2015 SENATE APPROPRIATIONS

SB 2016

2015 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee
Harvest Room, State Capitol

SB 2016
1/28/2015
Job # 22734

☐ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature Alicia Dutzer by Drew E. Perez

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the office of the Adjutant General and to declare an emergency.

Minutes: Testimony 1 - 21

Chairman Holmberg called the committee to order on Wednesday, January 28, 2015 at 8:30 am in regards to SB2106. Roll Call was taken. All committee members were present. Alex Cronquist, Legislative Council and Becky Deichert, OMB, were also present. Subcommittee is Chairman Holmberg Chairman Bowman and Senator Robinson.

Major General David Sprynezynatyk, Adjutant General for the State of ND. Testified in favor of SB 2016 and provided written Testimony Attached # 1, which includes:

1. Pages 1-3 the office of the Adjutant General consists of the Army National Guard, Air National Guard, Department of Energy Services (DES) and the Civil Air Patrol. He provided an overview of the challenges and changes within each of these divisions
2. Pages 4-6 : Current Budget Status(2013-15) with carry-overs requests for 2015-2017
3. Pages 7-16: **2015-17 Biennial Budget overviews**.
4. Inclusions to attachment #1
   #1: statewide base map;
   #2: State Radio Communication Gap Areas;
   #3: State Disaster Relief Fund Revenues and Expenditures report
   (Accounting date: 12/31/14)
   #4 2013-2015 Disaster Loans report;
   #5: Biennial Budget Comparison:
   #6: ND Veterans Cemetery Expansion Master
   #7: ND Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee Resolution 2015-1
   (In Support of Funding Essential Radio Infrastructure)

Distributed attachment #2: ND Statewide Radio Systems Assessment and Evolution Study

Maj. Gen. Sprynezynatyk: walked committee members thru the attachments.

Renee Loh, Executive Director ND Firefighters Association, ask for your support for the grants for the fire department. There is tremendous need. Hopefully we will get (1:10:22 - 1:10:59)

Mike Dannenfelzer, Director of the Bismarck/Burleigh Combined Communications Center testified in favor of SB 2016 and provided written Testimony Attached # 3 to address specifically the statewide radio communications project funding and asking for an increase in funding for this project, page 3, line17. There is the need to replace equipment and infrastructure that are nearing end of life. There is a lot of engineering planning to be done. Most of the radios we use are paid for with local tax dollars, we want funds for the **coordination of purchases** to implement 901 services. (1:11:21-1:16.25)

Senator Mathern: one of the things about the technology is that it's always changing. If we do this piece meal, do we run into the problem of technology not matching? Should it all be done at one time so the technology is all operable?

Mike Dannenfelzer what you have in that handout is a high level design. Certainly if all the funding was made available this session, it might take 4 years to build it. The general plan has been to fund it over 3 biennium's, it might be easier.

Bruce Burkett, ND Peace Officers Association - state wide radio communication, read from his testimony requesting funding for the statewide radio communication system. , there is no doubt that this bill would provide an enhancement to the services provided. (1:19:51-1:22:05)

Dan Schaffer, represents ND Emergency Medical Services, in support of this radio system. (Had testimony, did not submit to the clerk). This is needed for the safety of our volunteers that provide these services. (1.22.12-)

Brian Zastoupil, Radio Systems Coordinator, Red River Regional Dispatch Center in Fargo, asking for support in the statewide radio communication system. Testimony Attached # 4 (1.27.26)

Chairman Bowman expressed concern about how fast this technology gets outdated, it is taxpayers money, we something that will work

Brian Zastoupil; on the engineering analysis, no system works 100% every time, there would always needs for enhancements,

Senator Mathern: we have had a lot of disagreements about the type of technology, do you testify for just Red River or is your testimony representative of all dispatch system?

Brian Zastoupil I am for the Red River but we are always in communication with other centers.

Steven Dirksen, Fire Chief, Fargo, in support of the communication system. (1.31.25),

Connie Sprynczynatyk, ND Cares Coalition: Two of you had questions about ND Cares **Senator Robinson** asked about the number of people come back with issues, nationally 1 in 4 comes back with stress levels from Afghanistan and Iraq. This is in the Human Services also. We would be deeply appreciative of your support for this issue. (1.33.34)

Shirley Dykshoorn, Director, Disaster Response, Lutheran Social Services of ND, we have a contract with DES; testimony attached #5 in support of this bill. (1.38.36)

Chairman Holmberg There appears to be a general acceptance on the executive budget, with the exemption line 17 on page 3, the radio onetime $5M your subcommittee (me, Senator Bowman and Senator Robinson) will be looking at that and the budget too. We have the deficiency appropriation. The hearing was closed on SB 2016.

Written Testimony submitted in the packet from the Adjutant General:

6. ND National Guard Mobilization Fact Sheet
7. Portrait of NDNG Members- All gave some. Some gave all.
8. Organization Chart
9. Vision/ Mission - Joint Strategic Plan
#10. Revisiting 2014 - A Year of Selfless Service and Success
#11. ND Veterans Cemetery brochure
#12. ND National Guard Foundation
#13. Service Member & Family Support
#14. Military Data Book (NDCares)

Further written testimony submitted during the hearing in support of SB 2016 for the committee's review:

#15. ND Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (NDVOCAD)
#16. Karolin Rockvoy, McKenzie County Emergency Manager
#17. Shari Doe, re: her parents receiving monetary relief
#18. Denise Brew Dunn County Emergency Manager
#19. Mike Retan, Police Chief, West Fargo Police Dept.
#20. Michele Gaylord, Adams County Emergency Manager
#21. LSSND Disaster Response - Legislative Backgrounder

2015 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee
Harvest Room, State Capitol

SB 2016
2/2/2015
Job # 23011 *(34:41)*

☒ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the office of the Adjutant General and to declare an emergency.

Minutes: No Attachments

Legislative Council - Sean Smith
OMB - Becky Deichert
Senator Bowman and *Senator Robinson* were also present.
General Sprynczynatyk, Greg Wilz, Mike Lynk (State Radio)

Chairman Holmberg called the sub-committee to order.

