

STATE OF MICHIGAN

STATE 911 PLAN



Compiled and Presented by the
Emerging Technology Subcommittee
Adopted by the State 911 Committee on June 14, 2023

September 2025
REVISION 6.0

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Background and Purpose Summary

Providing optimum 911 services for its residents is a long-established priority for the state of Michigan. For more than 30 years, a collaboration of legislators, state and county personnel, Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) agencies, and telecommunication providers have worked together to provide the necessary enhanced 911 framework. This framework is a multi-dimensional system composed of landline, wireless, and internet communication providers that allows delivery of 911 calls through a complex network of routers, switches, databases, and emergency dispatch communication centers. All parts of this network must be able to seamlessly integrate and interact with each other.

Just as 911 technology continues to evolve and change, the Michigan laws that determine the architectural network, 911 legislative and regulatory oversight, training standards, and funding mechanisms need to transform and adapt. The state statutes that provide 911 funding mechanisms will sunset in December 2027.¹ However, changes to Michigan's 911 funding stream and the subsequent impact on the continued migration from a legacy system to a Next Generation 911 (NG911) Internet-Protocol (IP) system, as well as securing and maintaining that system, remains a priority. The plan is designed to be used by all of the 911 stakeholders, state/county/local 911 authorities, and PSAPs. Local and tribal law enforcement, fire services, emergency medical services (EMS), Homeland Security, military officials, and State and Federal legislators may also utilize this planning aid.

Since the 1980s, Michigan has moved from receiving and processing wireline Enhanced 911 (E911) calls, through Enhanced Phase I and Phase II (wireless call processing and routing), through its deployment of Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) 911 calls, to its current deployment of NG911.

Michigan's 911 framework works to provide access to public emergency services by any communication device in both voice and data, including text messaging, video, photographs, and telematics notification. Text-to-911 is now available to 100% of Michigan's population, and some PSAPs utilize video.

The State 911 Committee (SNC) requested the Emerging Technology Subcommittee assist the State 911 Administrator in the development of the plan. Since its approval in 2009, it has been updated in 2012, 2017, 2019, 2023, and this present iteration.

The State 911 Plan continues to identify and monitor Michigan's 911 goals and objectives. It is a "living document" that is updated as needed. Since the adoption of the State 911 Plan, the updates have identified a decrease in the number of Michigan PSAPs. Adoption of a statewide plan for the coordination and implementation of 911 allows Michigan to apply for Federal funds; Michigan received matching funds for the Federal ENHANCE 911 Act Geographic Information System (GIS) grant in 2010. In 2019, Michigan received Federal funds under the NG911 funding opportunity to further facilitate NG911 in Michigan, which was utilized for updating and replacing Call Handling Equipment (CHE) that was not NG911 compliant, and several projects related to the statewide GIS Repository.

Michigan's 911 service is enabled and governed by Public Act 32 of 1986² and its subsequent amendments. This act created the SNC and provided the mechanism for the public/private collaboration of subject matter experts who have worked to identify and resolve numerous key 911 issues.³ Recommendations from the SNC and its various subcommittees have been incorporated into several 911 statutes.⁴

¹ PA 379 of 2008 <http://legislature.mi.gov/documents/2007-2008/publicact/pdf/2008-PA-0379.pdf>

² PA 32 of 1986 <http://legislature.mi.gov/doc.aspx?mcl-act-32-of-1986>
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911 issues.³ Recommendations from the SNC and its various subcommittees have been
incorporated into several 911 statutes.⁴

³ MCL 484.1712

⁴ PA 249 of 2006 <http://legislature.mi.gov/documents/2005-2006/publicact/pdf/2006-PA-0249.pdf>

2. INTRODUCTION

This section will provide a brief background of Michigan's 911 system and an introduction to the 911 Plan and its purpose.

2.1 National Overview of the History and Background of 911

The concept of a nationwide emergency telephone number was first adopted in Great Britain in 1937. In 1967, in the United States, President Johnson's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice recommended a nationally uniform three-digit emergency telephone number. In November of that year, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) met with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T) and shortly thereafter, AT&T announced it had reserved the numbers 911 for emergency use nationwide.

The nation's first 911 system was implemented by the Alabama Telephone Company in Haleyville, Alabama. On February 16, 1968, Alabama Speaker of the House, Rankin Fite, made the first 911 call from the Haleyville City Hall. Congressman Tom Bevill answered the call on a red telephone located in the police department.⁵

When 911 service was first introduced, 911 calls were sent to a single destination based on the caller's telephone exchange. Since there was little or no correlation between a telephone exchange boundary and the emergency responder's jurisdiction, a 911 call could end up at a PSAP that did not serve the caller's location. This early 911 service, now known as Basic 911, did not provide any telephone number or location information with the call. It was a voice service only; the caller had to provide his or her location and call back information.

Significant advancement in 911 technology occurred with the introduction of E911 in the 1980s. This level of service enabled a 911 call to be selectively routed to the PSAP serving the caller's location and delivered that call with Automatic Number Identification (ANI) and Automatic Location Identification (ALI). Other features, such as selective transfer, further streamlined the call handling process.

The pace of change in telecommunications technology continues to increase rapidly. VoIP, text messaging, and multi-media imagery are being enthusiastically adopted by consumers for everyday communications, and these same consumers expect to be able to use these technologies to communicate with 911. Telecommunication changes in the devices and methods of accessing 911 services have become increasingly mobile and digitally based. These changes necessitate the migration to a digitally based 911 network that is adaptive to 911 activation from digital devices and has the ability to process increased location accuracy. At present, many states including Michigan are migrating to NG911.

2.2 Overview and Background of Michigan 911

In 1986, the Michigan Legislature enacted Public Act 32, also known as the Emergency Telephone Service Enabling Act, commonly referred to as PA 32 in the Michigan 911 community. While there had been 911 programs in several jurisdictions throughout the state, PA 32 facilitated the onset of enhanced 911 systems through the state. Public Act 32 set out several requirements for the establishment of 911 systems, including empowering counties as

⁵ Alabama Chapter of NENA website, "World's First 911 Call"
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M15p4rpYRbk>.

the local unit of government to enact the county 911 plan and serve as 911 in the service districts⁶, provisions for the telephone service providers to recover recurring and non-recurring costs through a technical surcharge on the service subscribers and, minimally, system requirements for operational, managerial, technical, and fiscal considerations. The act also required county 911 plans identify the PSAPs within the service district, public notice and hearing for the initial plan and subsequent changes to it, and provisions for units of government to “opt out” of participation in the plan. Public Act 32 also established the Emergency Telephone Service Committee⁷ to provide guidance on policy and technical issues regarding 911.

PA 32 has been amended a number of times since its inception in 1986; the most notable of those amendments included the following:

PA 29 of 1994:

- Permitted counties to enact operational surcharges by geographical boundaries of the county by commission vote⁸, ballot proposal⁹, or a combination of the two¹⁰.
- Gave powers to county commission to establish an emergency 911 district board for a consolidated dispatch and determine that board’s scope of authority.

