Wyoming Public Safety Communications Commission

Business Meeting Packet

Videoconference Business Meeting

Held Wednesday, August 6, 2025

WYDOT EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

Mark Gordon
Governor

Wyoming Public Safety Communications Commission

5300 Bishop Boulevard, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82009-3340
Monte McClain, *Chairman* | Telephone: 307-777-4015

Darin J. Westby, P.E.
Director

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Agenda

Wednesday, August 6, 2025 at 8:30 a.m.

I. CALL TO ORDER

II. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

III. ROLL CALL

IV. INTRODUCTIONS

V. CHANGES/ADDITIONS TO AGENDA *(Tab 1)*

VI. ACTION ITEMS

1. Consideration of May 29, 2025, and June 5, 2025, Draft Meeting Minutes *(Tab 2)*

VII. UPDATES/DISCUSSION

1. Director's Report
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   - A. NG911 Updates – Ms. Binning and Mr. Smolinski
     - i. 911 Legislative Update
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     - iii. FCC Report *(Tab 3)* – Ms. Binning and Mr. Smolinski
     - iv. State of Wyoming Next Generation 911 State Plan *(Tab 4)* – Mr. Smolinski
   - B. WyoLink Local Contracts – Mr. Smolinski
3. Emergency Communications Program Report – Mr. Kelly
   - A. Equipment Donations Update *(Tab 5)* – Mr. Kelly
   - B. WyoLink Operational Updates – Mr. Gardiner
     - i. WyoLink System Reports *(Tab 6)* – Mr. Gardiner
     - ii. WyoLink System Upgrades – Mr. Gardiner
   - C. Statewide Interoperability Coordination Updates –Mr. Smolinski
     - i. Cross-State Border Interoperable Communications – Mr. Smolinski

ii. Motorola Trunked Users Group *(Tab 7)* – Mr. Smolinski & Kevin Parker

D. Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) Update – Jeremy Johnson

i. Wyoming Markers 2.0 *(Tab 8)* – Mr. Johnson & Mr. Smolinski

E. Commercial Emergency Communication Services Update – Mr. Smolinski

VIII. PUBLIC COMMENT

IX. ANNOUNCEMENTS

1. Recognition of Other Entities

X. ADJOURNMENT

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Draft Meeting Minutes

I. Call to Order

The Public Safety Communications Commission (PSCC) met on Thursday, May 29, 2025, in the Turn Table Room of the Thyra Thomson State Office Building in Casper. Chairman Monte McClain presided, calling the meeting to order at 8:33 a.m.

II. Roll Call

The following members were present constituting a quorum:

Monte McClain, Chairman	Karl Germain, Commissioner
Phillip Franklin, Vice Chairman	Rick Kaysen, Commissioner
Matt Waldock, Commissioner	Cindi Shank, Commissioner
Paul Bertoglio, Commissioner	John Wetzel, Commissioner
Brian Browne, Commissioner	Darin Westby, WYDOT Director, Ex Officio
Matt Carr, Commissioner	

Commissioner Mike Choma was absent.

III. Introductions

The following attendees participated in the meeting:

Nathan Smolinski, Chief Technology Officer, WYDOT; Neil Gardiner, WyoLink Support Manager, WYDOT; Aimee Binning, 911 Planning Coordinator, WYDOT; Keith Tupper, Emergency Communications Project Development, WYDOT; Jeff Winkelmann, Account Director, Lumen; Tim Kunkleman, Public Policy and Government Affairs Director, Lumen; Kevin Parker, Senior Account Manager, Motorola; Jeremy Johnson, Emergency Communication Coordinator, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA); Christopher Ortiz, Senior Solutions Engineer, T-Mobile; Joseph Popek, T-Mobile; Beverly Brockmeyer, Senior Manager for State Government, T-Mobile; MacKenzie Sewell, Assistant Attorney General, Wyoming Attorney General; and Kimberly Chapman, Commission Secretary, WYDOT.

Susan Elliott and Caitlin Casner assisted with virtual meeting management.

IV. Agenda Adjustments

It was moved by Commissioner Waldock, seconded by Commissioner Germain, and unanimously carried to approve the agenda.

V. Action Items

1. Draft Meeting Minutes

   It was moved by Commissioner Bertoglio, seconded by Commissioner Kaysen, and unanimously carried to approve the February 19, 2025, business meeting minutes and the March 4, 2025, special meeting minutes.

2. WyoLink Application

   It was recommended by Mr. Gardiner, moved by Commissioner Bertoglio, seconded by Commissioner Waldock, and unanimously carried to approve the applications from Yellowstone National Park, the Town of Thermopolis, and the Little Snake River Emergency Medical Services (EMS).

3. Consideration of Kerns Power Installation

   Mr. Smolinski requested approval for the award of the bid to ANCO Underground for power installation at the Kerns WyoLink tower site in northern Sheridan County. This greenfield project, situated on a Game and Fish elk refuge, requires the installation of approximately 3,500 feet of new power lines, a 150 kilovolt-ampere transformer, and eight pole boxes. A two-inch conduit has also been installed for future fiber optic lines.

   It was recommended by Mr. Smolinski, moved by Commissioner Bertoglio, seconded by Commissioner Kaysen, and unanimously carried to approve the contract award to install new power lines and supporting equipment at the Kerns WyoLink tower site to the apparent low bidder, ANCO Underground, LLC, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

VI. Updates/Discussions

1. Director's Report

   Director Westby presented the Director's Report.

   District 3 Update and Other Major Projects

   Director Westby reported that District 3 crews are actively engaged in managing recent incidents. Snow has been cleared at the Teton Pass reconstruction site, where good progress is being made following last summer's slide and road loss. The project is anticipated to be completed by July and will restore the road's previous alignment and eliminate the current detour.

   Director Westby also shared that the Green River tunnel incident, which occurred on February 14, highlighted the agency's capabilities and strong partnerships. He extended special thanks to the Wyoming Department of Criminal Investigation (DCI) for their assistance with accident reconstruction. The unified response to the incident, alongside the Wyoming Highway Patrol (WHP) and local EMS, showcased the effectiveness of the agency and the abilities of partnering agencies and organizations during a crisis.

   Additionally, extensive work was completed last fall to reconstruct areas impacted by wildfires in northeast Wyoming. Fortunately, electricity transmission towers in the affected areas remained safe. The current concern is potential flooding and mudslides in these burn areas due to lack of vegetation and anticipated runoff.

2025 General Session – Legislative Update

Director Westby provided an update on the General Session, which he felt was overall successful for the agency. The agency tracked nearly 100 bills throughout the session, with 33 ultimately passing. He outlined three key outcomes:

- Brand Management: Efforts to elevate brand awareness and understanding of the agency's impact were successful, with no negative feedback from either the House or Senate.
- Acknowledging Financial Challenges: The message that the agency's funding shortfalls are impacting its mission/performance appears to be resonating. This has led to invitations to discuss funding further in three different interim committees: House Revenue, Joint Transportation, and Joint Appropriations.
- Securing Funding: The agency successfully secured funding through the passage of House Bill 33 (HB0033), which implements a sales tax collection on vehicles and trailers. These funds will be dedicated to road projects. Collections will begin on July 1 of this year, with the first distribution of funds expected in the fall of 2026 for programming into Fiscal Year (FY) 2027 projects.

Interim Session Topics

Director Westby reported that the key topics for the upcoming interim sessions include further discussions on funding, project prioritization, operational safety education (specifically work zone safety), and general statutory adjustments.

Organizational Updates

Director Westby reported that WYDOT has experienced significant leadership changes, including the retirement of the Chief Engineer and Assistant Chief of Operations. Keith Fulton has been promoted to Chief Engineer, Mark Ayen is the new Assistant Chief of Operations, and Brian Olsen is the new Assistant Chief of Engineering and Planning. Additionally, Shawn Burke has been appointed as the new Aeronautics Administrator, returning to WYDOT from the private sector.

Additionally, efforts are underway to finalize the legislative and commission budgets by the end of June for presentation to the Governor.

Employee Engagement

Director Westby and other members of the executive staff recently conducted statewide town halls to engage with staff and provide updates on the legislative session. The director emphasizes the critical importance of employee engagement, particularly since the most recent employee satisfaction survey indicated a significant drop in satisfaction, from 85 percent in 2018 to 70 percent in 2024, alongside a near doubling of dissatisfaction. This decline is attributed to underfunding and highlights the critical need for increased financial resources. Discussions also covered the strategic plan and ongoing recruitment efforts.

Federal Advocacy and Strategic Focus

A major priority is advocating for the next federal surface transportation bill, anticipated by the end of next year. The director noted that he and his team are actively working

with the federal delegation to ensure Wyoming's unique needs, particularly as a rural state, are represented in this vital funding legislation. The state's position is bolstered by its senators' important committee roles.

2. Chief Technology Officer's Report

Mr. Smolinski presented his update, with additional information provided by Ms. Binning.

Next Generation 911 (NG911) Update

Ms. Binning reported that three Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs)—Park, Lincoln, and Converse Counties—are collaborating on a regional grant application through the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's (NHTSA) Safe Streets and Roads for All (SS4A) program. The partnering counties aim to improve GIS addressing for rural and backcountry areas, including mapping geographical locations for popular recreation spots like campgrounds and bike trails. This effort is crucial for faster emergency response and to ensure seamless "edge mapping" of GIS data across county, state, and federal land boundaries, which is essential for proper call routing in NG911.

This work would also support the Wyoming NG911 Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Data Migration Portal-Dashboard, which includes an evaluation tool that allows local PSAPs to submit and assess their GIS data against the Wyoming data model. This tool addresses a key request from local agencies by providing a method to measure the quality of their addressing data. The grant application requests additional funding to support the development of the data model evaluation tool and the portal-dashboard.

Ms. Binning also discussed the Wyoming Geospatial Organization 2025 Conference, held May 14-16 in Casper. Three representatives from the GIS workgroup presented on NG911-related topics: Heidi Martin focused on the state's GIS initiatives, Chairman McClain covered location-based routing and the GIS dashboard, and Destry Dearden detailed the advantages of the recently launched dashboard for Wyoming's NG911 system.

Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Report

Ms. Binning reported that the annual FCC report saw 100 percent participation from all PSAPs. This report provides inventory data on systems and software used by PSAPs, along with revenue, expenditures, and call volumes. Interestingly, there was a drop of approximately 100,000 calls in the state's 911 call volume over the last four years, a trend that will be further investigated and detailed in a future report.

The report highlighted the $2.5 million deficit between 911 fees collected and those expended at the state level. It also showed that nearly 75 percent of overall 911 operational expenses are currently covered by local funding, highlighting the significant financial burden on counties. The agency is actively pursuing legislative efforts to fully fund these local operations, which include personnel, call handling solutions, recorders, and Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) systems.

Responding to Commissioner Kaysen's question regarding 911 funding, Ms. Binning confirmed that 75 percent of 911 operational costs are currently covered by local

entities using funds other than the dedicated 911 fee. A suggestion was made to create a visual chart illustrating the growing gap between 911 fees collected and actual expenditures over the past 10-15 years, to further educate legislators on the critical need for increased funding.

While the dashboard effectively compares 911 fees collected with expenditures, it falls short in capturing all local operational expenses. Specifically, costs for personnel, benefits, and facility maintenance are not reflected as they are often absorbed into broader county budgets. Only about 10 out of 32 centers were able to provide detailed expenditure data this year, from which the 75 percent figure was derived. The agency will explore how to best utilize this new data for future presentations.

Legislative Update
Mr. Smolinski discussed Senate File 57, which authorizes the Public Service Commission (PSC) to establish rules for 911 outage notification and reporting. The agency has collaborated with the PSC and industry stakeholders to develop a draft rule that sets the outage notification benchmark at 300,000 user minutes, a third of the national standard, while incorporating relevant FCC rules and a 30-minute backstop. This new rule also clearly defines various types of outages, distinguishing between those affecting the general population and those directly impacting Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs).

The discussions with the Joint Corporations Committee in early May were productive, revealing a strong interest in understanding the funding required to ensure PSAPs' financial stability and their transition to NG911. The committee recognized the urgent need to address these issues, even as the full cost of NG911 migration is still being determined.

A workgroup will be formed, composed of committee members, industry representatives, and stakeholders, to develop solutions for 911 funding. The PSCC is encouraged to have representatives join this workgroup, which will hold its first educational meeting on May 30. The goal is to develop comprehensive solutions for the Joint Corporations Committee, recognizing that simply raising fees might not fully cover the necessary funding for both current operations and the transition to NG911. Commissioners Browne, Kaysen, and McClain volunteered to serve on the workgroup.

Lumen Update
Mr. Winkelmann reported that the Ethernet Connector Node project should be completed sometime in August. Lumen is working to quickly resolve issues encountered during fiber installation between Wheatland and Cheyenne.

Mr. Kunkleman provided an update on recent connectivity issues on the Wind River Indian Reservation. Lumen has been actively working with customers affected by a series of cable cuts to restore services. It was confirmed that all impacted customers now have internet connectivity, allowing them to use cell phones via Wi-Fi even when CenturyLink voice service was disrupted.

Billing problems, including disconnect notices, for these customers have been resolved. The agency is assisting all affected customers in transitioning to new

providers and porting their phone numbers if desired. Mr. Kunkleman confirmed that the 911 system was not directly impacted by the cable cuts.

Local Contracts

Mr. Smolinski discussed a proposal to use a portion of the annual $4.3 million allocation for the System Maintenance Agreement (SMA) with Motorola to cover the maintenance contract costs for local entities' WyoLink towers. This would alleviate the financial burden on counties and municipalities that have independently funded, constructed, and maintained their own towers, which are integrated into the statewide WyoLink system.

Currently, WYDOT receives $4.3 million annually for its SMA with Motorola, with an average cost of approximately $3 million per year. Under this proposal, WYDOT would use its general funds to pay for the Motorola maintenance contracts of several local entities. Specifically, this covers sites in Laramie County (four), Natrona County (two), Converse County (one), the City of Gillette (two), and Teton County (four). All of these sites are fully accessible to all WyoLink users.

Mr. Smolinski emphasized that this arrangement focuses solely on centralizing payment for existing Motorola service contracts, rather than taking over physical tower maintenance. By leveraging its economies of scale, WYDOT has secured a roughly 10 percent discount on these contracts. The estimated annual cost for WYDOT to cover these local contracts is approximately $265,000. Mr. Smolinski anticipates finalizing the Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) for implementation by the end of summer, aligning with the next budget cycle.

The proposal aims to streamline the maintenance payment process for WyoLink towers and provide financial relief to local governments while ensuring the continued operability of the towers.

Commissioner Vacancies

Mr. Smolinski updated the commission on the progress of filling the three vacant commissioner positions. The application and recommendation letter for Worland Fire Chief Chris Kocher, who is set to represent the Wyoming Fire Chiefs Association, are currently with the Governor's office. His appointment is anticipated very soon.

While nothing official has been confirmed yet, Mr. Smolinski expects the Wyoming Game and Fish Department to submit a name to the Governor for their vacant seat soon.

The tribal government seat also remains open. Mr. Smolinski is actively collaborating with Cody Beers, WYDOT District 5 Public Involvement Specialist, to identify and connect with a new representative for this position.

WYDOT is dedicated to filling these vacancies promptly to ensure full representation and participation within the commission.

PSCC Legislative Report

Mr. Smolinski reported that staff are preparing the PSCC biennial legislative report, which is submitted to the Joint Corporations Committee, the Legislative Service Office,

and the Governor's office. This report typically highlights the achievements of the WyoLink system over the past two years but is now expanding to encompass the PSCC's broader responsibilities, including 911 services and public safety communications.

WYDOT has requested a one-week extension for the report's submission. The current plan is to distribute a draft of the report to the commission members over the upcoming weekend, allowing 48 hours for review. Following this, a special meeting will be called, likely for Tuesday or Wednesday of next week, to approve the report. In addition to the report's approval, the commission will be asked to consider and approve bids for WyoLink tower replacements and remediation.

3. Emergency Communications Program Manager's Report

Mr. Smolinski provided an update on the Emergency Communications Program. The update also included information presented by Mr. Gardiner regarding WyoLink operations.

Equipment Donations Update

Mr. Smolinski reported that the Emergency Communications Program is still actively donating radios from its inventory. This initiative, ongoing for roughly a year and a half since the rollout of new WYDOT and WHP radios, provides an opportunity for agencies with limited funding to access the WyoLink system.

While there have not been many donations since February and March, the program encourages interested parties to reach out with requests. Recipients are reminded that there are no guarantees about the condition of the donated equipment, some of which may have significant wear and tear from previous use.

4.9 Gigahertz (GHz) Band Update

Mr. Tupper updated the commission on the 4.9 GHz Public Safety Spectrum. The Emergency Communications Program is facing a rapidly approaching June 9 FCC deadline for 4.9 GHz radio relicensing, with only 10 days remaining. Initially, APCO offered a free relicensing service, but a missed internal—and unpublicized—APCO deadline meant WYDOT's applications were returned.

Consequently, WYDOT had to convert its statewide "PA" licenses to "PV" licenses and break them down into smaller, localized areas with high radio density—over 750 stations—including Casper, Gillette, Evanston, Rock Springs, Cheyenne, Cody, South Pass, and Sheridan. Each of these new licenses requires a waiver because the original applications were for the entire band, while the FCC now requires granular frequency data.

WYDOT still has 350 licenses to process and is working closely with the FCC. Mr. Tupper is confident the department will secure an extension request and believe they will meet the deadline with minimal additional time needed.

Mr. Tupper explained that the 4.9 GHz spectrum is crucial for public safety communications in Wyoming, with 17 entities holding licenses for its use. While many use it for point-to-point communications, WYDOT extensively utilizes it for both point-to-point and point-to-multipoint communications.

For example, in Casper alone, over 125 sites rely on 4.9 GHz, and without it, their communication capabilities would be severely crippled due to signal saturation. WYDOT has applied for a "PV" license for the entire Casper area to reserve the spectrum for their exclusive use, although the final decision is pending the appointment of a band manager by the FCC.

Across the rest of the state, approximately 750 to 800 WYDOT locations use 4.9 GHz for critical functions such as traffic signal communications, Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) communications, and roadside Wi-Fi for plow drivers to submit reports. WYDOT has been diligently working with the FCC to ensure continued access and adherence to the original public safety intent of the 4.9 GHz band.

In response to questions from Chairman McClain, Mr. Tupper explained that AT&T's FirstNet Authority has been granted access to the 4.9 GHz band, and the FCC will soon appoint a band manager, which appears likely to be AT&T FirstNet. The exact implications of FirstNet's management remain unclear. This raises concerns like those seen with the 700 MHz band, which FirstNet primarily uses for commercial purposes, reserving it for emergency communications only during actual emergencies.

FirstNet intends to use the 4.9 GHz spectrum for broadband applications, potentially for cellular communications or to provide a unified emergency communication system. Early discussions from AT&T FirstNet suggest the goal is to enable seamless communication for public safety agencies, such as allowing fire crews from different states to communicate easily on-site, which is a significant challenge with current disparate systems.

WyoLink Operational Updates

WyoLink System Reports

Mr. Gardiner shared WyoLink usage data from the first quarter (Q1) of 2025. There was an average of about 1.74 million push-to-talks (PTT) and 146,941 minutes of airtime for the quarter. The top 20 talkgroups for Q1 were law enforcement agencies from eight counties, three municipalities, three WHP divisions, and WYDOT.

WyoLink System Upgrades

Mr. Gardiner reported that there are currently 97 active WyoLink radio sites, with plans to build additional sites in challenging locations such as Needles Peak (south of Saratoga), Kearns Wildlife Area (north of Sheridan), and Pritchard Pass (south of Jackson). Converse County has also contracted a new tower south of Glenrock in Box Elder Canyon.

Mr. Gardiner reported that significant progress is being made on router upgrades, with 58 sites now on new Juniper routers as part of a conversion to Ethernet.

The 27-path microwave project is moving forward, with equipment currently being installed by Comtech Communications. The project cutover is slated to begin on June 16. This date will also mark the start of foundation repairs at Rosette and Delaney Rim, as well as the replacement of six towers at Jade Mountain, Divide Hill, First Divide, Straus Hill, Shirley Mountain, and Sherman Hill. Further foundation

remediation is planned for Cheyenne Bishop, and additional steel will be added to Mount Pisgah.

WYDOT is proactively addressing the structural integrity of older towers, with a new bid out to analyze 10 more sites, and another 10 planned for the next budget year.

Currently, teams are focused on converting nine sites in Lincoln and Sublette Counties to Ethernet, which is crucial for the upcoming microwave upgrade. This includes ongoing work to establish an alternative fiber route south from Black Mountain, enhancing network redundancy through Multi-Protocol Label Switching (MPLS) for faster switching. Black Mountain and Narrows Hill were completed last week, with four more sites in Lincoln and three in Sublette remaining. These conversions are expected to be finished in the next two weeks, preparing the way for microwave upgrades and replacements to begin in the Rock Springs area on June 16.

Mr. Smolinski added that many existing towers are severely overloaded due to years of undocumented equipment additions, necessitating replacements and extensive structural analyses to ensure safety and stability. To maintain service during upgrades, WYDOT is implementing a "back-feeding" strategy using fiber optic lines to create redundant network paths, ensuring uninterrupted communication.

Critical Connect

Mr. Gardiner announced that the system has been significantly upgraded with a new server in Casper. This upgrade doubles the system's capacity for connecting to broadband and LTE devices, allowing for 500 talk groups to be patched through to cellular providers, including T-Mobile, FirstNet, AT&T, and Verizon.

Efforts are also underway to enhance interstate interoperability. WYDOT has enabled auto-roaming on its Inter-Subsystem Interface (ISSI) server, aiming for seamless communication for users crossing state lines. While a recent test in Nebraska showed the radio switching systems, two-way communication was not achieved, indicating a need for further coordination with Nebraska. WYDOT plans to focus on establishing seamless auto-roaming with Nebraska, South Dakota, and Montana first, as these states already have the necessary technology in place.

Mr. Gardiner reported that a recent presentation at a meeting of fire marshals and fire prevention personnel highlighted the critical need for in-building radio coverage using Bi-Directional Amplifiers (BDAs). Improperly engineered BDAs can cause significant interference with existing radio systems. The presentation served as an important educational session, emphasizing that BDA installations require permits from fire departments and explicit permission from license holders. A collaborative effort is anticipated to standardize guidelines for BDA installations across Wyoming, ensuring proper implementation and preventing potential system disruptions.

<u>Statewide Interoperability Coordination (SWIC) Updates</u>

Mr. Smolinski provided the SWIC updates.

Cross-State Border Interoperable Communications

Mr. Smolinski, in his role as Wyoming's Statewide Interoperable Coordinator, recently participated in a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region 8 meeting.

A key topic of discussion was Wyoming's advanced Critical Connect system, which facilitates core-to-core connections between different Land Mobile Radio (LMR) systems (like Wyoming's WyoLink and Nebraska's state system) and with LTE cellular providers (AT&T FirstNet, Verizon, and T-Mobile).

Wyoming has adopted a cautious "crawl, walk, run" approach to implementing these connections, learning from initial tests and external feedback, and avoiding issues faced by other states that rushed deployment. This methodical approach, spearheaded by Mr. Gardiner and his team, emphasizes rigorous control over devices connecting to the WyoLink core. Cell phone connections are tied to phone numbers for precise identification and potential removal if necessary. This approach has positioned Wyoming as a model for interoperability within Region 8 and beyond.

The adoption rate for LTE to LMR integration has been very high, reflecting a recognition that both radio and cellular technologies have their place in public safety. WYDOT is agnostic about cellular carriers, focusing solely on ensuring the system functions correctly regardless of the provider chosen by local agencies. To manage expectations, WYDOT's team participates in initial kickoff meetings with agencies and providers to clarify roles, responsibilities, and expected costs, ensuring end-users understand that WYDOT does not charge for the service itself.

