Emergency Services Communication in North Dakota

A Biennial Status Report
2014

Prepared by the
Emergency Services Communications Coordinating Committee

Pursuant to:
## NDCC 57-40.6-12

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Purpose

North Dakota Century Code (57-40.6-12) establishes an "*emergency services communications coordinating committee*" (ESC3) and creates a reporting requirement of the compiled "*income, expenditures, and status*" information from the individual jurisdictions of the State which levy an emergency services communication systems (ESCS) fee. Appendix A contains the statute and composition of the committee. This report constitutes the committee's 2014 report, and has been prepared for submittal as requested by the Legislative Council to the interim Economic Impact Committee.

The four members of the ESC3 are full-time employees of the agencies they represent and receive no compensation for their Committee activities. The Committee has no budget, no appropriation, and no staff support. Activities of the committee are carried out by the voluntary dedication of the committee members' time and the staff time provided by telecommunications companies and employees of State and local agencies with an interest in emergency communications.

Background

Emergency services communication is a complex and multi-faceted system of telecommunication devices, computers, and radios that connects every citizen of the State to the nearly 700 law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical responding agencies through 22 public safety answering points (PSAPs) in North Dakota and 1 in South Dakota. While from one perspective this network can be viewed as 23 separate systems, it is in reality a single system with 23 points of contact.

Emergency services communication has existed in this State since the development of telephone and radio; however it became more accessible, reliable, and consistent with the advent of E-911.
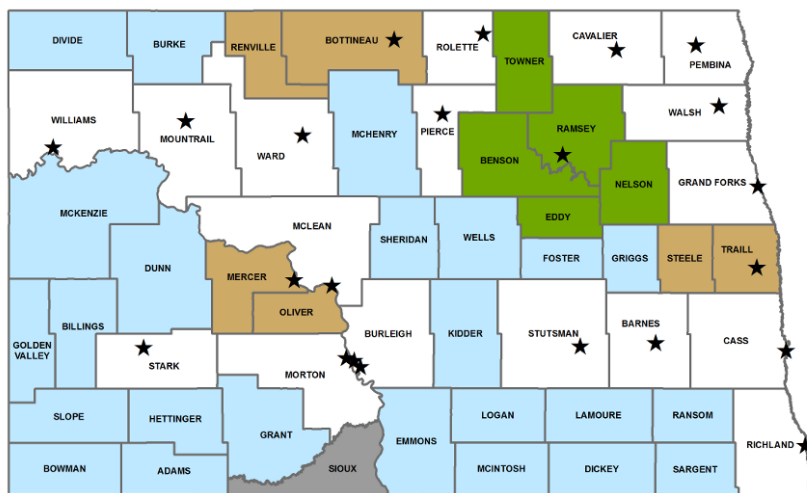
E-911 refers to the policies, procedures, and technologies that allow immediate connection to the appropriate PSAP throughout the State by dialing the digits 9-1-1; and the ultimate dispatch of the most appropriate and available emergency service. The integration of these policies, procedures, and technologies has been partially funded through an ESCS fee levied on telecommunication service in the State. The State's 53 counties and 3 cities have imposed such fees.

It is significant to note that a need to replace equipment allowed the counties of Stutsman, Richland and Barnes to cooperate on geographically diverse "Customer Premise Equipment" or CPE. This "system" consists of a core CPE controller housed in Jamestown and one housed in Wahpeton, for redundancy. The system serves three separate dispatch locations, but is technologically one PSAP which permits very simple switching of the call-answering function among the locations – allowing each site to provide immediate back-up to the others. This is the type of interconnection, shared equipment, and redundancy that is being made possible on a much wider scale with the deployment of Next Generation 9-1-1. Another example of a cooperative initiative can be seen in the Red River Regional Dispatch Center (RRRDC) in Fargo and the Grand Forks PSAP CPE system. This CPE system also acts as a single system and offers immediate backup capabilities to both RRRDC and Grand Forks.

While these collaborations are the most recent, it is obvious with 56 governing bodies imposing fees but only 22 PSAPs in North Dakota, there is considerable sharing of services across the State. Notably, 24 of the counties are served by the PSAP operated by State Radio, five are jointly dispatched by the Lake Region Law Enforcement Center, and three other two-county PSAPs exist. North Dakota also has possibly the only true multi-state PSAP – the Red River Regional Dispatch Center in Fargo serving the separate jurisdictions of Fargo, West Fargo, Cass County as well as Moorhead and Clay County, Minnesota. A complete listing of PSAPs and the approximate population served by each is attached to this report as Appendix B.

State	Number of PSAPs
North Dakota	22
South Dakota	33
Wyoming	47
Idaho	54
Montana	64
Minnesota	103
Iowa	115
Kansas	159

It is often of interest to compare North Dakota to neighboring states in the area of emergency services communications. The table contrasts the number of PSAPs operated in surrounding states. North Dakota has, by far,

the fewest number of PSAPs of any State in the region, and actually serves nearly 4,300 more people per PSAP than the regional average.

North Dakota law (NDCC 57-40.6) has, for many years, allowed city and county governing bodies to impose a "*fee that does not exceed one dollar per month per telephone access line and per wireless access line*" for the support of "*an emergency services communications system*". In 2009, the Legislature allowed jurisdictions involved in "*an intrastate multi-county PSAP*" to raise their fee to a maximum of $1.50 per access line per month. The 2011 Legislature expanded this authority to all PSAP's contingent (as will all such fees) on an affirmative vote of the jurisdiction's electorate. Additionally, through home rule powers, cities and counties can impose such a fee within the limits of their home rule charters. Three cities have used their home rule authority for this purpose.

Of the governing bodies that have imposed a fee through the statutory provisions or their own home rule powers, all but fourteen were levying one dollar as of June 27, 2014. Voters have approved increasing their ESCS fee to $1.50 in thirteen counties and one city.

Another factor that has impacted ESCS revenue is an increasing number of wireless subscribers choosing not to renew their wireless contracts and moving to pre-paid services. Until January 1, 2014 ESCS fees had not been collected on pre-paid wireless services. However, through legislation enacted as part of the 63rd Assembly these fees are now collected at a rate of 2% of the gross receipts.

It is very important to note, as this report will show, Emergency Services Communications is much broader than simply E-911 or NG9-1-1. While dialing 911 most often initiates the emergency response, the day-by-day, hour-by-hour communications between dispatchers and responders, the ongoing contact during an emergency, the location information, pre-arrival medical instructions, mapping software, faxes, and numerous other components make it possible for local emergency services to arrive and deliver effective services in the shortest time possible.

Methodology

To facilitate the statutorily required reporting and ultimately develop this report, each jurisdiction collecting the emergency services communications system (ESCS) fee was asked to complete both a financial survey and an operational survey.

The first survey focused on the revenues and expenditures of the 56 entities that have imposed an ESCS fee. This was compiled in a manner that attempted to preclude counting revenue twice in situations where a county contracts with another entity for emergency communication services. Calendar year 2013 revenue and expenditure data was requested from all jurisdictions. The results from the entities are attached to this report as Appendix C (fiscal) and Appendix D (operational). The comments that were attached to the fiscal data (Appendix E) are important as a number of entities qualified their revenue data regarding grant awards, general fund deposits, and miscellaneous refunds that, in addition to fee revenue, were used to meet 2013 ESCS costs; as well as notes regarding unusual expenditures made in 2013 or anticipated for the future.

Status - Financial

The overall financial data indicates the continuation of revenue growth with a 5% increase from 2011 to 2013. This increase is nearly equivalent to the rate of population growth over the same period.

