STATE INTEROPERABLE & EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION

BOARD MEETING MINUTES

JULY 31, 2019

DHSES - Building 7A - First Floor Training Room

SPRAGUE: Good morning, everybody. I'd like to call the SIEC Board meeting to order. I'd like to welcome everybody here. We've got a full house, everybody making the trip out today. I know it's a busy time right in the middle of summer, so I really appreciate everybody spending their time coming here.

Just a couple of odds and ends. We do have a conference call and if you're on the conference call, if you could mute your phone until we get to the point where we are doing roll call. The second part of it is we have a change. As you may have noticed, we've always tried to put the meeting on the web and have it broadcast, but we've never really had a lot of success. We've managed to get OGS to provide the services and we have new cameras and a new layout and so we should be online this time around, so we're looking forward to that part.

And with that, I'm going to move to the roll call.

Board Members Present:

Michael Sprague

Brett Chellis

Charles White

David Kislowski

Richard Anderson

Kevin Spawn

Brian LaFlure - by phone

John McBride

Bob Terry

Allen Turner

A. Wesley Jones

Ryan Greenberg

Michael Volk

James Voutour

Anthony Tripp – by phone

Board Members Absent:

William Bleyle

Todd Murray

Richard Tantalo

Kimberly Beatty

Guests:

Jim Morris

Mike Rowley

Peter Kwitowski

Matthew Delaney

Joann Waidelich

Jay Kopstein

Phillip McGeough

Larissa Guedko

James Callahan

Chris Tuttle

David Cook

Nicole Erickson

Ryan Lamothe

Mark J. Balistreri

Kevin Hughes

Mike Davis

Marie Farrell

Fred Henricksen

Steve Piotrowski

John Barone

Ken Sill

Michael Bolduc

Lana Cawrse

Jonathan Gable

Cynthia Christman

Mark Kasprzak

Chris Meyr

Michael Davis

Chris Fish

Joe Gube (?) Motorola Solutions

Steven Sharpe

Gerald Engstrom

Michael Bimonte

Tyler Lemire

Marlaine Hoffman

Peter Zwagerman

Denise Spingler

Kevin Pooley

SPRAGUE: Very good. Adoption of the minutes. I'd like to present the minutes to everybody for a motion to adopt the minutes as they were put out.

MEMBER: Motion.

SPRAGUE: Motion made. Do I have a second?

TURNER: Second.

SPRAGUE: Any discussion, changes, edits?

(No response.)

SPRAGUE: Very good. All those in favor.

(Affirmative responses.)

SPRAGUE: Anybody against?

(No response.)

SPRAGUE: Approved. Thank you. All right. Introductions. I'd like to just take a couple of minutes here to identify the NG911 Working Group. We have a full house today. And one of the things we're going to be doing is doing a report from them, but I would like to recognize them at this point.

If everybody that's on the NG911 Working Group would stand. I'd like to go around the room and have you introduce yourself. I'd like you to stand first, that's the first part of this.

Kevin, if you would start off.

POOLEY: Kevin Pooley, Director of 911 for Oswego County.

SPINGLER: Denise Spingler, Director of Cayuga County 911.

KASPRZAK: Mark Kasprzak, Niagara County Sheriff, Director of Communications.

ENGSTROM: Gerry Engstrom, New York State ITS, GIS program.

PIOTROWSKI: Steve Piotrowski, Erie County Department of Emergency Services.

FISH: Chris Fish, Monroe County program manager 911.

HOFFMAN: Marlaine Hoffman, Erie County, Central Police Services.

SHARPE: Steven Sharpe, Director of Communications, Genesee County.

BIMONTE: Michael Bimonte, Deputy Commissioner of New York City Department of Information Technology.

ROWLEY: Mike Rowley, Department of Public Service.

KWITOWSKI: Peter Kwitowski

TURNER: Allen Turner, Orleans County 911.

JONES: Wes Jones, Chenango County 911.

BAGOUIT: John Bagouit (phonetic), (Inaudible).

SPRAGUE: That's about half the committee, folks, but we wanted them to be here today so that they could see the presentation you're getting today. Also, you can understand where some of the feedback and information is coming from. We really appreciate the efforts these folks have put in over the last probably six to eight months. And we've got a long way to go, but I really appreciate them being here.

Okay. The next thing is adoption of the agenda. You have an agenda in front of you. I would entertain a motion to accept that agenda.

TURNER: Motion.

MEMBER: Second.

SPRAGUE: Motion and a second. Any discussion?

(No response.)

SPRAGUE: All those in favor.

(Affirmative responses.)

SPRAGUE: Anybody opposed?

(No response.)

SPRAGUE: Carried. Very good. A couple of things before we get moving here. One of the first things is everybody is very important here, that's why we're here, and I would appreciate if everybody would put their phones on stun. If you do have to take a call, I realize it may be a very important call, please feel free to step out in the lobby and take the call. But for the good of the order, please put your phones on mute.

If we do have an emergency, we'll all go out these doors, out into the lobby, proceed outside and line up between the cars. We'll leave the main passageway open, we'll go up into the cars and do accountability there, and that will leave access for the fire apparatus to get in without running over any of our board members.

If you need the restrooms, they are across the hall, feel free to go access them.

Ground rules. A couple things. 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.

And just one more reminder for those individuals on the phone, please announce who you are before speaking so that the person taking the minutes can keep track of that.

First on the agenda is the PSAP, SICG and Targeted Grant update. Larissa.

GUEDKO: Good morning, everyone. On the slide here, you'll see update, current spending for Statewide Interoperable Communications Grant. We did competitive portion of the grant, Round 1 through 4, and the formula from 2016 until 2018. So those highlighted on top, those grants are closed. We are not accepting vouchers any longer. And we're still working on those grants, Round 3, 4 and the formula ones. For this one, for Round 3, we are not accepting vouchers at

this point -- we are not accepting extensions at this point, but vouchers, if still county has any vouchers on spending that has happened during the grant period, they can still submit those vouchers to our grant unit. And for the Round 4, at this point, we are looking for extension on the individual basis, on a case-to-case basis.

There's still a couple struggling counties that are trying to finish very large projects, and we'd like to give them the opportunity to complete those projects. But the timeline is -- it'll be determined based on the project timeline for the county.

We don't have much spending for the SICG formula grant but it has begun. And we still have about a little bit more than half has been spent for the 2016 formula.

On this slide, you will see spending for the PSAP Operations grant. This is a formula grant. So, this is a formula grant and this was a portion for the competitive grant program. Those grants are not extendable. They last only one year and county must spend all their funding in a one-year contractual period.

For 2017 and '18, we still have two counties that are waiting on MWBE approvals. I have been informed that MWBE process is becoming significantly more intense, and please work with your grant representatives to make sure that your MWBE

approval for waivers are -- look for any kind of requirements that's needed from MWBE office and make sure you're complying with all those requirements, you're collecting all the necessary documentation.

Targeted grant. We have announced and awarded over 32 million dollars in Phase 1 of the process. And at this point, we don't have any spending on this grant, but the project was so significant that counties are still working on their design implementation and managing the overall implementation of the project.

This is the anticipated schedule. We did have PSAP Operations grant closed down, the awards are being reviewed by Commissioner and Governor's office. So, you can expect the award announcements very soon.

For the SICG Formula grants, the RFA we anticipate posting sometime in the next two weeks, I'd say, given all the approvals have been obtained, it is ready to go. Just remember that all these application submissions for our grant for PSAP and the SICG formula are now being done through eGrant system.