PA 78 of 1999:

- Imposed a surcharge on wireless devices for the purposes of implementing Phase I and II wireless 911.
- Established a cost recovery mechanism for wireless providers to deliver wireless 911.
- Set amounts for distribution of wireless surcharge to counties for costs of 911 service and to PSAPs for training dispatch personnel.

PA 244 of 2003:

- Set deadlines for counties to deploy Phase I and II wireless 911.
- Funded the State 911 Administrative Office.
- Set date to end cost recovery for wireless providers.

PA 164 & 165 of 2007:

- Changed local landline operational 911 surcharge to a local “all-device” surcharge.
- Changed statewide wireless 911 surcharge to a statewide “all-device” surcharge applicable to devices that access 911.
- Gave rulemaking to the Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC) over Multi-Line Telephone Service (MLTS) location information, 911 telecommunicator training, standards for operational policies for PSAPs, and receipt and use of 911 funds.

PA 379 of 2008:

- Allowed county commissioners to put up to \$0.42 local “all-device” monthly surcharge by resolution and seek up to \$3 by ballot proposal, modifying the similar provisions in PA 29 of 1994.

⁶ Wayne County is recognized by PA 32 as the exception, and it has four separate service districts. These service districts are: Conference of Western Wayne, Conference of Eastern Wayne, Detroit, and Downriver Mutual Aid.

⁷ PA 165 of 2007, removed the word “telephone” from the committee’s title to reflect changing technology. It is now commonly known as the State 911 Committee (SNC).

⁸ Up to 4% of the highest monthly base rate in the service district, not to exceed \$.80.

⁹ Up to 16% of the highest monthly base rate in the service district, not to exceed \$3.20.

¹⁰ Total not to exceed \$4.

PA 269 of 2010:

- Allowed the use of \$1.7 million of the former CMRS funds to be used for matching funds for the ENHANCE 911 grant match to establish a statewide GIS Repository for use by all PSAPs in the state to share GIS mapping data.

PA 260 of 2012:

- Requires a retailer to collect a prepaid wireless 911 surcharge at the point-of-sale at a rate of 1.92%.

PA 51 of 2018:

- Changed the State 911 fee on monthly-billed devices to \$0.25 and prepaid retail point-of-sale 911 fee to 5%.
- Revised the statutory distribution of state 911 funds to direct the bulk of the increased revenue towards funding NG911 in Michigan.
- Established the process for NG911 reimbursements for recurring and non-recurring network costs for NG911 providers. Eliminated state MLTS requirements for consistency with new Federal laws.
- Required the MPSC to issue a report to the legislature and Governor in December 2020 on the status of NG911 in Michigan.
- Allowed the MPSC to refer complaints regarding collection of 911 surcharges to the Attorney General's office for civil action.

PA 26 OF 2021:

- Clarified procedures for creating and amending county 911 plans.
- Changed the State 911 fee on prepaid retail point-of-sale to 6%.
- Established one-time audit requirement on prepaid retail point-of-sale accounts conducted by the Department of Treasury (Treasury) in conjunction with the State 911 Administrative Office.
- Revised the process for IP-based 911 service providers to submit invoices to the MPSC and established the timeframe for payment of invoices by Treasury.

By October 2005, every county in the state of Michigan, except for one, had countywide enhanced 911 services, and by the end of 2005, all counties in the state were capable of processing wireless Phase II calls. In May 2008, the final county without enhanced 911 became fully enhanced with 911 service, making the state of Michigan fully capable of enhanced 911 for both landline and wireless 911.

In addition to the statewide delivery of enhanced 911 on both wireless and landline communications services, the 911 system in Michigan has also reached broad delivery of VoIP 911, telematics 911 routing, and an interim text-to-911 solution has been deployed in many counties. Even with this progress, changes in technology continue to be experienced by Michigan's 911 community. While the legacy Publicly Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) had been able to accommodate wireless and VoIP technologies through system adaptations, it does not have the capacity or functionality to accommodate digital communications. Evolving technologies and the expectations of the public to access 911 through those, including the speech and hearing-impaired community who rely on data messages rather than voice, have made it clear the legacy 911 network is no longer adequate.

The purpose of this plan is to outline the process toward a NG911 system capable of delivering and transferring a 911 call for help on any device that can initiate a 911 call within the state, through voice, data, or both. It is also the purpose of this plan to address operational issues the SNC recognizes as key to the successful overall delivery of 911 in the state. It is the intent of the SNC to leverage all resources available to the 911 community to reach that end.

Those resources include funding, through both state and federal sources; the utilization of impartial contracted services¹¹; and the long-standing collaborative system involving stakeholders at every level in the 911 community. Michigan's 911 history is a demonstration of progress and adaptability.

¹¹ Under PA 164 of 2007, MCL 484.1408(5) appropriated \$500,000 for a feasibility study for an IP-based 911 system in Michigan. In 2008, the state contracted with the Kimball Corp. to conduct that study. The final recommendations were presented to the SNC in December 2009. In March 2010, the contract with the Kimball Corp. was extended to include assistance with the development of a plan to migrate to a NG911 system.

3. CURRENT 911 ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Current Legislative and Regulatory Environment and Program Structure

The state-level 911 coordinating function is led by the SNC, which is a statutorily created committee under Michigan's PA 32 of 1986, as amended. The Committee is tasked with providing assistance in the implementation of 911 systems in Michigan.

Administrative support to the SNC is provided by the State 911 Administrative Office located in the Michigan State Police (MSP) State Services Bureau (SSB). The Committee may recommend technical and operational standards for PSAPs and model 911 systems, as well as provide assistance for the design, implementation, and operation of those systems. Authority for the following specific 911 matters rests with the MPSC, in consultation with recommendations of the Committee:

- Uniform policies, procedures, and protocols for 911 services in counties and PSAPs in the state.
- Training standards for PSAP personnel.
- Standards for the receipt and use of 911 funds.
- Requirements for MLTS.

The mechanisms for coordinating the implementation of 911 system(s) and monitoring those operations and progress by the Committee include a diverse set of subcommittees. These subcommittees, which make recommendations to the Committee, draw from both the public and private sectors of the 911 community in Michigan. The subcommittees include Emerging Technology, Certification, 911 Training, and Legislative Action. Subcommittees often utilize additional work groups for matters requiring more specific technical and policy input. Participation in these groups is guided by the Committee by-laws. Subcommittee meetings are posted in advance, are open to the public, and work group participation is active and encouraged. Activity of the Committee and its subcommittees are posted on the SNC website at www.michigan.gov/snc.

All PSAPs have methods of access to communication to coordinate and operate together; examples of this include data, telephony, and radio. Radio communications between PSAPs are varied. In some areas of the state there are high levels of radio interoperability between PSAPs and in other areas, radio interoperability has not been achieved. Currently there are efforts in these areas of the state to achieve interoperability.

