May 1, 2021

Consolidated Report of Statewide 9-1-1 Communications Activity

To:

The Louisiana House of Representatives
Commerce Committee
Post Office Box 94062
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

The Louisiana State Senate
Commerce, Consumer Protection, and International Affairs Committee
Post Office Box 94183
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

From:

The Louisiana Chapters of NENA and APCO

INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to Louisiana Revised Statute 33:9109.2 (C) the Communications Districts of the state of Louisiana are hereby submitting a consolidated report on statewide 9-1-1 communications activity to the House Committee on Commerce and to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection and International Affairs of the Louisiana Legislature. This report includes information from all of the parishes within the state of Louisiana.

Within the report, all 9-1-1 fees and other revenues received by each Communications District are itemized by Communications District, as well as on a statewide basis. The 9-1-1 fees and revenues are categorized by land-line or wire-line services, billed wireless services and prepaid wireless services. Additionally, expenditures are itemized by each Communications District and on a statewide basis. Information regarding planned projects intended to enhance both the efficiency and the effectiveness of 9-1-1 public safety communications and information regarding the development of next generation 9-1-1 services are also included within the report, as well as if any communication districts have joint projects with other entities relative to the sharing of resources in the planning and development of next generation 9-1-1 services.

As required by LA R.S. 33:9109.2 (C) the information is to be submitted in a report on a calendar year basis and is due on May 1st of each year. This information has been collected from each of the Communications Districts listed. These records may or may not reflect audited results due to the report deadline of May 1st. Every Communications District is required to file a report with the Louisiana Legislative Auditor's Office within six (6) months of the end of each entity's fiscal year pursuant to LA R. S. 24:513. The same statutory authority requires that all such reported be prepared by licensed certified public accountants and that they be performed in accordance with generally accepted governmental auditing standards and the Louisiana Governmental Auditing Guide. Some Communications Districts report on a calendar year basis; others report on a fiscal year, and there are those, who are included as a component part of another governmental entity's financial report. The differences in the reporting requirements may be due to size of the Communications District or due to the organizational or governance structure of the Communications District.

BACKGROUND

9-1-1 service in Louisiana was formed based upon jurisdictional, geographical boundaries of each parish. While the Communications Districts share the same public safety communications mission and function, no two systems are identical. The differences can be attributed to the manner in which they were created and their organizational structure.

The establishment of a single, 3-digit phone number for citizens to dial when they are in need of fire, police or emergency medical services, has precipitated within each parish a

degree of unification and uniformity of operation among public safety entities, which were historically accustomed to functioning autonomously.

Prior to 9-1-1, a citizen needing help from a firefighter, police officer or ambulance would have to dial that agency's 7-digit number or operator, and the individual department's internally developed protocols would govern how that call was handled. Now that caller dials 9-1-1. When a citizen dials 9-1-1, the call is automatically routed to a pre-determined location, known as a Public Safety Answering Point ["PSAP"] or Emergency Communications Center (ECC). The call is answered by a call taker, who determines the nature of the emergency and either handles the requests for emergency services or routes it to the appropriate public safety agency for emergency response.

Who performs the call taker function and what happens from that point varies widely from Communications District to Communications District. Some Communications Districts hire their own call takers; some use Sheriff Office employees; some use Fire Department personnel and others use a combination. 9-1-1 became the catalyst for all public safety agencies to work in concert. Each configuration is a reflection of the particular characteristics of the parish where it operates.

HISTORY

In 1979, Lafayette Parish pioneered the creation of a 9-1-1 system for its area. House Bill 480 of 1979, authored by Representatives LeBlanc, Bares, and Thompson and handled by Senators Mouton and Champagne on the Senate side, established the first Communications District in the State of Louisiana for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an emergency telephone service for Lafayette Parish. This enactment, which became Act No. 788 of 1979, set the precedent for a 9-1-1 system with each Communications District boundaries being based on the geographical boundaries of each of the sixty-four parishes in Louisiana.

In 1982, House Bill 1245 by Representative Landrieu, created the Orleans Parish Communications District [Act 155 of 1982]. Likewise, the Jefferson Parish Communications District was created by House Bill 1208 that same year [Act 156 of 1982].

In 1983, House Bill 1326 created separate Communications Districts for the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Lafourche and Terrebonne [Act 490 of 1983].

Representative Downer's House Bill 1065 of 1983 enacted the generic state legislation, R.S. 33:9101 et seq., which established the overall mechanism for the creation of Communications Districts in each of the remaining parishes [Act 550 of 1983]. Act 550 of 1983 also provided that a Parish Police Jury or a board named by the Police Jury could operate a Communications District to establish and operate a 9-1-1 system for their parish. This law permitted a wide-range of methods by which Communications Districts could operate the system.