The PSAP Operations grant application process, which is also through the eGrant system, was very successful. It looks like counties did not have any significant issues and we will do the same for the SICG formula. We will have tutorials

posted online and you can use those tutorials to submit your grant application. It will be similar to the PSAP Operations grant with minor changes in some areas of the application.

If you have any questions about submission of the application or programmatic questions, please contact your grant representative. If grant representative is not able to assist you, they will direct you to talk to our office.

The application format did change, will change for the SICG formula grant. It will be an Excel file, not Word document any longer. Please take your time to take a look at the document, review it and, again, ask your questions.

The Targeted grant has no specific timeline, it's still an ongoing rolling schedule. Projects are being discussed with counties and will make awards accordingly as projects develop.

This is just this year's anticipated schedule. As I said, the SICG formula will be coming up in a couple of weeks. The awards also will be coming up very soon, approximately the same timeline, maybe a few weeks or so. And at this point, we have received well over 400 million in grants. I did not include this year PSAP awards in this number. Any questions?

(No response.)

GUEDKO: Thank you.

SPRAGUE: Thanks, Larissa. Okay. 911 Advisory Committee. First off, at the last meeting, we appointed a new chairman for the 911 Advisory Committee, Bill Bleyle. He was getting ready to retire from Onondaga 911 as the Commissioner there. He had called a couple of meetings, they started down the road doing some things, and Bill has subsequently found another job working with the Department of Corrections for Onondaga County Sheriff's Department and has sent me a letter of resignation from the Advisory Committee.

It's unclear yet as to whether he's going to resign from the Board; I think that may also be the case. But he really got a good start on the committee and so he's left the guy that kind of forgot to say no as the vice chair to kind of now hold the reigns for a little bit.

Wes, I don't know if you want to talk a little bit about some of the discussions your committee has had.

JONES: Sure. We went through some of the agenda items and things that we wanted to address on the committee. A lot of them had been selected by you as a starting point. The one that I know is at the top of your agenda and also ours was the 911 standards. At the meeting we had in Syracuse, we had a very good start on that, spent several hours on it. Several years ago, a few years ago, before I was on the

Committee, there was a draft made up of the proposed changes. And one of the things that kind of derailed it was the issue of authority and things like that. So, the year and a half ago or so when the legal opinion was given that OIEC does have management for the 911 program in New York State, I believe that that's kind of cleared most or all those hurdles that also derailed that.

So, the Committee took not the current standards but the last version that we could find of the draft that was done a few years ago and we began working with that, so there's some updates here and there.

A few of the bigger things that we did was there was standards put in there for how many hours of training and things like that. We bumped up a few of those things, but we expanded it from there in that the biggest piece is that, you know, it's nice to train somebody, but as a person being trained by somebody who's certified in some type of training program as opposed to having somebody sit next to somebody and say, here, pay attention and learn and that constitutes training.

So, what we've done is we've gone through the process all the way from when somebody starts being a trainee to setting some standards for training officers that are similar to what would be done in law enforcement and then to supervisors and then to chief dispatchers or 911 directors.

I think we're probably about 90, 95 percent there in terms
of our work. What we have done is there is a piece regarding
the NG911 that I'm going to get to Brett and have that
committee, which includes a bunch of us anyway, but
certainly, we want to get feedback from everybody to address
that here within the next few weeks. A couple things that
we did do was tighten up some language in terms
of -- actually, probably more loose than anything is to make
everything gender agnostic. We don't want to say, well, you
have to take an actual course or whatever. We have some
ideas and some things that are approved and then if somebody
has something that's not on the list, if you will, the
Director or Deputy Director, whoever would have the ability
to bless that as being acceptable both for training and for
the emergency medical dispatch on the EMS part.
And the second piece was that we wanted to also make sure
that the document doesn't have to be rewritten or updated
every time a new device or widget comes out. 911 has gone
from just being phone calls to being phone calls on wireless
to now being essentially any device that can connect with
911 and also deliver data.
We reworked the language to make sure that that's very open.
There will be a lot of things that will come down the road
that we don't know about or can't envision at this point.

Still, it will always be a working document, but it doesn't have to be updated every time something like that happens. I think that that's a big piece of it. Like I said, the Committee did a lot of good work over several hours to get it into a good format. And like I said, I think we're about 90, 95 percent there. When we finalize another meeting, I think we can finalize everything and get feedback from the NG911 Committee and then get it to counsel for a review and go from there.

SPRAGUE: Very good. I appreciate you filling in last minute. We didn't get the e-mail until the beginning of last week, I think, that Bill was going to step down, so I appreciate that. The Committee has taken a dive into this quickly to come up with some stuff. I look forward to the next meeting, because we can have stuff we can actually bring to the Board itself. So very good, thank you, I appreciate that.

Any comments or questions for Wes?

(No response.)

SPRAGUE: Okay, very good.

VOUTOUR: Is there an adequate number of staff on the committee?

JONES: There was some question about a couple areas that were under represented; I don't think there was a cutoff at

this point. I don't know if the director will entertain
ideas if somebody steps forward and said they want to be a
part of it, but it is very well represented both from New
York City to Buffalo with also small and medium and large
size PSAPs.

SPRAGUE: We're looking for volunteers more than drafting
people. There are a couple of areas we can work on and we'll
work on to add people to the Board. Any other questions or
comments?

(No response.)

SPRAGUE: Thank you. All right. We're up. What we're
going to do here, we've been working for six, eight months
now towards a state 911 plan. And the working group has been
very active in that, and so what we're going to do is give
you just a quick 15-minute overview of where we are with the
process, how we're getting there. And the other part of it
is: What is the Board's role in all of this?

We're trying to work through this so at least you understand
what we're working on, who's working on it, where we're
getting the information from, and then how do you fit into
the process?

Some of the keys to our success is that we're working with
a lot of different groups to get everybody's feedback. We
need to collaborate, coordinate, communicate all this stuff

and put it all together. The whole purpose of this is to be able to build something that's going to work for New York State and is also going to be able to do exactly these things when we're done. It's going to collaborate, coordinate, communicate with everybody across the state. That's the whole purpose for it.

Where are we getting the feedback? Lots of different places. I'll try not to stand in everybody's way. Essentially, we're looking at members of the SIEC Board. As you know, you met some of the people already that are on the Board, the working group, ITS, DPS, State Police. The City has been very active in this. We've been very fortunate to get some funding from ECD, from Emergency Communications Division of the feds, to bring in a consultant to help us with this. Everybody has been part of this.

We've already gone to the 911 Coordinators Association and done a whole presentation on where we are and tried to generate feedback from that. We're getting lots and lots of people. What does that get us?

We put this group together and as with any group, it starts a little slow. We need to update PSAPs to minimum standards; we knew that. But as we got into the discussion, all of a sudden, everybody got involved and it's a pretty dynamic group as we found out yesterday, and this happened. We got

comments from everywhere.

There's all kind of stuff in here that we have been incorporating into the plan. The NENA standards, APCO standards, who should be responsible for ESInet. It needs to be reliable, obviously. How about cyber security? Obviously, we need that. Minimum technical standards. Potential for sharing data is huge. There's lots of feedback, lots of comments we got from people all around this room and that committee. Then we took all that, we pulled it all together and came up with a number of different themes and started to put it together.

