

Statewide
9-1-1
Consolidated Report

May 1, 2023

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. 9-1-1 fees and revenues are categorized by landline 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 the efficiency and the effectiveness of 9-1-1 public safety communications and information regarding the development of next generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1) 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 NG9-1-1 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 reports 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 the size of the Communications District or due to the organizational or governance structure of the Communications District.

BACKGROUND

Louisiana formed 9-1-1 service based upon jurisdictional and 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 fire department, police department or emergency medical services department 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 request 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 between Communications Districts. Some 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 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 run 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, these Districts became political subdivisions of the state, 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 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 NG9-1-1, Enhanced 9-1-1 (E9-1-1), and 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 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 are also 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 50 dispatching at least one (1) Fire Department, and 45 dispatching at least one (1) 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 Emergency Medical 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 for 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 Fourteenth 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 2021 was \$22.91. 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, 2022) Based upon an estimated population of 4,590,241, Louisiana's average per capita expenditure to provide 9-1-1 services was \$20.32 in 2022.

NG9-1-1 WIRELESS PROJECTS

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

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 NG9-1-1 across the United States.

Some states and localities are making progress towards NG9-1-1 by replacing legacy networks with IP-based connectivity, referred to as Emergency Services IP Networks (ESInet). To be fully deployed, NG9-1-1 is 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.

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 (CAD), or dedicated connecting networks (such as 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 ESInet. This is a 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 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.

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, these databases 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. This 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 are taking a gradual or segmented approach to implementation; working on critical features like mapping data bases and equipment replacement.

In 2019, there were eight (8) parishes utilizing 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. Currently, 25 parishes are accepting text to 9-1-1 calls or have requested the service to begin, and 50 parishes have NG9-1-1 compatible phone systems. Thirty-eight parishes have NG9-1-1 compatible CAD systems. Numerous parishes are either in the procurement process, or dedicating excess revenues for the future purchase of NG9-1-1 compatible equipment. Eighteen 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 representatives 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, and 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 the development of a procurement process to assist in securing competitive pricing for ESInets.

During this meeting a *Constitution & Bylaws* were adopted to establish the creation of the consortium. This consortium was created outside of the public safety communications associations of the Louisiana Chapters of APCO and NENA, and membership is 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 NG9-1-1.

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

On January 23, 2020, the 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 State's 9-1-1 Directors. This plan highlighted the current status of 9-1-1 in Louisiana and is the roadmap on how Louisiana will transition to a NG9-1-1 operating environment.

Additionally, the Consortium formed Legislative and Professional Standards/Best Practices Committees. The Legislative Committee has been working in concert with the Legislative Committee of Louisiana Chapters of APCO and NENA to research ways to secure funding once a statewide plan is developed and the costs are identified for deploying an ESInet throughout the state. The Professional Standards/Best Practices Committee is tasked with developing training and procedural recommendations/best practices for the membership.

On April 20, 2021, the 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 NG9-1-1 Committee, consisting of representatives from PSAPs or ECCs 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 (7) 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 NG9-1-1 services to every citizen and visitor in the State of Louisiana, the plan was developed to serve as a roadmap to Communications Districts on how their operations must transition from legacy 9-1-1 to NG9-1-1.

As with all innovations, 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. 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 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.

For the technological architecture of NG9-1-1, Louisiana has the option of designing either a single statewide ESInet, or multiple regional ESInets. Both solutions provide 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 was coordinating a meeting of various Communications Districts' legal counselors to research ways in which the Districts can develop

intergovernmental agreements for collective purchasing after a statewide RFP has been developed and issued.

On July 19, 2021, a meeting was held in Alexandria, Louisiana with the legal counselors from four (4) diverse Communications Districts to discuss ways in which the Districts could:

- 1) collectively purchase an ESInet off a master contract such as the State's OTM (Office of Telecommunications Management) or through the Louisiana Municipal Association (LMA)
- 2) purchase from another Communications District's contract that was secured through a competitively procured process;
- 3) develop other possible cost sharing methods. During that meeting it was determined that there was no legal prohibition from Communications Districts being able to enter into Cooperative Endeavor Agreements for the development of technical specifications for the design and development of procurement documents for the purchase and implementation of an ESInet.

