Idaho
Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan

April 2020

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Letter from the Statewide Interoperability Coordinator

Greetings,

As the Idaho Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC), I am pleased to provide to you the 2020 Idaho Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP). This SCIP represents Idaho's continuous commitment to improving emergency communications interoperability and supporting our public safety practitioners throughout the state. In addition, this update meets the requirement of the current U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) grant guidelines.

Representatives from the Idaho Public Safety Communications Commission (IPSCC), federal, state, and local agencies participated in a SCIP Workshop on January 16–17, 2020 to develop actionable and measurable goals and objectives with timelines and champions. These goals and objectives focus on Governance, Technology, and Sustainability Funding, and are designed to support our state in planning for new technologies and navigating the ever-changing emergency communications ecosystem.

As we continue to enhance interoperability, we must remain dedicated to improving 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 SCIP and become a nationwide model for statewide interoperability.

Sincerely,

Brian Shields
Idaho Statewide Interoperability Coordinator

Introduction

The Idaho SCIP is a stakeholder-driven, multi-jurisdictional, and multi-disciplinary strategic plan to enhance interoperable and emergency communications over the next one-to-three years. This document contains the following planning components:

- *Introduction* – Provides the context necessary to understand what the SCIP is and how it was developed.

- *Interoperable and Emergency Communications Overview* – Provides an overview of Idaho's current and future emergency communications environment.

- *Vision and Mission* – Articulates Idaho's one-to-three year vision and mission for improving emergency communications operability, interoperability, and continuity of communications at all levels of government.

- *Goals and Objectives* – Outlines the goals and objectives aligned with the vision and mission of the SCIP as they pertain to Governance, Technology, and Funding.

- *Implementation Plan* – Describes Idaho's plan to implement, maintain, and update the SCIP and enable continued evolution of and progress toward Idaho's interoperability goals.

The 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 are depicted in the newly released 2019 National Emergency Communications Plan (NECP)[1].

The Interoperability Continuum, developed by the Department of Homeland Security's SAFECOM program and shown in Figure 1, serves as a framework to address challenges and continue improving operable/interoperable and public safety communications. It is designed to assist public safety agencies and policy makers with planning and implementing interoperability solutions for communications across technologies. More information is available in the Interoperability Continuum brochure.[2]

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[1] 2019 National Emergency Communications Plan
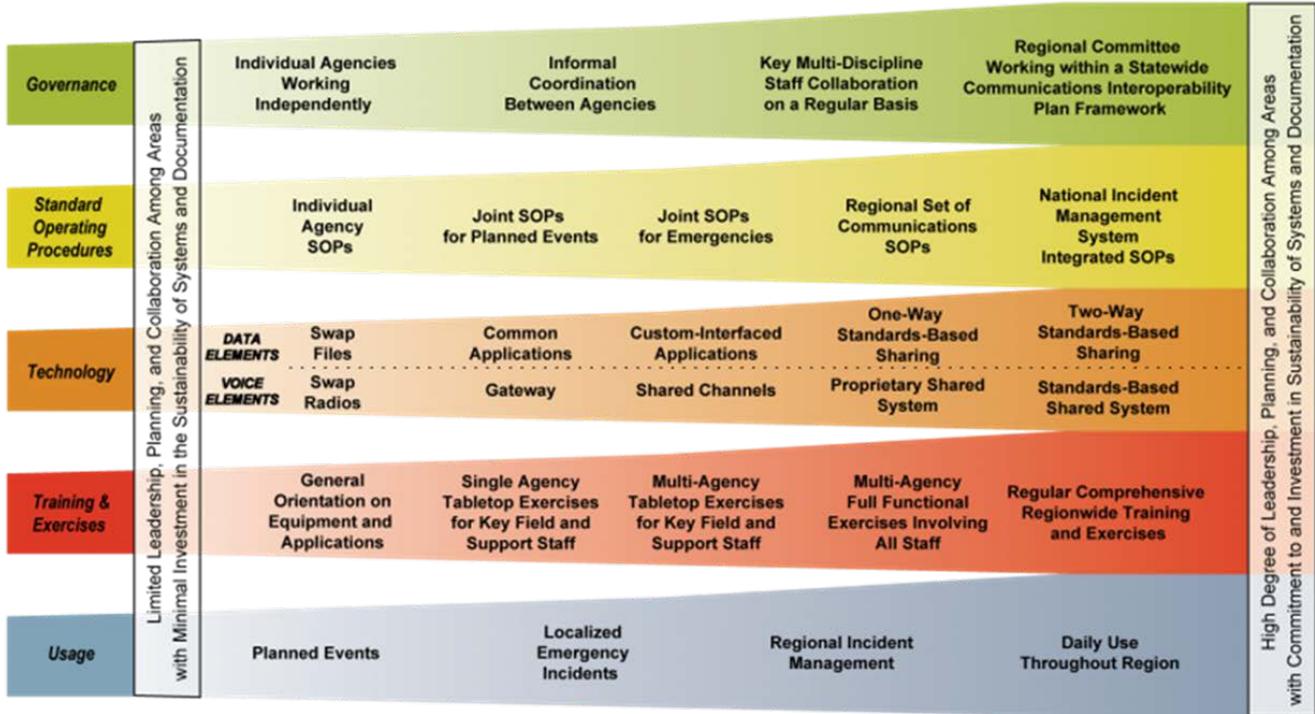[2] SAFECOM Interoperability Continuum brochure

