Office of Emergency Communications SAFECOM Nationwide Survey Local Questionnaire



ASSURING A SAFER AMERICA THROUGH EFFECTIVE PUBLIC SAFETY COMMUNICATION

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement

The public reporting burden to complete this information collection is estimated at 30 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and the completing and reviewing the collected information. The collection of information is voluntary. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information, unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number and expiration date. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to <u>sns@hq.dhs.gov</u> or HS/NPPD/CS&C/OEC, 245 Murray Lane, SW, Mail Stop 0640, Arlington, VA 20598-0640, ATTN: PRA [OMB Control No. 1670-NEW].

Confidentiality Statement

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Office of Emergency Communications (OEC) will track responses and participation; however, OEC will not collect personally identifiable information and only aggregated survey data will be made publicly available so that individual responses will not be distinguishable.



SAFECOM Nationwide Survey

SAFECOM in partnership with the U.S Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Office of Emergency Communications (OEC) is conducting the SAFECOM Nationwide Survey (SNS). The SNS focuses on public safety organizations and their emergency communications capability needs and gaps. The SNS aims to achieve the following objectives:

- **Raise national awareness** by reiterating how the role of emergency communications operability, interoperability, and continuity helps keep America safe, secure, and resilient;
- **Build industry knowledge** by providing stakeholders with statistically valid data and findings on the current and future state of emergency communications;
- **Influence public policy** by informing decision-makers and officials at all government levels about needed support for emergency communications, programs, and services;
- And drive capability improvements by identifying nationwide progress, best practices, and gaps, and by formulating data-driven, evidence-based guidance and resources.

Taking the Survey:

- <u>Plan</u>: The estimated time to complete the SNS is 30 minutes; however, it does not need to be completed all at once.
- <u>Coordinate</u>: SNS results will represent organizational-level responses. An organizational representative should coordinate and complete the SNS with support from colleagues having the knowledge to help answer questions on technical and operational subject matter.
- <u>**Review:**</u> Review the full survey prior to starting to determine which questions may require collaboration between colleagues within your organization.

Submissions:

- SNS submissions are due by September 30, 2017.
- For questions or technical help, e-mail sns@hq.dhs.gov, or call (800) XXX-XXXX.

Completed surveys can be returned via:

- U.S. Postal Service to: DHS OEC, ATTN: Ron Hewitt c/o Eric Runnels, 245 Murray Lane, SW, Mailstop 0613, Washington, DC 20598-0613;
- A scanned copy e-mailed to: <u>sns@hq.dhs.gov</u>; or
- A faxed copy transmitted to: DHS OEC, ATTN: Eric Runnels at (703) 705-6130.





Question and Response Example

Format: Question 1 below illustrates one of the survey's matrix formats with hypothetical responses.

Guidance: Tips on how to answer matrix question types are listed below:

- Read the question prompt and pay close attention to any underlined terms.
- From top to bottom, read the descriptions in the first column on the left.
- From left to right, read the descriptions in the first row across the top.
- Select one response per row (not by column) that best reflects your organization.
- Definitions of key terms ("Decision-Making Groups") are listed below the answer options.

1) Select the responses that best characterize your organization's <u>involvement</u> in <u>decision-making</u> <u>groups</u> that address <u>emergency communications</u>: (For <u>each row</u>, select <u>one</u> response) Note: Reading from left to right, the first four responses are progressive (i.e., to select the fourth response, an organization must have surpassed <u>all</u> the first three response criteria)

	My organization participates in informal decision- making groups	My organization participates in a mix of informal and formal decision-making groups	My organization participates primarily in formal decision- making groups	My organization's formal groups proactively recruit new participants beyond first responders	Not Applicable
With Other Disciplines		ъ			
With Other Local Governments		М			
With State/Territorial Governments			ъ		
With Tribal Nations		ъ			
With Federal Departments/ Agencies				M	
With Non- Governmental Organizations (NGOs) /Private Sector	ъ				
With International/ Cross-Border Entities		¥			

Decision-Making Groups: A group or governing body with a published agreement that designates its authority, mission, and responsibilities.

Reminder: The completed matrix above is only one example of SNS question types and responses. Throughout the SNS, question formats change and present other instructions. For example, other instructions include the following prompts:

- For each column, select one response;
- For each column, select all that apply; and,
- For <u>each row</u>, select <u>one</u> response <u>per column</u>.

Please remember to closely read all questions, underlined terms, and definitions. For any questions or technical help, e-mail <u>sns@hq.dhs.gov</u> or call 1(800) XXX-XXXX. Thank you for your participation!



Demographic Questions

1) List your organization's location: (For each line, enter one response; no acronyms)

State or Territory: County: ___ Locality (e.g. city, town, district, etc.): Zip Code: ____

2) Enter your organization's formal name: (No acronyms)

Organization Name: ____

3) Select the response that best characterizes your organization's public safety discipline: (Select one response)

□ Fire

Law Enforcement

□ Public Safety Answering Point(PSAP)/Public

□ Emergency Medical Services

- Safety Communications Center (PSCC)
- □ Other Emergency Response Discipline
- Select the response that best characterizes the role of the individual coordinating the survey response for your organization: (Select one response)
 - □ Executive Leadership
 - □ Senior Leadership
 - □ Supervisory Personnel

- □ Investigative Personnel
- □ Line and Support Personnel
- 5) Estimate the number of personnel in your organization who use emergency communications: (Select one response)

Less than 50	□ 1,001-5,000
□ 51-250	□ 5,001-10,000
□ 251-500	□ Greater than 10,000
□ 501-1,000	

- 6) Estimate the population size that your organization serves: (Select one response)
 - □ Less than 2,500 □ 2,501 – 4,999

□ 5,000 - 9,999 □ 10,000 - 24,999





Governance — the following questions address your organization's <u>involvement</u> in <u>decision-</u> making groups.

 Select the responses that best characterize your organization's <u>involvement</u> in <u>decision-making groups</u> that address <u>emergency communications</u>: (For <u>each row</u>, select <u>one</u> response) Note: Reading from left to right, the first four responses are progressive (i.e., to select the fourth response, an organization must have surpassed <u>all</u> of the first three response criteria)

	My organization participates in informal decision- making groups	My organization participates in a mix of informal and formal decision-making groups	My organization participates primarily in formal decision- making groups	My organization's formal groups proactively recruit new participants beyond first responders	Not Applicable
With Other Disciplines					
With Other Local Governments					
With State/ Territorial Governments					
With Tribal Nations					
With Federal Departments/ Agencies					
With NGOs/Private Sector					
With International/Cross- Border Entities					

Decision-Making Groups: A group or governing body with a published agreement that designates its authority, mission, and responsibilities. **Emergency Communications:** Capabilities needed to transmit/receive information during public safety incidents (e.g., natural disasters, acts of terrorism, other man-made events).