Chairman Holmberg: Unless there are a lot of issues with the basic budget, there doesn't seem to be much dissention amongst those who testified on the budget. We still haven't come to a consensus regarding the salaries that are in the OMB budget. Our biggest concern is that after those new revenue projections, if we take the new governor's budget and accept it and place the new numbers down, ongoing spending is under water about $129 million; which is not bad considering the drop. The only thing is that that $129 million includes $125 million of lower income and corporate tax. I don't know what the legislature is going to do, but I assume there is less enthusiasm for drastic cuts in general taxes than there was a month ago; however we will see how that works out. Also the one-time funding is really struggling as far as having the cash available.

Then the question becomes how much are we doing in the area of triggers and how will they work? OMB's suggestion is doing the triggers in a one-time funding rather than ongoing programs, what we have historically done. We are working with council to see if there is a matrix we could use if we chose to do a one-time funding so that there are not just a handful of people who make all of the decisions. You unfortunately cannot leave it to the committees. For example a Senator would amend in a program that if the general fund ending fund balance is projected to be over $50 million, the first $10 million after that goes into the program. At the same time, you have another Senator doing the same thing on another project in their budget. That cannot be. There has to be some kind of method to the

madness. The big issue in this budget is the request regarding the communications. That is a huge ticket item when we lost $550 million last week in available revenue. We haven't taken any position on it yet, but by the end of the week we will have an idea of directions on the one-time funding.

Senator Robinson: Discuss your obstacles to access statewide emergency funding.
Adjutant General Sprynczynatyk: In order for us to utilize funds from the disaster of the week fund, we first have to have an appropriation and acquire approval by the emergency commission. In the current biennium we did not have an appropriation from the disaster of the week fund. Right now we have 9 loans with the Bank of North Dakota to cover different parts of the four disasters that occurred in this biennium. In this bill there is a section that appropriates funds to the agency, but we still have to go to the emergency commission. On page 3 section 3, it provides for an appropriation from the disaster relief fund. It is the first step in streamlining process.
Senator Robinson: There are too many obstacles in the event of an emergency. The credibility of this agency has been there for many years, and there should be people able to move quickly without having to go through all of these obligations. I don't know where the House stands on this.
Chairman Holmberg: If we don't leave it in, we will never know what House wants. If we leave it in at least it is part of the discussion and they can explain why they it out if they did.
General Sprynczynatyk: to me it makes sense. We don't have a reckless history at all; quite the contrary.

Chairman Holmberg: It has to be presidentially determined. It's here in the budget and the money comes from the fund that is already there. They just simply won't be obligated to get loans from the Bank of North Dakota in order to do what ultimately we will have to pay.
Senator Bowman: If the money is available through the Bank North Dakota... do we call a special session to appropriate funds or do we set up a special fund?
Chairman Holmberg: the money is there already.
Senator Bowman: Then we simply need to get approval to spend it.

Chairman Holmberg: Let's say you need $1 million. Compare what would happen under current law versus if this bill were to be in effect.
General Sprynczynatyk: Under current law, we cannot access funds from the disaster relief fund unless it has been appropriated. Subsequently if there is a federal disaster, the emergency commission approves of it. In the current biennium, we have had presidential disaster declarations. We've had to go to the emergency commission to seek approval to borrow the money from Bank of North Dakota in order to provide for the state's cost share to match the presidential disaster declarations. We had 9 loans and have come back to the legislature seeking a deficiency appropriation to pay off those loans. That toll is approximately $5 million. If Section 3 of page 3 of the bill is pub into the law, it would provide for an appropriation. We would still have to have a federal presidential disaster declaration and go to the emergency commission, but we would avoid having to borrow the money and coming back sinking a deficiency appropriation.
Senator Bowman: Where would this $5M stay?
General Sprynczynatyk: It would stay in the disaster relief fund until such time that the emergency commission would approve the expenditure for matching the federal presidential disaster declaration.

Senator Bowman That's not a problem.
Chairman Holmberg: I don't see a problem. We will ultimately pay the bill anyway. It is unnecessary that you have to take out a loan from the bank even though the money is sitting there in the disaster relief fund in order to get your million dollars and pay the federal government. Additionally there is always the fallback because the emergency commission has to approve allowing it to happen. I don't have any problem if we leave it in.
Senator Bowman: Yes. It's an unnecessary step. The General and his staff have more important things to do in a time of emergency. It is better government. Streamlined we can move and move quickly. All of the checks and balances are there.

(12:30) **Chairman Holmberg:** The elephant in the room is the 60 million dollars. The Senate is looking at how we can reduce our exposure on one-time funding after we lost $550 million this past week. It is on life support just like a new Supreme Court building at this time.
Senator Bowman: Dealing with this technology communication project that you are asking for, it seems like as a county commissioner, we've been repeatedly buying equipment to keep up and modernize. Then all of a sudden, are we going to re-do everything or is the equipment that we have invested in still going to be useable with this new approach so we haven't wasted all of that money? We built a big tower so we can communicate in the Bad Lands for emergencies. Is that lost investment or will it be utilized with whatever we are doing here?
General Sprynczynatyk: It would not be lost investment. A lot of it will be able to be used. The towers for example are a big part of any system. It's the technology that allows the communication from one system to another that is improved and enhanced with the concept that is being put forward in radio communications- Land/Mobile Radio System. The Director of State Radio is here and he can go into greater detail regarding how the equipment would be used or reused and what the cost would be.

Senator Bowman: I would like to see exactly what will happen if this moves forward with what we already have versus what we want. We are already getting messages out to the rural areas in North Dakota. What will be different with this one?
Mike Lynk: You're right. We've done a lot of changes in the last few years. A lot of those changes have been federally mandated. We paid for and got a lot of radios. The department put out $5M in radio grants to try to accomplish those needs. The towers will fill in the gaps, and those gaps will still be there even if we transition to the new technology.

