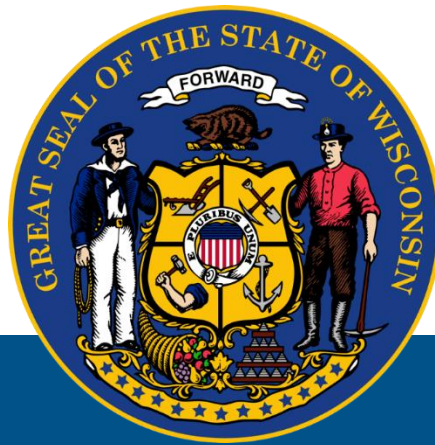


WISCONSIN EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION STRATEGY



APRIL 2019

*Formally identified as the Wisconsin Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan (SCIP)

Developed with Support from the
Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Agency

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LETTER FROM THE SWIC

Greetings,

I am pleased to present the 2019 Wisconsin Emergency Communication Strategy. The Strategy represents Wisconsin's continued commitment to improving emergency communications interoperability and supporting the public safety practitioner community throughout the state. In addition, an updated Strategy is also required by the Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) grant guidelines in addition to designating a full time Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC).

With support from the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) Emergency Communications Division (ECD), representatives from the Wisconsin Interoperability Council (IC) and state and local agencies from across the state collaborated to update the Strategy to include actionable and measurable goals and strategies. These goals, strategies, and tactics focus on governance, technology, and funding. They are designed to support our state in planning for new technologies and navigating the ever-changing emergency communications ecosystem.

Wisconsin faces complex challenges as we work towards achieving public safety interoperability. For the next two-to-three years, this strategic plan will guide our efforts to protect its almost six million citizens and communities through advances in governance, technology, and funding for interoperable emergency communications.

As we continue to enhance interoperability, we must remain dedicated and continue to improve our ability to communicate among disciplines and across jurisdictional boundaries. With help from public safety practitioners statewide, we will work to achieve the goals set forth in this Strategy and become a nationwide model for statewide interoperability.

Sincerely,

Tom Czaja
Statewide Interoperability Coordinator



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INTRODUCTION



The Wisconsin Interoperability Council (IC) was established by the legislature with the primary purpose of ensuring the efficient and effective management of public safety interoperable communications. The IC seeks to identify agencies critical to interoperability, recommend, identify and obtain funding for statewide interoperability and among other responsibilities, recommend short and long-term goals for achieving statewide interoperability. Consistent with its purpose and mandate, the IC has developed this Emergency Communication Strategy¹ with the following goals:

- Establish consistent, transparent dialogue and collaboration across stakeholder organizations to overcome public safety communications challenges
- Maintain existing systems and adopt emerging technologies with a focus on statewide Land Mobile Radio (LMR), Broadband, and NextGen9-1-1 (NG9-1-1)
- Acquire funding for the implementation and sustainment of public safety communications technologies and interoperability strategies

Local and state public safety stakeholders, including individuals from the disciplines of 9-1-1, corrections, emergency management, fire, law enforcement, emergency medical services, health, state agencies, and members of the IC and its subcommittees provided direct input for this strategic plan. In doing so, these public safety practitioners developed Wisconsin's interoperability Vision and Mission Statements.

¹ Previous versions of this document were titled the Wisconsin Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan (SCIP)



Interoperability and Emergency Communications Overview

Reliable and timely communication of information among public safety responders, and between the government and citizens, is critical to effectively carrying out public safety missions, and in many cases, saving lives. Traditional voice capabilities, such as land mobile radio and landline 9-1-1 services have long been and continue to be critical tools for communications. However, the rapid advancement and ubiquity of IP based technologies in public safety have significantly increased the type and amount of information responders communicate with, the methods they can use to communicate, and the complexity that comes along with new and interdependent systems. Both the promise and challenges these technologies bring increase the already imperative need for coordination across public safety disciplines, communications functions, and levels of government to ensure emergency communications capabilities are interoperable, reliable, and secure.

