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WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
AMENDMENT MEMO

<b>2003 Assembly Bill 61</b>	<b>Senate Substitute Amendment 2, As Amended by Senate Amendment 1</b>
<p><i>Memo published:</i> June 19, 2003      <i>Contact:</i> John Stolzenberg, Chief of Research Services (266-2988) David L. Lovell, Senior Analyst (266-1537)</p>	

2003 Assembly Bill 61 creates a three-year grant program administered by the Public Service Commission (PSC) to reimburse local governments and wireless telephone service providers certain costs related to providing enhanced wireless 911 service. The bill funds the grant program by imposing a surcharge on the bills of wireless service customers in Wisconsin. This memorandum provides background information, and summarizes the bill, as passed by the Senate (Senate Substitute Amendment 2, as amended by Senate Amendment 1).

**I. BACKGROUND**

**A. Wireless 911 Service**

Facilities that receive and process emergency calls placed to 911 are referred to as public safety answering points (PSAPs). There are 139 PSAPs in Wisconsin that receive 911 calls from conventional, landline telephones. Seventy-one of these are operated by counties, 65 by municipalities, two by the University of Wisconsin, and one by the federal government at Ft. McCoy. Currently, all wireless calls to 911 are routed to county PSAPs or call centers.

“Enhanced 911 service” provides PSAPs with information regarding the telephone number and location (street address) of the caller. The principal benefit of this is that emergency services can be dispatched in response to the call, even if the caller cannot accurately identify his or her location to the PSAP. Most (but not all) PSAPs in Wisconsin currently have enhanced 911 capabilities for calls coming in from conventional, landline telephones.

Additional equipment and computer software are required to provide this capability for calls coming in from wireless (mobile) telephones. No PSAPs in Wisconsin currently have enhanced 911 capabilities for wireless calls, although some have made substantial investments to acquire these capabilities. As a result, a call from a mobile telephone to 911 will connect the caller to a PSAP, but will not give the PSAP information regarding the caller’s telephone number or location.

Wireless service providers also need special equipment and software to make enhanced 911 service possible for wireless calls. Two technologies are currently available. The *handset-based*

approach places global positioning system (GPS) chips in the handsets, which are located by satellites. The *network-based* approach relies on multiple cell towers receiving the call, allowing location of the caller by triangulation. Some applications combine these technologies.

### **B. Federal Communications Commission Requirements**

There is no requirement that PSAPs develop enhanced wireless 911 capabilities. However, there is a strong desire, led by the public safety community and the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), to develop these capabilities across the country. This is driven in part by the sense that the public expects wireless 911 calls to be handled with the same response capabilities as landline calls and, in fact, believes that this is already the case.

The FCC has adopted a series of orders that require wireless providers to transmit all wireless 911 calls to the appropriate designated PSAP and to provide the telephone number and, to specified accuracies, the location of the caller. The FCC has established a complicated phase-in schedule that varies depending on the technology chosen by the wireless provider and the size of the company. However, in general, a wireless provider must provide this service only when all of the following conditions are met:

1. The administrator of a PSAP has requested the service.
2. The PSAP is capable of receiving and utilizing the information associated with the service.
3. The PSAP has a mechanism in place to recover the cost of the service.

## **II. ASSEMBLY BILL 61, AS PASSED BY THE SENATE**

### **A. Grants**

*Local governments* may receive reimbursement for costs incurred during the reimbursement period for leasing, purchasing, operating, or maintaining a wireless PSAP and for certain costs incurred before the reimbursement period. Major features of the local government grant program include the following:

- The bill allows only *one grant per county*, which must be made to a local government designated by resolution by the county Board of Supervisors. A local government must provide wireless 911 service to *the entire area of the county* that designates it to receive a grant, minus the area of any city, village, or town that adopts a resolution *opting out* of the county-designated PSAP and commits to using its own or another PSAP. A county or municipal PSAP subject to either of these types of resolutions is a *state-designated PSAP*, and may demand that wireless providers transfer 911 calls to them and provide caller identity and location information for those calls under the FCC's regulations.
- *Grant eligible costs* incurred during the reimbursement period specifically include:
  - ♦ Network equipment, computer hardware and software, database equipment, and radio and telephone equipment within the PSAP.
  - ♦ Collection and maintenance of data used by the PSAP. For collection of data that is part of a land information system (also known as "GIS"), the data collection and system development must be consistent with the county's existing land records modernization plans, conform with the standards on which such plans are based, and not duplicate land information collection and other efforts funded through the state

land information program. The PSC must consult with the Land Information Board (LIB) on whether a grant application meets these requirements.

- ◆ PSAP operator training.
- ◆ Network costs to deliver calls from a wireless provider to the PSAP.
- **Costs incurred after January 1, 1999** and before the reimbursement period for the costs identified in the first two bullet points in the preceding list are also grant eligible.
- **Costs for relaying messages** regarding wireless 911 calls via data communications from the PSAP to existing local government emergency call centers that dispatch appropriate responders incurred during the reimbursement period **may be grant eligible** if the PSC includes these costs in its grant rules after doing the following:
  - ◆ Collecting information on these expected costs.
  - ◆ Determining that the expected costs are not a significant portion of the overall costs of the statewide wireless 911 system and that reimbursement of the costs is in the public interest, promotes public health and safety, and is not an impediment to consolidation of dispatch functions by local government emergency call centers.
- The bill specifically **excludes costs** for the following from being grant eligible:
  - ◆ Emergency service dispatch.
  - ◆ Vehicles and equipment on vehicles.
  - ◆ Communications equipment and software used to communicate with vehicles.
  - ◆ Real estate and improvements to real estate, other than improvements to maintain PSAP security.
  - ◆ PSAP operator salaries and benefits.
- Grants to local governments **may not reimburse costs** that a local government recovers in the form of gifts or grants.
- To encourage further consolidation of services, the bill directs the PSC to make **supplemental grants** to multi-county PSAPs. Supplemental grants may be used for any governmental purpose.

**Wireless providers** may receive reimbursement for costs incurred during the reimbursement period to upgrade, purchase, lease, program, install, test, operate, or maintain all data, hardware, and software necessary to comply with the orders of the FCC related to enhanced wireless 911 service. They may **not** receive reimbursement for costs they recover during the reimbursement period or have previously recovered from their customers in this state related to providing wireless 911 service in this state.

Under the bill, a local government or a wireless provider may submit a **late grant application** to the PSC and still receive a grant, subject to a penalty in the form of a reduced grant award. In addition, a local government or wireless provider may **revise its grant application** after the PSC has approved the application, pursuant to conditions specified by the PSC by rule.

The *reimbursement period* includes the three-year period during which the surcharge may be imposed plus the period of time between the effective date of the bill and this three-year period, during which time the PSC is preparing rules related to the program.

### **B. Funding**

The PSC must promulgate rules requiring wireless providers to impose *a surcharge on their customers' bills*. Bills must identify the surcharge as the "federal wireless 911 mandate fee." The surcharge must be uniform and must be sufficient to cover the cost of administering the program and to make grants. Surcharge revenues are deposited in the Wireless 911 Fund, created by the bill.

The bill prohibits local governments and state agencies other than the PSC from requiring wireless providers to collect a surcharge or fee related to wireless 911 service.

### **C. Other Provisions**

The bill *expands the exemption from liability* related to 911 service. Under current law, telecommunications utilities are not liable to persons who use the landline 911 system. Under the bill, telecommunications utilities, wireless providers, and local governments are not liable to persons who use either landline or wireless 911 systems.

The bill creates a *cooperative purchasing program*, under which Department of Electronic Government (DEG) procurement personnel facilitate purchases, leases, and service contracts by local government grant recipients, with the goal of reducing program costs. A local government grant recipient that does not purchase through the program, when a practicable option is or subsequently becomes available through it, may not be reimbursed for that grant item more than the cost that would have been incurred if the procurement had been made through the DEG program. Local governments that operate a PSAP that is not designated by a county, and thus not grant eligible, may also procure equipment and services through this program. In administering this program, the DEG must ensure, to the greatest extent practicable, that wireless PSAPs are compatible with existing landline PSAPs.

The bill requires the PSC to give *confidential treatment to information* it obtains while administering the program, if the information could aid a competitor.

The bill states that it does not affect the *wireless providers' exemption from PSC regulation* that is contained in current law.

### **D. Implementation Schedule**

The implementation schedule for the grant program created by the bill, including estimates of the reimbursement period and the time that will be required for the initial stages prior to the awarding of grants and the imposition of the surcharge, is illustrated in the attachment. This implementation involves the following steps:

1. Following enactment of the bill, the PSC will develop *rules regarding grants*. These rules will establish requirements and procedures for making grants, including application requirements.
2. Following promulgation of the grant rules, *counties will designate local governments* that will be the local government grant recipients and *local governments and wireless providers* will prepare and submit to the PSC *cost estimates and grant applications*.

3. Following receipt of the applications, the PSC will evaluate the cost estimates and *promulgate rules setting the surcharge* at a level sufficient to fund the costs identified in grant applications.

4. Following promulgation of the surcharge rules, for a period of three years, wireless providers will *collect surcharges* and the PSC will *make grants*.

5. The program *sunset*s four months after the end of the reimbursement period.

#### **IV. LEGISLATIVE HISTORY**

On March 18, 2003, the Assembly adopted Assembly Substitute Amendment 2, as amended by Assembly Amendment 1, by a voice vote and passed Assembly Bill 61, as amended, by a vote of Ayes, 67; Noes, 31.

On May 27, 2003, the Senate Committee on Transportation and Information Infrastructure recommended introduction and then adoption of Senate Substitute Amendment 1 and concurrence in Assembly Bill 61, as amended, each by a vote of Ayes, 5; Noes, 0.

On June 4, 2003, Senators Leibham and Jauch introduced both Senate Substitute Amendment 2 and Senate Amendment 1 to Senate Substitute Amendment 2. The Senate adopted these amendments on voice votes and concurred in Assembly Bill 61, as amended, by a vote of Ayes, 32; Noes, 0 on June 4, 2003.