Within Louisiana Revised Statutes 33:9101 through 33:9129, parish governing bodies were granted the authority to create Communications Districts by ordinance. Once created, Communications Districts became political subdivisions of the state. By statute, these districts were created for the express purpose of implementing and maintaining the 9-1-1 emergency reporting systems. It also gave districts the authority to provide for other communication enhancements, which will enable law enforcement and public safety agencies to decrease response time and improve effectiveness, when citizens call for help in an emergency. Furthermore, provisions of the statutes allow for the funding of Next Generation 9-1-1, Enhanced 9-1-1, 9-1-1 call taking, dispatch, and telecommunication systems for first responders and for other lawful purposes of communications districts.

As outlined within the existing statutes, LA R. S. 33:9105 the 9-1-1 emergency telephone systems in the state shall be designed to have the capability of utilizing at least one of the following four methods in response to emergency calls:

(1) "Direct dispatch method", that is a telephone service to a centralized dispatch center providing for the dispatch of an appropriate emergency service unit upon receipt of a telephone request for such services and a decision as to the proper action to be taken.

(2) "Relay method", that is a telephone service whereby pertinent information is noted by the recipient of a telephone request for emergency services, and is relayed to appropriate public safety agencies or other providers of emergency services for dispatch of an emergency service unit.

(3) "Transfer method", that is a telephone service that receives telephone requests for emergency services and directly transfers such requests to an appropriate public safety agency or other provider of emergency services.

(4) "Referral method", that is a telephone service that, upon the receipt of a telephone request for emergency services, provides the requesting party with the telephone number of the appropriate public safety agency or other provider of emergency services.

The governing authority of the district shall select the method that it determines to be the most feasible for the parish.

The enactment of Act 550 of 1983 confirmed that Louisiana had elected to implement its 9-1-1 systems on a parish-by-parish basis. Furthermore, the incorporation of four general methods of operation was a recognition that the needs and abilities of the parishes varied.

Funding of 9-1-1 systems in Louisiana is primarily through the imposition of an emergency telephone service fee on each telephone subscriber. The fee is reflected on the subscriber's phone bill and is collected by the service provider, who remits the surcharge fee to the Communications District. As a political subdivision of the state of

Louisiana, Communications Districts have the authority to also levy property tax or sales tax when so authorized by a vote of a majority of the persons voting within the district in accordance with law. In order to provide additional funding for the district, the governing authority may receive federal, state, parish, or municipal funds, as well as funds from private sources and may expend such funds for the purposes as outlined within the statute. Revenue sources other than surcharge fees have also been highlighted within the report.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES

In Louisiana, the 9-1-1 call processing function is integrated into the larger Public Safety Dispatch function, providing a cost-effective approach to Public Safety Communications in each Parish. Sixty-one of Louisiana's Communications Districts also provide some level of Public Safety Dispatching services with fifty dispatching at least one Fire Department, and forty-five dispatching as least one Law Enforcement agency. Communication Districts in Louisiana work hand-in-hand with other Public Safety agencies to ensure the quickest response possible to their requests, while providing the most cost-effective approach for the processing of 9-1-1 calls for assistance.

Communications Districts are organized to provide 9-1-1 services to their communities in a variety of ways. The predominant method is for a Communications District to use its own personnel to process 9-1-1 calls, and often provide dispatch services to Fire, Police and EMS services within their parish. In this method, Public Safety Communications and 9-1-1 services are centralized for multiple Emergency Services, thus providing significant savings both for 9-1-1 operations and for other Public Safety Agencies.

The second most popular approach is to embed the 9-1-1 call taking function with another Public Safety Agency. This approach is widely used in rural parishes that cannot support a stand-alone 9-1-1 system. In this method, the Communications District contracts with the Sheriff Department, another Public Safety entity, or even a neighboring Communications District to provide 9-1-1 services. This method leverages funding from multiple sources to provide a cost-effective way to provide 9-1-1 call processing to the public. With this method, a parish will have a single PSAP that will answer 9-1-1 calls and dispatch most of the Public Safety Agencies in that parish.

In reviewing the costs of 9-1-1 services in Louisiana, it is important to note how Louisiana compares with other states. According to the FCC's Twelfth Annual Report to Congress on State Collection and Distribution of 9-1-1 and Enhanced 9-1-1 Fees and Charges, the average State Per Capita Expenditure in 2019 was $21.28. It is important to note that often this number does not reflect the total cost of 9-1-1 services, because some states only submitted partial information regarding the total cost to provide 9-1-1 services. (FCC, 2020) Based upon an estimated population of 4,648,794, Louisiana's average per capita expenditure to provide 9-1-1 services was $22.70 in 2020.