Other Disciplines: Personnel with another organization of a different discipline (e.g., fire, law enforcement) within the same jurisdiction. NGOs/Private Sector: Non-profit or for-profit organizations participating in emergency communications planning, use or reconstitution (e.g., NGOs, utilities, communications service providers, equipment operators, transportation, food distribution, Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters [VOAD]).

International/Cross-Border Entities: Foreign organizations (e.g., Canadian or Mexican organizations).

Do the <u>decision-making groups</u> in which your organization <u>participates</u> support its needs to achieve: (For <u>each row</u>, select <u>one</u> response <u>per column</u>)

	For "day-to-day" situations?	For "out-of-the-ordinary" situations?
Operability	🗆 Yes 🗆 No	🗆 Yes 🛛 No
Interoperability	🗆 Yes 🗆 No	🗆 Yes 🗆 No
Continuity	🗆 Yes 🗆 No	🗆 Yes 🗆 No

Operability: Ability to provide and maintain reliable communications functionality throughout the area of responsibility.

Interoperability: Ability of emergency response providers and relevant government officials to communicate across jurisdictions, disciplines, and levels of government as needed and as authorized.

Continuity: Ability to provide and maintain acceptable levels of communications during disruptions in operations.

Day-to-Day Situations: Situations within the general normal structure for an organization, including routine operations.



Governance — the following questions address your organization's agreements.

3) Select the responses that best characterize the <u>agreements</u> your organization has made to <u>ensure</u> emergency communications <u>interoperability</u>: (For <u>each row</u>, select <u>one</u> response) Note: Reading from left to right, the first four responses are progressive (i.e., to select the fourth response, an organization must have surpassed <u>all</u> of the first three response criteria)

	There are informal, undocumented agreements in practice with	There are published and active agreements <u>with some</u>	There are published and active agreements <u>with most</u>	Agreements are reviewed every 3- 5 years, after system upgrades, or incidents that test capabilities	Not Applicable
Other Disciplines					
Other Local Governments					
State/Territorial Governments					
Tribal Nations					
Federal Departments/ Agencies					
NGOs/Private Sector					
International/Cross- Border Entities					

Published and Active Agreements: Memoranda of Understanding (MOU), Executive Orders, Intergovernmental agreements, etc.

Other Disciplines: Personnel with another organization of a different discipline (e.g., fire, law enforcement) within the same jurisdiction. NGOs/Private Sector: Non-profit or for-profit organizations participating in emergency communications planning, use or reconstitution (e.g., NGOs, utilities, communications service providers, equipment operators, transportation, food distribution, VOADs).

International/Cross-Border Entities: Foreign organizations (e.g., Canadian or Mexican organizations).

4) Do your organization's <u>agreements</u> meet its needs to achieve: (For <u>each row</u>, select <u>one</u> response <u>per column</u>)

	For "day-to-day" situations?	For "out-of-the-ordinary" situations?
Operability	🗆 Yes 🗆 No	🗆 Yes 🛛 No
Interoperability	🗆 Yes 🗆 No	🗆 Yes 🛛 No
Continuity	□ Yes □ No	🗆 Yes 🛛 No

Operability: Ability to provide and maintain reliable communications functionality throughout the area of responsibility.

Interoperability: Ability of emergency response providers and relevant government officials to communicate across jurisdictions, disciplines, and levels of government as needed and as authorized.

Continuity: Ability to provide and maintain acceptable levels of communications during disruptions in operations.

Day-to-Day Situations: Situations within the general normal structure for an organization, including routine operations.



Governance — the following question addresses the <u>funding</u> of your organization's <u>communications capabilities</u>, <u>regardless</u> of whether the <u>items it uses</u> are <u>owned</u> or <u>shared</u>.

5) Select the responses that best characterize each of the funding items listed: (For <u>each row</u>, select <u>one</u> response)

Funding Items	There is no funding for this item	There is funding, but it is insufficient to meet needs	There is funding, and it is sufficient for all needs	Funding is sufficient and has been identified to address needs beyond the current budget cycle	Don't Know	Not Applicable
Personnel (comms install/O&M)						
Network/system(s) – Capital investments						
Network/system(s) – Operating costs						
Network/system(s) – Maintenance						
Network/system(s) upgrade(s)						
Network decommissioning						
Equipment management						
Equipment upgrades						
Equipment disposal						
Interoperability solutions – Capital investments						
Interoperability solutions – Operating costs						
Interoperability solutions – Maintenance costs						
Interoperability solutions – Research and development						
Cybersecurity – Capital investments						
Cybersecurity – Operating costs						
Cybersecurity – Maintenance costs						
Applications and services development and implementation						
Wireless Priority Services (WPS)						
Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP)						

Personnel: Individuals responsible for communications installations, operations, and maintenance.

Capital Investment: Equipment and other one-time costs.

Network decommissioning: The process of removing systems and equipment from active service.

Interoperability solutions: Any method, process, or system used to enable interoperability (e.g., radio swaps, channel or console crosspatching, and shared system or channels).

Wireless Priority Services: A DHS OEC priority telecommunications service that improves the connection capabilities for authorized National Security/Emergency Preparedness (NS/EP) cell phone users (e.g., senior members of the Presidential administration, local emergency managers, fire and police chiefs, and technicians in wireline and wireless carriers, banking, nuclear facilities, and other vital national infrastructures). See https://www.dhs.gov/wireless-priority-service-wps.

Telecommunications Service Priority: A DHS OEC program that authorizes NS/EP organizations to receive priority treatment for vital voice and data circuits or other telecommunications services. See https://www.dhs.gov/telecommunications-service-priority-tsp.



Governance — the following questions address the <u>funding</u> of your organization's <u>emergency</u> <u>communications capabilities</u>.

- 6) Select the sources used by your organization to fund emergency communications: (Select <u>all</u> that apply)
 - Discretionary funding
 - Appropriated/dedicated funding
 - Grants
 - Bonds, specialized taxes, or fees
 - Shared resources (e.g., capital, operations and maintenance, systems, equipment)
 - Private individuals or organizations
 - None of the above
 - Don't know

7) Select all organizations with whom your organization shares either costs or resources: (Select all that apply)

- Other Disciplines
- Other Local Governments
- State/Territorial Governments
- Tribal Nations
- □ Federal Departments/Agencies
- NGOs/Private Sector Organizations
- □ International/Cross-Border Entities
- Our organization does not share costs/resources with other organizations

Other Disciplines: Personnel with another organization of a different discipline (e.g., fire, law enforcement) within the same jurisdiction. NGOs/Private Sector: Non-profit or for-profit organizations participating in emergency communications planning, use or reconstitution (e.g., NGOs, utilities, communications service providers, equipment operators, transportation, food distribution, VOADs). International/Cross-Border Entities: Foreign organizations (e.g., Canadian or Mexican organizations).



