



CPOA Fact Sheet

Next Generation 911 Funding

Background

With ever-changing technology, the need to address locating 9-1-1 caller continues to be a topic of discussion among law enforcement agencies and associations. Currently, the [Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials, International](#) (APCO) and the National Emergency Number Association (NENA) have reached a consensus plan with the major wireless carriers that we will present to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) for making significant progress in locating 9-1-1 callers in both indoor and outdoor environments.

Four other major public safety groups (International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC), National Association of State Emergency Medical Services Officials (NASEMSO) and National Sheriffs' Association (NSA), **refused to sign the accord, saying it did not go far enough.** These agencies feel that they were not consulted earlier in the consensus plan negotiations, as they represent the front-line responders to 9-1-1 calls.

The wireless companies include AT&T, Sprint, T-Mobile, and Verizon.

Planning for NG9-1-1 started in 2000 and was published in NENA's Future Path Plan in 2001. NENA's NG9-1-1 Project began in 2003 and continues to an ultimate goal of establishing national NG9-1-1 architecture and operations standards, and implementation plans to accomplish advanced 9-1-1 systems and services. Public safety communications experts recognized that the nation's current 9-1-1 system was not capable of handling the text, data, images and video that are increasingly common in personal communications. The stated goal of a related USDOT project is: "To enable the general public to make a 9-1-1 "call" (any real-time communication – voice, text, or video) from any wired, wireless, or IP-based device, and allow the emergency services community to take advantage of advanced call delivery and other functions through new internetworking technologies based on open standards." The project is aimed at supporting establishment of a national architecture for an NG9-1-1 system that would meet these goals, and to create a transition plan for NG9-1-1.

Interested parties currently await a report from the FCC on the federal funding and support for this initiative.

Why is This Relevant?

- The general public is increasingly using cell phones to call 9-1-1, including from indoor locations.
- These trends require new solutions for 9-1-1 centers and first responders to know the location of the caller, especially when the caller is unable to describe where he or she is.

Accessibility

Various features of NG9-1-1, including text messaging and video messaging, provide accessible features for those who cannot use a regular telephone. It is also considered as a long term replacement for the use of TDD/TTY devices for the

deaf, currently in use with 9-1-1. TDD/TTY devices are considered legacy systems, and may be replaced by other real-time text technologies that transmit text as it is being typed.

Legislation to Address the Issue

In February 2014, Senator Alex Padilla introduced SB 1211, which would require the Office of Emergency Services (OES) to develop a plan and timeline of target dates for testing, implementing, and operating a Next Generation 911 emergency communication system, including text to 911 service, throughout California. The bill would require the office, in determining the surcharge rate, to additionally include costs it expects to incur, consistent with the plan and timeline, to plan, test, implement, and operate Next Generation 911 technology and services, including text to 911 service. The bill was signed by Governor Jerry Brown in September, 2014.

2015-2016 Bills

AB 57 (Quirk)-Would provide that a colocation or siting application for a wireless telecommunication facility is deemed approved, if the city or county fails to approve or disapprove the application within the time periods established by the commission and all required public notices about the application have been provided.

AB 238 (Stone)-Defines “broadband” as *advanced telecommunication services with specified advertised speeds*, and gives CPUC additional priority to those projects providing broadband access to unserved or underserved households. Status: 2-year bill.

AB 510 (Rodriguez)-Would require the Office of Emergency Services to conduct a comprehensive review of California’s 911 emergency communications system, including public safety answering points, available technology, funding needs, and equipment limitations by January 1, 2017.

AB 1262 (Wood)-Would require that of the moneys collected for the California Advanced Services Fund on and after January 1, 2011, \$15,000,000 is to be deposited into the Rural and Urban Regional Broadband Consortia Grant Account and used for specified purposes, and \$10,000,000 is to be deposited into the Broadband Infrastructure Revolving Loan Account.

SB 486 (McGuire)- Would require the Public Utilities Commission, when considering the need for reliability standards, to consider standards governing the construction, operation, and maintenance of utility boxes, serving area interfaces, cross-connect facilities, cabinets, vaults, pedestals, and similar equipment located outside telephone corporation plant environments, particularly in areas that have previously experienced damage that caused a 911 outage, where the equipment is located in areas of high risk of vandalism or accidental damage and in areas lacking redundancy for backup of the main network facilities serving the area. Status: 2-year bill.

SB 741 (Hill)- Would require every local agency that operates cellular communications interception technology, as defined, to (1) ensure that information and data gathered through use of that technology is protected with reasonable operational, administrative, technical, and physical safeguards to ensure its confidentiality and integrity, (2) implement and maintain reasonable security procedures and practices in order to protect information and data gathered through use of the technology from unauthorized access, destruction, use, modification, or disclosure, and (3) implement and maintain a usage and privacy policy, as specified, to ensure that the collection, use, maintenance, sharing, and dissemination of information and data gathered through use of the technology is consistent with respect for an individual's privacy and civil liberties.

SB 745 (Hueso)- This bill would specifically include to the Rural and Urban Regional Broadband Consortia representatives of workforce organizations and air pollution control or air quality management districts amongst the persons that can be included in an eligible consortium. Status: 2-year bill.

What it Means for CPOA?

- As a result of SB 1211, this would be an opportunity to get involved in co-sponsoring legislation to be introduced in the 2016 legislative year to address funding.
- CPOA continues to sit on monthly conference calls for the California Public Safety 9-1-1 Coalition (comprised of representatives from CPOA, CSSA, CPCA, PUC, CFCA, NENA). Through these calls since November 2014, discussions have surfaced to have Cal Chiefs, Fire Chiefs, and Cal Sheriffs' co-sponsor a bill.
- The 9-1-1 Coalition agreed that asking for a large increase in the percentage of current surcharge would result in backlash from carriers and tax associations. Bundling and family plans might need to be created to address to close loopholes, but what the financial impact would be is still unclear.