NG-911 WIRELESS PROJECTS

In order to transition to NG9-1-1, it is important to understand the definition of NG9-1-1.

New federal legislation has been introduced that defines "Next Generation 9-1-1 as a nationwide, interoperable, secure, IP-based, open-standards ecosystem that – (A) provides standardized interfaces to support emergency communications; (B) enables emergency communications centers to receive, process, and analyze all types of emergency calls, including voice, text, data, and multimedia information; (C) acquires and integrates additional emergency call data useful to handling emergency calls; (D) delivers the emergency calls, messages, and data to the appropriate emergency communications center and other appropriate emergency responders; and (E) is interoperable among jurisdictions and with communications services and networks used by emergency responders."

Defining NG9-1-1 in this comprehensive manner will best ensure that all stakeholders work in unison to effectively implement NG 9-1-1 across the United States.

Some states and localities are making progress towards NG 9-1-1 by replacing legacy networks with IP-based connectivity, referred to as ESInets or Emergency Services IP Networks. To be fully deployed, NG 9-1-1 has to mean an end-to-end, all IP-network that includes not only connectivity afforded by ESInets, but also the equipment and services needed to enable every PSAP to process new forms of data.

Interoperability for NG9-1-1 goes beyond IP connectivity, which is still a challenge, and includes the equipment and services needed to enable PSAPs to process and share multiple forms of data. This means a member of the public can send a multimedia message (e.g., photo or video) to a PSAP that in turn is capable of receiving, analyzing, and sharing this data with a field responder or another PSAP to render an emergency response. This is not yet possible anywhere in the country.

PSAPs should also be able to dynamically share resources and reroute calls, which is particularly valuable during high call volume periods and major disasters affecting PSAP operations. These capabilities should be possible regardless of what call handling equipment, computer aided dispatch, or dedicated connecting networks (such as Emergency Services IP Networks (ESInets) the PSAPs have deployed. In fact, it is critical that PSAPs have the freedom to choose whatever solution is best for them, knowing that doing so will not limit their ability to interoperate with other PSAPs who choose different equipment and service providers.

How does a Communications District get to NG9-1-1? There are several key components to NG9-1-1, which are built upon each other to make the system effective. The first key component is the Emergency Services IP network or ESInet. The ESInet is managed IP network used for emergency services communications, and shared by all public safety agencies. It provides the physical framework to transport information from the caller to the 9-1-1 center and then from the 9-1-1 center/dispatch center to the

responders in the field. Implementation of an ESINet will be a costly enterprise, because it not only connects legacy landline and cellular networks with current technologies like texting, but it will feature an open architecture to allow for future communications like real time texting and video calls. Additionally, this information gathered by the 9-1-1 center can then be shared with local emergency response agencies.

The second key component is a commonly accepted technical standard that not only addresses present day scenarios, but also will address future technologies as they are developed. Louisiana currently has five parishes that are serviced by ESINet capable networks.

Thirdly, NG9-1-1 will feature the software services and applications to manage and control the IP-based services. NG9-1-1 is software and database-driven to enable an exponential increase in available data and information sharing. The software services and applications can be further divided into two broad categories: the equipment used at a PSAP to process calls for service, and the applications needed to provide the new data and connectivity to the PSAP.

There are two main systems needed by a PSAP to operate in the NG9-1-1 environment: a NG9-1-1 capable phone system to process the calls for service and a Computer-Aided-Dispatch (CAD) system to process the information from the phone system and to recommend and track responders in the field. Currently in Louisiana, 40 parishes have NG9-1-1 capable phone systems in operation, with 17 parishes offering Text-to-9-1-1 services to 45% of Louisiana's population; and 26 parishes have NG9-1-1 capable CAD systems.

The second part of the software services and applications are the applications used to provide information to the PSAP. NG9-1-1 uses a set of databases to route 9-1-1 calls, validate caller addresses, and to manage the data traffic on the network. In addition, it will provide the mechanisms to access external sources of data (i.e. Automatic Crash Notifications, Hazard material info, building plans, medical info, etc.) to support more knowledgeable and efficient handling of emergency calls.

One of the most critical parts of the NG9-1-1 system is security; a NG9-1-1 system must be designed to ensure the privacy and reliability inherent in E9-1-1 services. Currently most 9-1-1 systems operate in an isolated environment, which is great for security, but problematic for data sharing. NG9-1-1 systems will operate in an open environment allowing them to receive and transmit information from multiple sources and user devices. Finally, any NG9-1-1 system must address the human processes involved in the operational procedures needed to control and monitor the functionality and effectiveness of the systems and services provided by NG9-1-1 systems.

