

IDAHO EMERGENCY
COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
2011 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE
IDAHO LEGISLATURE



*Idaho
Emergency
Communications
Commission*



Prepared by:

STATE OF IDAHO EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

January 1, 2011



Idaho Emergency Communications Commission

2011 Annual Report to the Idaho Legislature

Overview

The Idaho Emergency Communications Commission ("IECC") has worked diligently since its inception in 2004 to address the needs and improve the 9-1-1 telephone systems operated by Idaho counties and cities throughout the state. Consolidated emergency communications system centers that are commonly known as dispatch centers or Public Safety Answering Points ("PSAP") receive emergency calls from the public via 9-1-1 or a seven-digit phone number. The PSAPs are termed consolidated under Idaho law as all vital public safety agencies are dispatched out of the center and the PSAPs send the necessary assistance whether it is law enforcement, fire, or emergency medical services without the caller needing to dial separate numbers.

Highlights of 2010

- **Enhanced Grant Fee Fund Awards to Provide Funding for Two (2) Counties to Progress from Basic 9-1-1 to Enhanced 9-1-1 in 2011**

Bear Lake County	\$ 221,082.34
Butte County	\$ 256,109.10

- **Enhanced Grant Fee Fund Awards to Provide Funding for Seven (7) Counties to Progress from Enhanced 9-1-1 to Phase II in 2011**

Adams County	\$ 73,340.87
Benewah County	\$ 54,450.00
Boise County	\$ 95,738.49
Boundary County	\$ 36,625.00
Camas County	\$ 39,175.09
Lewis County	\$ 48,227.50

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| Valley County | \$ 94,274.00 |
|---------------|--------------|
- **Enhanced Grant Fee Fund Awards Provided Funding for Five (5) Counties to Replace Old Outdated Enhanced 9-1-1 Phone System or add an additional Call Taking Station**

Bonner County	\$ 171,100.00
Clark County	\$ 116,258.04
Owyhee County	\$ 246,323.00
SIRCOMM	\$ 35,827.13
Teton County	\$ 182,775.00
 - **Other Projects Completed by Counties**
 - **Moving from Basic 9-1-1 to Enhanced 9-1-1**
 - Clearwater County
 - Idaho County

Mission and Purpose

The mission of the Idaho Emergency Communications Commission:

Enhancing Idaho's public health, safety, and welfare by assisting emergency communications and response professionals in the establishment, management, operations, and accountability of consolidated emergency communications systems.

The Idaho Emergency Communication Commission was created by the Idaho Legislature in 2004 pursuant to amendments to the Idaho Emergency Communication Act, Idaho Code § 31-4801 *et seq.* The purpose and responsibilities of the Commission granted by the Idaho Legislature are centered on finding solutions to the difficulties of counties and cities to keep up with technological advances in the area of 9-1-1 and emergency communications for public safety purposes in general.

There are currently forty-six (46) PSAPs in Idaho, forty (40) are operated by county sheriff's offices, five (5) by cities through their police departments or by contract with another city, (City of Moscow), and four counties (Twin Falls, Jerome, Lincoln and Gooding) are served by a regional PSAP known as SIRCOMM.

Please refer to Appendix J for references to the legislative authority for the creation of the IECC.

Commission Representation

The Commission is comprised of thirteen members and one ex-officio member. As indicated below, the majority of the members represent various local statewide governmental associations, interested members of the private sector and the public at large from all regions of the State of Idaho. All of these members are appointed by the Governor. Two members are members by nature of their position-Director of the Idaho State Police or designee and the Adjutant General or designee. The ex-officio member is a representative of the Attorney General's Office.

Mayor Garret Nancolas – Chair
Association of Idaho Cities
City of Caldwell

Representative Rich Wills – Vice Chair
Public at Large
Idaho House of Representatives

Chief R. David Moore – Treasurer
Idaho Chiefs' of Police Association
City of Blackfoot

Capt. Bill Gardiner
Designee for **Jerry Russell**, Director
Idaho State Police

Commissioner Lan Smith
Idaho Association of Counties
Gem County

Sheriff Chris Smith
Idaho Sheriff's Association
Canyon County

Chief Martin Knoelk
Idaho Fire Chiefs Association
Boise Fire Department

Teresa Baker
Idaho Prosecuting Attorneys Association
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, Ada County

Dia Gainor, Chief
Idaho State Emergency Medical
Services Communications Center

Troy Hagen
Idaho Emergency Medical Services Assoc.
Director, Ada County Paramedics

Clint Berry
Traditional Phone Service Industry
Retired Senior Manager, Qwest

James Lemm
Wireless Phone Industry
J & R Electronics, Inc.

Brig. Gen. William Shawver, Director
Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security
Designee for Brigadier General
Gary Saylor

Karin Magnelli
Deputy Attorney General
Idaho Attorney General's Office

Activities and Accomplishments

- **Meetings and Training Seminars**

The Commission conducted monthly meetings throughout 2010. In keeping with the Commission's mission and to accommodate the interest from different areas of the state, the Commission met in Hailey in March and Lewiston in September. These two meetings were held in conjunction with training seminars for elected officials and city/county employees involved in providing emergency communications services whether they were project managers, dispatchers, information technology employees or, as in most cases, serving a variety of functions.

- **Operations and Funding**

The funding for the operation of the Commission comes from an assessment level of one percent (1%) of all emergency communications fees collected in the state. The service providers collect the fee in the amount up to \$1.00 per line from their customers and then remit this to individual counties or 9-1-1 service areas. The counties are then responsible for sending 1% of the fee to the Commission.

The Commission approved an annual operating budget of \$229,539 for fiscal year 2011 (FY11) attached as Appendix B. During fiscal year 2010 (FY10), \$180,958.61 was revenue collected from the forty counties who currently assess and collect the fee. A copy of the final operating budget for FY10 and the amounts received in fees from the counties is included in Appendix A.

With the implementation of the Enhanced Grant Fee and thirty-five (35) participating counties, the revenue collected through this fee was \$2,021,701.69 in FY 2010. See Appendix G for a list of participating counties and Appendix J for legislative authority for the Enhanced Grant Fee

- **Status of E9-1-1 in Idaho**

The Commission has continued to assess the needs of the local governments throughout Idaho. We understand that citizens expect the same level of service throughout the state regardless of how they are contacting area 9-1-1 centers throughout Idaho through the use of a wireline or wireless phone and whether or not they are in an urban or rural setting.