JES:DLL:ksm:rv:tl:jal;ksm

Attachment

**ATTACHMENT**

**Wireless 911 Program Schedule**

Under 2003 Assembly Bill 61, as Passed by the Assembly  
Based on July 1, 2003 Act Effective Date 1/

TASK	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PSC Submits Proposed Grant Rule to LC Rules Clearinghouse	◆ 7 Months																							
PSC Promulgates Grant Rule 1/	5 Months (est.) ▼																							
PSC Grant Rule Effective	2 Months (est.) ▼																							
Counties Designate PSAPs	3 Months ▲																							
Local Governments & Wireless Providers Submit Grant Applications to PSC	3 Months ▲																							
PSC Approves Applications, Computes Surcharge & Submits Proposed Surcharge Rule to LC Rules Clearinghouse	3 Months ▲																							
PSC Promulgates Surcharge Rule 1/	3 Months (est.) ▼																							
PSC Surcharge Rule Effective	2 Months (est.) ▼																							
Wireless Providers Collect Surcharge	2 Months ▲																							
PSC Awards Grants	36 Month Period For Awarding Grants																							
Reimbursement Period	Reimbursement Period																							
◆ Deadline In Bill      ▼ Estimated Date      ▲ Relative Deadline in Bill																								

Note: 1. The estimated dates for the PSC to promulgate the two rules under the program are optimistic and could be delayed for a number of reasons, including that a Legislative standing committee reviewing a rule requests an extension of its review period or a modification in the rule. Prepared by John Stolzenberg, Legislative Council, June 2, 2003.

*Wisconsin Senate Roll Call*  
*2003-2004 SESSION*

*AB 61*  
*CONCURRENCE*

*AYES - 32*

BRESKE  
BROWN  
CARPENTER  
CHVALA  
COWLES  
DARLING  
DECKER  
ERPENBACH  
FITZGERALD  
GEORGE  
HANSEN

HARSDORF  
JAUCH  
KANAVAS  
KEDZIE  
LASEE  
LASSA  
LAZICH  
LEIBHAM  
MEYER  
MOORE  
PANZER

PLALE  
REYNOLDS  
RISSER  
ROBSON  
ROESSLER  
SCHULTZ  
STAPP  
WELCH  
WIRCH  
ZIEN

*NAYS - 0*

*NOT VOTING - 1*

ELLIS

SEQUENCE NO. 70  
Wednesday, June 04, 2003  
10:09 PM

*Wisconsin Senate Roll Call*  
*2003-2004 SESSION*

*AB 61*  
*CONCURRENCE*  
AA1 - SSA2

*AYES - 19*

BROWN  
COWLES  
DARLING  
ELLIS  
FITZGERALD  
HARSDORF  
KANAVAL

KEDZIE  
LASEE  
LAZICH  
LEIBHAM  
PANZER  
REYNOLDS  
ROBSON

ROESSLER  
SCHULTZ  
STEPP  
WELCH  
ZIEN

*NAYS - 14*

BRESKE  
CARPENTER  
CHVALA  
DECKER  
ERPENBACH

GEORGE  
HANSEN  
JAUCH  
LASSA  
MEYER

MOORE  
PLALE  
RISSER  
WIRCH

*NOT VOTING - 0*

SEQUENCE NO. 195  
Tuesday, June 24, 2003  
6:53 PM





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## WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

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*Terry C. Anderson, Director  
Laura D. Rose, Deputy Director*

TO: MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND UTILITIES AND  
THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFORMATION  
INFRASTRUCTURE

FROM: John Stolzenberg, Staff Scientist

RE: Federal Wireless 911 Service Requirements

DATE: February 5, 2003

This memorandum was prepared at the request of Representative Scott Jensen, Chairperson, Assembly Committee on Energy and Utilities. The memorandum summarizes the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) current requirements for the provision of wireless 911 service. These regulations were developed through a series of FCC orders in CC Docket No. 94-102 starting in 1996 and are set forth in 47 C.F.R. s. 20.18 (hereafter the "FCC regulations"). The memorandum also briefly discusses waivers that the FCC has granted to these requirements and an ongoing FCC investigation that could lead to the expanded applicability of these requirements.

The memorandum focuses upon the wireless 911 service requirements in the cited FCC regulations and does not address other FCC rules or ongoing investigations concerning other 911-related issues, including the provision of 911 service in areas of the country where it is not currently used.

### FCC REGULATIONS

#### Applicability

The FCC regulations apply to wireless telecommunications companies that offer two-way switched voice service to their customers that is interconnected with the public switched network. (This interconnection allows a caller to connect to a customer of another wireless company or a customer of a wireline telecommunications company.) These companies, referred to as "wireless providers" in this memorandum, include all of the companies that the public identifies as "cell phone companies."

The FCC regulations also refer to public safety answering points (PSAPs). The FCC's definitions in 47 C.F.R. s. 20.3 identify a PSAP as a "point that has been designated to receive 911 calls and route them to emergency service personnel." A "designated PSAP" is the PSAP "designated by the

local or state entity that has the authority and responsibility to designate the PSAP to receive wireless 911 calls.”

### **Basic Wireless 911 Service**

Under the FCC regulations, a wireless provider must transmit all wireless 911 calls that the provider's system receives, irrespective of whether the caller is a subscriber to the provider's service, to a PSAP or, where no PSAP has been designated, to a designated statewide default answering point or appropriate local emergency authority specified in the FCC's regulations.

### **Phase I Enhanced Wireless 911 Services**

The FCC regulations require that, as of April 1, 1998, or within six months of a request by a designated PSAP, whichever is later, wireless providers must provide to the PSAP the telephone number of the originator of a 911 call and the location of the cell tower or base station receiving the call. This requirement applies to any 911 call from any mobile handset accessing the provider's system.

### **Phase II Enhanced Wireless 911 Services**

Under Phase II requirements, the wireless provider must provide to a designated PSAP the location of all 911 calls by longitude and latitude in conformance with specified accuracy requirements. These accuracy requirements vary depending upon the technology that the wireless provider uses to identify the location of the 911 caller.

For *network-based* technologies, 911 callers must be located within 100 meters of their location for 67% of the calls to the provider's system and 300 meters for 95% of these calls.

For *handset-based* technologies, 911 callers must be located within 50 meters of their location for 67% of the calls and 150 meters for 95% of the calls.

For the remaining 5% of the calls using either type of technology, the wireless provider must attempt to locate the caller, and a location estimate for each call must be provided to the appropriate PSAP.

The FCC regulations also prescribe schedules for phasing in network and handset-based location technologies and require wireless providers to submit implementation plans for their Phase II enhanced 911 services to the FCC. These requirements are summarized below.

### ***Phase-In for Network-Based Location Technologies***

Wireless providers using a network-based location technology to identify the location of a 911 caller under Phase II are subject to the following implementation schedule (except as noted below under FCC waivers):

- By October 1, 2001, or within six months of a PSAP request, whichever is later: provide Phase II enhanced wireless 911 service to 50% of their coverage area or 50% of their population.

- By October 1, 2002, or within 18 months of a PSAP request, whichever is later: provide Phase II enhanced wireless 911 service to 100% of their coverage area or 100% of their population.

***Phase-In for Handset Location Technologies***

Wireless providers using a handset-based technology to locate 911 callers to their systems may phase in the deployment of their Phase II service, subject to the following requirements:

***Handset Availability.*** Without respect to any PSAP request for deployment of Phase II services, the wireless provider using handset-based location technology must:

- By October 1, 2001: begin selling and activating location-capable handsets (i.e., mobile phones).
- By December 31, 2001: ensure that at least 25% of all new handsets activated are location-capable.
- By June 30, 2002: ensure that at least 50% of all new handsets activated are location-capable.
- By December 31, 2002: ensure that 100% of all new digital handsets activated are location-capable.
- By December 31, 2005: achieve 95% penetration of location-capable handsets among its subscribers.

***Phase II Service Delivery.*** Once a wireless provider receives a request from a designated PSAP for Phase II service, the provider must in the area served by the PSAP by October 1, 2001 or within six months of the request, whichever is later:

- Install the necessary hardware and software to enable the provision of the Phase II service to the PSAP.
- Begin delivering the Phase II service to the PSAP.

***Continuation of Phase I Service.*** For all 911 calls from mobile phones that do not contain the necessary hardware or software to enable the wireless provider to provide Phase II service for the call, the provider must, after receiving a PSAP request, support, in the area served by the PSAP, Phase I location for these 911 calls or other available best practice method of providing the location of these mobile phones to the PSAP.

***Compatibility of Phones.*** Wireless providers employing handset-based location technologies must ensure that location-capable mobile phones conform to industry interoperability standards designed to enable the location of these phones by multiple providers.

### ***Phase II Implementation Plans***

Wireless providers were required to report to the FCC their plans for implementing Phase II service by November 9, 2000. These plans must include the location-determination technology that the provider intends to use and the provider's procedures to verify conformance with the Phase II location accuracy requirements.

### **PSAP Readiness**

The FCC regulations establish that, except for the selling and activation of location-capable handset requirements identified above, all of the Phase I and II requirements are applicable to a wireless provider only if the following three conditions are met:

- The administrator of a designated PSAP has requested the Phase I or II service.
- The PSAP is capable of receiving and utilizing the information associated with the service.
- A mechanism for recovering the PSAP's cost of the Phase I or II service is in place.

The FCC regulations also specify that a PSAP will be deemed capable of receiving and utilizing the information associated with the requested service if the PSAP can demonstrate that it has: (1) ordered the necessary equipment and has commitments from suppliers to have it installed and operational within six months after the PSAP requested the enhanced wireless 911 service from the wireless provider; and (2) made a timely request to the appropriate telecommunications utility providing local exchange service for the necessary trunking and other facilities. As an alternative to this demonstration, a PSAP will be deemed capable of receiving and utilizing the information if it is Phase I-capable using a methodology for transmitting information characterizing a 911 call called "Non-Call Path Associated Signaling" (NCAS), and it has made the timely request to the appropriate telecommunications utility for the upgrade to the automatic location identification database necessary to receive the Phase II information.