While initial efforts focused on Montana and South Dakota, Nebraska emerged as the first state ready for WyoLink integration due to its technological readiness. Lessons learned from the Nebraska integration will inform subsequent efforts with South Dakota and Montana, with Wyoming potentially providing resources to assist Montana's system deployment given their limited staffing.

Future plans include expanding core-to-core LMR connections to other states, then exploring LTE interoperability. Utah, with its L3 Harris core, presents a unique challenge compared to the Motorola-to-Motorola connections established thus far. Discussions are beginning to explore potential integration models.

WYDOT's strong partnership with Motorola has been instrumental in this progress, with Motorola acting as a close collaborator. Despite the technical complexities, MOUs have been relatively easy to establish. This ongoing work, though complex and resource-intensive, is crucial for building a resilient and redundant statewide communication system that aims to reduce service outages.

Motorola Trunked Users Group (MTUG)
Kevin Parker proposed the establishment of the MTUG, a group that would include Motorola system owners, users, radio technicians, and dispatch personnel. This group would provide a direct line of communication between Motorola's customer base and its management and product development teams, allowing users to provide feedback, share ideas, and influence new technologies.

Mr. Parker stated that Mr. Smolinski and his team have seen significant interest from local PSAP managers in establishing a Wyoming MTUG. He proposed holding MTUG sessions in conjunction with the quarterly PSCC meetings. This approach would offer commissioners deeper insights into ongoing developments and encourage greater

attendance from local agency representatives, providing more value for their participation.

MTUG membership would be restricted to public safety and public service agencies that use Motorola radio systems, ensuring a focus on the development, sustainability, and education of Motorola products and services for these critical sectors.

Mr. Smolinski clarified that the proposed meetings would take place during the commission's education sessions. Their primary purpose would be to educate commissioners on the technology to help them make informed decisions, not to serve as a sales presentation.

CISA Update

Mr. Johnson announced that the Emergency Support Function Two (ESF-2) Communications Response Concept of Operations has been finalized, the first update since 2013. In the event of a severe incident in Wyoming, CISA's Emergency Communications Coordinators (ECCs) can deploy to assist at the state's request without waiting for FEMA.

Technical Assistance

Mr. Johnson reported that CISA's technical assistance program is currently on pause, awaiting newly appointed Director Sean Plankey's priorities. An internal review of their assistance catalog revealed that roughly two-thirds of their offerings are rarely or never requested. Moving forward, CISA will focus on the most in-demand services, likely at a reduced capacity. Mr. Johnson will work closely with Wyoming to select the most impactful options.

Lastly, Mr. Johnson requested Wyoming's input for the Interoperability Markers 2.0, a self-assessment tool that helps states evaluate their progress in interoperable communications. This data is aggregated nationally and reported to Congress by October 1, directly influencing funding allocation to address existing gaps and optimize capabilities. He would like the PSCC to formally approve Wyoming’s assessment during the August meeting, which would lend significant weight to the report.

Mr. Johnson discussed the critical need for states to develop PACE (Primary, Alternate, Contingency, and Emergency) communication plans, a new focus within the Interoperability Markers 2.0. Wyoming currently lacks a well-developed PACE plan, but he will work with WYDOT to establish one, with the aim of then assisting smaller municipalities.

Commissioner Kaysen proposed that the commission submit a letter of recognition to CISA leadership to express gratitude for Mr. Johnson’s significant contributions to the 911 plan and other assistance rendered over recent years. The commission unanimously agreed, and Mr. Smolinski and Ms. Chapman will work with Chairman McClain to draft the letter.

Commercial Emergency Communications Services Update

Mr. Smolinski recently attended the Regional Emergency Coordinator (REC) Working Group meeting, where Verizon Frontline presented its public safety offerings, including

a rapid deployable unit. He has requested more information from Verizon to improve their representation in Wyoming and ensure informed decision-making.

Mr. Smolinski will attend the FirstNet 5x5 conference in early June to keep WYDOT informed on emerging technologies. The conference will focus on 5G rollout, mission-critical response, LMR-LTE integration, cybersecurity, and drones.

AT&T FirstNet has requested to present at the November education session. They plan to provide a technical update on their current network build-out and discuss how reinvestment dollars might address Wyoming's specific needs. This presentation will provide a detailed look at FirstNet's operational coverage.

T-Mobile Satellite Service Testing

Christopher Ortiz, with T-Mobile, discussed the company's enhancements and investments in Wyoming, including the introduction of T-Priority, a dedicated public safety solution to provide critical communications for first responders (similar to AT&T's FirstNet and Verizon Frontline). Leveraging the significant bandwidth acquired from Sprint, T-Mobile has built the first 5G standalone network in North America, a core distinction from many global providers still relying on older 4G cores for their 5G services.

Mr. Ortiz also explained T-Priority's slice technology and its benefits for public safety communications. T-Priority utilizes "slice" technology within its 5G core to allocate resources, ensuring public safety users receive 40 percent more resources than general commercial customers during times of congestion. This dynamic allocation extends to "sub-slices," optimizing bandwidth based on the specific application (e.g., voice calls versus high-bandwidth drone video feeds). This intelligent system provides automatic, dynamic uplink and downlink prioritization without requiring manual intervention from first responders, ensuring high throughput for increasingly bandwidth-intensive public safety operations.

T-Mobile is also developing T-Satellite, a "direct to cell" technology in partnership with Starlink. This low-orbit satellite technology allows compatible smartphones to communicate, even when traditional cellular coverage is unavailable. T-Satellite is designed to expand to voice, low data, and potentially radio communications, with the goal of providing seamless, reliable connectivity for first responders in rural and emergency situations. This partnership aims to "future-proof" communication capabilities and offer a robust backup to the primary macro network. T-Mobile has invested over $30 million in network development and continues to expand its satellite network, which currently boasts over 618 "roaming cell sites in the sky."

T-Satellite will extend coverage to previously unserved areas in Wyoming. This service relies on a clear line of sight to the sky, making it ideal for challenging terrains and rural areas. The system uses SpaceX ground stations to encrypt and secure data, ensuring compliance with FCC regulations and robust cybersecurity. This integration means Starlink will operate within T-Mobile's existing secure infrastructure.

T-Satellite service will launch in July and initially offer advanced SMS and low-data capabilities, though the exact definition of "low data" is still being finalized. This service

is designed for mission-critical applications like push-to-talk (PTT) and two-way calling, not high-bandwidth activities like video streaming.

Regarding its potential as a primary communication method, Mr. Ortiz acknowledges it depends on an agency's existing systems and communication gaps. T-Satellite is not intended to replace two-way radio systems but rather to serve as an augmentation, fitting within an organization's PACE plan. While some rural communities may view it as a primary method due to limited alternatives, for others, it will function as a vital backup.

VII. Public Comment

There was no public comment.

IX. Announcements

Recognition of Departing Commissioners
Chairman McClain recognized and thanked departing Commissioner Mike Choma for a decade of service and contributions to the PSCC. Commissioner Choma was highly instrumental in the commission's progress, often providing key reminders and even humor during meetings. Although he was not present to receive it, a farewell gift will be given to him to acknowledge his contributions.

Recognition of Other Entities
Mr. Smolinski highlighted several collaborative efforts and commended internal and external partners. He praised WYDOT district personnel for their exceptional work in unloading and storing microwave equipment, a task outside their usual duties, showing their strong support for the ongoing network upgrade. He also recognized WYDOT's Emergency Communications, Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS), and Traffic Management Center (TMC) teams. Their combined efforts of have led to a notable reduction in vehicle blow-overs on major interstates, including campers. This success is directly linked to the real-time digital messaging about weight-based road closures.

David Halter, Sweetwater County's Combined Communications Center IT Department head, has initiated an important discussion about mandating 10 codes for all WyoLink users, a topic aimed at standardizing communication that will be explored in future meetings. WYDOT also appreciates the proactive coordination from Johnson County Emergency Management Coordinator Jimmy Catalina and Carbon County Emergency Management Coordinator Lenny Wilmot, showcasing strong local partnerships for addressing communication challenges and integrating WyoLink.

Mr. Smolinski also recognized Torrington Police Chief Matt Johnson and WASCOP Chief Director Allen Thompson for their vital roles and consistent support in advancing 911 and NG911 initiatives. Lastly, he commended Chad Cooper, the Rural Fire Chief in Sublette County, for representing fire chiefs and his crucial role in Sublette County's interoperable system. His collaboration with WYDOT is particularly valuable as WYDOT explores Critical Connect interoperability with Utah's L3 Harris core, leveraging Sublette County's similar system for testing purposes.

Secretary's Announcements

Ms. Chapman announced that the next meeting will be held via videoconference on Wednesday, August 6, at 8:30 a.m. The next in-person meeting is scheduled for November 4-5, in Cheyenne.

X. Adjournment

Chairman McClain adjourned the May 29, 2025, business meeting at 11:24 a.m.

Mark Gordon
Governor

Wyoming Public Safety Communications Commission

5300 Bishop Boulevard, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82009-3340
Monte McClain, *Chairman* | Telephone: 307-777-4015

Darin J. Westby, P.E.
Director

Draft Meeting Minutes

I. Call to Order

The Public Safety Communications Commission (PSCC) met on Thursday, June 5, 2025, via videoconference. Chairman Monte McClain presided, calling the meeting to order at 11:00 a.m.

II. Roll Call

The following members were present constituting a quorum:

Monte McClain, Chairman	Karl Germain, Commissioner
Matt Waldock, Secretary	Rick Kaysen, Commissioner
Paul Bertoglio, Commissioner	Chris Kocher, Commissioner
Brian Browne, Commissioner	Cindi Shank, Commissioner
Matt Carr, Commissioner	Darin Westby, WYDOT Director, Ex Officio

Commissioners Phillip Franklin and John Wetzel were absent.

III. Introductions

The following attendees participated in the meeting:

Nathan Smolinski, Chief Technology Officer, WYDOT; Neil Gardiner, WyoLink Support Manager, WYDOT; MacKenzie Sewell, Assistant Attorney General, Wyoming Attorney General; and Kimberly Chapman, Commission Secretary, WYDOT.

Susan Elliott and Caitlin Casner assisted with virtual meeting management.

IV. Agenda Adjustments

Ms. Chapman reported no changes to the agenda.

V. Action Items

1. Consideration of WyoLink Application
   It was recommended by Mr. Gardiner, moved by Commissioner Bertoglio, seconded by Commissioner Waldock, and unanimously carried to approve the application from North Antelope Rochelle Mine.

2. Consideration of the WyoLink Tower Remediation and Replacement Bids
   Mr. Smolinski briefed the commissioners on the microwave upgrade project, explaining that structural analyses of some of the legacy towers revealed significant

deficiencies. As a result, six towers require complete replacement, and two others need remediation to support the new microwave equipment.

In response to Commissioner Shank's question, Mr. Smolinski confirmed that the contract includes allowances for overages due to the rising costs of materials.

It was recommended by Mr. Smolinski, moved by Commissioner Shank, and seconded by Commissioner Browne to approve the contract award for materials and equipment for six WyoLink tower replacements and two remediations to the apparent low bidder, Sioux Falls Tower Specialists, Incorporated, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

3. Consideration of the PSCC WyoLink Biannual Report

Mr. Smolinski provided an update on a biannual report submitted to the Governor's office and the Joint Transportation and Military Affairs Committee (JTC). The report details the past, present, and future operations of the WyoLink system, and it also highlights the continued increase in its usage.

The report outlined the use of $35 million in American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds. About $15 million was allocated to the microwave project, which currently spans half the system. Looking ahead, Mr. Smolinski estimates that inflation and other factors will drive the cost to complete the project to nearly $40 million. Although this figure was included for informational purposes, the report did not contain any funding requests.

With the commission's approval, Mr. Smolinski plans to discuss including 911 information in future reports with the JTC chairmen.

It was recommended by Mr. Smolinski, moved by Commissioner Germain, and seconded by Commissioner Waldock to approve the contract award for materials and equipment for six WyoLink tower replacements and two remediations to the apparent low bidder, Sioux Falls Tower Specialists, Incorporated, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

VI. Updates

Mr. Smolinski announced Governor Gordon has appointed Chris Kocher to the commission. He is now the official representative for the Wyoming Fire Chiefs Association. Mr. Smolinski is still working to fill the tribal vacancy and coordinating with Wyoming Department of Game and Fish on their representative.

Mr. Smolinski reported that Teton County has approved a contract for a new WyoLink tower at Prichard Pass, southwest of Hoback. This is a significant development for an area with virtually no existing communication services. The project is a collaborative effort between WYDOT, Teton County, and the U.S. Forest Service, and is moving forward much faster than anticipated due to these partnerships. The new tower is projected to go live in 2026 and will greatly benefit all WyoLink users in the canyon, as well as potentially offer co-location opportunities for commercial carriers in this "dead zone."

VII. Adjournment

It was moved by Commissioner Waldock, seconded by Commissioner Kocher, and unanimously carried to adjourn the June 5, 2025, special meeting at 11:18 a.m.

Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C. 20554

Sixteenth 911 Annual Fee Report, Response For Calendar Year 2023

Approved by OMB
3060-1122
Expires: March 31, 2025
Estimated time per response: 10-55 hours

Annual Collection of Information

Related to the Collection and Use of 911 and E911 Fees by States and Other Jurisdictions

Pursuant to OMB authorization 3060-1122, the FCC's Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau (the Bureau) seeks the following specific information in order to fulfill the Commission's obligations under Section 6(f)(2) of the NET 911 Act, as amended by Section 902.[1]

Instructions for Filling Out the Questionnaire

Please read and follow these general instructions:

- Please complete all sections of this form.
- Please enter only numeric responses where requested.
  - Dollar or percentage signs, decimal points, and thousands separator commas are acceptable.
  - Blank responses, "None", "Unknown", or "N/A" are also acceptable.
  - To facilitate the Bureau's calculations for the Annual Fee Report, please avoid stray characters such as: *, ~, (), or [] in numeric responses.
- Use the associated Addendum fields to enter other information, such as footnotes, qualifiers, text, descriptions, and/or explanations.
- All responses should pertain to calendar year (January 1 – December 31), not fiscal year.
- Unless otherwise directed, please provide requested information directly on this form, rather than submit, refer to, and/or rely on supplemental materials.
- Please consolidate separate response forms (and/or responses to individual questions) completed by counties, municipalities, or other local jurisdictions into one response form for the entire state, using sums and averages as appropriate.

A. Filing Information

A1. Name of State or Jurisdiction

State or Jurisdiction

[1] *See* Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, Public Law 116-260, Division FF, Title IX, section 902.

Wyoming

A2. Name, Title and Organization of Individual Filing Report

Name	Title	Organization
Aimee Binning	NG911 Planning Coordinator	WYDOT Emergency Communications

Addendum Section A

B. Overview of State or Jurisdiction 911 System

B1. Please provide the total number of active primary and secondary Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) in your state or jurisdiction that received funding derived from the collection of 911/E911 fees during the annual period ending December 31, 2023. PSAPs that did not receive funding derived from the collection of 911/E911 fees need not be included in the response boxes, but may be reported in Addendum Section B1.

PSAP Type[2]	Number of PSAPs
Primary	28
Secondary	5

[2] A Primary PSAP is one to which 911 calls are routed directly from the 911 Control office. A secondary PSAP is one to which 911 calls are transferred from a Primary PSAP. *See* National Emergency Number Association (NENA), Master Glossary of 9-1-1 Terminology at 174 (June 22, 2021), https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.nena.org/resource/resmgr/standards-archived/nena-adm-000.24-2021_final_2.pdf.

Total	33

Addendum Section B1

B2. Please provide the total number of active telecommunicators[3] in your state or jurisdiction that were funded through the collection of 911 and E911 fees during the annual period ending December 31, 2023. Telecommunicators that were not funded through the collection of 911 and E911 fees need not be included in the response boxes, but may be reported in Addendum Section B2.

Telecommunicator Type	Number of Active Telecommunicators Funded by 911/E911 Fees
Full Time	56
Part Time	7

Addendum Section B2
Voluntary Answer from PSAP survey submitted to the state of Wyoming.

B3. For the annual period ending December 31, 2023, please provide an estimate of the total cost to provide 911/E911 service in your state or jurisdiction.

[3] For the purposes of this questionnaire, a telecommunicator, also known as a call taker or a dispatcher, is a person employed by a PSAP who is qualified to answer incoming emergency voice, text, and multi-media calls and/or who provides for the appropriate emergency response either directly or through communication with the appropriate PSAP. *See* https://nenawiki.org/wiki/Telecommunicator.

Amount ($)	$11,210,090.05

B3a. If an amount cannot be provided, please explain why.

Addendum Section B3
This information is reported from the County Treasurers to the Wyoming Public Services Commission

B4. Please provide the total number of 911 voice calls that your state or jurisdiction received during the period January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023.

Type of Service	Total 911 Voice Calls
Wireline	28551
Wireless	180812
VoIP	14853
Other (report 911 texts separately below in B.4a)	
Total	224216

B4a. Please provide the total number of 911 texts that your state or jurisdiction received during the period January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023.

Texts to 911	2047

Addendum Section B4

C. **Description of Authority Enabling Establishment of 911/E911 Funding Mechanisms**

C1. Has your State, or any political subdivision, Indian Tribe, village or regional corporation therein as defined by Section 6(f)(1) of the NET 911 Act, established a funding mechanism designated for or imposed for the purposes of 911 or E911 support or implementation (please include a citation to the legal authority for such mechanism)? *Check **one**.*

- Yes …….. ☒
- No ……..….. ☐

C1a. If YES, provide a citation to the legal authority for such a mechanism.

State statute 16-9-103;16-9-104;16-9-109

C1b. If YES to C1, during the annual period January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023, did your state or jurisdiction amend, enlarge, or in any way alter the funding mechanism? *Check **one** (leave blank if NO to C1).*

- Yes …….. ☐
- No ……..….. ☒
- Unknown ……..….. ☐

C1c. If YES to C1b., provide a description of amendments, enlargements, or alterations to the funding mechanism, if applicable.

Addendum Section C1

C2. Which of the following best describes the type of authority arrangement for the collection of 911/E911 fees? *Check **one**. If both State and local authorities collect fees, please check the "hybrid approach" box only.*

- The State collects the fees …….. ☐
- A local authority collects the fees ……..… ☐
- A hybrid approach where two or more governing bodies (*e.g.*, state and local authority) collect the fees …….. ☒

Addendum Section C2
State Department of Revenue collects prepaid wireless fees and counties collect the other 911 fees otherized by state statute.

C3. Describe how the funds collected are made available to localities.

Fees are sent to the governming body as devined in statute 16-9-103 and 16-9-104

D. Description of State or Jurisdictional Authority That Determines How 911/E911 Fees are Spent

D1. Indicate which entities in your state have the authority to approve the expenditure of funds collected for 911 or E911 purposes. *Check **one**.*

- The State has authority to approve the expenditure of funds ……..….. ☐
- One or more local authorities has authority to approve the expenditure of funds… ☒
- A hybrid approach where two or more governing bodies (e.g., state or local authority) have authority to approve the expenditure of funds …… ☐

D1a. Please briefly describe any limitations on the approval authority per jurisdiction (*e.g.*, limited to fees collected by the entity, limited to wireline or wireless service, etc.).

Limited to wireline and wireless services for 911 access

Addendum Section D1

D2. Has your state established a funding mechanism that mandates *how* collected funds can be used? *Check **one**.*

- Yes …….. ☒
- No ……..….. ☐

D2a. If you checked YES, provide a legal citation to the funding mechanism of any such criteria.

State statute 16-9-105 defines the use of the tax collected for 911

D2b. If you checked NO, describe how your state or jurisdiction decides how collected funds can be used.

E. Description of Uses of Collected 911/E911 Fees

E1. Provide a statement identifying with specificity all activities, programs, and organizations for whose benefit your state, or political subdivision thereof, has obligated or expended funds collected for 911 or E911 purposes and how these activities, programs, and organizations support 911 and E911 services or enhancements of such services.

Funds collected from the 911 emergency tax imposed pursuant to this chapter shall be spent solely to pay for public safety answering point and service suppliers' equipment and service costs, installation costs, maintenance costs, monthly recurring charges and other costs directly related to the continued operation of a 911 system including enhanced wireless 911 service. Funds may also be expended for personnel expenses necessarily incurred by a public safety answering point. "Personnel expenses necessarily incurred" means expenses incurred for persons employed to:personnel expenses necessarily incurred by a public safety answering point. "Personnel expenses necessarily incurred" means expenses incurred for persons employed to:

(i) Take emergency telephone calls and dispatch them appropriately; or

(ii) Maintain the computer database of the public safety answering point.

E2. Please identify the uses of the collected funds.[4] *Check all that apply*.

Type of Cost		Yes	No
PSAP operating costs, including technological innovation that supports 911	Lease, purchase, maintenance, replacement, and upgrade of customer premises equipment (CPE) (hardware and software)	☒	☐
	Lease, purchase, maintenance, replacement, and upgrade of computer aided dispatch (CAD) equipment (hardware and software)	☒	☐
	Lease, purchase, maintenance, replacement, and upgrade of PSAP building/facility	☒	☐
	NG911, cybersecurity, pre-arrival instructions, and emergency notification systems (ENS)	☒	☐

[4] *See* 47 CFR § 9.23(b)(1)–(5).

PSAP personnel costs	Telecommunicators' Salaries	☒	☐
	Training of Telecommunicators	☒	☐
PSAP administrative costs	Program Administration	☐	☒
	Travel Expenses	☐	☒
Costs for integration and interoperability of 911 systems and public safety/first responder radio systems	Integrating public safety/first responder dispatch and 911 systems, including lease, purchase, maintenance, and upgrade of CAD hardware and software to support integrated 911 and public safety dispatch operations	☒	☐
	Providing for the interoperability of 911 systems with one another and with public safety/first responder radio systems	☒	☐
Grant programs		☐ **If YES, see E2a.**	☒

E2a. During the annual period ending December 31, 2023, describe the grants that your state paid for through the use of collected 911/E911 fees and the purpose of such grants.

none

Addendum Section E2

F. Description of 911/E911 Fees Collected

F1. Please describe the amount of fees or charges imposed for the implementation and support of 911 and E911 services. Please distinguish between state and local fees for each service type.

Service Type – provide *either* fee ($) or percentage (%) *(leave inapplicable cell blank for each type)*	**Fee/Charge Imposed**	**Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance** *Check **one** for each Service Type. If both State and County/Local Authorities receive remittances, please check the "Combination" box only.*		
		State	**County or Local Authority**	**Combination of State and County/Local**
Wireline – monthly fee ($) or percentage (%)	$.75 %	☐	☒	☐
Wireless – monthly fee ($) or percentage (%)	$.75 %	☐	☒	☐
Prepaid Wireless –flat fee ($) or percentage (%) per retail transaction	$ 1.5%	☐	☐	☒
Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP) – monthly fee ($) or percentage (%)	$.75 %	☐	☒	☐

Other – monthly fee ($) or percentage (%)	$	☐	☐	☐
	%			

Addendum Section F1
WY Stat § 16-9-109 WY Stat § 16-9-103 define imposition of 911 tax and collection process.

F2. For the annual period ending December 31, 2023, please report the total amount collected pursuant to the assessed fees or charges described in Question F1.

Service Type	Total Amount Collected ($)
Wireline	
Wireless	
Prepaid Wireless	476,108.27
Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP)	
Other	
Total	11,210,090.05

F2a. If an amount cannot be provided, please explain why.

Our legislation does not break out the reporting requirement by category more than as stated above. Therefore, the state can not provide a breakdown for each category listed for VOIP and wireless and wireline.