So basically, these overarching themes, and these are not the only ones, these are three of them. As you start to consolidate some of the comments, they came in and we started funneling those down into building the plan. And the plan is the compilation of a lot of these comments, a lot of the issues that are being identified and a lot of the needs that we haven't yet identified. So that all funnels into this program.

So, you've got the actual plan. The plan itself is tied in with the SIEC Board, with the 911 Advisory Committee, the NG911 Working Group and we've got the GIS piece underneath it. The NG911 Working Group has been working on this almost nonstop now for, well, seven, eight months, something like

that.

The GIS piece is a key component and it takes care of one of the factors that goes into the whole piece of an NG911 program. The other part of it is, how does the Advisory Committee, which is working on standards, and the NG911 Working Group reports to them and how does that interface with the SIEC Board?

The SIEC Board has some legislative requirements and some oversight for 911. So, all of that comes back together going in the plan. The plan works back and forth from our side of things. We are the support arm of the plan, and for the SIEC Board and the 911 program which right now is two whole people, Brett and Tyler. They address daily issues that come up, things of those nature. So, it's starting to pull together in some sort of a governance piece that's also included in that 911 plan.

There's a lot of pieces and parts that go into that. If you touch on the SIEC Board piece just for a second; we already know that it's formed under New York State law, has 25 members, that's you guys. We do an annual report. We meet at least four times a year. This is one of those meetings. Then, you go into the Advisory Committee. And that's what the Advisory Committee is working on. You just heard a report on that. Reviewing and making recommendations for

sustainment and improvement. Study and recommendations for

education, that's another key component. How do we update

and upgrade the level of the 911 telecommunicator and the

911 professionals in the state? That's one of the things

that we've got to do in order to make this thing fly.

They also look at statutes and that type of thing. The

Advisory Committee, then goes to the NG911 Working Group.

This is what the NG911 Working Group is looking at. There's

a lot of components and pieces and parts that go into the

state plan. That's really the key focus right now.

How do we build a plan and how do we move forward with NG911?

There's a lot of other things that are going on out there

that factor into this as well.

And of course, the GIS Committee is a key component that

pushes out the GIS, which is going to be one of those things

we have in order to make this whole thing work once we get

an ESInet and it gets put together.

The good part of this is a lot of states wait until they put

the ESInet together. We are ahead of the game on that one,

so that's a good thing.

Then we go to the plan and, basically, I'm going to turn this

over to Brett, he can talk about some of the components that

have already been designed within the plan.

CHELLIS: Thank you. The plan itself, the Working Group has

been using, adopted a model that was set up by the National

911 Program Office over the last couple years using feedback

from a number of states, federal entities and other bodies,

you know, NENA, APCO, everybody that could put together

basically a model plan for states to use for an updated plan

that includes the 911 program and for that state, what their

governance is, so on and so forth, as well as their plan for

deployment of Next Generation 911.

The plan itself and the model is broken up into several

sections and each of those sections has subsections. It

starts out with a roadmap towards NG911 and that sets a

baseline of what is the current environment of 911 in the

state and a description of the future environment and what

our vision is to see how 911 should evolve over the next 10

years or so.

Then, the next section, goes into the program and operations

and, again, what the governance and organization is today,

what the legislative process is, identifies how the

governance is set up, and then identifying the sections of

law that, perhaps, should be reviewed and updated as we move

into Next Generation 911 and prepare for it, and what the

legislative process is once the plan is done, and the Board

has reviewed it, how that would be suggested and brought

forth to make statutory updates and what that process would

be, should it be necessary.

The communications plan is very, very vital. You know, it's nice to write a plan, but how good is a plan if it's not communicated? It's got to be communicated. We have a lot of stakeholders involved writing it and have a lot of elected officials throughout the state, each one of them in 911. They report to somebody, a county manager, the sheriff, county executive or whatever level, and those people all need to be educated, brought up to speed on what the plan is for New York and how we're moving forward so that we continue the lines of communication.

In our contract and scope of work with NYSTEC it includes NYSTEC's preparing a communications plan on how this is all going to be rolled out.

Again, you've already reviewed a lot of work being done by the 911 Advisory Committee on the standards, best practices and so on. Then, you can see as it goes on and how these parts of the program will be developed.

The next section of the plan involves technical systems and that's where you start talking about the call handling equipment, CPE, the CAD system, mapping used in the PSAPs, log recording.

You go to Next Generation and everything's tied together with an ESInet, a lot of these things have to co-mingle and be

interoperable. And how is that going to happen? How are
you going to do time synchronization throughout the system
with multiple PSAPs so that time is logged and recorded
properly and call flow can be tracked?

All of that is very, very important. And how does NG911 or
911 in general tie into your citizen notification systems
that many PSAPs manage as well as your mobile broadband and
your cyber security as well as site security for the PSAPs.

The next section goes into the data development and
maintenance. This is where we get into GIS heavily. The
GIS subcommittee actually helped write several of these
sections that deal with this, and how the data flow is going
to work up through the counties to basically manage the GIS
street center lines and address points within their
counties, assign addresses and how that then is rolled out
to the state so that it can be put into the core services
and do proper call flow routing dispatch based on the proper
emergency service boundaries, etc.

So, thank you, Gerry, for you and your team and your efforts.
You've done great work in that area.

Last, but not least, analysis and planning going forward
where we take that data, data we collect from around the state
and what's happening out there and how we can analyze that
and develop and modify the programs going forward to meet

the mission.

Disaster recovery and COOP is last but not least, very, very important of any plan; how if a center goes down is that work going to be picked up immediately by an adjacent or another center capable, and how that work is going to be done and how the service is going to be restored to the PSAP having a difficulty for whatever reason.

So that's kind of the scope of the whole plan. It's a very quick overview of how it's going. I would estimate talking to NYSTEC and reviewing with our federal TA consultants yesterday, we feel we're about 90 percent right now. We want to do some final modifications and edits. We had some good ideas yesterday come forth in our working session and we want to kind of tweak all that over the next month and we'll have a document ready for review.

SPRAGUE: So, a couple of things; next steps. The PSAP standards, we're going to talk a little about PSAP standards. We're going to continue working on that comprehensive plan, as that feeds into the comprehensive plan as it is one of the key components of it. Coordination and leadership is right here, you guys. We are going to, as we put this together, bring the comprehensive plan to you. We'll do a more in-depth presentation when we get the plan 90 to 100 percent there. It's never going to be a 100 percent, because

it's going to be a living document. I think we said that
already.   But as we continue to move and we go into NG, things
are going to have to adjust as we move.   What is the backbone
going to be? We're going to transition from legacy over to
IP some day and when that happens, we will have to adjust
to go along with it.   So, part of that is going to be your
feedback.   It is also going to be brought to you folks for
you to look at and give your stamp of approval on it.
We are going to look to you guys to be stewards to support
it when we start to move this thing forward.   You guys are
a key component of this whole thing, because it is in your
charge.   That's one of the pieces that I wanted to highlight
today is who's working on it, how is it going to flow to you
and then how does it come back and what kind of feedback are
we looking for.
The result is it's a partnership.   That's the only way we're
going to get there is to get everybody to work on this
together.   It can't be something that we as OIEC just march
down the road.   It'll never work.   It's got to come from
everybody in this room.
With that, that's our presentation. I want to thank Brett
and the Committee for all the work they've been doing on this
thing.   And I'll take any questions or comments.
KOPSTEIN: I brought this up at a prior meeting.   Is the COOP

planning going to look at the COOP plan for the third-party vendor or vendors that may be responsible for the interconnection?