Figure 1: SAFECOM Interoperability Continuum

Interoperable and Emergency Communications Overview

Interoperability is the ability of emergency response providers and relevant government officials to communicate across jurisdictions, disciplines, and levels of government as needed and as authorized. Reliable, timely communications among public safety responders and between public safety agencies and citizens is critical to effectively carry out public safety missions, and in many cases, saving lives.

Traditional voice capabilities, such as land mobile radio (LMR) and landline 9-1-1 services have long been and continue to be critical tools for communications. However, the advancement of internet protocol (IP) based technologies in public safety has increased the type and amount of information responders receive, the tools they communicate with, and complexity of new and interdependent systems. New technologies increase the 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). Similarly, the transition of public-safety answering points (PSAPs) to Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1) technology will enhance sharing of critical information in real-time using multimedia—such as pictures, video, and text — among citizens, PSAP operators, dispatch, and first responders. While potential benefits of NG9-1-1 are tremendous, implementation challenges remain. Necessary tasks to fully realize these benefits include interfacing disparate systems, developing training and standard operating procedures (SOPs) and ensuring information security.

Vision and Mission

This section describes Idaho's vision and mission for improving emergency communications operability, interoperability, and continuity of communications statewide:

Vision:

Establish a ubiquitous, fiscally sustainable system, covering public safety/emergency communications across technologies, spectrums, jurisdictions, and disciplines that allows for a fully interoperable and coordinated emergency response from local, regional, state, federal, tribal, and private sector entities.

Mission:

Strengthen statewide and district governance structures by providing guidance, establishing standards and pursuing funding opportunities to enhance collaboration and maintain all elements of public safety/emergency interoperable communications for the benefit of Idaho's citizens.

Governance

Idaho Public Safety Communications Commission

The IPSCC serves as Idaho's Statewide Interoperability Governing Board (SIGB).[3] The IPSCC was formed in 2016 and is comprised of 18 voting members. The Idaho SWIC provides quarterly updates to the IPSCC. The Idaho SWIC is a funded, full-time position. Major initiatives the IPSCC will pursue in the near future includes updating and publishing a Statewide Field Operations Guide (FOG)/electronic FOG (eFOG) and exploring the possibility of a State managed Communications Unit (COMU) Program, to include dedicated communications exercises at the State level.

