• **Mission Area**: Emergency Management

• **Description**: To ensure the capability for timely, redundant communications in support of security, situational awareness, and emergency operations by any and all means available; among and between affected communities in the impact area and response and support forces at appropriate levels.
THE EVOLUTION OF EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

1860

1907

1940

1950

1960

1970

1980 - 1990

2000

2015

FLORIDA INTEROPERABILITY
Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC) and Statewide Interoperability Governance Board (SIGB), which is also referred to as the Florida Executive Interoperable Technologies Committee (FEITC), are part of the interoperable communications governance structure and information flow.

**Statewide Interoperability Governance Board (SIGB), AKA the Florida Executive Interoperable Technologies Committee (FEITC)**
- Chuck Hagan, Co-Chair  FDEM State Logistics Chief

The responsibilities of the SIGB/FEITC are:
- Oversight and management of interoperable communications issues.
- Oversight of the state’s interoperable communication frequency resources.
- Working with the SWIC and ICC SWG regarding interoperable communication issues.

**Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC)**
- Phil Royce, SWIC - FDEM Communications Branch Manager, Logistics Section

The responsibilities of the SWIC are:
- Interfaces with federal, state and local agencies regarding interoperable communication issues.
- Flow of information regarding interoperable communication issues between the federal government, DSOC, SIGB/FEITC and ICC SWG.
- Responsible for updating and maintaining the Florida SCIP.

All of the boards, committees and positions listed above work together to ensure that the state continues to move forward in improving interoperable communications throughout the state.
Overview

History

- Before Sept. 11, 2001, relatively little interoperable communications capability existed.
- Grants have supported the following development
  - 2000 - State Law Enforcement Radio System (SLERS) Network
  - 2001 - Emergency Deployable Interoperable Communications System (EDICS)
  - 2002 - Florida Interoperability Network (FIN)
    - Ability of approximately 110 dispatch centers to access more than 1000 radio resources under the
  - 2002 – Mutual Aid Build out
    - Over 300 new mutual aid channels installed statewide
  - 2004 - Mobile Command Posts with standardized radios programmed consistently with mutual aid channels
  - 2005 Emergency Deployable Wide Area Remote Data System (EDWARDS)
  - 1999 - 2006 - 10 Transportable Mutual Aid Radio Communications (MARC) towers and radio caches (VHF-High and 800 MHZ)
  - 2010 Emergency Management Network (EMnet) replaced the old ESATCOM System.
  - 2007 – State Emergency Management joined the State Law Enforcement Radio System (SLERS)
  - 2013 – SLERS Radios made available to additional counties to build out a statewide communications network
Interoperable vs. Non Interoperable

**Interoperable Systems**
- FIN (Florida’s Full Time InterOp System)
- SLERS
  - All RF Radio Bands
- MARC
- EDICS (InterOp System)
- EDWARDS (InterOp Data)
- National Mutual Aid Frequencies
- National EMS Frequencies
- LOCAL Trunked and Non-Trunked Communications Systems (800, UHF, VHF)

**Stand Alone Systems**
- EMnet (Alert and Notification System)
- NAWAS (Federal / State Alert and Notification System)
- EAS / IPAWS / CMAS (Alert and Notification System)
- MSAT (Satellite Radio Dispatch and Telephone)
- VSAT (Data and VoIP)
- Military SINCGARS unless through an approved switch
Historical Plans and Reports

- **June 2002** the Domestic Security Task Status Report was provided by the State Technology Office (STO at the time).
- **September 2005** Florida Interoperability Network “Five-year Outlook” was developed and provided to the Senate House Ways and Means Committee and House Fiscal Council.
- **December 2010** a Feasibility Study (systems MARC and EDICS) was provided to State Working Group, Executive Board.
- **December 2010** DSOC approved Governance and requested a Charter (FEITC).
- **February 2, 2012** – FirstNet created
  - Middle Class Tax Relief And Job Creation Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-96)
- **October 2012** Final update and release to the Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP). Supported by the seven regional Tactical Interoperable Communications (TIC) Plans.
- **October 2012** Release of the Statewide Interoperable Communications Study and briefing to the DSOC.
- **December 12, 2013** – FloridaNet formed and bylaws passed
- **2013 – 2015** – FloridaNet Planning and Data Collection Processes
Interoperable Communications Exercises and Training

- **EXERCISES:**
  - *February 2010* – RADAR at Camp Blanding
  - *21 Regional IO Exercises*
  - *February 2013* – RADAR II at Camp Blanding

- **TRAINING:**
  - FIN
  - SLERS
  - EDICS/EDWARDS
  - MARC
  - COM-L
  - COM-T
The Florida interoperability network (FIN) utilizes Motorola’s Motobridge hardware and software.