Governance — the following questions address your organization's <u>strategic planning</u> for <u>emergency communications</u>.

8) Select the responses that best characterize your organization's <u>strategic planning process</u> for <u>emergency communications</u>: (For <u>each row</u>, select <u>one</u> response) Note: Reading from left to right, the first four responses are progressive (i.e., to select the fourth response, an organization must have surpassed <u>all</u> of the first three response criteria)

	No planning process/ plan is in place	A planning process is in place and an emergency communications plan is under development	An emergency communications plan is in place and operationalized by participating organizations	Plan is reviewed annually, after system upgrades and events that test organizational capabilities	Not Applicable
With Other Disciplines					
With Other Local Governments					
With State/Territorial Governments					
With Tribal Nations					
With Federal Departments/ Agencies					
With NGOs/ Private Sector					
With International/ Cross-Border Entities					

Other Disciplines: Personnel with another organization of a different discipline (e.g., fire, law enforcement) within the same jurisdiction.

NGOs/Private Sector: Non-profit or for-profit organizations participating in emergency communications planning, use or reconstitution (e.g., NGOs, utilities, communications service providers, equipment operators, transportation, food distribution, VOADs).

International/Cross-Border Entities: Foreign organizations (e.g., Canadian or Mexican organizations).

Does your organization's <u>strategic planning process</u> address its needs to achieve: (For <u>each</u> row, select <u>one</u> response <u>per column</u>)

	For "day-to-day" situations?	For "out-of-the-ordinary" situations?
Operability	□ Yes □ No	🗆 Yes 🗆 No
Interoperability	□ Yes □ No	🗆 Yes 🗆 No
Continuity	□ Yes □ No	🗆 Yes 🗆 No

Operability: Ability to provide and maintain reliable communications functionality throughout the area of responsibility.

Interoperability: Ability of emergency response providers and relevant government officials to communicate across jurisdictions, disciplines, and levels of government as needed and as authorized.

Continuity: Ability to provide and maintain acceptable levels of communications during disruptions in operations.

Day-to-Day Situations: Situations within the general normal structure for an organization, including routine operations.



Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) – the following questions address your organization's SOPs.

10) Select the responses that apply to your organization's SOPs: (Select all that apply)

- □ No communications SOP or equivalent guidelines currently exist
- Communications personnel SOPs exist (e.g., mobilization, deployment, demobilization)
- Communications resources SOPs exist (e.g., activation, deployment, deactivation)
- □ SOPs are updated on a regular basis

Personnel: Individuals responsible for communications installations, operations, and maintenance.

Instructions:

- <u>Skip</u> to Question 11 <u>Only If</u> you selected "No communications SOP or equivalent guidelines currently exist" to Question 10 above.
- However, if you selected one of the other responses to Question 10 above, Questions 10a
 c below are follow-ups.

10a) Select the responses that best characterize your organization's SOPs: (For <u>each row</u>, select <u>one</u> response) Note: Reading from left to right, the first four responses are progressive (i.e., to select the fourth response, an organization must have surpassed <u>all</u> of the first three response criteria)

	Informal policies, practices, and procedures are in place	Formal policies/ practices/ procedures enable day-to-day situations' interoperability	Formal policies/ practices/ procedures enable out-of- the-ordinary situations' interoperability	And processes for SOP development and review exist for consistency across responders	Not Applicable
With Other Disciplines					
With Other Local Governments					
With State/Territorial Governments					
With Tribal Nations					
With Federal Departments/ Agencies					
With NGOs/Private Sector					
With International/ Cross-Border Entities					

Other Disciplines: Personnel with another organization of a different discipline (e.g., fire, law enforcement) within the same jurisdiction.

NGOs/Private Sector: Non-profit or for-profit organizations participating in emergency communications planning, use or reconstitution (e.g., NGOs, utilities, communications service providers, equipment operators, transportation, food distribution, VOADs).

International/Cross-Border Entities: Foreign organizations (e.g., Canadian or Mexican organizations).



Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) – the following questions address your organization's SOPs.

10b) Select the guidelines or standards that have influenced your organization's communications SOPs: (Select all that apply)

- Communications Security, Reliability, and Interoperability Council's (CSRIC) guidance
- Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) guidance
- DHS Communications Sector-Specific Plan (CSSP)
- Emergency Services Sector Roadmap to Secure Voice and Data Systems
- Federal Partnership for Interoperable Communications (FPIC)
- □ Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (ISAC)
- Information Sharing and Analysis Organizations (ISAO)
- National Cyber Incident Response Plan (NCIRP)
- National Emergency Communications Plan (NECP)
- National Interoperability Field Operations Guide (NIFOG)
- National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP)
- National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Cybersecurity Framework

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)/Incident Command Structure (ICS) guidance
- □ NIMS/ICS Communications Unit (COMU)
- National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) guidance
- □ National Response Framework (NRF)
- □ Federal Plain Language Guidelines
- SAFECOM guidance (e.g., Guidelines for Encryption in Land Mobile Radio [LMR] Systems, Next Generation 911 [NG911] Cybersecurity Primer)
- □ SAFECOM Interoperability Continuum
- □ SAFECOM Guidance on Emergency Communications Grants
- □ Industry guidance (e.g., vendor, provider, trade organization)
- State-level guidance
- Local-level guidance
- □ None of the above

10c) Select the topics that are included in your organization's SOPs: (Select all that apply)

- □ Land Mobile Radio (LMR)
- Broadband
- □ Project 25 Encryption
- Social media
- Cybersecurity
- Priority services

- □ Next Generation 911 (NG911)
- Alerts, Warnings, and Notifications (e.g., Wireless Emergency Alert, Emergency Alert System)
- None of the above

Priority Services: Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS), WPS, TSP.

11) Do your organization's SOPs meet its needs to achieve: (For <u>each row</u>, select <u>one</u> response <u>per</u> <u>column</u>)

	For "day-to-day" situations?	For "out-of-the-ordinary" situations?
Operability	□ Yes □ No	🗆 Yes 🛛 No
Interoperability	🗆 Yes 🗆 No	🗆 Yes 🗆 No
Continuity	🗆 Yes 🗆 No	🗆 Yes 🛛 No

Operability: Ability to provide and maintain reliable communications functionality throughout the area of responsibility.

Interoperability: Ability of emergency response providers and relevant government officials to communicate across jurisdictions, disciplines, and levels of government as needed and as authorized.