Given the extensive nature of implementing NG9-1-1 services, and the budget limitations of many of Louisiana's communications districts, most districts are taking a gradual or segmented approach to implementation working on critical data base features like mapping data bases and equipment replacement.

In 2019, there were eight parishes that utilized Geo-Spatial routing, which is a critical component of the NG9-1-1 system. NG9-1-1 call routing will depend on accurate mapping data that must be maintained on a regular basis. Twenty-five (25) parishes are accepting text to 9-1-1 calls, or have requested for the service to begin. Fifty (50) parishes currently have NG-911 compatible phone systems. Thirty-eight (38) parishes have NG-911 compatible Computer Aided Dispatch systems. Numerous parishes are either in the procurement process, or dedicating excess revenues for the future purchase of NG9-1-1 compatible equipment. Eighteen (18) parishes are either planning for or have agreements with neighboring 9-1-1 centers for joint project development or for providing back-up operations.

COORDINATION/COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS

On July 24, 2019, a group of 9-1-1 Directors met with representative from GOHSEP, LSP, LANG to discuss how best to route emergency requests for assistance received by agencies who do not normally answer emergency calls. At issue were calls received by GOHSEP during the flooding of 2016, and other emergencies, in which they had no established procedure to route these calls. Over several months a procedure was developed for GOHSEP, or any other non-emergency call center to be able to transfer the request to the appropriate parish of origin. Along with this procedure, a web-based call management software was created to track these calls.

On July 25, 2019, in Natchitoches, Louisiana, a group of 9-1-1 directors within the State of Louisiana voted to form a consortium for the purpose of aiding and assisting the communications districts and 9-1-1 centers in the development of: best practices on standard operating procedures, recommendations on training guidelines and recommendations on costs of ESInets, and the development of a procurement process to assist in securing competitive pricing for ESInets.

During this meeting *Constitution & Bylaws* were adopted to establish the creation of the consortium. This consortium is being created outside of the public safety communications associations of the Louisiana Chapters of APCO and NENA, and membership will be restricted to persons, who are directors, assistant directors, or any person, who has managerial responsibilities within a communications district or 9-1-1 center. The Louisiana 9-1-1 Directors' Consortium truly believes that only through our communications districts working together can we be prepared as a public safety communications community to face the challenges of planning for Next Generation 9-1-1.

On October 10, 2019, the Louisiana 9-1-1 Directors' Consortium met in Metairie, Louisiana to discuss the organizational structure of the consortium, to elect an executive board and discuss the next steps in electing board of directors to represent each region of the state.

On January 23, 2020, the Louisiana 9-1-1 Directors' Consortium met in Lafayette, Louisiana to form a NG9-1-1 Committee to continue work on the development of a draft statewide NG9-1-1 transition plan to present to the 9-1-1 Directors of the state. This plan will capture what the current state of 9-1-1 in Louisiana and will be the roadmap on how Louisiana will transition a NG9-1-1 operating environment.

Additionally, the 9-1-1 Directors' Consortium formed a legislative and professional standards/best practices committee. The Legislative Committee has been working in concert with the Legislative Committee of Louisiana Chapters of APCO and NENA to research ways in funding can be secured once a statewide plan has been developed and the costs identified with deploying an ESInet throughout the state. The Professional Standards/Best Practices Committee that was tasked with the development of training and procedural recommendations/best practices for the membership.

On April 20, 2021, the Louisiana 9-1-1 Directors' Consortium met in Natchitoches, Louisiana and voted unanimously to adopt the Louisiana Next Generation 9-1-1 Transitional Plan. This plan was developed with the assistance of the Consortium's Louisiana Next Generation 9-1-1 Committee, consisting of representatives from Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) or Emergency Communications Centers (ECC) across the State, who provided input through a series of meetings held throughout Louisiana. The information provided by these groups significantly influenced this plan. The adoption of this plan was the culmination of seven years of work by subject matter experts from within the 9-1-1 community.

The Next Generation 9-1-1 Transition plan is an effort to provide Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1) services to every citizen and visitor in the State of Louisiana, The plan was developed to serve as a roadmap to 9-1-1 Communications Districts on how their operations must transition from legacy 9-1-1 to NG9-1-1. In order to move forward, it is necessary to first understand the current 9-1-1 environment. 9-1-1 services began in Louisiana in 1979, and since that time a variety of legislative actions have created the existing 9-1-1 system. The governing authority of Louisiana's current 9-1-1 organizational structure is at the local parish level, known as a communications district. Boundaries and exact configurations vary, but many communications districts work cooperatively with law enforcement, fire departments, and emergency medical services to provide efficient emergency dispatch and response to their citizens. The communications districts are funded through 9-1-1 surcharge fees assessed on wireline, wireless, and prepaid communications services. Also, some communications districts receive additional revenue through the passage of local millages.