### **FCC WAIVERS**

Since the FCC issued its fourth major order on its enhanced wireless 911 service requirements<sup>1</sup> in December 2000, the FCC has granted in multiple, subsequent orders waivers to the interim deadlines and the location accuracy requirements in its regulations. As a result of these waivers, the FCC now classifies wireless providers for purposes of implementing its Phase II requirements into the following three tiers:<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *Revision of the Commission's Rules to Ensure Compatibility with Enhanced 911 Emergency Calling Systems*, CC Docket No. 94-102, Fourth Memorandum Opinion and Order, 15 FCC Rcd 17442, 17457-58 (2000).

<sup>2</sup> *Revision of the Commission's Rules to Ensure Compatibility with Enhanced 911 Emergency Calling Systems*, CC Docket No. 94-102, Phase II Compliance Deadlines for Non-Nationwide CMRS Carriers, FCC 02-210, Adopted July 11, 2002.

- Tier I -- large, national wireless providers (Verizon Wireless, Cingular, AT&T Wireless /Telecorp, Sprint PCS, Nextel/Nextel Partners, and VoiceStream/Telecorp).
- Tier II -- mid-sized, regional wireless providers with more than 500,000 subscribers at the end of 2001 (ALLTEL, U.S. Cellular, Western Wireless, Leap Wireless, Quest, Centennial Cellular, Century Tel, Dobson Communications, Triton PCS, American Cellular, Rural Cellular, and Price Wireless).
- Tier III -- small wireless providers with less than 500,000 subscribers at the end of 2001 (the FCC's July 11, 2002 order<sup>3</sup> identified 98 Tier III providers that had requested a waiver from the FCC regulations).

In general, the wireless providers requested these waivers due to the lack of available equipment to automatically identify the location of a 911 caller as well as due to other technological and implementation issues. The FCC also noted that the Phase II deployment schedules for Tier I providers created "downstream delays" for Tier II and III providers that do not have the same market power as the Tier I providers in dealing with equipment vendors.<sup>4</sup>

The new deadlines for the Tier I providers varied by the type of location technology being used by the provider and the provider's network characteristics. Tier II and III providers' interim deadlines were set on a uniform basis. In general, they come after the Tier I providers' interim deadlines.

Under their waiver, the earliest that a Tier II provider must provide network or handset-based location Phase II-enhanced 911 service to a designated PSAP is March 1, 2003 or within six months of the PSAP's request, whichever is later. Similarly, the earliest that a Tier III provider must now provide this service to a designated PSAP is September 1, 2003 or within six months of the PSAP's request, whichever is later. (In the FCC regulations described above, the comparable deadlines were October 1, 2001 for all providers.)

In granting these waivers for all three tiers of wireless providers, the FCC has not extended the final implementation deadline in its wireless 911 service regulations summarized above. This deadline is December 31, 2005 for 95% penetration of location-capable handsets among a provider's subscribers.

As of the end of 2002, the FCC continues to receive requests for waivers from some of the interim deadlines. For example, on January 3, 2003, the FCC issued a public notice requesting comment on Sprint PCS's request for a six-month extension to the requirement that it ensure that 100% of the new digital handsets that it activates after December 31, 2002 be location-capable.

### **EXPANDED APPLICABILITY**

On December 11, 2002, the FCC adopted a further notice of proposed rule-making in which it sought comment on whether various voice services and devices presently not subject to the FCC

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<sup>3</sup> Id.

<sup>4</sup> Id.

regulations summarized above should be made subject to these or other 911 call back or location identification service-related requirements. Examples of the services and devices being examined in this investigation include mobile satellite service, multi-line telephone systems (such as a phone system in a business or apartment building using a private branch exchange (PBX) system); and motor vehicles equipped with a telematics service.<sup>5</sup> This investigation is intended to ensure the compatibility of these voice services and devices with enhanced 911 emergency calling systems.

If you have any questions on the FCC's wireless 911 service requirements summarized in this memorandum, please feel free to direct them to me at the Legislative Council staff offices.

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<sup>5</sup> The FCC defines telematics as the "integrated use of location technology and wireless communications to enhance the functionality of motor vehicles." *Revision of the Commission's Rules to Ensure Compatibility with Enhanced 911 Emergency Calling Systems and Amendments of Parts 2 and 25 and Implement the Global Mobile Personal Communications by Satellite (GMPCS) Memorandum of Understanding and Arrangements, etc.* CC Docket No. 94-104 and IB Docket No. 99-67. Further notice of proposed rule-making, adopted December 11, 2002.



## WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

*Terry C. Anderson, Director  
Laura D. Rose, Deputy Director*

TO: REPRESENTATIVE PHIL MONTGOMERY  
FROM: John Stolzenberg, Staff Scientist  
RE: Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) in Wisconsin  
DATE: March 17, 2003 (Revised March 21, 2003)

This memorandum, prepared at your request, identifies the currently operating public safety answering points (PSAPs) in Wisconsin. Based on the definition in s. 146.70 (1) (gm), Stats., a PSAP is a facility to which an emergency 911 call is initially routed for a response, and on which a public agency does one of the following: (1) dispatches the appropriate emergency service provider; (2) relays a message to the appropriate emergency service provider; or (3) transfers the call to the appropriate emergency service provider.

The attached table lists the currently operating PSAPs in Wisconsin that receive 911 calls made on wireline telephones. In addition, 911 calls made on wireless or mobile telephones are presently routed to a county-operated PSAP listed in the table or other county-operated call center, in the case of Menominee County, based upon the location of the cell tower receiving the wireless 911 call. The table also includes the population of each county, based upon the Department of Administration's (DOA) most recent population estimate.

Information on PSAPs summarized in the table is based upon personal communications with representatives of the Wisconsin Chapter of the National Emergency Number Association (NENA) and three telecommunications utilities, CenturyTel, SBC, and Verizon, and with staff at the Public Service Commission (PSC).

The PSAPs listed in the table operate either basic or enhanced 911 systems. In an enhanced system, the PSAP automatically receives the number from which the caller is calling and the location of the caller, based upon the service address of the phone line being used to make the 911 call.

### Summary of PSAP Information

Based on the information in the table, there are a total of 139 PSAPs in Wisconsin. 71 of these are operated by either county sheriff offices, another county agency or a joint agency. There is no

PSAP, under the above definition, in Menominee County. Of the remaining 68 PSAPs, 65 are operated by a municipal agency, such as a police department, or a joint municipal agency, two are operated by the police departments at University of Wisconsin campuses at Madison and Milwaukee, and one is operated by the federal government at Ft. McCoy.

The distribution of PSAPs in counties is as follows:

- In 48 counties, the county PSAP is the only PSAP in the county.
- In 10 counties, there are two PSAPs, including the county PSAP.
- In five counties, there are three PSAPs, including the county PSAP (Dodge, Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Monroe, and Wood Counties).
- In three counties, there are four PSAPs, including the county PSAP (Columbia, Walworth, and Washington Counties).
- In two counties, there are five PSAPs, including the county PSAP (Dane and Ozaukee Counties).
- In one county, there are six PSAPs, including the county PSAP (Racine County).
- In one county, there are 10 PSAPs, including the county PSAP (Waukesha County).
- In one county, there are 18 PSAPs, including the county PSAP (Milwaukee County).

In addition to the PSAPs identified in the table, NENA representatives have also identified 36 other call centers in the state that dispatch emergency services in their jurisdiction or to their agency personnel. These call centers receive 911 calls from PSAPs or direct calls to the center, or both. These 36 centers include seven centers operated by the State Patrol, one in each of the State Patrol's districts, and one operated by the Menominee County Sheriff's Office.

If you have any questions on the information on PSAPs presented in this memorandum, please feel free to direct them to me at the Legislative Council staff offices.

JES:jal:rv:ksm:jal

Attachment



## PUBLIC SAFETY ANSWERING POINTS (PSAPs) IN WISCONSIN

COUNTY PSAP	OTHER PSAPs IN COUNTY	COUNTY POPULATION
ADAMS COUNTY SO		20,327
ASHLAND COUNTY SO		16,979
BARRON COUNTY SO		45,633
	RICE LAKE PD	
BAYFIELD COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY COMM CTR		15,263
BROWN COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY COMM.		231,858
BUFFALO COUNTY SO		13,955
BURNETT COUNTY SO		16,051
CALUMET COUNTY SO		42,497
CHIPPEWA COUNTY SO		56,588
	CHIPPEWA FALLS PD	
CLARK COUNTY SO		33,860
COLUMBIA COUNTY SO		53,472
	COLUMBUS PD PORTAGE PD WISCONSIN DELLS PD	
CRAWFORD COUNTY SO		17,406
	PRAIRIE DU CHIEN PD	
DANE COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY CENTER		438,881
	MIDDLETON PD MONONA PD SUN PRAIRIE PD UW MADISON PD	
DODGE COUNTY SO		87,083
	BEAVER DAM PD WAUPUN PD	
DOOR COUNTY SO		28,641
DOUGLAS COUNTY SO		43,677