Addendum Section F2

F3. Please identify any other sources of 911/E911 funding.

Question	Yes	No
F4. For the annual period ending December 31, 2023, were any 911/E911 fees that were collected by your state or jurisdiction combined with any federal, state or local funds, grants, special collections, or general budget appropriations that were designated to support 911/E911/NG911 services? *Check **one**.*	☐	☒
Per		
The state is not privy to the local budgets.		

Addendum Section F4

F5. Please provide an estimate of the proportional contribution from each funding source towards the total cost to support 911 in your state or jurisdiction.	Percent (%)
State 911 Fees	66.54
Local 911 Fees	
General Fund - State	
General Fund - County	33.46
Federal Grants	
State Grants	

Addendum Section F5

G. Description of Diversion or Transfer of 911/E911 Fees for Other Uses

For the purposes of this questionnaire, diversion is the obligation or expenditure of a 911 fee or charge for a purpose or function other than the purposes and functions identified in 47 CFR § 9.23 of the Commission's rules as acceptable.

Question	Yes	No
G1. In the annual period ending December 31, 2023, were funds collected for 911 or E911 purposes in your state or jurisdiction obligated or expended solely for acceptable purposes and functions as provided under 47 CFR § 9.23? *Check **one**.*	☒	☐
G1a. If NO, please identify what amount of funds collected for 911 or E911 purposes were obligated or expended for purposes or functions other than those designated as acceptable under 47 CFR § 9.23, including any funds transferred, loaned, or otherwise used for the state's general fund. Along with identifying the amount, please include a statement identifying the purposes or functions for such funds.		

Amount of Funds ($)	Identify the purposes or functions other than those designated as acceptable by the Commission for which the 911/E911 funds were obligated or expended. (*If you need more rows for your response, please enter the information in Addendum Section G1.*)

Addendum Section G1

Question	Yes	No
G2. In the annual period ending December 31, 2023, were funds collected for 911 or E911 purposes in your state or jurisdiction obligated or expended for the purchase, maintenance, replacement, or upgrade of public safety radios, networks, equipment, or related infrastructure? *Check **one**.*	☒	☐
G2a. If YES to G2, are all of the public safety radios, networks, equipment, or related infrastructure on which funds were obligated or expended used to deliver 911-originated information to emergency responders? For the purposes of this questionnaire, 911-originated information includes all data and information delivered between the 911 request for assistance and the emergency responders.	☒	☐
G2a(i). If NO to G2a, please explain.		

G2b. If YES to G2, please itemize the amounts that were obligated or expended and include descriptions of the public safety radios, networks, equipment, or related infrastructure.

Amount of Funds ($)	**Description of such obligations or expenditures. (*If you need more rows for your response, please enter the information in Addendum Section G2.*)**

Addendum Section G2
The state does not require the reporting amount of funds used for each field described in Section G.

Safe Harbor for Multi-Purpose Fees. Section 9.23(d) of the rules provides an elective safe harbor for states and taxing jurisdictions that designate multi-purpose fees or charges for "public safety," "emergency services," or other similar purposes where a portion of those fees or charges supports 911 services. *See* 47 CFR § 9.23(d). The rule provides that the obligation or expenditure of such a fee or charge will not constitute diversion if the state or taxing jurisdiction (i) specifies the amount or percentage of such fees or charges that is dedicated to 911 services; (ii) ensures that the 911 portion of such fees or charges is segregated and not commingled with any other funds; and (iii) obligates or expends the 911 portion of such fees or charges for acceptable purposes and functions as defined under the Commission's rules.

G3. Does your state or taxing jurisdiction collect multi-purpose fees or charges designated for "public safety," "emergency services," or other similar purposes where a portion of those fees or charges supports 911 services?[5] *Check **one**.*

- Yes …….. ☐
- No ……..….. ☒

If YES to G3, please answer Questions G3a – G3c below. If NO to G3 above, leave Questions G3a – G3c below blank.

Question	Yes	No
G3a. Does the state or taxing jurisdiction specify the amount or percentage of such fees or charges that is dedicated to 911 services? *Check **one**.*	☐	☐
Question	**Response**	
G3a(i). Cite to the authority by which the state or taxing jurisdiction specifies the amount or percentage.		
G3a(ii). Indicate the amount or percentage of such a fee dedicated to 911 services. Provide *either* dollar amount or percentage. *(Leave inapplicable cell blank.)*	$	
	%	
Question	**Yes**	**No**
G3b. Does the state or taxing jurisdiction ensure that the 911 portion of such fees or charges is segregated and not commingled with any other funds? *Check **one**.*	☐	☐
G3b(i). Cite to the authority by which the state or taxing jurisdiction segregates such fees.		
Question	**Yes**	**No**
G3c. Does the state or taxing jurisdiction obligate or expend the 911 portion of such fees or charges only for the	☐	☐

[5] For purposes of this question, please report only multi-purpose fees or charges "applicable to commercial mobile services, IP-enabled voice services, or other emergency communications services," where a portion of those fees or charges supports 911 services. 47 CFR § 9.22. Please do not report multi-purpose fees or charges applicable to other types of items (e.g., do not report multi-purpose fees on real estate where a portion of those fees supports 911 services).

purposes and functions designated by the Commission as acceptable pursuant to 47 CFR § 9.23? *Check **one**.*		
G3c(i). If NO to G3c, please explain.		

Addendum Section G3

H. **Oversight and Auditing of Collection and Use of 911/E911 Fees**

Question	Yes	No
H1. Has your state established any oversight or auditing mechanisms or procedures to determine whether collected funds have been obligated or expended for acceptable purposes and functions as designated under the Commission's rules? *Check **one**.*	☒	☐
H1a. If YES, provide a description of: (i) the mechanisms or procedures and (ii) any enforcement or other corrective actions undertaken in connection with such auditing authority, for the annual period ending December 31, 2023. *(Enter "None" if no actions were taken.)*		
State Statutes are very specific to how jurisdictions may use the funds. The state does not have an audit report from the local government on how funds were spent.		

Addendum Section H1

Question	Yes	No
H2. Does your state have the authority to audit service providers to ensure that the amount of 911/E911 fees collected from subscribers matches the service provider's number of subscribers? *Check **one**.*	☒	☐

Question	Yes	No	N/A
H2a. Did your state conduct an audit of service providers in connection with such auditing authority during the annual period ending December 31, 2023? *Check **one**; check N/A if Question H2 response above is NO.*	☐	☒	☐

H2b. If YES to H2 and H2a, provide a description of any auditing or enforcement or other corrective actions undertaken in connection with such auditing authority for the annual period ending December 31, 2023. *(Leave blank if not applicable / no actions were taken.)*

WY Stat § 16-9-109 The audit and appeal procedures applicable to the collection of state sales taxes shall apply to the collection and remittance of taxes authorized by this section

Addendum Section H2

I. Description of Next Generation 911 Services and Expenditures

Question	Yes	No

I1. Does your state or jurisdiction classify expenditures on Next Generation 911 (NG911) as within the scope of acceptable purposes and functions for the obligation or expenditure of 911 fees or charges? *Check **one**.*	☒	☐
I1a. If YES, please cite any specific legal authority:		
WY Stat § for the following: Section 9-2-1101 - Commission; Created; Definitions: Section 9-2-1102 - Commission; Composition; Appointment of Members; Removal; Terms; Officers; Vacancies; Meetings: Section 9-2-1103 - Commission; Compensation of Member: Section 9-2-1104 - Commission; Powers and Duties; Advisory Capacity to Promote System Development; Public Meetings; Clerical and Administrative Support.: Section 16-9-103 - Imposition of Tax; Liability of User for Tax; Collection; Uncollected Amounts; Discontinuing Service Prohibited: Section 16-9-109. State-wide imposition of tax; prepaid wireless; collection; distribution; immunity		

Question	Yes	No
I2. In the annual period ending December 31, 2023, has your state or jurisdiction expended funds on NG911 programs? *Check **one**.*	☐	☒
I2a. If YES, please enter the dollar amount that has been expended during the annual period.		
Amount ($)	Local jurisdictions have spent money on systems and equipment in preparation for being NG911 ESI-Net ready. There is not an audit amount reported to the state. The State of Wyoming has not spend funds directly on any NG911 program.	

Addendum Section I2

I3. For the annual period ending December 31, 2023, please provide the number of PSAPs that operated on each type of NG911 Emergency Service IP Network(s) (ESInets) that operated within your state.					
Type of ESInet	**Yes**	**No**	**If Yes, Enter Total PSAPs Operating on the ESInet**	**If Yes, does the type of ESInet interconnect with other state, regional or local ESInets?**	
				Yes	**No**
I3a. A single, state-wide ESInet	☐	☒		☐	☐
I3b. Local (*e.g.*, county) ESInet(s)	☐	☒		☐	☐
I3c. Regional ESInets	☐	☒	[If one Regional ESInet is in operation, provide the total PSAPs on the first line below. If more than one Regional ESInet is in operation, provide the total PSAPs operating on each ESInet.]		
Name of Regional ESInet 1:				☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 2:				☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 3:				☐	☐

Name of Regional ESInet 4:		☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 5:		☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 6:		☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 7:		☐	☐
If more Regional ESInets operate in your state or taxing jurisdiction, please list the names of Regional ESInets 8 and higher, and numbers of associated PSAPs, in the space below:			

Addendum Section I3
Wyoming does not have an Esi-Net and no PSAPs are reporting that they have connected to an Esi-net fron another state or region

I4. Please provide a description of any NG911 projects completed or underway during the annual period ending December 31, 2023.

The State of Wyoming has adopted GIS data requirements and is working to secure funding for an ESI-Net.

I4a. Based on your response to I4, please indicate which categories of NG911 expenditures from this non-exhaustive list apply.	***Check all that apply.***
General Project or Not Specified	☒
Planning or Consulting Services	☐

ESInet Construction	☐
NG911 Core Services	☐
Hardware or Software Purchases or Upgrades	☐
GIS	☒
NG911 Security Planning	☐
Training	☐

I5. As of December 31, 2023, how many PSAPs within your state have implemented text-to-911 and are accepting texts? Please refrain from non-numeric responses such as "all PSAPs." Enter any text in Addendum Section I5.

Total Number of PSAPs Accepting Texts as of December 31, 2023	9

Addendum Section I5

I6. By the end of the *next* annual period ending December 31, 2024, how many *total* PSAPs do you anticipate will have implemented text-to-911 and will be accepting texts?

Estimated Total Number of PSAPs Accepting Texts as of December 31, 2024	15

Addendum Section I6

J. **Cybersecurity Expenditures**

Question	Check the appropriate box		If Yes, Amount Expended ($)
J1. During the annual period ending December 31, 2023, did your state expend funds on cybersecurity programs for PSAPs?	Yes ☐	No ☒	

Addendum Section J1
The state did work with CISA to provide educational opportunities and planning for cyber events.

Question	Total PSAPs
J2. During the annual period ending December 31, 2023, how many PSAPs in your state either had a cybersecurity program or participated in a regional or state-run cybersecurity program?	

Addendum Section J2
This informatioon is not known to the state.

Question	Yes	No	Unknown

J3. Does your state or jurisdiction adhere to the National Institute of Standards and Technology *Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity* (April 2018) for networks supporting one or more PSAPs in your state or jurisdiction?[6] *Check **one**.*	☐	☐	☒

Addendum Section J3

K. **Measuring Effective Utilization of 911/E911 Fees**

K1. Please provide an assessment of the effects achieved from the expenditure of state 911/E911 or NG911 funds, including any criteria your state or jurisdiction uses to measure the effectiveness of the use of 911/E911 fees and charges. If your state conducts annual or other periodic assessments, please provide an electronic copy (*e.g.*, Word, PDF) of the latest such report upon submission of this questionnaire to the FCC or provide links to online versions of such reports in the space below.

PSAPS have self-reported their NG911 readiness;

Communities heavily depend on the 911 taxes to maintain operational status. There has been an effort by the local government to support equipment upgrades for NG911 capabilities. Funding continues to plague their efforts for implementation of 100% within the PSAP. The State has compiled a snapshot of the self-reported information for GIS, CAD., Phone Systems, Recording and Phone Trunk status for updates and capabilities of NG911.

L. Underfunding of 911

For the purposes of this questionnaire, underfunding occurs when funding levels are below the levels required for optimal performance of 911 operations.

[6] National Institute of Standards and Technology, Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity (2018), https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/cswp/nist.cswp.04162018.pdf.

L1. Describe the impact of any underfunding of 911 services in your state or taxing jurisdiction during the annual period ending December 31, 2023. *Indicate N/A if your state or taxing jurisdiction did not experience underfunding.*

here is a documented 3 million dollar deficit between funds collected and the current cost of providing 911 services by local government in the state. This deficit has heavily impacted the ability of the development of a state wide Esi-Net and a state GIS Portal for the implementation of NG911 services in the state. Vacancies have plagued our PSAP's;this may be a direct effect of the underfunding from the 911/E911 Fees.

L2. Describe how any fee diversion affected 911 underfunding in your state or taxing jurisdiction during the annual period ending December 31, 2023. *Indicate N/A if your state or taxing jurisdiction did not divert.*

NA

We have estimated that your response to this collection of information will take an average of 10 to 55 hours. Our estimate includes the time to read the instructions, look through existing records, gather and maintain required data, and actually complete and review the form or response. If you have any comments on this estimate, or on how we can improve the collection and reduce the burden it causes you, please write the Federal Communications Commission, Office of Managing Director, AMD-PERM, Washington, DC 20554, Paperwork Reduction Act Project (3060-1122). We will also accept your PRA comments via the Internet if you send an e-mail to PRA@fcc.gov.

Please DO NOT SEND COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. You are not required to respond to a collection of information sponsored by the Federal government, and the government may not conduct or sponsor this collection, unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number and/or we fail to provide you with this notice. This collection has been assigned an OMB control number of 3060-1122.

THIS NOTICE IS REQUIRED BY THE PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT OF 1995, PUBLIC LAW 104-13, OCTOBER 1, 1995, 44 U.S.C. SECTION 3507.

State of Wyoming

Next Generation 91-1 State Plan

June 2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This state plan provides the baseline strategies, goals, and initiatives to continue moving the planning and implementation of Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1) forward for the benefit of the citizens of Wyoming.

Strategic plans are considered mid- to long-range planning documents that normally cover a period of multiple years. The development of a strategic plan includes identifying and evaluating the background information, status of the situation, a vision of the future, and then the development of a roadmap of how to get to that desired future state.

A strategic plan is routinely reviewed on an annual or semi-annual basis to evaluate whether changes to the plan are required. As such, the strategic plan is a living document that will typically change and evolve over time as the long-term strategies are implemented.

Overall Approach

There are significant improvements in public safety effectiveness that can be achieved through the implementation of NG9-1-1. Those efficiency improvements should not only reduce response times, but they will also ultimately save lives. This document provides the overall path to pursue development of a comprehensive plan.

While that planning is critical to a successful NG9-1-1 implementation, it is only one facet of successful implementation. Leadership must execute the plan with some level of flexibility because this plan will undoubtedly be modified as the implementation progresses.

Also, because the implementation process will take place over several years, there must be a communication plan. Communicating on a regular basis with the NG9-1-1 stakeholders is necessary to maintain momentum and stakeholder commitment. Without both of those, the success of the overall project will be jeopardized.

Consumer Demand for NG9-1-1

In response to advances in technology and consumer demand, traditional analog 9-1-1 service has had to commence a shift over to NG9-1-1. NG9-1-1 will create a faster, more resilient system that allows voice, photos, videos, and text messages to flow seamlessly from the public to the 9-1-1 network. Furthermore, those photos, videos and text messages can also be shared with responders to increase their situational awareness.

NG9-1-1 will improve the ability of the Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) to manage call overload and downtime during disasters. It also allows the transferring of 9-1-1 calls and proper jurisdictional responses based on the exact location of the caller.

Strategic Plan Approach

This NG9-1-1 Strategic Plan (the Plan) articulates the State of Wyoming's vision, goals, and actionable objectives to implement NG9-1-1. It aligns with the guiding principles, as well as existing and planned resources. The intent of this Plan is to guide operational, technical, resource, funding, and legislative decisions based on identified needs for advancing NG9-1-1 capabilities and services. From an overall perspective, it will provide guidance for the establishment and implementation of NG9-1-1 throughout the State.

Overview and Background of Wyoming 9-1-1

In 2020, over 285,349 9-1-1 calls were placed in Wyoming. All areas of the state are served by 9-1-1 or E9-1-1, with 16 counties being able to receive text-to 9-1-1.

Substantially all control over 9-1-1 operations rests at the local or county level. As the transition to NG9-1-1 moves forward, the State will be responsible for overall NG9-1-1 coordination, however, control will be retained locally. To reduce the potential for inefficiencies, certain enhancements to overall governance will be required, because 9-1-1 is handled differently from city-to-city and county-to-county.

Local governments maintain all PSAP equipment and software. It is widely believed that the majority of these assets are at the end of their useful lives. Given that, there will be the need to inventory existing infrastructure and equipment to develop a plan for replacement.

Motivation for Development of this Strategic Plan

Stakeholders met in Casper, Wyoming in early 2025 to discuss 9-1-1 and the incorporation of new technologies that included the migration to an Internet Protocol (IP)-enabled emergency network and the adoption and operation of NG 9-1-1 services. The stakeholders represented local communities across the state of Wyoming including public safety answering point (PSAP) managers, IT directors, county emergency managers, and county commissioners. The motivating factor that garnered strong attention from the group was the discussion of NG9-1-1 and the $109 million in federal grant funds that could not be obtained to support jurisdictions in building NG9-1-1 technologies for their local communities.

The 9-1-1 Grant Program authorized by the Enhance 9-1-1 Act released funding that could have been used for the implementation and operation of 9-1-1 services, E9-1-1 services, migration to an IP-enabled emergency network, and adoption and operation of NG 9-1-1 services and applications. Grants were awarded to 33 states and territories in amounts ranging from $200,000 to $5.4 million. Wyoming did not qualify for the grants due to four factors. Grant applicants were required to:

- Have a designated 9-1-1 Coordinator
- Have an established governance board for NG9-1-1
- Provide a state 9-1-1 plan and project budget
- Certify that funds designated for 9-1-1 systems are not used for other purposes

The gathering of stakeholders was the first major action to make sure that Wyoming communities would not miss future opportunities for similar NG9-1-1 grant funding. The resulting actions have addressed most of the identified deficiencies:

- Stakeholders worked closely together to develop legislation for a 9-1-1 Planning Coordinator, and a designated 9-1-1 Coordinator has been installed.
- The Wyoming NG9-1-1 Plan is the result of the workgroups that were established in 2020 and were supported by the Wyoming 9-1-1 Coordinator and Planning Coordinator. This statewide plan will serve as the backbone for projects and priorities that the grant funds could be used for. A NG9-1-1 project implementation budget will be developed.
- Wyoming's collection and reporting of 9-1-1 funds are statutorily the responsibility of the local government. The disbursement of those costs is also controlled by the local jurisdictions as authorized by Wyoming State Statute 16-9-105. As a result, a consensus will need to be developed regarding the levy and collection of cell phone user fees and an affirmation that cell phone service fees would not be used for anything other than their designated purpose.

Current 9-1-1 Environment

2019 is the latest year for which the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has information available. The 29 primary and 6 secondary PSAPs in Wyoming answered 285,349 9-1-1 calls. As of July 1, 2020, Wyoming PSAPs were staffed by 342 full-time and 29 part-time dispatchers.

It is generally believed that the majority of the 9-1-1 system equipment is at the end of its useful life. Given that, there will be the need to inventory existing infrastructure and equipment to develop a plan for replacement.

Current Governance

As stated above, substantially all control over 9-1-1 operations rests at the local or county level. On March 25, 2022, Governor Mark Gordon signed SF0041 which amended the duties of the Public Safety Communication Commission (PSCC) as the governance board for NG911.

Current Funding Mechanisms

The primary funding for the implementation and maintenance of the Wyoming NG9-1-1 system is expected to come from two (2) primary sources; the collection of 9-1-1 surcharge fees on telephone service, and federal grants. Until such time as the annual surcharge revenues and legacy 9-1-1 system spending are summarized and the costs of NG9-1-1 implementation and operating costs are estimated, it is impossible to determine how much additional funding will have to come from increased 9-1-1 surcharges, the Wyoming General Fund, or other sources.

Future Environment & State NG9-1-1 Vision

The future 9-1-1 environment in Wyoming will look much different than the current one. The Wyoming NG9-1-1 system is envisioned to utilize evolving technology to enable all PSAPs to receive, process, and dispatch 9-1-1 requests for emergency services effectively and efficiently to meet the needs of the citizens, public safety, and the service providers. The NG9-1-1 system will enable among other things:

- Transfer of 9-1-1 calls between geographically dispersed PSAPs, including across state lines with data capabilities
- Maximized public capital and operating cost savings for emergency communication services
- Promotion of increased coordination and partnerships within the emergency communication services community despite jurisdiction boundaries

Infrastructure, Equipment & Technology

Wyoming PSAPs will achieve NG9-1-1 through a phased approach, including the development of local and regional intranets capable of supporting an IP-Based 9-1-1 system; 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 development and maintenance of seamless, statewide GIS data that meets national data standards; the technology to interconnect multiple networks seamlessly; and the replacement of PSAP Customer Premises Equipment (CPE) with equipment capable of receiving and processing IP data, resulting in a statewide interconnected and interoperable system of local, regional, and national emergency services networks. The key system components required for an effective NG9-1-1 system in Wyoming will include Originating Service Providers (OSPs), PSAPs, GIS systems, and radio networks.

GIS

Geographic Information System (GIS) technology is the cornerstone of a NG9-1-1 system. GIS data produced at the local level forms the foundation upon which emergency call processing and call routing are successfully executed within Emergency Call Centers (ECC). Numerous aspects of the NG9-1-1 GIS ecosystem need to be planned, implemented, and managed in synchronicity to ensure program success. The data ecosystem begins with local data creation and maintenance, and migrates to standards and regulations development and implementation, outreach and training, statewide GIS database aggregation and ongoing maintenance, implementation planning and support for spatial data components, and long-term financial planning.

The state, counties, local jurisdictions and their PSAPs will need to work together to conduct a gap analysis to identify incomplete and/or missing data, which can also gauge the relative accuracy of existing GIS data throughout the state required for fully functional NG9-1-1 call routing. Finally, best practices related to the standardization and synchronization of GIS road centerlines, site structure/address points, and other data will be employed. This synchronization process will improve the accuracy of the locally sourced GIS, Master Street Address Guide (MSAG) and Automatic Location Identification (ALI) data as well as aiding in the accuracy and preparation of the data for NG9-1-1.

Operations, Staff & Training

Applicable standards and best practices will be adopted as the most effective way to ensure successful NG9-1-1 implementation and excellent PSAP performance. Specific

standards and best practices for Wyoming's NG9-1-1 system will be determined at a later date.

Because control over 9-1-1 is at the local level, 9-1-1 is handled differently from county-to-county and city-to-city. There is mandatory statewide training for dispatchers, but there is a lack of standardization between PSAPs/dispatch centers. Given this situation, there will need to be a comprehensive training program in connection with the implementation of the NG9-1-1 system.

State of Wyoming 9-1-1 Plan Objectives

During 2019 & 2020, several planning sessions took place whereby a set of Goals and Objectives for the transition to NG9-1-1 were determined. Most of these Goals and Objectives have been in development for over a year; however, various internal and external factors have resulted in minimal progress being made on them. It is expected that the addition of the Statewide 9-1-1 Coordinator and establishment of the previously mentioned working groups will allow for progress to be made in their implementation.