Part of this plan is changing from a conventional land/mobile radio system in which you turn the channel on the radio to talk to somebody. What this does is each tower has a series of frequencies that when you key it up, the user doesn't have to dial in the frequency. The tower's technology finds the frequency and then relays it to dispatch or to another unit. If you're in that group, you get those frequencies. We have a lot of issues with users, especially rural fire in particular because they are not necessarily in the units very often, on trying to get to the right channel. This will ease their load. It also eases some of the load at dispatch because it is like a computer- everything gets prioritized and they simply go right down the line. It's not a wide open system like it is now.

There are also some things to be aware of and we are educating users in the field because it is a technology and somewhat susceptible to going down. It is a computer, so we have software issues we have to deal with. The appropriation was well thought out by our office. We want to look at a lot of those issues and educate our users. The $5M is what

we think is a good start of doing that. There is a lot of information in this book. The user groups on the front page donated money for this study. It is well respected and we have a lot of groups that have put money into this to start this process to move forward in our Land/Mobile Radio System.

(18:30) **Senator Bowman:** Say we make the investment and incorporate all of the new technologies. What guarantee do we have that that technology won't be replaced within one or two years for something that is even better? Looking long term, where is the point that we can get by for 10 years with what we have rather than continuously looking to reinvest and retrain? There is so much more to doing something like this than simply purchasing equipment. Are we getting the maximum quality for the expense we have?
Mike Lynk: Both Minnesota and South Dakota have this state-wide program. There are software upgrades because we are talking about computer-based systems. There are manufacturer updates and those cost money. Although the principle of the system stays the same, there are always updates and maintenance that will always have an expense. The technology has been around for a long time. South Dakota has had theirs since the 90s and are currently going through a firmware update in their system. Some of the radios that we have in the units will be outdated and not applicable if we don't do something fast.

(20:45) **Senator Robinson:** Explain the current equipment.
Mike Lynk: There are some radios that are outdated. In the conventional system that we have now, it is very simplistic. You dial in a channel and talk over that channel. With the new system you have to integrate. Some radios won't work with this system that we are proposing. However there are some radios that will fit this system. We know that we are obligated to do a new purchase with some of the radios and that is included in the price. Additionally in the study is that if we don't do something fairly soon, those ones that we can adapt now with firmware, are not going to be adaptable if we wait too long.
Senator Robinson: In this package, we are not talking about a 100% transition to a completely new system, but we will be using some components of what we already have in place?
Chairman Holmberg: That is correct. Most of those components are radios and towers. We are looking at existing towers that the local jurisdictions or the state owns. In the engineering study that we need to do, we will identify those towers and then we will reach out to those local jurisdictions or the agencies of the state that have them to try to acquire use of those for this system.
Senator Robinson: Is it safe to say that some of the equipment we are using is 20 years or more?
Mike Lynk: Yes, tower infrastructure and a lot of local stuff.
Chairman Holmberg: What is frustrating is that not only do they change technology, but then the other groups that do ancillary work quit producing things that go with it. A simple example is the iPad versions. It works but if you run into a problem, it is difficult to service outdated versions. With legislators we pay out the money and buy something and then you report back 2 years later informing us that the company no longer supports that. We've had that in a number of budgets and unfortunately that is reality.
Mike Lynk: Yes, it is frustrating for users as well, especially when providing for public safety.
Senator Robinson: I was a radio operator in the Army and worked with a lot of different radio equipment back then. From point A to point B, communication is the most important

part of whatever you do. If you can't get to point B, your radios don't do any good. The cost today to get to point B is so unbelievable than what it used to be to do exactly the same thing. Technology is going to change as fast as they can change it. Why? The company that puts it out is the only beneficiary of it? Once it is outdated, then you go to the counties and ask for all new equipment to keep up. We can only invest so many dollars for communications. All of this new technology keeps adding to the cost and sooner or later technology is going to take the biggest part of the budget. Then what are we going to have left to do what we have to do? I've been here 24 years and it has really skyrocketed.
Chairman Holmberg: The only one that comes to mind that a lot of savings occurred in FTEs and such was the investments we made years ago in the tax department. They dropped their employees because they transitioned to doing things online. During the legislative session, we used to have many more employees for administrative work. Now they have 3 contracted people who do all of the clerical work.

(27:45) **Senator Robinson:** We need to do this sooner rather than later preferably. Based on other states, we can look at 10 years or more of a system that will provide services for us at a decently high quality.
General Sprynczynatyk: That is our assessment. Something is going to have to be done because we have systems in which the equipment can no longer be serviced. The TeleVate study recognizes the need to have a system in place that is state-wide in nature. It is time that we move toward this direction.
Senator Robinson: If the legislature gives only $2.5M, that wouldn't do much for you is that your understanding? It is really this appropriation or on hold?
General Sprynczynatyk: It becomes difficult to do anything of great value. What we are hoping to do in this next biennium is the necessary analysis in engineering so that when we come back in 2017, we will have firm numbers and a plan of attack.

Chairman Holmberg: Have no problem following the executive recommendation, having the money in there so they could get positioned to move. Committee members, please review the study and then we will have another meeting toward the end of the week.

(32:20) **Senator Bowman:** All of the $5M is to put this all together and then it is about $160M spread over the next 5 years for the network implementation. That is a lot of money.
Chairman Holmberg: We should enough money in here so that they can go down the path for the next 2 years.
Senator Robinson: It will be wrong to delay it again. Costs will go up and two years we will come back and have the same scenario. We should making progress.

General Sprynczynatyk: Part of this is to determine what is the responsibility for the cost at all levels. Everyone who has been involved recognizes that this will not be completely state funded. Local stakeholders understand they will have to be a part of it. The $160M is the single cost estimate.

Chairman Holmberg ends the subcommittee discussion on SB 2016.

2015 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee
Harvest Room, State Capitol

SB 2016
2/16/2015
Job # 23942

☒ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature Carie Winings

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

This is a sub-committee hearing on the budget of the Adjutant General.

Minutes: Attachment 1 - 2

Legislative Council - Alex Cronquist
OMB - Becky Deichert

Chairman Holmberg called the sub-committee to order on SB 2016. Senator Bowman and Senator Robinson were also present.

Chairman Holmberg: Asked Alex Cronquist about language regarding lakes.

Alex Cronquist, Legislative Council: See Attachment #1, last page, for proposed language.