The key to this service is known as Enhanced 9-1-1 ("E9-1-1"). E9-1-1 is the ability of a PSAP to obtain a caller's callback number and an address when a caller dials 9-1-1. This means that the PSAP receives voice-only 9-1-1 calls and the dispatcher must obtain the type of emergency, the telephone number and the location from the caller. If the caller is unable to speak the needed emergency response is delayed. As previously reported, there are currently twelve (12) PSAPs in Idaho that do not

have this capability. With the awards of the FY10 Enhanced Grant Fee 8 of the 12 basic 9-1-1 PSAPs were able to migrate to E9-1-1. Two of the remaining four Basic PSAPs (Bear Lake and Butte) are participating in the Grant Fee and have been awarded grants to migrate to E9-1-1 in FY11. The remaining two (Clearwater and Idaho) have sufficient funds and are moving to E9-1-1 in FY11. Through these efforts all counties in the State of Idaho will have E9-1-1 capabilities.

The Commission has set goals to ensure that all citizens in the State of Idaho are able to benefit from technology widely available. These goals are as follows:

1. Ensure that all PSAPs are brought to the E9-1-1 level. Only thirty-three (33) PSAPs currently have this capability. Additionally it is important to note that it was not until 2006 that all PSAPs in Idaho had Basic 9-1-1.
2. Ensure that all PSAPs are compliant with requirements to receive information from callers using a wireless or cell phone, which is known as Phase I and Phase II. Phase I ensures that a PSAP has a callback number for the wireless phone and identification of the cell-tower from which the call originated. Phase II means that a wireless 9-1-1 call has Phase I requirements plus location of the caller within 125 meters of the location of the call 67% of the time and selective routing based upon those coordinates. This essentially means that a PSAP can direct first responders to the basic location of the caller. Of the thirty-three (33) PSAPS with E9-1-1 capability only nineteen (19) are capable of receiving name, phone number and location information from a caller using a wireless phone.
3. Assess the feasibility of implementing Next Generation 9-1-1 ("NG9-1-1") throughout Idaho. NG9-1-1 is a system comprised of managed IP-based networks and elements that augments present E9-1-1 features and functions. It is designed to provide access to emergency services from all sources and to provide multimedia data capabilities for PSAPs. A good example would be a caller using text messaging from a wireless phone or similar form of communication devices to access an Idaho PSAP.

The Commission is pleased to report that in 2010 thru the 25 cent grant fund, 42 of the 46 PSAPs are either E9-1-1 or are migrating to E9-1-1. The remaining 4 will migrate to E9-1-1 in 2011. In keeping with our goals and utilizing the grant fund, 35 of the 46 PSAPs are either Phase II Wireless compliant or have been given grants and are in the migration process resulting by the end of 2011 76% of all PSAPs will be Phase II compliant. We further anticipate awarding grants in FY12 to the remaining 11 PSAPs to migrate to Phase II compliance.

The main obstacle for those PSAPs that are still moving to Phase II compliance is the lack of resources and funding. E9-1-1 systems are expensive and require annual maintenance agreements. . These costs tend to be in excess of the revenue received from current fees collected in those counties. With the implementation of

the Enhanced Grant Fee the Commission is pleased to announce that in 2010 we provided grants to twelve (12) participating counties for a total of \$1,600,868.00, allowing eight (8) Basic 9-1-1 Centers to migrate to Enhanced 9-1-1. The counties receiving grants were; Adams, Benewah, Boise, Bonner, Boundary, Camas, Custer and Lewis. Valley County was provided a grant to complete their enhanced system. Teton County received funding to move to a new 9-1-1 network and Power and Franklin Counties were awarded grants to upgrade old and outdated 9-1-1 phone systems. For 2011, the Commission awarded grants to fourteen (14) counties for a total of \$1,671,305.56 Two (2) counties, Bear Lake and Butte, migrated from Basic 9-1-1 Centers to Enhanced 9-1-1... Seven (7) counties were give grants to migrate to Phase II. These counties included Adams, Benewah, Boise, Boundary, Camas, Lewis, and Valley. Bonner, Clark, Owyhee and Teton counties were given grants to replace old, outdated enhanced phone systems. SIRCOMM was given a grant to add an additional workstation.

The Commission's goal is to move all PSAPs to Phase II by January 2014. Due to the success of the grant fund the Commission is happy to report that we are ahead of schedule.

- **PSAP Standards Committee**

During the PSAP assessment process the Commission went through to determine the status of all PSAPs in Idaho, it became apparent that there was a need to look at a way to assist PSAPs with the training of personnel. The purpose was not to impose standards from the Commission but to facilitate communication between representatives from the individual PSAPs to look at the issues they face on a day-to-day basis and to assist each other. The Commission formed the PSAP Standards Committee to provide develop standardized training and a forum for issues facing PSAPs and dispatchers throughout Idaho. The Commission assists the Committee with meeting expenses and coordination and the counties/cities provide the personnel staffing at their expense.

A PSAP Standards Committee is currently comprised of the following members:

Bingham County	Erin Hidalgo
Canyon County	Lorraine Elfering
Cassia County	Deann Taylor
Kootenai County	Brad Coughenour
Ada County	Greg Warner
Madison County	Bruce Bowler
City of Nampa	Carmen Boeger
Bonneville County	Heather Kunz
Lewis County	Alesia Winner
City of Pocatello	Donielle Whitney
State Communications	
Valley County	Kelly Taylor

The Committee identified three projects in order of importance that they wanted to accomplish. They are as follows:

- 1. Establish standard entry-level training for dispatchers to meet Idaho Peace Officers Standards Training (POST) guidelines for certification for use by all PSAPs. This training will be available in workbook format and on compact disc.**

This project has been completed and was approved by the Idaho Emergency Communications Commission, the Idaho Sheriff's Association, and the Idaho Chiefs' of Police Association and the Idaho Peace Officers Standards and Training. It will be available and distributed to all PSAP's in February 2010. The training is certified by POST for 10 credit hours.