- Goal 1: Ensure NG9-1-1 capabilities are accessible statewide
    - 1.1: Identify sustainable funding mechanism(s).
    - 1.2: Conduct an inventory of existing equipment and infrastructure and determine future needs
    - 1.3: Identify the individual costs associated with upgrading to NG9-1-1
    - 1.4: Identify state and/or Federal Funding
    - 1.5 Identify local and state roles
- Goal 2: Develop a conceptual network design
    - 2.1: Develop an ESInet architecture
    - 2.2: Investigate the impact on existing networks
    - 2.3: Develop options for resiliency
    - 2.4: Conduct a cybersecurity and vulnerability assessment
- Goal 3: Develop an outreach and education sustainment plan
    - 3.1: Present and/or participate in panel discussions statewide to garner buy-in
    - 3.2: Identify champions/SME
    - 3.3 Conduct training and outreach from work groups to local entities
    - 3.4 Integrate Information Technology (IT)
- Goal 4: Apply for any applicable 9-1-1 Grant Program funds
    - 4.1: Submit Statewide NG9-1-1 Plan for certification
- Goal 5: Identify technology standards
    - 5.1: Compile a list of lessons learned and best practices
    - 5.2: Conduct meetings with vendors
- Goal 7: Update the membership of the PSCC to include 9-1-1 representation
    - 7.1: Review the existing statute and identify potential roadblocks
    - 7.2: Propose a revision to the PSCC Legislation to include local 9-1-1 representation.

- Goal 8: Goal 8: Conduct an inventory of primary PSAPs and back-up centers throughout Wyoming
    - 8.1: Gather the following information:
        - Hardware (e.g., CPE, servers, radio consoles, etc.)
        - Software
        - CAD/RMS
        - GIS
        - Vendor preference (Spillman/Motorola, RIMS/Sun Ridge, Tyler New World, or EFORCE)
        - Call logging
        - 9-1-1 phone systems - Are they NG9-1-1 capable? Approximate age? Admin integration capable?
        - Data Storage
        - Number of employees versus authorized FTEs, workstations, and physical locations
        - Telco and state connectivity methods - Number and size of lines? Cost? Vendor?
        - Total PSAP operating budget compared to surcharge for wired and wireless lines.
        - Interest-bearing account - How are funds spent?
        - Are 9-1-1 consoles connected to the statewide system, Unified Network, WyoLink? Through RF/hardline?
        - Training - Number of EMD, EPD, and EFD certifications
        - Life cycle of equipment
    - 8.2: Educate public safety agencies on why this information needs to be gathered

- Goal 9: Formally establish: 1) Outreach and Education; 2) Technology; 3) Strategic Planning; and 4) Governance Working Groups CAD to CAD – intra- and inter-state
    - Working groups meet regularly and provide input to the Statewide NG9-1-1 Plan
    - Coordinate monthly and then quarterly meetings
    - Include tribal representation.

- Goal 10: Goal 11: Establish statewide GIS standards
    - 10.1: Create system architecture and secure software licensing to support GIS data management
    - 10.2: Conduct GIS data QA/QC to get date to meet NENA standards
    - 10.3: Implement system for statewide GIS data submission, QA/QC, aggregation, and dissemination.

Plan Maintenance & Progress Tracking

The purpose of this Plan is to establish a vision for statewide implementation of NG9-1-1 services. The Plan will provide directives with high-level goals and concise, specific, and

measurable objectives. As goals and objectives are achieved, successes will also be documented.

The transition timeline to NG9-1-1 must include all aspects of the vision as outlined in this document. As expected, timing is highly dependent on NG9-1-1 standards maturation, the legislative process, and the available resources including both people and budget.

Because this document serves as a strategic planning guide, its implementation will be a dynamic and evolving process. As a result, the Plan is a living document that is intended to be updated periodically as more is learned in execution of this Plan.

2. INTRODUCTION

This section will provide a brief history and background of Wyoming's 9-1-1 system and an introduction to the 9-1-1 Plan and its purpose.

2.1 National Overview of the History and Background of 9-1-1

The concept of a nationwide emergency telephone number was first adopted in Great Britain in 1937. In the United States in 1967, 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 9-1-1 for emergency use nationwide.

The nation's first 9-1-1 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 9-1-1 call from Haleyville City Hall. Congressman Tom Bevill answered the call on a red telephone located in the police department.

When 9-1-1 service was first introduced, 9-1-1 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 9-1-1 call could end up at a PSAP that did not serve the caller's location. This early 9-1-1 service, now known as Basic 9-1-1, 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 9-1-1 technology occurred with the introduction of E9-1-1 in the 1980's. This level of service enabled a 9-1-1 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. Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP), text messaging, and picture messaging are being enthusiastically adopted by consumers for their everyday communications – and these same consumers expect to be able to use these technologies to communicate with 9-1-1.

2.2 Overview and Background of Wyoming 9-1-1

State-level oversight of the 9-1-1 system in Wyoming is the responsibility of the local government at the county level.

Responsibility for 9-1-1 is at the county level. As such, there is currently minimal guidance that can be provided on a statewide basis. On March 8, 2019, Governor Mark Gordon signed House Bill 161, which assigned the 9-1-1 Coordinator to be located within the Wyoming Department of Transportation (WYDOT). On May 10, 2019, Governor Gordon, designated The State 9-1-1 Coordinator shall be a qualified elector of the state and whose duties may be removed by the Governor. The coordinator is responsible for coordinating with 9-1-1 local and state stakeholders to develop a statewide 9-1-1 plan and ensuring compliance with federal grant regulations.

In 2019, Wyoming PSAPs answered 285,349 9-1-1 calls. As of July 1, 2020, Wyoming had 29 primary and five secondary PSAPs, staffed by 368 full-time and 21 part-time dispatchers.[1]

Text to 9-1-1 is available in several counties, as of December 31, 2019, there were ten counties with the capability to accept text to 9-1-1, with another six that were scheduled to be implemented during 2020.

Wyoming Statutes, Title 16, Chapter 9, Article 1, also known as the Emergency Telephone Service Act, is the guiding legislation that authorizes the board of county commissioners of a county, city council or other governing body of a city, town, or county to manage and administrate 9-1-1 and emergency telephone services. Because control over 9-1-1 is at the local level, 9-1-1 is handled differently from county-to-county and city-to-city. There is mandatory statewide training for dispatchers, but there is a lack of standardization between PSAPs/dispatch centers. [2]

While the State of Wyoming does not currently have its own Enhanced 9-1-1 legislation, federal Enhanced 9-1-1 legislation has been signed affecting all U.S. companies. The President signed Bill H.R. 1625 that instructed the FCC to set the rules to ensure that the dispatchable location is conveyed with a 9-1-1 call, regardless of the technological platform used and including calls from multi-line telephone systems. This means every 9-1-1 call will require adequate location information, which typically means the street address of the calling party, and room and floor numbers.[3]

3. CURRENT 9-1-1 ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Current Legislative and Regulatory Environment and Program Structure

As stated above, substantially all control over 9-1-1 operations rests at the local or county level. As the transition to NG9-1-1 moves forward, the State will be responsible for overall coordination, however, control will be retained locally. To reduce the potential for inefficiencies, certain enhancements to overall governance will be required and have been outlined later in this document.

The following are some of the other overall aspects related 9-1-1 in Wyoming and the transition to NG9-1-1:

- In late 2019, representation from WYDOT was appointed to the new position of Statewide 9-1-1 Coordinator

- There is limited support staff and no funding available for the 9-1-1 planning and the transition to NG9-1-1.
- By law, 9-1-1 user fee surcharges cannot exceed 75 cents per line (wired, wireless, and VoIP).[1] County Commissioners have the option to charge less. All 23 counties are reportedly charging the .75 cents per line.

3.2 Current 9-1-1 Technology

3.2.1 Overview

- Currently the local government is maintaining the equipment and software used inside an emergency communications center. The demarcation point is at the switch leading into the center.

- The current system is designed whereby those counties that are geographically the farthest away from selective routers pay higher charges. If costs continue to rise, there is a concern that migration to NG9-1-1 will be unaffordable to some of those counties.

3.2.2 Landline E9-1-1 Infrastructure

Currently, landline telephone service in Wyoming is provided by Lumen, (formerly Century Link), Chugwater Telephone Company, Silver Star Communications, Dubois Telephone Exchange, Embarq Corporation, Golden West Telecommunications, Project Telephone Company, Lumen QC, Range Telephone Coop, RT Communications, Tri County Telephone Association and World Network International Services. Lumen QC is the largest of those, and the largest wireless service provider in the state.

- The telephone service providers are depicted in Figure 1 provided by the Wyoming Public Service Commission below.
- Lumen (formerly Century Link) is the 9-1-1 service provider for the state.

[1] Wyoming Statutes 16-9-103(b)

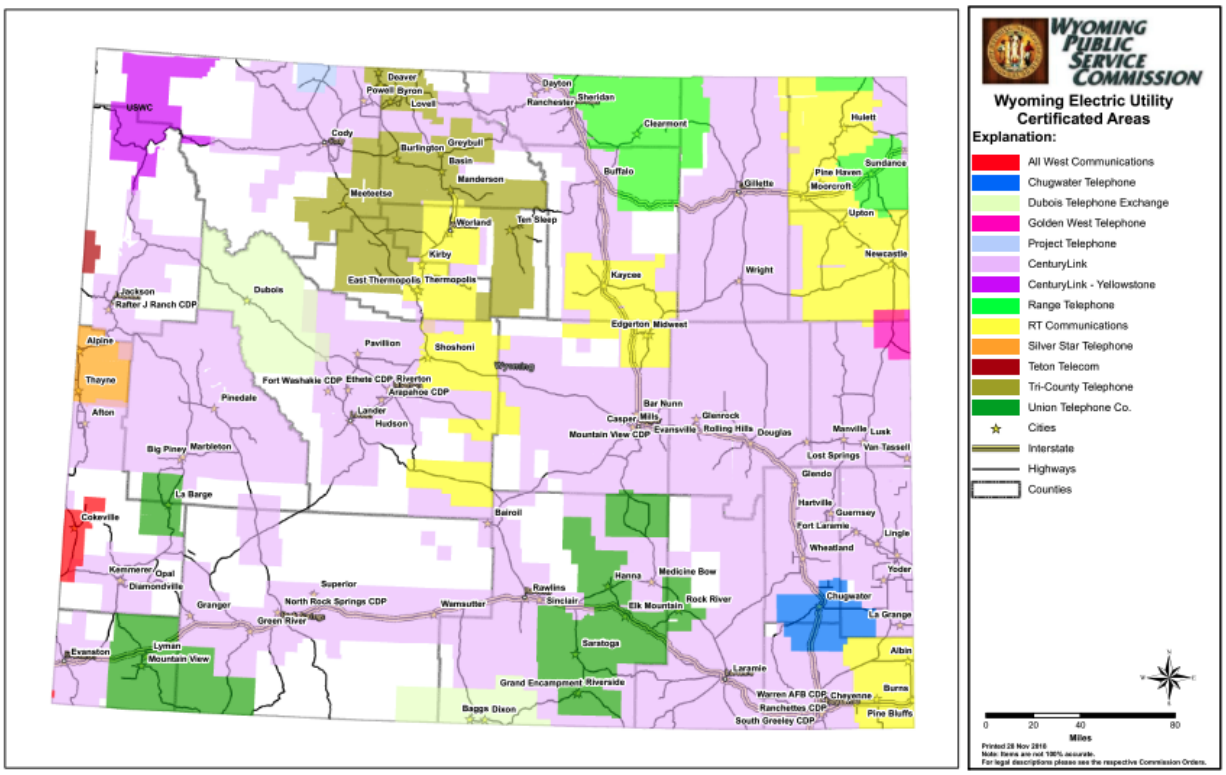


Figure 1 - Wyoming Landline Telephone Company Coverage

3.2.3 PSAPs (Public Safety Answering Points)

In the most recent FCC annual report (2020), Wyoming stated that there are 29 Primary and five Secondary PSAPs operational in the State. Based on the results of the PSAP Manager survey, conducted in 2020, a total of 912,791 calls (266,615 9-1-1 calls and 646,176 Admin calls) were handled by all PSAPs annually.

Per the 2020 survey of PSAP managers, all subscribers are served by PSAPs capable of receiving Enhanced 9-1-1 calls. E9-1-1 identifies the location of the caller and routes the call to the appropriate local PSAP. It also provides the PSAP with the caller's location information to speed the response. PSAPS have identified the following:

- 9-1-1 Call Handling vendors:
    - Intrado Viper
    - Motorola Call Works
    - Motorola Vesta
- Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) vendors:
    - Sun Ridge
    - Spillman
    - Central Square
    - Intellichoice

- Tyler
- Hexagon
- Logisys
- RIMS

- Local Exchange Carrier (LEC) 9-1-1 Selective Routers - PSAPs in Wyoming are connected to Lumen E9-1-1 Selective Router located in Cheyenne. The National Parks Service PSAP, located in Teton County, states that they are the only exception.

3.2.4 ALI Database

Lumen provides Automatic Location Information (ALI) to Wyoming PSAPs through their agreement with Intrado (formerly West Safety Services). Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs) in Wyoming (both facilities based and resellers) can enter into a formal agreement with Lumen.

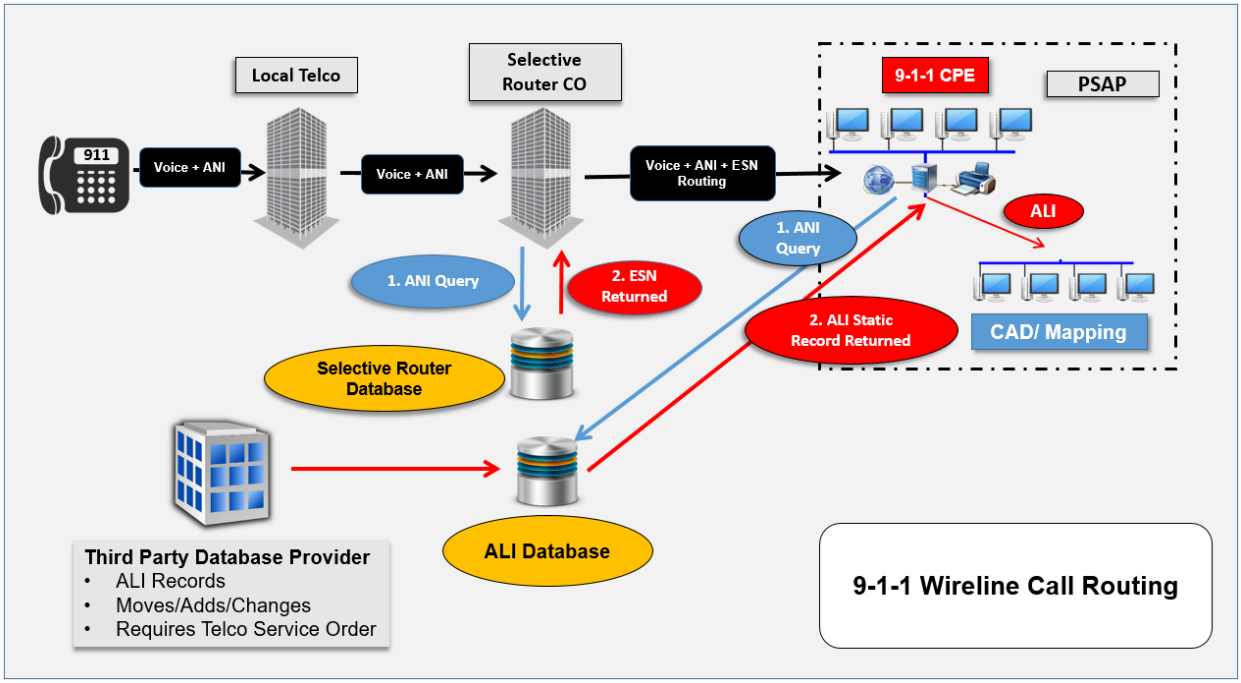


Figure 2 – 9-1-1 Wireline Call Routing Diagram

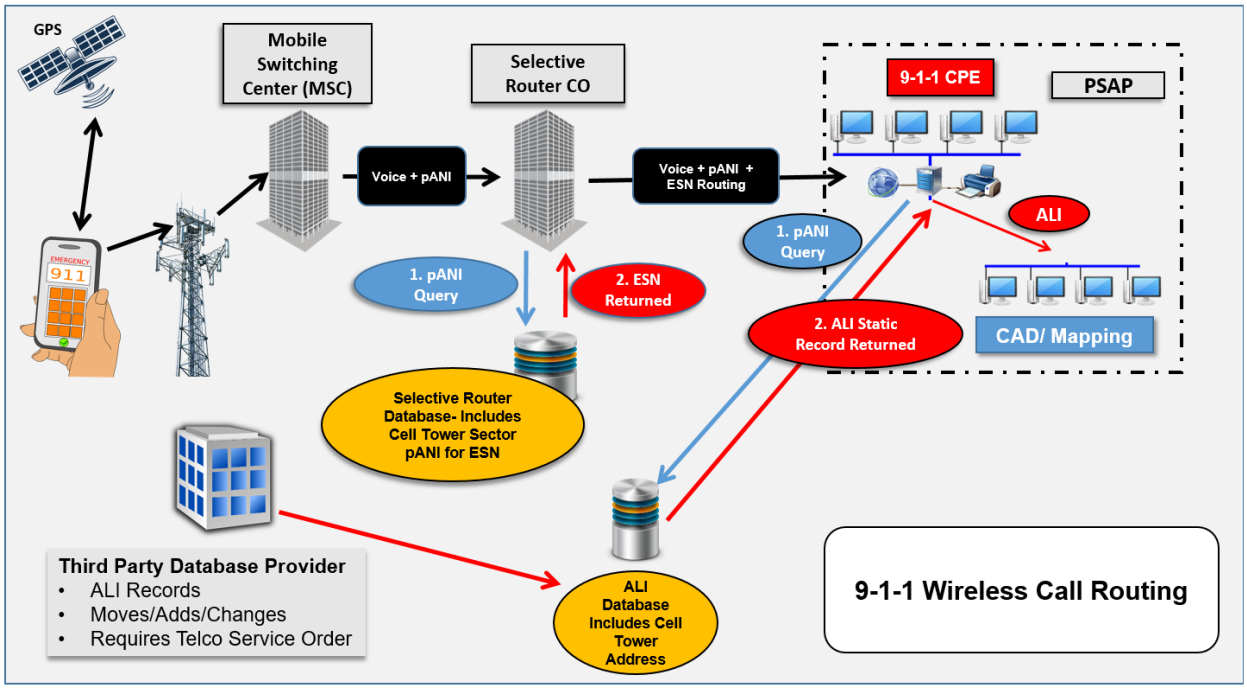


Figure 3 – 9-1-1 Wireless Call Routing Diagram

Detailed plans, applications, and pricing available to CLECs are available here:

https://www.centurylink.com/wholesale/pcat/911.html

3.3 Economics - Current Funding Mechanisms

The Goals and Objectives outlined in this Strategic Plan will provide for the efficient and effective transition to and implementation of NG9-1-1. However, their implementation will require a substantial level of financial investment.

Recognizing the need for comprehensive 9-1-1 system funding reform to help 9-1-1 evolve to support the technology needs of both the public and first responders, Congress directed National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) to complete a study to assess the costs, service requirements and specifications needed to implement NG9-1-1 across the country. The study team used publicly available data and sought input from vendors, associations and PSAPs to develop accurate estimates of the costs to implement and sustain NG9-1-1 throughout the country. The final report was submitted to Congress in October of 2018.[1]

As an indication of the importance of adequate funding, Goal 1.1 states the need to "Identify sustainable funding mechanism(s)." Using cost estimates, decisions can be made as to what funds will come from what sources, what changes in funding might be needed, etc.

The funding for the implementation and maintenance of the Wyoming NG9-1-1 system is expected to come from two (2) primary sources; the collection of 9-1-1 surcharge fees on telephone service, and federal grants. In this section, we will identify the nature and extent of each funding source.

- **9-1-1 Surcharge Fees** – Counties and other local jurisdictions have the authority to set the amounts of fees with a maximum of up to $0.75 per month per wireless, wired or VoIP telephone line and 1.5% of the point-of-sale pricing of prepaid wireless services. The disbursement of those costs is also controlled by the local jurisdictions as authorized by Wyoming State Statute 16-9-105.
  The 9-1-1 surcharges collected and/or amount paid annually to maintain the 9-1-1 systems throughout the state are collected by the governing body at the local level. Each is required to file with the Wyoming Public Service Commission a statement of its gross receipts and expenditures for the prior fiscal year per Wyoming State Statute 16-9-103 to 105. As a result, research will have to be undertaken to first identify the fees collected by each jurisdiction and a mechanism for auditing the process that the fees are identified by the telecommunications companies. Until such time as that happens, it will be impossible to determine how much funding is available from this source, the potential for any increases in 9-1-1 surcharge fees and the amount of funding that is needed from outside sources such as federal grants.
- **Federal Grants** – The 9-1-1 Grant Program provides grant funding to support state and local jurisdictions, which may be used for the implementation and operation of 9-1-1 services, E9-1-1 services, migration to an IP-enabled emergency network, and adoption and operation of NG9-1-1 services and applications. The 9-1-1 Grant Program is authorized by the NG9-1-1 Advancement Act of 2012 (Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012, Pub. L. 112-96, Title VI, Subtitle E (codified at 47 U.S.C. 942)).
  In the October 2019 grant awards, there were a total of 33 states and territories that applied for and received funding. The average grant award per state was $3.3 million, however, Wyoming was unable to apply for a grant at that time. One of the reasons that this Strategic Plan is being developed is to accompany a 9-1-1 Grant Program application in the near future.

The sources listed above are expected to provide primary funding for the transition from the Wyoming legacy 9-1-1 systems to NG9-1-1. Until such time as the surcharge revenues and legacy 9-1-1 system spending are summarized and the costs of NG9-1-1 implementation and operating costs are estimated, it is impossible to determine how much additional funding will have to come from increased 9-1-1 surcharges, the Wyoming General Fund, or other sources.

4. FUTURE NG9-1-1 ENVIRONMENT & STATE VISION

4.1 Future Environment

Public expectations and technology advancements necessitate the replacement of existing 9-1-1 networks. The public expects to communicate with 9-1-1 in the same way it communicates with others, using voice, video, text, and pictures. Nationwide, current 9-1-1 networks use equipment that is in some cases over 50 years old, limiting the ability to support anything beyond voice calls and TTY over the voice network.

For the 9-1-1 networks, upgrading to NG9-1-1 enables multimedia interaction between an emergency caller and the PSAP telecommunicators. The technology to be implemented for the NG9-1-1 network is built on the i3 Standard developed by NENA.