On August 9, 2021, a conference call was held with a communications consulting firm to discuss the development of a scope of work to determine costs associated with securing the services of professional communications engineers, who have successfully developed RFPs that resulted in the deployment of ESInets.

On August 16, 2021, a meeting was held in San Antonio, Texas with a communications consulting firm to review the details of the scope of work to perform those services.

On October 21, 2021, a meeting of the Consortium members was held in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to discuss what would be required to secure the services of a professional communications engineering firm and to obtain consensus from the Consortium members to work toward that goal.

On December 15, 2021, a meeting was held in Lafayette, Louisiana, with Consortium members reviewing the framework of a proposed Cooperative Endeavor Agreement between Communications Districts.

On March 7, 2022, a meeting was held in Alexandria, Louisiana, with legal counselors from various Communications Districts to review a proposed draft Cooperative Endeavor Agreement and to finalize provisions.

On April 25, 2022, a meeting was held in Marksville, Louisiana, with Consortium members reviewing the final proposed draft of the Cooperative Endeavor Agreement. During this meeting, 21 members of the Consortium agreed to have their respective legal counselors review the Agreement.

On July 14, 2022, a Consortium meeting was held in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to finalize the Draft Cooperative Endeavor Agreement. During this meeting, the Agreement was

finalized, and members were tasked to bring copies to their respective controlling authorities for execution.

On October 21, 2022, a Consortium meeting was held in Natchitoches, Louisiana to review progress on the execution of the Cooperative Endeavor Agreement. Ten (10) Districts had signed the Agreement, and another 18 were still reviewing the document.

On April 17, 2023, a Consortium meeting was held in Marksville, Louisiana, to review our progress. As of that date, 18 Parishes have signed the Agreement. (Beauregard, Bossier, Caddo, Caldwell, Cameron, Calcasieu, Desoto, Franklin, Lafayette, LaSalle, Lincoln, Natchitoches, Rapides, Richland, Tensas, Vermilion, Webster, and West Baton Rouge) There are 13 Parishes which have verbally committed to the project but have not executed the Cooperative Endeavor Agreement.

Once each of the remaining Communications Districts have executed the agreement, it is the Consortium's goal to have a Request for Qualifications drafted to secure the services of professional engineers, by the end of 2023, to assist in the design and development of technical specifications for the issuance of a RFP for the development and purchase of an ESInet for the provisioning of NG9-1-1 technologies.

During 2022 two (2) additional NG9-1-1/ESInet projects progressed in addition to the project previously detailed. The Orleans Parish Communications District began taking live 9-1-1 calls via a new NG-911 ESInet on June 23, 2022. After a group consisting of Livingston, East Baton Rouge, and Terrebonne Parishes awarded a contract to an ESInet provider in November 2021, Livingston began taking live 9-1-1 calls on their system on January 11, 2023. East Baton Rouge and Terrebonne Parishes expect to go live on their systems in late 2023.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES BY PARISH