- 2. Prepare seminars for PSAP development for supervisors and managers to cover a range of topics ranging from systems integration, procurement processes, PSAP center scheduling, to hiring and recruiting and other topics as needed.**

The following dispatch related topics were presented this past year:

Course: Primer on Legal Liability for 9-1-1
Location: ILETS Conference, Boise
When: April 27, 2010

Course: Issues on Legal Liability for 9-1-1
Location: Boise
When: August 10, 2010

Course: Next Generation 9-1-1
Location: Lewiston
When: September 9, 2010

Course: Issues on Legal Liability for 9-1-1
Location: Coeur D'Alene
When: September 28, 2010

Course: Issues on Legal Liability for 9-1-1
Location: Idaho Falls
When: October 13, 2010

Course: Issues on Legal Liability for 9-1-1
Location: Lewiston
When: November 12, 2010

3. Established a community awareness and public education campaign centered on the importance of the role of the 9-1-1 dispatcher and the 9-1-1 center.

A 9-1-1 website is currently being built and will be live in March 2010. The purpose is to support public and dispatcher education resources. Public outreach and education remains a priority and educational information will be published on this new website along with postings on the Idaho Emergency Communications website.

- **National Representation and Associations**

The E9-1-1 Program Coordinator, Eddie Goldsmith, who is an employee of the Commission, represented the Commission at the 2010 National APCO conference. He also attended the National Emergency Number Association Conference ("NENA") and two (2) National Association of State Administrators Conferences ("NASNA"). Mr. Goldsmith also conducted fifty-five (55) 9-1-1 PSAP visits throughout the state to assist 9-1-1 administrators with technical issues and Enhanced 9-1-1 system design and grant guidance.

APPENDICES

Appendix A	Final Fiscal Year 2010 Budget
Appendix B	Fiscal Year 2011 Budget
Appendix C	2008 Status of Service Map
Appendix D	2009 Status of Service Map
Appendix E	2010 Status of Service Map
Appendix F	2011 Status of Service Map
Appendix G	List of Counties Adopting the Enhanced Grant Fee
Appendix H	2011 Enhanced Grant Fee Status Map
Appendix I	Glossary of 9-1-1 Terminologies
Appendix J	Legislative Authority

Appendix A

Final Fiscal Year 2010 Budget

IDAHO EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION			
		FY 2010	FY 2010
DESCRIPTION		Budget	Expenses
COMMISSION AND MEETING EXPENSES			
Meeting Expenses		2,000	1,916
In-State Travel		8,000	5,439
		10,000	7,356
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES			
<i>E911 Project Manager Salary/Benefits</i>		98,983	96,081
Administrative Support		10,000	9,654
Contracts:			
Angella Stokke/PSAP Website			982
Survey Tool			595
Office Supplies		1,500	721
Office Equipment		2,000	2,338
Telephone		1,400	1,007
Photocopying		400	903
Postage		500	89
Administrative Rules		600	200
Capital Improvements		10,000	
Awards		400	58
Professional Membership Fees		308	212
IN-STATE TRAVEL			
Fuel		4,000	1,545
Vehicle Maintenance		1,000	743
Lodging and per diem		6,000	3,296
IN-STATE TRAVEL PSAP COMMITTEE			
Training		11,000	4,495
Travel, lodging and per diem		10,000	9,202
OUT OF STATE TRAVEL			
NENA, NASNA & APCO CONFERENCES		7,000	3,068
		175,091	135,188
Contingency Funds		42,553	-
TOTAL ALLOCATED BUDGET		227,644	142,543

**E911 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION COMMITTEE
ESTIMATED SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS
County FY 2010
E911 FUND
For the Year Ending
September 30, 2010**

<u>ASSETS</u>	Proposed Annual Budget	First Quarter 10-1 to 12-31 Actual	Second Quarter 1-1 to 3-31 Actual	Third Quarter 4-1 to 6-30 Actual	Fourth Quarter 7-1 to 9-30 Actual
Estimated Beginning Cash Balance	\$2,098,171	\$2,098,171.00	2,352,427	\$2,603,798	\$2,998,507
<u>FY09 SOURCES OF FUNDS</u>					
Estimated County Assessments (1%)	\$189,077	\$34,577	\$47,481	46,523	52,378
Interest on County Assesments	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	0	0
Donations/Gifts	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	0	0
Grants Received	\$1,754,421	\$248,906	\$552,150	519,801	700,845
Interest for Grants Received	\$8,000	\$5,366	\$5,604	\$9,527	6,901
Total Sources of Funds	\$1,951,498	\$288,849	\$605,235	\$575,851	760,123.61
 ESTIMATED CASH/ TOTAL AVAILAE					
	\$4,049,669	\$2,387,020	\$2,957,662	\$3,179,649	3,758,630
<u>FY10 ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES</u>					
Commission Operating Expenses from Asse	\$227,644	\$34,593	29,838	38,338	24,759
Grants Issued	\$1,600,868	\$0	324,026	142,804	531,216
Total Expenditures	\$1,828,512	\$34,593	\$353,864	\$181,142	555,975
Grant Reimbursements		\$0	\$0		
Estimated Cash Balance	\$2,221,157	\$2,352,427	\$2,603,798	\$2,998,507	3,202,655

Counties' Fiscal Year runs 10-1 to 9-30
State of Idaho Fiscal Year runs 7-1 to 6-30

Appendix B

Fiscal Year 2011 Budget IDAHO EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

DESCRIPTION	FY 2011 Budget	FY 2011 Expenses
COMMISSION AND MEETING EXPENSES		
Meeting Expenses	2,000	
In-State Travel	8,000	240
	10,000	240
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
<i>E911 Project Manager Salary/Benefits</i>	98,983	10,976
Administrative Support	10,000	154
Contracts:		
Angella Stokke/PSAP Web	1,000	
Survey Tool	595	
Office Supplies	1,500	
Office Equipment	2,000	
Telephone	1,400	72
Photocopying	1,100	
Postage	500	130
Administrative Rules	200	
Capital Improvements	10,000	
Awards	400	
Professional Membership fees	308	
IN-STATE TRAVEL		
Fuel	4,000	
Vehicle maintenance	1,000	
Lodging and per diem	6,000	1,504
IN-STATE TRAVEL PSAP COMMITTEE		
Training	11,000	713
Travel, lodging and per diem	10,000	836
OUT OF STATE TRAVEL		
NENA, NASNA & APCO CONFERENCES	7,000	
	176,986	14,625
Contingency Funds	42,553	-
TOTAL ALLOCATED BUDGET	229,539	14,625

**E911 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION COMMITTEE
ESTIMATED SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS
County FY 2011
E911 FUND**