Dedicated ESCS Revenue Trends
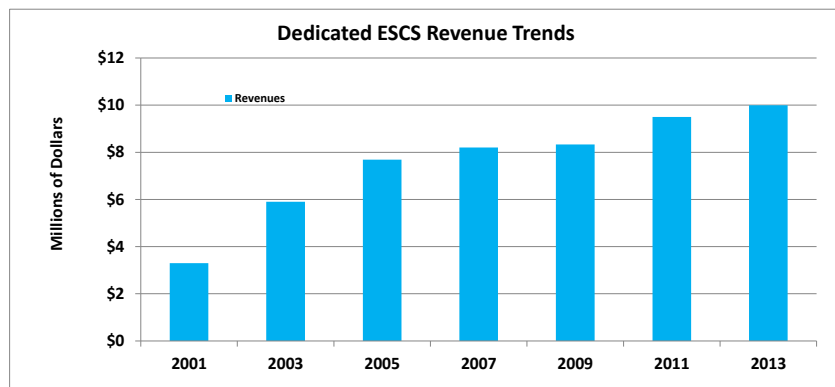
Between 2009 and 2011 the overall growth in fee revenue was approximately 7% per year. Between 2011 and 2013 the overall growth was only 2.5% per year. It's believed that the deceleration in growth is due to the consumer's switch to pre-paid wireless services. During the 2013-2014 legislative session the pre-paid wireless ESCS fee inequity was addressed through the passage of a bill to collect 2% of the gross receipts tax at the point of sale on pre-paid wireless services. Not surprisingly, the pace of growth in fees remitted to oil producing counties grew ahead of the balance of the state.

When analyzing the revenues and expenditures associated with emergency services communications, consistency of the data has increased significantly. 2007 Legislation directed the development of expenditure guidelines for costs considered appropriate for ESCS fee revenue support. While the guidelines were not official until January 1, 2008, they were under discussion in draft for several months and facilitated a much clearer understanding of the various cost categories used in the CY07 survey. This has continued to improve through CY09, CY2011 and the survey used to develop this report.

While the largest portion of ESCS expenditures are paid from the special fund created by the statutory and home rule fees, many jurisdiction reports indicate that there are significant system costs

Dedicated ESCS Revenue vs. Costs
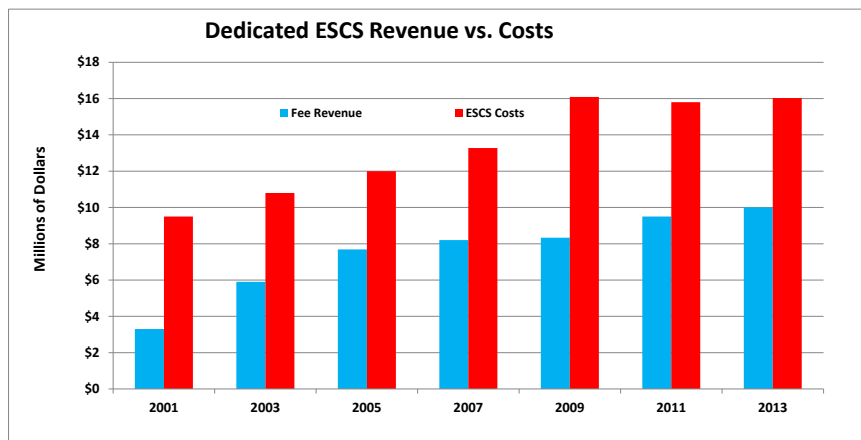
borne by other funds, but that these costs are often not reflected in the special fund transactions. Salaries and (particularly) benefits for dispatchers are often funded through local city or county property tax sources.

The chart above provides a brief snapshot of the overall trends, contrasting total fee revenue with costs. Total statewide costs have increased slightly from two years ago with revenue continuing to increase at a faster pace than costs. This is a welcome trend as PSAPs continue to work together to close the gap between revenues and expenses. Appendix C contains the actual data gathered from the individual jurisdictional reports; however the following table and charts provide a statewide picture of the finances. The reports have been grouped by "State Radio" and "Non-State Radio" dispatched counties, and some grouping of expenditure categories has been done to make the charts more meaningful.

	State Radio Dispatched Jurisdictions	Non-State Radio Dispatched Jurisdictions
2013 ESCS Fee Revenue	$1,237,574	$8,760,748
Other Funds / Previous Reserves	$452,454	$4,201,042
2013 ESCS Expenditures	$1,113,101	$10,220,715

ESCS – Emergency Services Communications Systems (NDCC 57-40.6)

Many of the jurisdictions also included notes (Appendix E) regarding significant investments anticipated. As an example, a number of counties indicated that they expect to incur considerable equipment costs to support next generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1); while others continue to address a lack of road signage.

The ESC3 concludes that the data demonstrates the prudent planning for strategic expenditures that was envisioned by the Legislature when this special revenue source was created.

The compiled CY2013 expenditures are illustrated below in the two pie charts. The category "Staffing" includes direct salaries and benefits paid to staff. The "Equipment" category includes both the purchase of towers, dispatch consoles, computers, base stations, etc. as well as the ongoing maintenance of this equipment. The "PSAP Contract" category includes payments made by counties or municipalities for dispatch services. The category "9-1-1 Network" includes all of the services required to provide for delivery of 9-1-1 calls to a PSAP.

The remaining categories of "Misc.", "Other Network", "Other Phone" and "Database Updates" consist of other authorized expenditures associated with maintaining the emergency services communication system

The analysis of the data reported to the Emergency Services Communications Coordinating Committee indicates that all of the local jurisdictions have expended their ESCS fee revenue in a manner consistent with State Statute and the Expenditure Guidelines established by the ESC3 in January 1, 2008, and subsequently amended June 19, 2009.

State Radio Dispatched Counties

- Misc 6%
- Equipment 21%
- PSAP Contract 27%
- Other Network 0%
- Other Phone 1%
- Database Updates 2%
- 9-1-1 Network 16%
- Staffing 27%

Non-State Radio Dispatched Counties

- Misc 5%
- Equipment 12%
- PSAP Contract 18%
- Other Network 1%
- Other Phone 1%
- 9-1-1 Network 11%
- Database Updates 0%
- Staffing 52%
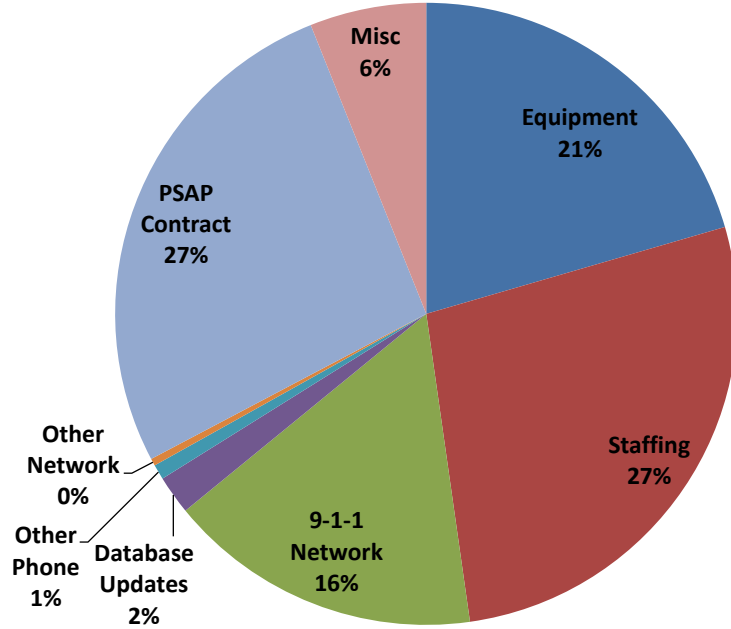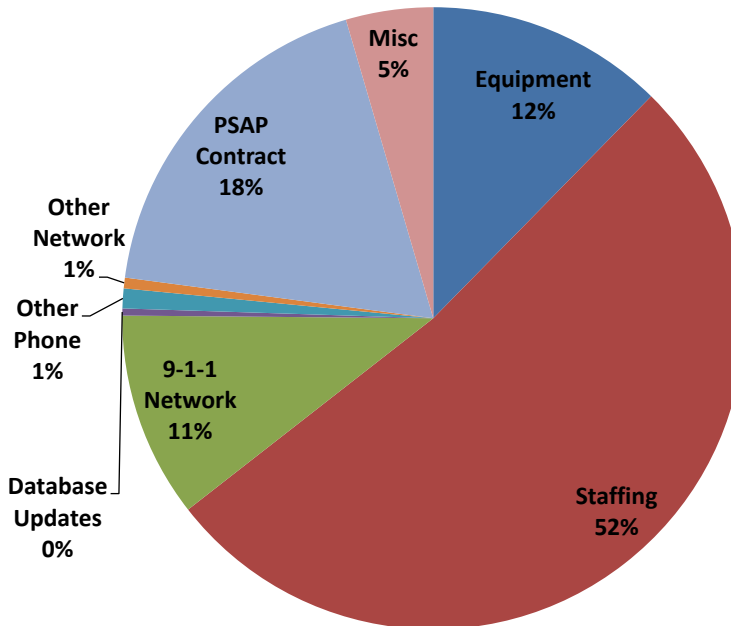
Status – Operational

