



*House of Representatives*  
*Study Committee on Funding for Next Generation 9-1-1*

Final Report

The Honorable Chuck Martin, Chairman  
Representative, 49<sup>th</sup> District

The Honorable Beth Camp  
Representative, 135<sup>th</sup> District

The Honorable Clint Crowe  
Representative, 118<sup>th</sup> District

The Honorable Lauren McDonald III  
Representative, 26<sup>th</sup> District

The Honorable Bruce Williamson  
Representative, 112<sup>th</sup> District

2025

Prepared by: Michael Satterfield, Policy Analyst  
House Budget and Research Office

## **INTRODUCTION**

The House Study Committee on Funding for Next Generation 9-1-1 was created by the passage of House Resolution 429 during the 2025 Legislative Session of the Georgia General Assembly.

HR 429 directs the committee to conduct a comprehensive review of the state's current 9-1-1 funding provisions and study and identify any reforms necessary to provide adequate funding to support the transition from legacy 9-1-1 centers to modern Next Generation 9-1-1 centers in a manner that will ensure that their current and future operations can be fully realized in Georgia.

On May 14, 2025, Speaker Jon Burns appointed the following House members to serve on the committee: Representative Chuck Martin, Chair; Representative Beth Camp; Representative Clint Crowe; Representative Lauren McDonald III; and Representative Bruce Williamson.

## **MEETINGS**

The House Study Committee on Funding for Next Generation 9-1-1 held three public meetings:

### **August 27, 2025 at the City Hall Building in Roswell, Georgia**

**Link to Recording of Meeting:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lvN5kX3b6Ac&t=1558s>

The following individuals provided testimony at the meeting: Aleisha Rucker-Wright (Deputy Director, Georgia Emergency Communications Authority); Ana Burton (General Counsel, Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency); Melissa Alterio (Director, Cobb County Emergency Communications Department); John Potrzebowski (Director, City of Roswell 9-1-1); and Tom Cisco (Director, Forsyth County 9-1-1). Public comment was provided by David McKee, Shane Bonebrake, Katrina Harley, Tonya Griffin, Don Strength, Danielle Rhodes, Alex Case, Whitney Jones, and Katie Vogt.

### **September 29, 2025 at the Central Georgia Technical College in Warner Robins, Georgia**

**Link to Recording of Meeting:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RCqLjssI2-M&t=1516s>

The following individuals provided testimony at the meeting: Leah Missildine (Executive Director, Alabama 9-1-1 Board), Pokey Harris (Executive Director, North Carolina 9-1-1 Board), Kristen Falco (Training and Education Coordinator, North Carolina 9-1-1 Board); Stephanie Conner (Regional Coordinator, North Carolina 9-1-1 Board); State Representative Teddy Reese; Michael Smith (Chief Executive Officer, Greater Valdosta United Way); Doug Reineke (Governmental Affairs Contractor, Association of County Commissioners of Georgia); DJ Waller (Governmental Relations Associate, Georgia Municipal Association); Captain Mikki Quinones (Director, Houston County Emergency Services); David Baldwin (Chairman, Sumter County Board of Commissioners); and Tamika Kendrick (Director, Henry County 9-1-1). Public Comment was provided by Barry Woodward, Paula Whaley, Tom Cisco, Mandy Ptak, Linda Ritterman, and Sonya Sands.

## **October 16, 2025 at the State Capitol in Atlanta, Georgia**

**Link to Recording of Meeting:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CUKqFApLk-Q&t=1797s>

The following individuals provided testimony at the meeting: Sherri Powell (Consultant, Mission Critical Partners); Natalie Lee (Deputy Geospatial Information Officer, Georgia Geospatial Information Office); Michelle Giorgianni (Director of Consulting Services, Sanborn Map Company); Brent Lanford (Georgia Geospatial Advisory Council); Diane Pickney (Director, Chatham County 9-1-1); Russ Palmer (Deputy Director, Chatham County 9-1-1); Daniel Dunlap (Director, Augusta 9-1-1); and Danny Murray (President, Georgia Association of Public Safety Communications Officials and Training Coordinator, Forsyth County 9-1-1). Public Comment was provided by Kate Vogt, Ryan Solis, Rachel Strom, Jeff Ledbetter, Deb Rozeboom, and Crystal Shelnutt.