SPRAGUE: Yes. That's got to be written into any RFI or anything we do. We have to be able to find out what their survivability is. They can make all the promises in the world, but if they can't deliver, then we're not doing our due diligence. It has to be part of that.

GREENBERG: As part of the planning, you spoke about education and the importance of increasing it. I know a couple meetings ago, Empire State was here talking about some of the things. Is this kind of figuring out some of those to give a little more structure to it or is it more global?

SPRAGUE: Yeah, there's a couple of pieces to that. One, the Advisory Committee was going to be looking further into that. There's also been a movement on the federal side to try to raise the level of the 911 telecommunicators to a more prominent location within the hierarchy, I guess is the best way to put it. We've been more on an even keel with first responders as opposed to being keyboard operators which we know they're way beyond that.

So those are some of the components. There's a lot of pieces and parts that go with that. Again, has it moved very far forward with resuming that? I'd say no, only because it's

really kind of focused on the first order of business, but
that's in the plan to move that further along.

GREENBERG: Thank you.

SPRAGUE: Any other questions, comments?

(No response.)

SPRAGUE: Okay, thank you, folks.   You're up, Jay.

KOPSTEIN: Good morning.   Just to jump on something the
Director said at one of our prior SAFECOM meetings, there
was this question of re-designation of something or someone
called a dispatcher to telecommunicator with a
recommendation by APCO.   There was discussion.   I
understand now there's a piece of legislation in
Albany -- I'm sorry, in Washington, to actually do that
designation.

It involves personnel, collective bargaining and the like
and that's why there's been some real discussion about it.
Talking about SAFECOM, and I'll do that first, at a prior
meeting I mentioned that SAFECOM has taken over from S&G P25
and P25 compliance.   We're still in the process of doing that
integration over in SAFECOM.

One of the recommendations that was made and is going to
happen is there's going to be more hyperlinks within SAFECOM
to make it easier to get to the plans that have been written.
The GAO did a study of SAFECOM and the SAFECOM Committee to

the demographics, so as part of the membership working group,

we brought or enlarged our representation, we brought more

Native Americans and tribes into it. The demographic study

of SAFECOM are now going to be increased so that we capture

more of what each individual member brings to the table as

well as the member association.

So somebody like me, for example, I'm a retired chief of NYPD,

but I also sit with CIWG. SAFECOM was only capturing one.

Now, they will capture the rest of the demographics to show

a better distribution, if you will.

The GAO report, as I just mentioned, we did a response to

it. They came back with a couple more questions that we're

answering now. Again, it's about the diversity of the

group. Something that we started several years ago and it's

been improved over the years is more diversity in the

photographs that are used in the documentation that we put

out.

Everybody's aware of the interoperability continuum. This

year, we are looking to update it. We're working on that

process right now, not that anything will drop off but there

will be some consolidation and some expansion as we update.

SAFECOM published a NG911 tool kit. It's on the website.

That has been approved and it's out there.

And last but not least, we're still in discussion in

elevating communications from a unit to a branch, rather than to a section, so knowing in a lot of incidents, logistics has never really stood up, so communications will move up to that level, if the incident commander wants it. There is some pushback from the National Wildfire Coordinating group. They're pushing back a little bit on it. That's in negotiation. We feel that at the very, very least, it should be a branch, especially if IT comes along. There's another ITSL class in Massachusetts and that's coming up. Mark has more information than I do. I would encourage those of you who really embrace ITS to try to get some of your IT people into the ITSL course. As we move along with data from drones and the like, IT is becoming more and more important. As we do mapping, as we do GIS that the Director spoke about, we're going to need somebody who's very knowledgeable. Communications people are knowledgeable, but for the most part, they're not IT people. The last NYMAC meeting was canceled, so I have no report on that. The August 14th ICC meeting in New York City has been postponed. And last, but not least, FEMA has issued a press release, came out on July 24th. It's their headquarters release 19-077. There will be an EAS test on the 7th of August at about 1420 hours. It will be TV scroll bands and the like. It will not include, at this point in time, cellular

services. It's an eye towards input and I'm sure the watch command will be involved with it.

Questions? Comments?

(No response.)

SPRAGUE: Mark.

BALISTRERI: Good morning. The Director asked me to do a short presentation on our COMU program. Most of you are familiar with this. This will be an update for those that aren't.

Our office has been working for the last year and a half as a group and trying to update these different functions or areas, if you will, of our COMU program. For those that don't know, the technical assistance program basically is where we request training courses and other workshops for different things. They've been helping us with the NG911, as Brett mentioned, so that's the program that does that. We've been working on the credentialing and training of the different ICS COMU positions. There's a total of seven of them, which I'll get into later on in the slide presentation. We've also been working on CASM to try and get people to get information in there, update it, get more familiar with it. A lot has changed over the years on this. It's become a more useful tool and it's also a grant requirement that all the counties are required to fulfill to keep that update. And

then we wanted to get a tool out there for our field users related to communications. So, we worked on the NYSTICFOG. I don't know if anybody's got one for demonstration; the Director does. It's kind of a companion, looks like a NIFOG, only it's related to New York State specifically. You could use this in conjunction with the NIFOG that's out there by the federal government.

I'm going to talk about technical assistance first. This is different workshops in different areas that the federal government offers assistance for different programs, such as NG911. We're working on updating our SCIP. So that's one aspect of the TA program.

The other one is directly related to training that we do on the different ITS COMU positions. So, for example, we requested these five things for 2019. We were approved for the INTD course, exercise design course, COMT. And then these two were deferred, but we anticipate that at some point, they're going to be accepted as well.

So that's kind of how we get training courses to the federal government. So, we have five that we were approved in '19, three that were accepted, and that's what we base our program on.

We've also done some planning which, again, I'll get into on how we're going to do this. This is what your COMU unit

looks like today. We're looking from COML down. So, your COM, communications unit leader, then you have your incident communications center manager, your COMT. These courses are primarily your dispatcher amateur radio operators, the INTD, RADO and AUXCOMM, and then technical specialists which right now, they're kind of a mixture of LMR, which is land mobile radio, or IT based services specialists.

So right now, just to give you a quick update on where we are, we held a class last week for COMT in Oriskany. That's completed. We have 16 people that now are working on their position task book. It's a two-part process. You complete the course and then you demonstrate practically that you can do the job as a COMT.

Then, once that's done, there's a few pieces of paperwork and then we credential somebody. That's the process for any of these positions. INTD is incident tactical dispatcher, that's scheduled for October of this year, again, in Oriskany.

The exercise design is scheduled right now for March of next year. I'll tell a quick story here, I won't make it too long. When I first started a year and a half ago, I brought a plan to the Director on how to get all these courses. And we were doing a course a month, and I think I was a little bit over zealous, so we went back and cut this back to about a course

a quarter. For those of you that do courses, you know a course a month was probably overdoing it just a little. So, this one is planned out for March of 2020. We also wanted to -- the thinking here is with a limit of five courses that you can request a year with the federal government and having seven ITS positions that you need to train people in, we're not going to get -- it's going to take us a very long time to get this done.

They do offer train-the-trainer courses, which means we can train our own people in these different positions. So we requested, it's deferred, but we anticipate that it's going to be approved, that we do a COMT train-the-trainer course and then we'll be able to train our own people and can use our TA request for a different ITS position.