The financial information is best understood when the emergency communication activities and responsibilities supported by this revenue are profiled. The table below provides a picture of what the PSAP Surveys have indicated.

It is significant to note that in a single year the public safety answering points of North Dakota manage 326,000 emergency calls, (a 33% increase over 2011 and a 59% increase from 2009) – more than three-quarters of which are now coming from cellular phones. This indicates a continuation of the shift from landline to wireless calls in the last decade.

	Statewide Total	Largest PSAP	Smallest PSAP
Dedicated 911 Trunks	89	14	2
Administrative Phone Lines	197	27	4
911 Calls per Month	26,962	5,797	40
Admin. Calls per Month	98,350	20,810	125
Total of all Calls per Month	125,312	26,607	165
Total 911 Calls per Year	326,194	69,566	476
Wireless as % of 911 Calls	77%	79%	78%
Active Dispatch Stations	69	8	2
Dispatcher On Duty - Busiest	49	8	2
Dispatcher On Duty - Quietest	36	4	2
Law Agencies Dispatched	148	9	1
Ambulances Dispatched	130	15	3
Fire Agencies Dispatched	312	3	9
Quick/First Response Units Dispatched	90	28	2
Total Agencies Dispatched	680	55	15

For individual jurisdiction data see Appendix D

The busiest PSAP averages a 911 call every 8 minutes – 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 52 weeks a year. Additionally, these 22 locations handle nearly 100,000 administrative calls per month, for a combined total of over 1.5 million calls per year.

The rapid and sustained growth in 9-1-1 calls (15% per year average from 2009 to 2013) is rather startling when contrasted with an almost static number of dispatchers statewide. As indicated by the chart, this growth is virtually all due to wireless calls – in fact landline call volume has been stable to decreasing while total calls have been increasing.

While certainly there is a significant 911-call growth with the oil industry impact, "multiple calls" for the same emergency that become common with the proliferation of cellular phones is also a factor. Each of these "multiple calls" however must be treated as a separate emergency until determined otherwise, and PSAP staffing has increased in some locations due to call volume growth.

Annual 911 Call Volume
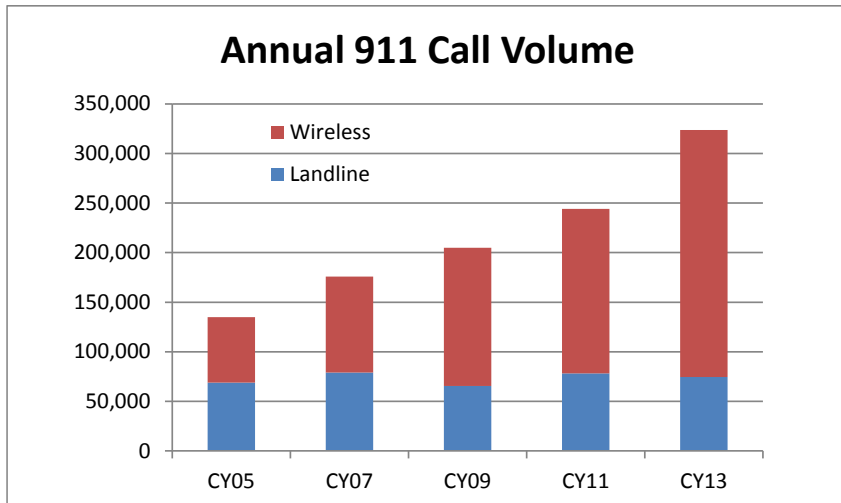
During busiest times, 60 dispatchers are accompanied by 18 supervisors to provide call taking and dispatching services across the state. These front-line individuals are supported by numerous computer/radio technicians, GIS specialists, trainers, and administrative staff, many of which serve as dispatchers as the need arises.

These PSAPs coordinate and manage the activities of nearly 700 emergency responding agencies. It is interesting that some of the PSAP's serving the smallest population and the most rural areas have the largest number of agencies to dispatch. On the average, each PSAP must manage 31 responding agencies, and sometimes several of them are being dispatched simultaneously. These same PSAPs also respond to FBI (NCIC/NLETS) requests, log and confirm warrants, and most also activate emergency sirens, manage emergency cable interrupts, dispatch public works agencies during emergencies, and perform other emergency communications functions. To dispatch these services, the individual PSAP's manage from 4 to 29 local radio frequencies, in addition to those of State Radio.

This information, detailed to the PSAP level, is contained in the tables making up Appendix D.

**Issue 1 – Next
Generation 9-1-1**

Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1) is a nation-wide initiative intended to improve access to and interoperability of 9-1-1 service between the public and the nation's public safety answering points (PSAPs). Currently, the 9-1-1 system in North Dakota (as is the case in most states) is capable of receiving only the caller's voice and a very limited amount of location information associated with the caller's device. NG9-1-1 will make it possible to communicate in new ways (e.g. text, instant messaging, video, etc.) and transfer a much greater amount of data (e.g. pictures, images, crash data, etc.) to the PSAP. However, before such communications and data transfers can be realized, it is necessary to build a network infrastructure to accommodate them.

Planning for NG9-1-1 began in 2008 with the release of a report from L.R. Kimball & Associates for North Dakota. The Kimball report provided stakeholders with a glimpse of the requirements for an NG9-1-1 system. Estimates provided within the report estimated a $13.5M non-recurring cost for equipment and an annual $4.4M recurring cost for maintenance of the system.

In the years that followed the Kimball report, the ESC3 devoted a significant portion of its agenda to NG9-1-1. However, since NG9-1-1 standards were still under development, the ESC3 chose to wait patiently for those standards to be finalized and approved. As soon as the NG9-1-1 standards were finalized by the National Emergency Number Association (NENA) in 2011, the ESC3 moved swiftly to coordinate the activities that would ultimately make the path to NG9-1-1 possible.

A significant milestone was reached on January 1, 2013 when an existing Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) among the counties and municipalities of ND for deployment of wireless 911 service was updated to support the deployment of NG9-1-1 service. The JPA had been, and is presently, administered by the North Dakota Association of Counties (NDACo).

After good consideration and under the advisement of NDACo's Next Generation 9-1-1 Program Manager, the Strategic Planning and Technology Subcommittee (STEPS) requested that negotiation begin with the state's current provider of wireless 911 service to determine if an amendment to the wireless agreement could be developed. STEPS is a subcommittee of the ND 9-1-1 Association which provides governance over the contracts that NDACo executes on behalf of the Joint Powers Agreement signatories.