Michigan has recently updated its 911 statute (PA 26 of 2021) recognizing that NG911 funding and standards were needed in order to continue to progress on the NG911 system in Michigan. An annual report on the status of Michigan 911 is presented to the legislature each year, as well as legislative recommendations which may need to be considered in the forthcoming year.

3.2 Current 911 Technology

3.2.1 Overview

Michigan currently has three 911 service providers which may change as NG911 is deployed.

- AT&T – providing services via the Selective Router (Legacy CAMA Trunks) in the Lower Peninsula only.
- Peninsula Fiber Network, LLC (PFN) – providing services via IP Switches (NG

- 911) in the Upper Peninsula.
- Peninsula Fiber Network Next Generation Services, LLC (PFNNGS) – providing services via IP Switches (NG 911) in the Lower Peninsula.

3.2.2 Landline E911 Infrastructure

3.2.2.1 System Level of Service

All subscribers of communication service providers are served by PSAPs capable of receiving and processing Enhanced 911 calls.

3.2.2.2 PSAPs

PSAPs utilize multiple CHE vendors throughout the state. Some PSAPs act as hosts for remotely connected PSAPs, some are geo-diverse, and many are configured as stand alone.

The majority of the PSAPs have the wireline, wireless, and VoIP traffic delivered via incoming trunk groups from the respective 911 service provider to a primary and secondary designated Emergency Services Routing Proxies (ESRP) assigned to each PSAP.

3.2.2.3 LEC 911 Selective Routers

AT&T uses two Lucent 4 ESS 911 tandem switches in Michigan's Lower Peninsula located in Ann Arbor and Bay City.

Peninsula Fiber Network uses four INdigital ESRPs located in Baraga, Munising, Southfield, and Grand Rapids. Unlike the more traditional selective routers, this routing mechanism is in line with NG911 standards and capable of NG911 features and functions.

3.2.2.4 ALI Database

AT&T provides ALI service to Michigan PSAPs through redundant centralized ALI databases located in Southfield and Northbrook, Illinois. Each PSAP is served by two ALI circuits, one connected to each database. The network provides redundancy and flexibility for future enhancements.

Peninsula Fiber Network provides ALI service to Michigan PSAPs through redundant ALI databases located in Baraga, Munising, Grand Rapids, and Southfield.

The state statute authorizes each county board to implement a county 911 plan. The plan is then required to designate the operational, fiscal, technical, and managerial consideration of that county's 911 system. This includes designation of the PSAPs, service providers, and the funding for the 911 structure within the county. All Michigan counties and the Wayne County service districts have a 911 service plan in place and provide enhanced 911 for wireline, wireless, Phase II, and VoIP. Having an updated county 911 plan in place and on file with the State 911 Administrative Office is required in order to receive state 911 funding.

3.3 Economics

3.3.1 Current Funding Mechanisms

Under MCL 484.1401, Michigan currently has three statutory funding provisions for 911: 1) a statewide “all devices” surcharge, 2) a county “all devices” operational surcharge, and 3) a technical fee (wireline based).

Michigan’s statewide 911 surcharge is set forth in MCL 484.1401; it is collected by the communication service providers and remitted to Treasury. A separate fee on pre-paid wireless services is also remitted to Treasury. The Treasury is responsible for the financial distribution of those funds. This includes processing remittances from the communications service providers, depositing those funds into the Emergency 911 Fund, distributing the funds to the counties, LECs, and the PSAPs as directed by the Committee, and accounting for all transactions from the 911 Fund.

In 2007, Michigan amended its 911 statute to require all communications services that can provide access to 911 to collect and remit the 911 surcharge, regardless of technology. This was a significant advancement as it broadened the surcharge base by making it technology neutral, which will help provide a more solid foundation for the future. In March 2018, the statute was amended to increase funding in order to move Michigan to NG911. The state 911 fee of \$0.19 had not changed since 2007 and the postpaid point-of-sale 911 fee had not changed since 2012. Public Act 51 of 2018 increased both fees, raising postpaid from \$0.19 to \$0.25 and prepaid from 1.92% to 5%. Public Act 26 of 2021 increased the prepaid fee to 6%. The current legacy network remains funded through the technical fee, which changed from a county-by-county fee to a statewide fee under PA 51.

The increased funding in 2021 is statutorily dedicated to NG911.

Funds generated by the State 911 surcharge of \$0.25 on all devices that can access 911 and the 6% state 911 fee at the point-of-sale for all devices that connect to 911 (including prepaid phone cards) are outlined in MCL 484.1408 and distributed as follows:

- 65% to counties.
- 5.5% for training.
- 1.5% to MSP for regional 911 centers.
- 2.44% to State 911 Administrative Office.
- 25.56% for the delivery of wireless 911 calls to PSAPs and recovery for MPSC-approved cost elements of NG911.
- Additional to the distribution rates cited above, all State 911 fee revenue exceeding \$37,000,000 is directed to the NG911 fund for payment of costs approved under MPSC docket U-20146.

In addition to 911 surcharges, some PSAPs in Michigan also use general fund money or special millage funds (a voter-approved tax rate on property, expressed in mills per dollar of value of the property) to support its 911 programs and operations.

Michigan statute, under MCL 484.1401, also provides for a technical charge that allows landline providers within the 911 service district to assess a statewide emergency telephone technical charge on the subscribers to cover the cost to provide the E911 network, databases, and trunking in that 911 service district. The amount is calculated by dividing the provider’s actual costs by the number of exchange access facilities within the state. The landline provider can bill and keep the technical charge. The carriers collect

the 911 technical fee from the subscribers and the funds are then distributed to the carriers for reimbursement for the delivery of 911. Those funds are also used to pay for CPA services for the administration of fees through the firm of Maner-Costerisan.

3.3.2 Current Revenues and Costs

Using the information available to the SNC, in 2024, the operational costs to the counties for providing 911 were approximately \$ 323,536,254.98 and was funded to the total of \$441,642,009.96 by the sources as follows: (updated from Annual Report and FCC data).

Category	2024 Amount
Total Budget	\$441,642,009.96
Local Operational Surcharge	\$113,437,330.60
Millage	\$195,781,838.68
General Fund	\$ 71,750,658.13
State 911 Fee Distributions	\$ 24,308,623.00
Other Revenues* *Sources include: grants, interest earned, sale of equipment, tower rental, etc.	\$ 36,363,559.55

3.3.3 Allocation/Distribution of State and Federal Funding for Equipment and Operations Allocation of State Funding

The statutory framework of the distribution of state-collected 911 funds is detailed in section 3.3.1 above. MCL 484.401b(14) recognizes the allowable and disallowable uses of the 911 funds collected by the counties and the state. That list is included as Appendix A.