The i3 architecture is Internet Protocol (IP) based, with gateways for transition. The i3 standard includes a defined set of software and hardware functional elements, as well as protocols and interfaces. This architecture is a network of networks that cities, counties, and states are deploying as the needs arise and as funding becomes available.[11]

The future 9-1-1 environment in Wyoming will look much different than the current environment. As you will see in Figure 4 below, the key system components required for an effective NG9-1-1 system in Wyoming will include:

- Originating Service Providers
- PSAPs
- GIS systems
- Extended Emergency Services
- Radio Networks

The most vital components, which unite the ESInet and the NG9-1-1 Core Services include:

- Emergency Services Routing Proxy (ESRP)
- Location Validation Function (LVF)
- Emergency Call Routing Function (ECRF) & PSAP boundaries
- Security Functions

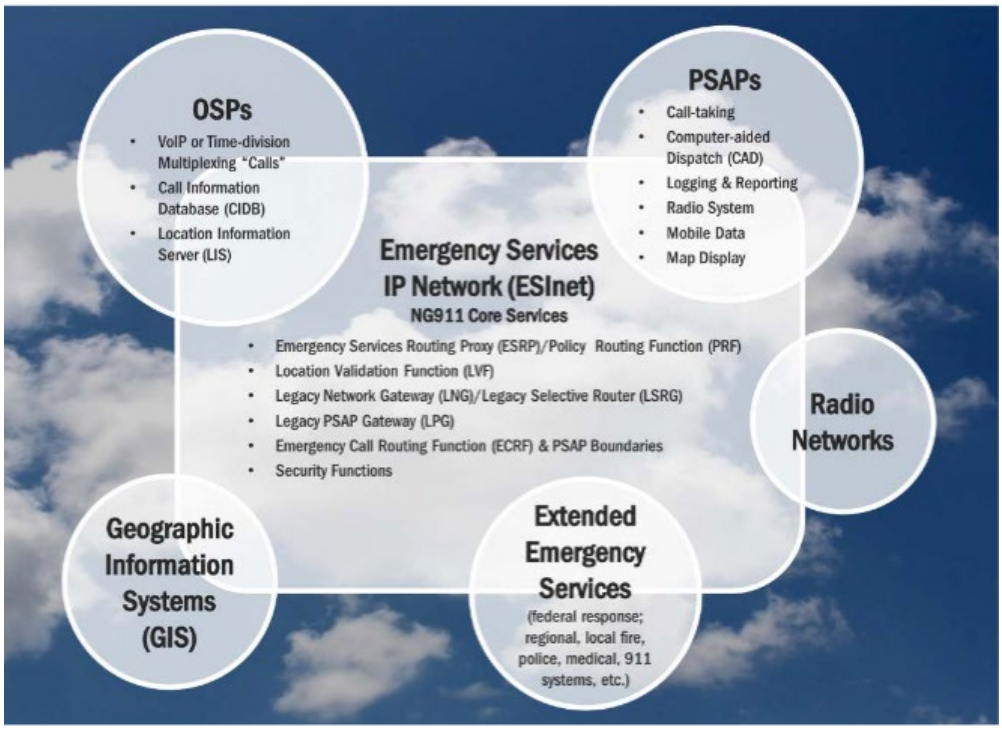


Figure 4 – NG9-1-1 System Components

4.2 Vision Statement

The vision for the Wyoming Next Generation 9-1-1 involves, by nature, services and stakeholders working together to achieve its full implementation. Wyoming NG9-1-1 is expected to be an extension of the interconnected system of local and regional emergency services networks across the US and Canada. The boundaries of emergency service networks may vary, depending on the local requirement and organizational frameworks. However, at the core, each local NG9-1-1 network would include one or more PSAPS and the corresponding public safety dispatching capabilities.

Wyoming shall utilize evolving technology to enable all PSAPs to receive, process, and dispatch 9-1-1 requests for emergency services effectively and efficiently to meet the needs of the citizens, public safety, and the service providers.

This vision was developed to help define what a successful implementation of a statewide NG9-1-1 network would look like. NG9-1-1 offers great promise in accomplishing each facet of the vision, while providing a platform to grow and expand as environmental factors change over time.

4.3 Services and Capabilities

Wyoming PSAPs will maintain their current excellent standard of 9-1-1 service delivery as they migrate to NG9-1-1. Historically, governance and control of 9-1-1 at the County level of government has proven effective in Wyoming, as County Boards of Commissioners are in the best position to understand the needs and operations of the local emergency services providers and citizens. With migration to NG9-1-1, the ESInet will enable the public access to emergency services using communication devices and will enhance response by providing access to video, photographs, automatic crash notification data, and other data files.

The ESInet 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.

4.4 Infrastructure, Equipment and Technology

The National Emergency Number Association (NENA) defines NG9-1-1 as “A system comprising Emergency Services IP networks (ESInet): 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 NG9-1-1 capable PSAPs or other authorized entities based on and including accumulated data. NG9-1-1 provides standardized interfaces for call and message services, processes all types of emergency calls includeeeing non-voice (multi-media) messages, acquires and integrates additional data useful to call routing and handling for appropriate emergency entities. NG9-1-1 supports all E9-1-1 features, functions, and meets current and emerging needs for emergency communication from caller to Public Safety entities.

Wyoming PSAPs can best achieve NG9-1-1 through a phased approach, including the development of local and regional intranets capable of supporting an IP-Based 9-1-1 system; 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 development and maintenance of seamless, statewide GIS data that meets national data standards, the technology to interconnect multiple networks seamlessly; and the replacement of PSAP Customer Premises Equipment (CPE) with equipment capable of receiving and processing IP data, resulting in a statewide interconnected and interoperable system of local, regional, and national emergency services networks.

Other considerations include:

- Infrastructure must be scalable and extendable.
- 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.
- Local, regional, and state ESInets must avoid potential single points of failure. Lack of redundancy and diversity in the 9-1-1 network can impact the reliability of 9-1-1 systems.
- There must be sufficient bandwidth and speed for data sharing between PSAPs.
- Standards: A GIS portal and Location Validation Function

4.5 GIS

Geographic Information System (GIS) technology is the cornerstone of a NG9-1-1 system. GIS data produced at the local level forms the foundation upon which emergency call processing and call routing are successfully executed within Emergency Call Centers (ECC). Numerous aspects of the NG9-1-1 GIS ecosystem need to be planned, implemented, and managed in synchronicity to ensure program success. The data ecosystem begins with local data creation and maintenance, and migrates to standards and regulations development and implementation, outreach and training, statewide GIS database aggregation, and ongoing maintenance, implementation planning, and support for spatial data components, and long-term financial planning.

Two of the core service components listed above are wholly supported by GIS data, those being the Location Validation Function (LVF) and Emergency Call Routing Function (ECRF). These contain the spatial data for PSAP boundaries, road centerlines, 0and address points (at a minimum). To enable geolocation services and geospatial r0outing through a fully functional LVF/ECRF, it will be necessary for the State and local PSAPs to begin working toward reconciling the legacy location validation and routing databases (the MSAG and ALI) with the GIS-based database. Governance and processes must also be in place to coordinate timely updates to future statewide aggregated GIS datasets. There are five primary steps the State should work through to reach the end goal of establishing and maintaining fully compliant and functional GIS data for provisioning into a fully functioning LVF/ECRF call-routing system.

1. GIS Data GAP Analysis: The dashboard has been useful to visualize the gap in available datasets. The next step in this is the analysis of gaps between datasets such as edge mapping and other county to county reconciliation. A step

forward is with this SS4A grant potential. WYGISC should start to perform that analysis without any funding.

2. Establish Wyoming NG9-1-1 GIS Standards and Best Practices: Now that data model exists, additional tasks exist.
    a. Assure appropriate personnel have the template Data model.
    b. Go over the updates with NENA to keep model are current. Determine if a subcommittee or group that is tasked with staying up to date on NENA and how it needs to be updated in Wyoming's model.
    c. Set a Projection for the statewide data set and that is not found in the model either. NENA uses WGS84, but Wyoming doesn't have it noted in the model.
3. GIS Stakeholder Education, Outreach, and Training, Wyoming continues to deliver this well but a fine balance needs be found until there is formal movement into the statewide portal.
4. GIS Data Aggregation SS4A grant will move this forward to maturity.
5. Regular Maintenance and updates to required GIS datasets need to have the datasets in the WY data model. It is good to keep the end goal of maintenance in mind so that WY doesn't create a standalone dataset that never gets updated. Consider adding this to discussions with local agencies so there are consideration to have a plan for continued maintenance.
6.
7. Establish Wyoming NG9-1-1 GIS Standards and Best Practices
8. GIS Stakeholder Education, Outreach, and Training
9. GIS Data Aggregation
10. Regular maintenance and updates to required GIS datasets

4.5.1 GIS Data GAP Analysis

Conducting a GAP analysis assessment provides a valuable baseline of incomplete and/or missing data, and it can also gauge the relative accuracy of existing GIS data throughout the State required for fully functional NG9-1-1 call routing.

Best practices call for the standardization and synchronization of GIS road centerlines, site structure/address points, and other data association with MSAG and ALI data. This synchronization process improves the accuracy of the locally sourced GIS, MSAG and ALI data as well as aids in the accuracy and preparation of the data for NG9-1-1.

4.5.2 Establish Wyoming NG9-1-1 GIS Standards and Best Practices

NENA's specialty is in setting standards focused on the creation, implementation, and management of GIS data for NG9-1-1 systems. The NG9-1-1 GIS Data Model standard as developed by NENA, provides the foundation for the establishment of any state level Best Practices document.

It is essential that the State and local PSAP stakeholders begin working together to coordinate the development of a Wyoming NG91-1 GIS Standards and Best Practices guidelines based on the NENA Standard for NG9-1-1 GIS Data Model.

Ongoing maintenance and quality control policies and procedures related to maintaining, updating, and continual improvements to the NG9-1-1 GIS data should be included in the standards and best practices developed in collaboration with stakeholders.

4.5.3 GIS Stakeholder Education, Outreach and Training

Upon the adoption of NG9-1-1 GIS Standards and Best Practices for Wyoming, it is incumbent to develop an education, outreach, and training program to ensure all stakeholders are well versed on the standards and the critical role they play in the transition to creating NG9-1-1 ready GIS data.

4.5.4 GIS Data Aggregation

A fully functioning LVF/ECRF call routing service in a NG9-1-1 system is dependent on accurate, seamless GIS data at its foundation. The GIS data is sourced and maintained at the local authoritative level, but it is ideally aggregated at a state level to provide interoperability for all PSAPs within the State.

Close cooperation and coordination between the local entities and the State of Wyoming is required to ensure the statewide aggregation process is consistent and accurate. A number of steps will create the framework for successful aggregation of the GIS datasets required for NG9-1-1 call routing functionality, including developing the initial Wyoming NG9-1-1 GIS Standards and Best Practices policies, creating and implementing a thorough outreach, education, and training program, and facilitating the baseline GIS GAP analysis effort

4.5.5 Regular maintenance and updates to required GIS datasets

The NG9-1-1 system will require the aggregated GIS data as a core component used to validate address data and route 9-1-1 calls to the correct PSAP. The maintenance and upkeep of this seamless statewide GIS dataset is of critical importance.

The GIS data representing service area boundaries (PSAP and Emergency Service Boundaries) and address information (road centerlines and address points) will need to be up-to-date, accurate, and seamless across the state. It cannot be overstated how important data quality is (including accuracy, consistency, timeliness, and completeness). Sustainable data maintenance standards, processes and workflows are necessary and should not be overlooked in the development of a NG9-1-1 system.

The GIS data for NG9-1-1 will continue to be maintained by local entities, who will submit their data to the State (i.e., Wyoming Department of Enterprise Technology Services) or third-party vendor.

Local entities will upload their data using a managed process yet to be determined at the State level. Through this service, local entities will ‘map’ their data so it can be transformed into the State’s established NG9-1-1 GIS standardized schema. The process will also report back to the local entity any data discrepancies identified during the data validation process prior to acceptance into the primary statewide dataset. The local entities would then be responsible for correcting any identified discrepancies, errors, or data validity issues.

It is incumbent upon the State and local entities to have a clear understanding of the critical nature and use of GIS data in an NG9-1-1 system and that they are prepared to identify the resources needed to meet the rigorous data creation and maintenance required for NG9-1-1 implementation.

4.6 Operations, Staff and Training

4.6.1 Operations

Wyoming citizens and visitors depend on 9-1-1 calls to be answered quickly and professionally so that fire, law enforcement, and medical emergency responders can be dispatched in a competent and expeditious manner. This requires not only modern, state-of-the-art public safety technology systems, but also well trained PSAP personnel who are available when needed. The public expects that PSAPs provide a superior level of service, regardless of the geographic location of the PSAP or the fiscal resources of the local community, and the public deserves this level of service.

Wyoming will adhere to nationally accepted standards and best practices as identified by the Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials (APCO), National Emergency Number Association (NENA), Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Standards (ATIS), FCC, National 9-1-1 Program, and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). Other applicable standards and best practices will also be adopted as the most effective way to ensure successful NG9-1-1 implementation and excellent PSAP performance. Specific standards and best practices for Wyoming's NG9-1-1 system will be determined at a later date. Once adopted, PSAP's, counties and Emergency Telephone Supervisory Boards (ETSBs), shall follow the recommendations and standards, and utilize the same when procuring NG9-1-1 components, PSAP call-handling equipment, NG9-1-1 GIS components, and cybersecurity systems to ensure secure, integrated, interconnected, and interoperable systems.

4.6.2 Training

9-1-1 Telecommunicators provide the critical link for the public to access or request emergency services; these essential employees are the true first responders. It is well-established that training 9-1-1 Public Safety Telecommunicators is fundamental to the success of 9-1-1 service. The ability to maintain quality services for both the public and emergency responders is dependent upon the training provided, both at initial hire and on-going. According to APCO, NG9-1-1 will provide a more immersive environment for 9-1-1 call-takers and dispatchers, who may see much of what responders see while on scene. While this additional information will ultimately improve or enhance emergency response, telecommunicators will be exposed to even more stress than they currently face. Both APCO and NENA have reiterated the importance of establishing a comprehensive stress management program. In 2013, NENA issued NENA Standard on 9-1-1 Acute/Traumatic and Chronic Stress Management, NENA-STA-002.1-2013 to provide awareness of the serious risks posed by work-related stress on the mental and physical health of 9-1-1 Telecommunicators in their role as the nation's first first-responders.

The NENA standard also establishes best practices for PSAP comprehensive employee stress management programs. It is essential for the long-term success of NG9-1-1 that state and local elected and appointed officials and PSAP authorities view training as a necessary and required investment to provide a consistent level of 9-1-1 service across the state. Without adequate training of PSAP personnel, even the best technical solution

will fail. NG9-1-1 will require additional training of all 9-1-1 Telecommunicators to learn how to process different types of requests for assistance, such as texting, videos, social media, and other applications yet to be invented. Regardless of PSAP size, training across PSAPs in the state should include minimum baseline training so that 9-1-1 call-takers and dispatchers can proficiently answer, process, and dispatch calls from other jurisdictions in the NG9-1-1 environment, as well as maintain proficiency with legacy technology. Finally, because of the nature of the NG9-1-1 service itself, all PSAP personnel must receive basic training in cybersecurity.

4.6.3 Executives and Support Staff

As the state moves toward implementation of NG9-1-1, it will be necessary to expand training curricula across the spectrum, including frontline responders, telecommunicators, and PSAP management, as well as municipal and Public Service Commission (PSC) executive and support staff. Introductory training, as well as continuing education and retraining for executive and support staff is recommended. To fully realize the capabilities that can be achieved in a true NG9-1-1 system, local and State IT staff would benefit from training in NextGen Core Services (NGCS), wireless location technologies and integrity testing, public safety GIS, and related IP-based systems and interfaces.

4.7 Governance

On March 25, 2022, Governor Mark Gordon signed SF0041 which amended the duties of the Public Safety Communications Commission (PSCC) as the NG911 governance board.

State Statute 9-2-1104 was modified to read:

Commi1ssion; powers and duties; advisory capacity to promote system development; public meetings; clerical and administrative support.

(a) The commission shall:

(viii) Recommend guidelines and standards for the development, implementation and operation of next generation 911 emergency communications systems and interoperable public safety communications and data systems in the state, including strategies for improving Wyoming's current 911 system. As part of the recommendations developed under this paragraph, the commission may identify short-term and long-term technological and policy solutions that integrate existing legacy communications infrastructure into an interoperable system and may develop and submit recommendations for legislation or other state action to further develop and support next generation 911 operations in Wyoming;

(ix) Promulgate necessary rules and regulations governing next generation 911 system operation and participation.

The following are activities that need to be completed around Governance:

- Include the requirements for provisioning 9-1-1 services by Wireless Carriers, LEC and CLECs that have received authorization by the PSC to do business in the State of Wyoming
- Definition of NexGen 9-1-1, ESInet and NGCS and the new services these technologies will enable
- Definition of a “communications service provider” as established by the Wyoming Public Service Commission
- All telecommunications service providers are subject to 9-1-1 rules and regulations. Internet of Things (IoT) manufacturers or service providers wishing to connect to 9-1-1 services will need to be addressed

5. GOALS, OBJECTIVES & MEASURES

5.1 State of Wyoming 9-1-1 Plan Objectives:

During 2019 & 2020, several planning sessions took place whereby a set of Goals and Objectives for the transition to NG9-1-1 were finalized and have been included in Figure 5 below. Most of these Goals and Objectives have been in development for over a year, however, various factors have resulted in minimal headway being made on them. It is expected that the addition of the Statewide 9-1-1 Coordinator and establishment of the previously mentioned working groups will allow for progress to be made in their implementation.

Goal 1: Ensure NG9-1-1 capabilities are accessible statewide		
#	**Objectives**	**Estimated Completion Date**
1.1	Identify sustainable funding mechanism(s).	December 31, 2025
1.2	Conduct an inventory of existing equipment and infrastructure and determine future needs.	Annually
1.3	Identify the individual costs associated with upgrading to NG9-1-1.	December 31, 2025
1.4	Secure state and/or federal funding.	2028
Goal 2: Develop a conceptual network design		
#	**Objectives**	**Estimated Completion Date**
2.1	Develop an ESInet architecture e.g., 1-host, regional, etc.	By 2027

2.2	Investigate the impact on existing networks.	TBD
2.3	Develop options for resiliency.	TBD
2.4	Conduct a cybersecurity and vulnerability assessment.	TBD
Goal 3: Develop an outreach and education plan		
#	**Objective**	**Estimated Completion Date**
3.1	Present and/or participate in panel discussions statewide to garner buy-in.	On Going
3.2	Identify champions/SME.	On Going
3.3	Conduct training and outreach from work groups to local entities.	On Going
3.4	Integrate Information Technology (IT).	2027
Goal 4: Apply for 9-1-1 Grant Program funds		
#	**Objective**	**Estimated Completion Date**
4.1	Submit Statewide NG9-1-1 Plan for certification.	On Going
Goal 6: Identify technology standards		
#	**Objective**	**Estimated Completion Date**
6.1	Compile a list of lessons learned and best practices.	On Going
6.2	Conduct meetings with vendors.	Ongoing
Goal 7: Update the membership of the PSCC to include 9-1-1 representation		
#	**Objective**	**Estimated Completion Date**
7.1	Review the existing statute and identify potential roadblocks.	8/1/2021
7.2	Propose a revision to the PSCC Legislation to include local 9-1-1 representation.	3/30/2022

Goal 8: Conduct an inventory of primary PSAPs and back-up centers throughout Wyoming		
#	**Objective**	**Estimated Completion Date**
8.1	Gather the following information:[1] • Hardware (e.g., CPE, servers, radio consoles, etc.) • Software • CAD/RMS • GIS • Vendor preference (Spillman/Motorola, RIMS/Sun Ridge, Tyler New World, or EFORCE) • Call logging • 9-1-1 phone systems - Are they NG9-1-1 capable? Approximate age? Admin integration capable? • Data storage • Number of employees versus authorized FTEs, workstations, and physical locations • Telco and state connectivity methods - Number and size of lines? Cost? Vendor? • Total PSAP operating budget compared to surcharge for wired and wireless lines. • Interest-bearing account - How are funds spent? • Are 9-1-1 consoles connected to the statewide system, Unified Network, WyoLink? Through RF/hardline? • Training - Number of EMD, EPD, and EFD certifications • Life cycle of equipment	On Going
8.2	Educate public safety agencies on why this information needs to be gathered.	11/1/2022

Goal 9: Formally establish: 1) Outreach and Education; 2) Technology; 3) Strategic Planning; and 4) Governance Working Groups		
#	**Objective**	**Estimated Completion Date**
9.1	Working groups meet regularly and provide input to the Statewide NG9-1-1 Plan.	1/1/2021

9.2	Coordinate monthly and then quarterly meetings.	1/1/2021
9.3	Include tribal representation.	1/1/2021
Goal 10: Establish statewide GIS standards		
#	**Objective**	**Estimated Completion Date**
10.1	Create system architecture and secure software licensing to support GIS data management.	1/1/2025
10.2	Conduct GIS data QA/QC to get date to meet NENA standards.	1/1/2024
10.3	Implement system for statewide GIS data submission, QA/QC, aggregation, and dissemination.	11/2025

Figure 5 – NG9-1-1 Goals

6. PLAN MAINTENANCE / PROGRESS TRACKING

The purpose of this Plan is to establish a vision for statewide implementation of NG9-1-1 services. The Plan will provide directives with high-level goals and concise, specific, and measurable objectives. As goals and objectives are achieved, successes will also be documented.

The transition timeline to NG9-1-1 must include all aspects of the vision as outlined in this document. As expected, timing is highly dependent on NG9-1-1 standards maturation, the legislative process, and the available resources including both people and budget.

Because this document serves as a strategic planning guide, its implementation will be a dynamic and evolving process. As a result, the Plan is a living document that is intended to be updated periodically as more is learned in execution of this plan.

The PSCC and Statewide 9-1-1 Coordinator will monitor the individual components of this Plan to ensure that the objectives and overall goals are met. Stakeholders may propose changes through the Statewide 9-1-1 Coordinator for consideration. Changes will be adopted through an established monitoring and tracking process to achieve the desired end state of a NG9-1-1 network. Updates to this Plan should occur no less than semi-annually and/or at the direction of the PSCC. Any changes to this Plan will be documented in the form provided in Table 1.

Version	Publication Date	Description of Change(s)	Other Comments/ Information

Table 1 – Documentation of Plan Maintenance

7. CONCLUSION

The passion and desire of statewide stakeholders is to advance Next Generation 9-1-1 across the state of Wyoming to provide the highest level of 9-1-1 service to the State's residents and visitors through the information gathered and shared in this report. Given communications technology evolutions; the aging legacy 9-1-1 infrastructure; needed support for Wyoming's 9-1-1 professionals; and changing expectations of the residents; the time for change is here. This change will be impossible without the technology, cybersecurity, staffing, oversight, and funding recommendations identified throughout this report.

This 9-1-1 Plan provides a road map for the future direction of Wyoming NG9-1-1. As each section has outlined, the process is accountable, proactive, and designed to move the 9-1-1 system forward.

The State 9-1-1 Plan recognizes that NG9-1-1 architecture supports an interconnected system of local, regional, and state emergency services networks, and will expand to cover the entire nation. Effective interconnection requires effective statewide planning and coordination, as well as effective interstate planning and coordination.

Strategic plans are considered mid- to long range planning documents that normally cover a period of multiple years. The development of a strategic plan includes identifying and evaluating the background information, current status of the situation, a vision of the future and then the development of a roadmap of how to get to that desired future state.

Upon adoption of the strategic plan, the actions necessary to implement the plan are initiated. As the implementation process progresses and time passes, circumstances will change.

There are significant improvements in public safety effectiveness that can be achieved through the implementation of NG9-1-1. Those efficiency improvements should not only reduce response times, but they will also ultimately save lives. This document provides the overall path to get there through the development of a comprehensive plan.

While the planning is critical to a successful NG9-1-1 implementation, it is only one facet of successful implementation. Leadership must execute the plan with some level of flexibility because this plan will undoubtedly be modified as the implementation progresses.

Also, because the implementation process will take place over several years, there must be a communication plan. Communicating on a regular basis with the NG9-1-1 stakeholders is necessary to maintain momentum and stakeholder commitment. Without both of those, the success of the overall project will be jeopardized.