## **Committee Findings**

### **Current and Future Emergency Systems: Legacy 9-1-1 vs. Next Generation 9-1-1**

The current 9-1-1 system is called “Legacy 9-1-1.” This system was developed in 1968 to enable voice calls from landline telephone networks and has remained largely unchanged since its creation. Landlines rely on copper wires to transmit analog voice signals through the telephone network. As digital technology advances with creations such as Voice over IP (VoIP) and fiber optic cables, copper technology is facing a nationwide retirement among telecommunication providers as they continue to modernize. Emergency communications are subject to the providers’ timeline of modernization with the legacy network, but face an overall societal shift toward modern technology. The National Emergency Number Association (NENA) states that over 80% of 9-1-1 calls are from wireless devices in most places.<sup>1</sup>

In 2025, the governor signed House Bill 423, which provides a framework of the statewide implementation of Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1). NG9-1-1 is a modern digital emergency system that provides the ability to accurately deliver calls, messages, and data based on caller location to the appropriate 9-1-1 center, known as a public safety answering point (PSAP). It is an internet protocol (IP) based system that allows diverse network connections and call handling.

The IP system, referred to the Emergency Services IP Network (ESInet), is a managed IP network for emergency communications. This is the central network used to connect PSAPs, share data, and advance call routing. It also provides text, video, and voice capability. ESInet is the central piece to the modernization aspect of NG9-1-1. Next Generation Core Services (NGCS) are the functional elements of ESInet, which includes the software, databases, and equipment needed for NG9-1-1 to operate.

9-1-1 oversight falls under the Georgia Emergency Communications Authority (GECA), which is administratively attached to the Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security

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<sup>1</sup><https://www.nena.org/page/9-1-1Statistics>

Agency (GEMA/HS). The authority is governed by an 18-member board of directors, which is appointed by the governor. The authority is charged with administering 9-1-1 revenue and overseeing the statewide deployment and continuation of NG9-1-1.

## **9-1-1 Revenue**

### ***Current Funding Structure***

State law requires 9-1-1 fees to be subject to a collection and remittance process<sup>2</sup> and prohibits 9-1-1 fees to be available for appropriation by the state. Any local government collecting or expending 9-1-1 charges is required to file an annual report of its collections and expenditures with the Department of Audits and Accounts. The report requires certification from the local government in its annual auditing report that funds were used in compliance with state law.

The current fee structure has two types of 9-1-1 fees, which are the primary sources of funding. Local governments have the option to impose these fees through local resolutions. The non-prepaid fees are collected on the monthly bill from an individual's telecommunications provider. The fee for individuals purchasing prepaid lines, or cellular minutes, are collected at the point of sale. Local governments are allowed to appropriate general funds from their budgets or impose additional local fees towards their PSAP operations.

On average, 9-1-1 fees currently cover approximately 55% of 9-1-1 centers' budgets. The remaining percentage typically comes out of the local government's general fund or other locally imposed fees. Approximately \$250 million in fees are collected annually. The top line item in most jurisdictions are salaries and benefits, which currently accounts for approximately 71% of the reported expenditures of 9-1-1 fees.

The committee heard from many stakeholders in the 9-1-1 community and acknowledges that funding was a high priority. Some testimonies identified a struggling local government general fund as a top concern, while others testified that 9-1-1 local fees were only covering a fraction of their 9-1-1 needs. The committee has determined that there are fundamental disparities with the current fee disbursement formula. The committee believes that changes to the fee structure are needed to ensure a more balanced disbursement of fees to ensure that the baseline 9-1-1 services are being met statewide.

### ***Fee Types and Disbursement Method: Detailed Breakdown***

The **non-prepaid fee** is a monthly \$1.50 charge on non-prepaid wireline, wireless, and VoIP telephone services. This is added to a monthly telephone bill. Telecommunications providers are required to report and remit these fees to the Georgia Department of Revenue (DOR). All services billed to federal, state, and local governments are exempted from these fees. Providers must report each fee type and amount collected.