COUNTY PSAP	OTHER PSAPs IN COUNTY	COUNTY POPULATION
DUNN COUNTY SO		40,828
EAU CLAIRE EMERGENCY CENTER		95,132
FLORENCE COUNTY SO		5,187
FOND DU LAC COUNTY SO (JOINT WITH CITY OF FOND DU LAC)	RIPON PD WAUPUN	98,589
FOREST COUNTY SO		10,113
GRANT COUNTY SO	PLATEVILLE PD	50,165
GREEN COUNTY SO	BRODHEAD PD	34,351
GREEN LAKE COUNTY SO		19,282
IOWA COUNTY SO		23,153
IRON COUNTY SO		6,932
JACKSON COUNTY SO		19,381
JEFFERSON COUNTY SO	FORT ATKINSON PD WATERTOWN PD	77,306
JUNEAU COUNTY SO		25,052
KENOSHA CITY/COUNTY JT SERVICES		153,009
KEWAUNEE COUNTY SO		20,487
LA CROSSE EMERGENCY DISPATCH CENTER		108,433
LAFAYETTE COUNTY SO		16,263
LANGLADE COUNTY SO		21,017
LINCOLN COUNTY SO	TOMAHAWK PD	29,944
MANITOWOC COUNTY SO		83,925
MARATHON COUNTY SO		127,968

COUNTY PSAP	OTHER PSAPs IN COUNTY	COUNTY POPULATION
MARINETTE COUNTY SO		43,804
	MARINETTE PD	
MARQUETTE COUNTY SO		14,771
MILWAUKEE COUNTY SO		941,091
	BAYSIDE PD	
	NORTH SHORE PUBLIC SAFETY COMM CTR	
	BROWN DEERE PD	
	CUDAHY PD	
	FRANKLIN PD	
	GREENDALE PD	
	GREENFIELD PD	
	HALES CORNERS PD	
	MILWAUKEE PD	
	MILWAUKEE FD	
	OAK CREEK PD	
	SOUTH MILWAUKEE PD	
	ST. FRANCIS PD	
	UW MILWAUKEE PD	
	WAUWATOSA PD	
	WEST ALLIS PD	
	WEST MILWAUKEE PD	
MONROE COUNTY SO		41,865
	FORT MCCOY	
	TOMAH PD	
OCONTO COUNTY SO		36,811
ONEIDA COUNTY SO		37,418
	MINOCQUA PD	
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY SO		165,570

COUNTY PSAP	OTHER PSAPs IN COUNTY	COUNTY POPULATION
OZAUKEE COUNTY SO	MEQUON PD CEDARBURG PD GRAFTON PD PORT WASHINGTON PD	83,964
PEPIN COUNTY SO		7,483
PIERCE COUNTY SO		37,757
POLK COUNTY SO		42,621
PORTAGE COUNTY SO	STEVENS POINT PD	68,227
PRICE COUNTY SO		15,891
RACINE COUNTY SO	CITY OF RACINE TOWN OF MT. PLEASANT VILLAGE OF STURTEVANT CITY OF BURLINGTON TOWN OF CALEDONIA	190,446
RICHLAND COUNTY SO		18,056
ROCK COUNTY COMM CTR		154,001
RUSK COUNTY SO		15,458
SAINT CROIX SO		67,767
SAUK COUNTY SO		56,663
SAWYER COUNTY SO		16,584
SHAWANO COUNTY SO		41,273
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY SO	SHEBOYGAN PD	114,139
TAYLOR COUNTY SO		19,718
TREMPEALEAU COUNTY SO		27,393
VERNON COUNTY SO		28,584
VILAS COUNTY SO		21,457

COUNTY PSAP	OTHER PSAPs IN COUNTY	COUNTY POPULATION
WALWORTH COUNTY SO	CITY OF LAKE GENEVA CITY OF DELAVAN CITY OF WHITEWATER	94,532
WASHBURN COUNTY SO		16,438
WASHINGTON COUNTY SO	GERMANTOWN PD HARTFORD PD WEST BEND PD	120,429
WAUKESHA COUNTY SO	VILLAGE OF MENOMINEE FALLS CITY OF BROOKFIELD CITY OF NEW BERLIN CITY OF MUSKEGO VILLAGE OF ELM GROVE CITY OF WAUKESHA LAKE AREA COMM. SYSTEMS VILLAGE OF MUKWONAGO CITY OF OCONOMOWOC	368,077
WAUPACA COUNTY SO		52,622
WAUSHARA COUNTY SO		24,560
WINNEBAGO COUNTY SO		159,161
WOOD COUNTY SO	MARSHFIELD PD WISCONSIN RAPIDS PD	75,982

Abbreviations:

SO = Sheriff's Office  
 PD = Police Department  
 FD = Fire Department

Sources of Information:

PSAP data: Personal communication with representatives of the Wisconsin Chapter of the National Emergency Number Association (NENA), and three telecommunications utilities, CenturyTel, SBC, and Verizon, and with Public Service Commission staff.

Population Data:

Department of Administration January 1, 2002 county population estimates posted at: [http://www.doa.state.wi.us/pagesubtext\\_detail.asp?linksubcatid=96&linkcatid=11&linkid=7](http://www.doa.state.wi.us/pagesubtext_detail.asp?linksubcatid=96&linkcatid=11&linkid=7)

NEWSReport No. DC 96-52 ACTION IN DOCKET CASE

June 12, 1996

FCC ADOPTS RULES TO IMPLEMENT ENHANCED 911  
FOR WIRELESS SERVICES  
(CC Docket No. 94-102)

Today, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) adopted a Report and Order that creates rules to govern the availability of basic 911 services and the implementation of Enhanced 911 (E911) for wireless services. At the same time, the Commission also adopted a Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to develop additional means of ensuring that mobile service providers implement the best possible E911 systems.

First, within twelve months after the effective date of the rules, the Commission requires that cellular, broadband Personal Communications Service (PCS), and geographic area Specialized Mobile Radio (SMR) licensees transmit to a Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP), 911 emergency calls from a handset that transmits a Mobile Identification Number (or its functional equivalent) (MIN), without any interception by the carrier for credit checks or other validation procedures. Further, the Commission's action aids PSAP administrators by giving them the discretion to require that cellular, broadband PCS, and geographic area Specialized Mobile Radio (SMR) licensees transmit all 911 calls (including calls from phones that do not transmit a MIN) without any credit checks or validation.

Second, beginning twelve months (to be completed by eighteen months) after the effective date of the rules, the Commission requires that cellular, broadband PCS, and geographic area SMR licensees offer certain 911 enhancements. These E911 features include the ability to relay a caller's telephone number, which will provide PSAP attendants the ability to call back the 911 caller if a call is disconnected. Also, carriers must be capable of relaying the location of the base station or cell site receiving a 911 call, which will aid in routing 911 calls to an appropriate PSAP. Within five years after the effective date of the rules, the location of the mobile station must be provided to the PSAP in two dimensions, with an accuracy within a radius of 125 meters in 67 percent of all cases. These E911 requirements will be applicable if a carrier receives a request from the administrator of a PSAP that is capable of receiving and utilizing the information, and there is a mechanism in place for the recovery of costs relating to the provision of such services.

In the Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, the Commission seeks comment on the following: (1) methods of ensuring that carriers will continue to upgrade and improve 911 service to increase its accuracy, availability, and reliability; (2) a consumer education program to inform the public of the capabilities and limitations of 911 service; and (3) a requirement to be transmitted to a PSAP.

Action by the Commission June 12, 1996, by Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (FCC 96-264). Chairman Hundt, Commissioners Quello, Ness, and Chong, with Commissioner Chong issuing a separate statement.

- FCC -

News Media Contact: Kara Palamiras at (202) 418-0654.  
Wireless Telecommunications Bureau contact: Peter Wolfe at (202) 418-1310.

# Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association, Inc.

116 Humphrey Circle So., Shawano, Wisconsin 54166 • Telephone (715) 524-8283 • Fax (715) 524-8280

Steven C. Rinzel  
President  
Brown Deer

Susan Riseling  
1st Vice President  
U.W. - Madison

Randy A. Williams  
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Gary L. Mikulec  
3rd Vice President  
Whitefish Bay

Donald L. Thaves  
Executive Director  
Shawano

Edward A. Rudolph, Jr.  
Treasurer  
Port Washington



March 26, 2003

Senator Joseph Leibham  
3618 River Ridge Drive  
Sheboygan, WI 53083

Dear Senator Leibham:

The Wisconsin Chief's of Police Association is in opposition to AB61 which relates to wireless 911 emergency telephone service. It is not that the WCPA is against the idea of wireless 911, we support wireless 911 and believe it is urgently needed in the State of Wisconsin, it is this bill that we are in opposition to. The WCPA urges you to vote against this legislation.

The items enumerated below are some of the main deficiencies in the bill as it is currently proposed:

1. The bill has a three (3) year sunset. Ongoing costs including \$96.73 per trunk per month and \$.13 per call (re-bids, i.e. transferred calls are also \$.13/call) will not be funded after the bills sunset.
2. The bill only funds one wireless PSAP per county with the County Board determining who the PSAP will be. This is inefficient in that most County dispatch centers will need to transfer the call. The WCPA wants each of the 142 PSAP's statewide to be funded for wireless 911. The WCPA believes a cellular 911 call should be routed to the closest most appropriate dispatch center.
3. When an enhanced wireless call is received at a County dispatch center and transferred, the receiving agency will not be able to accept the data (ANI/ALI) information unless they have upgraded their own equipment. Under the proposed legislation this is at their own expense. This creates an unfunded State mandate. Additionally, it creates serious inefficiencies and interjects potential for error as the receiving dispatchers re-enter all the information.



# Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association, Inc.

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4. The authors of this legislation refer to the one dispatch center per county as the "consolidation" component of the bill. History has shown that having wireless 911 answered in one location per county (which is currently the case and has been for years) does not promote consolidation. Consolidation occurs because of thoughtful discussions between communities that insure that equal or better service can be provided at a savings in costs.
5. Calls received from large buildings or inside structures may not be identified by location at all. A County dispatch center that is not familiar with another agencies area may not be able to locate the call and they would not have access to the local database which may help locate the call.
6. The bill does not preclude Counties from initiating a chargeback to municipalities for answering wireless calls.

Poor legislation should never be a substitute for good judgement. This legislation was inspired by politics, without input from public safety professionals that are responsible for implementing a cohesive system to allow public access to emergency services.