Continuity: Ability to provide and maintain acceptable levels of communications during disruptions in operations.

Day-to-Day Situations: Situations within the general normal structure for an organization, including routine operations.



Technology — the following question addresses your organization's technology solutions.

12) Select the responses that best characterize the <u>technology solutions</u> used by your organization for interoperability, <u>regardless</u> of whether the <u>systems in</u>

<u>use</u> are <u>owned</u> or <u>shared</u>: (For <u>each row</u>, select <u>one</u> response) Note: Reading from left to right, the first four responses are progressive (i.e., to select the fourth response, an organization must have surpassed <u>all</u> of the first three response criteria)

Technology Solutions	Portable, mobile, temporary solutions are developed in the field with resources/ equipment on hand*	Planned solutions are readily deployable, but do not employ compatible equipment**	Fixed infrastructure- based solutions are employed that use compatible equipment***	Infrastructure- based solutions are in place and advanced solutions are being planned	Not Applicable
With Other Disciplines					
With Other Local Governments					
With State/Territorial Governments					
With Tribal Nations					
With Federal Departments/ Agencies					
With NGOs/ Private Sector					
With International/ Cross-Border Entities					

Other Disciplines: Personnel with another organization of a different discipline (e.g., fire, law enforcement) within the same jurisdiction.

NGOs/Private Sector: Non-profit or for-profit organizations participating in emergency communications planning, use or reconstitution (e.g., NGOs, utilities, communications service providers, equipment operators, transportation, food distribution, VOADs).

International/Cross-Border Entities: Foreign organizations (e.g., Canadian or Mexican organizations).

* Such as radio swaps.

** Such as channel patches or Mobile Command Posts.

*** Such as shared systems, channels or talkgroups.



Technology — the following question addresses your organization's technology solutions.

- 13) Select the <u>interoperability solutions</u> your organization employs, <u>regardless</u> of whether the <u>systems in use</u> are <u>owned</u> or <u>shared</u>: (Select <u>all</u> that apply)
- □ Base Interface Module solution (BIM-to-BIM)
- □ Channel/console cross-patching
- Commercial wireless service (Bring-Your-Own-Device)
- Commercial wireless service (Government Furnished Equipment)
- Common applications (use of same or compatible applications to share data)
- Console-to-console intercom interconnections (Center-to-Center Voice and Data)
- Crossband repeaters
- Custom-interfaced applications (e.g., custom linking of proprietary applications or use of middleware to share data)
- Data exchange hubs (e.g., Computer-Aided Dispatch [CAD]-to-CAD, integrated message switching systems [MSS])
- Deployable audio/gateway switch
- Deployable site infrastructure (e.g., Cell on Wheels [COW]/Cell on Light Truck [COLT])
- Established channel sharing agreements
- □ Fixed audio/gateway switch

- Digital system (Internet Protocol-based)
- Mobile Command Post/Mobile Communications Post/Mobile Command Center
- Mutual Aid channels/talkgroups (Shared channels/talkgroups)
- National Information Exchange Model (NIEM)based data exchange
- National Public Safety Planning Advisory Committee (NPSPAC) channels
- One-way standards-based sharing of data (applications to "broadcast/push" or "receive/pull" data from systems)
- □ Radio cache/Radio exchange
- Radio reprogramming
- □ Shared system (conventional or trunked)
- Standards-based shared systems (e.g., Project 25 [P25])
- Inter-RF Subsystem Interface (ISSI)/Console Subsystem Interface (CSSI)
- □ None of the above

Interoperability: Ability of emergency response providers and relevant government officials to communicate across jurisdictions, disciplines, and levels of government as needed and as authorized.



Technology — the following question addresses your organization's <u>technology solutions</u>, <u>regardless</u> of whether the <u>systems in use</u> are <u>owned</u> or <u>shared</u>.

14) Select the types of information that is exchanged between your organization and others: (For each column, select all that apply)

Information Types	With Other Disciplines	With Other Local Govern- ments	With State/ Territorial Governments	With Tribal Nations	With Federal Departments/ Agencies	With International/ Cross-Border Entities	None
Voice							
Video							
Geographic information system (GIS) data							
Evacuee/patient tracking data							
Accident/crash (telematics) data							
Resource data (available equipment, teams, shelter/hospital beds)							
Biometric data							
Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) data							
Automatic Vehicle Location (AVL) data							
Common Operating Picture data							
Other types of data							

Other Disciplines: Personnel with another organization of a different discipline (e.g., fire, law enforcement) within the same jurisdiction.

NGOs/Private Sector: Non-profit or for-profit organizations participating in emergency communications planning, use or reconstitution (e.g., NGOs, utilities, communications service providers, equipment operators, transportation, food distribution, VOADs).

International/Cross-Border Entities: Foreign organizations (e.g., Canadian or Mexican organizations).



Technology — the following question addresses your organization's <u>technology solutions</u>, <u>regardless</u> of whether the <u>systems in use</u> are <u>owned</u> or <u>shared</u>.

15) Select the extent to which the following factors affect your organization's ability to communicate: (For each row, select one response)

Factors	Great Extent	Some Extent	Little Extent	None	Not Applicable
Unplanned system/equipment failure					
Excessive planned downtime					
Frequency interference					
System congestion (e.g., limited spectrum capacity, insufficient frequencies)					
Cybersecurity disruption or breach					
Poor coverage (in-building)					
Poor coverage (outdoors)					
Poor subscriber unit quality					
Insufficient site hardening					
Insufficient system/equipment redundancy					
Insufficient route diversity					
Deferred maintenance					
Deferred capital expenditures					
Diminished service due to adding users from beyond our organization					
System/equipment failure beyond the ownership or control of our organization					
Incompatibility of proprietary systems, modes, and algorithms					

Insufficient System/Equipment Redundancy: Inability of additional or duplicate communications assets to share the load or provide backup to the primary asset.

Insufficient Route Diversity: A single point of failure or dependence on a single provider causing diminished ability to communicate (e.g., backhaul severs buried cable and causes outage).



Technology — the following questions address the <u>sufficiency</u> of your organization's technology solutions. These questions are presented with respect to technology only.

16) Does your organization have the appropriate infrastructure, systems, equipment, and facilities to continue to communicate (i.e., achieve continuity of communications): (For <u>each row</u>, select <u>one</u> response)

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Applicable
For "day-to-day" situations?						
For "out-of-the-ordinary" situations?						

Day-to-Day Situations: Situations within the general normal structure for an organization, including routine operations.

Out-of-the-Ordinary Situations: Situations that may stretch and/or overwhelm the abilities of an organization.