3.3.4 Allocation of Federal Funding

At this time, federal funding of 911 systems in Michigan has remained limited. In recent years, it has usually been in the form of Homeland Security grants through local Emergency Management programs. These projects, while very beneficial, have been local either at the county or municipal level, and are limited in scope and size.

In 2009, the \$1.7M ENHANCE 911 Grant was matched with \$1.7M of state of Michigan 911 funds to build the shared GIS Repository. The project created a platform to allow the PSAPs to share its local GIS information as well as establish the future foundation for geo-based NG911 call routing. There are 81 out of the 83 counties in Michigan currently

set up to import their GIS data in the GIS repository system and perform the data validations needed for standardized GIS data for NG911. Participating counties have the ability to view and export participating members' GIS data for 911 use, while the non-participating counties have view access to the GIS repository. The GIS repository project is presently utilized by 76 of the 83 counties in Michigan. Participating counties have the ability to view and import participating members' GIS data for 911 use, while the non-participating counties have view access to GIS Repository.

In 2019, the \$3.9M NG911 Grant was matched with \$2.4M of state of Michigan 911 funds and in-kind funds from local agencies and DTMB to complete three projects that were approved as part of this grant: CHE upgrade to be NG911 compliant, 911 GIS Repository upgrade, and GIS address-point gap-fills and/or address synchronization. There were 147 CHE workstations in 35 counties that were replaced, a major update completed on the GIS Repository system, and 37 counties that were able to improve their GIS data. This was a three-year performance period grant that was administered by the State 911 Administrative Office.

We continue to work with national organizations such as NASNA, NHTSA, and NTIA to encourage additional federal funding opportunities for the state's 911 systems. It has been the intent of this plan since its establishment in 2009 that federal funding received as a part of the implementation of this plan's goals and objectives will be directed towards improving 911 in Michigan.

4. FUTURE ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Vision Statement

Michigan shall utilize evolving technology to enable all PSAPs to receive, process, and dispatch 911 requests for emergency services effectively and efficiently, to meet the needs of the residents, public safety, and the service providers.

4.2 Services and Capabilities

Michigan PSAPs will maintain its current excellent standard of 911 service delivery as they continue to build our NG911 system. Historically, governance and control of 911 at the county level of government has proven efficacious in Michigan, as County Boards of Commissioners are in the best position to understand the needs and operations of the local emergency service providers and residents. However, new regional or other models of governance and control may emerge as technology evolves. Coordination and collaboration with other public safety systems such as interoperable communications, and alerts and warnings is imperative for an overall efficient and effective 911 ecosystem.

With the migration to NG911, Emergency Services Internet Protocol-enabled network (ESInet) access to public emergency services by any communication device has been enabled allowing responders access to video, photographs, automatic crash notification data, and other data files. Many centers in the state of Michigan are moving forward and utilizing these next level features of NG911.

The ESInets will also enable service arrangements by minimizing the need for some PSAPs to be in one physical location, promoting flexibility in the form of virtual PSAPs and virtual back-up PSAPs. While physical consolidation of PSAPs is often cost prohibitive, the flexibility to share services, equipment, and functions on an interconnected network will lead to more effective and efficient call processing.

The upgraded GIS Repository is the future of how 911 emergency calls will be routed on the NG911 Network. This statewide repository will provide the GIS addressing data necessary to establish location-based routing (LBR) for 911 emergency calls. This addressing is provided by each of the counties to the state to maintain the most up to date addressing available. Each carrier is responsible for transitioning their services to enable LBR for the calls on their network. As of 2023, T-Mobile and AT&T have completed their transition in providing LBR, with Verizon completing its transition in 2024.

With the upgraded GIS Repository, 911 calls will be geo-routed in the NG911 Network based on the location of the caller with the dispatchable location identified. The calls will route through the ESRP's and utilize GIS data associated with the call as opposed to the current tabular data which includes cell sectors and cellular tower locations. Caller location will be identified through a point in a polygon intersection function and once geographically located, the call will be routed to the correct dispatch center for a response; this will be accomplished through an identified process. Participation in the State GIS Repository data collection is highly encouraged. The GIS Repository adheres to all national GIS standards for NG911 and the data will be pulled from the Repository by the service providers for LBR. Counties that do not provide data, to the GIS Repository database will force the system to use third party data that is not authoritative to route emergency calls which may or may not be accurate and up to date. PSAP service area boundaries in GIS are currently being used from the Statewide GIS Repository to route wireless 911 calls and testing for geo-routing civic address locations using GIS data from the Repository beginning in 2025.

4.3 Infrastructure, Equipment and Technology

The National Emergency Number Association (NENA) defines NG911 as, “A system comprised of Emergency Services IP networks (ESInets): IP-based Software Services and Applications, Databases and Data Management processes that are interconnected to Public Safety Answering Point premise equipment. The system provides location-based routing to the appropriate emergency entity. The system uses additionally available data elements and business policies to augment PSAP routing. The system delivers geodetic and/or civic location information and the call back number. The system supports the transfer of calls to other NG911 capable PSAPs or other authorized entities based on and including accumulated data. NG911 provides standardized interfaces for call and message services, processes all types of emergency calls including non-voice (multi-media) messages, acquires and integrates additional data useful to call routing and handling for appropriate emergency entities. NG911 supports all E911 features and functions and meets current and emerging needs for emergency communication from caller to Public Safety entities.”

Michigan is achieving NG911 through a phased approach, including the development of local and regional intranets capable of supporting IP-based 911 systems; the development of public and/or private networks capable of transferring IP data between and among local networks; the development of appropriate interlocal agreements and supporting legislation; the technology to interconnect multiple networks seamlessly; and the replacement of PSAP CHE with equipment capable of receiving and processing IP data. This will result in statewide interconnected and interoperable systems of local, regional, and national emergency services networks.

Counties with an existing Michigan IP-based 911 system will be focusing on improved redundancy and enhancing additional NG911 features such as remote telecommunications capabilities, while the remaining county and district that have not yet converted to an IP-based 911 system continue to work towards that goal.

Considerations are:

- Infrastructure must be scalable and extensible.
- Infrastructure must be public safety grade, i.e., it must meet a higher level of availability, resiliency, reliability, security, and survivability than non-mission critical enterprise network infrastructure.
- There must be sufficient bandwidth and speed for data sharing between PSAPs.
- Existing state-wide GIS data services should be considered for database sharing across the network using centralized databases, while existing systems should be interfaced as deemed necessary. The network’s increased capacity and speed will allow efficient transfer of mapping, CAD, and CHE call data for use in NG911.
- 911 ESInets will require connectivity and plans should be carefully established. Plans and agreements should also be established for 24x7x365 monitoring and maintenance on interconnected ESInets.