An example of this evolution is the First Responder Network Authority's (FirstNet) implementation of the Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network (NPSBN). All 50 states have allowed FirstNet's chosen contractor, AT&T, to build out the NPSBN within their state. With this new system, agencies will be able to supplement existing capabilities to provide public safety users with dedicated spectrum, added broadband capabilities, and advanced technologies to increase situational awareness. However, close coordination is required with administrators of LMR, 9-1-1, and alert and warning systems to ensure interoperability and cybersecurity are not sacrificed as agencies begin to transition onto new FirstNet devices and networks.

Similarly, the transition of PSAPs nationwide to Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1) technology will dramatically enhance the ability to share critical information in real-time through the use of multimedia—such as pictures, video, and text—among citizens, PSAP operators, dispatch, and first responders. While the benefits of NG9-1-1 are potentially tremendous, interfacing of systems along with coordinated operations and decision-making are necessary to realize this capability and ensure security of potentially sensitive information.

The broader emergency communications ecosystem consists of many inter-related components and functions, including communications for incident response operations, notifications and alerts and warnings, requests for assistance and reporting, and public information exchange. The primary functions of the emergency communications ecosystem are depicted in the 2014 National Emergency Communications Plan (NECP)².

The Interoperability Continuum³ was developed by SAFECOM and serves as a framework to address challenges and continue improving operable and interoperable emergency communications. It is designed to assist emergency response agencies and policy makers with planning and implementing interoperability solutions for voice and data communications.

² The 2014 NECP can be found here: <https://www.dhs.gov/publication/2014-national-emergency-communications-plan>

³ The Interoperability Continuum is available here: <http://www.safecomprogram.gov/oecguidancedocuments/continuum/Default.aspx>



Vision and Mission

Vision:

To be the model for fiscally sustainable interoperable public safety communication systems

Mission:

To provide strategic guidance for the highest level of reliable interoperable communications for public safety by maintaining an effective organizational structure to promote proper planning, training, and sharing of resources

Wisconsin Emergency Communications Strategy Overview

- **Overview of Goals, Strategies, and Benefits:** Provides an executive summary of the goals and strategies, and their intended benefits.
- **Governance:** Describes the current governance mechanisms for communications interoperability within the state, along with successes, challenges, and priorities for improving governance within the evolving landscape.
- **Technology:** Describes the core systems used to support public safety communications within the state and the technological and operational enhancements needed to maintain and enhance interoperability across the emergency communications ecosystem.
- **Funding:** Describes the funding sources and allocations that support interoperable communications capabilities within the state, along with methods and strategies for funding, sustainment, and enhancement in the future.
- **Implementation Plan:** Describes how the state plans to implement, maintain, and update the Strategy to enable continued evolution of, and progress toward, the state's interoperability goals.



GOVERNANCE

Council History, Composition, and Structure

The IC was initially codified under Wisconsin Statute in March 2008 to develop strategies and recommend standards and guidelines for achieving statewide communications interoperability for Wisconsin's public safety community⁴. While the IC does not have the specific authority to oversee the Wisconsin Interoperable System for Communications (WISCOM), LMR, NG9-1-1, Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network (NPSBN) activities, they are tasked with providing recommendations to the DMA where these programs are housed.

Changes to the role of the IC were made in late 2017 with the passage of 2017 Wisconsin Act 59⁵. The functions related to the IC and WISCOM moved from the Department of Justice (DOJ) to the Department of Military Affairs (DMA). A new Office of Emergency Communications (OEC) within the DMA was also created with the Director/Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC) appointed by the Adjutant General.

The IC consists of the following members or designees:

- Attorney General
- Adjutant General
- Secretary of Natural Resources
- Secretary of Transportation
- Representative from the Department of Administration with knowledge of information technology

In addition to the state level agencies identified above, the IC also has the following local public safety communications members:

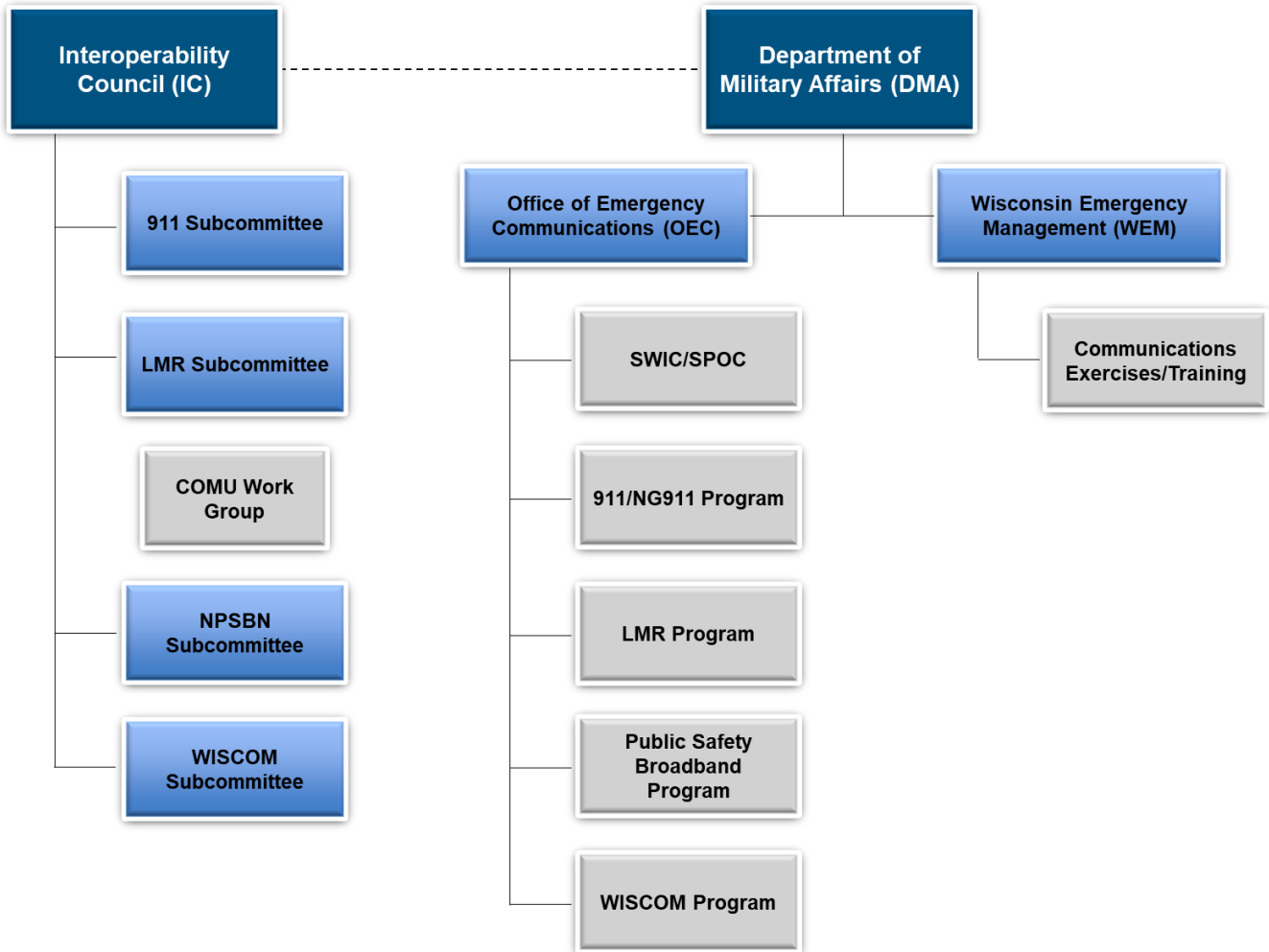
- A Chief of Police
- A Sheriff
- A Chief of a Fire Department
- A Director of Emergency Medical Services
- A local government elected official
- A local Emergency Management Director
- Federally recognized American Indian Tribe or band in the state
- A hospital representative
- A local Health Department representative
- One other person with relevant experience or expertise in interoperable communications

⁴Additional information on the Interoperability Council (IC) is available here: <https://dma.wi.gov/DMA/oec>

⁵ 2017 Wisconsin Act 59 is available here: <https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2017/related/acts/59>



