SAFECOM Meeting Summary
May 14, 2015
Jacksonville, Florida

Meeting Highlights

▸ SAFECOM members heard from subject matter experts on a variety of information sharing and technologies, and participated in a facilitated discussion to determine SAFECOM's position on these various topics.
▸ SAFECOM Committee Chairs provided updates and facilitated breakout discussions on future work products.
▸ SAFECOM members discussed revising several large-scale emergency communications evaluations, such as the SAFECOM Baseline Assessment and Statement of Requirements.

Welcome and New Member Introductions

Steve Proctor, SAFECOM Chair, welcomed participants and introduced new SAFECOM members (Table 1) who have joined since the December 2014 in-person meeting in Norman, Oklahoma.

Table 1. New SAFECOM Members

Name	Affiliation
Bill Bamattre (SAFECOM EC)	Metropolitan Fire Chief Association (Metro Chiefs)
Chris Cahhal (SAFECOM EC)	Major Cities Chiefs Association (MCCA)
Mike Duyck (SAFECOM EC)	Metropolitan Fire Chief Association (Metro Chiefs)
Mike Jacobson	SEARCH, National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics
Dan Moynihan	National Association of Emergency Medical Technicians (NAEMT)

Information Sharing and Technologies Panel

Information Sharing and Interoperability
John Contestabile, Program Manager for Emergency Preparedness and Response Systems in the Homeland Security practice for the Johns Hopkins University/Applied Physics Lab, kicked off the panel with a briefing about information sharing and interoperability, including the necessity for both, how they might be accomplished, and benefits and challenges. He noted that the communications systems that reach across jurisdictions and disciplines must scale as quickly as an incident can grow. Getting the right information, to the right people, at the right time is essential to successfully managing an incident of any significant scale. National-scale events (e.g., 9/11, Hurricane Katrina) typically involve many state and federal assets and will continue for a longer duration than smaller, more contained events. Successful incident management relies on the ability of agencies, jurisdictions, and disciplines to rapidly share information. Success is also dependent on addressing "People, Process, and Technology" – that is, people must first agree to share information and must work through a process to yield a product (i.e. requirements, concept of operations, specification, and the like) that will drive the technology implementation. All too often technology is implemented without sufficient thought given to the people and process aspects.

Mr. Contestabile explained that the Conceptual Interoperability framework can be conceptualized as having three functional layers: data, integration, and presentation. To determine what information is needed during an incident, one needs to answer four questions: (1) Where is it (i.e., Geographic Information Systems)? (2) Can we talk about it (i.e., Voice Communications Systems/Critical Incident Management Systems)? (3) What do we know about it (i.e., access to disparate data sets, such as sensors)? (4) Can we see it (i.e., video systems)? Interoperability can be achieved in the integration layer where different data types are categorized, standardized, and normalized. The presentation layer then makes the information available to other users and agencies. The information can be presented in many ways, including through social media avenues as well as pushed directly to first responders.
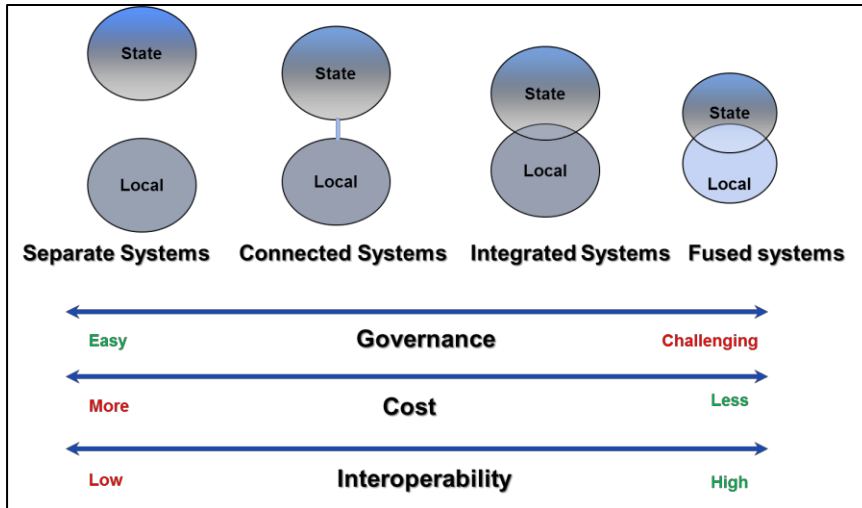
Figure 1: Benefits and Challenges of Integrated Systems Continuum