	2022 Landline Revenue	2022 Billed Wireless Revenue	2022 Prepaid Wireless Revenue	2022 Miscellaneous Revenue	2022 Total Revenue	2022 Total Expenditures
Acadia	\$192,395.79	\$568,783.75	\$126,307.27	\$5,200.00	\$971,775.00	\$599,692.00
Allen	\$33,210.22	\$227,465.94	\$54,463.52	\$0.00	\$315,139.68	\$354,558.05
Ascension	\$341,739.43	\$1,564,725.73	\$267,070.00	\$81,823.84	\$2,255,359.00	\$1,897,498.90
Assumption	\$13,228.72	\$143,308.31	\$44,448.90	\$18,352.99	\$219,438.92	\$287,921.86
Avoyelles	N/A	N/A	\$82,654.73	\$0.00	\$89,312.69	\$642,639.74
Beauregard	\$189,501.79	\$394,530.12	\$82,578.91	\$18,000.00	\$686,410.82	\$588,222.54
Bienville	\$19,053.53	\$128,682.65	\$27,796.90	\$300.16	\$175,833.24	\$173,328.40
Bossier	\$497,448.98	\$1,470,857.54	\$272,460.41	\$0.00	\$2,240,766.93	\$1,888,406.57
Caddo	\$1,026,212.00	\$2,401,977.00	\$499,611.00	\$217,142.00	\$4,144,942.00	\$6,049,790.00
Calcasieu	\$485,753.00	\$2,062,230.00	\$435,239.56	\$1,303,722.44	\$4,286,945.00	\$3,771,280.00
Caldwell	\$56,792.48	\$96,734.55	\$21,064.42	\$125,530.95	\$300,122.40	\$231,124.70
Cameron	\$18,551.30	\$75,233.70	\$13,589.51	\$18.51	\$107,393.02	\$122,494.03
Catahoula	\$16,452.76	\$38,542.36	\$21,753.66	\$0.00	\$76,748.78	\$51,250.80
Claiborne	\$23,239.49	\$76,637.77	\$33,202.94	\$0.00	\$133,080.20	\$209,550.38
Concordia	39,258.00	\$167,847.00	\$48,824.00	\$3,854.00	\$259,783.00	\$157,717.84
De Soto	\$83,629.59	\$233,288.43	\$43,624.79	\$831,995.25	\$1,192,538.06	\$928,961.23
E. Baton Rouge	\$1,607,650.00	\$3,548,521.00	\$920,130.00	\$46,934.00	\$6,068,726.00	\$6,816,624.00
East Carroll	\$72,362.50	\$40,187.12	\$14,002.62	\$78,614.07	\$205,166.31	\$152,973.18
East Feliciana	\$23,854.25	\$231,376.78	\$40,426.00	\$153,342.41	\$699,465.12	\$588,444.57
Evangeline	\$130,936.71	\$279,661.08	\$71,239.78	\$307,523.98	\$789,361.55	\$988,691.97
Franklin	\$57,655.64	\$184,873.08	\$54,315.38	\$184.04	\$297,028.14	\$204,345.91
Grant	\$12,783.00	\$166,479.70	\$11,103.47	\$5,110.71	\$214,572.35	\$321,310.13
Iberia	\$97,488.84	\$753,490.91	\$107,303.49	\$293,515.56	\$1,157,798.80	\$1,681,024.11
Iberville	\$104,134.44	\$321,742.92	\$65,498.21	\$323,633.27	\$815,008.84	\$1,075,494.59
Jackson	\$41,353.05	\$121,712.79	\$33,342.84	\$6,188.19	\$202,596.47	\$131,790.12
Jefferson	\$1,307,412.14	\$5,272,512.52	\$925,588.90	\$0.00	\$7,505,513.56	\$6,903,682.47
Jefferson Davis	\$60,910.13	\$247,967.57	\$66,812.39	\$23,414.61	\$399,104.70	\$460,954.94
La Salle	\$30,532.00	\$131,981.00	\$32,157.00	\$29,959.00	\$224,629.00	\$213,856.00
Lafayette	\$1,302,308.23	\$2,995,332.82	\$510,858.58	\$5,875.50	\$4,814,375.13	\$3,612,144.26
Lafourche	\$525,372.81	\$1,069,590.27	\$208,935.73	\$0.00	\$1,803,898.81	\$1,864,058.31
Lincoln	\$68,671.07	\$325,718.66	\$99,661.26	\$843.03	\$494,894.02	\$480,109.12
Livingston	\$536,573.00	\$1,252,001.00	\$299,572.00	\$789.00	\$2,088,935.00	\$2,036,552.00
Madison	\$42,350.00	\$89,640.00	\$14,550.00	\$211,500.00	\$310,000.00	\$295,000.00
Morehouse	\$28,117.00	\$163,023.00	\$51,873.00	\$414.00	\$243,427.00	\$111,868.00
Natchitoches	\$127,781.75	\$302,974.61	\$59,413.62	\$1,200.00	\$504,025.24	\$439,616.22
Orleans	\$699,164.00	\$3,572,821.60	\$802,740.22	\$11,152,045.25	\$16,226,771.07	\$18,077,697.88