Idaho has six regional District Interoperability Governance Boards (DIGBs). The DIGBs provide the IPSCC with input regarding consolidated emergency communications and interoperable public safety communications.
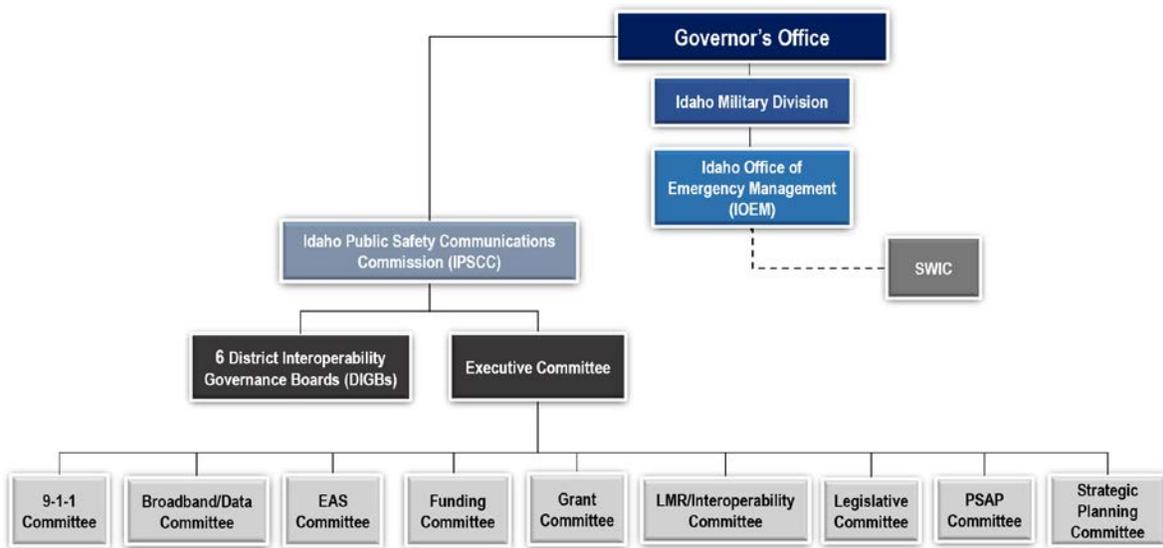

Figure 2: Idaho's Emergency Communications Governance Structure

Governance	
Goals	**Objectives**
1. Increase support from the IPSCC and its subcommittees to local stakeholders	1.1 Survey DIGBs routinely to collect data on challenges and emerging issues for the SWIC and IPSCC subcommittee review and action
2. Build SCIP goal accountability process	2.1 Socialize State Interoperability Markers to public safety communications stakeholders
3. Standardize DIGB governance	3.1 Encourage DIGB adoption of governance best practices
	3.2 Encourage standardized guidance on by-laws and Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs)

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[3] Idaho Statute Title 31, Chapter 48

Goals	Objectives
4. Establish a state managed COMU plan	4.1 Conduct technical assistance with support from the DHS CISA
5. Develop a State Alerts and Warnings Plan	5.1 Conduct technical assistance with support from the DHS CISA

Technology

Land Mobile Radio

In Idaho, all State radios are programmed for interoperability and consistency. Stakeholders work to ensure there is consistent programming for interoperability channels at all levels. As emerging technology begins to merge with existing systems across the state, public safety stakeholders identify the need to develop, consolidate, and socialize SOPs to ensure seamless operational compatibility. In tandem with those efforts, it will also be important to actively conduct education and outreach, enhance the statewide training and exercise program, establish an encryption standard, and routinely identify capability gaps to keep up with the ever-evolving emergency communications environment.

Mobile Broadband

Currently, there is inconsistent information gathering, testing, and capacity for broadband in the State of Idaho. Terrain and population present a challenge across the State, however, interoperable communications champions at the State level are integrated with mobile network operators to explore relevant options. As with LMR, stakeholders will continue to monitor emerging broadband technologies, and pursue education and outreach opportunities for public safety stakeholders and State legislators. As part of this effort, SCIP workshop participants identified the need to distinguish broadband definitions and usage in layman's terms to support consistency.