One benefit of interoperable data sharing is it provides a wealth of information to responders during or immediately after an emergency incident or disaster in order to enable improved decision making. This information sharing may very well save lives of both responders and victims. Challenges include ensuring agencies, jurisdictions, and disciplines agree to share their data as well as fund and develop the needed integration tools, and maintain performance standards as new users are added to the system. A potential incentive to sharing information is cost-savings through sharing infrastructure and systems (as shown in Figure 1 above) and pooling resources. The benefits and challenges of integrated systems can be conceptualized through a continuum: the more integrated state and local systems are, the more challenging governance becomes, but the lower the costs, and the higher the interoperability. Conversely, the more separate state and local systems are, the easier governance becomes, but the higher the cost, and the lower the interoperability. These directional relationships are further conceptualized in Figure 1.

Body Worn Camera Systems (BCWS)
Dick Tenney, OEC Technical Assistance Branch, briefed on a new initiative within OEC involving BWCS. Philadelphia Police Commissioner Charles Ramsey, Chair of the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing, requested OEC's Technical Assistance that would support the Commissioner as chair of the technology working group, Major City Chiefs Association (MCCA). At least half of attendees indicated they were already either involved with or knew of initiatives to implement BWCS in their jurisdictions/areas of responsibility.

The OEC TA Branch has visited Philadelphia and other major cities to develop a survey for Commissioner Ramsey's use with the MCCA. The focus of the survey is on technology issues about data transfer; mass storage issues (cloud storage versus on premise storage); other technology issues; and developing operating standards for police departments looking to implement BWCS.

Figure 2: Example of a BWC

The TA Branch is not involved in policy issues surrounding BWCS. However, during the presentation there was general discussion by SAFECOM/NCSWIC members about the cost of BWCS and storage; privacy and access to the video segments; video resolution; how and where the camera should be worn on an officer's uniform; and how BWCS videos would be subject to interpretation. Members discussed if the camera should always be on or only when an incident begins to occur.

Dick indicated he hoped OEC could update SAFECOM/NCSWIC on this technical assistance initiative at a future meeting.

Identity Management
On October 8-9, 2014, 60 subject matter experts gathered in Washington, D.C., for the Identity, Credential, and Access Management (ICAM) Nation Strategy Summit. Summit co-chairs, Harlin McEwen (SAFECOM, International Association of Chiefs of Police), Kshemendra Paul (Information Sharing Environment), and Dan Cotter (Office for Interoperability and Compatibility), discussed with participants from federal, state, and local governments how current ICAM programs verify an identity, approve a credential, and authorize access to the system or networks. Speakers from First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet), other federal agencies, the vendor community, and participants discussed various approaches to identity management, how to manage data while protecting personally identifiable information, and strategies to manage access. Mr. McEwen noted that the biggest hurdle to identity management is trusting users once they are in the system. As a result of the ICAM Summit, a report providing key considerations for FirstNet and the NPSBN was submitted to the FirstNet Board, which, after review, acknowledges some of the findings for implementation.

SAFECOM's Stance on Information Sharing Technologies

Following panelists' presentations, Ralph Barnett, III, OEC, asked SAFECOM members to discuss how SAFECOM should address the above topics. Members felt that SAFECOM's stance on the BWC issue should be proper education. Kevin McGinnis, National Association of State EMS Officials, proposed a motion that SAFECOM endorses the ICAM report, and Terry Hall, National Association of Counties, seconded the motion.