Tentatively, we have it scheduled for April of next year. We're hoping that it's going to get approved within the next few months.

And then we had requested a COML, however, we did have a COML train-the-trainer course this year and we now have 12 instructors in New York State who can teach COML. We're going to change this and request that we get approved for an incident communications center manager course, which kind of follows a path here into this area and here. Later, when I show you the slide on who's credentialed in the state,

you'll understand why we're doing that.

Any questions so far?

(No response.)

BALISTRERI: Okay. So, as I said, we're limited to five a year, generally get three right away and then two are deferred. We did the train-the-trainer, we now have 12 instructors, I covered that. And we are going to offer our first COML course with our own instructors in November of this year.

We also partner with the SPTC in Oriskany. As you know, that's the state training center and they offer a lot of different courses out there. Well, now, they're going to have our communications courses as well. So, if anybody wants to know what courses are coming up for communications, you can go right to their website and our courses are going to be right in with their courses that they have.

SPRAGUE: The other advantage to that is it provides meals and lodging for our courses through the SPTC, which makes life a lot easier.

BALISTRERI: Yes, definitely. And it's a centralized location for our training that goes on. And then once we are allowed, we can do communications unit leader right now, COML, I know there's counties or regions that want the course themselves and we will still try and accommodate those, but

I need to be careful that I don't go too crazy on the courses.

But we will try and accommodate those. Just reach out to

our office and we'll try to get a regional course in addition

to what we're offering at the SPTC.

This is what we're looking at requesting in 2020, and this

will help to get some people that are credentialed in these

different ICS positions. We're going to try and offer one

to two COML and COMT courses utilizing our instructors each

year.

This will help enhance the program, but when I get to an

upcoming slide, you'll understand what I'm saying there.

We're going to continue to partner also with our surrounding

states. I know that that was one of the things the Director

was working on. Like Jay mentioned earlier, there is an ITSL

course coming up in Massachusetts. That information was

forwarded from Chris Tuttle out to all of you yesterday and

today. Check your e-mail, the information's there. If you

need it, just contact us and we'll get it for you.

So, this is kind of what it looks like. Here's your seven

positions. I threw the instructor stuff in, too. But 2017,

at the end when I started, this is what we had. And my

partners in the office and I got together and we all worked

and came up with a plan. We wanted to start with the COML,

because that is at the top and then we wanted to work on INCM

but we didn't have anything approved for INCM, hence, we're

going to try and change that COML course to that.

We've been working in 2019, we're working on the COMT, we

worked on the AUXCOMM and we're still continuing to work on

COML.

Then, as far as what we did with training in '19 and what

we're going to request in '20, this is what we're projecting

out of doing next year as far as training goes. And it is

a little bit -- what's the term I'm looking for?

SPRAGUE: Aggressive.

BALISTRERI: It's a little aggressive. That's how I am.

So anyway, if we get half of this, we'll be good. But this

is what the total should look like at the end of 2020.

Now, keep in mind, that's if everybody that takes the course

goes right out, gets their task book done and gets

credentialed. So that does take a little time. You have

to do it at exercises and events. Some of the stuff in the

task book I think you guys do every day. So, I mean, we just

have to look at that.

We're also going to look at the task books, because it appears

as though they took the COML task book, they copied it, cut

and pasted and then called it COMT and changed some things.

Then, they did the same thing with the other positions. So,

we're going to take a look at that and make it a little bit

more specific to New York State, I think. You can do an appendix to a task book. We're not going to make it difficult for people, but we want to make it specific to what the position is and not just a cut and paste document. Any questions on this?

(No response.)

BALISTRERI: You guys have seen this before, most of you. This is the notional one that they're working on. I know there's no final decision on it. But it doesn't really affect us too much, because we're still doing this part of it.

We're not really getting into up in here. And ITSL, we are going to work on offering that and it is being offered around us. As a matter of fact, in June two of our radio engineers went down to New York and took the ITSL course down there. We're still going to work on this part of it and that was one of the seven that I had on the chart. For those that don't know, basically, they're just splitting this up into, you know, IT and LMR. That's pretty much -- you can see the different colors on that. But this all pretty much is the same, so that's what we've been working on and we added this in. The rest are technical specialists. It doesn't really -- whatever they decide to do, that's all still going to exist probably at the bottom.

Any questions on that?

KOPSTEIN: Mark, just for informational purposes, SAFECOM and the Committee have basically gone with pushing CSC back down to making it a branch of the log.

BALISTRERI: Okay. There's a good update for you on that. But like I said, it really doesn't affect us too much since we're just doing the, unless they create another ICS position and then we'll just, like everybody else, we'll add that in when they do it and put it in our plan.

So that's just a quick overview of that side of things and the training. Any questions on that?

MCBRIDE: Is there any possibility of partnering with SUNY so those courses could be part of a program where you get credit?

BALISTRERI: I know we're looking at that with the standards, too. We can certainly check into that. There hasn't been any discussion, as of yet. We can certainly check into that. I know they're federal courses. So, I'm not sure how that, do you guys have that anywhere?

TUTTLE: No. It doesn't mean we can't do it.

BALISTRERI: All right. We'll definitely look into it. Any other questions?

(No response.)

BALISTRERI: So on to CASM, CASM is the Communication Assets

Survey and Mapping tool. Basically, it's a requirement,

like I said, of the grant. And it's basically a database.

And it's a federal database that's used across the country.

And it provides personnel, assets, both mobile and fixed.

There's a lot more to it. I'm not going to go crazy into

this, because I could take another hour probably doing it.

We continue to work with the counties to help maintain their

data that they have. There is a verification tool now that

they're supposed to get in and verify the information. They

need to make sure that they enter stuff in there. It's a

grant requirement, it's important. And you can hire a

contractor to do the entry and maintenance on your

information and it's covered under grant funding. It is an

approved line item under the grant funding.

For those people that -- I know we're all busy, we don't have

time to sit down at a computer for hours updating stuff,

there's an option for you.

We are starting to chat. In fact, you probably got an e-mail

from Phil regarding who your CASM person is so that we can

start creating a list and working with individual counties

on getting stuff in there and updated. If you didn't get

the e-mail from Phil or if you're the CASM person, just see

us on our break. Okay?

And then later on down the road, I'm not saying it's going

to happen but just throw it out there, you get grant funding, it's a requirement, you need to follow it. I don't know if New York State will do it or not, but you don't want them to come knocking on your door asking for the money back. Starting in -- we started in 2019, one of the things that people -- or April of this year. One of the things that people said is it was very cumbersome and hard to use, they didn't really know how to use it. We started a WebEx here that we do monthly that you can get in and we'll do whatever you want during the WebEx. If you have a specific area you want us to work on with you, we'll work on it with you. Keep that in mind when you're doing this.

And we've also started to incorporate the CASM piece of our COMU program with the training classes. The COMT class that we just had, everybody in COMT was given a CASM account and we had a short presentation and did a little workshop on CASM with all the students. It's information. If any of those COMU positions are sent out on a planned or unplanned event, that's the purpose of CASM; it gives you the tool to get in there and find out communications related information that you may need. It's certainly important that everybody who's a communications person knows how to access it and use it. I'm not going to go -- I don't think you want me to go through slide by slide on this, okay. Basically, this guide was

created as the Director held up, these are the different

categories that we put into that guide. We realize that

there is information that's going to change. So please, if

you have one, go through it. Review it before you have to

use it, so you know where things are.