- Primary components are Operations and Maintenance Center (OMC) servers and System Initiation Protocol (SIP) servers at the system level; and Radio Gateway Units (RGUs), and Dispatcher Application software at the local level.
- DMS' MyFloridaNet (MFN) service provides the connectivity and redundancy for the network. Other characteristics of FIN are:

- IP-Based Network
- Distributed architecture with no central switch and redundancy to insure 24/7 system services
- Support for all radio frequency bands and proprietary systems
- Secured, encrypted network
- Scalable components for future expansion, if desired
- Motorola's Network management & system maintenance
Florida Interoperability Network Overview

- OMC Server
- SIP Server
- Suncom IP Network
- Regional SIP Server (Qty. 7)
- Other Dispatch Location
- Typical Dispatch Centers
- Operations Management Center (Primary and Secondary)
- 1...to...8
- Dispatch Workstation
- WSGU
- RGU
System Description

• Florida's Statewide Law Enforcement Radio System (SLERS) is a single unified radio network that meets the radio voice communications needs of state law enforcement and other participating agencies throughout the state. SLERS is a 800/700 MHz system consisting of 200 Microwave, RF multi-sites, and RF simulcast sites.

• The SLERS all-digital radio network covers over 60,000 square miles (including 25 miles offshore) with 98% mobile coverage and portable coverage in selected areas.

• Effective interagency, interoperable communications;

• Coordinated communications with local public safety entities;

• Replacement of older, agency-specific systems without duplication of effort.

• In 2006, FDEM was granted permission to establish a State Emergency Management Network on SLERS
  - This replaced the old Civil Defense VHF Low-Band network

• SLERS Radio rollout to counties now affords this interconnectivity across the state that is interoperable with other systems.

• SLERS Training is on line at https://slerstraining.state.fl.us/Welcome/tabid/67/Default.aspx?returnurl=%2fdefault.aspx
Current SLERS Partners

**SLERS FULL PARTNERS**
- Air Methods Helicopter Ambulance Services
- Baker County Sheriffs Office
- Corrections Corporation of America
- Department of Health – Radiation Control
- Department of Health – State Medical Response Team
- Eglin AFB Fire
- Florida Department of Law Enforcement
- Florida Department of Transportation
- Florida East Coast Railroad
- Florida Emergency Management
- Florida Highway Patrol
- Florida Lottery
- Florida School for Deaf and Blind
- Florida National Guard
- Franklin County Sheriffs Office
- Glades County Sheriffs Office
- GeoGroup, Inc.
- Hendry County Sheriff's Office
- Hurlburt Field Fire
- Indian River State College

**SLERS Affiliate Users**
- Lafayette County Sheriff's Office
- Levy County
- Liberty County Sheriff's Office
- Okaloosa County
- Okeechobee County
- Pensacola State College
- Seminole Tribe of Florida
- Tampa General Hospital
- AeroMed Service
- Taylor County Sheriff's Office
- Union County – Sheriff's Office Emergency Management
- Walton County – Fire

Florida Department of Transportation - Road Rangers
Florida Emergency Management – Mobile CP
National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration
U. S. Fish & Wildlife Services
U. S. Forestry Service
U. S. Marshall's Service, Violent Fugitive Task Force
Current SLERS Partners

SLERS Interoperability Partners

- Alachua County Emergency Management
- Amtrak Railroad PD
- Baker County Emergency Management
- Bay County Emergency Management
- Bradford County Emergency Management
- Broward Emergency Management
- Calhoun County Emergency Management
- Charlotte County Emergency Management
- Citrus County Emergency Management
- Clay County Emergency Management
- Clearwater PD
- Collier County Emergency Management
- Columbia County Emergency Management
- CSX Railroad PD
- DeSoto County Emergency Management
- Dixie County Emergency Management
- Duval County Emergency Management
- Eglin AFB Fire
- Escambia County Emergency Management
- Flagler County Emergency Management
- Franklin County Emergency Management
- Gilchrist County Emergency Management
- Glades County Emergency Management
- Gulf County Emergency Management
- Hardee County Emergency Management
- Hernando County Emergency Management
- Hillsborough Co SO
- Jackson County Emergency Management
- Jupiter PD
- Lafayette County Emergency Management
- Leon Co SO
- Madison County Emergency Management
- Manatee County Emergency Management
- Nassau County Emergency Management
- North Miami Beach PD
- Okaloosa County Emergency Management
- Orange Co SO
- Pasco County Emergency Management
- Pinellas County Emergency Management
- Pinellas Co SO
- Putnam County Emergency Management
- Regional Domestic Security Task Force - Region 1
- St. Johns Co SO
- St. Lucie County Emergency Management
- Sumter Co SO
- Sumter County Emergency Management
- Suwannee County Emergency Management
- Taylor County Emergency Management
- Union County Emergency Management
- U.S. Department of Justice - ATFE
- US Forestry Service LE (Baker Co. Area)
- U.S. Navy - King’s Bay and NAS Fusion Center
- Wakulla County Emergency Management
- Walton County Emergency Management
The **EDICS** System is a tactical field based InterOperable voice communications system consisting of:

- VHF-low band
- VHF-high band
- VHF-Aircraft
- UHF low band
- UHF high band
- Multi-band Radios
- SLERS
- Cellular PBX Switches
- SINCgars Military *(Only under special situations)*
- Satellite Radio Dispatch System
- 800MHz Trunked Type I, II/IIA, EDACS, and LTR
- HF Option for future expansion
- VoIP FIN Bridge from the EDWARDS System Package

**EDWARDS** is a tactical field based InterOperable Satellite Data and VoIP system.
1. The National Warning System (NAWAS) is an automated 4-wire telephone system developed in the 1940’s used to convey warnings to United States-based federal, state and local governments.[1]

2. NAWAS is managed, operated and fully funded by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and remains the primary system to warn the public of nuclear attack.

3. Today, the system consists of 2200+ telephone party line. The phone instruments are designed to provide protection for lightning strikes so they may be used during storms.

4. The interconnecting lines provide protection by avoiding local telephone switches. This ensures they are available even when the local system is down or overloaded.

5. Federal NAWAS has major terminals at each state Emergency Operations Center[2].

6. State NAWAS includes secondary terminals include County Warning Points, Emergency Operations Centers, National Weather Service field offices and Public-safety answering points (PSAPs).

7. NAWAS is used to disseminate warning information for natural and technological disasters to approximately 2200 warning points throughout the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii and the Virgin Islands.

8. This information includes acts of terrorism including Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), aircraft incidents/accidents, earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, nuclear incidents/accidents, severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, tsunamis and winter storms/blizzards.
Florida Emergency Management Network
• True “All-Hazards” Alert and Warning Data Stream
  – NOAA/NWS
  – EMnet States and Provinces
  – Federal Agencies
  – IPAWS, WEA and PLAN Compliant

• Supports Multiple Languages

• Outdoor Public Alerting (Sirens, Etc.)
  – Florida NOAA iDirect Sites
    • Baker – Columbia – Liberty – Calhoun – Gulf – Franklin – Wakulla – Gilchrist –
      Taylor – Lafayette – Dixie – Hendry - Monroe

• RSS Atom Feeds (CAP Feeds)

• Advanced Notification Features

• Flexible, survivable, and secure distribution network developed back in the 1950’s and modernized over the years.

• NOAA Hazcollect Interface
FEMA/WHCA

The Presidential Message is passed to the White House Communications Agency (WHCA) for implementation. The WHCA contacts the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) with EAS implementation instructions.

PEP

FEMA, using a network, relays the message to the National Primary (NP) broadcast entities. Also known as Primary Entry Point (PEP) Stations.

PEP Stations in Florida:
- WOKV (690 AM) - Jacksonville
- WFLF (540 AM) - Orlando
- WAQI (710 AM) - Miami

NPR

NPR’s are also known as Participating National Stations (NP). The Test will be disseminated nationwide through an NPR satellite Channel (Squawk Channel).

*If you have inadequate PEP Coverage, you must rely on the NPR to receive the test

LP-1 & LP-2

Local Primary Stations (LP-1 & LP-2) must monitor a PEP station & NPR to receive the message and relay the message forward.

*LP Stations must monitor 2 National EAS Sources

ALL OTHER BROADCAST STATIONS & CABLE OPERATORS

All other broadcast stations and cable operators in the area will receive the message from either or both the PEP station and/or NPR station, or their respective LP stations.

*These stations should monitor 2 EAS Sources
EAS ACTIVATION

EAS activation is initiated by the Florida Division of Emergency Management (The Governor is authorized to activate EAS via FDEM), or the National Weather Service, or the County Emergency Management Coordinator.

FDEM

In the event that an emergency or disaster event impacts Florida on a regional or statewide basis, the Florida Division of Emergency Management must activate EAS to warn citizens.