9-1-1

In 2013, an initial NG9-1-1 Plan was published. Since then, all counties have established Enhanced 9-1-1 (E9-1-1) capabilities by having completed Phases I and II of the plan. The State will be reviewing governance model, Emergency Services IP Network (ESInet), and Geospatial Information System (GIS) recommendation reports to inform a 2020 NG9-1-1 Plan update. Areas of interest moving forward include providing all counties with IP capable equipment, establishing text-to-9-1-1 in all counties, and improving cross border and interstate interoperability.

Alerts and Warnings

The primary tool for alerts and warnings (A&W) in the State is the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS). Management of A&W does not fall below the county level, and county IPAWS Collaborative Operating Groups (COGs) authority fluctuates frequently.

Technology	
Goals	**Objectives**
6. Create a statewide Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan (TICP)	6.1 Conduct TICP data collection workshop

Goals	Objectives
7. Create a statewide FOG/eFOG	7,1 Support compilation of TICP data for creation of FOG/eFOG 7.2 Provide guidance and updated templates for individual DIGB FOGs
8. Promote cybersecurity awareness and resiliency to all public safety communications stakeholders in the state	8.1 SWIC will disseminate federal and state guidance 8.2 Request annual CISA Cybersecurity Advisor (CSA) briefings 8.3 Promote existing cybersecurity education opportunities (e.g. conferences, trainings, etc.)
9. Maintain awareness of Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1) convergence with existing technologies	9.1 Include Idaho NG9-1-1 Plan as an appendix to the SCIP
10. Establish statewide LMR encryption plan	10.1 Conduct technical assistance with support from the DHS CISA
11. Maintain and support emergency communications training and exercise opportunities	11.1 Promote end user training to public safety stakeholders 11.2 Work with the State Training Officer (STO) to incorporate communications training in existing exercises

Funding Sustainability

Funding for IPSCC operations comes from an assessment of 1% of 9-1-1 communications fees collected in the State. Stakeholders in Idaho are eager to secure standardized and sustainable funding to support interoperable communications efforts. To support sustainable funding efforts, best practice will be to maximize information sharing to reduce inconsistent funding across the state at all levels.

Funding Sustainability	
Goals	**Objectives**
12. Identify funding opportunities	12.1 Gather and disseminate information on grant opportunities
13. Increase awareness of funding opportunities to the DIGBs	13.1 Disseminate information to the DIGBs

Implementation Plan

These SCIP goals and objectives are intended to support the dissemination of best practices across Idaho and can be amended as relevant stakeholders see fit. Each objective has a timeline with a targeted initial completion date, and one or multiple owners that will be responsible for overseeing and coordinating its completion. Accomplishing goals and objectives will require the support and cooperation from numerous individuals, groups, or agencies. ECD has a catalog of technical assistance service offerings available to assist in implementation of the SCIP.[4] Requests for assistance are to be coordinated through the SWIC.

Governance			
Goals	**Objectives**	**Timelines**	**Owners**
1. Increase support from the IPSCC and its subcommittees to local stakeholders	1.1 Survey DIGBs routinely to collect data on challenges and emerging issues for SWIC and IPSCC subcommittee review and action	Semiannually	SWIC
2. Build SCIP goal accountability process	2.1 Socialize State Interoperability Markers to public safety communications stakeholders	March 5, 2020; Review and revise annually	SWIC
3. Standardize DIGB governance	3.1 Encourage DIGB adoption of governance best practices	May 7, 2020	IPSCC Vice Chairman
	3.2 Encourage standardized guidance on by-laws and MOUs	Pending review of report, ongoing	
4. Establish a state managed COMU plan	4.1 Conduct technical assistance with support from the CISA ECD	Summer 2021	COMU Working Group
5. Develop a State Alerts and Warnings Plan	5.1 Conduct technical assistance with support from the DHS CISA	July 2020	State Emergency Communications Commission (SECC), EAS Committee
Technology			
Goals	**Objectives**	**Timelines**	**Owners**
6. Create a statewide TICP	6.1 Conduct TICP data collection workshop	December 2020	SWIC
7. Create a statewide FOG/eFOG	7.1 Support compilation of TICP data for creation of FOG/eFOG	December 2020	SWIC
	7.2 Provide guidance and updated templates for individual DIGB FOGs		