Members discussed creating white papers or fact sheets to help educate the public safety community on various initiatives. Mark Grubb, SAFECOM Vice-Chair, reminded members that SAFECOM has already developed a number of fact sheets, which are available on the SAFECOM website. Mr. Grubb suggested members revisit the existing documents and then let him know if there is an additional topic that associations are interested in.

Mike Murphy, SAFECOM at-large member, noted that land mobile radio (LMR) is in issue and SAFECOM should not lose focus on that issue in favor of more popular issues.

Jim Goldstein, International Association of Fire Chiefs, suggested finding better ways to provide visibility of SAFECOM's activities, and noted the government relations knowledge gap. Steve Cassano, National Association of Regional Councils, suggested taking advantage of existing publications to better promote SAFECOM. Chris Essid, OEC Deputy Director, welcomed members to provide suggestions for publication requests for SAFECOM associations and in trade journals. Mr. Cassano also suggested that members utilize their associations' annual meetings to further promote SAFECOM and Mr. Barnett noted that meeting information can be announced in the SAFECOM Monthly Bulletin.

Addressing Communications for Railroads

Robert Mahan, CSX Railroad Police Department, spoke to SAFECOM about the mission of his department and the importance of expanded access to public safety frequencies to ensure interoperable communications with federal, state, and local.

Similar to many of the emergencies that local police departments face every day, Mr. Mahan explained that railroad police face similar problems and emergencies. Services specific to the Railroad Police include, but are not limited to, protection of shipments and infrastructure, trespass abatement, and protection and assistance for special events like the

Republican and Democratic National Conventions, the Presidential Inauguration, and the Super Bowl. In addition to being accredited law enforcement officers, railroad police must meet or exceed state policing standards. With about 140,000 miles of track nationwide, Class 1 and 2 railroads have their own police departments; however, railroad officers are able to assist local reinforcement personnel, when required.

Railroad police objectives are to implement a secure and reliable police communications system to enable effective field communications, to enhance officer safety, and to increase interoperability with external law enforcement agencies and internal departments (e.g. operating departments, claims, hazmat, etc.).

Mr. Mahan emphasized that interoperability is especially crucial in the event of cargo spills, especially oil and other disastrous accidents in rural areas. As local first responders make their way to an accident, they must rely on communications between themselves and the railroad police to guide them through the rural areas to the accident's location.

Figure 3: Railroad Police responding to an incident

Technology specific to the CSX railroad police includes the Unity Radio, a three-in-one radio, which allows officers to accomplish more without having to carry an extensive amount of equipment. Another emerging technology being tested by the CSX railroad police is BeON, an enhanced, weatherized, smartphone with global mapping capability that currently operates in 23 states; however, this device is limited to the network and Wi-Fi coverage within an area. In addition, officers utilize portable data systems which enable officers to view cargo inventory on a train. Officers also share information collected in their systems with state officials in order to comprehend implications of an emergency. Lastly, developers are creating mobile applications for officers and other public safety personnel to retrieve information about trains and cargo.

Mr. Mahan shared that public safety personnel welcome railroad police assistance in local jurisdictional emergencies and that the two continue to maintain good working relationships.

Federal Partnership for Interoperable Communications

Jim Downes, DHS OEC, noted that the Federal Partnership for Interoperable Communications (FPIC) serves as a coordination and advisory body to address technical and operational wireless issues relative to interoperability within the federal emergency communications community as well as state and local agencies. The FPIC includes more than 200 federal, state, local, and tribal public safety representatives focused on improving interoperability among all levels of government and addressing common public safety related communications issues.

FPIC is committed to enhancing encrypted communications, as federal agencies have had long standing requirements to provide encrypted communications. Security policies vary by department and component, but are typically driven by National Institute of Standards and Technology's Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) recommendations. FPIC continues to be an active participant in the development of security services related documents within the Project 25 Suite of Standards, as it introduced the user recommended requirements for the Inter-Key Management Facility Interface and is driving updates to the Over-the-Air Rekeying standards and test procedures, link layer encryption, and the Security Services Overview within the Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA) standards development activity.