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<sup>2</sup> O.C.G.A. § 46-5-133

The DOR collects all 9-1-1 fees from service providers on a monthly basis. The DOR retains .25% for services provided, disburses .75% to the Peace Officers' Annuity and Benefit Fund (POAB), and 1% to GECA. If the fees are reported and remitted in a timely manner, service providers can also receive 1% of the remitted charge. Telecom providers identify the amount each jurisdiction receives based on their enhanced zip code and DOR then disburses the remaining funds, 97% of the overall non-prepaid fees. The local governments are required to deposit all fees into a separate fund known as the Emergency Telephone System Fund, which can only be used for 9-1-1 purposes. DOR and GECA are required to release public monthly fee collection and disbursement reports.<sup>3</sup>

The **prepaid wireless fee** is \$1.50 and is collected at the retail point of sale. This is a wireless service that is paid for in advance, such as a customer purchasing additional minutes on their cellphone. The following prepaid service transactions are available for exemption at the discretion of the service provider: wireless service purchased at less than 10 minutes or \$5 and sold with a device for a single, non-itemized price; wireless service purchased at less than 10 minutes or \$5 and separately priced; or a wireless service provided to qualifying low-income subscribers.

DOR follows a similar process for these fees as non-prepaid charges and disburses these fees to local jurisdictions monthly. Of the fee, .25% is retained by DOR for services rendered, .75% is disbursed to the POAB fund, and 1% to GECA. The fee disbursements to DOR, the POAB fund, and GECA are the same percentages as for non-prepaid services. However, if fees are reported and remitted in a timely manner, sellers can deduct and retain 3% of the remitted charge. DOR disburses the remaining funds to local jurisdictions based on their population. 95% of non-prepaid fees are disbursed to local governments.

Prepaid services have declined from 23.4% of the total market in 2012 to 14.1 % in 2023.<sup>4</sup> Landlines, including local exchange and VoIP services, have also been in decline, which has led to the push for 9-1-1 modernization. There were over 4.1 million landlines in 2013, compared to only 2.4 million in 2023.<sup>5</sup> Trends indicate that this number will continue to decline both in the State of Georgia and nationwide.

### ***Eligible Expenditures for 9-1-1 Fees***

In accordance with Georgia Code, the current eligible expenditures of 9-1-1 fees are:<sup>6</sup>

- Cost of insurance against the risks and liability in the operation and maintenance of the 9-1-1 system;

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<sup>3</sup> <https://9-1-1.georgia.gov/pages/9-1-1-fee-reports>

<sup>4</sup> Prepaid Wireless Service in U.S.: Year End 2023 Report, <https://www.ctia.org/news/2023-annual-survey-highlights>

<sup>5</sup> Voice Telephone Services Report (2024), <https://www.fcc.gov/voice-telephone-services-report>

<sup>6</sup> O.C.G.A. § 46-5-134

- Salaries, benefits, and training of employees hired solely for the operation and maintenance of the 9-1-1 system;
- Allocation of indirect costs associated with the 9-1-1 system;
- Leasing or purchase of a building used as a PSAP;
- Lease, purchase, or maintenance of a mobile communications vehicle, if the primary purpose of the vehicle is to act as a backup 9-1-1 system;
- Lease, purchase, or maintenance of computer hardware and software used at a PSAP;
- Lease, purchase, or maintenance of telephone equipment at a PSAP;
- Lease, purchase, or maintenance of logging recorders;
- Lease, purchase, or maintenance of mobile and in-house public safety voice and data equipment, geotargeted text messaging alert systems, or towers;
- Any office supplies used directly with the operation of the 9-1-1 system;
- Rates and recurring costs associated with the service provider's 9-1-1 services; and
- Other supplies directly related to the 9-1-1 system.

### ***Federal framework for 9-1-1 fee legislation***

9-1-1 fee reports are reviewed annually by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).<sup>7</sup> The FCC then issues an annual report<sup>8</sup> outlining the collection, distribution, and uses of 9-1-1 fees for each state.<sup>9</sup> States deemed to be diverting 9-1-1 fees are placed onto a "fee diverters list." 9-1-1 fee diversion is federally defined as being the inappropriate use of 9-1-1 fees by a local government or jurisdiction, including collection, distribution, and expenditures of those fees.<sup>10</sup> States or local jurisdictions are able to petition the FCC for a determination on the acceptability of a use other than the purposes listed in statute. The commission is free to accept or reject the petition.

Georgia is not currently listed as a diverter, although it has been placed on the list several times since 2010. The study committee acknowledges these past reprimands and seeks to consider a path for NG9-1-1 funding to be vigilant and adhere to state and federal guidelines.