As with all innovation, funding will be a challenge for implementation of NG9-1-1 in Louisiana. Procuring and operating NG9-1-1 will initially cost more than the current systems, and further work will have to be done to pinpoint an achievable and sustainable funding plan. But as NG9-1-1 is implemented, there will be many benefits both fiscal and technological.

Funding is just one of seven specific goals detailed in this plan and broken down into objectives that can be measured and completed to make NG9-1-1 a reality in Louisiana. Other goals include: Authority to Act, Legislative/Regulatory, Procurement, Governance, Transition Planning, and GIS. These are the first key areas identified by stakeholders as necessary to make NG9-1-1 a statewide reality. As objectives are met and goals completed, Louisiana's extended 9-1-1 community can continue to help this plan mature until NG9-1-1 is fully operational and ready to expand into tomorrow's technological developments. On behalf of all of Louisiana's communications districts, the Louisiana 9-1-1 Director's Consortium is taking the lead to identify necessary legislative or regulatory changes, to reach out to and regularly communicate with all stakeholders to keep the vision of NG9-1-1 alive and moving forward, to research what PSAPs are currently facing, and to review national standards and best practices to make recommendations regarding the challenges this exciting new venture brings in the following areas:

- to identify necessary legislative or regulatory changes;
- to reach out to, and regularly communicate with, all stakeholders to keep the vision of NG9-1-1 alive and moving forward;
- to research what PSAPs are currently facing; and
- to review national standards and best practices to make recommendations regarding the opportunities and challenges of NG9-1-1 implementation.

For the technological architecture of NG9-1-1, Louisiana has the option of designing either a single statewide Emergency Services Internet Protocol network (ESInet), or multiple regional ESInets. Both solutions providing a parity of service to all 9-1-1 callers in Louisiana. Preparing a formal Request for Proposals (RFP) and reviewing the variety of options available, while maintaining the highest standards of service and nonnegotiable functionality are monumental tasks that will pay great dividends for decades. Opportunities abound for individuals at all levels of 9-1-1 to contribute and assist in decisions regarding security, GIS standardization, call routing and delivery, data synchronizations and continuity of operations planning.

The Consortium's next step is coordinating a meeting of various communications districts' general counsels to research ways in which the communications districts can develop intergovernmental agreements for collective purchasing after a statewide RFP has been developed and issued. This meeting will be scheduled within the next month.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES BY PARISH