Mr. Downes explained the requirements for encrypted interoperability, including a desire to interoperate and coordinate between agencies; the knowledge and understanding of encryption and key management; coordination with the DHS Custom and Border Protection's National Law Enforcement Communications Center (NLECC) in Orlando, Florida, and Statewide Interoperability Coordinators (SWICs) for interoperability keys; and a key distribution system. The NLECC manages and coordinates encryption key assignments for interoperability at a national level, and generates, manages, and distributes operable and interoperable encryption keys and Storage Location Numbers (SLN)/Key ID (KID) assignments in coordination with OEC Coordinators and SWICs. FPIC established a security working group that developed recommendations for a nationwide best practices white paper addressing the use of SLNs and associated KIDs. The working group also recommends the use of interoperability keys generated by the NLECC. The SLN and KID Database for use by federal, state, and local agencies works closely with SWICs to distribute and populate the database among user agencies to minimize duplication of SLN and KID assignment and minimize potential programming problems.

Emergency Communications Preparedness Center

Robert (Dusty) Rhoads, OEC, provided an overview of Emergency Communications Preparedness Center (ECPC) and provided information on Federal coordination to advance emergency communications through initiatives, such as the Annual Strategic Assessment (ASA). Congress authorized the creation of the ECPC, comprised of 14 member departments and agencies, in order to improve coordination among federal agencies and to enhance emergency responders' ability to communicate across jurisdictions and functions. Comprised of an Executive Committee (EC), Steering Committee, and several Focus Groups, ECPC's mission is, "to improve coordination and information sharing among federal emergency communications entities and programs in support of interoperability and the ability to provide emergency responders and officials with continued communications during disasters and incidents." Its responsibilities are to, "serve as the federal focal point for interagency emergency communications efforts, including the development of collective federal input into national plans, policies, standards, and reports, serve as a clearinghouse for the sharing of intergovernmental information relating to emergency communications, prepare and submit to Congress an Annual Strategic Assessment…"

The ECPC ASA Report to Congress highlights ECPC's progress improving federal coordination on emergency communications, identifies areas for improvement, and allows Congress to hear about key priorities and challenges. The ASA is developed by reviewing findings from national-level plans and lessons learned reports, examining products from ECPC focus groups, and engaging federal emergency communications stakeholders. The ASA includes insights from interviews with senior federal stakeholders with emergency communications roles from every ECPC member agency, focus groups, and leadership from other federal coordination groups.

As one of the Federal members of ECPC, the Department of Defense developed a public safety working group modeled after One DHS. The miscommunication surrounding the Fort Hood shooting exemplifies the need for a Federal community platform to share situation logistics and emergency procedures. Mr. Proctor and Mr. McEwen represent SAFECOM and the Public Safety Advisory Committee, respectively, on the ECPC as non-voting members, offering valuable guidance and insight on emergency communications.

SAFECOM Committee Breakouts and Updates

Education and Outreach
The Education and Outreach Committee's mission is to promote the role of SAFECOM and its impact on public safety communications nationwide. The Committee continues to distribute a SAFECOM Monthly Bulletin and a Joint SAFECOM- National Council of Statewide Interoperability Coordinators (NCSWIC) Quarterly Newsletter. Current

projects include an article on the history of SAFECOM for the Association for Public-Safety Communications Officials newsletter, a membership roles and responsibilities document and outreach engagement guide, efforts through the Communications Unit (COMU) Working Group, and a broadband mapping effort.

Education and Outreach Committee members gathered to review the progress of its current work products and discuss future initiatives. The discussion focused on increasing outreach to SAFECOM's member organizations and others in the public safety community that may benefit from SAFECOM's products. Additionally, members suggested including additional success stories in the Quarterly Newsletters to provide tangible examples of the importance of public safety. Members also felt that engagement should focus on the next generation of SAFECOM members, whether through increased outreach, a mentor program, or extended invitations to in-person meeting.

Funding and Sustainment
The Funding and Sustainment Committee is a joint committee with NCSWIC and SAFECOM. The mission of the committee is to concentrate on identifying innovative ways to sustain current programs, activities, and roles pertinent to SAFECOM as well as providing input toward lead funding sources and appropriations.