(2:08) Alan Walter, Ward County Water Board Commissioner: The board had their engineer do a study on it and the recommendation on the study were to let the lake go to overflow. If that is allowed to happen, there will be 66% loss of the properties down there. SB 2020 was $2million for cleanup for properties that are already inundated. That number comes from a contractors look at it. This came in late because the study was just completed. We just got the final draft and it says to go to overflow. With that, the roads will be gone as well as a sanitary sewer system. This $2 million is part of the cost of taking care of situation at Rice Lake.

Chairman Holmberg: This is just cleanup utilizing disaster money. There is still work with the water commission that needs to be done as I understand it. This is not the only issue there but it is the one that immediate cleanup would be helpful.

Senator Robinson: How many properties are we looking at on the lake and what is the total estimated cost of the loss on the lake?

Alan Walter: It is estimated at $180 million worth of property down there and about $110 million loss. The sanitary sewer is still being paid on special assessments and those properties that would be lost would not continue to pay the assessments and it would end up being the counties cost. The roads and the sanitary sewer have to be raised at the cost of $10 million. $2 million for cleanup and $3 million for flood control.

Senator Robinson: How old are the homes on the lake?

Alan Walter: Some are 30 plus years old, and some are new. One property owner spent $55,000 on the dike for his individual property and it is about 9 feet high. There are 3 or 4 others that have new cabins that together spent $85,000 on a dike to save their property.

Senator Robinson: How long have we had high water at Rice Lake?

Alan Walter: It started coming up about 4 years ago.

Senator Bowman: What kind of zoning regulations did they have to protect the property along the lake or did they built and later realize that there was a chance of a disaster?

Alan Walter: I do not believe there was any zoning. The township there did not have zoning in place. The people built around the lake starting in the 1930's and 1940's. The larger amount of rainfall that has been coming down in the past few years has raised all of the potholes in that area.

Senator Bowman: Is it a manmade lake, or is it like a big slew where there is no outlet? I'm not familiar with the lake at all.

Alan Walter: (Showed committee an overview picture of the lake.) They didn't think the lake would come up. It has been there for so many years and it has never happened. There are new cabins and looks like it's going to continue to come up. There was a plan put together by an engineering firm to pump it down just like Devils Lake and they were going to pump it down to Douglas Creek. The courts ruled that they did not have the authority for the easements by eminent domain. The farming community would not sell them the easements.

Senator Robinson: What exactly will the $2million do at Rice Lake?

Alan Walter: The $2 million is the cleanup of the existing buildings that have been inundated. If we do not get the rest of this stuff done and the lake keeps coming up, then a couple more million will be needed to clean up if this isn't taken care of.

Senator Robinson: What are we looking at from the water commission because we are looking at the water commission budget?

Alan Walter: We put in there initially the $15 million for the work. The citizens that live there will have to come up with the cost of the engineering. That would take care of the road raise, the raising of sewer system, flood control, and take care of the cleanup. The $2 million in here is off of that $15 million. It would be down to $11 million with the money

from the pipeline that was to be built. If they could get $8 million more it would give us about $13 million with some squeezing to permanently fix it.

Senator Robinson: How many properties are there?

Alan Walter: There is 188 properties and $30 million worth of property.

Chairman Holmberg: How many of the properties are seasonal?

Alan Walter: About 1/3 are permanent and the rest are seasonal? One guy has $300,000 into his home that is seasonal and there are several that are that much.

Senator Krebsbach: This is $2 million here is for safety hazards. The homes and garages that have fallen in the lake have hazardous materials in them. There are trees that have broken off in the lake and it is dangerous for boats etc. This has been described as one of the most pristine lakes in North Dakota at one time. It is all spring fed. It has risen 7-9 feet in the last couple years.

Alan Walter: See Attachment #2

Senator Bowman: So we're going to clean property that has been destroyed by this. Don't they have flood insurance?

Alan Walter: They probably had insurance, but not flood insurance. Right now the property owners are going to be held responsible for it but they have spent millions of dollars out of their own pockets down there and they've spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to pump water to some county owned property to the northeast corner of the lake to keep the lake down a bit. They are losing the battle and they are tapped out. If we can get this funding, they are still responsible for the engineering costs on this.

Senator Robinson: How many similar situations do we have across the state because of high water?

General Sprynzcynatyk: I don't have a number. Rice Lake is very similar to Devil's Lake and we have other areas. This particular lake is one of the lakes with more intense development around it than most of the other situations I am aware of. As you can see from the photograph there are a lot of homes and cabins around that have been damaged significantly. It's a lens into the ground water system and we are seeing this all across northern North Dakota where over the years the ground water has risen and it continues to rise and it is not just surface runoff. It is coming from beneath and it is a real challenge for us.

Senator Robinson: Is there a problem with Metigoshe?

General Sprynzcynatyk: Yes, but we have an outlet that goes into Sharp Lake that goes into Canada and Metigoshe can be controlled.

Chairman Holmberg: You can see a lot of impact on DOT. When we drive east we have had three places that they had to raise the road substantially. Do we need any more information?

Alan Walter: I talked to the surveyor this morning that has been working on this and this lake is part of a 51 square mile drainage basin and there are several lakes up and around this thing. All the lakes are within 1/10 of a foot in elevation so they are all ground water.

Chairman Holmberg: The other issue we have before us in this budget was the request by a number of folks for a study regarding the amount of money in the budget for the radio systems statewide and it was $60 million for this biennium. It is a long term project. Otherwise there were no other issues with executive budget regarding the office. Rice Lake and Radio were the issues of concern and decisions that need to be made. We've gone thru Rice Lake and we need to give Alex some direction so we can have amendments that the sub-committee can bring to the full committee. What do you think of Rice Lake presentation?

Senator Robinson: Water issues cannot be parochial. We have them all over the state. When we have a disaster, although this is much smaller than Devils Lake, we need to step to the plate and invest dollars. In terms of being fair and consistent, these folks are in a box. We need to help where we can. I do not know how we can fund water disasters and say no to these folks. I think it is a responsibility that we have. We have had serious water issues all over the state. I would be supportive of helping these folks out.