	2020 Landline Revenue	2020 Billed Wireless Revenue	2020 Prepaid Wireless Revenue	2020 Miscellaneous Revenue	2020 Total Revenue	2020 Total Expenditures
Acadia	204,000.00	627,000.00	151,521.82	1,980.28	987,330.00	859,688.00
Allen	94,288.86	152,270.93	62,385.72	0.00	307,226.60	320,921.39
Ascension	348,877.75	1,416,808.44	303,720.15	84,782.90	2,154,189.24	1,737,528.57
Assumption	19,996.60	156,803.61	54,335.21	19,720.66	250,856.08	335,374.52
Avoyelles	N/A	N/A	98,586.95	123,652.00	2,497,925.00	784,951.00
Beauregard	118,892.74	324,706.10	67,672.79	51,399.57	562,671.20	482,577.52
Bienville	49,752.00	95,000.00	35,000.00	286.00	180,038.00	143,050.00
Bossier	514,773.55	1,407,184.49	301,658.97	0.00	2,223,617.30	1,762,543.62
Caddo	1,244,197.00	2,316,009.00	591,748.00	483,086.00	4,635,040.00	6,647,123.00
Calcasieu	1,034,566.00	2,219,247.00	481,569.00	1,008,797.00	4,744,179.00	4,024,007.00
Caldwell	68,881.64	77,955.63	23,595.40	61,928.59	232,361.26	165,816.80
Cameron	29,081.00	85,973.00	16,977.00	0.00	132,031.00	179,278.00
Catahoula	20,606.00	64,968.00	35,000.00	0.00	120,574.00	121,750.00
Claiborne	29,213.79	73,823.58	37,743.69	0.00	140,781.06	140,367.21
Concordia	32,376.63	133,587.64	56,904.48	0.00	222,868.75	196,921.00
De Soto	72,605.48	274,525.55	65,032.33	1,003,432.98	1,415,596.34	1,342,469.59
East Baton Rouge	1,688,215.00	3,263,098.00	1,074,364.00	34,930.00	6,060,607.00	4,676,611.08
East Carroll	44,659.15	35,548.31	15,076.70	85,550.25	180,840.78	153,938.00
East Feliciana	37,680.56	216,815.50	45,715.74	575,775.67	875,987.47	726,844.18
Evangeline	173,249.56	268,810.55	79,227.92	685,374.24	1,206,662.27	1,193,794.97
Franklin	66,422.00	167,583.00	48,024.00	72.00	282,101.00	203,721.00
Grant	68,419.14	165,984.21	92.19	520.56	235,016.10	250,000.00
Iberia	187,597.00	723,220.63	172,848.00	90,000.00	1,173,666.00	3,477,319.00
Iberville	117,221.62	301,610.32	79,724.49	316,412.22	814,968.65	827,311.18
Jackson	46,003.09	111,728.62	37,669.40	7,541.72	202,942.83	1,036,110.90
Jefferson	1,191,818.31	4,923,446.41	1,028,529.96	306,229.97	7,450,024.65	8,300,740.18
Jefferson Davis	63,478.39	226,537.71	75,527.62	23,959.52	389,503.24	535,843.97
La Salle	43,522.21	119,040.78	39,454.71	7,615.39	209,633.09	164,707.55
Lafayette	1,409,555.61	2,779,300.12	591,481.01	21,011.22	4,801,347.96	13,726,398.56
Lafourche	475,049.66	1,265,909.61	239,048.21	n/a	1,980,007.48	1,827,932.50
Lincoln	90,000.00	235,010.41	114,989.59	1,094.45	441,094.45	437,550.00
Livingston	331,546.00	1,326,183.00	340,023.00	0.00	1,997,752.00	1,425,106.00
Madison	29,780.00	88,750.00	14,550.00	114,000.00	237,000.00	210,000.00
Morehouse	31,185.00	138,307.00	60,107.00	31,563.00	261,162.00	152,176.00
Natchitoches	160,350.00	327,980.00	95,000.00	1,200.00	584,580.00	406,758.00
Orleans	1,057,791.19	3,854,467.50	952,565.54	10,665,137.18	16,529,961.41	17,432,288.88
Ouachita	1,399,231.47	1,379,696.93	376,368.65	52,810.15	3,208,107.20	2,031,365.00

Plaquemines	68,598.22	265,855.42	57,036.44	0.00	391,490.08	806,479.50
Pointe Coupee	91,358.65	246,606.80	65,560.80	72,000.00	714,207.87	808,491.00
Rapides	721,033.96	1,258,959.71	309,337.46	49,722.55	2,339,053.68	2,355,228.83
Red River	65,926.69	73,699.68	20,068.76	0.00	159,695.13	171,097.00
Richland	37,513.75	110,578.48	47,829.91	9,632.50	205,554.64	237,259.75
Sabine	45,727.00	214,283.00	56,953.00	27,964.00	344,927.00	250,269.00
St. Bernard	111,064.12	506,934.08	22,606.78	0.00	640,604.98	356,507.09
St. Charles	184,000.00	590,000.00	123,000.00	1,403,500.00	2,413,107.00	4,009,579.00
St. Helena	67,452.00	8,945.00	32,452.00	0.00	108,849.00	106,485.00
St. James	51,196.89	227,793.25	51,257.85	76,464.93	389,832.05	620,176.93
St. John The Baptist	165,544.24	452,549.48	105,221.29	3,44.70	726,755.71	467,318.20
St. Landry	459,743.63	1,026,570.14	0.00	17,414.12	1,503,727.89	1,349,247.72
St. Martin	215,513.79	559,151.27	130,641.70	266,220.70	1,171,527.46	900,737.59
St. Mary	191,418.98	516,077.00	117,799.91	150,266.47	975,562.36	895,591.48
St. Tammany	619,073.00	3,543,970.00	612,296.00	80,968.00	4,856,307.00	3,794,275.00
Tangipahoa	514,846.00	1,366,202.00	317,350.00	189,175.00	2,387,573.00	2,036,262.00
Tensas	10,148.56	23,065.69	10,550.22	141,265.49	185,840.78	141,029.42
Terrebonne	704,904.37	1,107,111.86	246,693.38	253,195.17	2,311,904.78	2,252,885.38
Union	58,522.00	190,606.00	52,898.00	16,204.00	318,230.00	280,812.00
Vermilion	135,591.62	568,456.21	141,820.20	12,934.53	858,802.56	853,000.59
Vernon	94,452.51	490,932.26	115,674.39	0.00	748,743.12	668,896.41
Washington	208,680.51	416,302.39	110,359.48	0.00	737,112.03	523,061.32
Webster	136,098.29	317,214.09	91,863.01	27,530.61	572,748.82	628,560.94
West Baton Rouge	107,607.95	200,629.00	48,003.00	1,266,589.24	1,622,829.10	1,448,146.20
West Carroll	50,216.14	64,756.67	26,004.06	0.00	140,976.87	90,012.17
West Feliciana	212,662.93	212,662.93	36,627.77	820,276.66	1,032,939.59	858,053.75
Winn	13,112.00	138,041.00	33,457.00	11,298.00	144,544.00	190,936.00
Total State Wide	17,936,891.80	46,042,844.99	10,847,201.65	20,752,485.49	97,933,696.91	105,541,283.44

Notes:

- Avoyelles Parish does not fund their operations from Wireless or Landline Fees.

