



RAPTOR



RAPTOR – What is it?



RAPTOR (Real-time Assessment and Planning Tool for Oregon) is a web mapping application that allows authenticated users within the emergency management community to display GIS data from various resources into a common operating picture.

Supports the Emergency Operations Plan

- **Shares information, before, during, and after an incident**
- **Develop, implement, and operate information-sharing and communication processes with stakeholders**
- **Enhances overall readiness**



RAPTOR – What do we have?



Notable resources include:

- **National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC)**
- **Northwest Interagency Coordination Center (NWCC)**
- **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin (NOAA)**
- **Federal Emergency Management Admin (FEMA)**
- **U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)**
- **Oregon Department of Geology and Minerals Industries**
- **Oregon Department of Environmental Quality**
- **Oregon Department of Transportation**
- **US Department of Homeland Security (Homeland Security Infrastructure Protection Program/PCII)**



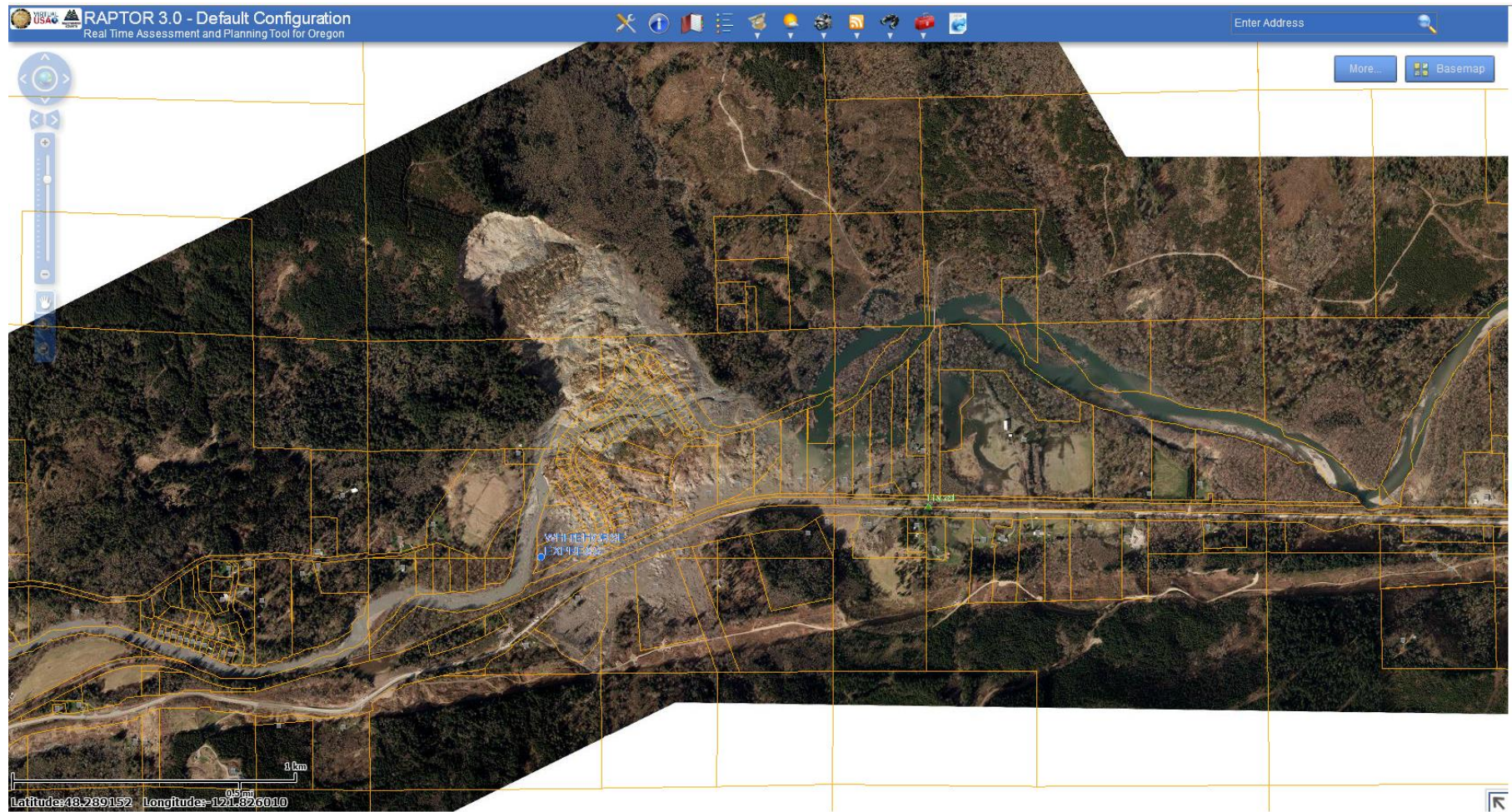
RAPTOR – How do we use it?



- **2014 SR 530 Landslide**
 - **Snohomish County GIS data**
 - **Structure Locations**
 - **Landslide Area**
- **2015 Extreme Heat**
- **2015 Wildfires**
 - **Air Quality**
 - **Evacuation Areas**
 - **Critical Infrastructure & Key Resources**
- **2016 Cascadia Rising**
 - **Impacted Areas**
 - **Evacuation Areas**
 - **Transportation Network Status**