Below is an organizational chart depicting the current governance structure for Wisconsin public safety communications:



Subcommittees

9-1-1 Subcommittee

A 9-1-1 Subcommittee was formed in 2015 to recommend minimum standards for public safety interoperable communications systems facilities and equipment used by dispatch centers, as well as certification criteria for persons who operate these systems. In September 2017, a new 19-member 9-1-1 Subcommittee was created through legislation that expanded the representation and duties of the subcommittee⁶. The subcommittee is appointed by the Governor and is responsible for advising the DMA and IC on statewide efforts to transition to NG9-1-1.

Land Mobile Radio Subcommittee

The LMR Subcommittee is responsible for managing certain radio frequencies in Wisconsin on behalf of the IC. The subcommittee's bylaws were amended in February 2017 to include 18 voting members appointed by the IC and expanded their purview to include the Communications Unit Recognition Program. The subcommittee also assists in the development of the Wisconsin Field Operations Guide (WI-FOG) and the State Plan for Mutual Aid Communications Frequencies (Annex K).

Communications Unit Workgroup

The COMU Workgroup was established in February 2017 to provide quality assurance reviews of applications under the recently updated recognitions program for Type 4 and 5 positions within the Communications Unit under the Incident Command System (ICS). At present, the workgroup is comprised of 10 voting members, with the Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC) or designee serving as the permanent chair. Under the general oversight of the LMR Subcommittee, the COMU Workgroup is comprised of subject matter experts that are experienced in the all-hazards positions for which they award recognition.

Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network Subcommittee

The NPSBN Subcommittee is made up of 16 voting members appointed by the IC and was created in 2015 to make recommendations to the IC in all areas related to the nationwide broadband effort known as FirstNet. Under its bylaws, the subcommittee's main task is to focus on preparing the state and the Governor to decide on whether to opt-in to the FirstNet offering or opt-out and build out Wisconsin's own Radio Access Network. The subcommittee, along with the State Point of Contact (SPOC) and DMA staff, worked with FirstNet through consultation and the collection of public safety broadband user data to establish the state's requirements for the FirstNet offering. The NPSBN Subcommittee continues to work with public safety broadband providers to ensure public safety needs are being met.

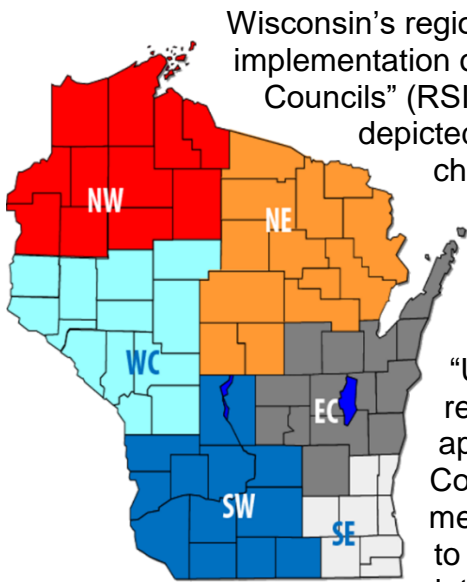
⁶ WSS §256.35(3s)(d)



Wisconsin Interoperable System for Communications Subcommittee

The WISCOM Subcommittee was created to focus on the statewide interoperable LMR system known as WISCOM. WISCOM was designed to enhance the number of mutual aid talk paths available to local responders and to ensure responders from any area of the state can assist another community without losing communications. The subcommittee bylaws reflect that their focus is to make recommendations to the IC about all aspects regarding WISCOM. The WISCOM subcommittee is comprised of 20 members appointed by the IC, most of whom are primary users of the radio system.

Regional Interoperability Councils



Wisconsin’s regional councils were originally formed to support the implementation of the Strategy, formally named “Regional SCIP Implementation Councils” (RSICs). There were six regional councils, with their regions depicted in the graphic on this page. The councils had a common charter that was adopted in 2010 by the IC, but each Council ultimately developed their own set of bylaws. The Regional Councils were initially supported by six Regional Interoperability Coordinators (RICs), but funding for the RICs ended in late 2017.