NG-911 ACTIVITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR JOINT PROJECTS

Parish	NG-911 Wireless Projects (Any ongoing project or planned project aimed to better prepare or equip your parish for the transition to NG-911) Any ESI net planning?	Opportunities for Joint Projects for NG-911 (Include Backbone equipment sharing, Fail over or backup agreements, disaster recovery plans)
Acadia	Upgrade 911 Equipment. New Radio System. New CAD/mapping System along with new Recorder and Telephone System. Also working with Director's Consortium on possible Statewide ESI Net.	
Allen	Working on mapping system, working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	Failover Point with Beauregard 911
Ascension	We have an ongoing project to implement text to 911. All existing equipment is capable; yet, we continue to wait on ATT to implement SIP trunks for our area. working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	We have a GEO redundant system but it is not being shared with any other agency at this time.
Assumption	Upgraded 911 Equipment, working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	
Avoyelles	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	
Beauregard	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	Working with Allen Parish on as backup location.
Bienville	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	
Bossier	Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to develop a plan moving forward to NG911 including research of funding for acquisition of ESI Net service in preparation of NG911 systems.	Maintaining cooperative endeavor with local police/fire mutually sharing in computer aided dispatch along with maintaining point to point microwave wireless interconnection of all public safety agencies with the Parish. Serve as the fail over site for 911 calls within Red River Parish.
Caddo	Participated in meetings with ESI Net service providers. Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan, intergovernmental agreements along with discussion of funding for acquisition of ESI Net service in preparation of NG911 systems. Technical specifications for the purchase of Next Generation 911 capable CPE to be able to receive Next Generation technologies should be ready for RFP advertisement by March 31, 2021.	10/28/20 the Caddo Parish 9-1-1 District implemented $12.5 million new parishwide P25 Phase 2 radio system, which supports over 5,000 radio users consisting of 31 public safety agencies and multiple local governmental entities, which provides communications interoperability among all Caddo Parish user agencies, as well as LWIN radio users. The radio project was funded through the issuance of certificates of indebtedness.

Calcasieu	Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to develop a plan moving forward to NG911 including research of funding for acquisition of ESI Net service in preparation of NG911 systems.	Long standing agreement between Cameron and Calcasieu Parishes for 911 Phone Network. Working with other Parishes on Developing NG-911 Transition plan
Caldwell	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	
Cameron	Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to develop a plan moving forward to NG911 including research of funding for acquisition of ESI Net service in preparation of NG911 systems.	Long standing agreement between Cameron and Calcasieu Parishes for 911 Phone Network. Working with other Parishes on Developing NG-911 Transition plan
Catahoula	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	
Claiborne	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	
Concordia	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	
De Soto	Working with APCO/NENA on ESI Net project	Exploring opportunities
East Baton Rouge	Planning underway for upgrading complete 911 call taking system to ESI net and NG-911 starting in 2021. Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	2021 planning includes updating all parish PSAP's which will include backbone equipment sharing across the parish, failover and backup agreements, and disaster recovery plans for all parish PSAP's.
East Carroll	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	
East Feliciana	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	Have agreement with West Feliciana to rollover calls in an emergency.
Evangeline	Texting to MMS Lines into 911 system. Training that is specific to NG911 for dispatchers. A secondary PSAP for 911. Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	Planning on equipment sharing and agreements with neighboring parishes.
Franklin	Viper Equipment Installed / Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	Richland Parish E-911 as backup
Grant	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	
Iberia	1. Procurement of NG-911 capable telephone system in August 2020 at an estimated cost of $350,000.00. 2. Continued accuracy improvement in our ESRI map, addresses, road segments and parish borders. 3. Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	We have a verbal agreement with St. Martin Parish 911 to provide backup PSAP services to each other. This agreement was exercised during Hurricane Delta when we accepted St. Martin Parish 911 calls due to a generator malfunction in that Parish.
Iberville	Currently purchasing new CAD and 911 Telephony Computers. Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	
Jackson	Planning on purchasing new equipment over the next 3 years. Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	