The MPSC has a docket (Case No. U-20146) in which it lists the elements of NG911 it will use to approve the expenditures for state payment of 911 funds. That list, includes:

1. Charges for conversion, network installation/setup, and direct cut-over support incurred by the IP- based 911 service provider and/or its vendors.
2. Costs related to testing the network prior to cut-over and the portion of the network not cut-over during the months of conversion.
3. Expenses paid by the IP-based 911 service provider to vendors for ESRP, commodity internet, loop, port, transport, routers, and collocation service.
4. Charges for port, transport, and router services that the IP-based 911 service provider

- supplies from its own network.
5. Direct operating charges for 911 manager/support provided by the IP-based 911 service provider.
 6. Selective Routing and ALI costs.
 7. 911 Selective Router (Selective Router or Switches or Tandem) costs.
 8. Circuits and Facilities costs.
 9. Regional ALI Storage/Processing costs.
 10. Text to/from 911.
 11. Geographic Information Systems.
 12. Any additional costs that an IP-based 911 service provider believes should be included because of changes in technologies.

A full cost study must be submitted by the NG911 provider prior to MPSC's approval of payment. Cost studies for counties that have fully converted must be resubmitted every five years for review.

4.4 Operations, Staff, and Training

Operations, staffing, and training are the responsibility of the Michigan PSAPs, within the guidelines and standards established by the MPSC upon recommendation of the SNC (The Emergency 9-1-1 Service Standards of Training Rules R 484.801-R 484.806). It is critical PSAP administrators remain current on evolving multimedia technology and standards throughout the transition to NG911 and adjust operational procedures and policies, staffing levels, and training programs accordingly.

4.5 Governance

Governance and control of 911 has historically resided with the County Board of Commissioners, local governmental entities, and Authority Boards. It is envisioned this model will continue, although evolving technology may lead to regional or other cooperative governance mechanisms.

The Michigan statute (PA 32 of 1986, as amended) defines a Consolidated Dispatch within a 911 Service District and the mandatory members of an Authority Board governing such an entity. Other models may evolve as technology reduces geographical limitations.

The SNC will monitor the maturing system and propose statutory amendments that address more flexible governance models and Committee structure as necessary. To best serve the 911 ecosystem for Michigan, it is encouraged to increase coordination and collaboration with the state's emergency alerts and warnings and statewide interoperable communications systems.

Governance of 911 should not only focus on the basics of how and who oversees the provision of services, but also provide broad guidance on a statewide basis given Michigan's "local" control environment of today. Items that should be considered in future rule making with evolving technology and competition in the provision of 911 services should include, but not be limited to:

4.5.1 Public Access to Emergency Communications

- Include the requirements for provision of 911 service.
- All communications service providers are subject to 911 rules and regulations.
- Requirements for MLTS; requirement for all new technologies to provision emergency communications services.

4.5.2 Data Privacy

- Ensure privacy protections of residents who call 911 to the extent guaranteed by statute.
- Develop and maintain rules for use of 911 data for:
 - All agencies necessary to have access to the appropriate data for calls in progress.
 - Outbound notification systems for public safety purposes.

4.5.3 Data Service Standards

- Promulgate appropriate service standards for provisioning of emergency communications system and services.
- All communications service providers shall have minimum service standards for provisioning of emergency communications systems and services.

4.5.4 Funding to Achieve the Vision

Funding for local 911 service is historically the responsibility of the County Board of Commissioners. A number of funding mechanisms have been available to the counties, including special millages and 911 surcharges on communication devices. The State of Michigan also collects a 911 fee on communication devices and a point of sale 911 fee on prepaid wireless devices including mobile minute cards. A portion of which is returned to the counties to help offset costs. (See section 3.3 at page 11 above for a detailed distribution of the State 911 fee.)

It is imperative that NG911 ESInets be cost effective and competitive. The ability of many types of emergency services to share the ESInet should result in economies of scale. Fair cost allocation methodologies among all stakeholders will continue.

Future work to ensure adequate and appropriate funding to support the provision of 911 services should include the historical groundwork already laid here in Michigan, but also look to embrace these key principles:

- Ability to authorize fee assessment and collection process.
- A robust, yet flexible, means for adjustment of an established rate or rate structure already in place.
- Define the mechanism for cost recovery, if necessary and appropriate.
- Establish an improved system for monitoring the appropriate collection, remittance, and distribution of 911 surcharges.

4.5.5 Stakeholder Engagement and Communications

PSAP Administrators must be prepared to handle contingency planning devoid of geographical constraints. PSAPs must develop agreements with neighboring and regional PSAPs, at a minimum, regarding cooperation and protocols.

PSAP and provider network administrators must discuss and codify in written agreements responsibility for design, development, deployment, security, monitoring, and reactive and preventative maintenance.

Database Administrators must develop widely diverse databases inherent in NG911 and collaboratively develop service issue resolution and escalation, data quality assurance measures, security, and data rights management.

Public information and education will be critical to the success of the implementation. The expectations of the public must be specifically established and communicated, especially throughout transitional phases during which 911 and PSAP capabilities may be different in various areas of the state.

4.5.6 Federal Government and Other National Factors

The Michigan 911 system will remain compliant with all Federal laws pertaining to 911 service. The State 911 Administrative Office will continue to collect the data needed from the State of Michigan and to draft the reports required at a national level, including the FCC and the National Highway and Traffic Safety Administration's (NHTSA) Implementation and Coordination Office (ICO).

4.5.7 Service and Application Providers

NG911 will introduce new service and application providers as needs for IP connectivity, monitoring, and maintenance evolve.

4.5.8 Infrastructure and Equipment Providers

NG911 has introduced new infrastructure and equipment providers to 911. The existing legal and regulatory environment will continue to be reviewed and revised to allow: 1) architecture and technology neutrality, 2) the potential delivery of new services by non-Local Exchange Carrier service providers, 3) the extension of liability protection to current and future network service providers, and 4) the alignment of new service arrangements, costs, and funding mechanisms to support infrastructure. Under Michigan statute, the MPSC has issued order U-20146, that sets forth the recurring and nonrecurring cost categories for all IP-based 911 service providers seeking reimbursement for providing 911 services.

4.5.9 Other Emergency Service Providers

Michigan will have working relationships with (and the ability to seamlessly share data with) other state and federal agencies that provide or support emergency services.

4.5.10 Other Related Services

The Michigan NG911 system will be interactive and capable of two-way communication, integrating a number of non-public safety private and governmental services, such as suicide hotlines, trauma centers, poison control, road, public works, weather services, interoperable communications, and Emergency Management. The ESInet will enable both the PSAPs and the general public to receive real time information, alerts, and warnings.

5. GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND MEASURES

The goals of the revised State of Michigan 911 Plan are to:

- Efficiently and properly implement the funding systems established in PA 32 of 1986, as amended, and evaluate future funding needs.
- Effectively carry out the development of best practices and model policies for PSAPs, local 911 governing units, and service providers as set out in PA 32 of 1986, as amended.
- Implement a strategy for assisting the counties and service districts that are enhancing their NG911 platform that is IP-based and capable of processing data and media in addition to 911 calls on a technology-neutral basis.
- Implement Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the FCC Report and Order 25-143, titled Facilitating Implementation of Next Generation 911.
- Implement a strategy for assisting the PSAPs with CHE readiness for Phase 2 of FCC Report and Order 24-78.