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[4] FY20 TA/SCIP Guide

Goals	Objectives	Timelines	Owners
8. Promote cybersecurity awareness and resiliency to all public safety communications stakeholders in the state	8.1 SWIC will disseminate federal and state guidance 8.2 Request annual CISA CSA briefings 8.3 Promote existing cybersecurity education opportunities (e.g. conferences, trainings, etc.)	Information disseminated as needed Annually As available	SWIC, Local Emergency Managers, Idaho Technology Authority (ITA)
9. Maintain awareness of NG9-1-1 convergence with existing technologies	9.1 Include Idaho NG9-1-1 Plan as an appendix to the SCIP	May 7, 2020; Review and revise annually	9-1-1 Program Manager, SWIC
10. Establish statewide LMR encryption plan	10.1 Conduct technical assistance with support from the DHS CISA	December 2020	IPSCC LMR Committee
11. Maintain and support emergency communications training and exercise opportunities	11.1 Promote end user training to public safety stakeholders 11.2 Work with the STO to incorporate communications training in existing exercises	Annually Promotion at DIGB meetings as scheduled	SWIC, DIGBs, IPSCC LMR Committee
Funding Sustainability			
Goals	**Objectives**	**Timelines**	**Owners**
12. Identify funding opportunities	12.1 Gather and disseminate information on grant opportunities	Ongoing	SWIC
13. Increase awareness of funding opportunities to the DIGBs	13.1 Disseminate information to the DIGBs	DIGB meetings as scheduled	SWIC

Appendix A: State Interoperability Markers

In 2019 DHS CISA began supporting states and territories in baselining progress against 25 interoperability markers. This tool was developed by looking at best practices along the SAFECOM continuum to highlight emergency communications strengths and gaps, support measurement of 2019 NECP implementation, and provide a framework for developing SCIP goals. Below is Idaho's initial assessment of their progress against the interoperability markers.

Marker #	Best Practices/Performance Markers	Initial	Defined	Optimized
1	**State-level governing body established (e.g., SIEC, SIGB).** Governance framework is in place to sustain all emergency communications	Governing body does not exist, or exists and role has not been formalized by legislative or executive actions	Governing body role established through an executive order	Governing body role established through a state law
2	**SIGB/SIEC participation.** Statewide governance body is comprised of members who represent all components of the emergency communications ecosystem.	Initial (1-2) Governance body participation includes: ☐Communications Champion/SWIC ☐LMR ☐Broadband/LTE ☐9-1-1 ☐Alerts, Warnings and Notifications	Defined (3-4) Governance body participation includes: ☐Communications Champion/SWIC ☐LMR ☐Broadband/LTE ☐9-1-1 ☐Alerts, Warnings and Notifications	Optimized (5) Governance body participation includes: ☒Communications Champion/SWIC ☒LMR ☒Broadband/LTE ☒9-1-1 ☒Alerts, Warnings and Notifications
3	**SWIC established.** Full-time SWIC is in place to promote broad and sustained participation in emergency communications.	SWIC does not exist	Full-time SWIC with collateral duties	Full-time SWIC established through executive order or state law
4	**SWIC Duty Percentage.** SWIC spends 100% of time on SWIC-focused job duties	SWIC spends >1, <50% of time on SWIC-focused job duties	SWIC spends >50, <90% of time on SWIC-focused job duties	SWIC spends >90% of time on SWIC-focused job duties
5	**SCIP refresh.** SCIP is a living document that continues to be executed in a timely manner. Updated SCIPs are reviewed and approved by SIGB/SIEC.	No SCIP OR SCIP older than 3 years	SCIP updated within last 2 years	SCIP updated in last 2 years and progress made on >50% of goals
6	**SCIP strategic goal percentage.** SCIP goals are primarily strategic to improve long term emergency communications ecosystem (LMR, LTE, 911, A&W) and future	<50% are strategic goals in SCIP	>50%<90% are strategic goals in SCIP	>90% are strategic goals in SCIP