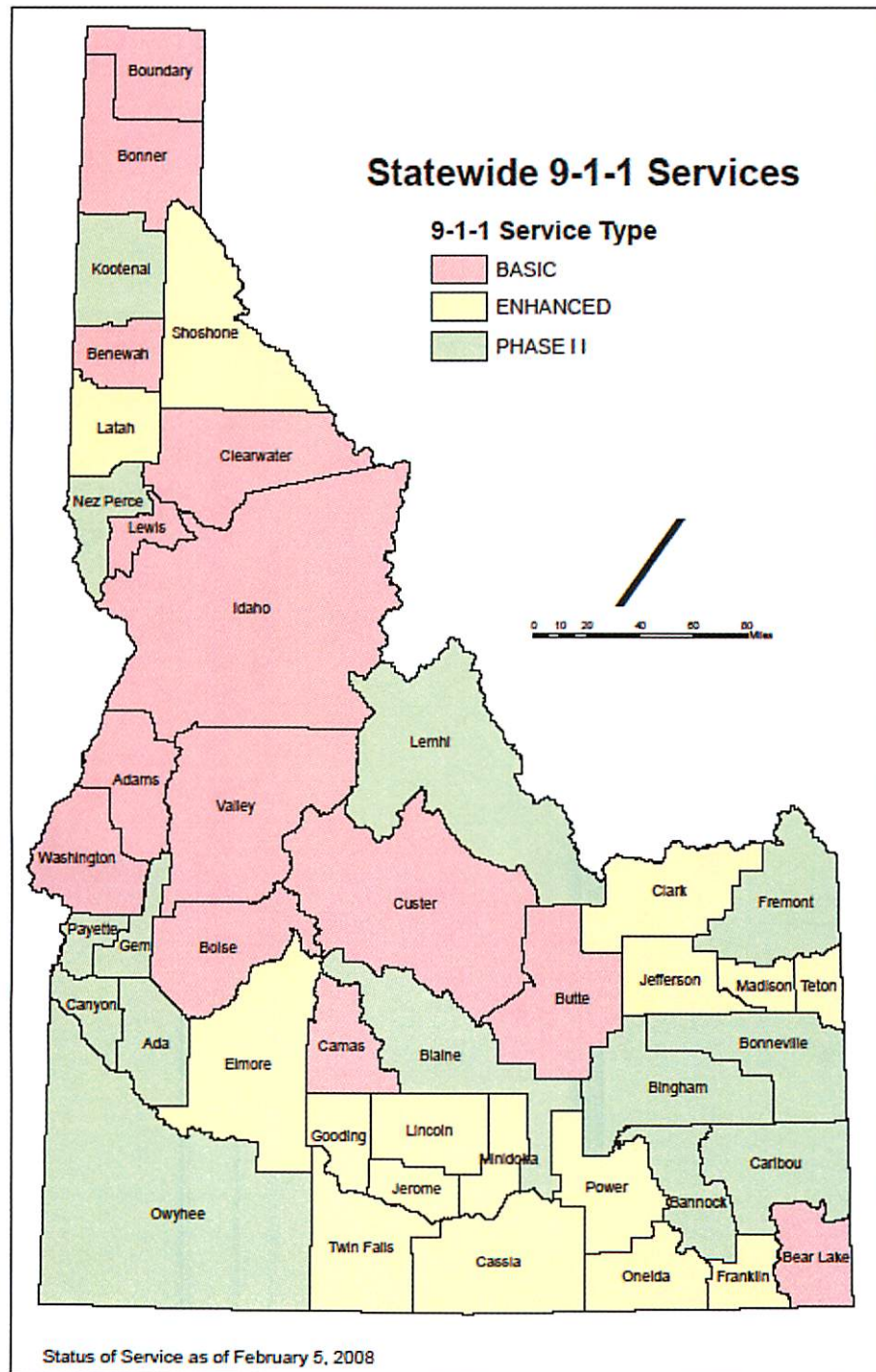
1/4/2011

<u>ASSETS</u>	Proposed Annual Budget	First Quarter 10-1 to 12-31 Estimated	Second Quarter 1-1 to 3-31 Estimated	Third Quarter 4-1 to 6-30 Estimated	Fourth Quarter 7-1 to 9-30 Estimated
Estimated Beginning Cash Balance	\$2,959,545	\$2,959,545	\$2,989,597	\$3,019,648	\$3,049,700
<u>FY11 SOURCES OF FUNDS</u>					
Estimated County Assessments (1%)	\$189,077	47,269	47,269	\$47,269	\$47,269
Donations/Gifts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grants Received	\$1,754,421	438,605	438,605	\$438,605	\$438,605
Interest	\$15,000	3,750	3,750	\$3,750	\$3,750
Total Sources of Funds	\$1,958,498	\$489,625	\$489,625	\$489,625	\$489,625
 ESTIMATED CASH/ TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	 \$4,918,043	 \$3,449,170	 \$3,479,221	 \$3,509,273	 \$3,539,324
<u>FY08 ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES</u>					
Commission Operating Expenses from Assessments	\$229,539	41,747	41,747	41,747	41,747
Grants Issued	\$1,671,306	417,826	417,826	417,826	417,826
Total Expenditures	\$1,900,845	\$459,573	\$459,573	\$459,573	\$459,573
Estimated Cash Balance	\$3,017,198	\$2,989,597	\$3,019,648	\$3,049,700	\$3,079,751

Counties' Fiscal Year runs 10-1 to 9-30
State of Idaho Fiscal Year runs 7-1 to 6-30