5.1 State of Michigan 911 Plan Objectives:

Objective 1: Identify gaps in the prepaid surcharge process and prepare recommended mitigation steps.

Completion Date: December 31, 2027.

Measurements: Include in 2026 Annual 911 Report to the Legislature; prepare suggested language for the 2027 911 legislative rewrite.

Objective 2: Verification of decommissioning of legacy 911 components.

Completion Date: Ongoing through December 31, 2030.

Measurements: Verification of decommissioning of legacy 911 components.

Objective 3: Review and update the minimum required training standards for telecommunicators in the State of Michigan as established by the MPSC.

Completion Date: December 31, 2026.

Measurements: Modifications to training standards included in the Annual 911 Report to the Legislature.

Objective 4: Utilize GIS data pulled from the existing statewide GIS Repository to route calls through an ESInet(s) via LBR in the State of Michigan.

Completion Date: Completed.

Measurements: Successful system test and use by those who are participating PSAPs.

Objective 5: Improve and maintain frequency of standardized GIS data updates from county/PSAP contributors to the NG911 GIS Repository for routing calls through an ESInet(s) via LBR in the State of Michigan.

Completion Date: Ongoing.

Measurements: Having GIS data contributions statewide within the NG911 GIS Repository and updated, at a minimum, quarterly or when identified errors are resolved.

Objective 6: Coordinate with Emergency Management and relevant Interoperability groups to include PSAPs in the planning, testing, training, exercising, and evaluation of interoperability exercises; increase cross participation and collaboration within the SNC, subcommittees, and workgroups.

Completion Date: Ongoing.

Measurements: Inclusions of statistical data regarding collaboration and coordination in the Annual 911 Report to the Legislature.

Objective 7: Identify and routinely partner with local, regional, state, federal, and tribal agencies to ensure inclusion in initiatives that impact the 911 ecosystem, with a goal of contributing to a more effective and efficient emergency communications ecosystem.

Completion Date: Ongoing.

Measurements: Inclusions of statistical data regarding collaboration and coordination in the Annual 911 Report to the Legislature.

Objective 8: Recommend, in consultation with PSAPs, the adoption of the NENA i3 standards for PSAP cybersecurity, as well as establishing a planned migration to the NIST concept for cybersecurity.

Completion Date: Ongoing through December 31, 2025.

Measurements: Issuance of a cybersecurity model and recommendation in the Annual 911 report to the Legislature.

Objective 9: Develop effective recommendations for the PSAPs regarding CHE readiness for Phase 2 of the FCC Report and Order 25-143.

Completion Date: December 31, 2026

Measurements: Completion of a list of CHE capabilities and testing procedures that PSAPs can utilize in CHE vendor negotiations.

5.2 Tracking Progress

The activity towards the accomplishment of meeting each of the goals and objectives will be included in the State 911 Administrator's quarterly report to the Committee. This will include an evaluation of the "on target" status of each goal and objective, and any corrective measures/ action plans that may be necessary for any goals or objectives not being met. The goals, objectives, and status of each will be included in the Committee's Annual 911 Report to the Legislature.

6. RESOURCE ALLOCATION

The State 911 Administrative Office is under the management of the MSP, in accordance with PA 244 of 2003. The office provides staff necessary to carry out the duties of the SNC, to include an administrator, three specialists, and an administrative assistant.

Currently there are eighty-six (86) 911 plans in the state of Michigan (Wayne County has four emergency service districts and the other counties each have one). Each county or emergency service district oversees its 911 system as written in its plan. The State 911 Administrative Office provides guidance and oversight to the counties and districts. Staff from the office is assigned to assist specific subcommittees and workgroups of the SNC.

Much of the work done by the Committee is done via its various subcommittees. These subcommittees are composed of subject matter experts from both the public (state and county/PSAP level) and private sector who volunteer their time and expertise, providing resources to the state at no charge. Existing subcommittees can guide the plan's operational standards, model policies, 911 fund use, service provider 911 delivery functions, and best practices for 911 governing authorities. Since this work is voluntary, no costs can be assessed. The knowledge and background of the subcommittee members are beneficial, and play an important role in the implementation of the plan. The current subcommittees are:

- Emerging Technology
- Certification
- 911 Training
- Legislative Action

Resource allocation to meet the goals and objectives of the plan is challenging. Since its inception in 1986, the legislation that enables 911 in Michigan has undergone a number of revisions to accommodate changing technology, funding, and operational needs. As this has occurred, the allocation of resources has also changed to meet needs. However, changes in public policy, including funding and the distribution of resources, do not keep pace at the speed of changing technology. Ongoing planning is needed to identify the additional workload created to fulfill the objectives of Michigan's 911 systems in developing a system for notification, data collection, reporting, review, and compliance of the funding systems. The planning stage of the project must assess needs, rank project priorities, identify the number of staff required, estimate costs, and establish a timeline for various phases of the project. The recent changes in the funding allocation has allowed the State 911 Administrative Office to begin automating a number of its processes to improve efficiencies in the services it provides. Although the automated system has been implemented, there is still much work to be done through system fixes and enhancements. Until this is completed, it is difficult to determine if the current staff of the State 911 Office can manage the additional work, and if the appropriate expertise is available. The State 911 Administrative Office has access to other state agencies (such as the Department of Technology, Management and Budget) that may be able to assist in the implementation of this plan.

Changes to Michigan legislation in 2018, and the allocation of resources stemming from that legislation, are discussed in section 3.3.1. As PSAPs are making the transition from the legacy environment to NG911, established revenue streams are coming up short. When preparing the operational budget to implement the plan, it will be necessary to consider state, as well as counties and local PSAPs' funding. Providing 911 service to Michigan residents is a county responsibility. The counties and PSAPs may need additional support staff, technical experts, and equipment to meet the plan's goals.

Current funding takes the long-term support of the plan into consideration. While funding

and funding allocations may be in place at the present time, it is imperative the ongoing needs of the 911 system as well as the willingness of the public and elected officials be considered. It is possible this will change over the course of time, but procedures need to be identified to address these possible changes.

It is important to remember the plan will be constantly evolving as technology advances and funding mechanisms alter. The SNC continues to be proactive in its efforts to ensure 911 services for the state's residents and visitors, regardless of the format of the 911 call that is placed.

7. UPDATING THE PLAN

Prior to 2009, there was no single 911 plan for the State of Michigan. Each of the state's eighty-three (83) counties prepared and maintained individual county-level (or in the case of Wayne County, four separate "Emergency Service District") plans.