Marker #	Best Practices/Performance Markers	Initial	Defined	Optimized
	technology transitions (5G, IoT, UAS, etc.). (Strategic and non-strategic goals are completely different; strategy -- path from here to the destination; it is unlike tactics which you can "touch"; cannot "touch" strategy)			
7	**Integrated emergency communication grant coordination.** Designed to ensure state / territory is tracking and optimizing grant proposals, and there is strategic visibility how grant money is being spent.	No explicit approach or only informal emergency communications grant coordination between localities, agencies, SAA and/or the SWIC within a state / territory	SWIC and/or SIGB provides guidance to agencies and localities for emergency communications grant funding but does not review proposals or make recommendations	SWIC and/or SIGB provides guidance to agencies and localities for emergency communications grant funding and reviews grant proposals for alignment with the SCIP. SWIC and/or SIGB provides recommendations to the SAA
8	**Communications Unit process.** Communications Unit process present in state / territory to facilitate emergency communications capabilities. Check the boxes of which Communications positions are currently covered within your process: ☐COML ☐COMT ☐ITSL ☐RADO ☐INCM ☐INTD ☐AUXCOM ☐TERT	No Communications Unit process at present	Communications Unit process planned or designed (but not implemented)	Communications Unit process implemented and active
9	**Interagency communication.** Established and applied interagency communications policies, procedures and guidelines.	Some interoperable communications SOPs/SOGs exist within the area and steps have been taken to institute these interoperability procedures among some agencies	Interoperable communications SOPs/SOGs are formalized and in use by agencies within the area. Despite minor issues, SOPs/SOGs are successfully used during responses and/or exercises	Interoperable communications SOPs/SOGs within the area are formalized and regularly reviewed. Additionally, NIMS procedures are well established among agencies and disciplines. All needed procedures are effectively utilized during responses and/or exercises.

Marker #	Best Practices/Performance Markers	Initial	Defined	Optimized
10	**TICP (or equivalent) developed.** Tactical Interoperable Communications Plans (TICPs) established and periodically updated to include all public safety communications systems available	Regional or statewide TICP in place	Statewide or Regional TICP(s) updated within past 2-5 years	Statewide or Regional TICP(s) updated within past 2 years
11	**Field Operations Guides (FOGs) developed.** FOGs established for a state or territory and periodically updated to include all public safety communications systems available	Regional or statewide FOG in place	Statewide or Regional FOG(s) updated within past 2-5 years	Statewide or Regional FOG(s) updated within past 2 years
12	**Alerts & Warnings.** State or Territory has Implemented an effective A&W program to include Policy, Procedures and Protocol measured through the following characteristics: (1) Effective documentation process to inform and control message origination and distribution (2) Coordination of alerting plans and procedures with neighboring jurisdictions (3) Operators and alert originators receive periodic training (4) Message origination, distribution, and correction procedures in place	<49% of originating authorities have all of the four A&W characteristics	>50%<74% of originating authorities have all of the four A&W characteristics	>75%<100% of originating authorities have all of the four A&W characteristics
13	**Radio programming.** Radios programmed for National/Federal, SLTT interoperability channels and channel nomenclature consistency across a state / territory.	<49% of radios are programed for interoperability and consistency	>50%<74% of radios are programed for interoperability and consistency	>75%<100% of radios are programed for interoperability and consistency
14	**Cybersecurity Assessment Awareness.** Cybersecurity assessment awareness. (Public safety communications networks are defined as covering: LMR, LTE, 911, and A&W)	Public safety communications network owners are aware of cybersecurity assessment availability and value (check yes or no for each option)	Initial plus, conducted assessment, conducted risk assessment. (check yes or no for each option) ☐LMR ☐LTE	Defined plus, Availability of Cyber Incident Response Plan (check yes or no for each option) ☐LMR ☒LTE