Ouachita	\$1,327,032.43	\$1,309,982.44	\$240,517.54	\$82,272.72	\$2,959,805.13	\$2,902,678.75
Plaquemines	\$151,866.84	\$226,402.97	\$36,468.11	\$0.00	\$414,737.92	\$685,048.05
Pointe Coupee	\$68,816.34	\$235,550.50	\$56,259.92	\$72,000.00	\$832,563.10	\$821,302.55
Rapides	\$609,131.03	\$1,283,552.15	\$275,247.88	\$16,765.21	\$2,184,696.27	\$2,000,091.44
Red River	\$107,722.74	\$61,766.04	\$16,853.19	\$150.00	\$182,713.19	\$75,702.66
Richland	\$38,683.02	\$156,691.70	\$42,847.93	\$7,792.00	\$248,951.78	\$196,371.79
Sabine	\$225,004.00	\$53,152.00	\$19,030.00	\$0.00	\$346,005.00	\$249,639.00
St. Bernard	\$147,863.42	\$451,428.09	\$101,997.32	\$185,564.31	\$886,850.14	\$625,002.37
St. Charles	\$180,000.00	\$650,000.00	\$130,000.00	\$1,518,000.00	\$2,521,000.00	\$2,358,941.00
St. Helena	\$64,752.00	\$56,492.00	\$39,599.00	\$0.00	\$160,843.00	\$171,397.00
St. James	\$37,591.37	\$195,245.00	\$32,703.96	\$175,380.94	\$395,540.33	\$566,146.39
St. John	\$113,741.34	\$476,404.18	\$88,106.14	\$12,806.16	\$691,057.82	\$296,430.24
St. Landry	\$544,613.70	\$939,088.14	\$174,355.58	\$6,801.10	\$1,664,858.52	\$1,388,154.61
St. Martin	\$199,541.12	\$578,552.87	\$103,942.62	316,587.81	\$1,203,573.05	\$1,161,511.67
St. Mary	\$138,995.50	\$540,909.86	\$103,476.76	\$181,214.56	\$956,211.84	\$910,965.91
St. Tammany	\$621,127.00	\$3,774,026.00	\$563,942.00	\$121,547.00	\$5,080,642.00	\$4,092,507.00
Tangipahoa	\$508,226.00	\$1,431,779.00	\$292,764.00	\$216,752.00	\$2,449,521.00	\$2,167,519.00
Tensas	\$6,676.80	\$23,747.39	\$8,946.44	\$175,520.25	\$215,918.53	\$158,620.90
Terrebonne	\$573,449.67	\$1,138,363.15	\$227,140.26	\$378,923.75	\$2,451,969.89	\$2,152,207.49
Union	\$58,175.05	\$186,720.15	\$50,761.01	\$20,066.80	\$315,723.01	\$294,827.30
Vermilion	\$114,523.65	\$609,197.94	\$122,251.94	\$9,041.49	\$855,015.02	\$857,774.23
Vernon	\$102,841.74	\$562,037.10	\$112,436.39	\$62,137.64	\$839,452.87	\$664,372.46
Washington	\$199,550.00	\$421,217.00	\$97,995.00	\$1,407.00	\$725,515.00	\$638,859.00
Webster	\$315,411.95	\$269,287.09	\$81,235.37	\$66,144.89	\$732,079.30	\$625,045.04
W. Baton Rouge	\$91,040.54	\$222,316.55	\$57,352.67	\$1,605,296.66	\$1,976,006.42	\$1,591,262.02
West Carroll	\$66,954.53	\$89,956.64	\$22,793.28	\$0.00	\$179,704.45	\$157,270.57
West Feliciana	Combined	\$223,569.31	\$33,108.17	\$1,631,800.05	\$1,779,730.47	\$970,858.14
Winn	\$10,752.76	\$127,795.81	\$29,630.42	\$0.00	\$138,548.57	\$127,825.46
Totals	\$16,498,704.18	\$47,017,684.35	\$9,625,977.91	\$21,794,411.29	\$95,910,119.47	\$93,319,006.86

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	Currently working with the Louisiana 911 Directors' Consortium and NG911 Committee with plans for Next Generation 911.	Louisiana 911 Directors' Consortium & NG911 Committee for ESNI Net. Also, working on creating backup agreements and disaster recovery plans with local agencies.
Allen	Currently working with the Louisiana 911 Directors' Consortium and NG911 Committee with plans for Next Generation 911	Currently working with the Louisiana 911 Directors' Consortium and NG911 Committee with plans for Next Generation 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 APCO/NENA on ESI net project.	We have a GEO redundant system, but it is not being shared with any other agency at this time.
Assumption	Currently working with the Louisiana 911 Directors' Consortium and NG911 Committee with plans for Next Generation 911	
Avoyelles		
Beauregard	Currently working with the Louisiana 911 Directors' Consortium and NG911 Committee with plans for Next Generation 911	
Bienville	Refresh 911 equipment and currently working with the Louisiana 911 Directors' Consortium and NG911 Committee with plans for Next Generation 911	