“Under their common charter, the councils are to lead local and regional Strategy planning and implementation, coordinate grant applications, assist their respective Regional Interoperability Coordinator (“RIC”) in the narrow banding effort, and conduct one meeting of public safety officials and policy-makers in the region to provide opportunities for great local participation in regional interoperability activities.”⁷

Table 1 outlines Wisconsin’s goals and strategies related to Governance.

Table 1: Governance Goal and Strategy

Goals	Strategy
<p>Develop and maintain effective emergency communications governance and leadership across the Ecosystem</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish consistent, transparent dialogue and collaboration across organizations to overcome public safety communications challenges

⁷ Charter of the Regional SCIP Implementation Councils, § 1.2 (Jan. 14, 2010) (“RSIC Charter”)



TECHNOLOGY

Wisconsin Interoperable System for Communications

Interoperable communication in Wisconsin is largely served by the statewide land mobile radio system, known as the Wisconsin Interoperable System for Communications (WISCOM). WISCOM is an EF Johnson, Project 25 (P25) phase 1, digital Very High Frequency (VHF) and 800 MHz trunked radio system. While some local entities utilize WISCOM for daily use and have made individual enhancements for additional portable coverage, most entities in the state have retained their local or regional radio systems and use WISCOM as a means for interoperability.

During the initial build out of WISCOM, Wisconsin leveraged existing radio towers and other infrastructure, thereby reducing the initial costs to its users. Currently, most agencies that rely on the system for daily use do not pay an annual fee, however some agencies provide maintenance on their local infrastructure utilizing local funding. To join the system, agencies must complete an application and sign a user agreement. Agencies must also develop a communications plan and a template to ensure compatibility with the system.

Land Mobile Radio, Broadband and NG9-1-1

As a home rule state, public safety agencies are not required to join the WISCOM system and can choose to build out their own LMR systems. This has led to the implementation of disparate LMR systems across the state that can inhibit interoperability statewide. LMR systems can interconnect for interoperability purposes using an Inter RF Subsystem Interface (ISSI) or Console Subsystem Interface (CSSI). Currently, there are five ISSI connections between the WISCOM system and other county-owned or neighboring state systems, with more planned for the future.

In preparation for the NPSBN, FirstNet Authority and their chosen vendor AT&T delivered a state plan in 2017 that detailed their proposal for building out the NPSBN in Wisconsin. Based on the plan, the Governor was required to either “opt-in” and allow AT&T to build out the network, or “opt-out” and build out a statewide network that would interconnect with the nationwide network.

A State Plan Review team was developed, consisting of volunteers from the Wisconsin public safety community that reviewed the plan and provided recommendations to the NPSBN Subcommittee and Interoperability Council. After careful consideration, the Interoperability Council approved the recommendation to “opt-in” and on December 14, 2017 the Governor notified FirstNet Authority that Wisconsin will participate in the deployment of the nationwide, interoperable broadband network.

Wisconsin is currently planning for the implementation of an Emergency Services Internet Protocol Network (ESInet) Primary concerns that will need to be addressed in its implementation will be dispatcher training, costs of equipment and storage, and preparation of local GIS data across the state for NextGen9-1-1 capabilities.

In addition to being a home-rule state, Wisconsin does not currently have a statewide 9-1-1 coordinator position with statutory responsibility to act as the central authority for 9-1-1/Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) throughout the state. As a result, PSAPs predominantly function independently from each other and lack coordination or information sharing that would improve services.

Challenges and Emerging Issues in Technology


Like much of the nation, there exist many challenges to achieving a desired state of interoperability in Wisconsin. During the Technology Engagement in July 2017, members of the Interoperability Council (IC), subcommittees, and other stakeholders identified a few points to address including, but not limited to, increasing outreach and education efforts, recruiting



legislative/elected official champions and increasing buy-in, developing more endorsements from statewide organizations and increasing training opportunities statewide.

Table 2 outlines Wisconsin’s goals and strategies related to Technology.