## **NG9-1-1 History and Development: Other States' Experience and Testimonies**

### ***Brief NG9-1-1 History***

As of May 2024, ESInet is fully operational in 18 states, which encompasses the full capabilities of NG9-1-1. Eight states have either no migration process towards NG9-1-1, meaning that they are still operating on the legacy network, or their status is unknown. Georgia is currently one of

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<sup>7</sup> Telecommunications Act of 1934, 47 U.S.C. §151

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.fcc.gov/public-safety/sixteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings>

<sup>9</sup> New and Emerging Technologies Act of 2008, 47 U.S.C. § 609

<sup>10</sup> 47 C.F.R § 9.22 (2024)

the eight states that have not made statewide technological process towards NG9-1-1, although HB 423 sets the framework for migration.

The first stages of development for NG9-1-1 began in 2003 and fully launched in 2007, with Washington being the first state to adopt a complete, statewide model in 2012. The early adopters of NG9-1-1 provide test cases to examine the success and failures when transitioning to NG9-1-1. Georgia's neighbors, Alabama and North Carolina, were a part of the first few states to successfully transition to NG9-1-1. The committee heard testimony from these states, including migration challenges and funding mechanisms.

### ***State Testimony: Alabama***

Alabama upgraded its first network in 2017 and completed a statewide build-out in 2021. Leah Misseldine, Executive Director of the Alabama 9-1-1, testified that Alabama faced both funding and technological difficulties in the early phases of NG9-1-1 adoption, leading to a prolonged migration phase. Alabama first rolled out an IP-based network in 2013, during their introduction phase with NG9-1-1. Between this phase and its full adoption, the NG9-1-1 technology was upgraded to what Misseldine calls "NG9-1-1 2.0." Their initial transition phase was prolonged and overlapped with the upgrade, so Alabama had to further invest into upgrading systems that they had already upgraded. She urged the committee to consider technological and monetary timelines during the upgrades.

During the entirety of their experience with NG9-1-1, Alabama has continued investment towards GIS data building. Misseldine projected that Alabama should have a fully remediated dataset, according to the National Emergency Number Association's (NENA) standard, by the end of 2025. The database has been built and utilized by stakeholders such as local PSAPs, county sheriff offices, the Alabama Department of Revenue, utility companies, and telecommunication providers. She also touted the enhanced ability to provide layered data, which allows stakeholders to examine custom datasets.

Prior to 2019, NG9-1-1 migration was on a voluntarily basis for each local jurisdiction. Today they have complete network connectivity, call delivery, and text message abilities in all PSAPs. There was not a formal legislative push for consolidation towards the migration process, but many local jurisdictions began to consolidate organically due to economic or operational benefits.

Alabama 9-1-1 fees cover approximately 91% of PSAPs statewide. Their fee is currently \$2.23, which contributes approximately \$160 million annually to their 9-1-1 fund. Their fee is adjusted by the consumer price index (CPI) for inflation every five years. They divide their fees into prepaid and postpaid devices, with any device that is capable of contacting 9-1-1 being charged. They have a few modifications for their fees, such as a cap on devices in high density centers, like a college campus, and charging at the point of sale for prepaid devices. Funding is received directly by the Alabama 9-1-1 Board, which oversees the 9-1-1 fund, with 1% going towards the

state board, 84% to local jurisdictions, and the remaining funding allocated to other services (training, grants, 9-1-1 network, etc.).

### ***State Testimony: North Carolina***

North Carolina began their upgrades to NG9-1-1 in 2018 and completed the statewide rollout in 2024. According to their state code, the NC 9-1-1 board cannot oversee the state ESInet. They currently contract the oversight and maintenance of the network to AT&T, who won the contract during their initial request for proposal (RFP) process. AT&T is also a stakeholder in the 9-1-1 GIS datasets, although it is managed by the NC Geospatial Information Office and a third-party vendor.

Pokey Harris, Executive Director of the North Carolina 9-1-1 Board, recalled that the initial RFP with AT&T did not include adequate guidelines for a GIS data buildout. She urged this to be a priority as Georgia begins the implementation of NG9-1-1 and to set specific guidelines for GIS data. Harris also mentioned that funding investments should be a prime consideration. They have spent \$4.1 million on GIS. She urged the committee to ensure that the considerations for GIS are included in the RFP.