And if you have changes to it, let us know. We're not going

to change -- every time we get a change, we're not going to

make it like some other things that come out every week, they

have a change. We're not going to do that. We're going to

probably do it quarterly at this point. But we're

collecting changes, so take a look at it. If you have

something that needs to be fixed, let us know. There's a

lot of information about the consortiums. There's a lot of

maps in there.

As we all know, all the maps in New York State are all the

same; correct? We all know that. They all line up and they

all match. They're all in there.

It talks a little bit about interoperability, incident

management. There are some guidelines in there for that.

National NIFOG channels. But again, this is a companion

document to go with your NIFOG. A lot of the information

that you'll need is in the NIFOG and the additional stuff

you could use is in ours.

You do have all the information in there, similar to what's

in CASM, at your fingertips. There's some policies and

procedures it runs through. Jay talked about the

interoperable continuum earlier, that's in there so you guys

know what that is.

Then, the last page is just a watch out thing specifically

related to communications. So you got things to look out

for that are really going to mess you up. If you have any

questions on anything I said today, Joann, Phil and myself

have all been working on these together for the last year

and a half. They're probably ready to shoot me, but we're

getting stuff done.

The NYSTICFOG is in CASM, it's in the media library. So if

you want an electronic copy of it, you can go right into the

media library in CASM. If you have a CASM account and you

haven't used it, this is a good chance for you to get back

in and use it.

Any other questions?

TUTTLE: For everyone's awareness, so one thing we've been

trying to do from the federal perspective is outside of the

five technical assistants that each state requests every

year, we're now doing regional aspects as well. So as was

mentioned by Jay and by Mark, the ITSL class will be happening

in Boston in September. We also have an auxiliary

communications class that will be happening in Connecticut

sometime in the fall. And the INCM class, which I know

you're looking to get done, somewhere in western

Massachusetts in December.

So as long as it's 50 miles from your front door, we can

provide additional travel dollars for your personnel.

That's the magic number, 50 miles.

Also from a CASM perspective, regardless of any rumors people

may or may not have heard, there's continued investment in

that software and there was another financial investment

from the federal side to make it better and bigger; the point

being as the administrator for New York State, any of the

stakeholders, if you see something you want to improve,

something different, something that's not there, let me

know, so I can get it back to the integrators and they can

bring it into the next release.

BALISTRERI: And just to tag onto that, they're really good

at doing that. If you give them an idea and want something

in there, within a week or two, generally, you go in and go,

oh, this is new, this is different.

SPRAGUE: Yeah, they're actually starting to block Mark's

number.

BALISTRERI: I go right to voicemail.

SPRAGUE: I'd just like to point out a couple things. As

he said, a year and a half. A year and a half, we've come

a long way in this program. The numbers that he's put up there are real numbers. One of the things that we want to be absolutely certain of is anybody that's certified in this state can actually do the job they're certified for. So, you know, those task books, we take them seriously. We take a look at those and we make sure that whoever it is can do it and then we put that three-year recertification on it as well.

Mark has all the documentation to back up everything including, you know, a full set of policies that he's written around all of this.

So you know, when I say we have a program, we have a very solid program that, you know, Mark has kind of taken the lead but, you know, we've got a lot of people in the office, Joann, Phil, everybody's been kind of pitching in on this effort and we've really moved the ball forward a long ways.

When he came to me with a three-year schedule, I was starting to get worried, especially when he had like four or five COML classes in that one year. And I said, you know, you do realize that where are you going to find a hundred people to fill the classes in one year? So, we did slow it down a little bit.

I keep telling him let's walk before we run, but he's doing a great job. And everybody on my team is doing a great job

to get there. We've made a big push in this program.

A couple other things I want to mention. I want to thank

the folks that got on the first webinar for the SCIP, the

State Communications Interoperability Plan. We've got

another date we're working on, actually another couple dates

we're working on to try to get this finished up in October.

So that will be coming along shortly. We'll put out the

notices for that.

I realize its summertime, but the good part is you can join

us while you're out at the pool because we're doing it by

conference call; just don't do video.

We are having a meeting that ECD has put together next week

out in Springfield with all of the SWICs from Region 1 and

Region 2, most of them anyway, showing up to go over a thing

called the markers. It's something that communications and

the National Governance Association has been working on to

kind of rank states and we're going to give our feedback as

to how that realistically should probably happen, let's put

it that way. We are also making sure that it doesn't

duplicate exactly what the SCIP is doing, so that's scheduled

for next week.

Any other comments or questions on the CIWG?

(No response.)

SPRAGUE: That's about the longest CIWG report. We

outlasted Jay.

All right. Public Safety Broadband.

DELANEY: Good morning, everyone. Just one quick DHSES
update. We filed a request to extend the state SLIGP 2,
that's the State Local Implementation Grant Program from the
federal government. We filed an extension to extend that
another year to March 2021. That offer was made to all the
states. There's no additional funding, but it would
basically just give another year of that existing grant for
additional planning purposes. We expect approval or denial
this fall.

It'll just be a little different today. I've got slides here
that were provided by AT&T, FirstNet Authority and Verizon,
with some updates from them on what they've been working on
and their statuses. I'm going to provide the slides, I'm
going to read them, but they are information provided
directly from those providers.

We'll start here with AT&T. And this is the New York State
commitments update. Part of the state plan and the
Governor's acceptance of the state plan a few years ago at
opt-in was that AT&T committed to a certain number of site
builds and a certain number of generators. This is just an
update on those commitments.

FirstNet band 14 coverage, the percent of planned final

operational coverage currently in place, rural square miles
is 68 percent; nonrural square miles 98.1 percent. Much of
New York is considered to be rural just based on the way that
the FirstNet RP was written and the adoption of language
about what was rural and nonrural. As part of the opt-in
commitment, they committed to a hundred new band 14 sites,
a hundred new tower sites in New York. These were not part
of the regular build plans. This is specifically as part
of FirstNet. They will serve commercial customers as well,
but they will be built under the existing program.

So, 2 percent of the sites are under construction right now;
3 percent have completed the site acquisition; 93 percent
are in planning with the site location identified; and 2
percent are in planning with the site location still to be
finalized.

This is really a real estate process, much of this, finding
the site, negotiating a lease, obtaining permits from local
governments. These do take some period of time. I'm sure
anyone who's built a tower site knows, especially on private
land, it can be a rather lengthy process.

Commercial new sites, 260 sites are committed. This is part
of the normal build program. And 23.8 percent of those sites
are on the air. They did commit to FirstNet two FirstNet
deployables. These are specifically FirstNet branded

satellites for New York. Both have been delivered and

they're currently housed in Central New York.

In addition, there's access to one deployable in

Massachusetts, five in New Jersey and three in Ohio if we

exceed what we have available in New York. And I just want

to also mention that they have been used a couple times

already. We had two planned events and one, it was a very

short planned event that came up with a very quick request

and they did deploy within hours to an event that occurred

just a couple weeks ago in New York where there was no

coverage. So that is working well.

Backup power. Up to 250 sites committed to have backup

power. These are sites that did not have generators on them,

but we felt that it was necessary really to improve the

reliability of the network to add a generator. So, 11.2

percent of them have been delivered.

A lot of them were very difficult sites. They did not have

generators in the first place, because they were on building

rooftops or other locations that made it difficult to add

generators. But this is now a process to add generators to

those.

Another thing is emergency communications portables. This

is sort of like quick deployment kits. They have not been

delivered yet but they're coming.