Bossier	Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to develop a plan/RFP moving forward to NG911. This includes 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 a redundant point to point microwave wireless interconnection of all public safety agencies with the Parish. Serve as the failover site for 911 calls within Red River Parish.
Caddo	Signed a contract with Motorola for Vesta NG911 Call Handling System. Equipment has been delivered and we are preparing for installation. We have signed a multi-parish agreement to begin the process of converting to ESI Net. The next phase is to establish standards for a Request for Qualifications (RFQ) to find a consulting firm to help the Consortium author a Request for Proposal (RFP).	
Calcasieu	Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to develop a plan/RFP moving forward to NG911. This includes research of funding for acquisition of ESI Net service in preparation of NG911 systems.	Currently working with Cameron Parish on Joint 911 phone system
Caldwell	Caldwell has entered into a Cooperative Endeavor Agreement with multiple parishes to secure professional services for the development and purchase of ESInet.	Caldwell has an agreement with LaSalle Parish for 911 backup should we need to reroute calls.
Cameron	Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to develop a plan/RFP moving forward to NG911. This includes research of funding for acquisition of ESI Net service in preparation of NG911 systems.	Currently working with Calcasieu Parish on Joint 911 phone system
Catahoula		
Claiborne		

Concordia	Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to develop a plan/RFP moving forward to NG911. This includes research of funding for acquisition of ESI Net service in preparation of NG911 systems.	
De Soto	Working with State Directors Consortium exploring statewide ESINET service	Open to new opportunities
East Baton Rouge	Planning is underway for upgrading the complete 911 call-taking system to ESI net and NG-911 starting in 2021. An RFP was awarded to NGA911 and the contract was signed in December 2021. The installation has begun and go-live is projected for 2023.	2022 planning included updating all parish PSAPs, including backbone equipment sharing across the parish, failover and backup agreements, and disaster recovery plans for all parish PSAPs.
East Carroll		
East Feliciana	Working with State Directors Consortium on a statewide ESI Net project	Agreement in place with West Feliciana Parish to rollover calls during outages
Evangeline	Currently getting pricing and working with other parishes to get a cost-effective ESI NET Plan. Training that is specific to NG911 for dispatchers.	Currently getting pricing and working with other parishes to get a cost-effective ESI NET Plan. Training that is specific to NG911 for dispatchers.
Franklin	APCO/NENA Statewide Plan	Richland Parish E-911 as backup
Grant	One Map data migration (x,y)	
Iberia	Continued accuracy improvement in our ESRI map, addresses, road segments and parish borders.	We have a verbal agreement with St. Martin Parish 911 to provide backup PSAP services to each other. This agreement was exercised twice in 2022.
Iberville		
Jackson		
Jefferson	State and regional ESInet discussions as well as CAD to CAD	Backup/failover with Kenner and Gretna
Jefferson Davis		
La Salle	LaSalle has entered into a Cooperative Endeavor Agreement with multiple parishes to secure professional services for the development and purchase of an ESInet.	LaSalle has an agreement with Caldwell Parish for 911 backup should we need to reroute calls. Also, we supply information to and receive information from the Sheriff Dept CAD.

Lafayette	Working with the State Directors' Consortium which consists of 911 Directors in the state to enter into a cooperative endeavor agreement to hire a consultant to develop an RFP for an ESI Net services project.	Exploring CAD to CAD vendors to allow for sharing of data and speedy delivery of calls for service to neighboring parishes.
Lafourche		
Lincoln	Currently working with the Louisiana 911 Directors' Consortium and NG911 Committee with plans for Next Generation 911	
Livingston	Livingston Parish Communications District in cooperation with East Baton Rouge Parish, Terrebonne Parish, Lafourche Parish and East Carroll Parish developed an RFP and signed a contract with NGA to provide cloud-based Call-Handling solution and ESInet and Core Services that is a true Next Generation 911 System. This system was brought live in January of 2023.	Cooperative Next Generation 911 RFP with East Baton Rouge Parish, Terrebonne Parish, Lafourche Parish and East Carroll Parish.
Madison	Install upgraded Motorola/lex dispatch system. Currently working with the Louisiana 911 Directors' Consortium and NG911 Committee with plans for Next Generation 911	
Morehouse		
Natchitoches	We 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	Successful cutover to ESI-Net June 23, 2022	Participation in the Louisiana Communication District Directors Consortium.