Senator Bowman: I am not in opposition to helping them, but we just keep repeating ourselves because we don't have the right zoning. Somebody has to tell that the water can go this high. Everyone wants to get as close to the lake as they can, but when the water comes up, they run to us to help but it was their decision to build down there. With all the floods that we have had, we build a dike and then they build close to the lake again and the problem never goes away.

Chairman Holmberg: Look at the number of homes that are in the process of being bought out in Fargo and Grand Forks because they wanted to be by the river. Some of them were over-priced.

Senator Robinson: When we look at Devils Lake and some of them have rebuilt a third time. At some point you draw the line in the sand and say enough is enough. Lake Ashtabula has areas that no one is building on because it's constantly shifting. On the west side there were a number of homes built in spite of that and I do not know if any received any support, but when they slid they ran to the county. I don't know what the answer is when people do the same thing over and over again and expect a different result.

Senator Bowman: I am just looking for suggestions. We need to learn from the mistakes.

Chairman Holmberg: You've been a county commissioner, so you've been on the frontline.

Senator Robinson: How is this unlike Devils Lake?

General Sprynzcynatyk: The simple fact is that we're in a wet cycle. Devils Lake will continue to go up and there is nothing stopping it. Maybe 10 years, 100 years, from now it will go down and dry up. It is the nature of the beast. The situation at Rice Lake is really no different. It is the wet cycle that we have been in since about 1993 that has caused the ground water table to rise to the point where it is a lens into the aquafer. All the lakes are within 1/10 of an inch if one another.

Chairman Holmberg: We could have Alex put this into proper language for an amendment. In regards to the radio, we have information from the Harms group and Motorola and they would like us, if we cannot do $60 million, to do something in the area of $30 million to $45 million. There is a $5 place holder in the bill right now.

Senator Bowman: We must know all the radio equipment that we have that you want to replace with this new program don't we?

General Sprynzcynatyk: We have a pretty good idea of what is out there. Remember this is the radio equipment that exists at all levels; local government, local fire departments, law enforcement agencies, and various state agencies. We have an idea but it is not accurate. That is what is initiated with the $5 million to identify what systems we have to replace and to determine what type of system to look at.

Senator Bowman: My point is that the local people know what they have. If you send an e mail out to them and find out what they have. If we're going to put in a complete system that would be integrative with everyone we need to know what they have and what can be used. It seems that it should not be a major job to figure that out because we've been trying to improve this for the last 10 years. Is it your job to coordinate this General?

General Sprynzcynatyk: It is part of our authority to oversee what is going on out there but we have no control over those local entities and political subdivision. What everyone has come to the realization of is that we need a statewide radio system that is inter-operable and that is what we are missing now. It is not quite as simple as you described. The system needs to be designed and developed and then all of the entities need to have the equipment that allows them to utilize the system.

Senator Bowman: Would there be a central hub that everything goes through. I can't visualize exactly how this is going to work. If it is done right, we shouldn't have to re-do it for a long, long time.

General Sprynzcynatyk: We would like to put something into place that will last a long time. Sadly technology continues to improve and it seems like the minute you put some piece of technological equipment in place it is already outdated. The committee that was created by the legislature 2 years ago is the starting point for an entity that could begin to address some level of governance to ensure that what is put into place is adequate and that the entities that utilize the system fall in line with the rules being established.

Senator Bowman: We have done the research to know what we need. Has that been put out on bids? We have to have some insurance that if we are going to invest this kind of money that we have something for what we're doing.

Senator Robinson: Given the magnitude of this project over several bienniums, the concern was whether we would have a bid upfront or will be subject to an initial bid and inflationary increase over 6 or 8 years.

General Sprynzcynatyk: When you build a large system like this there are limitations of we as an agency can do to obligate the state. We can't obligate beyond whatever level of appropriation and funding that has been provided. For a large project like this, we would solicit proposals and get quotes from the entities that can provide us the analysis and design of the system to put into place. Once that is done, we would begin the actual construction of the system. We can't exceed the money appropriated to us. We would go in phases and it would be over probably 3 bienniums. We can't lock in a price for equipment we won't be purchasing for another 5-6 years.

Chairman Holmberg: There is no way of knowing what that cost will be because of technology.

Senator Robinson: We are going to be doing this whether we like it or not. The real question is how much money we want to be on the table as a placeholder as we move this bill out? We can work with the House and see what happens on March 18. I hate to put everything off until then but that is a big day and it is getting a bigger day almost every day.

Senator Bowman: What would be the bare minimum in your suggestion to be able to lay this whole thing out in the next two years? To be able to come in two years and tell us what you have done and what you need to make it work. If we're going to do this, let's lay it out and do it right.

General Sprynzcynatyk: I do not know off the top of my head what that number is. After we've been able to look at what we need, we can get back to you within 24 hours with an answer to that question.

Chairman Holmberg: We want to move bills out, but want to do it right. We will look at this again with the information that you provide to us. What the amount needed to get through the next two years would be as a placeholder. As far as the amendments are concerned, that's the only question left. Want to have the bill on the floor by Friday.

Chairman Holmberg: Closed the sub-committee discussion on SB 2016.

2015 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee
Harvest Room, State Capitol

SB 2016
2/17/2015
Job # 24015

☐ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature Alice Delzer

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to defray the expenses of the Adjutant General's Office (Do Pass as Amended)

Minutes: Attachment # 1

Chairman Holmberg called the committee to order on Tuesday, February 17, 2015 in regards to SB 2016. All committee members were present. Chris Kadrmas, Legislative Council and Tammy Dolan, OMB were also present.

Chairman Holmberg presented proposed amendment # 15.8149.01002 Attachment # 1. There was a reduction of FTE's from 246 to 234 and you will see in the executive budget a reduction in the amount of base payroll because they have fewer people. There are only a minor amount of changes as it came from the executive budget. First of all the Adjutant General's Office were pleased with the budget as presented. Division of emergency services, a lot of discussion about the radio, and enhancements to what was in the executive budget. The amendments do the following. He explained the amendments. The only other change in the budget is the Rice Lake situation. Rice Lake is very similar to Devils Lake, the water has no outlet, we have an amendment in here that provides, there is appropriated out of any monies in the disaster relief fund which has $76M. This would take $2M out of it for removal of debris and other health hazards in the organized service districts that are experiencing chronic flooding. It says on the amendment.