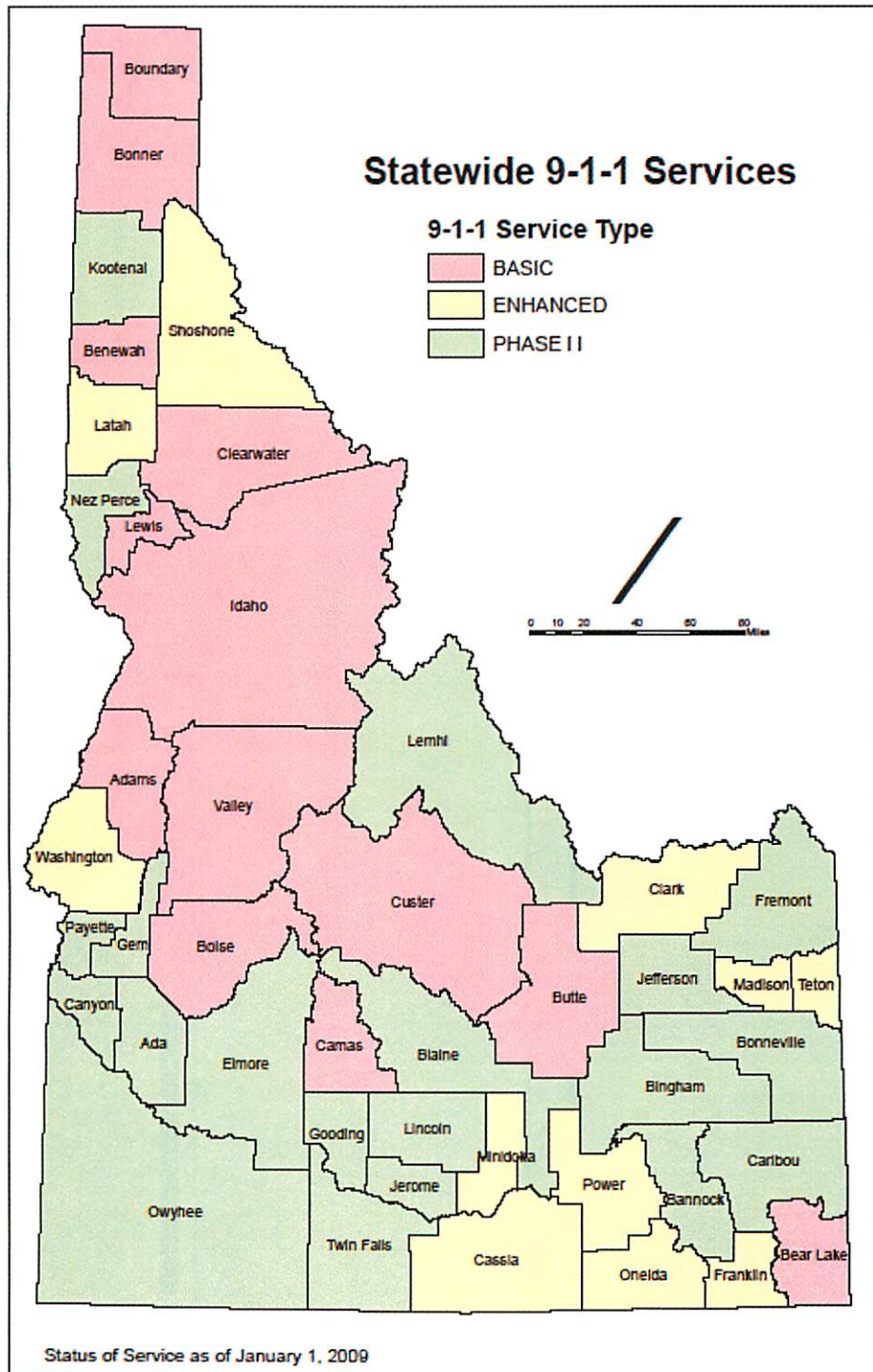
Appendix C

2008 Status of 9-1-1 Service Map



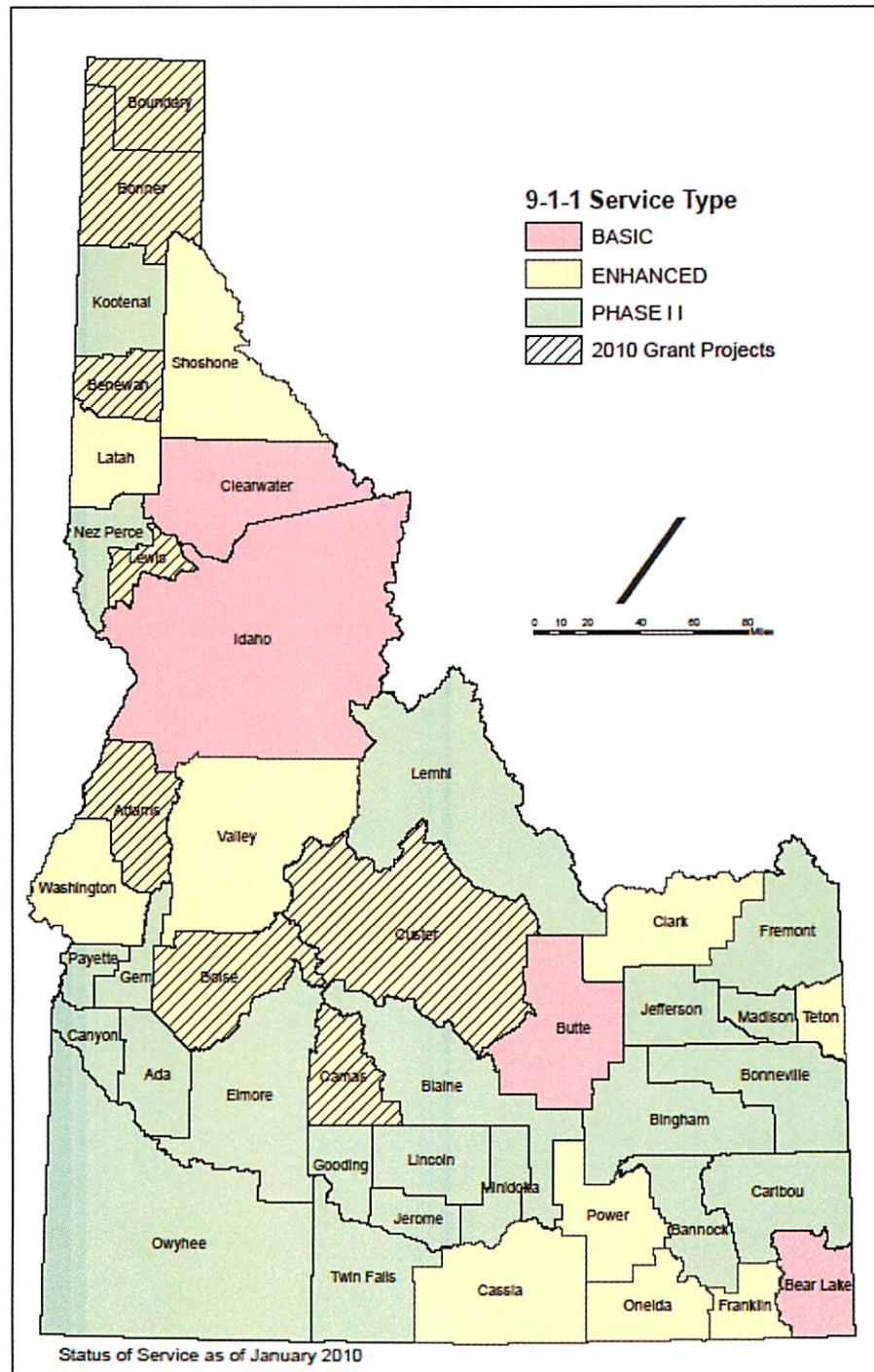
Appendix D

2009 Status of 9-1-1 Service Map



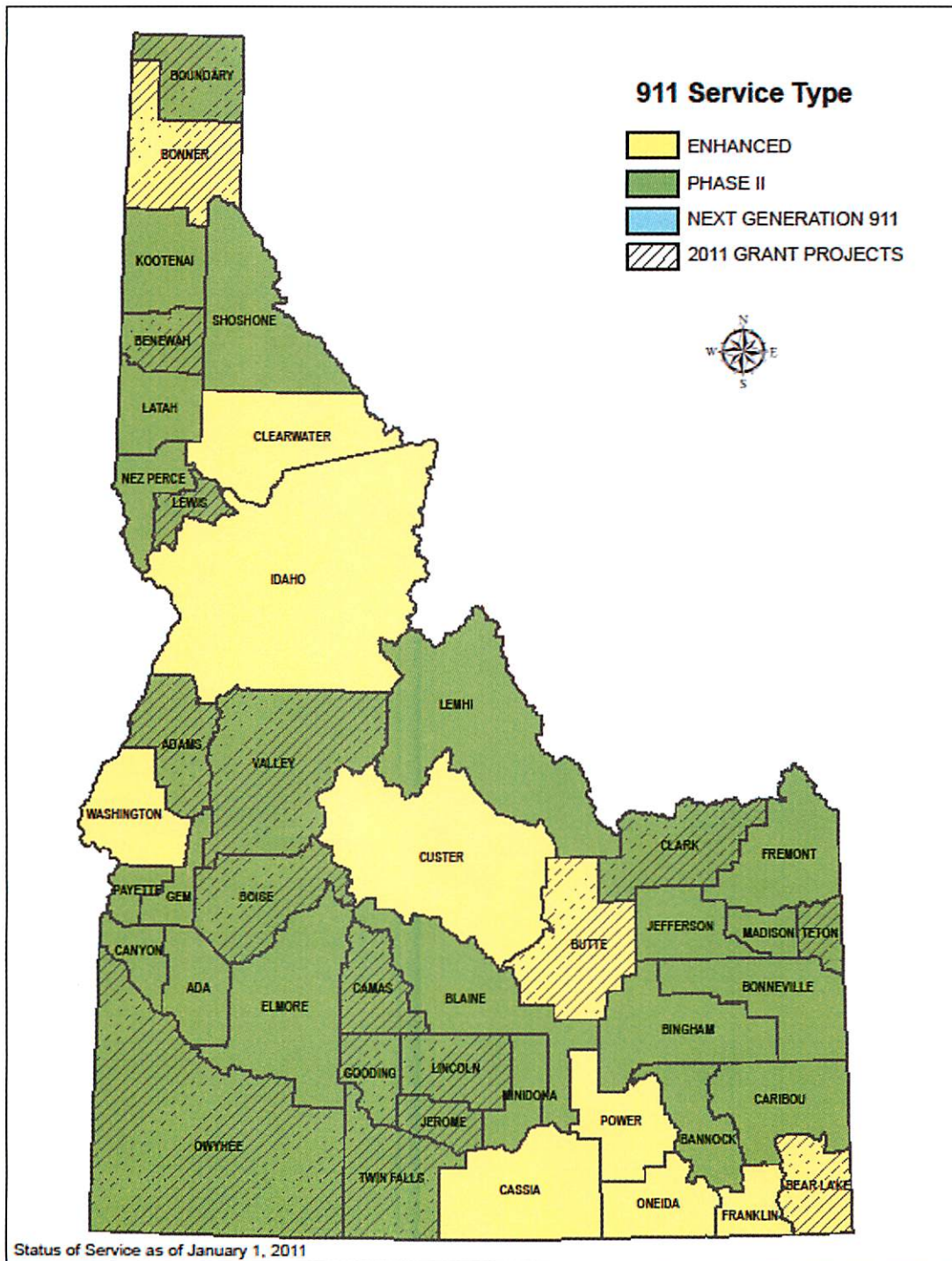
Appendix E

2010 Status of 9-1-1 Service Map



Appendix F

2011 Status of 9-1-1 Service Map



Appendix G

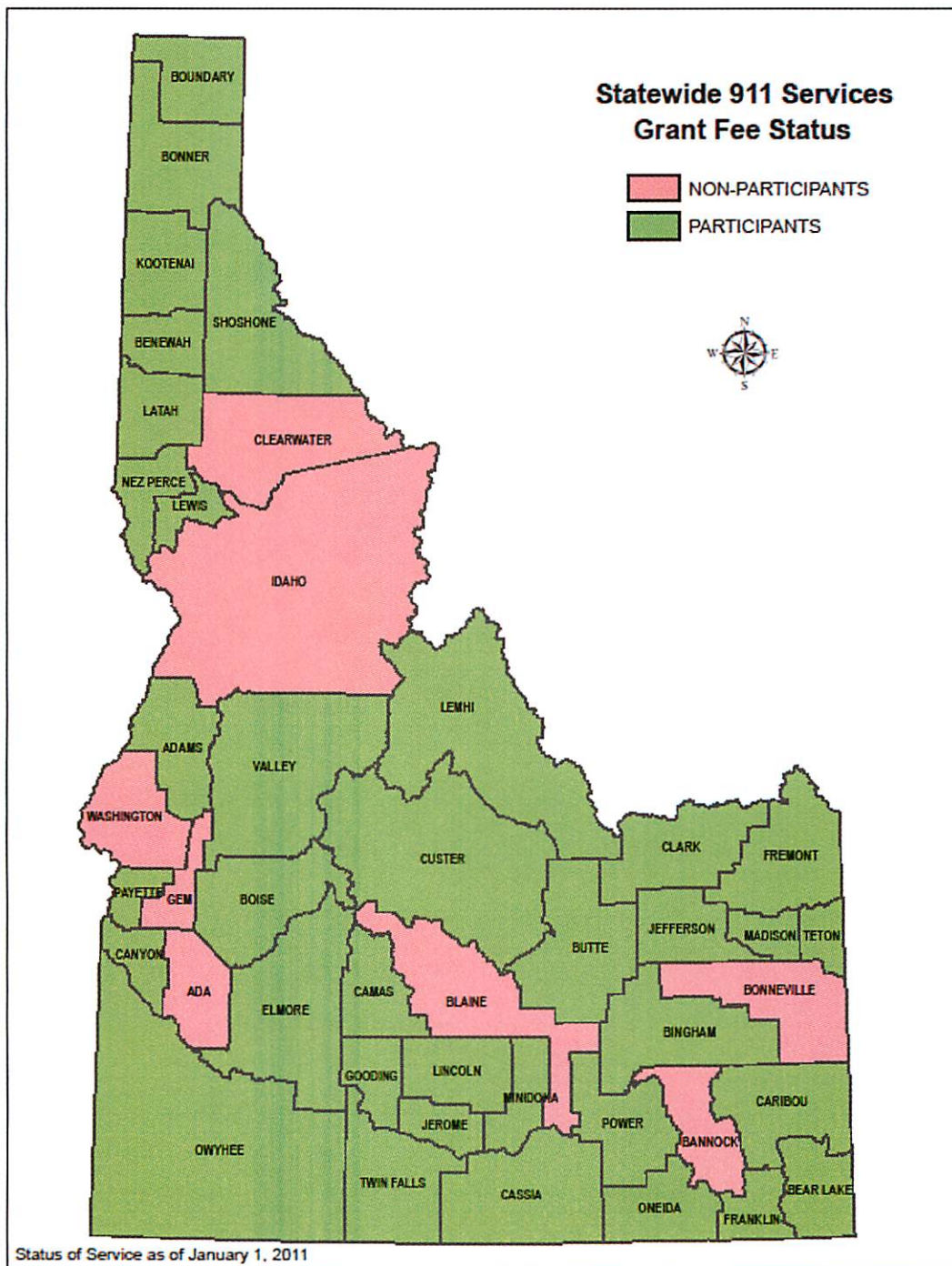
List of Counties Adopting the Enhanced Grant Fee

In order to collect the Grant Fee, each Board of County Commissioners must pass a resolution to begin collecting the Grant Fee. We will update this website each time the Commission is informed that a county has passed a resolution adopting the Grant Fee.

<u>Counties</u>	<u>Date of Resolution</u>	<u>Effective Date</u>
Adams	06/23/08	07/01/08
Bear Lake	08/04/08	09/01/08
Benewah	06/30/08	07/01/08
Bingham	06/18/08	07/01/08
Boise	06/16/08	07/01/08
Bonner	06/24/08	07/01/08
Boundary	12/23/08	02/01/09
Butte	09/22/08	12/01/08
Camas	02/09/09	04/01/09
Canyon	06/25/08	07/01/08
Caribou	06/23/08	07/01/08
Cassia	06/23/08	07/01/08
Clark	06/09/08	07/01/08
Custer	12/22/08	02/01/09
Elmore	06/23/08	07/01/08
Franklin	06/23/08	07/01/08
Fremont	06/16/08	07/01/08
Gooding	07/28/08	09/01/08
Jerome	09/15/08	11/01/08
Jefferson	06/23/08	07/01/08
Kootenai	07/15/08	08/01/08
Latah	06/18/08	09/01/08
Lemhi	10/27/10	01/01/11
Lewis	12/01/08	01/01/09
Lincoln	11/10/08	01/01/09
Madison	02/23/09	04/01/09
Minidoka	06/23/08	07/01/08
Nez Perce	07/07/08	08/01/08
Oneida	06/24/08	08/01/08
Owyhee	06/16/08	07/01/08
Payette	06/30/08	07/01/08
Power	06/23/09	07/01/08

Appendix H

2011 Enhanced Grant Fee Status Map



Appendix I