Table 2: Technology Goals and Strategies

WISCONSIN INTEROPERABILITY SEAMLESS STATEWIDE  PUBLIC SAFETY RADIO COMMUNICATIONS	
Goals	Strategy
<p>Enable all public safety stakeholders to share information efficiently and securely</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LMR - Maintain existing systems and adopt emerging technologies that will enhance voice communications. • Wireless Broadband - Identify wireless broadband system needs that will provide access and interoperability in high demand situations regardless of carrier. • NG9-1-1 - Build a cooperative and collaborative mechanism for the advancement of NG9-1-1



FUNDING

Funding History

Since 2007, Wisconsin has received a total of \$72,837,015 in Federal grant funding through the following initiatives:

- State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP)
- Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)
- Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP)
- Public Safety Interoperable Communications (PSIC)
- Justice Assistance Grant – American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (JAG ARRA)
- State & Local Implementation Grant Program (SLIGP)

SHSGP & UASI Grant Funded Projects

Wisconsin used the approximately \$52,608,834 received from the SHSGP and UASI grants on the following projects:

- End User Subscriber Units
- WISCOM Build Out
- WISCOM Daily User Build Out
- Regional Interoperability Coordinators (RICs)
- Interagency Fire Emergency Radio Network (IFERN) Base Stations
- Communications studies (Frequency, Engineering, Viability)
- Mutual Aid Radio Channel (MARC) Repeaters
- Radio Over Internet Protocol (RoIP)
- Communications Advance Team Equipment and Trailer
- Communications Unit Leader (COML) and Communications Unit Technician (COMT), Training

IECGP Grant Funded Projects

Wisconsin was awarded \$1,588,360 over three federal fiscal years which funded the following projects:

- Regional Interoperability Coordinators: \$970,000 total for six regions
- Telecommunicators Emergency Response Taskforce (TERT) Training: \$18,649 to Walworth County
- Strategy Workshop and Interoperability Symposium
- COML and COMT Training
- COML Exercise: \$258,135 to Fox Valley Tech College
- Exercise to test regional mutual aid communications network
- \$26,798 to Winnebago County
- Planning and Administration Costs: \$313,764 to the former Office of Justice Assistance (OJA)



PSIC Grant Funded Projects

Wisconsin was awarded a one-time grant of \$15,367,216 from the PSIC grant to fund the following major projects:

- Three County Communications Systems Study (Milwaukee, Waukesha, Ozaukee): \$503,565.
- Strategic Technology Reserve: \$600,000 to Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) for Mobile Communications Trailer
- WISCOM build out: \$13,789,192 to the Department of Transportation (DOT)
- Planning and Administration costs: \$474,458 for the former OJA

JAG ARRA Grant Funded Projects

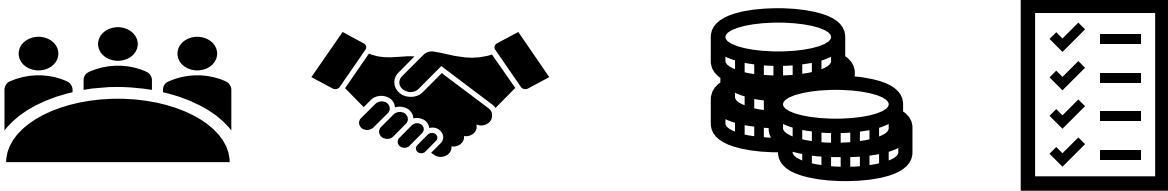
Wisconsin used \$977,672 of the JAG ARRA grant to fund the WISCOM daily user build out in Sawyer County.

SLIGP Grant Funded Projects

Wisconsin was awarded \$2,294,933 through SLIGP to provide outreach/education, data collection, and planning for the First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet) and the Wisconsin Public Safety Broadband (WiPSB) Program. The costs supported the DOJ planning staff, contractors, training, meetings/webinars, travel, and six RICs.

Table 3 outlines Wisconsin’s goals and strategies related to funding.