APPENDIX 1: 9-1-1 TERMS & DEFINITIONS

Term	Definition
9-1-1 (or 9-1-1)	A three-digit telephone number to facilitate the reporting of an emergency requiring a response by a public safety agency.
9-1-1 authority	A state, county, regional, or other governmental entity responsible for 9-1-1 service operations. For example, this could be a county/parish or city government, a special 9-1-1 or emergency communications district, a council of governments, or other similar body.
9-1-1 "call"	A generic term used to include any type of request for emergency assistance (RFEA) and is not limited to voice. This may include a session established by signaling with two-way, real-time media and involving a human making a request for help. We sometimes use "voice call," "video call" or "text call" when specific media is of primary importance. The term "non-human-initiated call" refers to a one-time notification or series of data exchanges established by signaling with, at most, one-way media, and typically does not involve a human at the "calling" end. The term "call" also can be used to refer to either a "voice call," "video call," "text call," or "data–only call" since they are handled the same way by most of NG9-1-1 systems.
9-1-1 fund	The fund established by a state statute that is specifically used to fund 9-1-1 activities and/or infrastructure.
9-1-1 service area	The geographic area that has been granted authority by a state or local governmental body to provide 9-1-1 services.
9-1-1 system	A coordinated system of technologies used by a collaborative group of people to operate an efficient and effective network for accepting, processing, and delivering emergency information to facilitate an emergency response—a set of networks, software applications, databases, customer premises equipment (CPE), and operations and management procedures required to provide 9-1-1 service. This may include commercial, governmental, and human resources.
Access provider	An access provider is any organization that arranges for an individual or an organization to have access to the internet.
Additional data	Information that further describes the nature of how a call was placed, the person(s) associated with the device placing the call, or the location from which the call was placed. There are three types of additional data: 1) additional data for the call, 2) additional data for the caller, and 3) additional data for the Location.

Agency	In NG9-1-1, an organization that is connected directly or indirectly to the Emergency Services Internet Protocol Network (ESInet). Public safety agencies are examples of an “agency.” An entity such as a company that provides a service in the ESInet can be an “agency.” Agencies have identifiers and credentials that allow them access to services and data.
Agent	In NG9-1-1, an “agent” is an authorized person—an employee, contractor, or volunteer—who has one or more roles in an agency. An “agent” also can be an automaton in some circumstances (e.g., an interactive media response [IMR] system answering a call).
Alternate routing	The capability of routing 9-1-1 calls to a designated alternate location(s) if all 9-1-1 trunks are busy or out of service. May be activated upon request or automatically, if detectable, when 9-1-1 equipment fails or the PSAP itself is disabled.
Automatic location Identification (ALI)	The automatic display at the PSAP of the address/location of the telephone used to make the 9-1-1 call, as well as supplementary emergency services information related to the location from which a call originates.
Automatic number identification (ANI)	The automatic display at the PSAP of the caller’s telephone number associated with the access line from which a 9-1-1 call originates.
Basic 9-1-1	An emergency telephone system that automatically connects 9-1-1 callers to a designated answering point. Call routing is determined by the originating telephone central office only. Basic 9-1-1 may or may not support ANI and/or ALI.
Call-taker	An agent of a PSAP who answers and processes emergency calls. Synonymous with the term, “telecommunicator.”
Call-taking	The act of processing a call for emergency assistance up to the point that the call is ready for dispatch, including equipment usage, call classification, caller location, and determination of the appropriate response level for emergency responders.
Call handling	Functional element concerned with the details of call management of calls. It handles all communication from the caller. It includes the interfaces, devices, and applications utilized by agents to handle the call.
Call routing	The capability to selectively route the 9-1-1 call to the appropriate PSAP.
Carrier	A business entity that provides a communications service to a customer base, typically for a fee. Examples of carriers and associated services

	are public switched telephone network (PSTN) service by a local exchange carrier, voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) service by a VoIP provider, and e-mail service provided by an internet service provider.
Commercial Call Center	A privately-operated call center that answers emergency and/or nonemergency calls.
Commercial mobile radio service (CMRS)	An FCC designation for any carrier or licensee whose wireless network is connected to the PTSN.
CMRS connection	Each mobile handset telephone number assigned to a CMRS subscriber with a place of primary use in-state.
CMRS provider	An entity (facilities-based or non-facilities-based) that is licensed by the FCC to provide CMRS or that resells CMRS within a state.
Computer-aided dispatch (CAD)	A computer-based system that aids PSAP telecommunicators by automating selected dispatching and record-keeping activities.
Continuity of operations (COOP)	The ability to continue operations during and after a service-impacting event. This is done through a specific set of procedures designed to reduce the damaging consequences of unexpected events resulting in the loss of 9-1-1 capabilities.
Customer premise equipment (CPE)	Communications or terminal equipment located in the customer's facilities; terminal equipment at a PSAP.
Database	An organized collection of information, typically stored in computer systems, comprised of fields, records (data), and indexes. In 9-1-1, such databases include Master Street Address Guide (MSAG), telephone number/emergency service number (ESN), and telephone customer records.
Data exchange	The process of exchanging 9-1-1 data between service providers and the database management system provider.
Dispatch system	The functional element used to assign appropriate resources (emergency responders) to an incident, monitor the response, and relay relevant information. It tracks and logs all transactions associated with the emergency response.
Enhanced 9-1-1 (E9-1-1)	A telephone system that includes network switching, database, and PSAP-premise elements capable of providing ALI data, selective routing, selective transfer, fixed transfer, and a call-back number. The term also includes any enhanced 9-1-1 service as designated by the

	FCC in its Report and Order in WC Docket Nos. 04-26 and 05-196, or any successor proceeding.
Emergency medical services	A service ranging from out-of-hospital acute care and transport to definitive care to patients with illnesses and injuries that the patient believes constitutes a medical emergency.
Emergency services IP network (ESInet)	An ESInet is a managed IP network that is used for emergency services communications, and which can be shared by all public safety agencies. It provides the IP transport infrastructure upon which independent application platforms and core services can be deployed, including, but not limited to, those necessary for providing NG9-1-1 services. ESInets may be constructed from a mix of dedicated and shared facilities. ESInets may be interconnected at local, regional, state, federal, national, and international levels to form an IP-based inter-network (network of networks). The term ESInet designates the network, not the services that ride on the network.
First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet)	Signed into law on February 22, 2012, the Middle-Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act created the FirstNet. The law gives FirstNet the mission to build, operate, and maintain the first nationwide wireless broadband network dedicated to public safety. FirstNet will provide a single interoperable platform for emergency and daily public safety communications. http://www.firstnet.gov/
Geographic information systems (GIS)	A system for capturing, storing, displaying, analyzing, and managing data and associated attributes that are spatially referenced.
i3 solution	The National Emergency Number Association (NENA) i3 (third iteration) standards introduced the concept of an ESInet, which is designed as an IP-based inter-network (network of networks) shared by all agencies that may be involved in any emergency.
Interlocal services agreement	An agreement among governmental jurisdictions or privately-owned systems (or both) within a specified area to share 9-1-1 system costs, maintenance responsibilities, and other considerations.
Internet Protocol (IP)	The method by which digital data is sent from one computer to another over the internet or other networks.
Interoperability	The ability of disparate communications systems to seamlessly interconnect and work together as a collective system.
Landline	Colloquial term for PSTN access via an actual copper or fiber-optic transmission line that travels underground or on telephone poles. Used to differentiate the “wireless” connectivity of a cellular or personal communications system.

Legacy network gateway (LNG)	An NG9-1-1 functional element that provides an interface between a non-IP originating network and a Next Generation Core Services (NGCS)-enabled network.
Legacy PSAP gateway (LPG)	A signaling and media interconnection point between an ESInet and a legacy PSAP. It plays a role in the delivery of emergency calls that traverse an i3 ESInet to get to a legacy PSAP, as well as in the transfer and alternate routing of emergency calls between legacy PSAPs and NG9-1-1 PSAPs. The LPG supports an IP (i.e., Session Initiation Protocol [SIP]) interface towards the ESInet on one side, and a traditional multi-function (MF) or enhanced MF interface (comparable to the interface between a traditional selective router and a legacy PSAP) on the other.
Competitive Local exchange carrier (CLEC)	A telecommunications provider company (sometimes called a carrier) competing with other, already established carriers, generally the incumbent local exchange carrier.
Local exchange carrier (LEC)	A telecommunications carrier under the state/local public utilities act that provides local exchange telecommunications services. Also known as incumbent local exchange carriers, alternate local exchange carriers, competitive local exchange carriers, competitive access providers, certified local exchange carriers, and local service providers.
Location information server (LIS)	A functional element in an IP-capable originating network that provides locations of endpoints (i.e., calling devices). LIS can provide location by-reference, or location-by-value, and, if the latter, in geographic or civic forms. An LIS can be queried by an endpoint for its own location or by another entity for the location of an endpoint. In either case, the LIS receives a unique identifier that represents the endpoint (for example, an IP address, circuit identification, or media access control [MAC] address) and returns the location (value or reference) associated with that identifier. The LIS is also the entity that provides a dereferencing service, exchanging a location reference for a location value.
Master Street Address Guide (MSAG)	A database of street names and house number ranges within their associated communities defining emergency service zones (ESZs) and their associated emergency service numbers (ESNs) to enable proper routing of 9-1-1 calls.
Memorandum of agreement (MOA)	A document written between parties to cooperatively work together on an agreed upon project or meet an agreed-upon objective.
Memorandum of understanding (MOU)	A document that expresses mutual accord on an issue between two or more parties

Mutual-aid agreement	There is a written agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions in which they agree to assist one another, upon request, by furnishing personnel and equipment.
National Information Exchange Model (NIEM)	A community-driven, standards-based, national model for structured information sharing. www.niem.gov
National Incident Management System (NIMS)	A standardized approach to incident management developed by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). It is intended to facilitate coordination between all responders (including all levels of government with public, private, and non-governmental organizations). https://www.fema.gov/national-incident-management-system
Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1) services	A secure, IP-based, open standards system comprised of hardware, software, data, and operational policies and procedures that: a) Provides standardized interfaces from emergency call and message services to support emergency communications. b) Processes all types of emergency calls, including voice, text, data, and multimedia information. c) Acquires and integrates additional emergency call data useful to call routing and handling. d) Delivers the emergency calls, messages, and data to the appropriate public safety answering point (PSAP) and other appropriate emergency entities based on the location of the caller. e) Supports data, video, and other communications needs for coordinated incident response and management. f) Interoperates with services and networks used by first responders to facilitate emergency responses. REF: Agreed to by NENA, NASNA, and the Industry Council for Emergency Response Technologies (iCERT) as the NG9-1-1 NOW Coalition; and the National 9-1-1 Program on 01/12/2018.
Order of authority	A formal order by the state or local authority which authorizes public agencies or public safety agencies to provide 9-1-1 service in a geographical area.
Public Service Commission (PSC)	A state agency that regulates public utilities that provide services to consumers in the state. The three main industries it regulates are electricity, natural gas, and telephone.
Prepaid wireless telephone service	Telephone service authorized by the purchase of CMRS, either exclusively or in conjunction with other services. This service must be

	paid for in advance and is sold in units or dollars whose number or dollar value declines with use and is known on a continuous basis.
Private 9**-1-1 emergency answering point**	An answering point operated by nonpublic safety entities with functional alternative and adequate means of signaling and directing response to emergencies. Includes training individuals intercepting calls for assistance that aligns with applicable local emergency telecommunications requirements. Private 9-1-1 emergency answering points are an adjunct to public safety response and, as such, must provide incident reporting to the public safety emergency response centers per local requirements.
Proprietary information	Subscriber lists, technology descriptions, technical information, or trade secrets that are developed, produced, or received internally by a voice communications service provider or by a voice communications service provider's employees, directors, officers, or agents.
Public safety agency	A functional division of a public agency that provides firefighting, police, medical, or other services to respond to and manage emergency incidents.
Public safety answering point (PSAP)	An entity responsible for receiving 9-1-1 calls and processing those calls according to a specific operational policy. • Primary PSAP: A PSAP to which 9-1-1 calls are routed directly from the 9-1-1 control office • Secondary PSAP: A PSAP to which 9-1-1 calls are transferred from a primary PSAP • Alternate PSAP: A PSAP designated to receive calls when the primary PSAP is unable to do so • Consolidated PSAP: A facility where multiple public safety agencies choose to operate as a single 9-1-1 entity • Legacy PSAP: A PSAP that cannot process calls received via i3-defined call interfaces (IP-based calls) and still requires the use of Centralized Automatic Message Accounting (CAMA) or Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) trunk technology for delivery of 9-1-1 emergency calls • Serving PSAP: The PSAP to which a call normally would be routed. • NG9-1-1 PSAP: This term is used to denote a PSAP capable of processing calls and accessing data services as defined in NENA's i3 specification, NENA-STA-010, and referred to therein as an "i3 PSAP"
Service provider	An entity providing one or more of the following 9-1-1 elements: network, CPE, or database service.

Standards development organization (SDO)	An entity whose primary activities are developing, coordinating, promulgating, revising, amending, reissuing, interpreting, or otherwise maintaining standards that address the interests of a wide base of users outside the SDO.
State NG9-1-1 Plan	A document prepared, maintained, implemented, and updated by a state that provides a comprehensive plan for operating a statewide 9-1-1 system that communicates 9-1-1 call information across networks and among PSAPs, addresses all aspects of the statewide 9-1-1 system, and describes the allowable uses of revenue in the 9-1-1 Fund.
Subscriber	A person who purchases a communications service and can receive it or use it periodically over time.
Telecommunication	The transmission between and among points specified by the user (or information of the user's choosing) without change in the form of content of the information sent and received, regardless of the facilities, equipment, or technology used.
Telecommunicator	Person employed by a PSAP and/or an emergency medical dispatch (EMD) service provider qualified to answer incoming emergency telephone calls and/or provides for the appropriate emergency response, either directly or through communication with the appropriate PSAP.
Virtual PSAP	An operational model directly enabled through NG9-1-1 features and/or network hosted PSAP equipment in which telecommunicators are dispersed geographically, rather than working from the same physical location. Remote access to the PSAP applications by the dispersed telecommunicators requires appropriate network connections, security, and workstation equipment at the remote location. Unified communications applications supporting voice, data, instant messaging, and video communications between telecommunicators may be used to enable the telecommunicators to work cooperatively from diverse locations. The virtual workplace may be a logical combination of physical PSAPs or an alternate work environment such as a satellite facility (or any combination of the above). Workers are connected and interoperate via IP connectivity.
Voice communications service	The transmission, conveyance, or routing of real-time, two-way voice communications to a point, between/among points, or through any electronic, radio, satellite, cable, optical, microwave, wireline, wireless, or other medium or method regardless of the protocol used, including interconnected VoIP service.
Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP)	Technology that permits delivery of voice calls and other real-time multimedia sessions over IP networks.

APPENDIX 2: ASSOCIATIONS, ORGANIZATIONS & OTHER STAKEHOLDER ENTITIES RELEVANT TO 9-1-1

Name/Acronym	Description	Website
American National Standards Institute (ANSI)	Entity that coordinates the development and use of voluntary consensus standards in the U.S. and represents the needs and views of U.S. stakeholders in standardization forums around the globe.	www.ansi.org
Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials (APCO)	The world's oldest and largest not-for-profit professional organization dedicated to the enhancement of public safety communications.	http://www.apcointl.org/
American Registry for Internet Numbers (ARIN)	An organization that provides services related to the technical coordination and management of internet number resources.	https://www.arin.net/
Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions (ATIS)	A U.S.-based organization that is committed to rapidly developing and promoting technical and operational standards for communications and related information technologies industry worldwide.	www.atis.org
Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA)	A credentialing authority created in 1979 through the joint efforts of the following law enforcement's major executive associations. • International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) • National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE) • National Sheriffs' Association (NSA)	http://www.calea.org/

	• Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) CALEA's accreditation programs improve the delivery of public safety services, primarily by maintaining a body of standards developed by public safety practitioners.	
Communications Security, Reliability, and Interoperability Council (CSRIC) (formerly known as the Network Reliability and Interoperability Council [NRIC])	An advisory body of the FCC that provides recommendations to the FCC to ensure optimal security and reliability of communications systems, including telecommunications, media, and public safety.	https://www.fcc.gov/aboutfcc/advisory-committees/communications-securityreliability-and-interoperabilitycouncil-0
Emergency Services Interconnection Forum (ESIF)	An open, technical/operational forum, under the auspices of ATIS, with the voluntary participation of interested parties to identify and resolve recognized 9-1-1 interconnection issues.	www.atis.org/esif
Federal Communications Commission (FCC)	An independent U.S. government agency overseen by Congress, the FCC regulates interstate and international communications by radio, television, wire, satellite, and cable in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories.	https://www.fcc.gov/
Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC)	The FGDC is an interagency committee that promotes the coordinated development, use, sharing, and dissemination of geospatial data on a national basis.	https://www.fgdc.gov/
First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet)	Signed into law on February 22, 2012, the *Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act* created FirstNet, giving it the mission to build, operate, and maintain the first nationwide wireless broadband network dedicated to public safety. FirstNet will provide a single interoperable platform for emergency	http://www.firstnet.gov/

	and daily public safety communications.	
Industry Council for Emergency Response Technologies (iCERT)	iCERT plays a vital role as the voice of companies on issues impacting the emergency response system. iCERT members believe that business leaders' expertise can assist public policymakers and government emergency communications professionals as they address complex choices regarding advanced communications technology alternatives in the years ahead. Through advocacy, research, and in coordination with the public sector, iCERT plays a vital role in the development and deployment of emergency response technologies.	https://www.theindustrycouncil.org/
Internet Architecture Board (IAB)	The committee charged with oversight of the technical and engineering development of the Internet by the Internet Society (ISOC). It oversees numerous task forces including the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and the Internet Research Task Force (IRTF). The body that eventually became the IAB originally was formed in 1979 by the Department of Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) under the name Internet Configuration Control Board.	https://www.iab.org/
International Academies of Emergency Dispatch (IAED)	A non-profit standard-setting organization, formerly known as the National Academies of Emergency Dispatch (NAED), promoting safe and effective emergency dispatch services worldwide.	http://www.emergencydispatch.org/
Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) Internet Corporation for Assigned Names	IANA is the entity that oversees global IP address allocation; Domain Name System (DNS) root zone management, and other IP assignments. Authority for public domain addresses and uniform resource locators (URLs),	www.iana.org https://www.icann.org/

and Numbers (ICANN)	including related policies and databases.	
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE)	A publishing and standards-making body responsible for many telecommunications and computing standards.	https://www.ieee.org/
Internet Engineering Steering Group (IESG)	The IESG is a body composed of the IETF chair and area directors.	https://www.ietf.org/about/groups/ies g/
Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)	Lead standards-setting authority for internet protocols.	https://www.ietf.org/
Integrated Justice Information Systems (IJIS) Institute	The IJIS Institute, a 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation, represents industry's leading companies that collaborate with local, state, tribal, and federal agencies to provide technical assistance, training, and support services for information exchange and technology initiatives. The mission of the IJIS Institute is to unite private and public sectors to improve critical information sharing for those who provide public safety and administer justice in U.S. communities.	www.ijis.org
International Committee for Information Technology Standard s (INCITS)	A U.S.-based standards development organization (SDO) dedicated to the creation of information technology (IT) standards.	www.incits.org
International Organization for Standardization (ISO)	An independent, non-governmental international organization with a membership of 161 national standards bodies.	www.iso.org
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	The telecommunications agency of the United Nations established to provide worldwide standard communications practices and procedures. Formerly the Consultative Committee for International Telephony and Telegraphy (CCITT).	https://www.itu.int/en/Page s/default.aspx

National 9-1-1 Program	The National 9-1-1 Program's mission is to provide federal leadership and coordination in supporting and promoting optimal 9-1-1 services. This federal "home" for 9-1-1 plays a critical role by coordinating federal efforts that support 9-1-1 services across the nation.	https://www.9-1-1.gov/
National Suicide Prevention Lifeline (LIFELINE)	A national network of local crisis centers that provides free and confidential emotional support to people in suicidal crisis or emotional distress 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.	https://suicidepreventionlifeline.org/
North American Network Operators Group (NANOG)	A governing body that provides guidance and instructions for the design of an IP network. NANOG is typically involved in the best current operational practices for IPv6 planning.	https://www.nanog.org/about/home
North American Numbering Plan Administration (NANPA)	The organization that has overall administrative responsibility of the North American Numbering Plan (NANP), an integrated telephone numbering plan serving 20 North American countries that share its resources.	www.nationalnanpa.com
National Association of Search and Rescue (NASAR)	Non-profit association dedicated to the advancement of professional, literary, and scientific knowledge and training in the field of search and rescue.	http://www.nasar.org/
National Association of State 9-1-1 Administrators (NASNA)	An association that represents state 9-1-1 programs in the field of emergency communications.	www.nasna9-1-1.org
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC)	NCMEC opened in 1984 to serve as the nation’s clearinghouse on issues related to missing and sexually exploited children.	www.missingkids.com
National Exchange Carrier Association (NECA)	A membership association of U.S.-based local telecommunications companies dedicated to keeping customers connected on state-of-the-art communications networks.	www.neca.org

National Emergency Number Association (NENA)	A not-for-profit corporation established in 1982 to further the goal of “One Nation-One Number.” NENA promotes research, planning, and training, and strives to educate, set standards, and provide certification programs, legislative representation, and technical assistance for implementing and managing 9-1-1 systems.	www.nena.org
National Fire Protection Association	A global nonprofit organization, established in 1896, devoted to eliminating death, injury, property, and economic loss due to fire, electrical, and related hazards.	www.nfpa.org
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)	NHTSA is an agency of the Executive Branch of the U.S. government, part of the Department of Transportation (DOT). It describes its mission as, "Save lives, prevent injuries, reduce vehicle-related crashes." The National 9-1-1 Program is housed under NHTSA.	www.nhtsa.gov
National Integration Center (NIC)	A unit of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), responsible for managing the implementation and administration of the National Incident Management System (NIMS).	https://www.fema.gov/fematechnical-assistance-program
National Information Standards Organization (NISO)	A non-profit association accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), NISO identifies, develops, maintains, and publishes technical standards to manage information in a digital environment. NISO standards apply both traditional and modern technologies to the full range of information-related needs, including data retrieval, repurposing, storage, metadata, and preservation.	http://www.niso.org
National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	Part of the Department of Commerce (DOC), NIST oversees the operation of the National Bureau of Standards. NIST works with industry and government to advance measurement science and to develop standards in support of industry, commerce, scientific	www.nist.gov

	institutions, and all branches of government. Its mission is to promote innovation and industrial competitiveness.	
National Joint Telecommunicator Emergency Response Taskforce (TERT) Initiative (NJTI)	A partnership between APCO and NENA that has worked to develop the many facets of a TERT program. TERT involves assistance to individual states in developing programs that would lead to the establishment of predetermined and selected trained teams of individuals who can be mobilized quickly and deployed to assist communications centers during disasters.	www.njti-tert.org
National States Geographic Information Council (NSGIC)	NSGIC promotes the efficient development and management of location-based information resources, and advocates for innovative, strategic use of these assets to advance the interests of states, tribal communities, regions, local governments, and the nation.	http://www.nsgic.org/
National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)	NTIA is an Executive Branch agency that is principally responsible for advising the President on telecommunications and information policy issues. NTIA's programs and policymaking focus on expanding broadband Internet access and adoption in the U.S., expanding the use of spectrum by all users, and ensuring that the Internet remains an engine for continued innovation and economic growth.	https://www.ntia.doc.gov/
Organization for Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS)	An SDO that promulgates standards for data interchange.	www.oasis-open.org
Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC)	An SDO that promulgates standards for the global geospatial community.	http://www.opengeospatial.org/
Open Mobile Alliance (OMA)	An SDO that develops standards for the mobile phone industry.	www.openmobilealliance.org