Glossary of 9-1-1 Terminologies

9-1-1 – A three-digit telephone number to facilitate the reporting of an emergency requiring response by a public safety agency.

9-1-1 Administrator – The administrative jurisdiction of a particular 9-1-1 system. This could be a count/parish or city government, a special 9-1-1 or Emergency Communications District, a Council of Governments, an individual PSAP or other similar body.

9-1-1 Service Area – The geographic area that has been granted authority by a state or local governmental body to provide 9-1-1 service.

9-1-1 System – The set of network, data base and CPE components required to provide 9-1-1 service.

Automatic Location Identification (ALI) – The automatic display at the PSAP of the caller's telephone number, the address/location of the telephone and supplementary emergency services information.

Automatic Location Identification (ALI) Data Base – The set of ALI records residing on a computer system.

Automatic Number Identification (ANI) – Telephone number associated with the access line from which a call originates.

Basic 9-1-1 – An emergency telephone system which automatically connects 9-1-1 callers to a designated answering point. Call routing is determined by originating central office only. Basic 9-1-1 may or may not support ANI and/or ALI.

Call Back Number – A number used by the PSAP to re-contact the location from which the 9-1-1 call was placed. The number may or may not be the number of the station used to originate the 9-1-1 call.

Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) – A computer based system, which aids PSAP telecommunicators by automating selected dispatching and record keeping activities.

Consolidated PSAP – A facility where one or more Public Safety Agencies choose to operate as a single 9-1-1 entity.

Enhanced 9-1-1 (E9-1-1) – An emergency telephone system which includes network switching, data base and CPE elements capable of providing Selective Routing, Selective Transfer, Fixed Transfer, caller routing and location information, and ALI.

Geographic Information System (GIS) – A computer software system that enables one to visualize geographic aspects of a body of data. It contains the ability to translate implicit geographic data (such as a street address) into an explicit map location. It has the ability to query and analyze data in order to receive the results in the form of a map. It also can be used to graphically display coordinates on a map, i.e. Latitude/Longitude from a wireless 9-1-1 call.

Global Positioning System (GPS) – A satellite based Location Determination Technology (LDT).

Internet Protocol (IP) – The method by which data is sent from one computer to another on the Internet or other networks.

Logging Recorder – A voice-band audio recorder which records to and plays from a permanent storage media such as tape or disk. Logging recorders are typically multichannel so as to simultaneously record from several sources.

Master Street Address Guide (MSAG) – A data base of street names and house number ranges within their associated communities defining Emergency Service Zones (ESZs) and their associated Emergency Service Numbers (ESNs) to enable proper routing of 9-1-1 calls.