The WCPA would invite the opportunity to work with our legislators to craft a bill that meets the need of all the affected parties.

Sincerely,

Steven C. Rinzel  
WCPA President

SCR:ndh



**Patrick Fucik**  
Central Region Staff Director

**State Government Affairs**  
6450 Sprint Parkway  
Mailstop: KSOPHN0212-2A400  
Overland Park, KS 66251  
Voice 913 315-9146  
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Patrick.R.Fucik@mail.sprint.com

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Senator Joe Leibham  
Chairperson of the Committee on Transportation and Information Infrastructure

**FROM:** Patrick Fucik

**DATE:** April 17, 2003

**RE:** Proposed Amendments for AB 61 – E911 bill

Per your request during our meeting last week, I have developed the following proposed amendments on behalf of Sprint to AB 61 that address the language added to the bill in House Amendment #1 which reads:

*“The estimate may not include, and a wireless provider may not seek reimbursements for any such costs that the wireless provider has previously recovered from customers.”*

Sprint’s proposed alternatives to this language are:

1. Delete the provisions of House Amendment #1 in its entirety; and
2. Replace the provisions of House Amendment #1 with the following language:

*“The estimate may not include, and a wireless provider may not seek reimbursement from the fund for any costs associated with Phase II enhanced 911 service that has been explicitly previously recovered from customers.”*

Also per you request, I have compiled the following table that outlines which wireless carriers include a federal fee on their bills and which are seeking cost recovery.

<b>Wireless carrier</b>	<b>Federal fee on bill*</b>	<b>Seeking cost recovery</b>
Sprint	Yes	Phase I yes / Phase II no
US Cellular	Yes	Yes - both Phase I & II
ATTW	Yes (new customers)	Yes - both Phase I & II
Verizon	No	Yes - both Phase I & II
Cingular	Yes (effective 5/03)	Yes - both Phase I & II
TMobile	No	Phase I yes / Phase II no
Nextel	Yes	Phase I yes / Phase II no

\* Federal program charge included on the carrier’s bill that recoups the costs of various federal programs that may include, but is not limited to, enhanced 911 costs.

Please feel free to contact me or Chet Gerlach if you or your staff should have any questions regarding this information. Also, please feel free to share this information with other legislators as you deem necessary.

On behalf of Sprint, I look forward to continuing to work with you on this important issue.

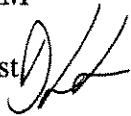
Thank you.

cc: Chet Gerlach



## WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

*Terry C. Anderson, Director*  
*Laura D. Rose, Deputy Director*

TO: SENATOR JOSEPH LEIBHAM  
FROM: David L. Lovell, Senior Analyst   
RE: Charges on the Bills of Wireless Telecommunications Service Providers  
DATE: April 17, 2003 (Revised April 23, 2003)

This memorandum responds to your request for information regarding the charges that wireless telecommunications service providers (known as "commercial mobile radio service providers" in regulatory terms, but referred to as "wireless providers" in this memorandum) collect on their bills. The charges in question are those related to compliance with government requirements. They include taxes but do not include charges directly related to the provision of service to the individual customer. The memorandum is in three parts: the first part identifies wireless providers in Wisconsin; the second part describes sales and excise taxes that apply to wireless service; and the third part describes charges collected by wireless providers to recover the cost of complying with certain regulatory requirements.

### WIRELESS PROVIDERS IN WISCONSIN

Table 1 shows a partial list of wireless providers in Wisconsin. It includes all Tier I and Tier II companies operating in Wisconsin and those Tier III companies that are members of the Wisconsin State Telecommunications Association (WSTA).<sup>\*</sup> It is anticipated that there are additional Tier III companies in Wisconsin but no comprehensive list of such companies is maintained. Consequently, the companies

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<sup>\*</sup> The three-tiered system referred to here is a classification created by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) for purposes of implementing wireless 911 service. Tier I is defined as those companies having a national footprint; it consists of six companies designated by the FCC that, at the end of 2001, collectively served approximately 100 million subscribers, or about 78% of the national market. Tier II is defined as companies having more than 500,000 subscribers at the end of 2001, but not being in Tier I; it consists of 12 companies designated by the FCC that, at the end of 2001, collectively served approximately 18.4 million subscribers nationwide, or about 14% of the national market. Tier III is defined as all other wireless providers. At the end of 2001, Tier III companies collectively served approximately 10.1 million subscribers nationwide, or about 8% of the total market. There were 54 companies with between 10,000 and 500,000 subscribers and an unknown number of smaller companies.

listed in Table 1 include the largest companies operating in Wisconsin. Any companies omitted are, by definition, smaller than 500,000 customers and likely much smaller.

**TABLE 1**  
**WIRELESS PROVIDERS IN WISCONSIN**

	Number of Subscribers Nationwide (in thousands, 2001 year end)
<b><u>TIER I:</u></b>	
Verizon Wireless	29,398
Cingular	21,596
AT&T Wireless	19,065
Sprint PCS	13,555
Nextel*	9,183
T-Mobile	6,993
<b><u>TIER II:</u></b>	
ALLTEL*	7,480 <sup>1</sup>
U.S. Cellular	3,461
Dobson/Cellular One*	700
<b><u>TIER III:</u></b>	
Midwest Wireless*	208 <sup>2</sup>
Cellcom*	190 <sup>2</sup>
Airadigm*	No data

Source: FCC 02-210, order in Docket No. 94-102, *Revision of the Commission's Rules to Ensure Compatibility with Enhanced 911 Emergency Calling Systems; Phase II Compliance Deadlines for Non-Nationwide CMRS Carriers* (adopted July 11, 2002, released July 26, 2002), based on publicly available data.

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\* Members of WSTA.

<sup>1</sup> Includes subscribers attributed to CenturyTel at the end of 2001; CenturyTel later sold its wireless operations to ALLTELL.

<sup>2</sup> 2000 year end data.

Wireless providers view the number of customers they serve as proprietary and competitively sensitive information. Consequently, they do not release this information. The subscriber numbers in Table 1 are nationwide figures gleaned from public sources by the FCC. No similar figures are available for Wisconsin. It is generally understood, though, that U.S. Cellular, although much smaller nationally than Verizon, has the largest number of subscribers of any company in Wisconsin. The second and third companies are thought to be Verizon and Cingular, though not necessarily in that order. It should also be noted that the relative positions of companies are likely to change, especially at the state level, as companies grow, move into new service areas, or merge or as other developments unfold.

### **SALES AND EXCISE TAXES**

Depending on the billing address of the customer, two or more sales and excise taxes apply to bills for wireless service in Wisconsin. A 3% federal excise tax applies to all telecommunications services, including local, long-distance, and wireless services. The revenue from this tax is paid to the U.S. Treasury.

The 5% state sales tax applies to all wireless telecommunications services utilized by customers whose residential or primary business address is in Wisconsin, regardless of where the services originate, terminate, or pass through. The 0.5% optional local sales tax applies in the same manner for customers whose billing address is in a county that has adopted the tax. Wireless providers remit the revenue from both the state and local sales taxes to the Department of Revenue (DOR). The DOR forwards the revenue from the local tax (minus an amount to cover the DOR's administrative costs) to the county that imposed the tax.

Two special local sales taxes are collected to fund new athletic facilities for the Milwaukee Brewers and the Green Bay Packers. These taxes are 0.1% on the bills of customers in five southeast Wisconsin counties and 0.5% on the bills of customers in Brown County, respectively. In addition, two municipalities impose a 0.5% premier resort area tax. The special local taxes apply to the same sales as the state sales taxes and are collected in the same manner as the optional local sales tax.

### **CHARGES TO RECOVER THE COST OF REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS**

#### **Types of Charges**

##### ***Wireless 911***

Wireless providers are required by the FCC to make facilities and operational upgrades that will allow 911 call centers (referred to as Public Safety Answering Points or PSAPs) to determine the location of a caller placing an emergency call from a cellular telephone. In addition, many states assess charges on service providers or on their customers through a surcharge on the service providers' bills to fund the investments required by PSAPs, service providers, or both in order to provide wireless 911 service. 2003 Assembly Bill 61 (AB 61) proposes to create such a charge in Wisconsin. A number of wireless providers recover part or all of the cost of complying with these requirements by placing a charge on bills to their customers. In some cases, as in the proposal contained in AB 61, state law requires collection of a fee on the bill.

### ***Federal Universal Service Fund***

The federal Universal Service Fund (USF) was created by Congress to help make telephone service affordable and available to all Americans, including individuals with low incomes, those living in areas where the cost of providing service is high, schools, libraries, and rural health care providers. All telephone companies, including wireless providers, are required to contribute to the fund. They are authorized, but not required, to recover the cost of these contributions from their customers. FCC rules effectively cap the amount that can be recovered.

### ***Number Pooling***

Number pooling refers to the current manner in which the FCC allocates available telephone numbers to competing telephone companies for assignment to customers. The allocation is made in smaller blocks of numbers than under earlier policy, to ensure more efficient allocation of numbers and reduce the need to create more area codes. However, there are costs to the companies to comply with the new allocation system. Some companies choose to itemize this cost in a line on their bills.

### ***Number Portability***

Number portability refers to the requirement of the FCC that telephone companies allow customers to retain their telephone number when changing service providers. The requirement currently applies only to landline companies, although wireless providers incur costs in handling calls to numbers that are portable. In addition, if the requirement is extended to wireless providers, as the FCC proposes, wireless providers will incur additional expenses to comply. The FCC allows providers to recover certain costs involved in complying with this requirement, over a five-year period.

### ***Relay Services***

The FCC has created a nationwide system under which a person dialing 711 is connected to a telecommunications relay service that allows persons with hearing deficits to communicate by telephone. Telecommunications service providers are required to contribute to the Federal Telecommunications Relay Service Fund to help finance relay services. In addition, many states assess charges on service providers to fund relay services. Wisconsin assesses such a charge on landline companies but not wireless companies.