Senator Erbele asked where Rice Lake is located.

Chairman Holmberg stated it is southwest of Minot, in Ward County. It is a well-developed area. The water has been coming up. The other issues with Rice Lake are dealt within the water commission budget and the priority list, but it is not high priority in there, but it is there, but the $2M here will help clean up debris and other things that are a health hazard.

Senator Robinson stated very likely there will be another request. This is phase one taking care of the most urgent need in the lake at this time. The water table in the whole area is such that they can't drain it anywhere. It will just come back. The situation is just about like Devils Lake.

Chairman Holmberg: It is the water table. There is about 188 structures around the lake. We felt this was an appropriate use of the money that was in the disaster relief fund. We did have lots of discussion about the state radio, and upgrading, and the issue there is the money, and they are still studying how they should go forward and that is what caused us to cool with putting in either the $60M that some folks wanted us to put in or even they scaled it back to $30M to $45M. We felt we were better off utilizing the $5M that is in there as they complete their work on the directions they should go. That is why we did not add that additional money. It is the executive budget minus the various adjustments we have made on salaries and the addition of $2M from disaster relief.

Senator Carlisle had questions about using this money as it is a health issue.

Chairman Holmberg stated there is no problem because it is a health issue. We had this bill and the funding right here, we did not want to wait for the health department bill to come over.

Senator Robinson moved the amendment # 15.8149.01002. 2nd by V.Chairman Bowman. A voice vote was held and it carried.

V.Chairman Bowman moved a do pass as amended. 2nd by Senator Robinson

Chairman Holmberg: Call the roll on a Do Pass as Amended on SB 2016.

A Roll Call vote was taken. Yea: 13; Nay: 0; Absent :0. Senator Robinson will carry the bill.

The hearing was closed on SB 2016.

15.8149.01002
Title.02000

Prepared by the Legislative Council staff for
Senator Holmberg
February 17, 2015

TD
2/17/15

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL NO. 2016

Page 1, remove lines 13 through 24

Page 2, replace lines 1 and 2 with:

"Salaries and wages	$6,063,904	$661,721	$6,725,625
Operating expenses	4,112,891	210,000	4,322,891
Capital assets	200,632	187,414	388,046
Grants	509,514	500,000	1,009,514
Civil air patrol	287,451	25,075	312,526
Tuition, recruiting, and retention	2,517,500	0	2,517,500
Air guard contract	11,483,158	(3,404,511)	8,078,647
Army guard contract	59,192,835	803,871	59,996,706
Veterans' cemetery	647,005	168,246	815,251
Reintegration program	1,491,980	417,786	1,909,766
Accrued leave payments	812,098	(812,098)	0
Total all funds	$87,318,968	($1,242,496)	$86,076,472
Less estimated income	70,164,642	(3,164,667)	66,999,975
Total general fund	$17,154,326	$1,922,171	$19,076,497"

Page 2, replace lines 7 through 16 with:

"Salaries and wages	$10,553,021	$1,678,199	$12,231,220
Operating expenses	8,364,488	7,582,981	15,947,469
Capital assets	682,000	58,000	740,000
Grants	19,373,247	2,300,000	21,673,247
Disaster costs	147,718,567	(39,549,040)	108,169,527
Radio communications	0	626,000	626,000
Accrued leave payments	283,895	(283,895)	0
Total all funds	$186,975,218	($27,587,755)	$159,387,463
Less estimated income	177,679,955	(38,738,058)	138,941,897
Total general fund	$9,295,263	$11,150,303	$20,445,566"

Page 2, replace lines 21 through 23 with:

"Grand total general fund	$26,449,589	$13,072,474	$39,522,063
Grand total special funds	247,844,597	(34,902,725)	212,941,872
Grand total all funds	$274,294,186	($21,830,251)	$252,463,935"

Page 2, remove lines 30 and 31

Page 3, replace lines 1 through 20 with:

"State radio tower package	$1,175,000	0
Statewide seamless base map	1,150,000	0
State radio communications center	1,201,240	0
Computer-aided dispatch upgrade	340,000	0
Voice incident recorder	150,000	0
State radio suppression project	210,000	0
Disaster coordination contract	1,500,000	400,000
Veterans' bonus program	600,000	500,000

Veterans' book	50,000	0
Veterans' tuition assistance	375,000	0
Next generation 911	0	386,000
Microsoft SQL enterprise for CAD	0	90,000
Message switch test server	0	70,000
Radio tower redundancy	0	80,000
Disaster recovery assistance contract	0	1,000,000
Emergency response supplies	0	550,000
Veterans' cemetery land purchase	0	139,000
Grants to fire departments	0	3,000,000
Statewide radio communications project	0	5,000,000
Total all funds	6,751,240	11,215,000
Less estimated income	2,000,000	1,469,500
Total general fund	$4,751,240	$9,745,500"

Page 3, after line 31, insert:

"**SECTION 4. APPROPRIATION - STATE DISASTER RELIEF FUND.** Notwithstanding section 37-17.1-27, there is appropriated out of any moneys in the state disaster relief fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $2,000,000, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, to the adjutant general for the purpose of providing for removal of debris and other health hazards in organized service districts that are experiencing chronic flooding, for the period beginning with the effective date of this Act, and ending June 30, 2017. The adjutant general shall consult with the environmental division of the state department of health regarding the process of environmental cleanup."