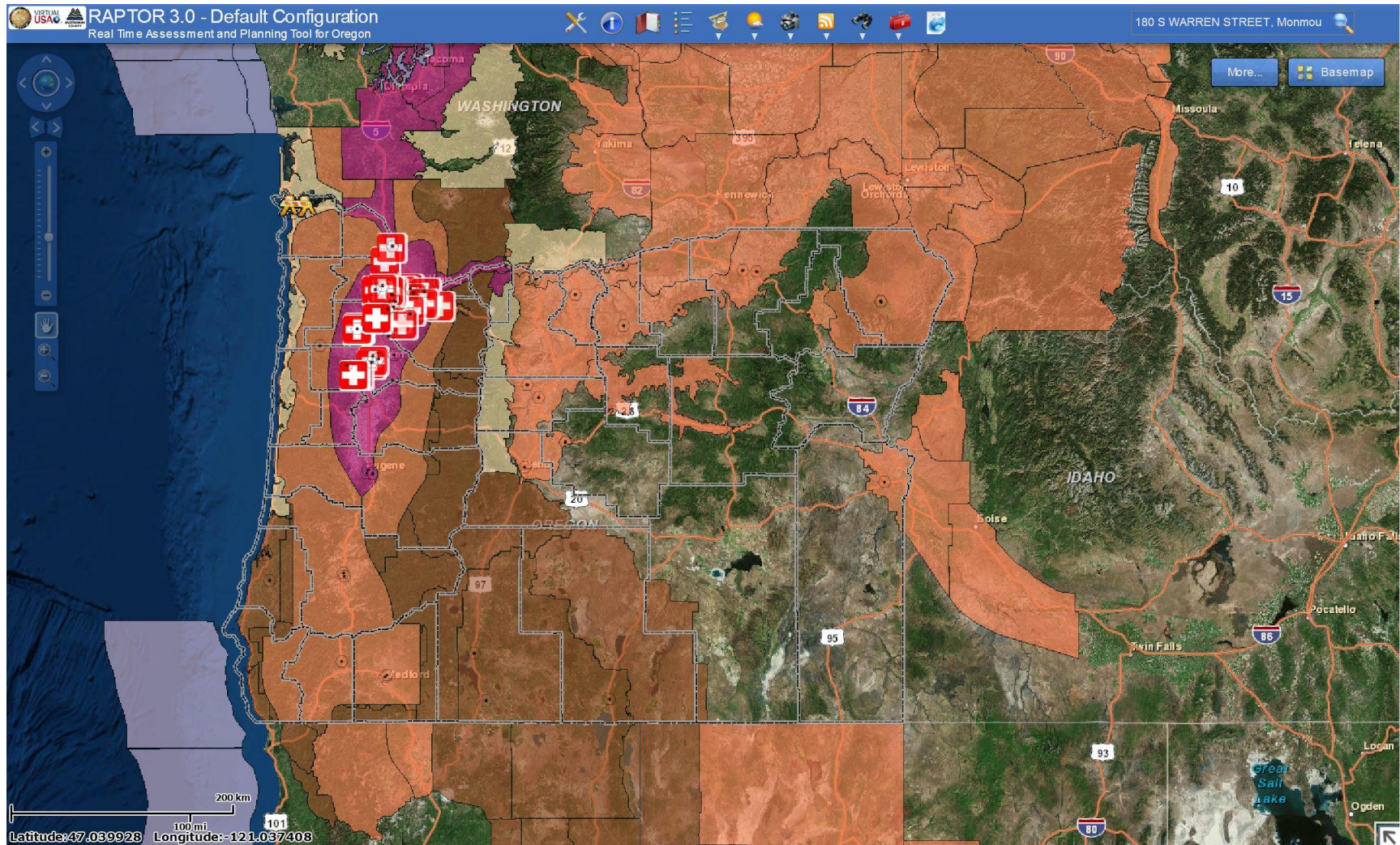


2014 SR 530 Landslide Structure Locations Landslide Area



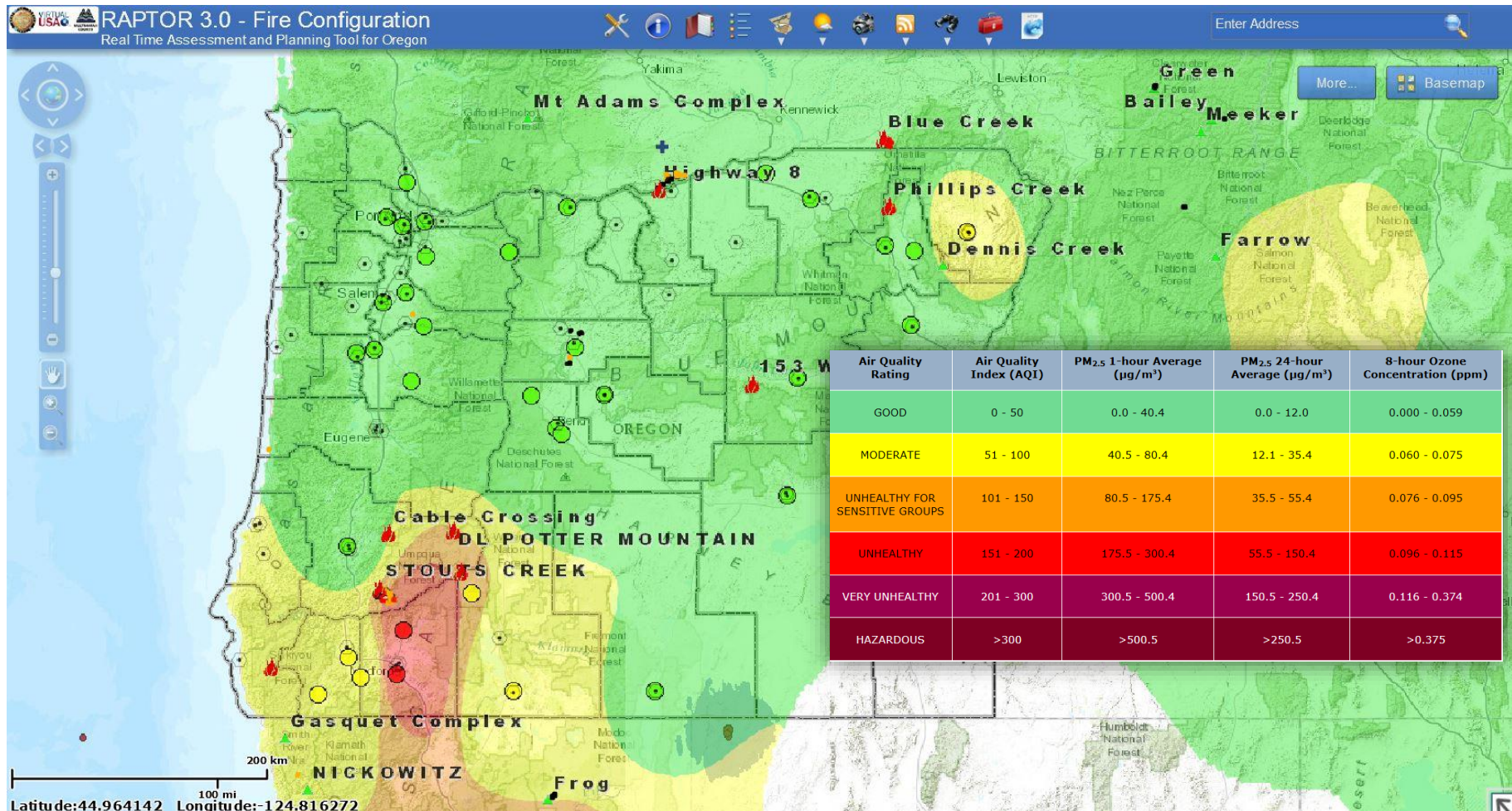


2015 Extreme Heat