National Emergency Number Association (NENA) – The National Emergency Number Association is a not-for-profit corporation established in 1982 to further the goal of “One Nation-One Number.” NENA is a networking source and promotes research, planning and training. NENA strives to educate, set standards and provide certification programs, legislative representation and technical assistance for implementing and managing 9-1-1 systems.

Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1) – Moves the current legacy 9-1-1 system off of CAMA trunks and places it on an Internet Protocol (IP) Emergency Services Network comprised of hardware, software, data and operational policies and procedures briefly described below, to:

- provide standardized interfaces from call and message services
- process all types of emergency calls including non-voice (multi-media) messages
- acquire and integrate additional data useful to call routing and handling
- deliver the calls/messages and data to the appropriate PSAPs and other appropriate emergency entities

- support data and communications needs for coordinated incident response and management
- provide a secure environment for emergency communications

Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) – A facility equipped and staffed to receive 9-1-1 calls.

Router –

1. An interface device between two networks that selects the best route to complete the call even if there are several networks between the originating network and the destination
2. A device that provides network management capabilities (e.g., load balancing, network partitioning, usage statistics, communications priority and troubleshooting tools) that help network managers to detect and correct problems
3. An intelligent device that forwards data packets from one local area network (LAN) to another and that selects the most expedient route based on traffic load, line speeds, costs, or network failures to complete the call

Voice over Internet Protocol, Voice over IP (VoIP) – Provides distinct packetized voice information in digital format using the Internet Protocol. The IP address assigned to the user's telephone number may be static or dynamic.

Wireless Phase I – The delivery of a wireless 9-1-1 call with callback number and identification of the cell-tower from which the call originated. Call routing is usually determined by cell-sector. Required by Federal Communications Commission Report and Order 96-264 pursuant to Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) 94-102.

Wireless Phase II – The delivery of a wireless 9-1-1 call with Phase I requirements plus location of the caller within 125 meters 67% of the time and Selective Routing based upon those coordinates. Subsequent FCC rulings have redefined the accuracy requirements. Required by Federal Communications Commission report and Order 96-264 pursuant to Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) 94-102.

Appendix J

Legislative Authority

After almost 20 years since the original enactment of the Emergency Communications Act, there is still an increasing need in many Idaho communities. In amendments to the Act in 2004, 2007 and again in 2008, the Legislature found:

- (a) Since the original enactment of the emergency communications act in 1988, many of Idaho's communities have found that they are lacking in the resources to fully fund emergency communications systems at the local level;
- (b) Changes in technology and the rapid growth of communications media have demonstrated that financing such systems solely by a line charge on subscribers to wire line services does not reflect utilization of emergency communications systems by subscribers to wireless and other forms of communications systems;
- (c) There is a need to enhance funding for the initiation and enhancement of consolidated emergency communications systems throughout the state;
- (d) Utilization of cellular telephones and voice over internet protocol (VoIP) communications to access emergency communications systems has substantially increased citizen access to emergency services while at the same time increasing demands upon the emergency response system;
- (e) In order to protect and promote the public health and safety, and to keep pace with advances in telecommunications technology and the various choices of telecommunications technology available to the public, there is a need to plan and develop a statewide coordinated policy and program to ensure that Enhanced 9-1-1 services are available to all citizens of the state and in all areas of the state.
- (f) The need to implement planning for the migration to the Next Generation 9-1-1.

Idaho Code § 31-4801 (2009).

With these directives from the Legislature, the Commission has continued to strive to fulfill its purpose and responsibilities as prescribed in Idaho Code § 31-4816. These are to:

- (1) Determine the status and operability of consolidated emergency communications systems statewide;
- (2) Determine the needs for the upgrade of consolidated emergency communications systems;
- (3) Determine the costs for the upgrades;
- (4) Recommend guidelines and standards for operation of consolidated emergency communications systems;
- (5) Recommend funding mechanisms for future implementation of upgrades;
- (6) Serve as a conduit for the future allocation of federal grant funds to support the delivery of consolidated emergency communications systems;

- (7) Report annually to the legislature of the State of Idaho on the planned expenditures for the next fiscal year, the collected revenues and moneys disbursed from the fund and the programs or projects in progress, completed or anticipated;
- (8) Enter into contracts with experts, agents, employees or consultants as may be necessary . . . ;
and
- (9) Promulgate rules . . . to carry out the purposes of the Commission's duties.

Idaho Code § 31-4816.

In 2008 the Enhanced Emergency Communications Grant Fee was enacted to help fund E9-1-1, Wireless Phase I and II, and Next Generation 9-1-1 throughout Idaho.

§31-4819 Enhanced Emergency Communications Grant Fee

(1) Effective from July 1, 2008, through June 30, 2014, there shall be an enhanced emergency communications grant fee established by virtue of authority granted by this chapter. The fee shall be twenty-five cents (25¢) per month per access of [or] interconnected VoIP service line.

(a) Such fee shall be authorized by resolution of a majority vote of the board of commissioners of a countywide system or by the governing board of a 911 service area.

(b) Such fee shall be remitted to the Idaho emergency communications fund provided in section 31-4818(1), Idaho Code, on a quarterly basis by county, city or consolidated emergency communications systems. Such fee shall be dedicated for and shall be authorized for disbursement as grants to eligible entities that are operating consolidated emergency communications systems for use to achieve the purposes of this chapter.

(c) The commission, on an annual basis, shall prepare a budget allocating the grant funds available to eligible entities and the portion of the funds necessary for the continuous operation of the commission to achieve the purposes of this chapter.

(d) To be eligible for grant funds under this chapter, a county or 911 service area must be collecting the emergency communications fee in accordance with section 31-4804, Idaho Code, in the full amount authorized and must also be collecting the enhanced emergency communications grant fee in the full amount authorized in this subsection.

(e) If a county or 911 service area has authorized the collection of the enhanced emergency communications grant fee pursuant to this chapter, such county or 911 service area shall retain the full amount of the emergency communications fee that was set by the board of commissioners or governing board pursuant to section 31-4803, Idaho Code. The county or 911 service area is then also exempt from remitting to the Idaho emergency communications commission one percent (1%) of the total emergency communications fee received by the county or 911 service area as required in section 31-4818(3), Idaho Code. The remaining funds from the enhanced emergency communications grant fee collected shall then be remitted by the county or 911 service area to the Idaho emergency communications commission.

(2) On and after July 1, 2014, the collection of the emergency communications fee shall revert to the provisions of sections 31-4801 through 31-4818, Idaho Code.

Idaho Code § 31-4819 (2009).