COUNTY EOC

In the event of emergencies or disasters local emergency managers have the authority and must immediately advise the population by communicating directly with LP-1 Stations.

NWS

When a significant weather system covers a large portion of the state, more than one NWS Forecast Office may be required to activate EAS.

LP - 1

LP – 1 must monitor state relay network (FDEM and LP – 2)

LP - 2

LP – 2 must monitor state relay network (FDEM and LP – 1)

LOCAL PRIMARY STATIONS

MONITOR

MONITOR

RELAY to LP Stations

RELAY to LP Stations

RELAY to All Stations

RELAY to All Stations

MONITOR LP - 1

MONITOR LP - 2

ALL BROADCAST STATIONS AND CABLE OPERATORS

All Broadcast Stations and Cable Operators in the area will receive the message from LP stations.

*These stations should monitor appropriate LP Stations according to their Operational Area
**Data Communications**

**Message Composer**
- Familiar User Interface
- Rich Text Format
- Attach digital files
  - Ex: Pictures, Video, Maps, Reports, etc...
- Multiple message priorities
Message Destination Window

One Message……

• Any EMnet Node
• Email
• Cell Phones, Pagers, PDAs, etc.
• Notification Systems
• Any CAP compliant alert or notification system
What is the difference between an EMnet and an EAS message?

• An EMnet message is a text based message that is the basis of the EMnet system.
  – These messages may include attachments and are sent from other EMnet stations.
  – These are the messages that resemble “email” and are the dominant form of communication on the EMnet system among users.
  – These are also the type of messages that are utilized for EMnet System Tests.

• An EAS message is a text and audio message that is intended for rebroadcast to the public. EAS stands for the Emergency Alert System, and is a program to distribute warnings to the general public.
  – The National Weather Service (NWS) or other government agencies can generate these messages.
  – These can be for severe weather, AMBER Alerts, chemical spills, nuclear incidents, civil emergencies and more.

• The EMnet system has a platform that allows EAS messages to be originated, transmitted, and broadcast; however, it should be noted that the two message types are different and can be of different origins.
• Supplemental to EMnet
• All Digital System
• Uses Satellite and Internet
• Eliminates Transmit Delay
• Supports Multiple Conferences
• Supports Point to Point Calls
• Regional Group Calls
4 National Cell phone carriers have agreed to carry CMAS / WEP so far.
  - Sprint
  - Verizon
  - AT&T
  - T-Mobile

In Florida, all CMAS / WEA targeted alerts will be sent through EMnet.
  - State and County

EMnet connects through the IPAWS Aggregator
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Warning Type</th>
<th>CMAS Message</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tsunami Warning</td>
<td>Tsunami danger on the coast. Go to high ground or move inland. Check local media. –NWS <em>(updated, may still get tweaked)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tornado Warning</td>
<td>Tornado Warning in this area til hh:mm tzT. Take shelter now. –NWS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extreme Wind Warning</td>
<td>Extreme Wind Warning this area til hh:mm tzT ddd. Take shelter. –NWS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Flood Warning</td>
<td>Flash Flood Warning this area til hh:mm tzT. Avoid flooded areas. Check local media. -NWS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane Warning</td>
<td>Hurricane Warning this area til hh:mm tzT ddd. Check local media and authorities. -NWS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typhoon Warning</td>
<td>Typhoon Warning this area til hh:mm tzT ddd. Check local media and authorities. -NWS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blizzard Warning</td>
<td>Blizzard Warning this area til hh:mm tzT ddd. Prepare. Avoid Travel. Check media. -NWS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice Storm Warning</td>
<td>Ice Storm Warning this area til hh:mm tzT ddd. Prepare. Avoid Travel. Check media. -NWS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Effect Snow Warning</td>
<td>Lake Effect Snow Warning this area til hh:mm tzT ddd. Avoid travel. Check media. –NWS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dust Storm Warning</td>
<td>Dust Storm Warning in this area til hh:mm tzT ddd. Avoid travel. Check local media. -NWS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend**

tzT = time zone  
ddd= three letter abbreviation for day of the week
Issuing an Alert
Process for Counties to send messages

1. Apply for a Memorandum Of Agreement with FEMA
2. Apply for public alerting permissions
3. Complete IPAWS EMI online training course
4. Complete EMnet Training course
5. Counties develop local Plan on their use of EAS
# EAS CODES
## National Weather Service Only

