Developing The Most Interoperable Voice System in North America-A Case Study

Association of Professional Communications Officials 2019 Annual Conference

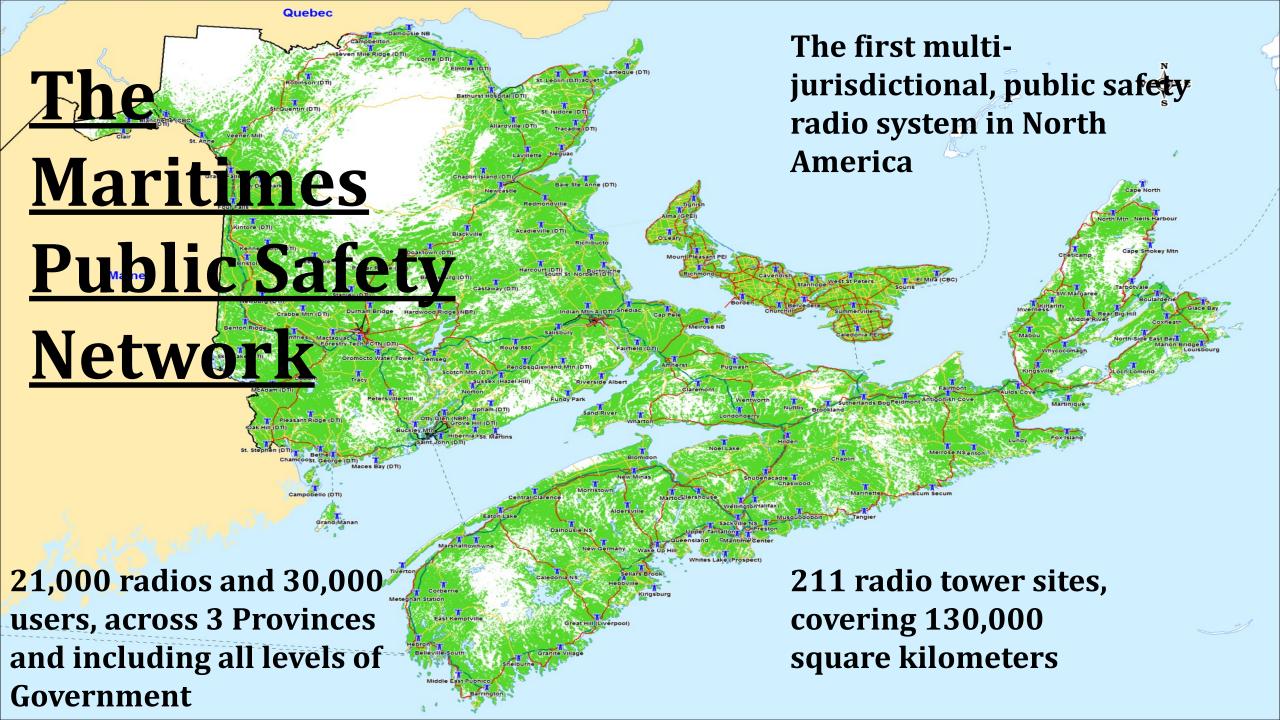
November 2019

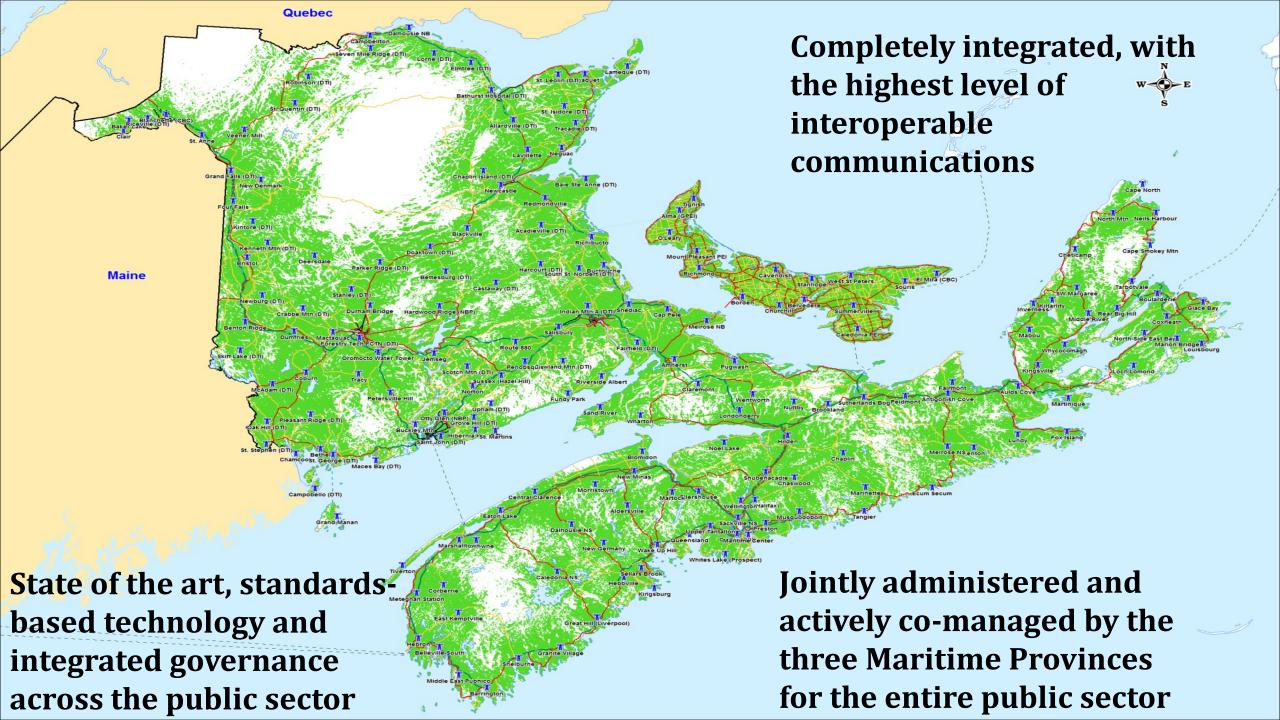
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MPSN Users New Brunswick



Provincial Departments



"J" Division



NB Volunteer Public Safety







Municipalities



Ambulances



Federal Departments



MPSN Users Nova Scotia



Provincial Departments



"H" Division



NS Volunteer Public Safety





Municipalities





Ambulances



Federal Departments

MPSN Users Prince Edward Island



Provincial Departments



"L" Division



PEI Volunteer Public Safety







Municipalities



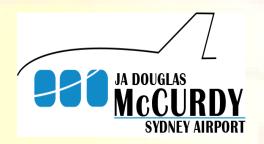
Ambulances



Federal Departments

MPSN Users Others





Airports









Transport Links











Commercial public safety support





Swiss Air 111

September 2nd, 1998

Moncton RCMP
Shootings

June 4th, 2014



PEI Schools Bomb Threat September 20th, 2016

A need for "interoperable" communications between and among field staff



To coordinate multi-agency emergency events

A need for "interoperable" communications between and among field staff



For normal, non-emergency day to day communications

A need for "interoperable" communications between and among field staff



For day to day coordination of human and material field resources for public works

Interoperability is important...but there's more

A need to avoid duplication of public investment in public safety communications networks



A 2018 survey showed 800+ publicly funded public safety communications networks across the United States and Canada

80+ such systems in Texas

50+ in Florida

20+ Ontario

Not all systems are compatible/interconnected



A 2015 survey showed 800+ publicly funded public safety communications networks across the United States and Canada

Lack of shared/interconnected public safety solutions not optimal in terms of spending

Many systems are incompatible-poorly coordinated response/danger to responders & public



The Maritime Province's answer to this is:

The Maritimes

Public Safety Network



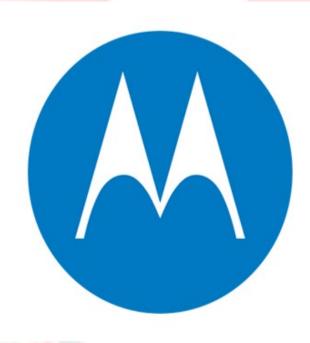
State of the Art, Motorola Astro 25, IP based, two zone network

99.95% availability

Wide mobile and portable coverage

Redundant hot standby master switching

Supporting 29 master dispatch facilities and backups





Supported, monitored and maintained, 7-24-365 by Bell Mobility

Part of Bell's national radio P-25 standard radio services, with 90,000 subscribers across Canada





Unique, first of its kind

Only Multi-jurisdictional public safety radio system in North America

Integrated, fully interoperable



Jointly administered by three separate provinces:

- Common training
- Common onboarding
- Common best practices
- Common technical procedures
- Common administrative procedures
- Common management
- Common talkgroups



Jointly administered by three separate provinces:

- Common fleetmap coordination
- Common vendor relationship management
- Integrated user governance
- Most interoperable system in N. America



Canadian Communications Interoperability Continuum

Governance

Standard Operating **Procedures** among areas with minimal

collaboration

and

planning

Limited leadership,

the

and documentation

Technology

Training & Exercises

Usage



planning and collaboration among areas with commitment to and investment in the sustainability of systems and documentation High degree of leadership,

regions

- A Cross Jurisdictional Strategy
- Driving Interoperability to all parts of the public service
- Tight Asset Management
- Specific Interoperability Investments



A Cross-Jurisdictional Strategy:

- All levels of government need field communications interoperability for Public Safety (PS) and Public Works (PW)
- Cross-jurisdictional, multi-agency events in which interoperable comms is important is becoming the norm
- North American jurisdictional scan (PTIG Survey) shows significant duplication of investments in multiple networks without practical communications interoperability



A Cross-Jurisdictional Strategy:

The Provinces had to lead because:

- Each had a direct financial/operational interest in provincial departments, the RCMP, and municipalities (65-70% of total user base)
- There was growing need for interoperability between Provincial and Federal departments and municipalities
- Duplicated public investments in this area a non-starter. Only a shared system could be cost justified in an economically challenged region



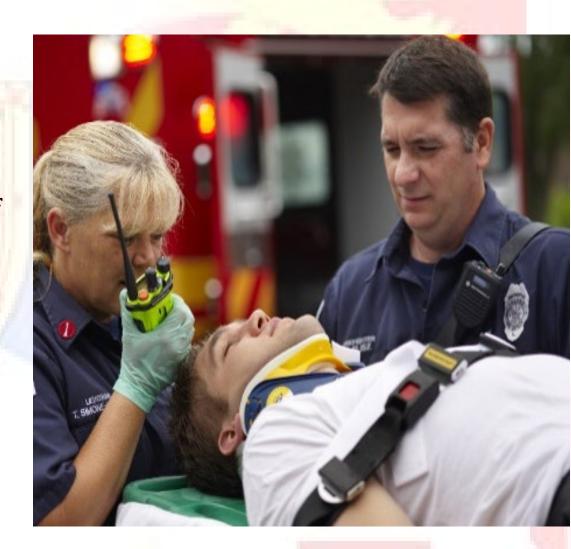
Driving Interoperability to all parts of the public service:

- An Integrated Public Sector Contract Model:
 - Provinces make long term SLA commitment to provider to establish shared, richly functional network for core users (RCMP/Vols/Depts)
 - Service Provider sells network capacity to municipal/federal users with pricing based on only "incremental" infrastructure needed
 - In exchange for long term SLA commitment, PNS negotiated concessions from provider, most of which drove very wide scale interoperability



Driving Interoperability to all parts of the public service:

- An Integrated Public Sector Contract Model:
 - Provinces accept "stewardship" role on behalf of all public sector users
 - Enshrined in contracts
 - Establishing a corporate unit to manage this shared service focused on interoperability:
 - Corporate Management of PS frequencies/system user priorities
 - Quality Management of the vendor
 - Risk Assessment and Mitigation
 - Deployables development and management
 - Centralized Asset Management



Maritime Public Safety Interlocking Contract Administration Model

Coordination:

-Asset Management
-User Training
-Governance
-User Facilitation
-Dispatch
-Mobile
Communications
Support

3 Provincial Master Agreements:

*Provincial agencies

*Volunteer Public Safety

*RCMP

Interoperable PS Voice Communications

40+ Additional Authorized Users (AAU) Service Level Agreements:

*Municipalities:
Police/Fire/Public Works/Transit

*Government of Canada: DND/DFO/CBSA/CWS/Parks Can.

Contract Administration:

-Vendor Relationship -Tech. Due Diligence -Risk Management -Strategic Planning

Tight Asset Management for all:

- Centralized Asset Acquisition Management
- Mandatory Mutual Aid Talkgroups
- Mandatory Law Enforcement Interoperability Talkgroups
- Regional (Cross-Border) Talkgroups
- Extensive Asset Documentation
- Extensive quality controls and testing



Specific Interoperability Investments:

- Volunteer Seeded Radio Programs:
 - Provinces establish formulas for giving (at no cost) portable and mobile radios to Volunteer Fire, Ground Search and Rescue Teams, Municipal EMO organizations, and the Canadian Red Cross
 - Airtime/Maintenance free
 - Asset Management free
 - On site training /retraining free
 - Governance
 - Approx. \$25 million initial capital investment in radios across region, and \$7 million per year in airtime/maintenance and related services



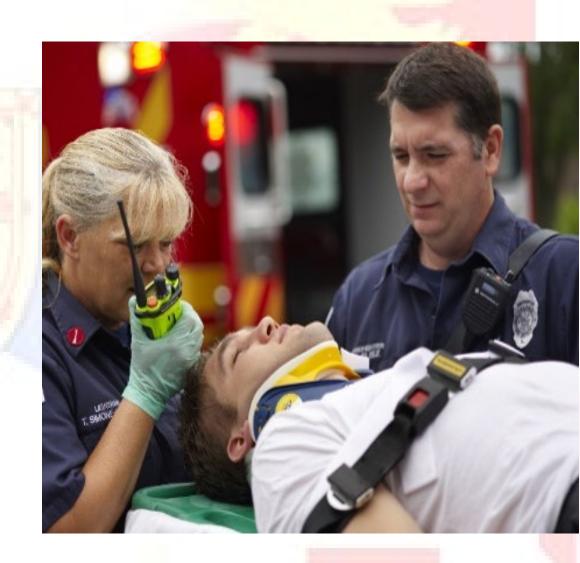
Specific Interoperability Investments:

- Establishing a managed encryption service:
 - Policing/Enforcement agencies growing need for encrypted communications :
 - Need for secure communications
 - Protecting against disclosure of personal or restricted information
 - RCMP evolving security standards
 - Lack of managed encryption a threat to wide scale interoperability
 - Provinces acquire an Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) Key Management Facility (KMF)



Specific Interoperability Investments:

- Establishing a managed encryption service:
 - Developing an RCMP/DSE approved standard operating procedure for encrypted users
 - Establishing Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Talkgroups (3 encrypted/3 non-encrypted)
 - RCMP hosts KMF in secure facility
 - RCMP performs technical administration
 - KMF currency reports
- Of 21,000 radios in the region, 8,000 support encrypted communications for 12 organizations



Why did it Work?

- Evolved out of an earlier tri-province, failed procurement project
- Hard lessons were learned, that made the MPSN version work:
 - A focus on interoperability and shared solutions
 - Relationships matter
 - Understanding the competitive marketplace
 - Its all about what the users needs