In February of 2014 an amendment to the wireless 911 agreement was presented to STEPS and, with their approval, was signed by

NDACo. Costs for statewide implementation are expected to be approximately $200K in non-recurring costs with $1.1M in recurring fees. These numbers represent a significant departure from the estimates provided in the 2008 Kimball report. NDACo attributes the reduction to the bundling of all 9-1-1 services (i.e. landline, wireless, VoIP, text, etc.) into a single service agreement.

Implementation of NG9-1-1 is currently underway with initial tasks including the extension of an emergency services IP network (ESInet) to all PSAPs, implementation of common 9-1-1 database services and deployment of text-to-911 across the state. While some of the tasks associated with NG9-1-1 will take a number of years to complete, the availability of text-to-911 service across the state is expected to be complete, for most wireless carriers, by the end of 2014.

Issue 2 - Prepaid Wireless Point of Sale

Over the past decade the number of consumers transitioning from postpaid wireless services (i.e. one or two year wireless contracts) to prepaid wireless services (i.e. pay in advance) has greatly impacted the jurisdiction's ESCS revenues.   According to research performed by the NPD Group (a global market research company) in the second quarter of 2013 nearly one-third of all smartphones sold in the United States, at that time, were tied to prepaid accounts.

Prior to January 1st of 2013 an ESCS fee was not collected on wireless devices associated with prepaid service. This inequity, coupled with population growth in ND, caused the number of 911 users to dramatically outpace ESCS revenue growth. Fortunately, during the 2013-2014 Assembly this inequity was addressed with new legislation to capture a 2% fee on gross sales of prepaid wireless services.

To offset the expense of configuring systems to capture and remit the fee, retailers of prepaid wireless service were allowed to retain 100% of the 2% fee collected for the first quarter of 2014. As of April 1st of 2014 retailers are now only able to retain 3% of the 2% fee. The remaining 97% will be remitted to the state tax commissioner.

Upon receipt of the revenues from prepaid wireless retailers the commissioner has been instructed to transmit the fees into the "prepaid wireless emergency 911 fee fund" at the state treasury. Each quarter this fund is distributed to the STEPS committee for "..implementation, maintenance, or operation of the emergency services communication system".

Estimates provided recently by the State Tax Commissioner indicate quarterly revenues of approximately $165K or $660K annually. The PSAP community remains hopeful that these fees will help them further narrow the gap between expenditures and revenues as they continue to move forward towards NG9-1-1 implementation.

Issue 3 - Collocated Technology for PSAPs

The ESC3's 2012 status report offered an overview of the Bottineau/Renville, Pierce and Cavalier partnership as an example of PSAPs working together to reduce system expenses. In this example, customer premise equipment (CPE) for all three PSAPs was placed in United Communication's central office and ultimately resulted in significant cost savings and added flexibility.

Since the last report there have been a number of additional examples of PSAPs working together to implement 9-1-1 systems that serve multiple PSAPs. Recent examples include:

1) RRRDC and Grand Forks – The Red River Regional Dispatch Center (RRRDC) in Fargo and the Grand Forks PSAP purchased a new joint system that provides them an ability to take each other's 9-1-1 calls as necessary.
2) Stutsman, Richland and Barnes Counties – Stutsman and Richland counties purchased a joint system that increased their PSAP's resiliency and gave them an ability to take each other's 9-1-1 calls as necessary. Barnes County later took responsibility of 9-1-1 from Valley City and joined the Stutsman and Richland system.
3) Rolette County – Rolette County split from the Lake Region PSAP and established a new PSAP in Rolla, ND. Rolette now participates in the same shared system that serves Bottineau/Renville, Pierce and Cavalier PSAPs.

Clearly there have been an increasing number of examples of PSAPs working together to realize more capability, flexibility, reliability and hopefully some amount of cost-savings.

Perhaps one of the most promising projects on the horizon is an effort by the Information Technology Department (ITD) in cooperation with Burleigh County to procure 9-1-1 call taking equipment for statewide use. With this initiative, the state would purchase the equipment and offer the equipment's services to PSAPs throughout the state. The project is essentially the same as the project implemented by United Telephone to serve Bottineau/Renville, Pierce and Cavalier, but on a much larger scale.

The hope, should this project succeed, is that someday many other forms of technology could be colocated in the same way and served out to the PSAPs. While the design may be cost-neutral or perhaps more expensive, it is generally agreed that the design would provide PSAPs with greater flexibility, interoperability, and reliability leading to an increased level of service to the public.

Issue 4 – Recommended Statute Changes

With the introduction of NG9-1-1 on the horizon the ESC3 asked the ND 9-1-1 Association's Legislative Committee to review Chapter 57-40.6 to assess whether changes were necessary. In their review a number of references to "enhanced 9-1-1" and "E9-1-1" were found and recommendations have been offered in Appendix F to mitigate these legacy terms. Collectively the proposals are offered to ensure that the emergency services communication system is not restricted to a certain type of 9-1-1 service technology. The changes now permit the 9-1-1 system to transition towards NG9-1-1 as well as support future technologies that will someday supplant NG9-1-1.

In addition to the changes recommended to support NG9-1-1, a number of definitions have been proposed to more clearly support the definition of an "emergency services communications system."

Authorizing Statute

The following section of North Dakota Century Code was enacted by the 54th Legislative
Assembly, and took effect August 1, 2001, with changes in 2005, 2007 and 2009.

**57-40.6-12. Emergency services communications coordinating committee --
Membership -- Duties.**
1. The governing body of a city or county, which adopted a fee on assessed
   communications services under this chapter, shall make an annual report of the income,
   expenditures, and status of its emergency services communication system. The annual
   report must be submitted to the emergency services communications coordinating
   committee. The committee is composed of four members, one appointed by the North
   Dakota 911 association, one appointed by the North Dakota association of counties, one
   appointed by the chief information officer of the state, and one appointed by the
   adjutant general to represent the division of state radio.
2. The committee shall:
   a. Recommend to the legislative management changes to the operating standards for
      emergency services communications, including training or certification standards for
      dispatchers;
   b. Develop guidelines regarding the allowable uses of the fee revenue collected under
      this chapter;
   c. Request, receive, and compile reports from each governing body on the use of the
      proceeds of the fee imposed under this chapter, analyze the reports with respect to
      the guidelines, file its report with the legislative council by November first of each
      even-numbered year regarding the use of the fee revenue, and recommend to the
      legislative assembly the appropriate maximum fee allowed by section 57-40.6-02;
   d. Periodically evaluate chapter 57-40.6 and recommend changes to the legislative
      management; and
   e. Serve as the governmental body to coordinate plans for implementing emergency
      911 services and internet protocol enabled emergency applications for 911.
3. The committee may initiate and administer statewide agreements among the governing
   bodies of the local governmental units with jurisdiction over an emergency 911
   telephone system to coordinate the procurement of equipment and services, fund the
   research, administration, and activities of the committee, and contract for the necessary
   staff support for committee activities.