The State of Michigan 911 Plan for 2009 was developed by, and will be updated by, the SNC with assistance from the SNC's Emerging Technology Subcommittee and the State 911 Administrator. Beginning in 2009, the plan will be included in the State 911 Committee's Annual 911 Report to the Legislature. The plan will be reviewed annually by the Emerging Technology Subcommittee and updated as needed.

Changes to the plan will be documented in the following manner:

- The plan will be given a new version number following annual review and update cycle, or following any interim update necessary. The number given at that time is a full number, that is; 1.0, 2.0, etc.
- Any changes made to the plan on an interim cycle are given a fractional number, that is 1.1, 1.2, etc.
- Copies of prior plans will be made available.
- The plan will be posted to the SNC website upon completion and approval of the review.

8. MECHANISM(S) FOR OVERSEEING AND MANAGING THE STATE'S 911 SYSTEM

In Michigan the 911 statute, PA 32 (PA 32) of 1986 (as amended), serves as the central oversight mechanism for 911 in the state. PA 32 sets out the authority for which a 911 system is enacted, as well as the minimum requirements of a 911 system. Under MCL 484.1303 (2)(a)(d) these requirements include: managerial, technical, operational, and fiscal considerations.

The SNC serves as a central coordinating body for 911 policy and planning. The Committee regularly issues best practices, model policies, and evaluates operational and funding compliance by PSAPs and counties through its compliance review system. By using a compliance review, the Certification Subcommittee conducts comprehensive evaluations of local 911 operations, administration, and funding use. Further information is available at: www.michigan.gov/snc.

While the Committee has limited oversight powers, PA 32 currently permits direct oversight for funding use of 911 surcharges under MCL 484.1408(4)(a). Using this authority, the Committee has established a list of Allowable and Disallowable Wireless and Wireline 911 Surcharge Expenditures. In accordance with MCL 484.1401(b)(14), any changes made to the list's language must be transmitted to the Michigan Legislature 90 days prior to becoming effective.

The MPSC, in consultation with the SNC, may promulgate rules for uniform procedures, policies, and standards for the receipt and expenditure of 911 funds [Sec. 413(1)(c)].

The SNC is also required to issue an Annual 911 Report to the Legislature and Governor regarding the status of 911 in Michigan. The report is a comprehensive accounting of the status of 911 in the state. All reports issued since 2000 are available through the State 911 Administrative Office with the three most recent years posted on the Committee's web site at www.michigan.gov/snc.

As described throughout this plan, the SNC is inclusive at all levels in its processes to guide the Michigan 911 system, and encourages the participation of all stakeholders in Michigan's 911 community.

9. MECHANISM FOR INITIATING AND MONITORING AN IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT

Michigan's Landline E911 and Wireless E911 (Phases I and II) implementation projects have been completed. These projects were conducted on a countywide or Emergency Service District level (i.e., Wayne County has four districts).

The focus of the 2017 Plan revision was the implementation of a NG911 system.

The projects will be initiated by the respective County/District 911 Coordinators, and monitored by the SNC, and the State 911 Administrator. Based on the solution selected, the future progress of the system's components will be tracked by the SNC, the State 911 Subcommittees, and included in the SNC's Annual 911 Report to the Legislature.

Text-to-911 implementation are initiated by the respective county/district 911 coordinators, and monitored by the SNC, and the State 911 Administrator. The current status of areas receiving text-to-911 is available on the SNC website.

Roles of the SNC and State 911 Administrator are outlined in Michigan's 911 statute (PA 32 of 1986, as amended).

10. CONCLUSION

This 911 Plan provides a road map for the future direction of 911 in Michigan. As each section has outlined, the process is accountable, proactive, and designed to move the 911 system forward.

The State 911 Committee recognizes that NG911 architecture supports an interconnected system of local, regional, and state emergency services networks, and will ultimately expand to cover the entire nation. Effective interconnection requires effective statewide planning and coordination, as well as effective interstate planning and coordination.

The State 911 Committee, through this plan - and the Committee's inclusive process - will move forward in its work to develop recommendations to drive NG911 forward. The Committee recognizes that changes in the state's 911 statutory and network environment need to occur. To that end, this plan will be a dynamic document that is capable of reflecting those changes.

As reflected in the section on Goals and Objectives, the Committee also recognizes that, in addition to NG911, other goals such as minimum standards for telecommunicator training, standard PSAP operational policies, 911 fund contribution compliance and reporting requirements are also elements in making progress in 911. The Committee has created and adopted this plan, not to simply outline the need to plan for technical progress, but for operational progress as well.

In conclusion, the purpose of this plan is to outline the process toward NG911 and to address operational issues that the State 911 Committee recognizes as key to successful overall delivery of 911 in the state. As it has done in the past, the Committee will continue to facilitate Michigan's 911 legacy of progress and adaptability as we move into the new challenges facing 911 in the future.

ALLOWABLE/DISALLOWABLE USAGE OF 911 SURCHARGE FUNDS

BY WAY OF EXAMPLE, BUT NOT LIMITATION, THE FOLLOWING EXPENDITURES ARE ALLOWABLE OR DISALLOWABLE (as approved by the State 911 Committee October 6, 2023)
Effective date January 15, 2024

All items listed as allowable or disallowable are subject to the requirements in [47CFR 9.23](#).

ALLOWABLE 9-1-1 SURCHARGE FUNDS 9-1-1 SURCHARGE EXPENDITURES

Personnel Costs directly attributable to the delivery of 9-1-1 service (i.e., directors, supervisors, dispatchers, call-takers, technical staff, support staff):

Salaries MSAG Coordination Uniforms
Fringe Benefits Addressing/Database EAP
Employee Recognition

Note: If 9-1-1 staff serves dual functions (i.e., a director who is also in charge of Emergency Management, a dispatcher who is also a police officer, IT technical support who is also non-911 technical support) then only those portions of personnel costs attributable to their 9-1-1 functions are allowable.

Facility Costs of the dispatch center directly attributable to the delivery of 9-1-1 service:

Capital improvements for construction, remodeling,
or expansion of dispatch center
Electrical/Heat/AC/Water
Fire Suppression System
Cleaning, Maintenance, Trash Removal
Telephone
Generator/UPS and Grounding
Insurance
Office Supplies
Printing and copying
Furniture

Note: If a shared facility, only those portions of facility costs attributable to the 9-1-1 functions are allowable.

Training and Memberships directly related to 9-1-1 service:

On the job training
Vendor provided training
Conferences
Travel and lodging as necessary
Membership in associations (APCO, NENA, etc.)

THE BELOW DISALLOWABLE EXPENSES ARE MEANT TO SERVE AS EXAMPLES ONLY – PLEASE REFER TO THE STATE 9-1-1 COMMITTEE APPEALS PROCESS FOR QUESTIONS.

Personnel Costs of law enforcement, fire, and EMS responders, emergency management staff, shared support, or technical staff, except for portions of time directly functioning as 9-1-1 allowable staff.