### ***CALEA***

The federal Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA) requires telecommunications carriers to ensure that their equipment, facilities, and services are able to comply with authorized electronic surveillance. In addition, CALEA requires telecommunications carriers to file information with the FCC regarding the policies and procedures used for employee supervision and control, and to maintain secure and accurate records of each communications interception or access to call-identifying information. Some companies choose to itemize this cost in a line on their bills.

**Practices of Wireless Providers in Wisconsin**

Table 2 summarizes the charges collected by the wireless providers identified in Table 1 to recover the cost of complying with regulatory requirements. Comments relating to the individual providers follow the table. The information presented in this part of the memorandum was gathered through interviews with representatives of the individual companies, including personnel of the companies, their hired representatives in Wisconsin, and the WSTA. Several of the representatives indicated that the practices reported are subject to change. In fact, some of the information presented below represents billing practices that started as recently as April 1, 2003, or that are still being prepared for implementation.

**TABLE 2**  
**SUMMARY OF WIRELESS PROVIDER CHARGES TO**  
**RECOVER THE COST OF REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS**

	Wireless 911	Universal Service Fund	Number Pooling	Number Portability	Relay Services	CALEA	Other	No Response
<b><u>TIER I:</u></b>								
Verizon Wireless		X	X	X	X		X	
Cingular		X	X	X	X		X	
AT&T Wireless	X	X	X	X				
Sprint PCS	X	X	X					
Nextel*	X	X	X	X	X			
T-Mobile		X						
<b><u>TIER II:</u></b>								
ALLTEL*								X
U.S. Cellular	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Dobson/Cellular One*								X
<b><u>TIER III:</u></b>								
Midwest Wireless*								
Cellcom*			X	X		X	X	
Airadigm*							X	

Source: Legislative Council staff interviews and correspondence with company representatives.

\* Members of WSTA.



### *Verizon Wireless*

Bills from Verizon Wireless include a line titled *Federal Universal Service and Regulatory Surcharge*. It is a flat amount of \$0.52 per month. According to correspondence from Verizon Wireless the surcharge is used to recover costs related to USF, number pooling, number portability, relay services, and FCC license fees, "along with a few other miscellaneous fees." Verizon Wireless does not recover wireless 911 costs in this surcharge.

### *Cingular*

Cingular bills include separate lines for the federal USF charge, which is currently \$0.55 per month per telephone number.

Cingular is currently implementing a new line on its bills titled *Regulatory Cost Recovery Fee*. The fee will recover costs related to number pooling, number portability, and relay services and an annual regulatory fee that the FCC assesses on telecommunications companies. The annual regulatory fee is shown as "Other" in Table 2.

The Regulatory Cost Recovery Fee will also recover costs related to complying with wireless 911 requirements. The Cingular representative stated that this component of the fee will not be charged in states that impose a separate fee to fund wireless 911 implementation and, specifically, that it will not be charged in Wisconsin. For Wisconsin customers, the Regulatory Cost Recovery Fee will be \$0.32 per month.

### *AT&T Wireless*

AT&T Wireless imposes a *Regulatory Program Fee* of \$1.75 per month on some, but not all customers. The fee applies to new customers and to customers who change rate plans. Certain categories of customers, including government customers, are exempt from the fee. The fee is used to recover costs related to wireless 911, number pooling, and number portability. AT&T Wireless recovers USF costs through a separate line identified as *Universal Connectivity*.

### *Sprint PCS*

As indicated in Table 2, Sprint PCS uses charges on its bills to recover costs related to wireless 911, the USF, and number pooling. These charges are listed on separate lines under the heading of *Other Surcharges and Fees*. Sprint PCS representatives indicated that the wireless 911 charge is for Phase I cost recovery only, as the company has completed nationwide installation of Phase II capabilities. They indicated as well that Sprint PCS would seek a grant to recover Phase I costs only under AB 61, if it is enacted, but would not seek a grant for Phase II costs.

Patrick Curley, Director of Intergovernmental Relations for the City of Milwaukee, in a memorandum to Interested Parties dated February 28, 2003, indicated that Sprint includes a *Carrier Property Tax Fee* on its bills, which allows Sprint to recover a portion of the property taxes that Sprint pays on the property and equipment it uses to provide service. Representatives of Sprint PCS explained that the fee that Mr. Curley refers is applied to landline service provided by Sprint Long Distance, but not wireless service provided by Sprint PCS.

### ***Nextel***

Nextel includes a *Federal Programs Cost Recovery Fee* of \$1.55 per month per unit (presumably, a unit is a telephone number) on its bills. The fee recovers costs of complying with wireless 911, number pooling, and number portability requirements. The USF fee is shown as a separate line and is calculated as a 1.2% surcharge. Similarly, the relay services charge is shown separately and calculated as a 0.073% surcharge.

A Nextel representative indicated that the wireless 911 costs recovered in the Federal Programs Cost Recovery Fee relate to Phase II. Because Nextel is "self-recovering" for these costs, this representative said that Nextel would not apply for a grant for Phase II costs under AB 61, but that it may apply for a grant for Phase I costs.

### ***T-Mobile***

T-Mobile includes a line on its bills for recovery of USF contributions, but for no other regulatory costs.

A T-Mobile representative stated that T-Mobile will not apply for a grant to recover Phase II costs under AB 61. He indicated that, in the future, the company may want to sell services related to locating callers on cellular telephones and does not want such an offering to be complicated by reliance on publicly funded equipment.

### ***ALLTEL***

ALLTEL is a member of WSTA, and was contacted by WSTA for information for this memorandum. ALLTEL did not respond to that request on time to be included in the memorandum.

### ***U.S. Cellular***

Beginning April 1, 2003, U.S. Cellular collects \$0.23 per month on each bill for USF cost recovery and an additional \$0.55 under the heading *Federal and Other Regulatory Fees*. The latter fee recovers costs related to compliance with wireless 911, number pooling, number portability, relay services, and CALEA requirements.

### ***Dobson/Cellular One***

Dobson/Cellular One is a member of WSTA and was contacted by WSTA for information for this memorandum. Dobson/Cellular One did not respond to that request on time to be included in the memorandum.

### ***Midwest Wireless***

Midwest Wireless reported to WSTA that it does not recover any regulatory costs through separate line items on its bills.

***Cellcom***

Cellcom reported to WSTA that it collects a *Federal Regulatory Charge* on its bills. This charge covers costs related to number pooling, number portability, CALEA, and "Homeland Security and the Patriot Act."

***Airadigm***

Airadigm reported to WSTA that it collects a *Gross Receipts Surcharge* on its bills. The company indicates that this surcharge is used for "general operating expenses," not regulatory cost recovery, so it is shown in Table 2 under "Other."

If you have further questions regarding regulatory cost recovery by wireless providers, please contact me directly at the Legislative Council staff offices.

DLL:wu:ksm;rv



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## WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

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*Terry C. Anderson, Director*  
*Laura D. Rose, Deputy Director*

TO: SENATOR JOSEPH LEIBHAM  
FROM: John Stolzenberg, Staff Scientist  
RE: Map of Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) in Wisconsin  
DATE: April 23, 2003

The attached map, prepared at your request, shows the location of public safety answering points (PSAPs) currently receiving wireline 911 calls in Wisconsin. The map identifies the PSAPs that are operated by municipal and county entities.

The map is a depiction of data previously presented to you in the Legislative Council memorandum to Representative Phil Montgomery, *Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) in Wisconsin*, March 17, 2003 (revised March 21, 2003). Representative Montgomery had previously released this memorandum to the public. The map was created at my request by Adam Kiel in the Office of Land Information Services, Department of Administration.

If you have any questions on the map or the data on which it is based, please feel free to contact me at the Legislative Council staff offices.