Committee Composition

Jerry Bergquist, Chairman – Stutsman County 911 Coordinator
Appointed by the North Dakota 911 Association

Mike Lynk, Vice Chairman – Director of State Radio
Appointed by the Adjutant General to represent the State Radio Division

Terry Traynor, Secretary – NDACo Assistant Director
Appointed by the North Dakota Association of Counties

Duane Schell – Director, Network Services Division, ITD
Appointed by the Chief Information Officer of the State

Public Safety Answering Points serving North Dakota

PSAP Location	Counties Served	Service Area Notes *	2010 Census*
Fargo	Cass, Clay MN	Multi-State PSAP (Population Served is Total)	208,777
Bismarck	Burleigh	Includes portion of McLean Co. (Wilton Area)	81,308
Grand Forks	Grand Forks		66,861
State Radio Bismarck	Adams, Billings, Bowman, Burke, Dickey, Divide, Dunn, Emmons, Foster, Golden Valley, Grant, Griggs, Hettinger, Kidder, LaMoure, Logan, McHenry, McIntosh, McKenzie, Ransom, Sargent, Sheridan, Slope, & Wells		73,674
Minot	Ward		61,675
Devils Lake	Ramsey, Eddy, Towner, Benson & Nelson		25,868
Dickinson	Stark		24,199
Mandan	Morton	Includes fringe areas of Stark, Dunn, Mercer, Oliver & Grant Counties	27,471
Williston	Williams		22,398
Jamestown	Stutsman		21,100
Bottineau	Bottineau Renville	8,899	
Langdon	Cavalier	Single PSAP Controller - 3,993	31,186
Rolla	Rolette	Distributed Dispatching in Four 13,937	
Rugby	Pierce	locations 4,357	
Wahpeton	Richland	Portions of Sargent & Ransom Co. ND and Wilken & Roberts Co. SD	16,321
Grafton	Walsh		11,119
Valley City	Barnes		11,066
Stanton	Mercer & Oliver		10,270
Hillsboro	Traill & Steele		10,096
Washburn	McLean		8,962
Stanley	Mountrail		7,673
Cavalier	Pembina		7,413
Mobridge, SD	Sioux	North Central South Dakota 911 Center	28,203

Emergency Services Communications System (9-1-1) Revenue & Expenditures

Based on CY 2013 Survey Compiled by the Emergency Services Communications Coordinating Committee

Ref. No. for Notes		Fund Balance 1/1/2013	911 Revenue	Property Tax Reserves/Other Expenditures	CY2013 911 Expenditures	Fund Balance 12/31/2013
	State Radio Dispatched Counties					
1	Adams County	84,855	31,975	1,440	31,369	85,461
2	Billings County	38,589	12,330	0	15,321	35,598
3	Bowman County	71,980	75,291	167,796	87,404	59,867
4	Burke County	10,435	46,623	0	54,716	1,342
5	Dickey County	20,766	98,314	3,812	95,531	23,549
6	Divide County	30,553	53,200	0	41,404	42,350
7	Dunn County	9,169	60,838	44,163	53,816	16,191
8	Emmons County	37,349	46,773	0	54,268	29,854
9	Foster County	26,781	21,396	3,259	21,404	26,773
10	Golden Valley County	36,435	21,261	347	31,743	25,953
11	Grant County	86,205	39,374	0	32,174	93,405
12	Griggs County	64,259	52,247	0	34,508	81,998
13	Hettinger County	41,177	35,070	1,200	30,621	45,627
14	Kidder County	53,297	35,636	0	30,853	58,080
15	LaMoure county	90,440	55,338	0	51,549	94,229
16	Logan County	42,801	26,836	0	22,767	46,869
17	McHenry County	357,970	83,372	0	51,722	371,373
18	McIntosh County	20,295	35,297	0	33,744	21,848
19	McKenzie County	123,095	111,215	230,000	70,844	163,466
20	Ransom County	185,286	103,625	0	64,052	224,859
21	Sargent County	28,417	75,595	0	80,859	23,153
22	Sheridan County	5,227	19,144	436	23,367	6,004
23	Slope County	3,728	9,057	0	7,926	4,859
24	Wells County	81,494	87,766	0	91,138	78,122
	State Radio County Total	**1,550,603**	**1,237,574**	**452,454**	**1,113,101**	**1,660,829**
	Other Single & Multi-Jurisdictional PSAPs					
a	Barnes/Valley City	0	156,055	0	156,055	0
b	Bismarck/Burleigh	1,074,260	1,021,547	189,038	907,856	1,187,951
c	Bottineau/Renville	288,009	181,891	12,225	171,084	298,816
d	Cavalier County	359,545	61,596	0	43,794	403,338
e	Grand Forks County	565,375	784,497	1,244,667	810,128	539,744
f	Lake Region E-911 (5 Counties)	46,471	372,964	263,131	395,802	60,455
g	McLean County	55,561	122,910	53,890	143,188	34,563
h	Mercer/Oliver	63,978	175,785	267,626	210,922	54,417
i	Morton County	567,785	336,860	339,273	408,586	496,059
j	Mountrail County	258,932	139,298	0	344,678	53,551
k	Pembina County	105,468	116,541	302,935	117,207	104,802
l	Pierce County	18,362	22,690	29	45,008	11,043
m	Red River Regional Dispatch	-411,795	2,177,066	0	2,712,542	-947,272
n	Richland County	1,221	208,047	623,824	833,072	1,211
o	Rolette County	29,409	94,682	175,890	107,777	16,314
p	Sioux County/NCSD PSAP	28,221	28,656	0	17,340	39,537
q	Stark	417,576	401,931	0	308,697	510,810
r	Steele/Traill	184,461	133,527	0	130,632	187,356
s	Stutsman County	230,557	269,969	365,770	282,653	217,873
t	Walsh County	398,675	154,525	362,743	278,199	275,001
u	Ward County	1,478,361	1,042,043	0	1,014,497	1,505,907
v	Williams/Williston	260,256	757,670	0	780,998	368,153
	Other PSAPs Total	**6,020,686**	**8,760,748**	**4,201,042**	**10,220,715**	**5,419,629**
	Grand Total	**7,571,289**	**9,998,322**	**4,653,496**	**11,333,816**	**7,080,458**

Emergency Services Communicatons System (9-1-1) Detailed Expenditures
Based on CY2013 Survey Compiled by the Emergency Services Communications Coordinating Committee