Sort of the 12-month outlook. This is a FirstNet and AT&T joint outlook. So additional SatCOLT encryption to further encrypt the network there. Additional FirstNet devices capable of Wi-Fi calling and advanced messaging. This is basically adding commercial capabilities into the FirstNet network, the FirstNet core.

Enhancements to the network status map in local control. If you are a FirstNet account administrator for your agency, there's a status map available to local control. You can go and see the status of the network.

Additional APIs from dynamic quality of service, priority and preemption. This basically allows applications to take more direct advantage of network prioritization by communicating directly to the network their need for priority and what they can accept back and forth.

And end-to-end digital sign-up for subscriber paid users to try to eliminate some of the hassles that people have been experiencing, responders who sign up privately, go into the store and sign up for their own personal account on FirstNet. This is to make that a little bit easier by making a one-stop portal for that.

Just a couple of things. This is actually a national look. This is not specific to New York State. But 600,000 FirstNet connections across the country. Over 7,250 public safety

agencies. 75 deployable network assets being delivered.

That includes two in New York, including three flying COWS.

These are tethered drones with band 14 on them. 50-plus

percent of band 14 coverage has been delivered. 600-plus

markets with band 14. And they're claiming 25 percent

faster than any commercial network.

Again, this is National and this is as of the first quarter,

so this is not specific to New York.

FirstNet Authority, from the Governor's side. They're

working on their investment roadmap for next five-year

period.

Part of the FirstNet contract was that AT&T and FirstNet

reinvest part of the network contract into additional new

technologies, upgrades, make sure that the system doesn't

become stale, technology as new things come along.

So, the SPOC team and FirstNet will be working closely to

gather responders' feedback through upcoming roadmap

summits.

Brian LaFlure and Kelly Donoghue in New York attended the

National Summit in Phoenix as FirstNet invitees. The

National Summit was limited to responders with governance

invitees being scheduled locally.

Then, this is Verizon who provided an update as well. It's

a little small on the screen here, but hopefully, you can

all read it. Mobile broadband priority services are
available on OGS contract with Verizon. Preemption is
available with a trial agreement and Verizon is working with
OGS to amend the contract to add it permanently, if you had
a trial agreement with your agency to take advantage of the
preemption.

Public safety core services are available on the contract
if you have a private network setup and if you don't have
a private network, you can do a trial agreement as well.

There's no throttling and network priority is available on
the contract with unlimited mobile broadband.

There are several rugged devices available to Verizon,
including the Sonim XP5S and XP8. Those are also available
on FirstNet as well.

Verizon has launched a real-time response system for
intelligent video with gunshot detection as part of their
public safety solution. There's a new regional response
coordinator for needs for planned events or crisis
situations, and the contact information is in the slide.

Verizon continues to expand their network throughout the
State of New York. I don't have specific count metrics for
that expansion. That's all I have on broadband. Any
questions?

SPRAGUE: Comments or questions for Matt?

GREENBERG: I just want to comment on FirstNet. So, at the Bureau of EMS, we just, probably about two months ago, took on about 20 FirstNet devices to deploy out to all of our regional staff and try and have some better interoperability. Some stumbling blocks in the beginning, but we've since improved and figured out some of the things. But I will say at the event that went on most recently, we ended up in an area with several of our reps getting deployed there and there wasn't much cell service and made the phone call and within a couple hours, they had the COW -- we didn't get the flying COW, we'll ask for that one next time, but we got the COW and they did an excellent job. They brought out a portable generator that sat right next to it and it happened pretty quickly and smoothly. It was nice to see.

SPRAGUE: Okay. Any other comments?

KOPSTEIN: One comment. SATCOWS. Be careful with laptops. They've been known if you have your laptop too close to the SATCOW, your laptop becomes a big paperweight. So don't set up too closely.

SPRAGUE: Thank you.

KOPSTEIN: A permanent big paperweight.

DELANEY: A candy bar in your pocket, too.

SPRAGUE: All right, very good. State Agency Working Group. We had a meeting back May 13th. It's been difficult

to get everybody together, plus the collective agency radio request. I've gotten some information in for what some of the agencies were looking for, for equipment, and I'm still trying to kind of collect that, because I'd like to do a collective assessment of where we are and what we need to move forward.

There's really no movement on the rapid deployment piece. We were at that meeting. The July update, and I just talked with Chuck about this the other day, we got an affirmation from State Police that we can use the statewide frequency with an MOU. And there's a caveat to that, that the MOU with State Police does not supersede state V&T law, because there's some issues with state V&T law.

We had something that was working its way through the legislature, made it through the assembly but didn't get any further than that this year, unfortunately.

Chuck, I don't know if you want to touch on that or just kind of leave it where it lays.

WHITE: I think that's a pretty good assessment. From State Police, we also introduced and submitted some changes in legislation as well, and we're going to pursue that again for the next session to try to get that addressed. It's Section 397 of the New York State Vehicle & Traffic Law. And while it gives the ability for local, municipal and

counties to permit use of law enforcement frequencies by
certain persons, New York State or state use of state
resources and networks is not contemplated in that section.
We're looking to get that clarified, bring that in to be more
in line with the public safety pool of the FCC where we're
trying to go with full interoperability of public safety
communications. If we're able to do that, I think
everything fits into place.

But in the meantime, to Mike's point, I am going to be working
with our counsel's office to develop a Memorandum of
Understanding with the agencies that are not law enforcement
that will give them the capability with the caveat like Mike
said that compliance with the New York State V&T will be up
to that user.

Unfortunately, you know, there is a penalty, that's a
misdemeanor if you're caught utilizing and receiving law
enforcement frequencies in a vehicle. So that is something
we're going to have to address and hopefully get behind this
and legislation seems like the way to do it at this point
in time.

SPRAGUE: Yeah, we've tried a couple of times. This is
probably the farthest it's gone, but then it died. It made
the senate committee and I don't think it got anywhere, so
we're going to keep working on that. However, one of the

keys that we had here was we came up with a solution using the State Police frequency, but we had the change in superintendent. We wanted to make sure that it went through all the proper channels and got the right people to bless it before we moved further with it. That is our next step that we'll be working on from there. That's where that piece is.

Anything else for State Agency? Matt's going to do Channel Naming.

DELANEY: So, my one slide, I was just going to remind folks to please turn off your interoperability repeaters if you're not using them. This continues to be a problem. Just in driving around the state and testing, the worst offender seems to be UCALL 40 followed by 8CALL 90 and then the TAC channels. And this is important that they're off when they're not in use and that's what our guidelines specify, because they're not coordinated.

So, if county A has a UCALL 40 receiver turned on and county B has one turned on, they just interfere with each other. Last week, I was out somewhere and I was doing a test and they were interfering so bad, there's no way that anyone if they needed to use that repeater could have used it. They were interfering with each other so badly. Please make sure your calling channel, your TAC channel repeaters are turned

off except when they're being used to actively transmit.
The notification process is in the guidelines using the
Listserv. Make sure that people know they're on. You have
to do this. It's very important, because they're not useful
if they're interfering with each other.