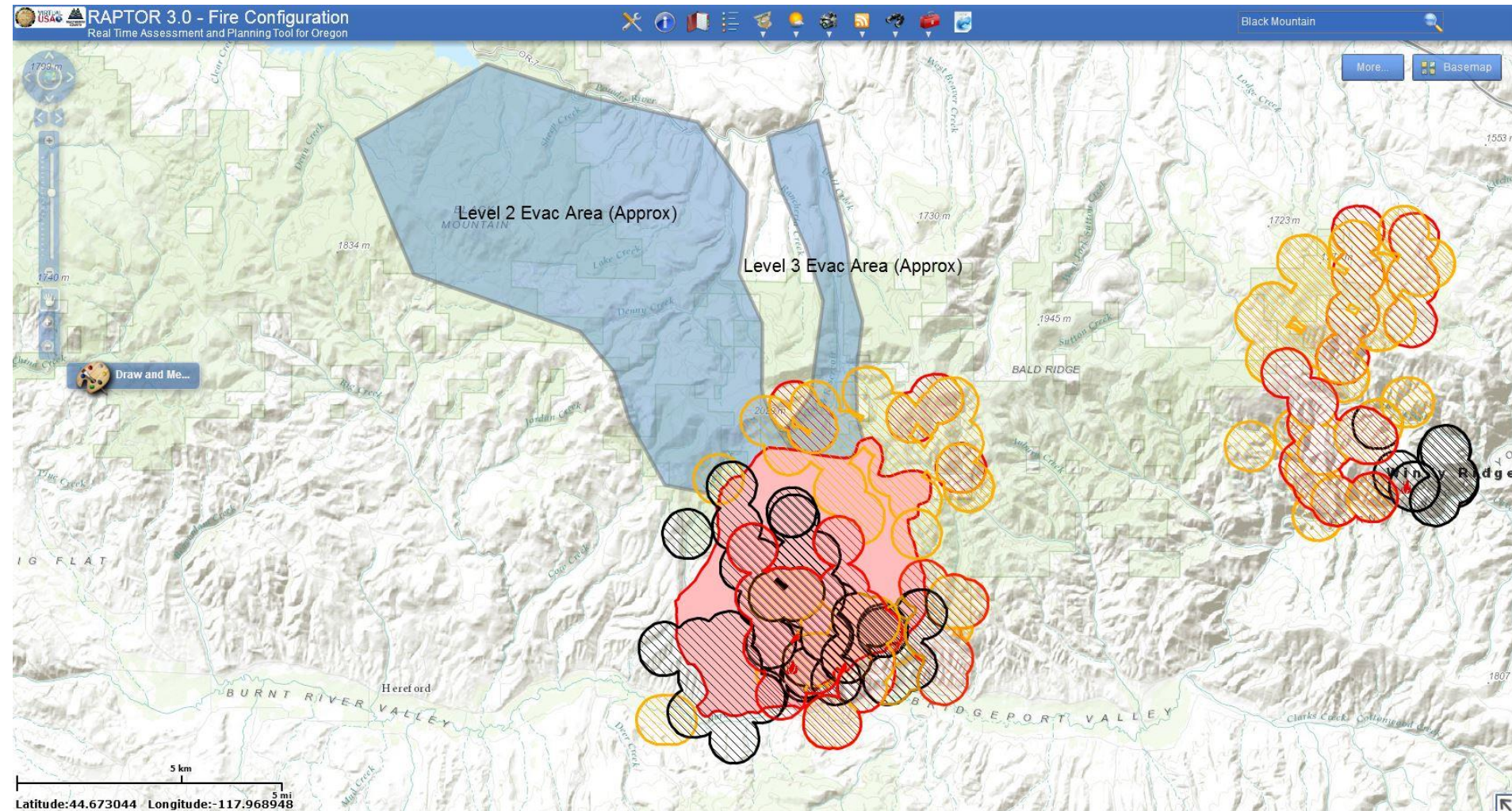


2015 Wildfires

Air Quality



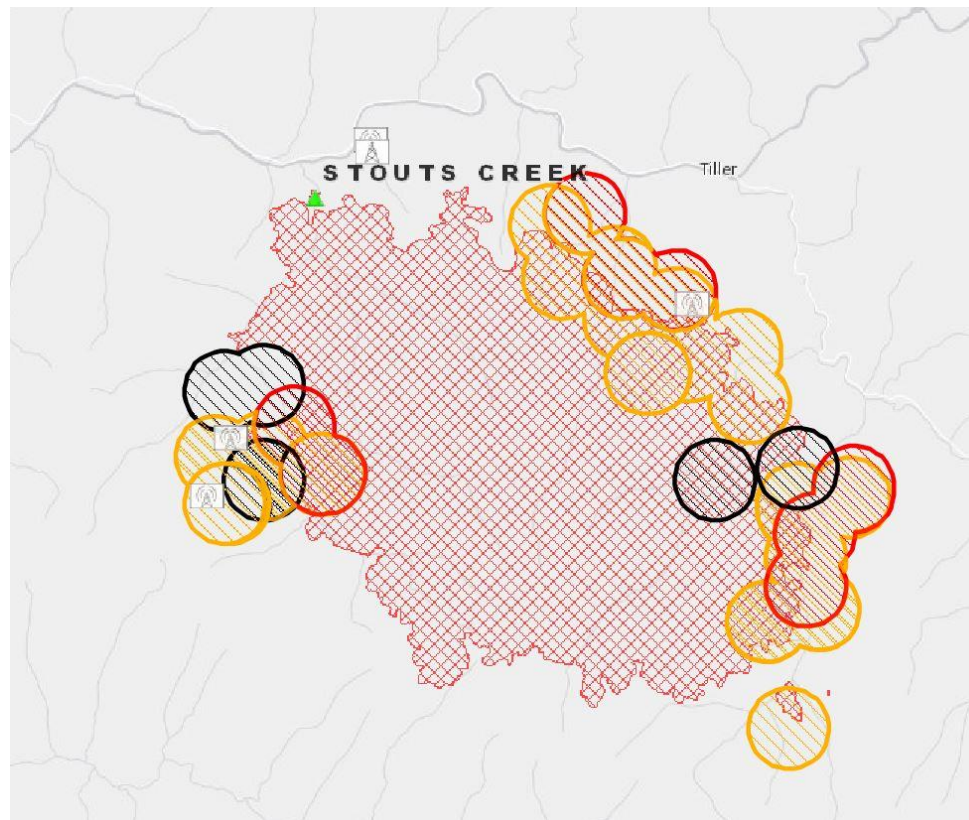
2015 Wildfires Evacuation Areas