17) Complete this sentence: "Our organization has the appropriate fixed, portable, mobile, deployable, and/or temporary solutions to support interoperability for <u>day-to-day</u> situations..." (For <u>each row</u>, select <u>one</u> response)

	Not at all	Not within first 4 hours after our units arrive	Between 2-4 hours after our units arrive	Between 15 minutes-2 hours after our units arrive	Starting 0-15 minutes after our units arrive	Not Applicable
With Other Disciplines						
With Other Local Governments						
With State/Territorial Governments						
With Tribal Nations						
With Federal Department/Agencies						
With NGOs/Private Sector						
With International/Cross-Border Entities						

Day-to-Day Situations: Situations within the general normal structure for an organization, including routine operations.

Other Disciplines: Personnel with another organization of a different discipline (e.g., fire, law enforcement) within the same jurisdiction. NGOs/Private Sector: Non-profit or for-profit organizations participating in emergency communications planning, use or reconstitution (e.g., NGOs,

utilities, communications planning, use or reconstitution (e.g., NGOS) utilities, communications service providers, equipment operators, transportation, food distribution, VOADs). International/Cross-Border Entities: Foreign organizations (e.g., Canadian or Mexican organizations).





Technology — the following questions address the <u>sufficiency</u> of your organization's <u>technology solutions</u>. These questions are presented with respect to <u>technology only</u>.

18) Complete this sentence: "Our organization has the appropriate fixed, portable, mobile, deployable, and/or temporary solutions to support interoperability for <u>out-of-the-ordinary</u> situations..." (For <u>each</u> row, select one response)

	Not at all	Not within first 8 hours after our units arrive	Between 4- 8 hours after our units arrive	Between 1-4 hours after our units arrive	Between 0-60 minutes after our units arrive	Not Applicable
With Other Disciplines						
With Other Local Governments						
With State/Territorial Governments						
With Tribal Nations						
With Federal Departments/ Agencies						
With NGOs/Private Sector						
With International/Cross-Border Entities						

Out-of-the-Ordinary Situations: Situations that may stretch and/or overwhelm the abilities of an organization.

Other Disciplines: Personnel with another organization of a different discipline (e.g., fire, law enforcement) within the same jurisdiction.

NGOs/Private Sector: Non-profit or for-profit organizations participating in emergency communications planning, use or reconstitution (e.g., NGOs, utilities, communications service providers, equipment operators, transportation, food distribution, VOADs).

International/Cross-Border Entities: Foreign organizations (e.g., Canadian or Mexican organizations).

19) Select the response that best characterizes how well your organization's communications systems meet its mission requirements: (Select <u>one</u> response)

- □ Systems do not currently meet mission requirements
- Systems meet only basic mission requirements
- Systems meet mission requirements of day-to-day situations, but not out-of-the-ordinary situations
- Systems meet all mission requirements of day-to-day and most out-of-the-ordinary situations

Day-to-Day Situations: Situations within the general normal structure for an organization, including routine operations.





Cybersecurity — the following questions address your organization's cybersecurity posture.

- 20) Select the elements that your organization incorporates into its cybersecurity planning: (Select all that apply)
 - □ Risk assessment (preventative)
 - Mitigation strategy
 - Mitigation evaluation implementation and testing
 - □ Continuous monitoring
 - Threat/vulnerability identification
 - Incident response plans, policies, and capabilities
 - □ Incident Response Team (IRT)

- Agreement with U.S.-Computer Emergency Readiness Team (CERT) to assist in cybersecurity planning
- Coordinated response and restoration activities with internal and external parties
- Single-factor authentication (e.g., passwords)
- Multi-factor authentication (e.g., smart cards, personal identification verification [PIV] cards, tokens)
- □ None of the above

21) Complete this sentence: "Cybersecurity incidents have had ______ on the ability of our emergency response providers and relevant government officials' ability to communicate over the past five years." (Select <u>one</u> response)

- Severe impact
- Some impact
- Minimal impact

Don't know

No impact

Training – the following question addresses your organization's <u>end user training practices</u> for emergency communications.

22) Select the responses that best characterize your organization's emergency communications training: (Select <u>all</u> that apply)

- None, personnel have not received training
- Personnel have received, at most, informal education or training
- □ Some personnel have received formal training
- Substantially all personnel have received formal and regular training
- Evaluations are documented and assessed along with the changing operational environment, to adapt future training to address gaps and needs

End User: Individuals receiving or transmitting information.

Interoperability: Ability of emergency response providers and relevant government officials to communicate across jurisdictions, disciplines, and levels of government as needed and as authorized.

Informal Training: Training with no lesson plans or assessments of student performance; may be on-the-job training.

Formal Training: Training that includes a lesson plan and an assessment of student performance, change or behavior; may be in a classroom or onthe-job.

Instructions:

- <u>Skip</u> to Question 23 <u>Only If</u> you selected "None, personnel have not received training" to Question 22 above.
- However, if you selected one of the other responses to Question 22 above, Questions 22a
 b below are follow-ups.



Training – the following questions address your organization's <u>end user training practices</u> for emergency communications.

22a) Select the <u>topics</u> that are <u>included</u> in your organization's emergency communications training: (Select <u>all</u> that apply)

- National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Command Structure (ICS)
- □ Software training/refresher
- Communications Unit (COMU)
- □ Commonly used frequencies
- Equipment training/refresher
- Backup systems
- Cybersecurity
- □ Radio etiquette and terminology
- National Interoperability Field Operations Guide (NIFOG)
- □ Interoperability plans and practices specific to our organization
- □ None of the above

22b) Select the groups that are included in your organization's emergency communications training: (Select all that apply)

- Other Disciplines
- Other Local Governments
- □ State/Territorial Governments
- Tribal Nations
- □ Federal Departments/Agencies
- □ NGOs/Private Sector
- □ International/Cross-Border Entities
- □ None of the above

Other Disciplines: Personnel with another organization of a different discipline (e.g., fire, law enforcement) within the same jurisdiction. NGOs/Private Sector: Non-profit or for-profit organizations participating in emergency communications planning, use or reconstitution (e.g., NGOs, utilities, communications service providers, equipment operators, transportation, food distribution, VOADs). International/Cross-Border Entities: Foreign organizations (e.g., Canadian or Mexican organizations).

23) Are your organization's <u>personnel adequately trained</u> in: (For <u>each row</u>, select <u>one</u> response <u>per</u> column)

	For "day-to-day" situations?	For "out-of-the-ordinary" situations?
Operability	🗆 Yes 🗆 No	🗆 Yes 🛛 No
Interoperability	□ Yes □ No	🗆 Yes 🗆 No
Continuity	🗆 Yes 🗆 No	🗆 Yes 🛛 No

Operability: Ability to provide and maintain reliable communications functionality throughout the area of responsibility.