Packet Technologies and Services Committee (PTSC)	PTSC is an ATIS standards committee that develops standards related to services, architectures, signaling, network interfaces, next generation carrier interconnection, cybersecurity, and government emergency telecommunications service within next generation networks.	www.atis.org/PTSC
Urban and Regional Information Systems Association (URISA)	A non-profit association of professionals using geographic information systems (GIS) and other information technologies to solve challenges in state and local government agencies.	http://www.urisa.org/

APPENDIX 3: USEFUL RESOURCES

Federal Rules, Regulations & Laws

- *Enhance 9-1-1 Service Act of 2004 (PL 108-494)*
- *Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008 ("Farm Bill") (PL 110-246)*
- *Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (PL 110-53)*
- *Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012*
- *New and Emerging Technologies 9-1-1 Improvement Act of 2008*
- *Wireless Communications and Public Safety Act of 1999 (PL 106-81)*

Reports

- FCC TFOPA *Adopted Final Report*
- TFOPA Working Group 1 Supplemental Report—*Optimal Cybersecurity Approach for PSAP's*
- TFOPA Working Group 2 Supplemental Report—*Phase II Supplemental Report: NG9-1-1 Readiness Scorecard*
- TFOPA Working Group 3 Supplemental Report—*Funding Sustainment Model*
- GAO Report to Congressional Committees: *9-1-1 Services Most States Used 9-1-1 Funds for Intended Purposes, but FCC Could Improve Its Reporting on States' Use of Funds*
- FCC Emergency Access Advisory Committee (EACC) Working Group 7 Report—*Recommendations on Timeline Alignment*
- Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission, *A Report on Matters Related to Emergency 9-1-1*
- Minnesota NG9-1-1 Strategic Plan, Updated 2017
- Next Generation 9-1-1 Guide for 9-1-1 Authorities, April 2020

Guidance & Research Documents

- *Guidelines for State NG9-1-1 Legislative Language**
- National 9-1-1 Program *State Assessment Handbook: A Guide for States Participating in the Statewide 9-1-1 System Assessment Process*
- National 9-1-1 Program *State Assessment Guidelines Synopsis Chart*
- National 9-1-1 Program *Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1) Standards Identification and Review*
- *NG9-1-1 & FirstNet: Together Building the Future of Public Safety Communications (A Guide for State & Local Authorities)*
- *Guidelines for Minimum Training*
- National 9-1-1 Program *Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1) Interstate Playbook, Chapter 1*
- National 9-1-1 Program *Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1) Interstate Playbook, Chapter 2*

**Hyperlink will be added once resource is published and posted for public distribution.*

Databases & Resource Repositories

- APCO Standards to Download
- NASNA How to Start a State 9-1-1 Program
- NASNA State 9-1-1 Contacts
- NASNA 9-1-1 Regionalization—Tools and Information
- National 9-1-1 Program Documents & Tools
- National 9-1-1 Profile Database
- NCSL Key Enacted 9-1-1 Legislation Database
- NENA Company Identifier Program
- NENA Standards & Other Documents
- NENA website
- 911.gov website
- Wyoming Legislature website
- Wyoming Public Utilities Commission

WyoLink Radio Donations

February & March Donations

Entity	Portable	50W Mobile	100W Mobile	50W Control Station
February 2025				
Uinta County	2		7	
Powell School District	2			
Town of Guernsey	2			
March 2025				
Newcastle School			5	1
Park County		5		
Uinta County	3			
Laramie Peak Fire Zone	10		3	
Big Horn County R & B		30		
Sheridan Hospital		1		2

Current Inventory

Portable	50W Mobile	100W Mobile	50W Control Station	Type	Location
	4	3		O5 Split	Procurement Storage
	35			W7 Dash	E3 Cold Storage
	4			O5 Dash	Purchasing Storage
	7			W7 Dash	Purchasing Storage
		40		W7 Split	Purchasing Storage
	1			O5 Split	Purchasing Storage
1			11		Purchasing Storage
1	51	43	11		

PSCC August 6th 2025

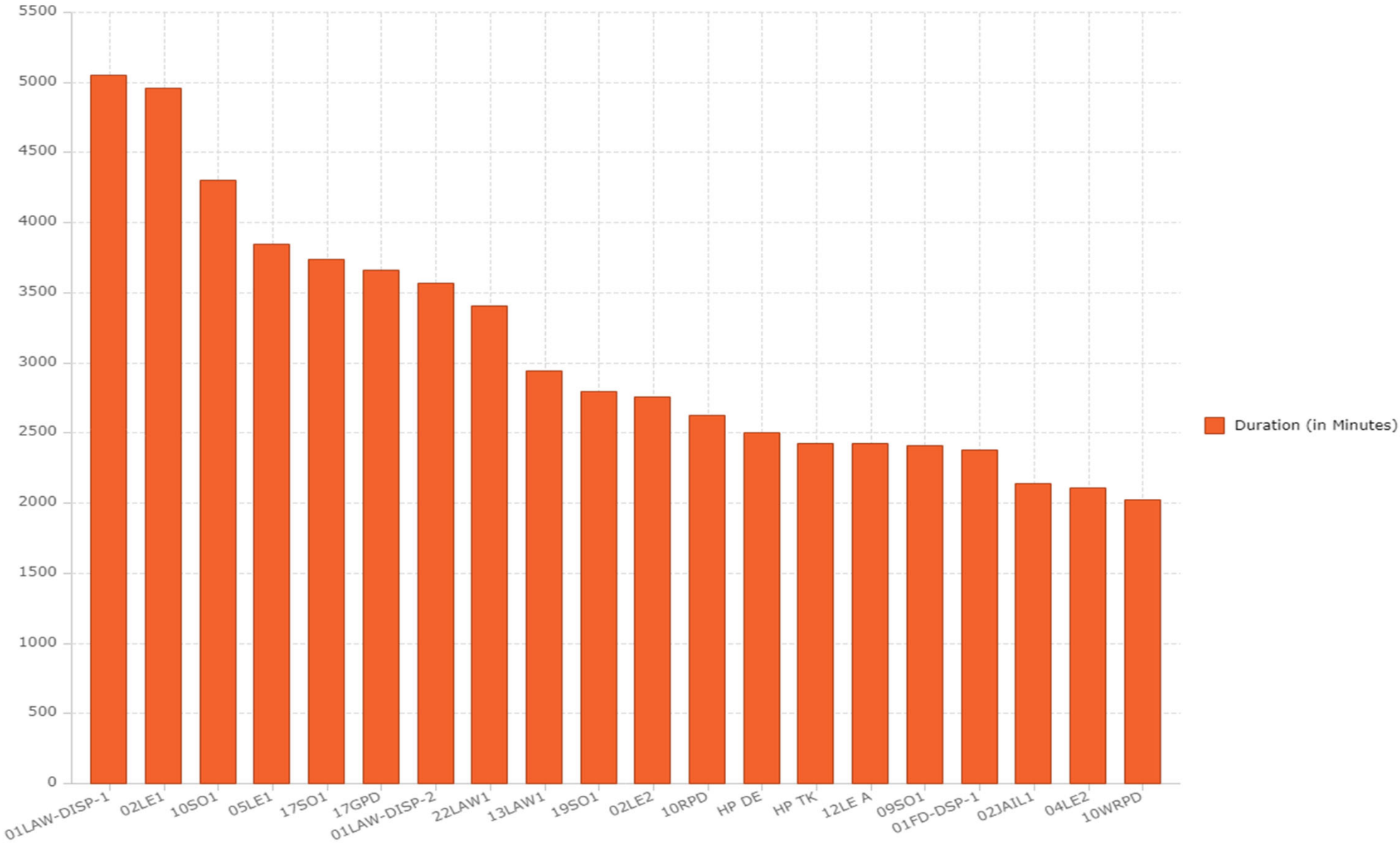
SYSTEM STATISTICS

MONTH	PTTs	AIRTIME (minutes)
Apr ‘25	1,698,561	141,540.9
May ‘25	1,800,111	150,344.5
Jun ‘25	1,781,377	149,300.9

SYSTEM STATISTICS 1 YEAR AGO

MONTH	PTTs	AIRTIME (minutes)
Apr ‘24	1,659,762	137,31670
May ‘24	1,765,656	146,498.7
Jun ‘24	1,813,330	151,832.7

TOP 20 TALKGROUPS



ALIAS	AGENCY	MINUTES
01LAW-DISP-1	Natrona County Law Dispatch	5046.29
02LE1	Laramie County Law Enforcement	4958.16
10SO1	Fremont County Sheriff's Office	4295.91
05LE1	Albany County Law Dispatch	3844.73
17SO1	Campbell County Sheriff's Office	3735.34
17GPD	Gillette Police Dept.	3660.27
01LAW-DISP-2	Natrona County Law Dispatch	3565.22
22LAW1	Teton County Law Enforcement	3401.01
13LAW1	Converse County Law Enforcement	2936.18
19SO1	Uinta County Sheriff's Office	2789.98
02LE2	Laramie County Law Enforcement	2750.82
10RPD	Riverton Police Dept.	2625.49
HP DE	WHP division DE	2495.14
HP TK	WHP division TK	2425.42
12LE A	Lincoln County Law Enforcement	2421.15
09SO1	Lander Police Dept.	2403.71
01FD-DSP-1	Natrona County Fire Dispatch	2371.65
02JAIL1	Laramie County Jail	2133.76
04LE2	Sweetwater County Law Enforcement	2102.59
10WRPD	Wind River PD	2020.12

Mark Gordon
Governor

Wyoming Public Safety Communications Commission

5300 Bishop Boulevard, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82009-3340
Monte McClain, *Chairman* | Telephone: 307-777-4015

Darin J. Westby, P.E.
Director

Establishing a Wyoming Motorola Trunked User Group (MTUG) Chapter

We are proposing the establishment of a Wyoming Chapter of the Motorola Trunked User Group (MTUG). This initiative aims to foster collaboration between Motorola Solutions and the Public Safety and agencies in Wyoming that utilize WyoLink.

About MTUG

MTUG is a vital organization that promotes the development and sustainability of Motorola products, services, and processes. It also provides essential training and education for its members.

Membership Benefits: As an MTUG member, your agency will gain exclusive opportunities, including:

- Testing beta products and providing input on new feature developments.
- Access to Motorola's product roadmap.
- Participation in the creation of new industry standards.
- In-depth training on products and services.
- Exclusive access to annual Motorola Round Tables.

Membership Tiers (Annual Fees After First Year):

- Associate Member: $50/year (for employees of eligible agencies or those utilizing eligible agency resources).
- Voting Member: $85/year (for full-time Public Safety or Public Service Agency employees authorized to vote for their agency).

Group Bundles (Annual Fees After First Year):

- Level One: $240/year (includes one Voting Member and up to four Associate Members).
- Level Two: $500/year (includes two Voting Members and up to eight Associate Members).

For more information on national MTUG, please visit their website:
https://mtug.clubexpress.com/content.aspx?page_id=0&club_id=528141

WYDOT Recommendations for the Wyoming Chapter

The Wyoming Department of Transportation (WYDOT) recommends the following steps to establish and manage the Wyoming MTUG Chapter:

1. Membership Bundle: Pursue a Level Two group bundle membership. This bundle would optimally include a mix of WYDOT staff and Public Safety Communications Commission (PSCC) members, for example, two WYDOT staff and six PSCC commissioners, or three WYDOT staff and seven PSCC commissioners, depending on roles and needs.
2. Chapter Leadership: Nominate and establish a Chapter President. This individual will coordinate directly with the local Motorola Account Executive to develop meeting agendas focused on education, training, and best practices relevant to Wyoming agencies.
3. Meeting Schedule: Schedule at least one formal MTUG meeting annually. This meeting should ideally coincide with the PSCC's education session, which is typically held the day before the PSCC's formal business meeting.

We believe establishing a Wyoming MTUG Chapter will significantly benefit our state's public safety and service agencies by enhancing our collective knowledge, improving system utilization, and fostering a stronger partnership with Motorola Solutions.

Do you have any questions or require further information regarding this proposal?

Markers 2.0

State

Wyoming

National Average Marker Score

2.26

State Average Marker Score

2.00

Markers Optimized

30.00%

Markers Defined

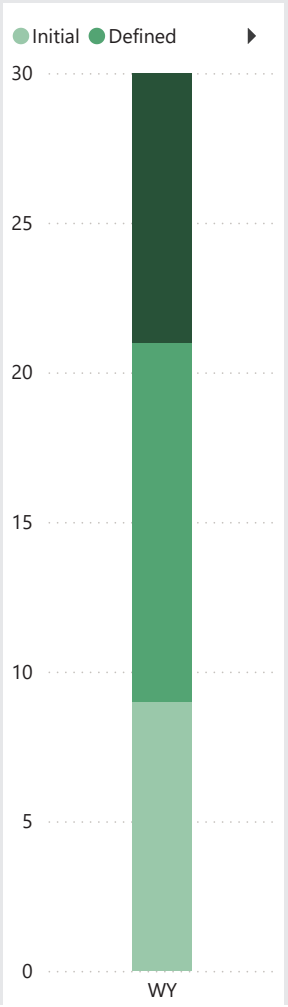
40.00%

Markers Initial

30.00%

Marker Score

1	State-level Emergency Communications Governing Body Established (e.g., SIEC, SIGB):	3
2	Emergency Communications Governing Body Inclusion:	3
3	SWIC Position Established	2
4	SWIC Office established:	2
5	SWIC and/or SWIC Office State/Territory Level Coordination:	3
6	Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan (SCIP) Refresh:	3
7	Completion of SCIP goals:	2
8	Utilization of the Emergency Communications Governing Body to discuss SCIP Progress:	3
9	Integrated Emergency Communication Grant Coordination:	1
10	TICP (or equivalent) Developed:	1
11	Field Operations Guides (FOGs) Developed:	1
12	Statewide AWN plan:	2
13	Outreach to Entities not covered in AWN plan:	3
14	Radio Programming:	3
15	Sustainment of Radio Programming:	2
16	Continuous Education of Radio Programming:	2
17	Radio Encryption Plan:	3
18	Cybersecurity Assessment Awareness:	1
19	NG911 Implementation:	1
20	Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning Incorporation into 911 Call Centers:	2
21	Data Operability / Interoperability:	2
22	Communications Exercise Objectives:	1
23	Information and Communications Technology Position Resource Plan:	1
24	Incident Communications Resource Coordination Process:	1
25	Communications Usage Best Practices/Lessons Learned:	2
26	Promoting Priority Telecommunications Services Best Practices:	3
27	Outreach:	2
28	Sustainment Management/Planning Cycle:	1
29	Risk Management and Mitigation (PACE Focus):	2
30	Risk Management and Mitigation (Cybersecurity Focus):	2



Markers Checkboxes

Communications Governing Body Inclusion (M2)

SWIC/SWIC Office Coordination (M5)

Cybersecurity Assessment Awareness (M18)

Communications Exercise Objectives (M22)

Promoting Priority Telecommunications Services (M26)

Mark Gordon
Governor

Wyoming Public Safety Communications Commission

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Monte McClain, *Chairman* | Telephone: 307-777-4015

Darin J. Westby, P.E.
Director

Terms & Acronyms Reference

AAR/IP	After Action Report/Improvement Plan
AASHTO	American Association of State Highway & Transportation Officials
ALI	Automatic Location Identification—phone number passed to the PSAP
ANI	Automatic Number Identification—location detail (x, y, and z axis)
ANSI/TIA	American National Standards Institute
APCO	Association of Public Safety Communication Officials
APIC	Association Project 25 Interface Committee
ASK	Advance System Key
CAD	Computer-Aided Dispatch
CHE	Call-Handling Equipment
CIO	Chief Information Officer
CISA	Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency
CJIS	Criminal Justice Information System
COLT	Cell on Light Trucks
COML	Communications Unit Leader
COMU	Communications Unit
COOP	Continuity of Operations
COW	Cell on Wheels
CRD	Compact Rapid Deployable
CTO	Chief Technical Officer
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DIRS	Disaster Information Reporting System

DoS	Denial of Service
DUNS	Data Universal Numbering System
E911	Enhanced 911
ECC	Emergency Communications Center
EMI	Emergency Management Institute
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ESInet	Emergency Services Internet Protocol Network
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FIRSTNET	The National Public Safety Broadband Network
FPIC	Federal Partnership for Interoperable Communications
FRG	First Responders Group
GAA	Grant Award Agreement
GETS	Government Emergency Telecommunications Service
GHSAC	Governors Homeland Security Advisors Council
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPD	Grant Programs Directorate
GPS	Global Positioning System
HSGP	Homeland Security Grant Program
HSIN	Homeland Security Information Network
IACP	International Association of Chiefs of Police
IAEM	International Association of Emergency Managers
IAFC	International Association of Fire Chiefs
ICMA	International City/County Management Association

ICS	Incident Command System
IMT	Incident Management Team
IoT	Internet of Things
IP	Internet Protocol
IPAWS	Integrated Public Alert & Warning System
KMF	Key Management Facility
KVL	Key Variable Loader
LBR	Location Based Routing
LEC	Local Exchange Carrier
LETPA	Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Activities
LMR	Land Mobile Radio
LTE	Long Term Evolution
MCC	Major Cities Chiefs Association (Police)
MCSA	Major County Sheriffs' Association
MLTS	Multi-line Telephone Systems
MSAG	Master Street Address Guide
NACO	National Association of Counties
NASF	National Association of State Foresters
NASCIO	National Association of State Chief Information Officers
NASEMSO	National Association of State EMS Officials
NASNA	National Association of State 911 Administrators
NASPO	National Association of State Procurement Officers (replaced WISCA)
NASTD	National Association of State Technology Directors
NATOA	National Association of Telecommunications Officers & Advisors
NAWAS	National Warning System
NCAI	National Congress of American Indians

NCHRP	National Cooperative Highway Research Program
NCJA	National Criminal Justice Association
NCSL	National Conference of State Legislatures
NCSWIC	National Council of Statewide Interoperability Coordinators
NDPC	National Domestic Preparedness Consortium
NECP	National Emergency Communications Plan
NEMA	National Emergency Management Association
NEMSMA	National EMS Management Association
NENA	National Emergency Number Association
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NG911	Next Generation 911
NGA	National Governors Association
NGCS	Next-Generation Core Services
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NLC	National League of Cities
NOFO	Notice of Funding Opportunity
NORS	Network Outage Reporting System
NPSTC	National Public Safety Telecommunication Council
NSA	National Sheriffs' Association
OEC	Office of Emergency Communications (Dept. of Homeland Security)
OPM	Office of Personnel Management
OSP	Onsite Service Provider
OTAR	Over The Air Rekeying
P25	Project 25 Radio network

P25 SOR	Project 25 Statement of Requirements
POC	Point of Contact
POI	Point of Interconnection
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point
PSC	(Wyoming) Public Service Commission
PSCC	Public Safety Communications Commission
PTT	Push-to-talk
RECCWG	Regional Emergency Communications Coordination Work Group
RIC	Regional Interoperability Committees (subcomponent of NCSWIC)
SAA	State Administrative Agency
SAC	Senior Advisory Committee
SAFECOM	Safety Communiqué (works in conjunction with NCSWIC)
SCIP	Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan
SHSP	State Homeland Security Program
SIGB	Statewide Interoperability Governing Body
SLIGP	State & Local Implementation Grant Program
SOR	Statement of Requirements
SPOC	State Point of Contact
SPR	State Preparedness Report
SRCC	State Response Coordination Center (located at WOHS)
STO	State Training Officer
SWIC	Statewide Interoperability Coordinator
TA	Technical Assistance
TIA	Telecommunications Industry Association
THIRA	Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment
TSBs	Telecommunications Systems Bulletins

TSP	Telecommunications Service Priority
UCM	U.S. Conference of Mayors
UPS	Uninterruptible Power Supply
VoIP	Voice over Internet Provider
VPN	Virtual Private Network
WACO	Wyoming Association of County Officers
WAHA	Wyoming All Hazards Association
WAM	Wyoming Association of Municipalities
WASCOP	Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police
WCCA	Wyoming County Commissioners Association
WOHS	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security
WPS	Wireless Priority Service

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Governor

Wyoming Public Safety Communications Commission

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Darin J. Westby, P.E.
Director

WyoLink Subscribers

Local WyoLink Subscribers

Customer Number	Customer Name
01BNFD	BAR NUNN,TOWN FIRE DEPT
01BNTWN	BAR NUNN FIRE DEPT/TOWN
01CAPKS	CASPER,CITY PARKS DEPT
01CAPW	CASPER,CITY PUBLIC WORKS
01CAST	CASPER,CITY STREET DEPT
01CATC	CASPER AREA TRANSPORT COALITION
01CCS	CASPER COLLEGE SECURITY
01CENG	CASPER,CITY ENGINEERING DEPT
01CFD	CASPER,CITY FIRE DEPT & EMS
01CJDC	CASPER JUVENILE DETENTION CTR
01CLF	CASPER,CITY LAND FILL
01CMAC	CASPER,CITY METRO ANIMAL CNTRL
01CMC	CASPER,CITY MUNICIPAL COURT
01CMF	CASPER MT FIRE DIST
01COR	NATRONA CORONER
01CPD	CASPER,CITY POLICE DEPT
01CPU	CASPER,CITY PUBLIC UTILITIES
01CSW	CASPER,CITY SOLID WASTE
01EMA	NATRONA EMA
01EVFD	EVANSVILLE,TOWN FD
01EVPD	EVANSVILLE,TOWN PD
01EVPW	EVANSVILLE,TOWN PW
01FD	NATRONA FIRE PROTCTN DIST
01HOGDON	HOGADON SKI AREA
01HOJ	HALL OF JUSTICE
01HOS	NATRONA HOME LAND SECURITY
01ICE	NATRONA IMIGRATION CUST EN
01MIFD	MILLS,TOWN FD
01MIPD	MILLS,TOWN PD
01MIPW	MILLS,TOWN PUBLIC WORKS
01MPD	LNK NATRONA COUNTY
01MTVRH	MT VIEW REGNL HOSPITAL
01MWPD	MIDWEST,TOWN POLICE DEPT

Customer Number	Customer Name
01NCIA	CASPER/NATRONA INTL AIRPT
01PH	CASPER/NATRONA PUB HEALTH
01RB	NATRONA ROAD & BRIDGE
01SCES	SALT CREEK,TOWN EMERGENCY SVC
01SCFD	SALT CREEK,TOWN FIRE DEPT
01SO	NATRONA SHERIFF
01WMC	WY MEDICAL CTR/WY LIFE FLIGHT
02AMR	AMERICAN MEDICAL RESPONSE AMBULANCE
02BOPU	CHEYENNE,CITY BOARD OF PUB UTI
02BRN	BURNS,TOWN
02CAS	CHEYENNE,CITY ANIMAL SHELTER
02CFR	CHEYENNE,CITY FIRE/RESCUE
02CPD	CHEYENNE,CITY POLICE DEPT
02CPW	CHEYENNE PUBLIC WORKS
02CRA	CHEYENNE REGNL AIRPORT
02CRMC	CHEYENNE REGNL MEDICAL CTR
02EMA	LARAMIE /CHEYENNE EMA
02FD1	LARAMIE FIRE DIST #1
02FD10	LARAMIE FIRE DIST #10
02FD2	LARAMIE FIRE DIST #2
02FD3	LARAMIE FIRE DIST #3
02FD4	LARAMIE FIRE DIST #4
02FD5	LARAMIE FIRE DIST #5
02FD6	LARAMIE FIRE DIST #6
02FD8	LARAMIE FIRE DIST #8
02L4C	LARAME /CHEYENNE COMM CTR
02LCCC	LARAMIE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
02PBPD	PINE BLUFFS,TOWN POLICE DEPT
02PH	LARAMIE PUBLIC HEALTH
02PW	LARAMIE PUBLIC WORKS
02SO	LARAMIE SHERIFF'S OFFICE
03BHFD	BIG HORN VOLUNTEER FIRE DISTRICT
03CFD	CLEARMONT,TOWN FIRE DIST
03DFD	DAYTON,TOWN FIRE DIST
03EMA	SHERIDAN EMA
03FW	SHERIDAN FIRE WARDEN
03GVFD	GOOSE VALLEY,TOWN FIRE DEPT
03NWCC	NORTHERN WYOMNG COMMUNITY COLLEGE PD
03PH	SHERIDAN PUBLIC HEALTH
03SC	SHERIDAN COUNTY
03SFR	SHERIDAN,CITY FIRE DEPT