Marker #	Best Practices/Performance Markers	Initial	Defined	Optimized
		☐LMR ☐LTE ☐9-1-1/CAD ☐A&W	☐9-1-1/CAD ☐A&W	☐9-1-1/CAD ☐A&W
15	**NG911 implementation.** NG911 implementation underway to serve state / territory population.	Working to establish NG911 governance through state/territorial plan. • Developing GIS to be able to support NG911 call routing. • Planning or implementing ESInet and Next Generation Core Services (NGCS). • Planning to or have updated PSAP equipment to handle basic NG911 service offerings.	More than 75% of PSAPs and Population Served have: • NG911 governance established through state/territorial plan. • GIS developed and able to support NG911 call routing. • Planning or implementing ESInet and Next Generation Core Services (NGCS). • PSAP equipment updated to handle basic NG911 service offerings.	More than 90% of PSAPs and Population Served have: • NG911 governance established through state/territorial plan. • GIS developed and supporting NG911 call routing. • Operational Emergency Services IP Network (ESInet)/Next Generation Core Services (NGCS). • PSAP equipment updated and handling basic NG911 service offerings.
16	**Data operability / interoperability.** Ability of agencies within a region to exchange data on demand, and needed, and as authorized. Examples of systems would be: - CAD to CAD - Chat - GIS - Critical Incident Management Tool (- Web EOC)	Agencies are able to share data only by email. Systems are not touching or talking.	Systems are able to touch but with limited capabilities. One-way information sharing.	Full system to system integration. Able to fully consume and manipulate data.
17	**Future Technology/Organizational Learning.** SIEC/SIGB is tracking, evaluating, implementing future technology (checklist)	☐LMR to LTE Integration ☐5G ☐IoT (cameras) ☐UAV (Smart Vehicles) ☐UAS (Drones) ☐Body Cameras ☐Public Alerting Software ☐Sensors ☐Autonomous Vehicles ☐MCPTT Apps	☐Wearables ☐Machine Learning/Artificial Intelligence/Analytics ☐Geolocation ☐GIS ☐Situational Awareness Apps-common operating picture applications (i.e. Force Tracking, Chat Applications, Common Operations Applications)	☐HetNets/Mesh Networks/Software Defined Networks ☐Acoustic Signaling (Shot Spotter) ☐ESInet ☐'The Next Narrowbanding' ☐Smart Cities