Ouachita	YES; We continue to work closely with APCO/NENA and other Districts on a State-Wide ESInet project.	YES; We continue to offer our CAD & E911 Services to all PSAPS within Region 8 who are 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 construction phase of a potential new facility.
Plaquemines		
Pointe Coupee	No project in place. Intrado will launch updates in the coming months.	
Rapides	Currently working with the Louisiana 911 Directors' Consortium and NG911 Committee with plans for Next Generation 911	
Red River	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	
Richland	Currently working with the Louisiana 911 Directors' Consortium and NG911 Committee with plans for Next Generation 911	Franklin Parish as backup
Sabine		
St. Bernard	Currently working with the Louisiana 911 Directors' Consortium and NG911 Committee with plans for Next Generation 911	yes, Planning On our Phone Contract to upgrade to be wireless and Mobile if needed and moving forward like the rest of the state transitioning to ESINET.+
St. Charles		
St. Helena		
St. James		Preliminary Talks
St. John The Baptist	ON GOING	

St. Landry	<p>St. Landry Parish 911 has partnered with St Landry Parish Sheriff's Office and has configured a CAD system in effort to transition to NG-911. Also SLP 911 has installed a 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 700 MHz LWIN radio network Consoles began in the 911 Communications Center and was completed in 2021. This has provided more efficient radio communications between the 911 center and Public Safety response agencies in the parish and region, in addition to enhancing interoperable communication between area response agencies. Regarding mapping, currently a GIS map of the parish is still 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.</p>	<p>SLP 911 is currently partnering with SLPSO in the utilization of a NG 911 CAD system, and SLP 911 is also considering options to coordinate with surrounding parishes to provide mutual backup for each other's NG 911 systems.</p>
St. Martin	<p>Current working with the 911 Directors Consortium & NG Committee with planning</p>	<p>Currently have an agreement with Iberia Parish 911 for backup should there be any equipment failures.</p>
St. Mary	<p>Purchase of new CAD system</p>	<p>MOU with St. Mary Parish Sheriff's Office & City of Morgan City. Intergovernmental Agreement with Parish fire Departments. Fiber Optic phones for use in case of evacuation.</p>
St. Tammany	<p>Continuing to monitor the State's Director's Consortium's process on securing an NG911 system through bid process.</p>	
Tangipahoa	<p>Advertised an RFP for New 911 Call Handling Equip, Recorder system and ESInet</p>	<p>Everything for Tangipahoa Parish automatically includes St. Helena Parish</p>

Tensas	Tensas has entered into a Cooperative Endeavor Agreement with multiple parishes to secure professional services for the development and purchase of an ESInet.	Tensas has agreements with Madison and Franklin Parishes for rollover and incase of equipment failure
Terrebonne	CONNECTED 2 FIBER (ATT/REV)	CONTRACTED WITH NGA911 CUTOVER 3/2023
Union	Installing Incode CAD system this week.	
Vermilion	Upgraded equipment in 2021. Upgraded to a newer version of the West Viper NG-911 Call system. Upgraded to a CAD system from Kologic.	Esinet project through the Directors Consortium.
Vernon	CONTNUED MEETINGS WITH OTHER E911 AGENCIES TO DEVELOP NG911 PLANS.	VERNON PARISH WILL HOUSE 2 BACKUP WORKSTATIONS FOR FORT POLK E-911 IN THE NEWLY CONSTRUCTED VERNON PARISH E-911 COMMUNICATIONS CENTER.
Washington	NG 911 CPE Installed	Fall over and backup agreements
Webster	BEGANCAD, ADDRESSING AND CALL SOLUTION UPGRADE WITH NG-911 CAPABILITIES	
West Baton Rouge	West Baton Rouge Parish is going to be a part of the Cooperative Endeavor Agreement with the State 9-1-1 consortium for ESI net services.	
West Carroll		
West Feliciana		
Winn		

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