Interoperability: Ability of emergency response providers and relevant government officials to communicate across jurisdictions, disciplines, and levels of government as needed and as authorized.

Continuity: Ability to provide and maintain acceptable levels of communications during disruptions in operations.

Day-to-Day Situations: Situations within the general normal structure for an organization, including routine operations.



Exercises – the following questions address your organization's exercises.

24) Does your organization either participate in or conduct exercises? (Select one response)

- No
- Yes

Instructions:

- o Skip to Question 27 Only If you selected "No" to Question 24 above.
- However, if you selected "Yes" to Question 24 above, Questions 24a b below are followups.

24a) Select the types of <u>capabilities</u> and <u>roles included</u> as part of the exercises in which your organization either <u>participates in</u> or <u>conducts</u>: (Select <u>all</u> that apply)

- □ Communications operability
- Communications interoperability
- Communications continuity
- Communications Unit Leader (COML)
- Communications Unit Technician (COMT)
- Auxiliary Communications (AUXCOMM)
- Incident Tactical Dispatch
- □ Mobile Command Post/Mobile Communications Center
- □ None of the above

24b) Select the statement that best characterizes how your organization <u>evaluates</u> <u>communications</u> as an <u>exercise objective</u>: (Select <u>one</u> response)

- Communications is not an exercise objective
- Communications is not evaluated
- Communications is evaluated but not documented
- Communications is evaluated and documented
- Communications is evaluated and documented in accordance with the Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program (HSEEP)

Exercises – the following question addresses your organization's <u>emergency communications-</u> focused exercises.

25) Complete this sentence: *"My organization ______ emergency communications-focused exercises."* (Select <u>one</u> response)

- Does not participate in <u>or</u> conduct
- Participates in
- Conducts
- □ Participates in <u>and</u> conducts



Exercises – the following questions address your organization's <u>emergency communications-</u> focused exercises.

Instructions:

- <u>Skip</u> to Question 26 <u>Only If</u> you selected "Does not participate in <u>or</u> conduct" for Question 25 above.
- However, if you selected either "Participates in," "Conducts," or "Participates in <u>and</u> conducts" for Question 25 above, then Question 25a below is a follow-up that addresses <u>emergency communications-focused</u> exercises.

25a) Select the types of emergency communications-focused exercises your organization either participates in or conducts: (For each row, select all that apply)

	Simulation	Seminars	Work shops	Equipment Tests and/ or Drills	Table tops	Functional	Full- scale	Not Applicable
Within Our Organization								
With Other Disciplines								
With Other Local Governments								
With State/Territorial Governments								
With Tribal Nations								
With Federal Departments/Agencies								
With NGOs/Private Sector								
With International/Cross- Border Entities								

Other Disciplines: Personnel with another organization of a different discipline (e.g., fire, law enforcement) within the same jurisdiction.

NGOs/Private Sector: Non-profit or for-profit organizations participating in emergency communications planning, use or reconstitution (e.g., NGOs, utilities, communications service providers, equipment operators, transportation, food distribution, VOADs).

International/Cross-Border Entities: Foreign organizations (e.g., Canadian or Mexican organizations).

Exercises – the following questions address your organization's exercises.

26) Have exercises <u>adequately prepared</u> your organization's <u>personnel</u> to achieve: (For <u>each row</u>, select <u>one</u> response <u>per column</u>)

	For "day-to-day" situations?	For "out-of-the-ordinary" situations?
Operability	🗆 Yes 🗆 No	🗆 Yes 🗆 No
Interoperability	🗆 Yes 🗆 No	🗆 Yes 🗆 No
Continuity	🗆 Yes 🗆 No	🗆 Yes 🗆 No

Operability: Ability to provide and maintain reliable communications functionality throughout the area of responsibility.

Interoperability: Ability of emergency response providers and relevant government officials to communicate across jurisdictions, disciplines, and levels of government as needed and as authorized.

Continuity: Ability to provide and maintain acceptable levels of communications during disruptions in operations.

Day-to-Day Situations: Situations within the general normal structure for an organization, including routine operations.



Usage — the following questions address the <u>usage</u> of your organization's <u>emergency</u> <u>communications capabilities</u>.

27) Select the emergency communications <u>capabilities</u> that are <u>used</u> or <u>tested</u>: (For <u>each row</u>, select all that apply)

Capabilities	For "day-to- day" situations	For "out-of-the- ordinary" situations	With personnel beyond our organization	In accordance with Standard Operating Procedures
Primary voice				
Primary data				
Interoperable voice				
Interoperable data				
Backup voice				
Backup data				

Day-to-Day Situations: Situations within the general normal structure for an organization, including routine operations. **Out-of-the-Ordinary Situations:** Situations that may stretch and/or overwhelm the abilities of an organization.

28) Select the response that best characterizes whether your organization uses Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) for <u>restoration</u> or <u>priority provisioning</u> of critical telecommunications services: (Select <u>one</u> response)

- □ No policy for use has been established
- □ No, as our organization is unaware of this program
- □ No, the fees are cost prohibitive
- □ No, will only use this service for priority provisioning of new services
- Yes, but only some critical circuits/services are registered for priority restoration
- Yes, all critical voice, video, and data circuits/services are registered for priority restoration
- Yes, all critical voice, video, and data circuits/services are registered for priority restoration and the organization is aware and proficient in priority provisioning
- □ None of the above

Telecommunications Service Priority: A DHS OEC program that authorizes National Security/Emergency Preparedness (NS/EP) organizations to receive priority treatment for vital voice and data circuits or other telecommunications services. See https://www.dhs.gov/telecommunications-service-priority-tsp.

29) Select the responses that best characterize your organization's emergency communications <u>resource capacity</u>: (For <u>each row</u>, select <u>one</u> response)

Communications Resource	Insufficient for day-to-day situations	Sufficient for day- to-day situations but not for out-of- the-ordinary situations	Sufficient for day- to-day and most out-of-the-ordinary situations	Sufficient for almost all situations, including those requiring personnel beyond our organization
Primary voice				
Primary data				
Interoperable voice				
Interoperable data				
Backup voice				
Backup data				

Day-to-Day Situations: Situations within the general normal structure for an organization, including routine operations.

Out-of-the-Ordinary Situations: Situations that may stretch and/or overwhelm the abilities of an organization.

Capacity: Upper bound on the rate at which information can be reliably transmitted over a communications channel.



Usage — the following questions address the <u>usage</u> of your organization's <u>emergency</u> <u>communications capabilities</u>.