Facility Costs of law enforcement, fire, EMS, emergency management, or other municipal facilities, except for that portion housing the 9-1-1 center or leased to the 9-1-1 center for allowable training or meeting facilities.

Capital costs and furnishing for facilities for which the primary purpose is other than 9-1-1 (i.e., a conference room used primarily for the City Council but occasionally leased/loaned to the 9-1-1 center for meetings).

Training for staff not involved directly in the delivery of 9-1-1 service, or for any staff for courses not directly attributable to 9-1-1 or dispatching services.

Memberships for staff not involved directly in the delivery of 9-1-1 service, or for associations with a primary purpose other than public safety communications (i.e., sheriff's associations, police, or fire chief associations, etc.)

**ALLOWABLE 9-1-1 SURCHARGE FUNDS
9-1-1 SURCHARGE EXPENDITURES**

Hardware, software, connectivity, and peripherals directly attributable to the delivery of 9-1-1 service:

Customer Premise Equipment
Remote CPE Hardware/Modems
Computer-Aided Dispatch
Radio system (consoles, infrastructure, field equipment)
LEIN costs for dispatch purposes
Paging System, pagers, and related costs
Voice logging equipment
Mobile Data Systems
GIS/Mapping Systems/AVL Systems
Alarms/Security Systems
Connectivity for any of the above
Maintenance and service agreements of above
Software licensing of the above
Associated database costs
Technological innovations that support 9-1-1
Quality Assurance/Quality Improvement Software

Vehicle costs (9-1-1 staff vehicle, pool car, mileage reimbursement, fuel, etc.).

Travel for meetings, training, conferences
Travel for MSAG verification and testing
Travel for 9-1-1 Public Education purposes

Professional Services

Attorneys	Consultants	Insurance
Architects	Auditor	IT Support

Public Information/Education Expenses directly attributable to the delivery of 9-1-1 service.

Miscellaneous

*Emergency Telephone Service Committee 6/21/2005
State 9-1-1 Committee revised 6/23/2009
State 9-1-1 Committee revised 9/13/2023
State 9-1-1 Committee revised 10/6/2023
Effective Date 1/15/2024*

**DISALLOWED 9-1-1 SURCHARGE FUNDS
9-1-1 SURCHARGE EXPENDITURES**

Hardware, software, connectivity, and peripherals not attributable to the delivery of 9-1-1 service:

Law Enforcement Record Management Systems
Fire Records Management Systems
EMS Records Management Systems
Jail Records Management Systems
LEIN costs for non-9-1-1 functions (e.g., Records unit)
Word processing, databases, etc. not directly attributable to 9-1-1 service
GIS not directly related to the delivery of 9-1-1 service
Court Information Systems
Connectivity for any of the above
Maintenance and service agreements for any of the above
Software licensing for any of the above
Non-Emergency (N-1-1) systems

Equipment or infrastructure for law enforcement, firefighters and other public safety/first responder entities including telecommunications devices that do not have a direct impact on the ability of a PSAP to receive or respond to 911 calls or to dispatch emergency responders.

Vehicle costs (fleet vehicle, pool car, mileage reimbursement, etc.) for any agency outside of 9-1-1 including law enforcement, fire, or EMS responders, such as patrol cars, fire apparatus, ambulances, etc.

Professional Services not directly attributable to the delivery of 9-1-1 service.

Public Information not directly attributable to the delivery of 9-1-1 service.

Miscellaneous:

Road Signs/Addressing Implements including addressing personnel

ALLOWABLE/DISALLOWABLE USAGE OF FUNDS FOR TRAINING

BY WAY OF EXAMPLE, BUT NOT LIMITATION, THE FOLLOWING COSTS ARE ALLOWABLE OR DISALLOWABLE FUNDS FOR TRAINING (as approved by the State 911 Committee on 6/18/16):

ALLOWABLE 9-1-1 SURCHARGE EXPENDITURES FOR TRAINING FUNDS

Salaries and Travel Expenses–Allowed

Actual wages incurred after January 1, 2007, including overtime, not including benefits, of eligible Primary PSAP personnel to attend State 9-1-1 Committee approved training courses (either attendee wages OR backfill employee wages), including the hours of travel to and from the approved training and the hours of the approved course. Documentation of overtime wage use must be kept on site.

Travel expenses to attend approved training in-state or out-of-state for states/provinces adjacent to Michigan (Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ontario, Illinois, Minnesota) meals, mileage, lodging, parking, etc.

Salaries of instructors for time spent presenting approved 9-1-1 center personnel training. Reasonable travel expenses for instructors (meals, mileage, lodging, parking, etc.).

Flat rate fee or tuition paid to a training provider for presenting approved 9-1-1 center personnel training.

Facilities, Equipment, Supplies–Allowed

Reasonable rental costs for use of the training facilities for the express purpose of conducting approved 9-1-1 center personnel training.

Meals, beverages, and snack expenses provided to trainees during the training.

The cost of purchasing or leasing training materials, including the following: texts, bulletins, tests, writing materials, slides, films, video tapes, and other materials used to assist the eligible trainees in understanding training topics presented as part of State 9-1-1 Committee approved training.

DISALLOWABLE 9-1-1 SURCHARGE EXPENDITURES FOR TRAINING FUNDS

Salaries and Travel Expenses–Not Allowed

Monetary incentives, bonuses, or awards for completion of training.

Out-of-state travel expenses to states/provinces not adjacent to Michigan unless otherwise specifically approved by the State 9-1-1 Committee's Dispatcher Training Subcommittee.

No reimbursement for PSAP personnel used as trainers in their own PSAP. Unreasonable travel expenses.

Facilities, Equipment, Supplies–Not Allowed

Alcoholic beverages

Computer software to be used operationally (i.e., EMD protocol software, CAD software, etc.); computer hardware; any capital investment such as pre-employment testing equipment or simulated console equipment.

Training Sessions--Allowed

State 9-1-1 Committee approved in-state courses including interactive on-line courses and self-paced CD/DVD courses.

Out-of-state State 9-1-1 Committee approved courses. All approved expenses are allowed if state/province is adjacent to Michigan (i.e., Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ontario, Illinois, Minnesota). Only tuition is allowed for states/provinces not adjacent to Michigan unless otherwise specifically pre-approved by State 9-1-1 Committee's Dispatcher Training Subcommittee.

State 9-1-1 Committee approved conferences (trainees must attend at least 6 hours of approved courses at the conference within a 24-hour period).

Eligible personnel may retake classes as needed.

Training Sessions-Not Allowed

Expired courses, even if previously State 9-1-1 Committee approved.

Out-of-state travel expenses to states/provinces not adjacent to Michigan unless otherwise specifically pre-approved by State 9-1-1 Committee's Dispatcher Training Subcommittee.

Conferences that are not State 9-1-1 Committee pre-approved.