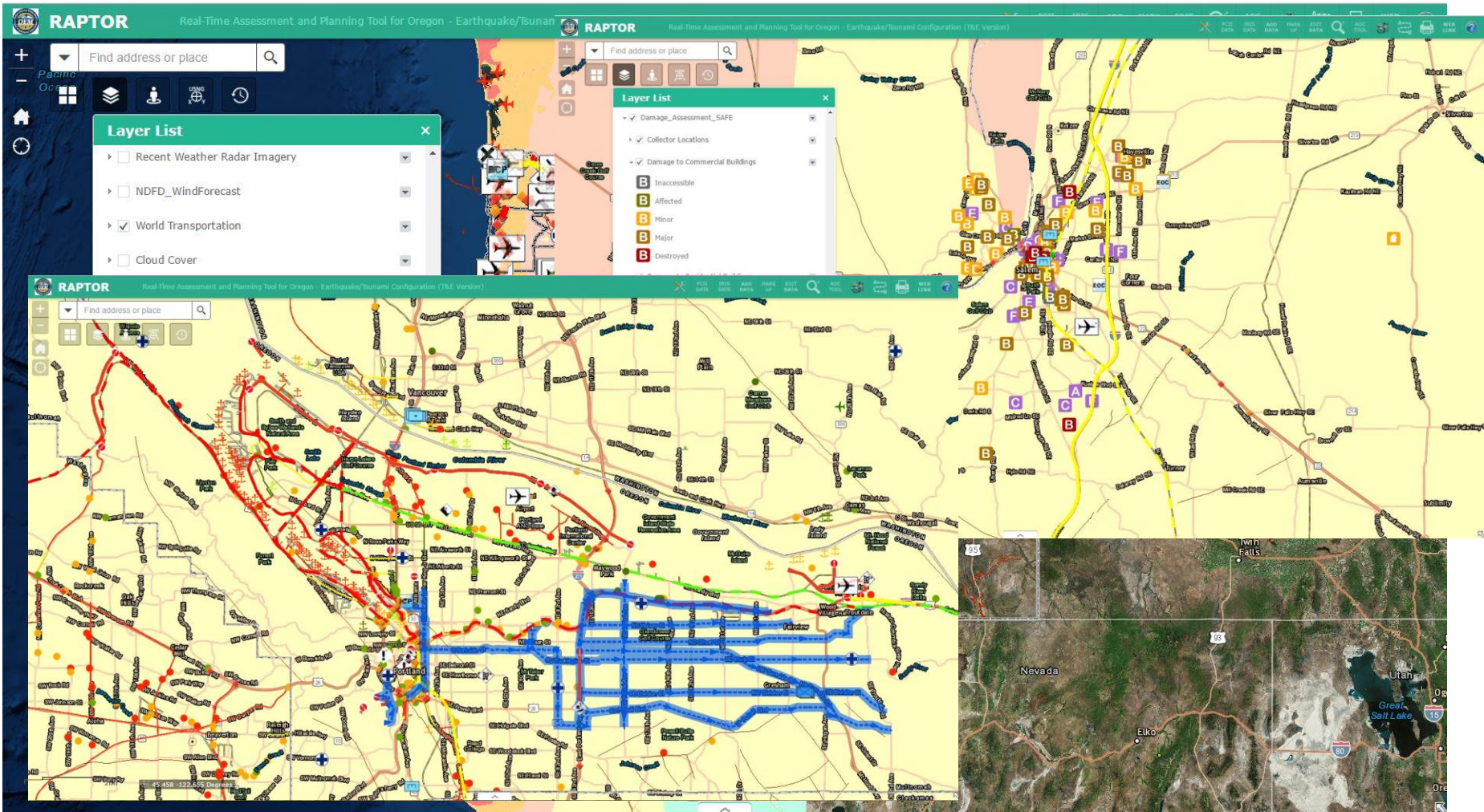


2015 Wildfires

Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources



2016 Cascadia Rising





Why does data sharing matter?