During the committee breakouts sessions Mr. Proctor, Funding and Sustainment Chair, announced that he would like to step down as Chair. Committee members who are on the EC should reach to Mr. Proctor and Mr. Barnett, III, if they are interested in filling the position. The committee briefly went over the 2015-2017 initiatives and agreed that they would like to distribute information on Federal grants, including which agencies received the grants and grant spending requirements. The committee would like to invite more guest speakers to educate members on other federal grant programs, and provide further input on the Life Cycle Learning Guide. Members also felt that SAFECOM should take a look at the LMR presentation in relation to FirstNet to determine if updates are required. In addition, the committee also stressed that the states need clarifications on FirstNet's seven billion dollar funding requirements. Committee members shared innovative funding strategies, including Louisiana's General Appropriations Bill (Act 14), which distributes a portion of riverboat gaming revenues to state public safety agencies. Another example includes tribes that have the option to give funding to surrounding public safety agencies.

Governance
Mr. Doug Aiken, Governance Committee Chair, provided an update on the efforts of the SAFECOM Governance Committee. The SAFECOM Charter established the Governance Committee to focus on emergency communications governance, both internal to SAFECOM as well as external governing bodies. To achieve this, the Committee stood up and continues to manage the Membership Working Group to maintain SAFECOM's membership. The Governance Guide Working Group is updating the *Emergency Communications Governance Guide for State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Officials.* The Governance Committee also develops modifications and updates to the SAFECOM Charter and Strategic Plan, reviews SAFECOM initiatives, and identifies best practices and lessons learned. The Committee continues to track and update SAFECOM membership. Table 2 lists membership changes.

Table 2. SAFECOM Membership Changes

Association	Status
Major Cities Chiefs Association (MCCA)*	Captain Chris Cahhal identified as alternate representative
Metropolitan Fire Chief Association (Metro Chiefs)*	Chief Bill Bamattre has identified as a representative and Chief Mike Duyck has been identified as an alternate
National Congress of American Indians (NCAI)*	Identifying an alternate representative
National Council of Statewide Interoperability	Steve Noel has accepted a position as the Region X FirstNet

Coordinators (NCSWIC)*	representative; working to identify a representative
National EMS Management Association (NEMSA)*	Gary Wingrove stepped down; identifying a representative
National League of Cities (NLC)*	Scott Somers stepped down; identifying representative
National Association of Emergency Medical Technicians (NAEMT)	Jim Judge stepped down; Dan Moynihan identified as representative
SEARCH, National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics	Bonnie Maney stepped down; Mike Jacobson identified as representative
SAFECOM At-Large Member	Michael Murphy's affiliation has changed to represent the City of Baker Police Department Commission (Louisiana)
*** Denotes Executive Committee Membership**	

The Committee revised the SAFECOM Charter and completed the 2014 Strategic Priorities Close-Out Slick Sheet, which summarizes SAFECOM's 2014 accomplishments against its approved strategic priorities, outlines each committees' 2014 products and activities, and looks ahead to SAFECOM's 2015 planned products and activities. The Committee is currently developing the 2014 SAFECOM Annual Report, which will expand upon the Slick Sheet. Priorities for the remainder of 2015 include the development of the 2015 SAFECOM Strategic Plan to align with the NECP; review the SAFECOM Executive Committee (EC) structure; identify potential associations or organizations that SAFECOM can offer membership to; and conduct an effort regarding sample Memorandum of Understandings and Standard Operating Procedures. Looking ahead at 2016 and 2017, Committee members agreed on the importance of developing an intellectual capital assessment detailing the value of SAFECOM and its membership; a report or factsheet on membership demographics (i.e., geographical, disciplinary); updated eligibility forms requiring members to report their skill sets; and consider new and different awards for service and/or committee action. Externally, the Committee felt that a joint assessment with OEC and NCSWIC needs to be developed to review the impact of FirstNet on governance and how governance fits into the Emergency Communications Ecosystem.