Page 6, line 15, remove "and"

Page 6, line 16, after the comma insert "and funding of $2,000,000 from the state disaster relief fund in section 4 of this Act relating to removal of debris and other health hazards,"

Renumber accordingly

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Summary of Senate Action

	Base Budget	Senate Changes	Senate Version
Adjutant General			
Total all funds	$87,318,968	($1,242,496)	$86,076,472
Less estimated income	70,164,642	(3,164,667)	66,999,975
General fund	$17,154,326	$1,922,171	$19,076,497
Department of Emergency Services			
Total all funds	$186,975,218	($20,587,755)	$166,387,463
Less estimated income	177,679,955	(31,738,058)	145,941,897
General fund	$9,295,263	$11,150,303	$20,445,566
Bill total			
Total all funds	$274,294,186	($21,830,251)	$252,463,935
Less estimated income	247,844,597	(34,902,725)	212,941,872
General fund	$26,449,589	$13,072,474	$39,522,063

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Adjutant General - Senate Action

	Base Budget	Senate Changes	Senate Version
Salaries and wages	$6,063,904	$661,721	$6,725,625

Operating expenses	4,112,891	210,000	4,322,891
Capital assets	200,632	187,414	388,046
Grants	509,514	500,000	1,009,514
Civil air patrol	287,451	25,075	312,526
Tuition, recruiting, and retention	2,517,500		2,517,500
Air guard contract	11,483,158	(3,404,511)	8,078,647
Army guard contract	59,192,835	803,871	59,996,706
Veterans' cemetery	647,005	168,246	815,251
Reintegration program	1,491,980	417,786	1,909,766
Accrued leave payments	812,098	(812,098)	
Total all funds	$87,318,968	($1,242,496)	$86,076,472
Less estimated income	70,164,642	(3,164,667)	66,999,975
General fund	$17,154,326	$1,922,171	$19,076,497
FTE	177.00	(12.00)	165.00

Department No. 540 - Adjutant General - Detail of Senate Changes

	Adjusts Funding for Base Payroll Changes[1]	Adds Funding for Salary and Benefit Increases[2]	Adds Funding for ND Cares Task Force Operating Costs[3]	Adjusts Base Level Funding[4]	Adds One-Time Funding for the Veterans' Bonus Program[5]	Adds One-Time Funding for Veterans' Cemetery Land Purchase[6]
Salaries and wages	$301,411	$360,310				
Operating expenses			260,000	(50,000)		
Capital assets				48,414		139,000
Grants					500,000	
Civil air patrol	5,632	8,443		11,000		
Tuition, recruiting, and retention						
Air guard contract	(3,707,982)	303,471				
Army guard contract	(206,360)	710,231		300,000		
Veterans' cemetery	122,265	45,981				
Reintegration program	332,865	84,921				
Accrued leave payments	(812,098)					
Total all funds	($3,964,267)	$1,513,357	$260,000	$309,414	$500,000	$139,000
Less estimated income	(4,475,332)	941,165	0	300,000	0	69,500
General fund	$511,065	$572,192	$260,000	$9,414	$500,000	$69,500
FTE	(12.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Total Senate Changes
Salaries and wages	$661,721
Operating expenses	210,000
Capital assets	187,414
Grants	500,000
Civil air patrol	25,075
Tuition, recruiting, and retention	
Air guard contract	(3,404,511)
Army guard contract	803,871
Veterans' cemetery	168,246
Reintegration program	417,786
Accrued leave payments	(812,098)
Total all funds	($1,242,496)
Less estimated income	(3,164,667)
General fund	$1,922,171
FTE	(12.00)

[1] Funding is adjusted for cost-to-continue 2013-15 biennium salaries and benefit increases and for other base payroll changes, including removing 12 FTE positions paid with federal funds and filling the following 9 FTE positions which were not previously funded.

Position(s)	General Fund	Other Funds	Total

1 FTE ND Cares Task Force position	$152,100	$0	$152,100
1 FTE human resource technician position	55,950	55,950	111,900
Convert temporary veterans' outreach positions to 5 FTE positions	118,021	0	118,021
2 FTE custodian positions	40,420	121,268	161,688
Total	$366,491	$177,218	$543,709

[2] The following funding is added for 2015-17 biennium performance salary adjustments of 2 to 4 percent per year and increases in monthly health insurance premiums:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Salary increase - Performance	$329,425	$536,252	$865,677
Health insurance increase	242,767	404,913	647,680
Total	$572,192	$941,165	$1,513,357

[3] Funding of $260,000 from the general fund is added for ND Cares Task Force operating costs.

[4] Base level funding is adjusted as follows:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Base budget capital adjustment	($25,586)	$300,000	$274,414
Special assessments and payments in lieu of taxes increase	74,000	0	74,000
Civil Air Patrol operational increase	11,000	0	11,000
Removes book of veterans' funding	(50,000)	0	(50,000)
Total	$9,414	$300,000	$309,414

[5] One-time funding of $500,000 from the general fund is added for the veterans' bonus program.

[6] One-time funding of $139,000, of which $69,500 is from the general fund, is added to purchase additional land for the Veterans' Cemetery.

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Department of Emergency Services - Senate Action

	Base Budget	Senate Changes	Senate Version
Salaries and wages	$10,553,021	$1,678,199	$12,231,220
Operating expenses	8,364,488	7,582,981	15,947,469
Capital assets	682,000	58,000	740,000
Grants	19,373,247	2,300,000	21,673,247
Disaster costs	147,718,567	(39,549,040)	108,169,527
Accrued leave payments	283,895	(283,895)	
Radio Communications		626,000	626,000
Disaster costs - State share		5,000,000	5,000,000
Chronic flooding assistance		2,000,000	2,000,000
Total all funds	$186,975,218	($20,587,755)	$166,387,463
Less estimated income	177,679,955	(31,738,058)	145,941,897
General fund	$9,295,263	$11,150,303	$20,445,566
FTE	69.00	0.00	69.00

Department No. 542 - Department of Emergency Services - Detail of Senate Changes

	Adds Funding for Base Payroll Changes[1]	Adds Funding for Salary and Benefit Increases[2]	Adds Funding for a Vulnerable Adult Population Registry[3]	Adds Funding for Ongoing Maintenance[4]	Adjusts Base Level Funding[5]	Adds One-Time Funding for Emergency Response and Disaster Costs[6]
Salaries and wages	$959,374	$718,825				
Operating expenses			80,000	861,280	(308,299)	1,950,000
Capital assets					58,000	
Grants					(700,000)	
Disaster costs	84,490	58,171			(39,691,701)	
Accrued leave payments	(283,895)					
Radio Communications						
Disaster costs - State share						
Chronic flooding assistance						
Total all funds	$759,969	$776,996	$80,000	$861,280	($40,642,000)	$1,950,000