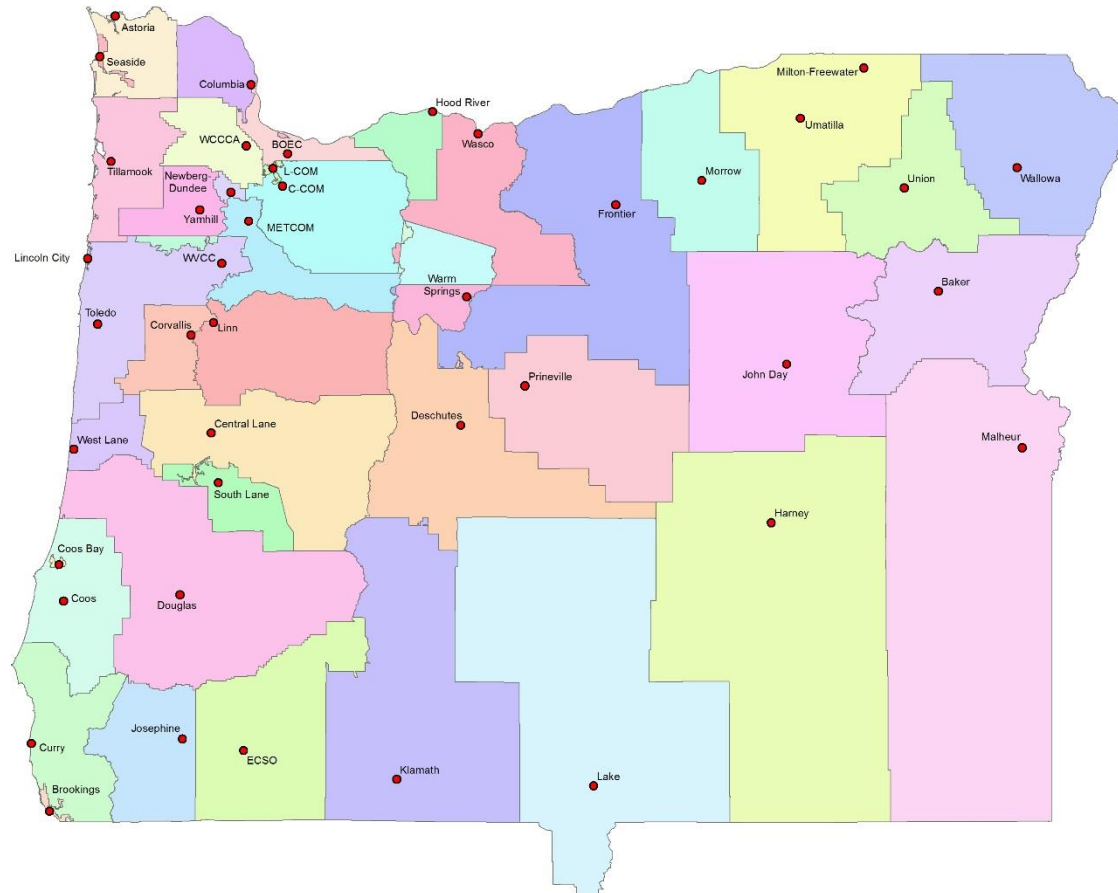
- Allows government at all levels to be able to see what is going on in their area and around them.
- Supplies critical infrastructure information to decision makers within emergency management structures.
 - Bridges down
 - Railways unavailable
 - Airport status
- Enables planning structures to analyze what areas are at risk.
 - Critical lifelines that may be impacted
 - Key resources within a hazard area
- Everyone is able to “sing off the same sheet of music”.