The Committee developed the *Marilyn J. Praisner SAFECOM Leadership Award* to recognize SAFECOM members who have significantly and consistently contributed to the effectiveness of SAFECOM. The award's namesake was known for her outstanding leadership on both local and state issues, and received a variety of awards and recognitions. The SAFECOM EC will entertain nominations from SAFECOM members at regular, in-person EC meeting. There is no limit to the number of awards granted, nor the frequency with which they are granted, and the EC will confer the award upon approval of at least two-thirds vote. SAFECOM members determined that in lieu of developing specific criteria for nominees to meet, SAFECOM will trust that the EC will recognize a person meriting the award, as nominations are presented. Members agreed that those nominating someone for the award should be required to articulate why they have made the nomination, leveraging the award's description to accomplish this. Members also decided to remove the phrase "lifetime" from the name of the award, as it makes the award sound as if it is only awarded at the end of a nominee's membership with SAFECOM.

Technology Policy
The Technology Policy Committee is a joint committee with NCSWIC and SAFECOM. Its mission is to promote the use of technologies, resources, and processes related to emergency communications and interoperability. Specifically, the committee will continue to support LMR systems, promote broadband technology and deployment, and work with federal partners to further various technologies within the emergency communications ecosystem. The committee's current focus areas are cybersecurity (e.g. primer, vendor interaction best practices), Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG 9-1-1) (i.e., review NG 9-1-1 Governance Case Studies), and the role of the Communications Leader (COML) within the

Incident Command System (ICS). Dan Wills volunteered to draft a letter to the Federal Emergency Management Agency that will present two key points: 1) elevate the COML to a general staff position or higher within the ICS to account for broadband and the increasing complexity of communications systems, and 2) increase exposure of COML within ICS through training and education. A working group is being established under SAFECOM's Education and Outreach Committee to address COMU and COML stakeholder concerns. The Technology Policy Committee will provide technical recommendations for these initiatives.

During the working session, SAFECOM Technology Policy Committee members reviewed their initiatives from 2015 through 2017. The committee discussed the importance of creating education and outreach materials for policy makers and command level staff about the role of the COMU and COML. Members agreed that elevating the role of the COML begins with educating leaders and command staff about the position. Committee members discussed moving the LMR/IP Transition Paper from 2017 to 2016, and suggested beginning to more closely follow the issue. Members also discussed developing a paper in 2015 on Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) consolidation geared to senior leaders and policy makers. Members also completed a questionnaire on cybersecurity related work products.

SAFECOM Broadband Mapping Initiative

On April 29, 2015, the Education and Outreach Committee released a Broadband Mapping Survey to identify issues not being addressed and opportunities for SAFECOM to develop products based on those gaps. The survey was distributed to SAFECOM members to test data collection and analysis efforts at smaller scale; however, future plans include a broader distribution. Survey questions aim to identify organizations involved in broadband planning opportunities, applications, training, and available resources. The deadline to complete the survey was May 22, 2015. The Education and Outreach Committee will analyze and present existing data at a future committee meeting.

Communications Unit and Service Offerings

The Education and Outreach Committee's COMU Working Group and representatives from OEC's TA and Partnerships Branches met on May 12, 2015, to discuss the current state of the COMU lifecycle, credentialing process, and sustainability of the COMU training, while ensuring efforts align with the needs of the public safety community. Meeting participants developed a prioritized list of concerns affecting the COMU training lifecycle. Although not comprehensive, the list, organized in tiers by priority and its effect on the lower tiers, provides a starting point from which SAFECOM, NCSWIC, OEC, or other federal agencies should potentially focus efforts to improve credentialing and certification processes.