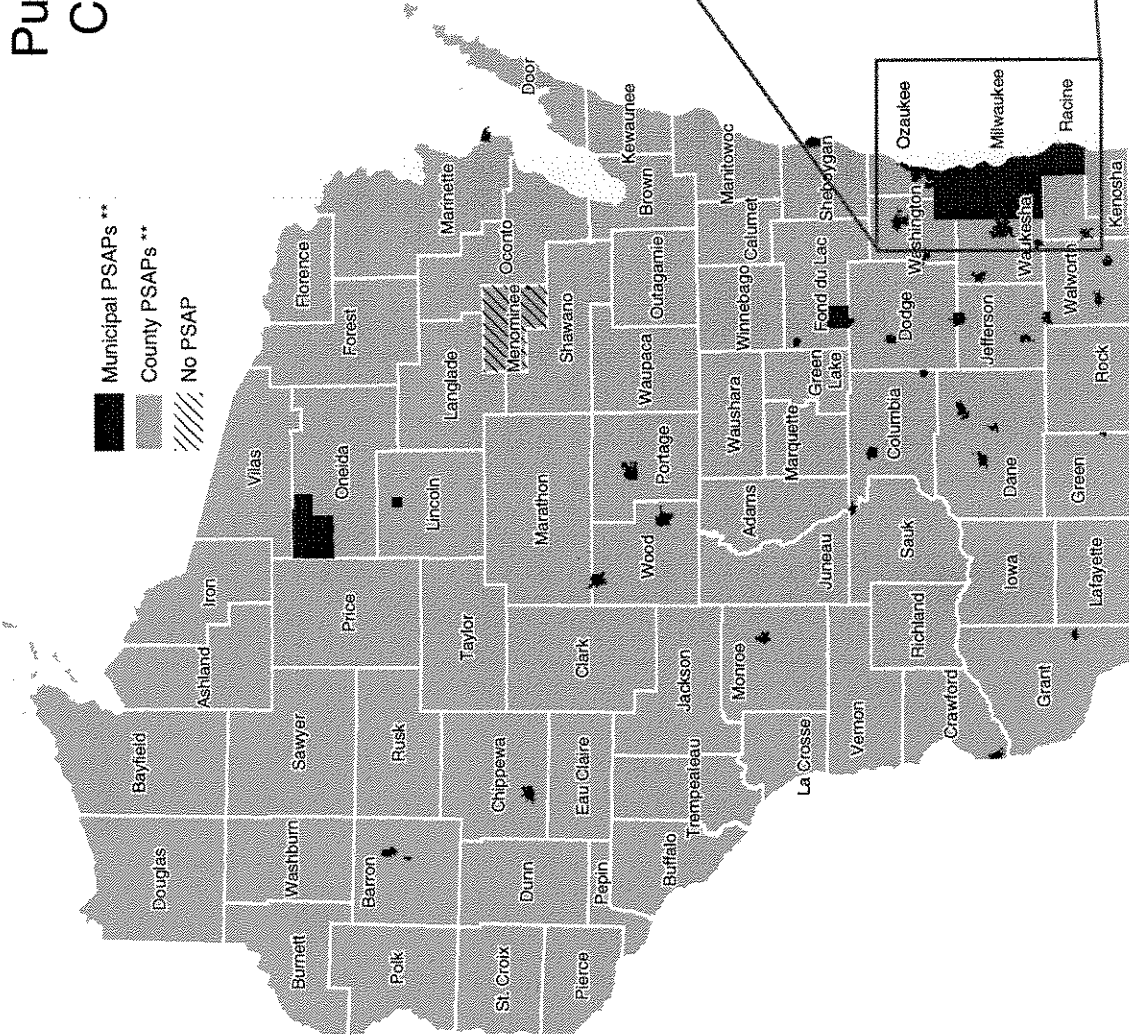
JES:rv;jal;wu

Attachment

# Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) Currently Receiving Wireline 911 Calls

There are a total of 139 PSAPs in Wisconsin. 71 of these are operated by either county sheriff offices, another county agency or a joint agency. There is no PSAP in Menominee County. Of the remaining 68 PSAPs, 65 are operated by a municipal agency, such as a police department, or a joint municipal agency, two are operated by the police departments at University of Wisconsin campuses at Madison and Milwaukee, and one is operated by the federal government at Ft. McCoy.

PSAP Data Source: John Stolzenberg, Legislative Council Staff Scientist, based on personal communications with representatives of the Wisconsin Chapter of the National Emergency Number Association (NENA), and three telecommunications utilities, CenturyTel, SBC, and Verizon, and with Public Service Commission staff.



\*\* Note: Throughout the state, local governments have entered into agreements with adjacent local governments on handling 911 calls to accommodate the fact that telephone exchange boundaries often do not follow county or municipal boundaries.



MEMORANDUM

TO: Senate Transportation and Information Infrastructure Committee

FROM: Patti Seger, Wisconsin Coalition Against Domestic Violence

RE: Possible Amendment to Assembly Bill 61

Date: April 23, 2003

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Thank you for allowing me to testify before the Committee on Transportation and Information Infrastructure today. I am neither testifying for or against Assembly Bill 61. Rather, I am testifying in support of an amendment that was brought forth in the Assembly and which has not been brought forth in the Senate. The amendment would allow an additional 2-3 pennies to be added to the 911 Fund Assessment in order to support specialized domestic violence prosecution in Wisconsin.

Cellular providers have long been supporters of domestic violence programs and victims of abuse in Wisconsin and across the nation. Cellular providers have poured literally thousands of cellular phones into local domestic violence programs and into law enforcement and prosecution agencies for the purpose of providing extra protection to victims of domestic violence and stalking. These phones cannot be used for any other purpose than to dial one number--- 9-1-1. I am attaching materials from various cellular companies that illustrate their long-term connection to domestic violence issues.

While we can never know exactly how many 911 calls are generated from these phones, what we do know is that every time a victim of domestic violence dials 911, it generates a law enforcement response that may later result in the prosecution of a domestic violence offender. Since the advent of mandatory arrest laws in Wisconsin in 1989, there have been between 25,000 and 30,000 reported incidents of domestic abuse annually. Prosecution of these cases takes additional understanding of the dynamics of abusive relationships, and also takes additional resources in order to be successfully prosecuted. Many district attorneys offices have moved towards specialization in this particular crime area. Specialized domestic violence prosecutors have increased knowledge of resources and strategies for addressing domestic abuse in ways that increase victim safety and offender accountability. These prosecutors truly make a difference every day in the lives of victims and their children. And, cellular providers have been a part of the solution since the beginning.

Therefore, it seems logical to link the proposed 911 Fund to specialized domestic abuse prosecution. In Wisconsin, about 15 county prosecutors offices have initiated specialized domestic violence prosecution units. Of these, Chippewa, Dane, Jefferson, Marathon, Milwaukee and Outagamie counties are currently reliant on federal Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and Byrne Law Enforcement grants. There are already indications that federal funding of the VAWA program in particular may be subject to cuts. The President's 2004 budget proposal includes the first ever reductions to this

critical program. The remaining counties, such as Waukesha, Walworth, Portage, and LaCrosse, rely upon GPR funding to sustain their programs. The recent budget proposal to eliminate 15 assistant district attorney positions has led several elected prosecutors to note that they will no longer be able to provide specialized prosecution of domestic violence cases should they lose any positions.

We urge the Senate to consider an amendment that would allow an additional 2-3 cents to be assessed as part of the 911 fund. This very small amount...36 cents per year...could add up to so much in many Wisconsin communities. The connection between cellular providers and domestic violence intervention has been long and fruitful thus far...we hope to continue that tradition.



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## MEMORANDUM

TO: Honorable Members of the Senate Committee on Transportation and Information Infrastructure

FROM: Sarah Diedrick-Kasdorf, Legislative Associate *SDK*

DATE: April 23, 2003

SUBJECT: Assembly Bill 61

The Wisconsin Counties Association (WCA) urges your support for the adoption of Assembly Bill 61. For the past several years, counties, the wireless community and the state legislature have been working to craft legislation to fund E911 in the state of Wisconsin. WCA has opposed past legislative efforts, as we felt local governments were treated inequitably regarding reimbursement for E911 implementation. We are pleased to lend our support to the legislation adopted by the Assembly, to assist counties in paying for costs associated with E911 implementation, while also ensuring counties are not held liable for technical difficulties through the use of wireless technologies.

Since the passage of the bill in the Assembly, an issue has arisen for which we are seeking an amendment for clarification purposes only. According to staff at the Legislative Council, an entity identified by the county board as the wireless 911 PSAP for the county may be precluded from receiving a wireless 911 grant if a municipality within the county chooses to operate its own wireless 911 PSAP. WCA, therefore, is seeking an amendment to the bill to clarify that the county-designated wireless 911 PSAP that is able and willing to serve the whole county, but does not due to a municipality choosing to provide wireless 911 services on its own, is eligible to receive the wireless 911 grant as designated in Assembly Bill 61. This amendment will ensure that one PSAP in the county is eligible to receive a grant and is not prohibited based on the actions of a single municipality.

WCA would like to express its appreciation to the members of the legislature for crafting a bill that is workable for county government and ensures E911 implementation in Wisconsin to increase our efforts to provide effective and efficient public safety services to all our citizens.

Thank you for considering our comments.



## CONCERNS REGARDING SPECIFIC LANGUAGE IN ASSEMBLY BILL 61

U.S. Cellular Corporation, the nation's eighth largest wireless provider, serves more than 4.1 million customers in 149 markets throughout 25 states. The company has been providing wireless service to Wisconsin since 1985 and boasts more than 186 retail stores, authorized agent locations and Wal-Mart kiosks throughout the State. As the largest wireless service provider in Wisconsin, the company employs more than 900 associates throughout the area and operates a state-of-the-art Customer Care Center in Pewaukee.

U.S. Cellular has a charge on its bill entitled "Federal and Other Regulatory Fee". This charge is placed on a bill to help pay for nationwide costs incurred in implementing Federal unfunded mandates. The programs this charge helps to pay for may include wireless number pooling, local number portability, text telephone services, authorized electronic surveillance from law enforcement, and the deployment of enhanced 911.

While the "Federal and Other Regulatory Fee" charge has been characterized as a 911 surcharge being collected from Wisconsin customers, it is a charge that is collected from all U.S. Cellular customers. Others have said that revenue collected from this charge is helping the deployment of 911 in other states. The charge offsets costs of doing business on a nationwide basis. Just as in any other national business, it is an unreasonable expectation to believe that revenues from Wisconsin customers will be invested solely into the Wisconsin market. By being able to build a strong, national business, Wisconsin customers and residents are able to take advantage of such economies. Due to these characterizations and misunderstandings, U.S. Cellular's participation in the State enhanced 911 program may be unfairly prejudiced.

U.S. Cellular actively supports efforts by the Wisconsin Legislature to enact wireless Enhanced 911 legislation. However, such legislation should be fair and neutral. U.S. Cellular is concerned about the following passage in Assembly Bill 61: *"The estimate may not include, and a wireless provider may not seek reimbursement, for any such costs that the wireless provider has previously recovered from customers."*

Concerns over the subject language:

- As language in Assembly Bill 61 stands, there is a possibility that some companies will be deemed eligible for cost recovery and some won't. This hurts US Cellular and carriers smaller than US Cellular due to having to spread the cost of deployment over a smaller customer base than the national carriers.
- The purpose of the language contained in Assembly Bill 61 is to try to minimize the cost of wireless enhanced 911 deployment. This is already stipulated in what the cost estimates can contain.
- Carriers are recovering costs of doing business through their rate structures. U.S. Cellular has chosen to explain to its customers the reason why a certain portion of its overall rate is being charged. Why penalize companies for customer education?
- The market has been and will continue to be the final arbiter of price. Customers should continue to be allowed to make such decisions.
- Under current legislative stipulations, enhanced 911 deployment becomes a competitive issue.
- U.S. Cellular customers will be paying a statewide Enhanced 911 surcharge and subsidizing deployment for other carriers if it is deemed ineligible for cost recovery.
- U.S. CELLULAR IS NOT RECEIVING COST RECOVERY IMPLICITLY FOR THE DEPLOYMENT OF ENHANCED 911 IN WISCONSIN.