30) Select the responses that best characterize how often your organization either <u>uses</u> or <u>deploys</u> the following: (For <u>each row</u>, select <u>one</u> response)

	Never	Ad Hoc Basis	Semi- Annually	Quarterly	Monthly	Daily
Interoperability solutions - voice						
Interoperability solutions - data						
Communications Unit Leader (COML)						
Communications Unit Technician (COMT)						
Tactical Dispatcher						
Amateur Radio Operator (e.g., Auxiliary Communications Operator)						
Incident Communications Manager						

31) Are your organization's <u>end users proficient</u> in using emergency communications capabilities to achieve: (For <u>each row</u>, select <u>one</u> response <u>per column</u>)

	For "day-to-day" situations?	For "out-of-the-ordinary" situations?
Operability	□ Yes □ No	🗆 Yes 🗆 No
Interoperability	□ Yes □ No	🗆 Yes 🗆 No
Continuity	□ Yes □ No	🗆 Yes 🛛 No

End User: Individuals receiving or transmitting information.

Operability: Ability to provide and maintain reliable communications functionality throughout the area of responsibility.

Interoperability: Ability of emergency response providers and relevant government officials to communicate across jurisdictions, disciplines, and levels of government as needed and as authorized.

Continuity: Ability to provide and maintain acceptable levels of communications during disruptions in operations.

Day-to-Day Situations: Situations within the general normal structure for an organization, including routine operations.





32) Select the responses that characterize the <u>technology systems</u> your organization uses, <u>regardless</u> of whether the systems are <u>owned</u> or <u>shared</u>: (If your organization does not own or operate the technology system indicated in the row, leave the row blank. Otherwise, for <u>each row</u>, select a response for <u>each set of columns</u>)

		operability lect <u>one</u>)	(Se		lse that ap	oply)		Ownersh (Select <u>or</u>				Age of System (Select <u>one</u>)				
Technology Systems	Not used for interoperability	Used for interoperability	Supports day-to-day situations with intervention	Supports day-to-day situations without intervention	Supports out-of-the-ordinary situations with intervention	Supports out-of-the-ordinary situations without intervention	Independently owned and operated (e.g., Single Jurisdiction System) used exclusively by our organization	Part of a communications system that serves multiple public safety and/or public service organizations in our jurisdiction	Multi-jurisdictional or Statewide Shared System (e.g., Shared infrastructure, system of systems)	Commercial, subscription-based service	Over 10 years old	6-10 years old	2-5 years old	0-1 year old	Don't Know	
Land Mobile Radio (LMR) System (Do not choose if system is converged with LTE)																
Long-Term Evolution (LTE) System (Do not choose if system is converged with LMR)																
LTE-LMR Converged System																
Satellite System																
High Frequency (HF) Radio (Auxiliary Communications [AUXCOMM]/SHAred RESources [SHARES]/ FEMA National Radio System [FNARS])																
Paging System																
Wireless Local Area Networks (e.g., WiFi)																
Cellular (e.g., 2 nd Generation [2G]/3 rd Generation [3G] wireless systems)																
Wireline (e.g., fiber, copper)																
Microwave Backhaul																
911 Telephony (e.g., basic, enhanced, Next Generation [NG911]) LTE-LMR Converged Systems: Syst																

LTE-LMR Converged Systems: Systems that allow for LTE-LMR interworking (e.g., LTE-LMR hybrid networks, device-based LTE-LMR integration, converged service solutions, application-assisted integration).

Interoperability: Ability of emergency response providers and relevant government officials to communicate across jurisdictions, disciplines, and levels of government as needed and as authorized. Intervention: The system requires assistance beyond first responder operating procedures (e.g., must get patch through dispatcher/telecommunicator, must be authorized by a third party). Basic 911: Allows callers to reach the universal emergency telephone number; relies on caller and call taker communications with one another to identify the telephone and location from which caller is dialing.

Enhanced 911 (E911): Allows automatic number and location indications of caller delivered to call taker; enables call taker to send help even when caller is unable to communicate. Next Generation 911: Allows same information-sharing opportunities as E911, and enables caller the ability to use commercial communication devices to send voice, data, and video to Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs).



33) Select the responses that characterize the <u>technology systems</u> your organization uses, <u>regardless</u> of whether the systems are <u>owned</u> or <u>shared</u>: (If your organization does not own or operate the technology system indicated in the row, leave the row blank. Otherwise, for <u>each row</u>, select a response for <u>each set of columns</u>)

Type of Use (Select <u>all</u> that apply)								eliabil elect <u>o</u>		System Upgrade Importance (Select one) (Select one)							
Technology Systems	Used for Voice	Used for Secure Voice	Used for Video	Used for Secure Video	Used for Data	Used for Secure Data	Unreliable	Reliable some of the time	Reliable most of the time	Will replace or significantly upgrade in more than 10 years	Will replace or significantly upgrade within 6-10 years	Will replace or significantly upgrade within 5 years	Will replace or significantly upgrade within 1 year	Don't Know	Low (used infrequently in support of mission)	Medium (used regularly in support of mission)	High (vital for mission function)
Land Mobile Radio (LMR) System (Do not choose if system is converged with LTE)																	
Long-Term Evolution (LTE) System (Do not choose if system is converged with LMR)																	
LTE-LMR Converged System																	
Satellite System High Frequency (HF) Radio																	
(Auxiliary Communications [AUXCOMM]/SHAred RESources [SHARES]/ FEMA National Radio System [FNARS])																	
Paging System																	
Wireless Local Area Networks (e.g., WiFi)																	
Cellular (e.g., 2 nd Generation [2G]/3 rd Generation [3G] wireless systems)																	
Wireline (e.g., fiber, copper)																	
Microwave Backhaul																	
911 Telephony (e.g., basic, enhanced, Next Generation 911 [NG911])																	

TE-LMR Converged Systems: Systems that allow for LTE-LMR interworking (e.g., LTE-LMR hybrid networks, device-based LTE-LMR integration, converged service solutions, application-assisted integration).

Secure Voice, Video and Data: Encrypted communications at the Secret or higher level using the various specifications for classified communications.

Reliable: Trustworthy and consistently performs according to its specifications. Being reliable also indicates that the system is available.

Importance: Describes a given technology system's importance to the organization's operational success.

Basic 911: Allows callers to reach the universal emergency telephone number; relies on caller and call taker communications with one another to identify the telephone and location from which caller is dialing.

Enhanced 911 (E911): Allows automatic number and location indications of caller delivered to call taker; enables call taker to send help even when caller is unable to communicate.

NG911: Allows same information-sharing opportunities as E911, and enables caller the ability to use commercial communication devices to send voice, data, and video to Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs).



- Instructions:
 - <u>Skip</u> to Question 35a <u>Only If</u> you did not select any responses for the matrix questions above regarding the "<u>Land Mobile Radio (LMR)</u>" technology system.
 - However, if you selected responses above to characterize an LMR system your organization uses, Questions 34a d below are follow-ups that address the LMR system your organization uses <u>most often</u> for <u>interoperability</u> (i.e., your organization's primary LMR system, <u>regardless</u> of whether it is <u>owned</u> or <u>shared</u>).