9-1-1 Program

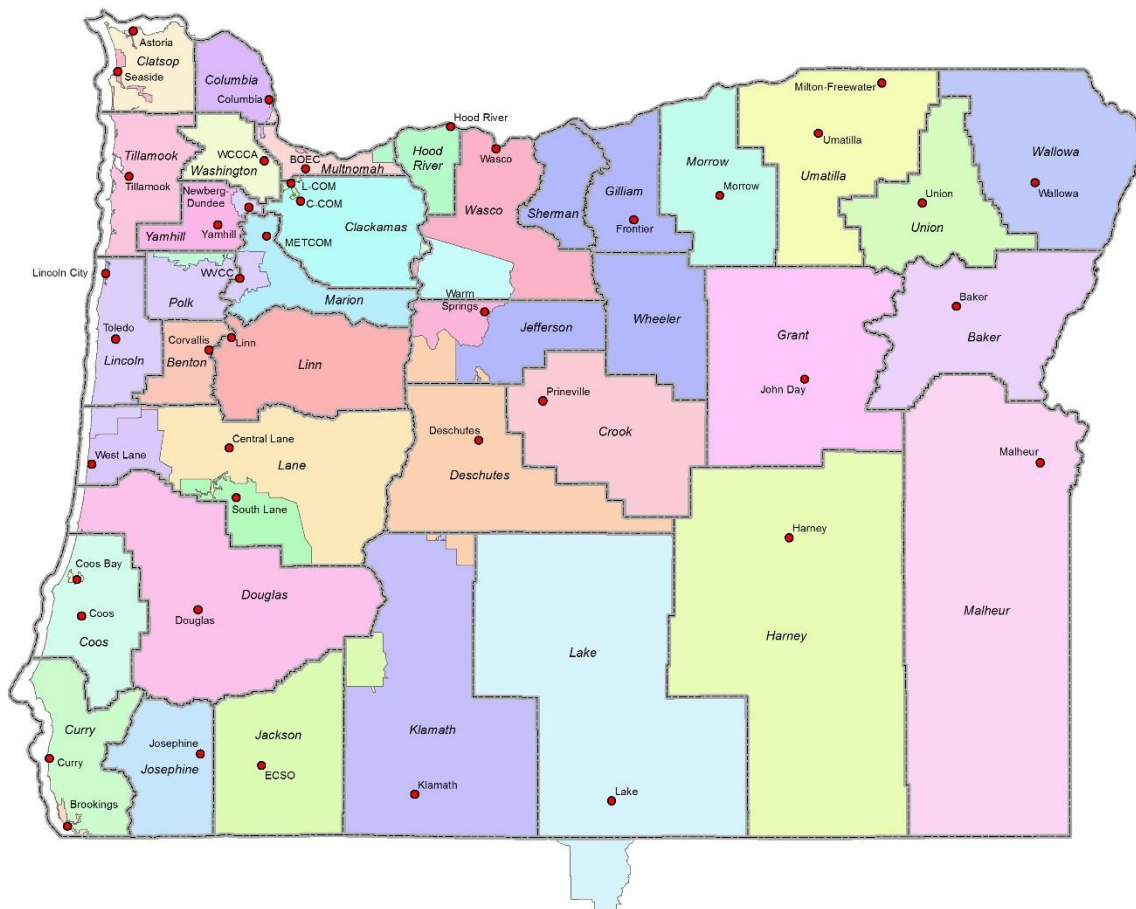


The 9-1-1 Landscape



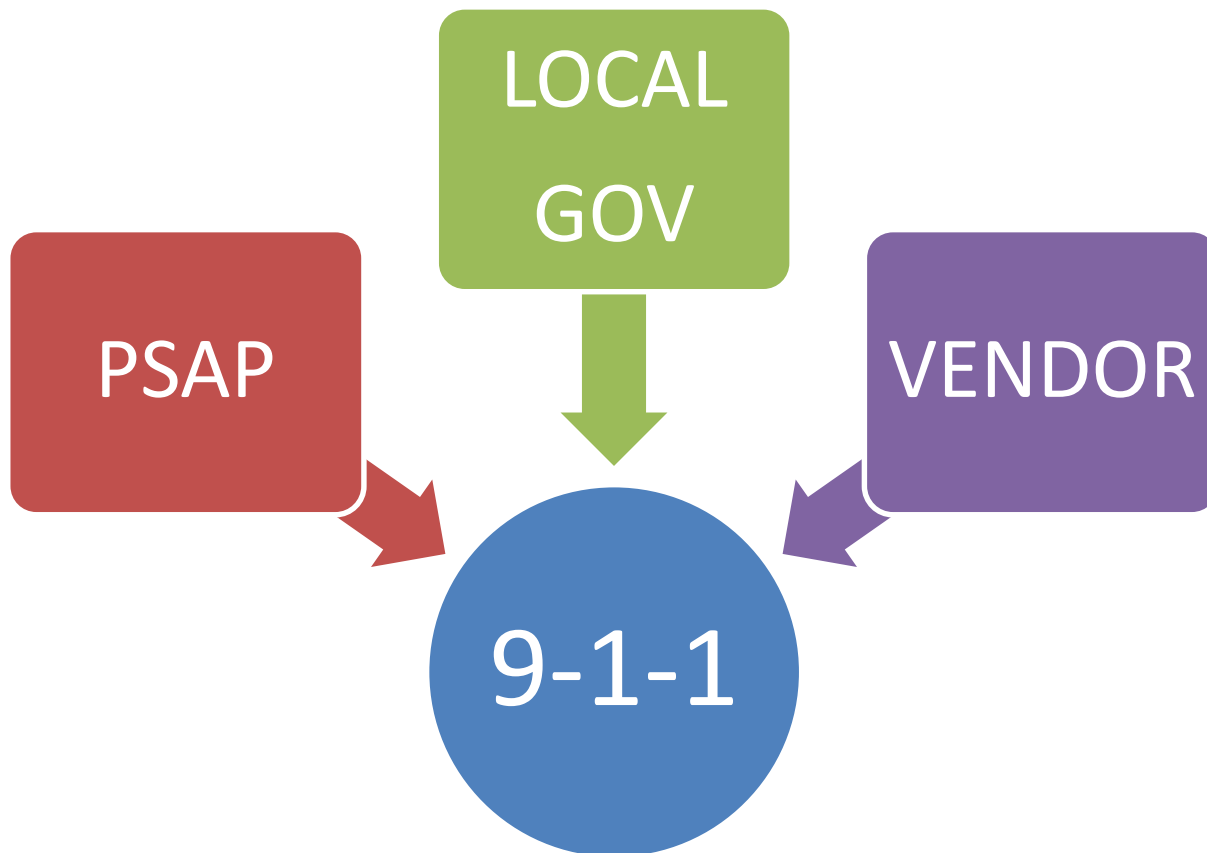


The 9-1-1 Landscape





The 9-1-1 Landscape





The 9-1-1 Landscape

PSAP
(14)

- Single Jurisdictions
- Multi-PSAP Jurisdictions

LOCAL GOV
(9)