For these reasons, U.S. Cellular proposes the following amendment to Assembly Bill 61:

*"In creating the estimate, the wireless provider, shall exclude any such costs that the wireless provider has recovered from customers in this state for the direct provision of wireless enhanced 911 services within this state, provided the exclusion of such costs is consistent with federal law."*

If you have warning signs of heart attack or stroke, call 9-1-1 immediately! New treatments can make a difference if you act fast.



Fighting Heart Disease and Stroke

Northland Affiliate  
2850 Dairy Dr., Suite 300  
Madison, WI 53718-6751  
608-221-8866  
Fax 608-221-9233  
americanheart.org

April 23, 2003

TO: Members of the State Senate Committee on Transportation and Information Infrastructure

FROM: Maureen Cassidy, Vice President of Advocacy

SUBJECT: Assembly Bill 61 – relating to enhanced wireless 9-1-1

**The American Heart Association supports Assembly Bill 61 because it will save lives.**

In most communities, calling 9-1-1 accesses the EMS system. But in Wisconsin, early access to emergency care may not happen if victims dial 9-1-1 from a wireless phone. Wisconsin currently does not have coverage for enhanced wireless 9-1-1, while at the same time, in many communities, as many as 50% of all 9-1-1 calls are made from wireless phones. Enhanced wireless 9-1-1 reduces response time and helps callers who do not know their location. It also helps in those situations where a caller cannot speak due to their condition or situation, or may speak another language. Ironically, recent studies have shown that the main reason people buy or carry cell phones is for safety of themselves or their family members. Most people do not realize that in our state, we are limited as to the safety we can provide. Enacting Assembly Bill 61 can change that fact.

Each year more than 250,000 Americans suffer sudden death caused by cardiac arrest. The American Heart Association developed a system and protocol for emergency response to cardiac arrest – the *Chain of Survival*. The Chain of Survival includes early access to emergency care (calling 9-1-1), early cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), early defibrillation, and early advanced cardiac life support. Weakness in any link of the chain lessens the chance for survival. *For every minute that passes between the time an individual suffers a cardiac arrest and the time they are defibrillated, the chance of survival falls by 7 to 10 percent.* Currently, 95% of cardiac arrest victims do not survive, usually because CPR and defibrillation arrive too late. ***Strengthening the first link in the chain of survival by providing location information for wireless 9-1-1 calls can improve those survival rates.***

A similar Chain of Survival was developed for stroke response. The first link in that chain is also early access to emergency care (calling 9-1-1). Treating stroke as an emergency and transporting a stroke patient to a facility that can provide the needed care can result in a range of benefits from complete reversal of the stroke impact to substantially lessening the residual effects.

Passage of AB 61 will strengthen the critical first link -- "Early Access" -- in the Chain of Survival. Providing the necessary critical resources to local dispatch centers and wireless providers will enable implementation of this important technology and dramatically improve emergency response for heart and stroke patients as well as all citizens needing emergency response.

***In our testimony at the joint Assembly and Senate committee hearing on this legislation in March, the American Heart Association recommended extending the sunset provisions of the bill by a minimum of two years. We are supportive of the changes made in ASA 2 to AB 61 that address this concern.***

Thank you for your consideration of our concerns we strongly urge your support for passage of this lifesaving legislation. Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions at 608-221-8866 or [maureen.cassidy@heart.org](mailto:maureen.cassidy@heart.org).

**James T. Dwyer**  
County Board Chair



April 23, 2003

TO: Senator Joseph Leibham  
Members of the Senate Committee on Transportation & Information Infrastructure

FR: Dave Krahn  
Legislative Policy Advisor

**RE: Assembly Bill 61 – Providing Wireless 911 Emergency Telephone Service**

Assembly Bill 61 has everything to do with public safety. When the citizens of Wisconsin make a 911 call from their cell phones they expect that they will be assisted expeditiously. Currently, the technology is available, but not installed, to locate a 911 cellular caller. Passage of AB 61 will ensure that a funding mechanism is in place to accomplish this very critical public safety initiative.

Waukesha County has been working very hard to consolidate dispatch services and bring under one roof all PSAPs in the county. Combining dispatch services into one PSAP will provide public safety more efficiently and cost-effectively. We have not as yet convinced all of our municipalities to join in this effort, but we believe we will ultimately succeed in doing so. AB 61 will help to enhance consolidation efforts.

**Waukesha County urges you to support Assembly Bill 61.**

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.



# WISCONSIN ALLIANCE OF CITIES

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- Stevens Point
- Superior
- Two Rivers
- Watertown
- Waukesha
- Wausau
- Wauwatosa
- West Allis
- West Bend
- Whitewater
- Wisconsin Rapids

April 23, 2003

To: Honorable Members of the Transportation and Information Infrastructure Committee  
 From: Edward J. Huck, Director  
 Regarding: AB 61

The Wisconsin Alliance of Cities joins with a variety of local government organizations and public safety personnel in raising concerns over this potential legislation.

Our concerns center around one basic idea. An enhanced 911 system must protect the public. It is not clear that the bill as drafted accomplishes this fundamental intent.

We are not saying, however, that this is bad legislation. We thank Representative Jensen and Senator Leibham for pulling this bill from the depths of special interest muck. We strongly support the provision for the determining of eligible costs by the Public Service Commission.

Nonetheless, absent mandatory county consolidation it is critical that all local dispatchers within a county are able to access the cell phone information as it is sent from one system to another. Otherwise the incoming information on a cell phone user would have to be conveyed by telephone, wasting precious seconds if not minutes. Grants should include necessary communications equipment to allow for all local governments to communicate with each other and be able to use a non-property tax revenue to provide the wherewithal to do so.

Finally, there should be no artificial caps put on the monthly charge. Otherwise it will be unlikely anyone could recover 100% of costs. If there are concerns about the fees being too high, then instead of allowing price collusion by the industry, their fees should be removed from the bill and they should be forced to compete.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments.



WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF  
ADMINISTRATION

JIM DOYLE  
GOVERNOR

MARC J. MAROTTA  
SECRETARY

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MAY 08 2003

May 2, 2003

Senator Joseph Leibham  
Chair, Committee on Transportation and Information Infrastructure  
Room 409 South, State Capitol  
P.O. Box 7882  
Madison 53707-7882

**Re: 2003 Assembly Bill 61, and the need to integrate existing digital geographic information into the database component of wireless 911 call centers (PSAPs).**

Dear Senator Leibham,

As chair of the Senate Committee on Transportation and Information Infrastructure, you and your committee members have been working on Assembly Bill 61, a bill that creates a grant program administered by the Public Service Commission (PSC) to help establish wireless 911 services throughout the state.

One provision of this bill allows for a local government to receive a PSC administered grant to cover costs incurred for leasing, purchasing, operating, or maintaining a wireless public safety answering point (PSAP). Regarding the PSAP, AB 61 specifically allows locally awarded grant funds to be used for the costs of network equipment, computer hardware and software, database equipment and radio and telephone equipment, plus operator training and the network costs for delivering calls from the provider to the PSAP.

Not specifically mentioned in AB 61, but I would presume to be an allowable grant eligible component, is the cost of creating and maintaining accurate and current geographic information (map data) that provides the foundation for the operation of the PSAP. Specifically, I am referring to digital data such as aerial photos, land ownership parcels, road centerline representations, street addresses, political boundaries, and outlines of building structures. These are the foundational data items that provide the necessary information base for an efficient and effective response to emergency events. As has been documented in various wireless 911 studies and publications, inaccurate, out-of-date geographic data (the map base) is the most significant barrier to effectively implementing an emergency response system.

For thirteen years, all of the state's 72 counties have been investing in and maintaining local geographic data under the provisions of the Wisconsin Land Information Program (WLIP). The WLIP's "foundational data elements" includes accurate digital aerial photos, ownership parcels, addresses and road centerline data, political boundaries, plus a variety of other geographic

May 2, 2003

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features, the same information needed to establish an efficiently functioning, locally based PSAP. On an annual basis the WLIP collects and invests over \$12 million in geographic data and local program operations.

My concern with AB 61 as currently written is that it does not include a provision requiring the PSAP grant applicant to evaluate existing geographic data, nor to evaluate the usefulness of such data. A PSAP should not be built upon an information database that is incompatible with the existing local database(s). All 72 counties have a designated Land Information Officer, created as part of the WLIP, that is fully aware of the extent, quality, accuracy and currentness of geographic data collected and maintained by the county and its municipalities. I believe it is of vital importance to use the ongoing investment in WLIP derived information for all potential applications, and I would include PSAP operation as one of those applications.

I am recommending that AB 61 include provisions recognizing the potential usefulness of already created WLIP data and requiring its use (if deemed adequate) for the PSAPs.

Specifically:

- Creating and maintaining accurate and current geographic information as an eligible component of local government grants.
- PSAP databases be based on data compatible and integrated with the already existing county geographic information base, and
- PSAP grant funds not be used to create similar geographic information that now exists locally, avoiding unnecessary, expensive and wasteful duplication of effort and resources.

I am very willing to meet with you or staff to craft language for the bill to alleviate these concerns. I can be reached at 262-6852 or at: [tkoch@facstaff.wisc.edu](mailto:tkoch@facstaff.wisc.edu).

Sincerely,



Ted W. Koch  
Chair, Wisconsin Land Information Board  
Wisconsin State Cartographer

Cc: Members of the Senate Committee on Trans. and Information Infrastructure  
Representative Scott Jensen, Chair, Assembly Committee on Energy and Utilities  
Representative Phil Montgomery  
Senator Robert Welch  
John Stolzenberg, Wisconsin Legislative Council  
David Lovell, Wisconsin Legislative Council  
Michael Blaska, DOA-Office of Land Information Services  
WLIB Members