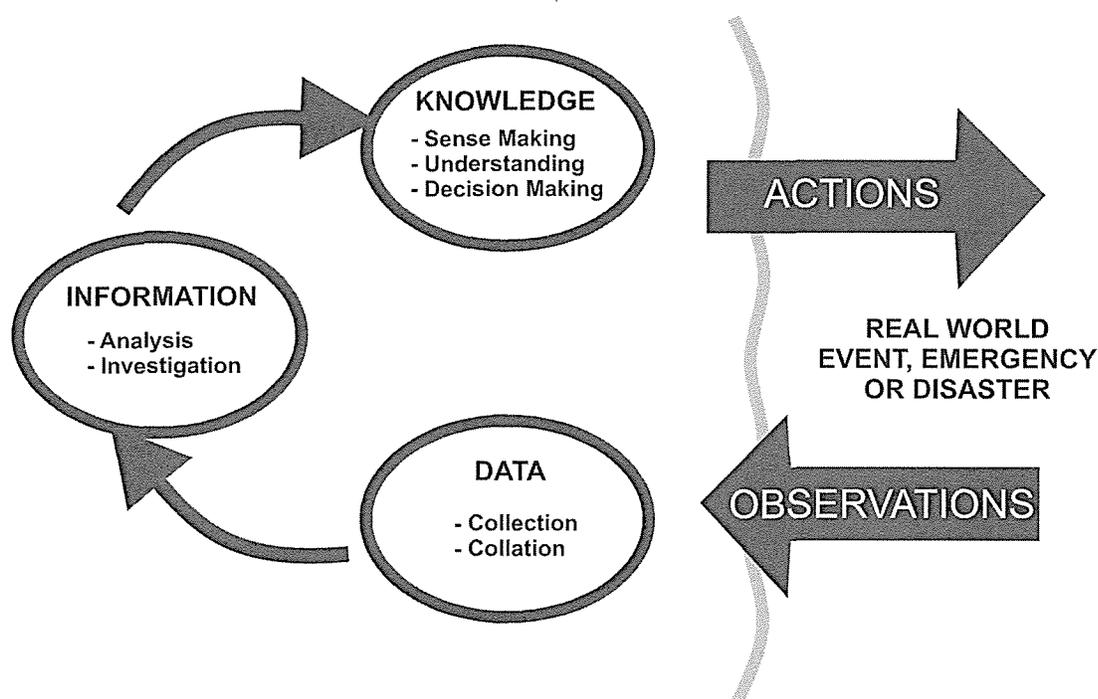


**TESTIMONY OUTLINE  
INTERIM ECONOMIC IMPACT COMMITTEE  
(GRAND FORKS MEETING)  
NOVEMBER 19, 2015  
BY GREG WILZ  
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Each and every day emergency responders are faced with making decisions. Many of which are associated with life safety. During emergencies and disaster, life-saving, critical infrastructure, and/or property saving decisions are often made based on the most current information of a situation and past experiences in similar circumstances. While that's a tried-and-true approach, the availability of knowledge, information, or data which can be accessed to create actionable intelligence can make a difference in the timeliness and effectiveness of a response.



The value of data, information, and knowledge or actionable intelligence cannot be understated. In recent years, DES, with support of several legislative initiatives has developed formal data sets and will continue to advance in this area.

## **Emergency Services databases Currently Being Maintained**

Statewide Seamless Base Map

Roads and Centerlines Database

911 Address Points Database

Service and Equipment Providers

First Responder Training and Certifications Database

Computer Aided Dispatch Records

911 Call Record Database

Disaster Damages Database

Emergency Response Zone Database

Tier II Hazmat Storage Sites Database

Hazmat Spill Database

Responder Unit Database

Critical Infrastructure Database

Vulnerable Populations Database

State Radio Communications Towers Database

Burn Restrictions Database

Public Assistance Database

Homeland Security Grants Database

All but the last two above are geospatial based. GIS/geospatial data allows for use to quickly understand emergency situations, make decisions, and take actions.

### **Emergency Services Datasets and Databases We Access**

We do access databases or datasets from Federal agencies. FEMA, NGA, DHS, and FBI are an example of agencies we pull data from for a variety of program or information needs.

The faster we can create a common operating picture for the right person or responder group the more effective the response can be. Responder and public safety is key here.

### **Use of RPV/UAS/UAV**

In the past five years emergency service providers and responders have leveraged these new technologies. Going back to the 2009 Flood the Department of Emergency Services used sensor platforms including satellite imagery, RPVs (Predators), Civil Air Patrol Archer Flights, National Operational Hydrologic Remote Sensing Center (NOHRSC) Airborne Gamma Radiation Flights, and many other static sensors across the State to provide data to analyze to make decisions.

We have invested in two Forward Looking Infrared Radar (FLIR) systems that are mounted on NDHP and NDCAP planes for quick response to variety of missions.

### **Future Use of Data and Information**

Event Simulations for Training and Exercises

Predictive Modeling for Mitigation and Preparedness

Geospatial

Fingertip Ready

Responder and Citizen Safety