Table 3: Funding Goals and Strategies

	
Goal	Strategy
<p>Acquire funding for the implementation and sustainment of public safety communications technologies and interoperability strategies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster strong relationships between executive and legislative branches of government and the public safety community to ensure appropriate funding for existing and emerging communications technologies



IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The SWIC will be responsible for tracking progress towards achieving the goals included in this Strategy. The IC will add the goals assigned to its subcommittees as formal agenda items for review and oversight during regular meetings. The SWIC and subcommittee members will provide status updates to the IC and coordinate collaborative action and planning to ensure continued progress. The IC will also conduct a thorough review of the Strategy on a biennial basis to update goals, strategies, and tactics to address identified needs and advancements involving statewide emergency communications capabilities.

Table 4 outlines the projected timeframe for completing the tactics.

Table 4: Goals, Strategies, Tactics, and Timeframes

Governance

GOVERNANCE	
Strategic Planning Goal 1: Develop and maintain effective emergency communications governance and leadership across the ecosystem.	
Strategy: Establish consistent, transparent dialogue and collaboration across organizations to overcome public safety communications challenges.	
Tactics	Target Date
1.1 Secure consistent funding mechanisms for the interoperability initiatives, to include, but not limited to the Interoperability Council (IC), Regional Outreach Coordinators (ROCs), and Regional Interoperability Councils.	CY 2019-2020
1.2 Develop and update strategic local and regional communications interoperability plans.	CY2021-2022
1.3 Conduct periodic review of IC structure and subcommittee membership and develop recommendations, as needed.	CY2019-2020
1.4 Develop recurring subcommittee meeting schedules with ability to view presentations and provide feedback remotely.	CY2019-2020
1.5 Recruit legislative/elected official and senior leaders as champions to increase support.	CY2019-2020
1.6 Develop guidance to support activation and mobilization of Communications Unit (COMU) in support of planned events and incidents.	CY2019-2020
1.7 Identify and promote a security strategy including, but not limited to, cybersecurity for public safety communication systems.	CY2021-2022
1.8 Reevaluate and revitalize Regional Interoperability Councils.	CY2019-2020
1.9 Review effectiveness of IC governance; periodic reevaluation of effectiveness and measures	CY2021-2022



Technology

TECHNOLOGY	
Strategic Planning Goal 2: Enable all public safety stakeholders to share information efficiently and securely.	
Strategy: Maintain existing systems and adopt emerging technologies that will enhance voice communications.	
Tactics - Land Mobile Radio	Target Date
2.1 Identify training and technical assistance resources regarding LMR systems.	CY2021-2022
2.2 Collect ongoing stakeholder input and develop recommendations for the maintenance, enhancement, or replacement of WISCOM/statewide public safety interoperable radio communication system.	CY2019-2020
2.3 Promote best practices for the evolution of LMR systems to public safety broadband and emerging technologies.	CY2021-2022
2.4 Educate Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) and users on the use of state and federal interoperable channels.	CY2019-2020
2.5 Develop or update guidelines (e.g. WI-FOG) for the integration of federal and state interoperable channels.	CY2019-2020
2.6 Encourage participation in the completion and maintenance of Incident Radio Communications Plans (ICS Form 205).	CY2021-2022
2.7 Improve local and tribal on-scene mobile and patient side EMS communications capabilities to hospital/medical control (physician) resources.	CY2021-2022
2.8 Provide an improved radio communications capability for field units to communicate with multiple hospitals during multiple victim/mass casualty incidents, as well as hospital-to-hospital backup radio communications.	CY2021-2022
2.9 Reduce WISCOM coverage gaps to improve communications capabilities for emergency response equipment response coordination during large scale incidents.	CY2023-2024
2.10 Conduct one annual state-sponsored SIMCOM and one annual state sponsored COMMEX program to provide educational opportunities for COMU position trainees and continuing education opportunities for individuals who have attained COMU position recognition status.	Ongoing
2.11 Coordinate improvements to National Weather Service (NWS) tornado warning and severe weather notification communications capabilities to multiple interoperability region PSAPs/communication centers across utilizing WISCOM RCALL talk groups.	CY2021-2022