The 9-1-1 board is established as a policy making board, and sets the fee each year, but cannot exceed \$.70, which would then have to go to the legislature. 9-1-1 fees are collected by the state and put into a 9-1-1 fund. Their state code narrowly defines eligible expenditures for 9-1-1 fees, which strictly limits how the local jurisdictions use them for basic emergency communication purposes. However, the 9-1-1 board also offers a grant program for any noneligible expenditures that PSAPs can apply for, which is also out of the state 9-1-1 fund. Local governments are expected to budget for any additional services. Due to their strict definitions, North Carolina has not been classified as a diverter.

Their current fee is \$.55 per any device that can access 9-1-1. They have decreased their fee since 2017, and are expecting another decrease within the coming years. 9-1-1 fees go to the state 9-1-1 Fund, which is overseen by the state 9-1-1 board.

## **NG9-1-1 Data System: GIS**

### ***What is GIS?***

Data is a crucial element to emergency services. Accurate dispatching is achieved through the ability for emergency communication officers to accurately identify the caller's location. Geospatial data or geographic information system (GIS) data is information tied to a location. A data program is a process by which data is created, sourced, or aggregated for public benefit. Data programs have standards, defined flows, designated stewards, governance, and funding.

The 9-1-1 GIS is centered toward providing accurate location information. It builds the PSAP boundaries to consider elements of service such as police, fire, and medical services (EMS) to



ensure calls are routed to the correct and available respondents. The data accounts for address points and road centerlines, as well as municipal boundaries, supplied by local government and jurisdictional stakeholders. The system uses this data to route an emergency call to the correct PSAP and then validates the specific location of the caller. Increased, accurate data inputs allow for more accurate location services.

An operational emergency GIS relies on updated and complete data statewide. Georgia's current data status is incomplete due to gaps in locally provided information. The data program for NG9-1-1 determines what the system can layer in location services, which is the ability to overlap datasets such as roads, buildings, terrain, property parcels, and jurisdictional boundaries. Inaccurate or missing datasets hinder the GIS's ability to allow for layering or advanced geographic services.

This project will be a shared responsibility between local governments and the state. Coordination is essential. Local governments major responsibilities are to create and validate jurisdiction data to meet NG9-1-1 state standards and assist in maintaining local boundary data sets. This would require funding investments from each local jurisdiction to prioritize their data coordination. There is not an estimate for this, as each jurisdiction is different and will require varied investments.

### ***GIS: COST ESTIMATES***

The Georgia Geospatial Information Office (GIO), in collaboration with GECA, will be overseeing the updates and maintenance to the NG9-1-1 GIS data. Natalie Lee, the Deputy Geospatial Information Officer Programs Manager, testified that uniform reporting requirements for local jurisdictions would assist in the preliminary data build, which would be inadequate with the current incomplete datasets. The committee acknowledges Georgia's home rule structure, but urges examination of a uniform system to receive and manage data from stakeholders, who would also utilize the system. NG9-1-1 stakeholders include state government agencies, local jurisdictions and/or governments, utility companies, telecommunication providers, and other identified groups. Stakeholders will have the responsibility to input and update their data while also benefiting from the accurate outputs.

The common theme among testimonies regarding 9-1-1 GIS from other states and Georgia stakeholders is that enhanced data collection requires more funding. Lee identified the largest benefit from an initial investment from the state is not only the improved data collection, but the ability for the state to build the largest and most accurate data system to upgrade and maintain for many years to come.

The Georgia GIO contracted the Sanborn Map Company to conduct a cost study for the NG9-1-1 GIS. The cost study sources include primary data providers, such as Georgia PSAPs, regional commissions, and Virginia PSAPs. They also reviewed other states that have implemented similar systems, including Virginia, Arizona, Indiana, Montana, North Carolina, and Alabama. The company examined vendors including four nationwide, one in Georgia, and professional

forums like National States Geographic Information Council and the Geospatial Professional Network. The research accounts for both successes and failures in past implementations.