Ref. No. for Notes		CY2013 Expend	Communications Equipment purchase, lease, maintenance, support, etc.	Staffing salaries, benefits, payroll taxes, etc.	911 Network Costs: NDACo NG9-1-1 JPA	CenturyLink Landline Routing/ Database	Other Local 911 Trunk Charges	Local Phone Database Updates	Other Phone Charges administrative lines, etc.	Other Network Charges ITD, etc.	PSAP Contract state radio, lake region, etc.	Other Operational Expenses as per ESC3 guidelines
	State Radio Dispatched Counties											
1	Adams	32,810	5,419	4,077	4,948	-	-	740	-	-	12,904	4,722
2	Billings	15,321	7,898	-	1,039	-	708	46	-	-	5,361	269
3	Bowman	255,200	209,574	20,186	3,273	2,576	720	578	1,038	-	20,437	816
4	Burke	54,716	-	6,270	11,107	-	3,730	-	774	-	15,356	7,813
5	Dickey	99,343	8,492	29,792	10,711	3,458	2,772	164	2,126	1,500	29,326	11,002
6	Divide	41,404	-	17,106	3,473	-	-	-	6,491	-	14,262	72
7	Dunn	97,979	36,034	6,108	-	1,321	-	-	282	-	17,720	25,713
8	Emmons	54,268	9,888	12,160	6,868	-	900	901	1,380	-	19,562	2,609
9	Foster	24,663	-	490	7,373	2,303	-	19,572	-	-	17,895	-
10	Golden Valley	32,091	7,444	2,747	-	-	19,660	-	-	-	-	1,892
11	Grant	32,174	2,025	5,964	-	1,385	8,551	-	-	-	13,477	771
12	Griggs	34,508	-	5,924	7,582	-	6,803	-	-	-	14,109	90
13	Hettinger	31,821	7,144	2,400	4,465	-	1,072	-	-	-	14,713	841
14	Kidder	30,853	1,800	5,268	4,725	-	3,600	1,241	-	-	14,141	78
15	LaMoure	51,549	6,695	5,227	7,903	1,485	3,021	348	-	-	23,694	3,176
16	Logan	22,767	100	2,400	4,016	1,151	1,125	900	-	1,800	11,250	25
17	McHenry	51,722	-	-	12,288	-	6,888	-	-	-	32,521	25
18	McIntosh	33,744	-	5,683	6,994	1,151	900	3,485	-	-	13,753	1,777
19	McKenzie	300,844	8,887	230,000	9,243	7,078	-	-	-	-	22,664	22,970
20	Ransom	64,052	4,339	6,000	6,994	-	13,619	-	-	-	33,025	75
21	Sargent	80,859	-	35,974	8,934	2,303	2,772	552	-	2,475	27,053	795
22	Sheridan	23,803	-	6,266	2,647	-	3,408	-	-	-	7,840	2,588
23	Slope	7,926	-	-	580	-	780	82	-	-	2,484	4,000
24	Wells	91,138	-	9,923	4,909	-	16,446	2,500	-	-	27,310	1,200
	SR County Total	**1,565,555**	**315,740**	**419,966**	**130,073**	**24,212**	**97,474**	**31,109**	**12,091**	**5,775**	**410,857**	**93,318**
	Other Single & Multi-Jurisdictional PSAPs											
a	Barnes/Valley City	156,055	39,117	91,273	19,686	5,979	-	-	-	-	-	-
b	Bismarck/Burleigh	1,096,894	241,991	1,230,775	152,661	26,272	4,831	-	76,802	39,011	-	139,836
c	Bottineau/Renville	183,309	4,685	102,200	14,437	8,332	14,994	907	2,762	-	2,400	20,365
d	Cavalier County	43,794	2,328	2,773	7,708	-	19,360	-	-	-	-	-
e	Grand Forks Authority	2,054,795	307,941	1,198,750	116,532	40,405	1,043	1,300	7,128	16,627	-	329,816
f	Lake Region 6-Co.	658,933	60,286	460,722	55,636	12,676	44,845	-	207	120	-	-
g	McLean	197,078	11,543	185,608	17,251	26,568	-	-	-	9,560	-	432
h	Mercer/Oliver	478,548	41,320	291,817	19,034	6,631	12,840	919	3,119	-	54,160	3,096
i	Morton/Mandan	747,859	4,256	637,473	15,504	-	-	-	5,064	-	-	-
j	Mountrail	344,678	276,200	5,700	19,961	4,845	4,361	8,700	7,832	2,426	-	14,653
k	Pembina	420,142	21,053	349,679	19,481	6,016	8,845	-	5,620	74	-	4,862
l	Pierce	45,038	16,630	4,481	9,951	-	18,247	16,441	1,863	-	-	-
m	Red River Regional	2,712,542	-	-	296,589	34,943	3,440	-	-	-	2,377,571	-
n	Richland	1,456,896	152,058	607,440	31,540	10,761	1,032	11,625	1,155	1,353	-	16,106
o	Rolette	283,667	2,973	219,631	12,620	-	-	-	694	214	12,260	35,275
p	Sioux	17,340	-	3,180	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,160	-
q	Stark	308,697	17,968	209,572	56,693	17,786	480	6,198	-	-	-	-
r	Steele/Traill	130,632	25,959	59,520	16,905	9,112	13,046	-	-	-	6,000	88
s	Stutsman	648,423	161,193	461,740	34,777	17,245	5,983	2,652	8,418	8,885	-	12,603
t	Walsh	640,942	167,911	358,237	22,924	8,629	7,890	-	164	-	-	34,412
u	Ward	1,014,497	199,481	617,338	123,411	5,131	9,068	-	27,839	-	-	32,229
v	Williams/Williston	780,998	35,560	454,013	48,161	15,832	9,702	4,416	507	2,237	197,284	13,286
	Other PSAPs Total	**14,421,757**	**1,790,453**	**7,551,921**	**1,111,462**	**257,164**	**180,007**	**53,159**	**149,174**	**80,506**	**2,663,835**	**657,059**
	Grand Total	**15,987,311**	**2,106,193**	**7,971,887**	**1,241,536**	**281,376**	**277,482**	**84,268**	**161,265**	**86,281**	**3,074,691**	**750,377**

Emergency Services Communicatons System (9-1-1) Operational Statistics
Based on CY2013 Survey Compiled by the Emergency Services Communications Coordinating Committee

PSAP	On-Duty - Busiest Shift		On-Duty - Quietist Shift		Operational Workstations			Capacity to add workstations
	Call Taker / Dispatcher	Shift Supervisor	Call Taker / Dispatcher	Shift Supervisor	911 calls and dispatch	911 calls but not dispatch	Dispatch but not answer 911 calls	
Barnes County Dispatch	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	1
Bismarck/Burleigh Combined Communications Center	5	1	3	1	6	0	0	2
Grand Forks County 911 Center	4	1	2	1	4	2	0	4
Lake Region 911 Center	2	1	2	0	3	0	0	0
McLean County	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	2
Mercer-Oliver 911	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	1
North Central 5 County								
Cavalier County	3	1	3	1	2	0	0	0
Rolette County	3	1	0	2	2	0	0	2
Bottineau/Renville E911 Network	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Pierce County	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Minot Central Dispatch	3	1	2	0	5	0	0	0
Morton County Communications Center	2	0	2	0	3	0	0	0
Mountrail County Sheriff's Department	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
Pembina County 911	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Red River Regional Dispatch Center	10	1	4	1	8	0	0	0
Richland County Communications / 911	1	1	1	1	3	0	0	1
Stark/Dickinson Dispatch	3	1	2	0	3	1	0	2
State Radio	6	2	6	2	8	3	0	4
Stutsman County Communications Center	2	1	1	1	3	0	0	1
Traill Co.	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Walsh County Communications	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	1
Williston / Williams 911	3	1	2	0	2	0	0	1
Cummulative Total	60	18	41	11	69	7	1	23

PSAP	Agencies Dispatched				
	Sheriff / Police	Fire	Quick / First Response	Ambulance (BLS/ALS)	Other
Barnes County Dispatch	2	13	6	1	1
Bismarck/Burleigh Combined Communications Center	4	6	1	6	5
Grand Forks County 911 Center	6	16	16	5	0
Lake Region 911 Center	7	23	4	13	1
McLean County	1	9	0	6	0
Mercer-Oliver 911	4	8	0	2	0
North Central 5 County					
Cavalier County	1	9	2	3	0
Rolette County	2	6	1	3	1
Bottineau/Renville E911 Network	5	17	0	11	0
Pierce County	2	2	2	3	0
Minot Central Dispatch	6	16	2	9	2
Morton County Communications Center	1	7	0	6	7
Mountrail County Sheriff's Department	3	11	0	9	1
Pembina County 911	4	10	4	4	6
Red River Regional Dispatch Center	9	3	28	15	1
Richland County Communications / 911	4	16	10	5	2
Stark/Dickinson Dispatch	4	7	0	3	0
State Radio	76	172	15	92	55
Stutsman County Communications Center	3	14	3	4	3
Traill Co.	3	11	4	4	4
Walsh County Communications	2	10	7	2	3
Williston / Williams 911	3	10	2	5	4
Cummulative Total	149	386	105	206	92
Actual Number of Agencies	148	312	90	130	

Emergency Services Communicatons System (9-1-1) Operational Statistics
Based on CY2013 Survey Compiled by the Emergency Services Communications Coordinating Committee