Strategy: Identify wireless broadband system needs that will provide access and interoperability in high demand situations regardless of carrier.	
Tactics – Wireless Broadband	Target Date
2.12 Provide outreach and education on status of emerging public safety broadband services.	CY2019-2020
2.13 Provide recommendations to broadband providers and users on the integration of applications, services, and information sharing.	CY2021-2022
2.14 Develop recommendations for how and when to elevate priority level for first responders.	CY2021-2022
Strategy: Build a cooperative and collaborative mechanism for the advancement of NG9-1-1.	
Tactics – NG9-1-1	Target Date
2.15 Implement a statewide interoperable ESInet.	CY2021-2022
2.16 Establish recommended minimum training standards for telecommunicators.	CY2023-2024
2.17 Identify and promote minimum data standards and integrity for 9-1-1 and GIS integration.	CY2019-2020
2.18 Develop and communicate recommendations for the implementation of NG9-1-1.	Ongoing
2.19 Develop best practices to support continuity of operations and resources of emergency communications centers [e.g. Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) and Public Safety Communications Centers (PSCCs)].	CY2021-2022



Funding

FUNDING	
Strategic Planning Goal 3: Acquire funding for the implementation and sustainment of public safety communications technologies and interoperability strategies.	
Strategy: Foster strong relationships between executive and legislative branches of government and the public safety community to identify and ensure appropriate funding for existing and emerging communications technologies.	
Tactics:	Target Date
3.1 Support efforts to secure capital expenditure funds for WISCOM, statewide and other public safety interoperable radio communications systems.	CY2019-2020
3.2 Support annual appropriation for the maintenance, enhancement, or replacement of WISCOM, statewide and other public safety interoperable radio communications systems.	CY2019-2020
3.3 Support appropriation for additional technical staff for WISCOM, statewide and other public safety interoperable radio communications systems.	CY2019-2020
3.4 Support efforts to secure capital expenditure funds for ESInet.	CY2019-2020
3.5 Support annual appropriation for the maintenance, enhancement, or replacement of ESInet.	CY2019-2020
3.6 Assist local units of government with equipment migration to NG9-1-1.	CY2019-2020
3.7 Support annual appropriation for the maintenance and enhancement of NG9-1-1 (including GIS).	CY2019-2020
3.8 Identify training and education funds for use of public safety communications systems.	CY2019-2020
3.9 Leverage and strengthen relationships with appropriate associations and stakeholders to advocate for or identify potential funding sources	Ongoing



APPENDIX A: LIST OF ACRONYMS

CISA	Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency
COML	Communications Unit Leader
COMT	Communications Unit Technician
COMU	Communications Unit
DHS	US Department of Homeland Security
DMA	Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs
DOJ	Wisconsin Department of Justice
DOT	Wisconsin Department of Transportation
ECD	Emergency Communications Division
ESInet	Emergency Services Internet Protocol-based Network
FY	Fiscal Year
HSGP	Homeland Security Grant Program
IECGP	Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program
IC	Interoperability Council
IFERN	Interagency Fire Emergency Radio Network
JAG ARRA	Justice Assistance Grant – American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009
LMR	Land Mobile Radio
LTE	Long-Term Evolution
MARC	Mutual Aid Radio Channel (MARC)
NECP	National Emergency Communications Plan
NGA	National Governors Association
NG9-1-1	Next Generation 9-1-1
OEC	Office of Emergency Communications
OJA	Office of Justice Assistance
PSC	Public Service Commission
PSIC	Public Safety Interoperable Communications
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Points
RIC	Regional Interoperability Coordinator
RoIP	Radio Over Internet Protocol
RSIC	Regional SCIP Implementation Councils
SCIP	Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan
SHSGP	State Homeland Security Grant Program
SLIGP	State & Local Implementation Grant Program
SPOC	State Point of Contact
SWIC	Statewide Interoperability Coordinator
TERT	Telecommunicators Emergency Response Taskforce
UASI	Urban Area Security Initiative
WEM	Wisconsin Emergency Management
WI-FOG	Wisconsin Field Operations Guide
WiPSB	Wisconsin Public Safety Broadband
WISCOM	Wisconsin Interoperable System for Communications