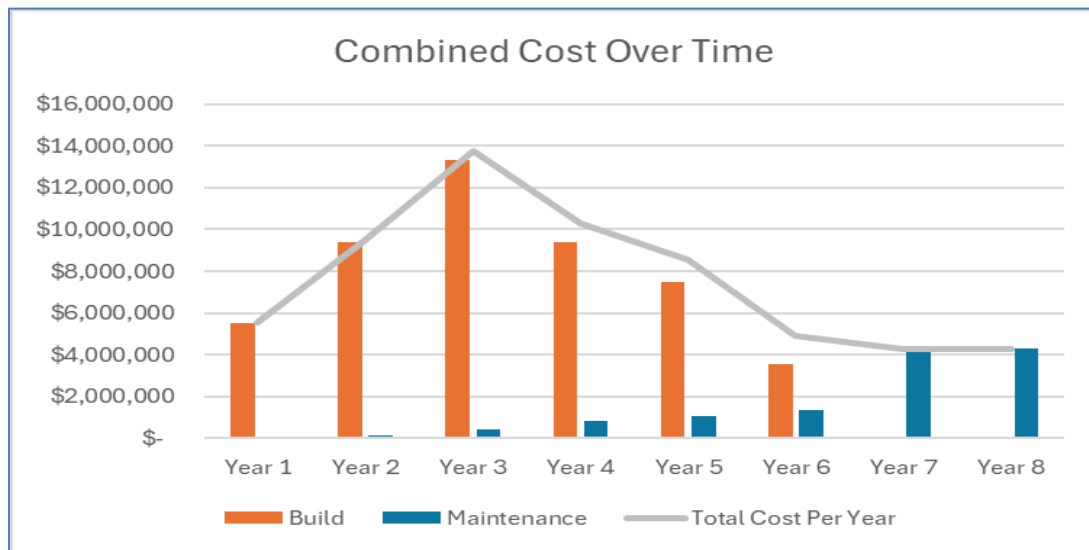


Figure 1. Combined estimated cost<sup>11</sup>

The cost study estimates the NG9-1-1 data build and maintenance to be \$52.5 million, spread across a six-year implementation process, as seen in the figure above. The costs would transfer from building to maintenance as the process advances statewide. Base costs include initial procurement, publishing, and updating through the build years, with maintenance costs increasing as the initial build costs decline and eventually phase out by year six. These estimates correlate to states that are similar in population and rural/urban complexity to Georgia. Build costs peak in year three as it is beginning to be implemented statewide, but level out by year six.

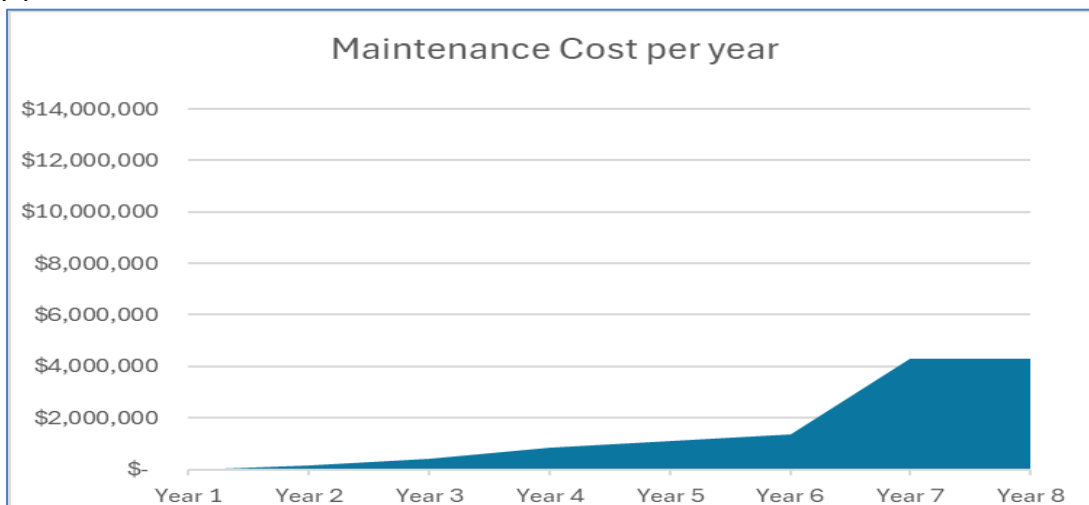


Figure 2. Ongoing maintenance Costs <sup>12</sup>

<sup>11</sup> The Sanborn Map Company, Inc. (2025)

<sup>12</sup> The Sanborn Map Company, Inc. (2025)

## **Conclusion**

The committee held three public meetings around the state and heard from industry experts, state and local stakeholders, and members of the general public. The committee would like to thank everyone who participated in the meetings for their time and testimonies. The recommendations below reflect the committee's acknowledgement of areas for improvement within the current 9-1-1 funding system and aim to find a balanced solution to not only assist in the transition to NG9-1-1, but to ensure a long-lasting, efficient funding mechanism for the continued operation of all Georgia PSAPs. The priorities of the committee are to ensure that the monthly 9-1-1 fee does not exceed \$1.50; that all 9-1-1 revenue goes toward the operation and improvement of emergency services; to invest in current and future technological infrastructure to maintain the highest level of service for NG9-1-1; and to ensure continued discussion and study of this vital piece of Georgia's public safety.