34a) What radio frequencies does your organization's LMR system use? (Select all that apply)

- □ Low Band VHF (25-50 MHz)
- High Band VHF (138-144/148-174 MHz)
- □ Federal Band VHF (380-400 MHz)
- □ Federal Band UHF (406-420 MHz)
- □ UHF (450-470 MHz)
- UHF (470-512 MHz) [T-band]
- 700 Band (763-768/793-798 MHz) [Broadband]
- 700 Band (769-775/799-805 MHz) [Narrowband]
- 700 Band (764-776 MHz) [Original 700 MHz allocation]
- 800 Band (806-821/851-866 MHz)
- 800 Band (821-824/866-869 MHz)
- Other frequency bands
- Not applicable

34b) Does your organization's LMR system comply with the Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials (APCO) Project 25 (P25) standards (i.e., a P25-compliant system)? (Select <u>one</u> response)

- No
- Yes, Phase I compliant
- Yes, Phase II compliant

34c) Select the response that best characterizes the network architecture of your organization's LMR system: (Select <u>one</u> response)

- □ Conventional (not trunked)
- Trunked
- Both

34d) Select the characteristics and features of the LMR mobile system devices (i.e., subscriber units) used most often by your organization: (Select <u>all</u> that apply)

- Mobile
- Portable
- Dual-band
- Tri-band
- Quad-band
- Analog
- Mobile data device
- □ Project 25 (P25) compliant

- P25 Digital
- P25 Encryption
- Proprietary encryption/voice security
- Long-Term Evolution (LTE) handsets (as a Land Mobile Radio)
- Other Digital (e.g., TETRA, MOTOTRBO, Digital Mobile Radio [DMR], NXDN)
- Our organization does not use mobile system devices (i.e., subscriber units)



- Instructions:
 - <u>Skip</u> to Question 26 <u>Only If</u> you selected "Does not participate in <u>or</u> conduct" for Question 26 above.
 - However, if you selected either "Participates in," "Conducts," or "Participates in <u>and</u> conducts" for Question 25 above, then Question 25a below is a follow-up that addresses <u>emergency communications-focused</u> exercises.

35a) What radio frequencies does your organization's LTE-LMR Converged system use? (Select <u>all</u> that apply)

- □ Low Band VHF (25-50 MHz)
- □ High Band VHF (138-144/148-174 MHz)
- □ Federal Band VHF (380-400 MHz)
- □ Federal Band UHF (406-420 MHz)
- UHF (450-470 MHz)
- UHF (470-512 MHz) [T-band]
- 700 Band (763-768/793-798 MHz) [Broadband]

- 700 Band (769-775/799-805 MHz) [Narrowband]
- 700 Band (764-776 MHz) [Original 700 MHz allocation]
- 800 Band (806-821/851-866 MHz)
- □ 800 Band (821-824/866-869 MHz)
- Other frequency bands
- Not applicable

35b) Does your organization's LTE-LMR Converged system comply with the Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials (APCO) Project 25 (P25) standards (i.e., a P25-compliant system)? (Select <u>one</u> response)

- 🗆 No
- Yes, Phase I compliant
- Yes, Phase II compliant

35c) Select the response that best characterizes the network architecture of your organization's LTE-LMR Converged system: (Select <u>one</u> response)

- Conventional (not trunked)
- Trunked
- Both

35d) Select the characteristics and features of the LTE-LMR Converged mobile system devices (i.e., subscriber units) used most often by your organization: (Select <u>all</u> that apply)

- Mobile
- Portable
- Dual-band
- Tri-band
- Quad-band
- □ Analog
- Mobile data device
- □ Project 25 (P25) compliant
- P25 Digital

- P25 Encryption
- Proprietary encryption/voice security
- Long-Term Evolution (LTE) handsets (as a Land Mobile Radio)
- Other Digital (e.g., TETRA, MOTOTRBO, Digital Mobile Radio [DMR], NXDN)
- Our organization does not use mobile system devices (i.e., subscriber units)



Instructions:

- o If your organization does not own or operate a 911 system, skip to Question 37.
- However, if you selected responses above to characterize a 911 system your organization uses, Question 36 below is a follow-up that addresses the 911 system your organization uses <u>most often</u> for <u>interoperability</u> (i.e., your organization's primary 911 system, <u>regardless</u> of whether it is <u>owned</u> or <u>shared</u>).

36) Select the responses that best characterize the <u>current state</u> of your organization's <u>911</u> <u>architecture</u>: (Select <u>all</u> that apply)

- Basic
- Transitioning to Enhanced 911 (E911)
- E911
- Transitioning to Next Generation 911 (NG911)

Last Question

37) Between <u>2006 and 2011</u>, what was your organization's level of improvement in strengthening emergency communications: (For <u>each row</u>, select <u>one</u> response <u>per situation type</u>)

	For "	day-to-day	" situation	s?	For "out-of-the-ordinary" situations?					
	Regressed	None	Some	Significant	Regressed	None	Some	Significant		
Operability										
Interoperability										
Continuity										

Operability: Ability to provide and maintain reliable communications functionality throughout the area of responsibility.

Interoperability: Ability of emergency response providers and relevant government officials to communicate across jurisdictions, disciplines, and levels of government as needed and as authorized.

Continuity: Ability to provide and maintain acceptable levels of communications during disruptions in operations.

Day-to-Day Situations: Situations within the general normal structure for an organization, including routine operations.

Out-of-the-Ordinary Situations: Situations that may stretch and/or overwhelm the abilities of an organization.

38) Between <u>2011 and Today</u>, what was your organization's level of improvement in strengthening emergency communications: (For <u>each row</u>, select <u>one</u> response <u>per situation type</u>)

	For "	ʻday-to-da	ay" situatior	ns?	For "out-of-the-ordinary" situations?					
	Regressed	None	Some	Significant	Regressed	None	Šome	Significant		
Operability										
Interoperability										
Continuity										

Operability: Ability to provide and maintain reliable communications functionality throughout the area of responsibility.

Interoperability: Ability of emergency response providers and relevant government officials to communicate across jurisdictions, disciplines, and levels of government as needed and as authorized.

Continuity: Ability to provide and maintain acceptable levels of communications during disruptions in operations.

Day-to-Day Situations: Situations within the general normal structure for an organization, including routine operations.

Out-of-the-Ordinary Situations: Situations that may stretch and/or overwhelm the abilities of an organization.

END OF SURVEY. Thank you for helping to improve emergency communications nationwide!