PSAP	Dedicated 9-1-1 Trunks[a]			Local Telephone Provider	Landline ALI Database Provider[d]	Location Database (If No Landline ALI)
	Bismarck Tandem	Fargo Tandem	Direct Local Trunks			
Barnes County Dispatch		2		CenturyLink	Intrado	
Bismarck/Burleigh Combined Communications Center	5			CenturyLink	Intrado	
Grand Forks County 911 Center		3		CenturyLink	Intrado	
Lake Region 911 Center		2	3	North Dakota Telephone	N/A	Seatol
McLean County	2			West River Telecom.	N/A	Seatol
Mercer-Oliver 911	2			West River Telecom.	N/A	Seatol
North Central 5 County	2	2		United Telephone		
Cavalier County			2	United Telephone	United Telephone	
Rolette County			2	United Telephone	United Telephone	
Bottineau/Renville E911 Network			2	United Telephone/SRT	United Telephone	
Pierce County			2	North Dakota Telephone	United Telephone	
Minot Central Dispatch	2		4	SRT	SRT	
Morton County Communications Center	3			CenturyLink	Intrado	
Mountrail County Sheriff's Department	2		6	Midstate Telephone	Intrado	
Pembina County 911		2		Polar Communications	Intrado	
Red River Regional Dispatch Center		5[b,c]		CenturyLink	Intrado	
Richland County Communications / 911		3		CenturyLink	Intrado	
Stark/Dickinson Dispatch	3			CenturyLink	Intrado	
State Radio	7[b]	7[b]		CenturyLink	Intrado/Zuercher	
Stutsman County Communications Center		4		CenturyLink	Intrado	
Traill Co.		2		CenturyLink	N/A	Seatol
Walsh County Communications		3		CenturyLink	Intrado	
Williston / Williams 911	3			Nemont Telephone	Intrado	
Cummulative Total	28	35	21			

a. All PSAPs also have two dedicated data links to Intrado for requesting/receiving location information

b. Individual trunks are designated for landline and wireless calls - trunks in other PSAPs serve both

c. RRRD Center has an additional 5 trunks serving Clay County Minnesota not included in this table

d. All wireless location information is provided through Intrado

PSAP	ANI / ALI Controller		
	Manufacturer/Model	Install Date	Estimated End of Life
Barnes County Dispatch	Cassidian	2013	2018
Bismarck/Burleigh Combined Communications Center	Plant/Vesta Pallas	2003	2014
Grand Forks County 911 Center	Positron	2011	2021
Lake Region 911 Center	Zetron	1995	N/A
McLean County	Zetron	1996	2011
Mercer-Oliver 911	Zetron	2009	2019
North Central 5 County			
Cavalier County	CML	2008	2014
Rolette County	CML	2013	2018
Bottineau/Renville E911 Network	CML	2005	2015
Pierce County	CML	2006	2020
Minot Central Dispatch	Plant/Vesta Pallas	2008	2013
Morton County Communications Center	Zetron	2009	2019
Mountrail County Sheriff's Department	Zetron	2005	2099
Pembina County 911	Zetron	2004	2019
Red River Regional Dispatch Center	Positron	2012	2024
Richland County Communications / 911	Cassidian	2012	2030
Stark/Dickinson Dispatch	Zetron	1999	2009
State Radio	Zetron	2003	N/A
Stutsman County Communications Center	Cassidian	2012	2017
Traill Co.	Zetron	2003	2018
Walsh County Communications	Positron	2014	2019
Williston / Williams 911	Positron/Lifeline	N/A	2014

Emergency Services Communicatons System (9-1-1) PSAP Evaluation

Based on CY2013 Survey Compiled by the Emergency Services Communications Coordinating Committee

	Yes	No
PSAP Operation		
Is the PSAP operational 24 hours a day, seven days a week or capable of transferring emergency calls to another PSAP meeting standard and guideline requirements during the times of nonoperation?	22	0
Does a written agreement exist between your PSAP and your backup PSAP?	9	13
During times of operation is the PSAP staffed continuously with at least one public safety telecommunicator who is on duty at all times of operation and who has primary responsibility for handling the communication of the public safety answering point.	22	0
When the PSAP's primary emergency services communication system equipment is inoperable, does an alternative method of answering inbound emergency calls for the PSAP exist?	21	1
Does the PSAP have written policies establishing procedures for recording and documenting relevant information of every request for service, including:		
Date and time of request for service?	22	0
Name and address of requestor, if available?	22	0
Type of incident reported?	22	0
Location of incident reported?	22	0
Description of resources assigned, if any?	22	0
Time of dispatch?	22	0
Time of resource arrival?	22	0
Time of incident conclusion?	22	0
Does the PSAP have written policies establishing dispatch procedures and provide periodic training of public safety telecommunicators on those procedures, including procedures for:		
Standardized call taking and dispatch procedures?	22	0
Prompt handling and appropriate routing of misdirected emergency calls?	22	0
Handling of hang-up emergency calls?	22	0
Handling of calls from non-English speaking callers?	19	3
Handling of calls from callers with hearing or speech impairments?	22	0

■ Meets Expectations   ■ Work Remains

Emergency Services Communicatons System (9-1-1) PSAP Evaluation (Cont.)

Based on CY2013 Survey Compiled by the Emergency Services Communications Coordinating Committee

	Yes	No
Communication / Dispatch Capability		
Does the PSAP have the capability to dispatch law enforcement, fire, and medical responders to calls for service within the PSAP's service area?	22	0
Is the PSAP capable of two-way communication with all law enforcement, fire, and medical responder units and operational incident or unified commands within the PSAP's service area?	22	0
Which of the following additional services is the PSAP able to access and dispatch / request assistance from:		
Poison Control	22	0
Suicide Prevention	20	2
Emergency Management	22	0
Other public or private services	22	0
Does the PSAP accept one-way private call-in alarms or devices as 911 calls?	5	17
Is the PSAP capable of dispatching the emergency medical service that has been determined to be the quickest to arrive to the scene of a medical emergency regardless of city, county, or district boundaries?	22	0
Is the PSAP capable of providing emergency medical dispatch prearrival instructions on all emergency medical calls?	22	0
Are the emergency medical dispatch prearrival instructions provided by public safety telecommunicators who have completed an emergency medical dispatch course approved by the division of emergency health services?	22	0
Does a mechanism exist to differentiate emergency calls from other calls (i.e. 911 calls vs. administrative calls)?	22	0
PSAP Facility		
Does the PSAP have security measures in place to prevent direct physical public access to on-duty public safety telecommunicators?	22	0
Does the PSAP have security measures in place to prevent direct physical public access to PSAP equipment and systems?	22	0
Does the PSAP have an alternative to commercial power that it uses in the event of a power failure?	22	0
Does the PSAP have equipment to protect critical equipment and systems from irregular power conditions, such as power spikes, lightning, and brownouts?	22	0

🟩 Meets Expectations   🟧 Work Remains

Emergency Services Communicatons System (9-1-1) PSAP Evaluation (Cont.)

Based on CY2013 Survey Compiled by the Emergency Services Communications Coordinating Committee

	Yes	No
Personnel and Human Resources		
Does the PSAP perform a criminal background check (state and federal) and secure two sets of fingerprints for all public safety telecommunicators?	22	0
Does the PSAP have policies to ensure that all public safety telecommunicators:		
Do not have felony convictions?	22	0
Complete pre-employment screening for illegal substance use and hearing?	19	3
Complete training through an association of public safety communications official's course or equivalent course?	20	2
Can prioritize appropriately all calls for service?	22	0
Can determine the appropriate resources to be used in response to all calls for public safety services?	22	0
Miscellaneous		
Does the PSAP maintain a written policy for computer system security and preservation of data?	18	4
Does the PSAP have the capability of recording and immediate playback of recorded emergency calls and radio traffic?	22	0
Does the PSAP provide assistance for investigating false or prank calls?	22	0
Does the PSAP employ necessary telecommunications network and electronic equipment consistent with the minimum technical standards recommended by the national emergency number association to securely receive and respond to emergency communications?	22	0

███ Meets Expectations   ███ Work Remains

Emergency Services Communicatons System (9-1-1) Jurisdiction Evaluation
Based on CY2013 Survey Compiled by the Emergency Services Communications Coordinating Committee