Jefferson	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	Internally with municipalities in Jefferson Parish
Jefferson Davis	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	
La Salle	A decision has been made as to the NG911 equipment that best fits our needs. We are now attempting to work out the financial issues. Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	
Lafayette	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	
Lafourche	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	
Lincoln	Continued improvement of GIS datasets. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project.	
Livingston	Working with Louisiana 911 Director's Consortium, APCO and NENA to develop a statewide plan to transition to NG-911.	
Madison	Install upgraded Motorola/lex dispatch system. Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	
Morehouse	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	
Natchitoches	We are on COVID hold with Text to 9-1-1, and are currently exploring funding opportunities for ESINET build out.	Natchitoches Parish 9-1-1 has the capability and is willing to offer support to surrounding Parish's for call taking backbone equipment.
Orleans	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	Orleans parish has a fully implemented backup plan.
Ouachita	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	We continue to offer our CAD & E911 Services to all of Region 8 public safety partners. We have also completed a Co-Locate Pilot Project for Primary & Secondary PSAPS in our District, we are now working with an Architect to begin the design phase.
Plaquemines	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	
Pointe Coupee	NO projects in place, however, Intrado will launch updates in the coming months. Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	
Rapides	Just completed upgrade of VESTA equipment. Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	
Red River	Completed Intrado Viper Upgrade - Phase 1 in Q4 with Text-to-911 implementation	
Richland	Member of the LA 9-1-1 Consortium; Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	The Consortium is a statewide effort on NG-911 Procurement aimed towards joint efforts. We fail over to Franklin Parish.
Sabine	Working on CAD system and mapping upgrade. Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	

St. Bernard	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	
St. Charles	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	
St. Helena	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	Tangipahoa 9-1-1 answers our 9-1-1 Calls
St. James	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	
St. John The Baptist	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	
St. Landry	St. Landry Parish 911 has partnered with St. Landry Parish Sheriff's Office and has configured a new CAD system in effort to transition to NG-911. Also, SLP911 has installed a new SolaCom ANI/ALI system that is NG-911 Ready. At the end of 2019, the 911 District installed a new voice recorder that is capable of recording voice and data received through the recently installed SolaCom system. In 2020 the installation of two new 700MHz LWIN radio network Consoles began in the 911 Communications Center. This will provide more efficient radio communications between the 911 center and Public Safety response agencies in the parish and region, in addition to enhancing interoperable communications between area response agencies. Regarding mapping, currently a GIS map of the parish is being updated and addressing data is being prepared for the Parish's transition to Next Gen 911. Finally, St. Landry Parish 911 is actively participating with the Louisiana 911 Directors in researching and evaluating current options for establishment of, or, buy into an ESI net.	SLP 911 is currently partnering with SLPSO in the implementation of a NG 911 CAD system, and SLP 911 is also considering options to coordinate with the surrounding parishes to provide mutual backup for each other's NG 911 systems.
St. Martin	Joint planning with Louisiana NG911 Committee	Currently have an agreement with Iberia 911 Communications District as a back up.
St. Mary	New phone system instillation. Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	MOU with St. Mary Parish Sheriff's Office and the City of Morgan City. Intergovernmental Agreement with parish fire departments. Disaster phone lines located off site at auditorium in Morgan City in case call center must be evacuated.
St. Tammany	Working with the State NENA/APCO groups on a statewide ESI net plan/project. Rapid SOS Jurisdictional View coming soon.	
Tangipahoa	Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to develop a plan moving forward to NG911 including research of funding for acquisition of ESI Net service in preparation of NG911 systems.	Inter Parish agreement W/St Helena Parish
Tensas	Monthly payments for 911 upgrade	
Terrebonne	Purchased Zuercher Pro Suite CAD, NG-911 ready, and fiber to facility	Currently reviewing regional options with Zuercher/Tellus and NGA911

Union	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	
Vermilion	Finalizing equipment acquisition (lease) for upgrade of 911 Dispatching Equipment. Upgrading to newer version of the West Viper NG-911 system Also upgrading to CAD system. Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	Have had some discussions, but no joint projects at this time.
Vernon	Completed upgrade to CAD and radios. Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	Discussions ongoing with other E-911 Directors to establish ESI Net protocols.
Washington	NG 911 CPE Installed. Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	Fall over and backup agreements
Webster	n/a	
West Baton Rouge	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	
West Carroll	We recently completed an upgrade to our system	
West Feliciana	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	
Winn	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	

Federal Communications Commission (FCC) 2020. Twelfth Annual Report to Congress On State Collections and Distribution of 911 and Enhanced 911 Fees and Charges Retrieved April 2, 2021 *https://www.fcc.gov/files/12thannual911feereport2020pdf*

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