Customer Number	Customer Name
03SMH	SHERIDAN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
03SO	SHERIDAN SHERIFF
03SPD	SHERIDAN,CITY POLICE DEPT
03STFD	STORY,TOWN FIRE PROTCTN DIST
03TRFD	TONGUE RIVER,TOWN FIRE PROT DI
04CN	SWEETWATER COMM NURSING
04CRES	CASTLE ROCK HOSPITAL EMERGENCY SVCS
04EMA	SWEETWATER EMERGENCY MGMT
04FD	SWEETWATER FIRE DEPT
04FD1	SWEETWATER FIRE DIST #1
04FEFD	FARSON/EDEN,TOWN FIRE DEPT
04GRANGERFD	GRANGER FIRE DEPARTMENT
04GRFD	GREEN RIVER,CITY FIRE DEPT
04GRPD	GREEN RIVER,CITY POLICE DEPT
04OHS	SWEETWATER HOMELAND SECUR
04RRT	ROCK SPRINGS,CITY FIRE DEPT
04RSFD	ROCK SPRINGS,CITY FIRE DEPT
04RSPD	ROCK SPRINGS,CITY POLICE DEPT
04SCCC	SWEETWATER COMBINED COMM CTR
04SO	SWEETWATER SHERIFF'S OFF
04SWM	SWEETWATER MEDICS AMBULANCE
04WFD	WAMSUTTER,TOWN FIRE & EMS
05ACVFD	LNK - CENTRAL VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT
05ASSESSOR	ALBANY ASSESSOR
05BLVFD	BIG LARAMIE VOLNTR FIRE DEPT
05COR	ALBANY CORONER
05CVVFD	CENTENNIAL VALLEY VOLNTR FIRE DEPT
05EMA	ALBANY EMERGENCY MGMT
05FB	ALBANY FIRE BOARD
05FD	ALBANY FIRE DEPT
05FD1	ALBANY FIRE DIST 1
05FW	ALBANY FIRE WARDEN
05GVFD	GARRETT,TOWN VOLNTR FIRE DEPT
05IMH	IVINSON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
05LARC	ALBANY DISPATCH
05LFD	LARAMIE,CITY FIRE DEPT
05LLVFD	LITTLE LARAMIE,TOWN VOLNTR FD
05LPD	LARAMIE,CITY POLICE DEPT
05LPVFD	LARAMIE PEAK VOLNTR FIRE DEPT
05LPW	LARAMIE,CITY PUBLIC WORKS
05LST	LARAMIE,CITY STREET DEPT

Customer Number	Customer Name
05LSW	LARAMIE,CITY PUB WORKS SOLID WS
05PH	ALBANY PUBLIC HEALTH
05RB	ALBANY ROAD & BRIDGE
05RC	LARAMIE/ALBANY RECORDS-COMM
05RR	ROCK RIVER,TOWN OF
05RRVFD	ROCK RIVER,TOWN VOLNTR FD
05SO	ALBANY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
05SRSP	SNOWY RANGE SKI PATROL
05SVFD	SYBILLE VOLNTR FIRE DEPT
05TSVFD	TIE SIDING,TOWN VOLNTR FD
05UTIL	LARAMIE,CITY UTILITIES
05UWPD	UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING POLICE DEPART
05VVFD	VEDAUWOO VOLNTR FIRE DEPT
05WYCO	WYCO VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT
06BPD	BAGGS,TOWN POLICE DEPT
06EPD	CITY LNK ENCAMPMENT TOWN OF
06FD	CARBON COUNTY FIRE DEPT
06HPD	HANNA,TOWN POLICE DEPT
06MBMO	MEDICINE BOW MARSHALS OFFICE
06MH	MEMORIAL HOSPITAL OF CARBON
06PH	CARBON PUBLIC HEALTH
06RFD	RAWLINS,CITY FIRE DEPT
06RPD	RAWLINS,CITY POLICE DEPT
06SCWEMS	SOUTH CENTRAL WY EMS
06SIPD	SINCLAIR,TOWN POLICE DEPT
06SO	CARBON SHERIFF'S OFFICE
07EMA	GOSHEN EMA
07FTLEMS	FORT LARAMIE,TOWN FIRE DEPT EMS
07FTLFD	FORT LARAMIE,TOWN FIRE DEPT
07FTLTN	FT LARAMIE,TOWN OF
07FW	GOSHEN FIRE WARDEN
07HSFR	HAWK SPRINGS,TOWN FIRE & RESCUE
07JMFD	JAY EM FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
07LGFD	LAGRANGE,TOWN FIRE/EMS
07LPD	LINGLE,TOWN POLICE DEPT
07LVFD	LINGLE,TOWN VOLNTR FIRE DEPT
07PH	GOSHEN PUBLIC HEALTH
07RB	GOSHEN ROAD & BRIDGE
07SO	GOSHEN SHERIFF'S OFFICE
07TCH	TORRINGTON COMMUNITY HOSPITAL BANNER
07TEMS	TORRINGTON,CITY EMS

Customer Number	Customer Name
07TPD	TORRINGTON,CITY POLICE DEPT
07TVFD	TORRINGTON,CITY VOLNTR FD
07YFD	YODER,TOWN FIRE DEPT
08AGFD	ANTELOPE GAP FIRE DEPARTMENT
08CAS	CHUGWATER,TOWN AMBULANCE SVC
08CHVFD	CHUGWATER,TOWN VOLNTR FD
08COR	PLATTE CORONER
08FD2F	PLATTE FIRE DIST 2F
08GLVAS	GLENDO,TOWN VOLNTR AMBULANCE SV
08GLVFD	GLENDO,TOWN VOL FIRE DEPT
08GUPD	GUERNSEY,TOWN POLICE DEPT
08GURFD	GUERNSEY,TOWN RURAL FIRE DIST
08GUVAS	GUERNSEY,TOWN VOLNTR AMB SVC
08GUVFD	GUERNSEY,TOWN VOLNTR FIRE DEPT
08HVFD	HARTVILLE,TOWN VOLNTR FIRE DEPT
08PACFD	PLATTE FIRE DEPT
08PCMA	PLATTE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
08PH	PLATTE PUBLIC HEALTH
08RB	PLATTE ROAD & BRIDGE
08SO	PLATTE SHERIFF
08WFD	PLATTE FIRE DIST 1F (WHT)
08WPD	WHEATLAND,TOWN POLICE DEPT
09BYPD	BYRON,TOWN POLICE DEPT
09EMA	BIG HORN EMA
09FD1	BIG HORN FIRE PRO DIST #1
09FW	BIG HORN FIRE WARDEN
09GPD	GREYBULL POLICE DEPARTMENT
09HVFD	HYATVILLE, VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT
09NHA	NORTH BIG HORN HOSPITAL
09PH	BIG HORN PUBLIC HEALTH
09SFD	SHELL VALLEY,TOWN VOLNTR FD
09SO	BIG HORN SHERIFF'S OFFICE
10AIRPT	FREMONT AIRPORT
10COR	FREMONT CORONER
10CRW	CROWHEART,TOWN
10CWC	CENTRAL WY COLLEGE
10DFD	DUBOIS,TOWN RURAL FIRE DIST
10EMA	FREMONT EMA
10EMS	FREMONT AMBULANCE
10FCF	CROWHEART,TOWN FIRE DEPT
10FPD	FREMONT FIRE PROTCTN DIST

Customer Number	Customer Name
10GOV	FREMONT GOVERNMENT
10LPD	LANDER,CITY POLICE DEPT
10LPW	LANDER,CITY PUBLIC WORKS
10LRH	LANDER,CITY REGNL HOSPITAL
10LVFD	LANDER,CITY VOLNTR FIRE DEPT
10PH	FREMONT PUBLIC HEALTH
10RFD	RIVERTON,CITY FIRE DEPT
10RMH	RIVERTON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL SAGEWEST
10RPD	RIVERTON,CITY POLICE DEPT
10RPW	RIVERTON CITY PUBLIC WORKS
10SO	FREMONT SHERIFF
10SPD	SHOSHONI,TOWN POLICE DEPT
11BG	PARK BUILDING & GROUNDS
11CEMS	LNK WEST PARK HOSPITAL DISTRICT
11CLARK	CLARK,COMMUNITY
11CPD	CODY,CITY POLICE DEPT
11MFD	MEETEETSE,TOWN FIRE DEPT
11OHS	PARK OFFICE OF HOMELAND SC
11PFD	POWELL,CITY FIRE DEPT
11PHAS	POWELL,CITY HOSPITAL AMB SVC
11PPD	POWELL,CITY POLICE DEPT
11PVEMS	POWELL VALLEY HEALTHCARE EMS
11PVHC	POWELL,CITY HOSPITAL
11PW	PARK PUBLIC WORKS
11RB	PARK ROAD & BRIDGE
11SO	PARK SHERIFF'S OFFICE
11SW	PARK DEPT OF SOLID WASTE
11WPH	WEST PARK HOSPITAL DISTRICT
11YRA	PARK ARPT YELLOWSTONE REG
12ALEMS	ALPINE EMS
12ALFD	ALPINE FIRE DISTRICT
12APD	AFTON,TOWN POLICE DEPT
12CPD	COKEVILLE,TOWN POLICE DEPT
12DPD	DIAMONDVILLE,TOWN POLICE DEPT
12EMA	LINCOLN EMA
12KPD	KEMMERER,CITY POLICE DEPT
12LFD	LA BARGE FIRE DEPARTMENT
12LPD	LA BARGE,TOWN POLICE DEPT
12PH	LINCOLN PUB HEALTH - AFTON
12SO	LINCOLN SHERIFF
12SVMC	STAR VALLEY MEDICAL CENTER

Customer Number	Customer Name
12TPD	THAYNE,TOWN POLICE DEPT
13DFD	DOUGLAS,CITY FIRE DPEARTMENT
13DPD	DOUGLAS,CITY POLICE DEPT
13EMA	CONVERSE EMA
13EMS	CONVERSE EMS
13GFD	GLENROCK,TOWN FIRE DEPT
13GPD	GLENROCK,TOWN POLICE DEPT
13MH	MEMORIAL HOSPITAL OF CONVERSE
13PH	CONVERSE PUBLIC HEALTH
13RB	CONVERSE ROAD & BRIDGE
13RF	CONVERSE RURAL FIRE DEPT
13SO	CONVERSE SHERIFF'S OFFICE
14EMA	NIOBRARA EMERGENCY MGMT
14EMT	NIOBRARA EMT
14FD	NIOBRARA FIRE DEPT
14HOSP	NIOBRARA HOSPITAL
14LFD	LUSK,TOWN FIRE DEPT
14LPD	LUSK,TOWN POLICE DEPT
14LPW	LUSK,TOWN PUBLIC WORKS
14LVFD	LUSK,TOWN VOLNTR FIRE DPT
14PH	NIOBRARA PUBLIC HEALTH
14RB	NIOBRARA ROAD & BRIDGE
14SO	NIOBRARA SHERIFF'S DEPT
15EMA	HOT SPRINGS EMA
15EMS	HOT SPRINGS EMS
15MH	HOT SPRINGS MEMORIAL HOSP
15PH	HOT SPRINGS PUBLIC HEALTH
15RFD	HOT SPRINGS RURAL FD
15SO	HOT SPRINGS SHERIFF'S OFFC
15TPD	THERMOPOLIS,TOWN POLICE DEPT
16BPD	LNK BUFFALO POLICE DEPARTMENT
16EMA	JOHNSON EMA
16EMS	JOHNSON COUNTY EMERGENCY SVCS
16FD1	JOHNSON FIRE DIST #1
16KCAMB	KAYCEE,TOWN AMBULANCE SVC
16KCPD	KAYCEE,TOWN POLICE DEPT
16PH	JOHNSON PUBLIC HEALTH
16PRFD	POWDER RIVER,TOWN FIRE DIST
16SO	JOHNSON SHERIFF'S OFFICE
17EMA	CAMPBELL EMA
17EMS	CAMPBELL MEM HOS EMS

Customer Number	Customer Name
17FD	CAMPBELL FIRE DEPT
17GCC	NORTHEAST WOMING REGIONAL AIRPORT
17GPD	GILLETTE,CITY POLICE DEPT
17PH	CAMPBELL PUBLIC HEALTH
17RB	CAMPBELL COUNTY ROAD AND BRIDGE
17SO	CAMPBELL SHERIFF'S OFFICE
18EMA	CROOK EMERGENCY MANAGMENT
18FD	CROOK FIRE
18HEMS	HULETT EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES
18HPD	HULETT,TOWN POLICE DEPT
18MEMS	MOORCROFT,TOWN EMS
18MOFD	MOORCROFT,TOWN FIRE DEPT
18MOPD	MOORCROFT,TOWN POLICE DEPT
18PH	CROOK PUBLIC HEALTH
18SO	CROOK SHERIFF
18SPD	SUNDANCE,CITY POLICE DEPT
19BVFD	BRIDGER,TOWN VOLNTR FIRE DEPT
19EFD	EVANSTON,CITY FIRE DEPT
19PH	UINTA PUBLIC HEALTH
19SO	UINTA SHERIFF'S OFFICE
20EMA	WASHAKIE EMA
20EMS	WASHAKIE EMS
20HOSP	WASHAKIE HOSPITAL
20PH	WASHAKIE PUBLIC HEALTH
20RB	WASHAKIE ROAD & BRIDGE
20SO	WASHAKIE SHERIFF'S OFFICE
20TAS	TEN SLEEP,TOWN AMBULANCE
20TFD	TEN SLEEP,TOWN FIRE DEPT
20WARPT	WASHAKIE AIRPORT - WORLAND
20WFD	WORLAND,CITY FIRE DEPT
20WPD	WORLAND,CITY POLICE DEPT
20WPW	WASHAKIE PUBLIC WORKS
21FPD	WESTON FIRE PROTCTN DIST
21HLS	WESTON HOMELAND SECURITY
21NCAMB	NEWCASTLE,CITY AMBULANCE
21NPD	NEWCASTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT
21NVFD	NEWCASTLE,CITY VOLNTR FD
21PH	WESTON PUBLIC HEALTH
21SO	WESTON SHERIFF'S OFFICE
21UVFD	UPTON,TOWN VOLNTR FIRE DEPT
22EMA	TETON EMERGENCY MGMT

Customer Number	Customer Name
22FD	TETON FIRE DIST
22JAFD	JACKSON HOLE FIRE AND EMS
22JFD	JACKSON,TOWN FIRE AND EMS
22JHAP	JACKSON HOLE AIRPORT
22JPD	JACKSON,TOWN POLICE DEPT
22PH	TETON PUBLIC HEALTH
22SO	TETON SHERIFF
23EMS	SUBLETTE EMS
23FD	SUBLETTE UNIFIED FIRE
23PH	SUBLETTE PUBLIC HEALTH
23SO	SUBLETTE SHERIFF'S OFFICE
24ABSOL	ABSOLUTE SOLUTIONS
24AMED	AIR METHODS
24BMC	BUCKSKIN MINING COMPANY
24CLAERO	CLASSIC AIR CARE
24COLLINS	COLLINS COMMUNICATIONS
24COMTEC	COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES
24CRMINE	CORDERO ROJO MINE RESCUE
24GMR	UC HEALTH LIFELINE
24GUFLRS	GUARDIAN FLIGHT, INC.
24LAFS	LAIRD FLYING SERVICE
24MARC	MEDICAL AIR RESCUE COMPANY
24mtpr	POWDER RIVER COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
24NGP	NEBRASKA GAME AND PARKS
24NOSA	NORTHERN SKIES AVIATION
24RMA	ROCKY MOUNTAIN AMBULANCE
24SINCLAIR	SINCLAIR REFINING COMPANY
24TATA	TATA CHEMICAL PARTNERS
24TBCC	THUNDER BASIN COAL COMPANY
24UAMED	UNIVERSITY OF UTAH AIR MED
24WAC	BEARCOM

State & Federal WyoLink Subscribers

Customer Number	Customer Name
BHAW	Big Horn Airways
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Wyoming Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
BOR	Bureau of Reclamation
CO	State of Colorado
COEMA	Colorado Division of Emergency Management
CWHCC	Central Wyoming Healthcare Coalition
DEA	U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DOI, SNWR	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service - Wyoming
FBI	U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEW	F.E. Warren Air Force Base (90CS/90GTCS)
FHA	U.S. Federal Highway Administration
FIRWIRE	First Wireless Inc. (CSI Radio)
FPS	Federal Protective Services
GTNP	Grand Teton National Park
ICE	Immigration and Customs Enforcement
IRS	U.S. Internal Revenue Service- Criminal Investigation
NE	State of Nebraska
NPS	U.S. NPS-Devils Tower
NPS	U.S. National Park Service
RWMCAIR	Regional West Medical Center/Airlink
SD	State of South Dakota
SHVA	Sheridan Veterans Affairs Police Department
SPCRMINE	Spring Creek Mine- Emergency Response Team
TSA	U.S. Transportation Security Administration
TWRCOMM	Tower Communications & Automation, Inc.
USDA-PPQ	USDA APHIS
USFS	USDA Forest Service, Law Enforcement
USFS	Medicine Bow/National Grasslands USFS
USMS	US Marshals Service
USPIS	US Postal Inspection service
VA-CHY	Cheyenne Veterans Affairs Police Department
WHP	Wyoming Highway Patrol
WLEA	Wyoming Law Enforcement Academy
WOHS	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security
WYDCI	Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigations
WYDFS	Wyoming Department of Family Services
WYDH	Wyoming Department of Health

Customer Number	Customer Name
WYDOA	Wyoming Department of Agriculture
WYDOC	Wyoming Department of Corrections
WYDOT	Wyoming Department of Transportation
WYFM	Wyoming Fire Marshal's Office
WYGF	Wyoming Game and Fish Department
WYLB	Wyoming Livestock Board
WYMD	Wyoming Military Department
WYMD-CGFD	Camp Guernsey Fire Department
WYOUT	Wyoming State Board of Outfitters and Pro Guides
WYSEO	Wyoming State Engineer's Office
WYSF	Wyoming State Lands - Forestry Division
WYSP	Wyoming State Parks, Historic Sites & Trails

Mark Gordon
Governor

Wyoming Public Safety Communications Commission

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Director

Wyoming State Statute, Title 09 Article 11
Public Safety Communications Commission

9-2-1101 – Commission; created; definitions.

(a) The public safety communications commission is created.

(b) As used in W.S. 9-2-1101 through 9-2-1104:

(i) "Public safety agency" means any federal, state or political subdivision entity that provides emergency and public safety services, including state agencies employing peace officers enumerated in W.S. 6-1-104(a)(vi)(C) through (F) and approved for participation by the communications commission, fire management services, correctional services, emergency management, emergency and disaster relief services and if desired, county, municipal and federal law enforcement agencies;

(ii) "System" means the wireless communications network providing regional and statewide radio communications capabilities to public safety agencies.

9-2-1102 – Commission; composition; appointment of members; removal; terms; officers; vacancies; meetings.

(a) The commission shall consist of thirteen (13) voting members to be appointed by the governor and who may be removed by the governor as provided in W.S. 9-1-202. The voting members shall be appointed from each of the following associations and agencies from their membership:

(i) Wyoming police chiefs association;

(ii) Wyoming sheriffs association;

(iii) Division of criminal investigation, office of the attorney general;

(iv) Wyoming game and fish department;

(v) Wyoming department of transportation;

(vi) Repealed by Laws 2017, ch. 17, § 2.

(vii) Repealed by Laws 2017, ch. 17, § 2.

(viii) Wyoming fire chiefs' association;

(ix) Repealed by Laws 2017, ch. 17, § 2.

(x) Repealed by Laws 2017, ch. 17, § 2.

(xi) The public at large;

(xii) An ambulance and emergency medical services organization;

(xiii) The Wyoming association of municipalities or another municipal government association;

(xiv) The Wyoming county commissioners association or another county government association;

(xv) Repealed by Laws 2017, ch. 17, § 2.

(xvi) Tribal government or a tribal government association;

(xvii) Repealed by Laws 2017, ch. 17, § 2.

(xviii) A member of the Wyoming chapter of the association of public safety communications officials or the national emergency number association;

(xix) The Wyoming office of homeland security.

(b) Repealed by Laws 1991, ch. 121, § 2.

(c) The commission shall elect from its members a chairman, a vice-chairman and a secretary. Vacancies in these offices shall be filled by the commission from its membership. The commission shall meet at least once every three (3) months. Appointments by the governor shall be made within thirty (30) days of expiration of membership terms. Nominee lists shall be furnished within ten (10) days upon expiration of any membership term. Each member shall serve a three (3) year term. A vacancy on the commission shall be filled for the unexpired term by the governor.

(d) The person appointed to the commission pursuant to paragraph (a)(v) of this section shall be the chief technology officer of the Wyoming department of transportation or another employee of the Wyoming department of transportation who oversees information technology or telecommunications systems.

9-2-1103 – Commission; compensation of members.

Members of the commission shall receive mileage and per diem provided state employees.

9-2-1104 – Commission; powers and duties; advisory capacity to promote system development; public meetings; clerical and administrative support.

(a) The commission shall:

(i) Work with the state budget department, the department of enterprise technology services, the department of homeland security and the department of transportation in an advisory capacity to promote the development, improvement and efficiency of public safety communications systems in the state;

(ii) Report in writing each year to the governor and the joint transportation, highways and military affairs interim committee concerning any problems related to the installation, operation and maintenance of the system and shall make any recommendations it deems appropriate as a part of the report;

(iii) Submit a plan for statewide system networking to the department of enterprise technology services for inclusion in the statewide telecommunications plan developed pursuant to W.S. 9-2-2906(g);

(iv) In cooperation with participating federal agencies, establish and assess user fees upon any federal law enforcement agency electing to use and participate in the system;

(v) Promulgate necessary rules and regulations governing system operation and participation and upon failure to comply with adopted rules and regulations, may suspend system use and participation by any participating and noncomplying public safety agency or private entity;

(vi) Determine the participation of public safety agencies and private entities in the wireless communications network;

(vii) On or before May 31 of each odd numbered year, submit to the governor and the joint transportation, highways and military affairs interim committee a report covering the period beginning July 1 of the following year and ending June 30 in the fourth succeeding year detailing the expected costs of implementing the statewide system networking plan. The report shall include projections of one-time and recurring costs;

(viii) Recommend guidelines and standards for the development, implementation and operation of next generation 911 emergency communications systems and interoperable public safety communications and data systems in the state, including strategies for improving Wyoming's current 911 system. As part of the recommendations developed under this paragraph, the commission may identify short-term and long-term technological and policy solutions that integrate existing legacy communications infrastructure into an interoperable system and may develop and submit recommendations for legislation or other state action to further develop and support next generation 911 operations in Wyoming;

(ix) Promulgate necessary rules and regulations governing next generation 911 system operation and participation.

(b) The commission may hold public meetings throughout the state and may take other appropriate measures to maintain close liaison with regional, county and municipal organizations and agencies involved in the system.

(c) Necessary clerical and administrative support for the commission shall be furnished by the Wyoming department of transportation.

9-2-1105 – Repealed By Laws 2004, Chapter 41, § 2.

9-2-1106 – Repealed By Laws 2004, Chapter 41, § 2.

WYDOT EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

Thanks for attending