- County/City GIS
- LCOG, Metro

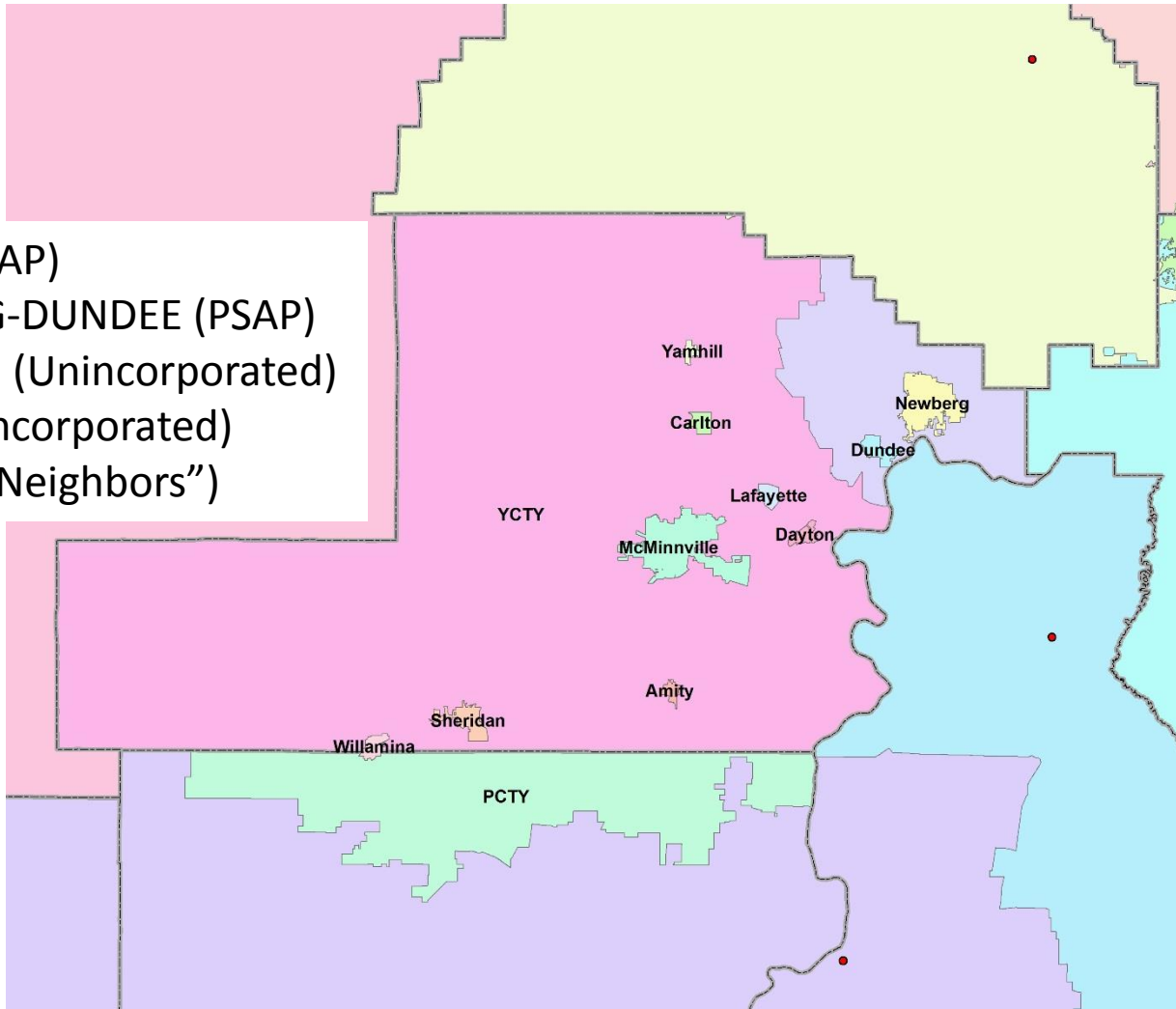
VENDOR
(16)

- GeoSolve
- AspenGIS



The 9-1-1 Landscape

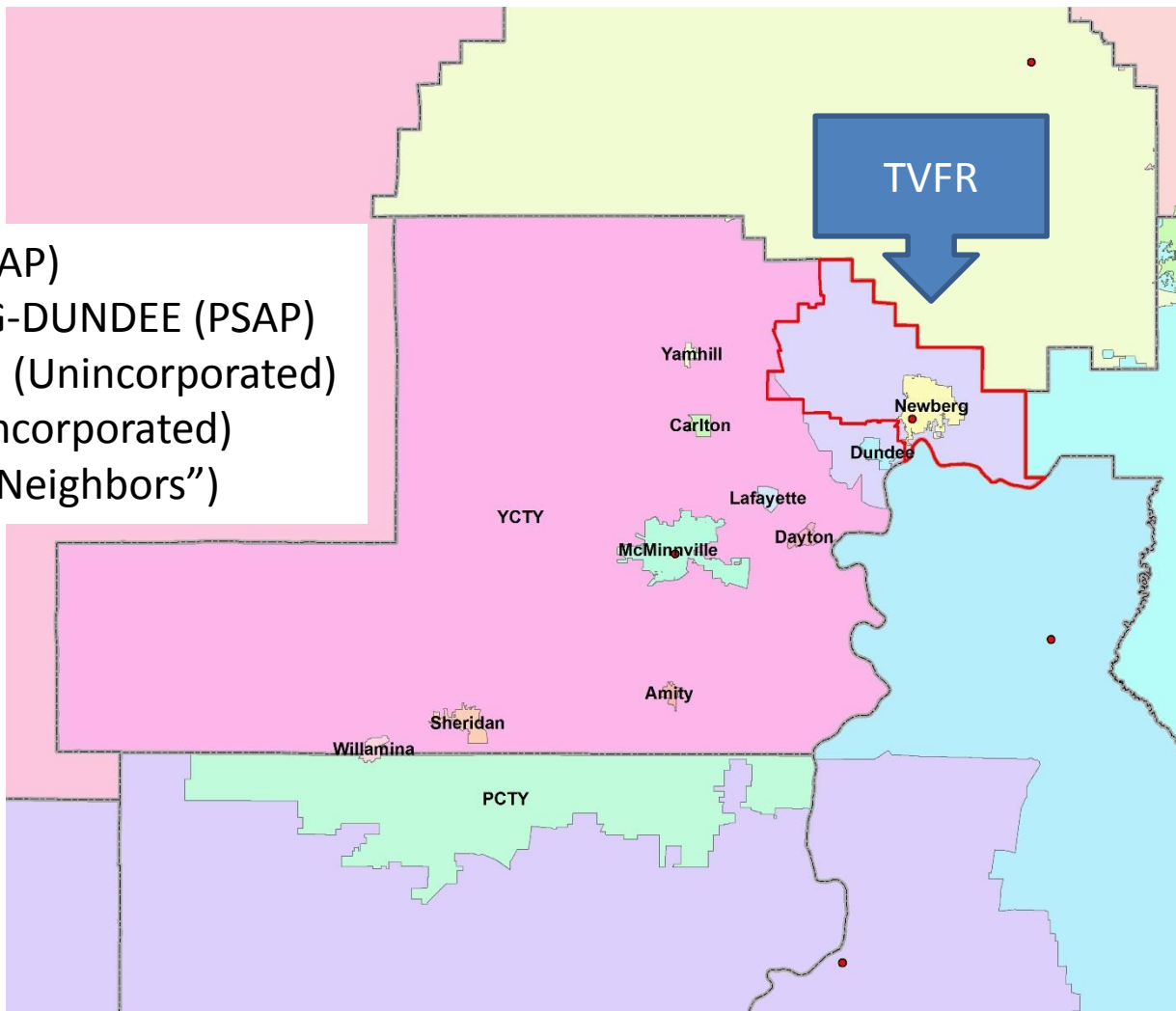
- YCOM (PSAP)
- NEWBERG-DUNDEE (PSAP)
- MWVCOG (Unincorporated)
- Various (Incorporated)
- Various (“Neighbors”)