SPRAGUE: Citizen Alerting Committee. Our internal
committee keeps working on the issue that we identified
earlier. We're going to try to get a webinar put together
for people for training purposes. There is an EAS
conference call with FEMA regarding Suffolk County and some
of the issues that have been going on over the years there.
We got to attend a FEMA IPAWS webinar. That was an
eye-opener to say the very least. And there's an August 7th
EAS test. That webinar, just to highlight a few things was
more about the details of how to use it and if you don't have
the areas that you want to warn set up as shape files, you
think you're just going to do a circle, think again, or if
you're going to draw a whole bunch of points, if you go
anywhere where that piece exceeds your alerting authority,
like over a border, it will default and you won't notify that
location at all. It will not work that way.
So, that was one of the eye-openers that we found out. So,
they're in the process of setting up all the counties in shape
files from our side of the world. And if you put any more

than 99 points, it blows up and doesn't do it either.

If you think you can just put dots all the way around it really

is important that you test this thing and see if it's going

to work.

We had a memo sent out to us of the quarterly status report,

that effective July 1st, the COG MOAs no longer need to be

individually reviewed and signed by the FEMA CIO. Who

cares? It means it's going to speed the process up which

has been taking forever to have happen. Part of the update

they're going to do, in which it's going to require a monthly

proficiency demonstration, for everybody that has a COG.

Everybody that's got an alerting capability is going to be

required to do a monthly proficiency. That starts,

theoretically, sometime after October.

Those are the things they put in place. Those deadlines

never actually come to pass. There was one that was supposed

to happen July 1st. It got pushed off because the actual

carrier couldn't meet the deadline. These are some of the

things that are going on.

They're doing the three-year life span for an MOA so it

doesn't go forever anymore as part of their streamlined

approval process and it's going to require a digital

certificate as part of that.

If the thing expires, your COG still remains active but your

digital certificate will not work, so that means you can't alert. Those are a couple of the little caveats. These little memos that they're sending out, effective July 1st, there's no warning to this stuff, it's coming out and that's one of the reasons why we're trying to push this out to you guys.

A lot of the COGs that we have in the state were approved in 2015. They're over three years. That's one of the things that's got to be changed.

The other piece that we're working on, the Broadcaster Association is still in the process of updating their plan. They have sent us a copy of the old plan, and it's really old. IPAWS wasn't even part of that. So, that's one of the things that we're working on.

One of the things to keep in mind is that the New York State EAS plan is the broadcasters plan, it's not the state plan. We've written our own as to how to interface with their plan, but the state plan is actually done by the broadcasters. So that's one of the things we have to get updated.

Those are some of the things that we're working on in the CAC side of the world. Any comments or questions on that? It's a lot of information really fast.

I didn't talk much about the IPAWS test, because you handled it, Jay, so I'll defer that to you. Any questions or

comments?

(No response.)

SPRAGUE: Okay. New business. The FCC licensing guidance.

GUEDKO: In your folders, you will find the guidelines which is describing FCC licensing process for all bands for national interoperability channels, which includes non-federal and federal interoperability channels. The guideline is very simple. It's basically a table which refers you to which process you have to use, whether the license, the official license, is required for that frequency with that interoperability channel or not. We will be distributing this guideline. It's going to be posted on our website. You will find it there. One important thing. The guideline is designed to be used in combination with other series of guidelines that's already posted on the website, and those guidelines are listed right at the beginning of the licensing guidelines. Of course, if you have any questions, let our office know and we will answer your questions or if you have anything that you would like to implement to the guidelines, also please contact us. Any questions?

(No response.)

GUEDKO: Thank you.

SPRAGUE: Okay, thank you, Larissa. Anything for the good of the order? There's one thing that Jay brought up for the good of the order. November 6th, the NIP-SWIC, SAFECOM is going to be in Atlanta, so I think we're going to have to adjust that date. We'll have to look at that. I hadn't made the connection yet. We will send out a notice to what the next meeting date is going to be.

Any other comments or questions?

VOUTOUR: Two things. Number one, if you're not familiar with the new discovery laws that were passed recently, it's really going to put a big burden on 911 centers, because we'll have to turn over all 911 calls, radio transmissions, within a 15-day window to our district attorneys. And it comes with sanctions if you don't get that work done.

It's really going to create a lot of work in our 911 centers, in particular those consolidated ones that might be working with multiple police agencies. For example, in my center, we dispatch state police. If they have a case, we have to get that to the state police and to the district attorney within two weeks. It's going to be a really tough task to do.

Just for anybody that's not involved in that side of the house where you're familiar with that, it's coming in a couple of months, so looking forward to that.

And the second thing is, I know Wes made a point how we build

and we adopt for new bells and whistles all the time, and

I've been looking a lot at artificial intelligence and it's

coming down the road like a freight train. And there's quite

a bit of it that's going to involve 911 centers.

Just to give you one example, in Denmark, they're using

artificial intelligence to listen to 911 calls in which

what's said, breathing patterns, all this intelligence that

they get from the caller, diagnosing what the issue is and,

of course, listening to the words and in the studies of

thousands of patients in Denmark, they found that artificial

intelligence correctly led the dispatcher to the proper EMD

almost 95 percent of the time where the actual dispatcher

itself is only at 72 percent.

Those are little things that are coming. There are stickers

they developed that they just stick on a patient in an

ambulance and through the intelligence received from that

sticker, it's going directly to the hospital wireless.

These are all things that our 911 centers are going to see.

I'm surprised we're not signing in with facial recognition

yet. I mean, look at my phone and it says I'm ugly, but it

signs me right in as soon as I look at it. I mean, I see

that when we sit down at our stations, we're identifying

everything that we're doing is logged under our name through

AI.

It's just something we need to keep an eye on. It's coming

quickly and it's going to affect our 911 centers. There's

just a lot of different things through those artificial

intelligence, and it also goes into calls in the queue

monitoring, establishes calls and develops through

algorithms which one should go up next for priority. We do

that now, of course, but sometimes we make mistakes and this

is using a whole bunch of information to establish priority.

As we focus on NG911, this is the next thing that we're going

to have to focus on.

GREENBERG: I don't think it's been in New York yet, but on

the EMS side, some of the things that you're talking about,

there's a software platform out there today that's unlike

any other dispatch platforms for us. Literally, you enter

in the data and the dispatcher's not even dispatching

anything anymore. The dispatcher will approve overrides

and things like that, but it's using AI to determine the

closest resource to re-navigate things, re-prioritize. The

dispatcher just kind of sits there in a silent calm center

waiting for a crew to say, hey, my CAD is down, I can't get

the call.

VOUTOUR: With the NG911, AI is now -- Europe seems to be

really leading this, but it's actually grabbing every camera

in the area going right along the route. So if it's a -- I
don't know, a drunk driver that's moving, a rolling domestic
or something, as the call is coming in, the AI is grabbing
the camera feed and putting them back in the dispatch center
so they can actually see the loop the way things are going.
Of course, all the recognition that comes with just plain
facial recognition on traffic stops, you know, just police
encounters, that information's kicking right back to the
dispatch center and possibly identifying a line of subjects,
missing persons, things like that. It's all things that I'm
not sure if any of us in this room will see it but it is coming
quickly.

SPRAGUE: Thanks for bringing that up. It's something to
put on the list here for the Advisory Committee to look at.
Anything else?

(No response.)

SPRAGUE: Thank you, sir. Okay. With that, I will call for
adjournment.

VOUTOUR: Motion.

SPRAGUE: Motion made.

TERRY: Second.

SPRAGUE: And a second. Any discussion?

(No response.)

SPRAGUE: We have lunch coming up immediately following and

then the CIWG meeting will follow that. We're adjourned.
Thank you.

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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
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