Marker #	Best Practices/Performance Markers	Initial	Defined	Optimized
18	**Communications Exercise objectives.** Specific emergency communications objectives are incorporated into applicable exercises Federal / state / territory-wide	Regular engagement with State Training and Exercise coordinators	Promote addition of emergency communications objectives in state/county/regional level exercises (target Emergency Management community). Including providing tools, templates, etc.	Initial and Defined plus mechanism in place to incorporate and measure communications objectives into state/county/regional level exercises
19	**Trained Communications Unit responders.** Communications Unit personnel are listed in a tracking database (e.g. NQS One Responder, CASM, etc.) and available for assignment/response.	<49% of public safety agencies within a state / territory have access to Communications Unit personnel who are listed in a tracking database and available for assignment/response	>50%<74% of public safety agencies within a state / territory have access to Communications Unit personnel who are listed in a tracking database and available for assignment/response	>75%<100% of public safety agencies within a state / territory have access to Communications Unit personnel who are listed in a tracking database and available for assignment/response
20	**Communications Usage Best Practices/Lessons Learned.** Capability exists within jurisdiction to share best practices/lessons learned (positive and/or negative) across all lanes of the Interoperability Continuum related to all components of the emergency communications ecosystem	Best practices/lessons learned intake mechanism established. Create Communications AAR template to collect best practices	Initial plus review mechanism established	Defined plus distribution mechanism established
21	**WPS subscription.** WPS penetration across state / territory compared to maximum potential	<9% subscription rate of potentially eligible participants who signed up WPS across a state / territory	>10%<49% subscription rate of potentially eligible participants who signed up for WPS a state / territory	>50%<100% subscription rate of potentially eligible participants who signed up for WPS across a state / territory
22	**Outreach.** Outreach mechanisms in place to share information across state	SWIC electronic communication (e.g. SWIC email, newsletter, social media, etc.) distributed to relevant stakeholders on regular basis	Initial plus web presence containing information about emergency communications interoperability, SCIP, trainings, etc.	Defined plus in-person/webinar conference/meeting attendance strategy and resources to execute
23	**Sustainment assessment.** Identify interoperable component system sustainment needs;(e.g. communications infrastructure, equipment, programs, management) that need sustainment funding. (Component systems are emergency communications	< 49% of component systems assessed to identify sustainment needs	>50%<74% of component systems assessed to identify sustainment needs	>75%<100% of component systems assessed to identify sustainment needs

Marker #	Best Practices/Performance Markers	Initial	Defined	Optimized
	elements that are necessary to enable communications, whether owned or leased - state systems only)			
24	**Risk identification.** Identify risks for emergency communications components. (Component systems are emergency communications elements that are necessary to enable communications, whether owned or leased. Risk Identification and planning is in line with having a communications COOP Plan)	< 49% of component systems have risks assessed through a standard template for all technology components	>50%<74% of component systems have risks assessed through a standard template for all technology components	>75%<100% of component systems have risks assessed through a standard template for all technology components
25	**Cross Border / Interstate (State to State) Emergency Communications.** Established capabilities to enable emergency communications across all components of the ecosystem.	Initial: Little to no established: ☐Governance ☐SOPs/MOUs ☐Technology ☐Training/Exercises ☐Usage	Defined: Documented/established across some lanes of the Continuum: ☒Governance ☒SOPs/MOUs ☒Technology ☒Training/Exercises ☒Usage	Optimized: Documented/established across all lanes of the Continuum: ☐Governance ☐SOPs/MOUs ☐Technology ☐Training/Exercises ☐Usage

Appendix B: Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
A&W	Alerts and Warnings
CASM	Communication Assets Survey and Mapping
CISA	Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency
COG	Collaborative Operating Group
COMU	Communications Unit Program
CSA	Cybersecurity Advisor
DIGB	District Interoperability Governance Board
E9-1-1	Enhanced 9-1-1
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ECD	Emergency Communications Division
eFOG	Electronic Field Operations Guide
ESInet	Emergency Services IP Network
FOG	Field Operations Guide
FirstNet	First Responder Network Authority
GIS	Geospatial Information System
ITA	Idaho Technology Authority
IP	Internet Protocol
IPAWS	Integrated Public Alerts and Warnings System
IPSCC	Idaho Public Safety Communications Committee
LMR	Land Mobile Radio
NECP	National Emergency Communications Plan
NG9-1-1	Next Generation 9-1-1
NPSBN	National Public Safety Broadband Network
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point
SCIP	Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan
SIEC	State Interoperability Executive Committee
SIGB	Statewide Interoperability Governing Body
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SWIC	Statewide Interoperability Coordinator
TICP	Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan

Appendix C: Idaho Next Generation 9-1-1 Plan

Page reserved for inclusion of Idaho NG911 plan