The 9-1-1 Landscape

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Data Sharing Agreements



2010 Effort

- 50+ agencies that provided data for various 9-1-1 jurisdictions/systems
- Initial effort placed ALL data into public domain
- Revised to only include optional Addendum for street centerlines



Data Sharing Agreements



DSA Limitations

- Redistribution within the PSAP community
- Use in the state's ECC during activation



Data Sharing Agreements



Current Status

- 32 PSAPs (or PSAP Partners) covered under an agreement with OEM
- 7 PSAPs have no formal agreement with OEM
- 4 PSAPs utilize their own version of a DSA



Data Sharing Agreements



The Future

- Do away with individual DSAs
- Comprehensive data sharing approach



Why does data sharing matter?



- Efficiency
- Manageability
- Standardization
- Next Generation 9-1-1



NG9-1-1



Next Generation 9-1-1 (abbreviated **NG9-1-1**) refers to an initiative aimed at updating the **9-1-1** service infrastructure in the **United States** and **Canada** to improve public emergency communications services in a growingly wireless mobile society. In addition to calling 9-1-1 from a phone, it intends to enable the public to transmit text, images, video and data to the 9-1-1 center (referred to as a **Public Safety Answering Point**, or PSAP). The initiative also envisions additional types of emergency communications and data transfer. This NG9-1-1 infrastructure is intended to replace the current services over time.



NG9-1-1



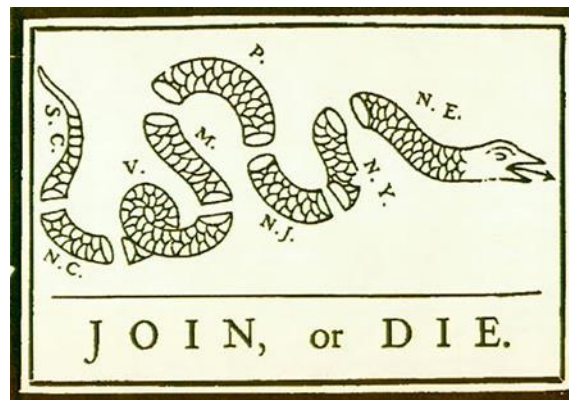
GIS and Geospatial Technologies Key to Next Generation 9-1-1

“Most jurisdictions have adopted GIS data into their operations over recent years. But, the role of GIS has been as a supporting piece, not as a key component of the system. This change will require major rethinking of how GIS data is collected and managed for most 9-1-1 agencies.”

(Thursday, September 29th 2011)



NG9-1-1



NG911 Study - Kentucky

“The PSAPs will continue to have a central focus on the geographical features with their jurisdiction...Their critical responsibility however, is to recognize that their datasets are no longer standalone – they are part of a much larger mosaic that collectively represents their state and/or region.”

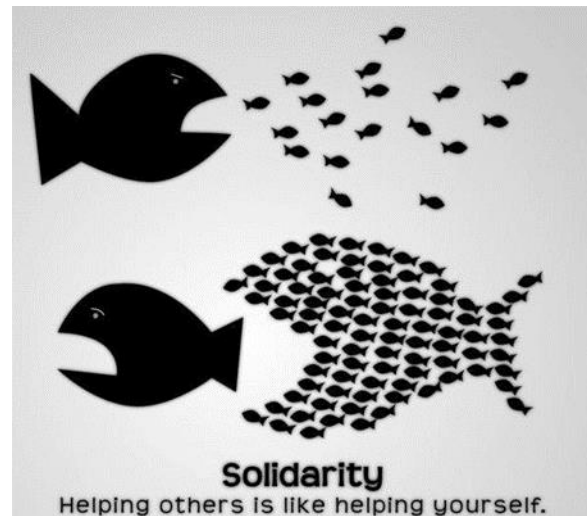
(The Commonwealth of Kentucky, August 1, 2009, NG9-1-1 Standards Report)



NG9-1-1



NG911 Study - Kentucky



“Unlike the previous stages of 9-1-1 services that were centrally focused on the geography and operations of a single PSAP, NG9-1-1 necessitates the development and implementation of a seamless set of lines and polygons that span entire states and regions.”

(The Commonwealth of Kentucky, August 1, 2009, NG9-1-1 Standards Report)



NG9-1-1





NG9-1-1



- PSAP Boundaries
- Emergency Service Zone Boundaries
- Road Alias Table
- Road/Street Centerlines
- Address Points

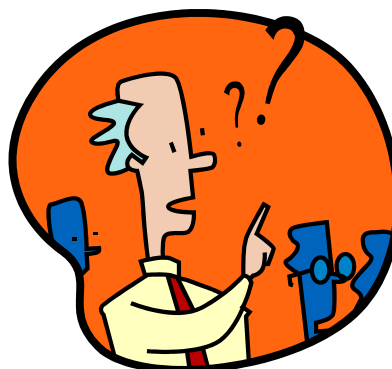


NG9-1-1





QUESTIONS



Michael Gurley
9-1-1 GIS Coordinator
michael.gurley@state.or.us