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-Weather-Related Events HIGHLIGHTED MAY BE ISSUED BY THE SWO AND COUNTIES</th>
<th>NWR-SAME Code</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>SPECIAL COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Codes-Required</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Action Notification</td>
<td>EAN</td>
<td>Not currently implemented on NWR</td>
<td>FEMA HQ ONLY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Action Termination</td>
<td>EAT</td>
<td>Not currently implemented on NWR</td>
<td>FEMA HQ ONLY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Information Center</td>
<td>NIC</td>
<td>Operational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State and Local Codes-Optional</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avalanche Watch</td>
<td>AVA</td>
<td>Operational</td>
<td>NOT IN FLORIDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avalanche Warning</td>
<td>AVW</td>
<td>Operational</td>
<td>NOT IN FLORIDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Abduction Emergency</td>
<td>CAE</td>
<td>Operational</td>
<td>AMBER ALERT ISSUED BY FDLE IN FLORIDA - ALSO A SILVER ALERT IN FLORIDA BY FDLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Danger Warning</td>
<td>CDW</td>
<td>Operational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Emergency Message</td>
<td>CEM</td>
<td>Operational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthquake Warning</td>
<td>EQW</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Evacuation Immediate</td>
<td>EVI</td>
<td>Operational</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fire Warning</td>
<td>FRW</td>
<td>Operational</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous Materials Warning</td>
<td>HMW</td>
<td>Operational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Enforcement Warning</td>
<td>LEW</td>
<td>Operational</td>
<td>NON AMBER ALERT RELATED - FDLE &quot;BLUE ALERT&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Area Emergency</td>
<td>LAE</td>
<td>Operational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>911 Telephone Outage Emergency</td>
<td>TOE</td>
<td>Operational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear Power Plant Warning</td>
<td>NUW</td>
<td>Operational</td>
<td>COUNTIES IN NPP PLANNING AREAS ONLY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiological Hazard Warning</td>
<td>RHW</td>
<td>Operational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter in Place Warning</td>
<td>SPW</td>
<td>Operational</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Volcano Warning</td>
<td>VOW</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Tornado Warning</td>
<td>TOR</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropical Storm Watch</td>
<td>TRA</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
# EAS Codes

**County Authorized Codes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-Weather-Related Events</th>
<th>NWR-SAME Code</th>
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<th>Special Comments</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Codes-Required</td>
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**State and Local Codes-Optional**

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<tr>
<td>Administrative Message</td>
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<td>Operational</td>
<td>FCC USE ONLY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Periodic Test</td>
<td>NPT</td>
<td>Not currently implemented on NWR</td>
<td>FEMA HQ ONLY</td>
</tr>
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<td>Network Message Notification</td>
<td>NMN</td>
<td>State Operational</td>
<td>STATE WATCH OFFICE ONLY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice/Demo Warning</td>
<td>DMO</td>
<td>Operational</td>
<td>ALL STATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Required Monthly Test</td>
<td>RMT</td>
<td>Operational</td>
<td>STATE WATCH OFFICE ONLY</td>
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<td>Required Weekly Test</td>
<td>RWT</td>
<td>Operational</td>
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FloridaNet Project
Status Update
DEM
October 2015
This presentation was prepared by FloridaNet using funds under award 12-10-S13012 from the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC). The statements, findings, conclusions, and recommendations are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the NTIA, DOC, or FirstNet.
Data Collection

Next Steps

• Continue to send Netmotion data to FirstNet
• Currently reaching out to agencies with data monitoring tools; asking them to provide data to FirstNet
• Minimum data requested: location, responder type, time, applications
• Submit as much data as we can to FirstNet by September 30, 2015
• FirstNet to produce nationwide Request for Proposal (RFP) by the end of 2015
• Develop vendor specifications for data collection
  • Deliverable timelines, data formats, etc.
• Vendor begins in-depth data collection effort January 2016
CASM DATA ORGANIZATION

State / Urban Area

Consists of a set of:

Jurisdictions

An Agency may serve one or more Jurisdictions

A Jurisdiction may have one or more:

Agencies

An Agency may own and/or use one or more:

Radio Systems
Mutual Aid Channels
Gateways
Dispatch Centers
Radio Caches
GIS MAPPING OF ASSETS

COMMUNICATIONS ASSETS

SURVEY and MAPPING TOOL
Next Steps

• Look at the State of Florida from three technology priorities:
  1. Future of SLERS and P25 Compliance
  2. Continue Moving the Southern and Eastern portion of State toward P25
  3. Look at options for the northern and western portions of the State related to:
     • Mutual Aid Build out
     • Expanding use of satellite communications
       – State Term Contract for Satellite Communications
Next Steps

PRIMARILY LEGACY SYSTEMS

PRIMARILY 800 MHZ AND P-25
Questions

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