Questions	Yes	No	N/A
Does the governing body / committee have authority to enter into written agreements with participating organizations and agencies (e.g. memorandums of understanding, PSAP contracts, etc.)?	51	2	0
Does the governing body / committee have authority to designate lines of responsibility and authority?	51	2	0
Does the governing body / committee have a written plan for the assignment of rural addresses, if applicable, which has been coordinated with local postal authorities?	48	5	0
If the governing body/committee has a written plan for the assignment of rural addresses, does it conform to the modified burkle addressing plan?	44	7	2
If the plan does not conform to the modified burkle addressing plan, was a previous addressing system in place before January 1, 1993?	24	6	23
If implemented, do rural street signs comply with the manual on uniform traffic control device standards?	43	1	9
Does the governing body/committee have a records retention plan for all printed, electronic, and recorded records that is in accordance with state law and jurisdictional requirements?	47	6	0
Is the governing body/committee supportive of 911 as a cost-free call?	47	6	0
Does the emergency services communications systems coordinator maintain law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical service response boundaries for the PSAP service area?	51	2	0
Does the emergency services communications system coordinator ensure that dispatch protocols for emergency service notifications are documented and communicated with all law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical services who provide service within the jurisdiction of the governing body/committee?	51	2	0

Maintenance Frequency	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Annually	Never
How frequently is address and mapping data updated in the emergency services communication system database and mapping system?	10	21	20	1	1	0
How frequently does the emergency services communications system coordinator perform a complete review of the emergency services communication system land line database?	0	0	8	5	35	5
How often does the PSAP document testing of equipment that protects critical equipment and systems from irregular power conditions under load? (PSAP Response Only)	0	0	14	4	2	2

🟩 Meets Expectations   🟧 Work Remains

NOTES REGARDING PLANS FOR FUND BALANCES

State Radio Dispatched Counties

2. Billings - The fund balance will be used to support the current costs of 911 in the county. The expenditures are now exceeding the revenue brought in with $1.00/line.

3. Bowman - Maintain equipment, software and administration of program. Not included in the revenue section is a Slope County contribution of $4000 for 2013.

4. Burke – Continue with 911 signage.

5. Dickey – Ongoing maintenance.

8. Emmons – Update and maintain signs. Implement usage of State CAD system and 911 mapping in patrol vehicles

10. Golden Valley - $10000 transfer from wireless 911 to county 911 is included in revenue to cover expenses.

12. Griggs – Griggs County has not put up all the street address signs, and these funds are to be used for a contractor and the signs.

13. Hettinger – Emergency 911 coordinator wages.

15. LaMoure - Additional CAD for law enforcement, EMS and Fire will be added. Radio tower communications are also planned.

16. Logan – Regular budgeted items.

18. McIntosh – Replace damaged signs, looking at getting reverse 911.

19. McKenzie – Purchase equipment.

21. Sargent – Continue to pay the necessary costs of the program. Support signage and mapping.

23. Slope - Funds remaining after expenses are paid into the Bowman/Slope 911 System

Other Single & Multi-Jurisdictional PSAPs

b. Bismarck/Burleigh – Upcoming installation of NG compliant 9-1-1 equipment in partnership with ITD. Within 3-5 years, complete replacement of our radio console system as well as an upgrade/replacement of our public safety dispatch systems (CAD, Mobile, AVL, RMS, etc). Additionally, a number of radio bases will require change in the next five years.

c. Bottineau/Renville

   Bottineau - Balance for NG911 development and 911 equipment lease from UTMA.

   Renville - Renville County is part of the Bottineau/Renville 9111 sytem. In 2013 1st year in which Renville County paid Bottineau Staffing salary $40,081.38. Renville County also pays 25% of cost if new equipment is purchased.

d. Cavalier County - 911 signs throughout the county. Updates.

e. Grand Forks Authority – Pay back loan for PSAP building, buy new recorder, new radio IP console, trunking charges, maintenance and lease costs, and other operational expenses.

g. McLean – Equipment and software updates.

h. Mercer/Oliver – Any cash carryover balance will be used for 911 Equipment Upgrades for NG 911.

i. Morton/Mandan – Hebron Communications Tower. Next Gen CAD Cost Share w/Bismarck

j. Mountrail – Run 911 System.

k. Pembina – Replace signage to retro-reflectivity standards. Upgrade software, computer and other electronic and communications equipment. Communications improvement, maintenance of equipment, plan for next generation and/or other technological needs.

l. Pierce – Transferred 15,000 out of General Fund into E 911

m. Red River Regional Dispatch

   Cass – Misc. revenue includes $60,000 from general fund Dispatch Contract with RRRD $48,765.60 is payment to Fargo & West Fargo, to reimburse wireless revenue paid to Cass by mistake.

n. Richland – Transfer from General Fund $379,000. Other fees: City of Wahpeton, NDSCS and MISC.

p. Sioux County - Money will be forwarded to Selby for 911 dispatching all other moneys are used for administration and signage.

q. Stark - Upgrade of full radio/phone system in the next year.

r. Traill/Steele – Next Generation 9-1-1

s. Stutsman – Funds will be used to help purchase shared radio consoles and call logger systems for Stutsman, Barnes and Richland Counties.

t. Walsh – Funds are for some day to day operational expenses with extra funds reserved to continue to migrate towards Next Generation 911

u. Ward – Remaining funds are being used to fully fund the PSAP and provide tax relief to residents of Ward County until surplus is expended. A portion of this balance has also been set aside as a depreciation fund for upgrading equipment for NG911. In addition, 4th Quarter expenses for PSAP operation in CY2013 have not been reimbursed to the City of Minot from this fund in the amount of $252,827.46, the bulk of which is staffing costs.

v. Williams/Williston – Equipment updates/communication updates/mapping & aerial photo projects.

**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
FOR EMERGENCY SERVICES COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS**
(Proposed new language <u>underlined</u> – Language proposed for removal ~~over struck~~)

57-40.6-10. Definitions.

<u>"911 system" means a set of network, software applications, databases, call answering components and operations and management procedures required to provide 9-1-1 services.</u>

"Emergency services communication system" means a <u>comprehensive</u> statewide <u>or</u> countywide~~, or citywide radio~~ system, ~~land lines communication network, wireless service network, or enhanced 911 (E911) telephone system,~~ which provides rapid public access for coordinated dispatching of ~~services, personnel, equipment, and facilities for law enforcement, fire, medical, or other emergency services~~ <u>public safety services. This system includes but is not limited to a 911 system or radio system.</u>

"Public safety answering point" or "PSAP" means a communications facility or combination of facilities ~~operated on a twenty-four-hour basis~~ which first receives 911 calls from persons in a 911 service area and which, as appropriate, may directly dispatch public safety services or extend, transfer, or relay 911 calls to appropriate public safety agencies.

<u>"Public Safety Services" means any personnel, equipment, and/or facilities used by law enforcement, fire, medical, or other supporting services used in providing a public safety response to an incident.</u>

<u>"Radio system" means a set of network, software applications, databases, radio components and infrastructure, and operations and management procedures required to provide communication services.</u>

57-40.6-02. Authority of counties or cities to impose fee on assessed communications service - Procedure.

5. In the interest of public safety, where the subscriber's telephone exchange access service boundary and the boundary of the political subdivision imposing the fee do not coincide, and where all of the political subdivisions within the subscriber's telephone exchange access service boundary have not complied with subsection 1, and where a majority of the ~~E911~~ subscribers within the subscriber's

telephone exchange access service boundary have voted for the fee, a telephone exchange access service subscriber whose subscriber service address is outside the political subdivision may receive ~~E~~911 services by signing a contract agreement with the political subdivision providing the emergency services communication system. The telephone exchange access service provider may collect an additional fee, equal in amount to the basic fee on those subscribers within the exchange boundary. The additional fee amounts collected must be remitted as provided in this chapter.

57-40.6-03.1. ~~Enhanced~~ 911 database management charges.

Any telephone exchange access service provider charges for ~~enhanced~~ 911 database management must be on a per telephone exchange access service basis.

57-40.6-10. Standards and guidelines.

4. A public safety answering point must:

    c. Have the capability to dispatch ~~law enforcement, fire, and medical responders~~ public safety services to calls for service in the public safety answering point's service area.

    d. Have two-way communication with all ~~law enforcement, fire, and medical responder units and operational incident or unified commands~~ public safety services in the public safety answering point's service area.