

Committee Struck to...

- Formulate a broad-based public safety response to the Industry Canada public consultations on the use of the 700 MHz band (closed February 28, 2011)
- Monitor and advise on the issue, inform stakeholders and identify responder spectrum needs and potential opportunities
- Engage with industry, public safety providers and different levels of government to put forward a position that makes sense for Canadian public safety and Canadians in general
- Deliver the written response for the consultation



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Enable Responders to...

- Ensure that the spectrum needs of responders and public safety in general are considered and accounted for
- Enough spectrum to fulfil vision of a robust system of interoperable networks that will benefit urban, suburban and rural responder agencies in Canada
- Alignment with U.S. with a view to a transcontinental vision
- Work with industry to help better define needs and future vision
- Advocate and work with others on a whole-ofgovernment approach





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Why do we care?

- The allocation of 700MHz broadband spectrum represents a once in a lifetime opportunity
- If done correctly will enable mission critical data **communications for public safety** for years to come
- Having this ability directly impacts community and responder safety, innovation and the health of Canada's digital economy
- We need the right tools to protect and save lives of Canadians and first responders
- 700 MHz is the "sweet spot"



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Present State of Broadband in Canada

- · Different technology in use
- Different systems in use
- Not seamless countrywide
- No Canada-U.S. harmonization
- Thirst for bandwidth increasing exponentially
- Industry Canada Consultation opened consultations on 700 MHz spectrum on November 30, 2010 (closed February 28, 2011) — provided opportunity to state public safety needs
- Brief rebuttal period provided opportunity to restate needs



Police are called to an Active Shooter situation at a local college. Based on broadband access to the 700 MHz network, they immediately deploy three teams into the school via three different entry points. 3D in-building location and tracking devices (originally spearheaded by the fire community) allow team leaders, local Incident Commander and HQ to be aware of each other's location. They then access the IP based speaker/microphone system in the college, overlay sounds on the building floor plan, and immediately identify victim/suspect location info. Fire and paramedic teams responding have (as authorized) access to the data to begin planning their response.





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Members of the Tri-Services Special Purpose Committee on 700 MHz Broadband for Mission Critical Public Safety Data (struck Dec. 2010)

> **Superintendent Bill Moore Halifax Regional Police Service**

Division Chief Mike Sullivan Ottawa Fire Service

Superintendent Pascal Rodier British Columbia Ambulance Service









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Firefighters from New Brunswick asked by CIFFC to fly to British Columbia (or California, or Australia) to help fight wildfires - the wireless device (future versions that are hardened & intrinsically safe) immediately connects to the 700 MHz system in BC (or wherever), authenticates them as a public safety user and gives them full BROADBAND access to mission critical data including GIS location tracking, situational awareness info about where the fires are located (based on access to wireless sensors that have been deployed) and full topographical and /or satellite maps.





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Key Work Completed for Consultation Response

Report entitled 700MHz Spectrum Requirements for Canadian Public Safety Interoperable Mobile Broadband Data **Communications**

- Technical assessment of the 700 MHz spectrum requirements conducted by Defence Research and Development Canada Centre for Security Science (DRDC CSS)
- Goal: to determine how much spectrum is required to meet the needs of the public safety for mobile broadband wireless data communications within a 20-year time frame
- The results show that the amount of bandwidth required to satisfy the needs of public safety is greater than 20MHz in the near-to-mid term, and likely to also exceed 20MHz in the long term, despite advances in technology

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(Full report on action700.ca) Working together to improve public safety interoperability...

Stakeholder Survey

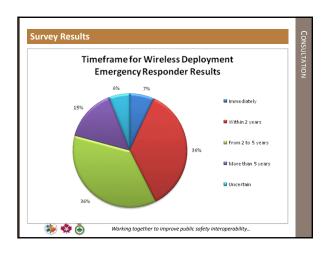
- · Conducted in partnership with CATA, see report entitled Answering the Call: Survey report of Canadian stakeholders regarding the importance and priority need of dedicated 700 MHz broadband spectrum for a national public safety network
- · Highlights include:
 - · 366 individuals responded during January and February, the majority of whom were tri-service emergency responders (fire, police, EMS)
 - Over 80% of all respondents believed that the public safety agencies do not possess sufficient broadband capability

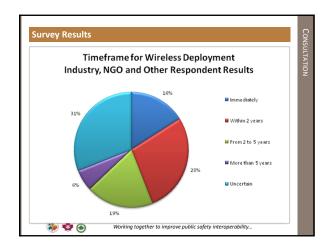
(Full report on action700.ca)

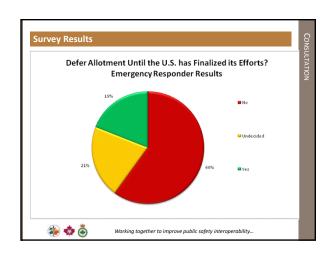


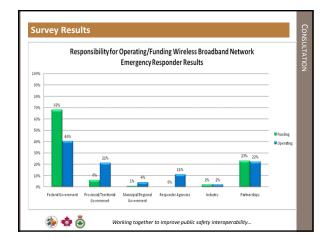
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10/19/2011









Industry Canada Consultation Response

• As mentioned, the first round of Industry Canada consultations closed Feb. 28 (rebuttal period closed April 6)

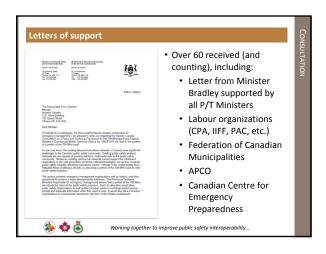
• Tri-Services main themes in response:

• Assign 20 MHz for public safety broadband use

• Coordinate 700 MHz Canadian public safety broadband spectrum with the U.S.