## **COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS**

Upon the conclusion of its meetings and following discussion among committee members, the House Study Committee on Funding for Next Generation 9-1-1 makes the following recommendations:

### **1. Establish a state-level 9-1-1 fee and a dedicated 9-1-1 Services Trust Fund for centralized collection and disbursement via a Constitutional Amendment.**

Georgia should transition the existing locally imposed 9-1-1 fee into a state-imposed public safety fee, not to exceed the current local fee amount, to be collected by the state and deposited into a dedicated 9-1-1 Services Trust Fund.

#### **1.1 Constitutional Amendment (2026 Session)**

- a. Propose a Constitutional Amendment that establishes the statewide fee model and trust fund along with provisions restricting the fund to be used solely for 9-1-1 purposes.

#### **1.2 Enabling and additional legislation providing for the structure of the fund should include, but not be limited to:**

- a. Implementation of the statewide fee structure, projected to begin in FY 2028;
- b. Establishment of rules for collection, reporting, auditing, and fund administration;
- c. Repeal or sunset enabling statutes authorizing local fees;
- d. Creation of an eligible expenditure list for state fees, so as to prioritize baseline and value-added 9-1-1 services and equipment over salaries and benefits;
- e. Prevent the diversion of these funds for unrelated expenses; and
- f. Provide a mechanism for any retirement funding currently reliant on local 9-1-1 funding.

#### **1.3 Transition Timeline**

- a. The transition to the state-level fund should be a phased approach, acknowledging the local budgeting processes and timelines.

### **2. Adopt a statewide preparedness and services-based distribution formula for the recommended state fund.**

The current geolocation/enhanced-ZIP code model no longer reflects operational realities or actual service costs. A new formula should measure readiness, demand, and system investment for current service delivery and incoming NG9-1-1 upgrades and maintenance. This formula should also be included in legislation pertaining to or emerging from the Constitutional Amendment and creation of a state fund.

#### **2.1 State 9-1-1 fees;**

- a. The 9-1-1 fee for non-prepaid lines should not exceed the current value of \$1.50.
- b. A revenue-neutral method should be considered to assess prepaid lines, which should approximate the cost of non-prepaid devices.

2.2 The core elements of the formula should include:

- a. Technology and call-routing infrastructure, including ability to support ESInet connectivity, interoperability, redundancy, and cybersecurity;
- b. call-handling equipment including hardware, software, and lifecycle replacement costs required for compliant PSAP operations;
- c. Population served;
- d. Processed call volume; and
- e. Extended or value-added services.

2.3 The state should collaborate with other state and local stakeholders to establish this fee formula.

### **3. Revise the current state infrastructure to prepare for the statewide launch of Next Generation 9-1-1.**

It is vital to assess current state and local infrastructure needs and invest into preparing systems for compatibility during the transition to NG9-1-1, expected to launch statewide in 2028.

3.1 Begin State-Level Investment in Enhanced GIS Technology;

- a. Appropriate state funds for the continued development of enhanced GIS data required for NG9-1-1.
  - i. Funding should consider for early GIS data build-out
- b. Include an intergovernmental agreement between state-level stakeholders to ensure appropriate use of funds.

3.2 The state should consider the current level of local investment and advancement towards NG9-1-1 to ensure a balanced level of ongoing costs, including after the official launch of NG9-1-1.

3.3 Revise local and state agency reporting requirements to include standardized, detailed expenditure reporting criteria with strict protocols and deadlines to accurately assess local jurisdictions' financial emergency communications information.

### **4. Appoint a legislative working group, including state and local stakeholders, to study the preparedness and services-based formula for state 9-1-1 fees.**

**Speaker Burns, these are the findings and recommendations of your Study Committee on Funding for Next Generation 9-1-1.**

Respectfully Submitted,



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The Honorable Chuck Martin  
Representative, 49<sup>th</sup> District  
Chairman



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The Honorable Beth Camp  
Representative, 135<sup>th</sup> District



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