.

We reached out to a couple of different SWICs. Right now, the Ohio SWIC is going to come in and do a presentation on

the problems they've had with their system and hacking. Somebody has hacked into their radio system, their Statewide radio system, and some of the problems and the issues that's created, and to the point where they have been trying to figure out if they could do a reboot, recreation or if they have to go back and redo the entire Statewide system. So, it's a huge issue. He will be here for that.

The Massachusetts SWIC is going to come and talk to us about the interoperability issues they had with their massive gas pipeline or gas explosions across, I think, three different communities and the mutual aid interoperability issues there. We've got some good topics going on.

We're trying to put together a Federal panel to kind of ID what's going on with any changes within the Federal system. Chris Tuttle is going to help me with that and put that together. Chris is under the weather with the flu today and thought we probably didn't want his gift and I told him we didn't want his gift, so we appreciate that. So, yeah, lots going on with the symposium and our attendance has picked up tremendously since our reminder just went out. But if you haven't signed up, please do. Any questions on the symposium?

(No response.)

SPRAGUE: The only other thing I've got is we're in the

process of putting together the SIEC Board Annual Report. It's been compiled and right now, we're going through reviews and approval processes. Once we get to that point, you'll all receive a copy at some point in time going forward. It has to be out by March 1st, so that's kind of our deadline. Any questions?

(No response.)

SPRAGUE: Okay. Any other new business?

(No response.)

SPRAGUE: Okay. We've got a lot of things to be working on this year. I'm really looking forward to being able to get the 911 Advisory Committee up and running and to really push forward with 911 and planning and really defining what 911 is going to mean for us in the state and identifying some of the things we need to accomplish to make that happen. My goal is to get that figured out by midyear so that we can start to address some of these things and figure out where we're going with it. It's an aggressive goal, but it's taken a couple years to get to this point. We've managed to overcome some legal hurdles and that type of stuff and, now, we're going to take the move forward and I've made a two-year commitment to NYSTEC to keep them on board and we're going to get there. So with that, that's really all I've got, folks. I

appreciate everybody coming. I'll entertain a motion to adjourn.

GREENBERG: So moved.

JONES: Second.

SPRAGUE: Motion made and seconded. All those in favor.

(Affirmative responses.)

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(Concluded at 11:46 a.m.)

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C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I, **THERESA L. ARDIA**, Shorthand Reporter and Notary Public within and for the State of New York, do hereby CERTIFY that the foregoing record taken by me at the time and place noted in the heading hereof is a true and accurate transcript of same, to the best of my ability and belief.

Theresa L. Ardia

Theresa L. Ardia, CSR, RPR, RMR

Dated: February 11, 2019.