• Governance of the 20 MHz of 700 MHz spectrum for public safety for broadband use must reside with public safety stakeholders

• Current commercial systems will not meet the mission critical requirements of our public safety community



20 MHz of 700 MHz Spectrum

- Re-designate 8 MHz of spectrum (currently assigned to public safety with unspecified use) to broadband use and designate an additional 12 MHz of adjacent spectrum for broadband use.
- Total allocation to public safety of 36 MHz 20 MHz for broadband and an existing 16 MHz for narrowband/wideband (i.e., voice and low speed data)

	Th	e Industry Canada Consultation (SMS)	018-1	0) that opened in November 2	010	provides public sa	fety the opp	ortunity to state its spectrum n	ΝÓ		
Desired Outcome		Suggested allocation of spectrum for public safety: 2 X 30 MHz allocation for public safety broadband, plus existing 2 X 8 MHz allocation (including guardbands) for Narrowband/ Wideband vice.	34	PS Broadband (10 MHz Y allocated)		PS NB & WB (6 MHz)	-	PS Broadband (30 MHz if allocated)		PS NB & WB (6 MHz)	
				18 MHz				18 MHz			

 Dedicate spectrum to public safety to dictate that industry builds wireless broadband networks to needs of public safety (i.e., national protocol and interoperability standards as called for in the Communications Interoperability Strategy for Canada)



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Coordinate with U.S.

- · Coordinate the 700 MHz Canadian public safety broadband spectrum with the FCC band plan, including the pending designation of the D Block to public safety (supported by the U.S. President and members of U.S. Congress)
 - · Ensures that broadband user devices will function on any public safety network and in either country to provide critical cross-border interoperability functionality
 - Creates a larger commercial market for specialized public safety devices thus establishing scale and ensuring lower
 - · Affords Canadian information and communications technology (ICT) companies with access to international opportunities in this specialized market





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Presented by...

Members of the Tri-Services Special Purpose Committee on 700 MHz Broadband for Mission Critical Public Safety Data (struck Dec. 2010)

> **Superintendent Bill Moore Halifax Regional Police Service Division Chief Mike Sullivan**

Ottawa Fire Service

Superintendent Pascal Rodier British Columbia Ambulance Service









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Paramedics are called to the scene of a mass casualty event along the Washington State - British Columbia border. BC Incident Commanders quickly realize that they require assistance from their U.S. counterparts. They begin deploying wireless patient care telemetry devices that connect via the 700 MHz Broadband network. Because the network was built using the same spectrum and standards (LTE), the US responders can immediately get access the information required (as authorized by previous governance and SOP's) to successfully respond to this joint operation.





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Spectrum Governance

- Governance of the 20 MHz of 700 MHz spectrum for public safety for broadband use must reside with public safety stakeholders
- Must include representation from the Tri-Services Chiefs Associations and CITIG (as outlined in the Communications Interoperability Strategy for Canada Governance model) through which decisions of national public safety leadership can guide the construction and operation of an interoperable nationwide public safety-grade wireless broadband network
- Tri-Services will be willing and active participants in the threephase process outlined by Public Safety Canada



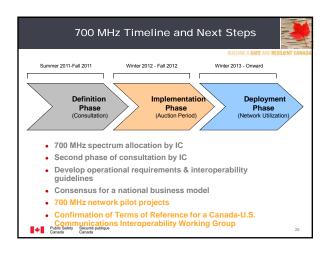
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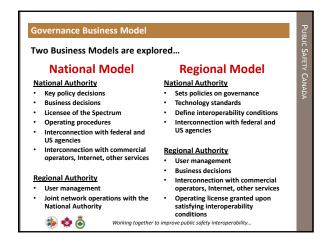
As of October 2011...

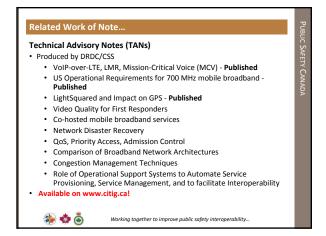
- · Public Safety Canada is well on track to deliver proposed business model by December (as indicated in their submission)
- That proposed business model will be in line with what was described in the PS submission (i.e., shared governance with emphasis on ensuring responders have access to needed amount of spectrum)
- First responder representatives will have the opportunity to review and contribute to the proposed model in the near future
- Additional communication will soon follow

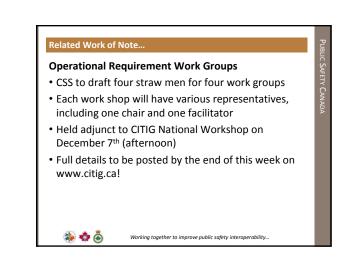


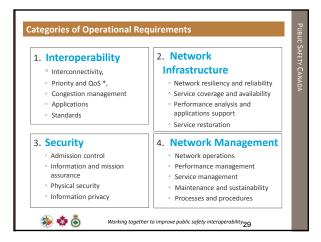
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Work closely with Public Safety Canada and others to ensure the spectrum needs of responders are met
 Continue reaching out to all levels of government, public safety agencies and industry
 Work with Public Safety Canada and SOREM (all Provinces and Territories) on next steps
 Inform key stakeholders

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