Public Safety Broadband for disaster response

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COML
The 2013 Moore Tornado Background
The Moore Tornado Communications Unit Response

- Initial Response by Bill Scott, OMD, for overnight period.
- Unit staffed through Sunday for President visit.
The Moore Tornado Communications Unit Response
Using Commercial Broadband in a disaster

► “Normal capacity” is usually not available
  ▪ Towers & Infrastructure impacted by disaster

► *Everyone* is attempting to use this limited capacity:
  ▪ Victims are trying to reach loved ones and friends for support and information sharing
  ▪ *Everyone* is uploading video (including, in some cases, first responders...)
  ▪ Broadcast media “latch on” to cellular voice channels and never let go...
How many reporters does it take to report a story?

Each reporter in front of a camera is using a cellular voice channel.
Using Commercial Broadband in a disaster

Unknowns:

- Time frame for “full capacity”
- What, exactly, “full capacity” means
- How, exactly restoration will take place:
  - Will the Telco NOC reconfigure existing fixed capacity?
  - Will the company dispatch COW’s or COLT’s?
    - Are those resources coming from out of state?
    - Where are they going?
    - How long will it take to deploy them?
    - Will these gizmos actually help the incident?
A hefty dose of skepticism regarding data connectivity

► Response kit includes:
  ▪ All position-specific forms and job aids in print, on a thumb drive, portable hard drive, or combination of the above.

► This mindset automatically limits the response:
  ▪ Paper maps that may show old data.
  ▪ No expectation of video or pictures.
My network is better than your network

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Channel Name/Type</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fire Command</td>
<td>RMA CN 2E</td>
<td>108.000</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Command</td>
<td>SMA 1E</td>
<td>108.000</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Command</td>
<td>RMA CN 2H</td>
<td>108.000</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Command</td>
<td>Norman Tac3</td>
<td>108.125</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Command</td>
<td>Moore 6A</td>
<td>108.125</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command</td>
<td>S-Moore 11</td>
<td>108.125</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Dispatch</td>
<td>Moore 7A FD DISP</td>
<td>108.125</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Fire Command takes 911</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staging</td>
<td>RMA CN 2F</td>
<td>108.125</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
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<td>EMS Operations</td>
<td>RMA CN 2M</td>
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<tr>
<td>IC Medical</td>
<td>8-Tac 94D</td>
<td>156.7</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Incident Medical</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The convention calls for frequency lists to show four digits after the decimal place, followed by either an "N" or a "W", depending on whether the frequency is narrow or wide band. Mode refers to either "A" or "D" indicating analog or digital (e.g. Project 25) or "M" indicating mixed mode. All channels are shown as programmed in a control station, mobile, or portable radio. Repeater and base stations must be programmed with the Rx and Tx reversed.
Agency-specific command posts
Your trendy store is tracking you....

► Retailers use wireless signals to determine shopper preferences.

► At an incident, though, it’s likely that command staff is unaware of everyone’s location.
How a PSBN would benefit disaster response:

► Less costly data charges = more devices with 1st responders
► “Public Safety-grade” network = higher trust factor of reliability and capacity
► More devices and higher trust factor = better use and increased usage of available data tools
► Using available technology = a better disaster response and potential lives saved.
Questions?

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