Table 3. Prioritized COMU Goals and Issues

Tier	Description
Tier 1	• Oversight and Facilitation at the National Level • Certification and Credentialing
Tier 2	• Define the Process • Curriculum Lifecycle Sustainability, Management of Scalability • Outreach to Existing COMU/Potential Trainees
Tier 3	• Standards • Quality Assurance • Metrics for All Successes

Tier 4	• What's Missing
Tier 5	• International and Cross Interoperability

Attendees expressed concern that the Technology Policy Committee was also working on COMU initiatives, a possible duplication of efforts. Mr. Grubb motioned to move all COMU-related work to the Education and Outreach's COMU Working Group in order to provide an opportunity to invite subject matter experts to future discussions. Richard Broncheau, National Congress of American Indians, and Wes Rogers, at-large member, seconded the motion, which went unopposed. OEC and the Committee leads will identify the best way to consolidate COMU work products.

SAFECOM Baseline Assessment and Statement of Requirements

Mr. Rhoads noted that the National Interoperability Baseline Survey was released in December 2006. The survey assessed the capacity for communications interoperability among law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical service first responders in each of the 50 states and D.C. The survey provided insights into public safety communications interoperability and tried to identify existing gaps.

Findings reported that two-thirds of responding agencies were at least somewhat interoperable, and focused more on technology and governance than standard operating procedures and exercises. In addition, agencies that operate on large, shared systems which tended to be more developed than those operating on stand-alone systems. Since the 2006 assessment, there have been many changes in the public safety community, including the establishment of OEC, and major products developments like the NECP. Looking at the product developments and increased levels of interoperability since 2006, it is evident that interoperability has greatly improved across agencies.

Mr. Rhoads explained that 2016 will mark ten years since the survey was released, and asked SAFECOM members if anything should be done as this milestone approaches. Many SAFECOM members supported updating the survey to include 2016 standards, and redistributing the survey to SAFECOM members to identify gaps and successful strategies. Members suggested asking agencies to identify how they operated before FirstNet and for a picture of the agency's future. SAFECOM members suggested adding the questions on the following focus areas to the survey: general operability of the agencies' systems, such as the age and sustainment status of their technologies; the ability to use their systems to communicate with local responding police and fire departments: and, frequencies availability and use.

Mr. Murphy worried that agencies will downplay improvements and successes, in fear that survey outcomes will suggest that funding increases are not warranted since agencies are capable of fulfilling their duties at their current funding or sustainment levels. Jay Kopstein, at-large member, also thought that since the media has not been reporting on problems with interoperability, interoperability is improving. Darryl Ackley, National Association of State Technology Directors, added that he thought PSAC and NPSTC were working similar tracking initiatives and SAFECOM should not duplicate efforts.

Mr. Murphy highlighted benefits of collecting longitudinal survey data to determine changes in interoperability over the last ten years. Mr. Rhoads also added that the new evaluation would be able to provide a snapshot of the public safety community and how it has grown and developed from the first assessment. Survey results could also help to identify ways to engage with the entire emergency communications ecosystem. Mr. Broncheau motioned to move forward with updating and redistributing the SAFECOM Baseline Assessment and Statement of Requirements. Mr. Murphy seconded the motion with no opposition.

SAFECOM Meeting Summary
May 14, 2015
Jacksonville, Florida

SAFECOM Action Items

Table 4. SAFECOM Action Item List (as of 05/14/2015)

#	Description	Status	Owner
1	Distribute SAFECOM Shirts	Complete	Mark Grubb
2	Develop criteria for a yearly SAFECOM awards program	In Progress	Governance Committee
3	Develop the SAFECOM Strategic Plan	In Progress	Governance Committee

Upcoming Meetings

SAFECOM or SAFECOM EC will convene on the following dates in 2015:
- June 2-5, 2015; PSCR Conference, San Diego, California
- June 11, 2015; EC Conference Call
- July 9, 2015; EC Conference Call
- September 16-17, 2015; In-Person Committee/Working Group Meeting, Norman, Oklahoma
- October 8, 2015; EC Conference Call
- November 2-6, 2015; Joint In-Person Meeting; TBD *(pending approval)*

The Joint Committees will convene on the following dates in 2015:
- August 4, 2015; Technology Policy Committee Meeting, Boulder, Colorado
- September 17, 2015; Funding and Sustainment Committee Meeting; Norman, Oklahoma