Less estimated income	157,741	364,278	0	0	(40,660,077)	1,400,000
	$602,228	$412,718	$80,000	$861,280	$18,077	$550,000
General fund						
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Adds One-Time Funding for Fire Department Grants[7]	Adds One-Time Funding for Radio Communication Costs[8]	Adds Funding from the State Disaster Relief Fund[9]	Total Senate Changes
Salaries and wages				$1,678,199
Operating expenses		5,000,000		7,582,981
Capital assets				58,000
Grants	3,000,000			2,300,000
Disaster costs				(39,549,040)
Accrued leave payments				(283,895)
Radio Communications		626,000		626,000
Disaster costs - State share			5,000,000	5,000,000
Chronic flooding assistance			2,000,000	2,000,000
Total all funds	$3,000,000	$5,626,000	$7,000,000	($20,587,755)
Less estimated income	0	0	7,000,000	(31,738,058)
General fund	$3,000,000	$5,626,000	$0	$11,150,303
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

[1] Funding is adjusted for cost-to-continue 2013-15 biennium salaries and benefit increases and for other base payroll changes, including filling the following 3 FTE positions which were not previously funded.

Position(s)	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Convert temporary State Radio IT position to 1 FTE	$23,604	$0	$23,604
2 FTE base map GIS positions	282,408	0	282,408
Total	$306,012	$0	$306,012

[2] The following funding is added for 2015-17 biennium performance salary adjustments of 2 to 4 percent per year and increases in monthly health insurance premiums:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Salary increase - Performance	$236,959	$207,557	$444,516
Health insurance increase	175,759	156,721	332,480
Total	$412,718	$364,278	$776,996

[3] Funding of $80,000 from the general fund is added for a vulnerable adult population registry.

[4] Funding is added for maintenance costs as follows:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Base map maintenance	$382,000	$0	$382,000
Next Generation 911 maintenance	209,280	0	209,280
Radio tower redundancy maintenance	120,000	0	120,000
Records management system maintenance	150,000	0	150,000
Total	$861,280	$0	$861,280

[5] Base level funding is adjusted as follows:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Base budget capital increase	$18,077	$39,923	$58,000
Federal grants reduction	0	(40,700,000)	(40,700,000)
Total	$18,077	($40,660,077)	($40,642,000)

[6] One-time funding for emergency response and disaster costs is added as follows:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Emergency response supplies	$550,000	$0	$550,000
Disaster recovery assistance contract (state disaster relief fund)	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
Disaster volunteer coordination (state disaster relief fund)	0	400,000	400,000
Total	$550,000	$1,400,000	$1,950,000

[7] One-time funding of $3 million from the general fund is provided for grants to fire departments for

equipment for train derailment fires.

[8] One-time funding is added for radio communications as follows:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Next Generation 911 initial purchase	$386,000	$0	$386,000
Radio tower infrastructure redundancy	80,000	0	80,000
Microsoft SQL Enterprise for CAD system	90,000	0	90,000
Message switch test server	70,000	0	70,000
Radio communications improvement	5,000,000	0	5,000,000
Total	$5,626,000	$0	$5,626,000

[9] Funding of $5 million from the state disaster relief fund is appropriated to the Adjutant General in a separate section in the bill to provide the required state share of funding for defraying expenses associated with presidentially declared disasters. Funding of $2 million from the state disaster relief fund is appropriated to the Adjutant General in a separate section in the bill for removal of debris and other health hazards relating to Rice Lake flooding.

Date: 2-17-15
Roll Call Vote #: 1

2015 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2016

Senate Appropriations Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: 15.8149.01002

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By Robinson Seconded By Bowman

Senators	Yes	No	Senators	Yes	No
Chairman Holmberg			Senator Heckaman		
Senator Bowman			Senator Mathern		
Senator Krebsbach			Senator O'Connell		
Senator Carlisle			Senator Robinson		
Senator Sorvaag					
Senator G. Lee					
Senator Kilzer					
Senator Erbele					
Senator Wanzek					

Total (Yes) _____ No _____

Absent _____

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent: Voice Vote Carried

Date: 2-17-15
Roll Call Vote #: 2

2015 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2016

Senate Appropriations Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: _____

Recommendation: ☐ Adopt Amendment
☒ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☒ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By Bowman Seconded By Robinson

Senators	Yes	No	Senators	Yes	No
Chairman Holmberg	✓		Senator Heckaman	✓	
Senator Bowman	✓		Senator Mathern	✓	
Senator Krebsbach	✓		Senator O'Connell	✓	
Senator Carlisle	✓		Senator Robinson	✓	
Senator Sorvaag	✓				
Senator G. Lee	✓				
Senator Kilzer	✓				
Senator Erbele	✓				
Senator Wanzek	✓				

Total (Yes) 13 No 0

Absent 0

Floor Assignment Robinson

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

SB 2016: Appropriations Committee (Sen. Holmberg, Chairman) recommends **AMENDMENTS AS FOLLOWS** and when so amended, recommends **DO PASS** (13 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). SB 2016 was placed on the Sixth order on the calendar.

Page 1, remove lines 13 through 24

Page 2, replace lines 1 and 2 with:

"Salaries and wages	$6,063,904	$661,721	$6,725,625
Operating expenses	4,112,891	210,000	4,322,891
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"State radio tower package	$1,175,000	0
Statewide seamless base map	1,150,000	0
State radio communications center	1,201,240	0
Computer-aided dispatch upgrade	340,000	0
Voice incident recorder	150,000	0
State radio suppression project	210,000	0
Disaster coordination contract	1,500,000	400,000
Veterans' bonus program	600,000	500,000
Veterans' book	50,000	0
Veterans' tuition assistance	375,000	0
Next generation 911	0	386,000
Microsoft SQL enterprise for CAD	0	90,000
Message switch test server	0	70,000

Radio tower redundancy	0	80,000
Disaster recovery assistance contract	0	1,000,000
Emergency response supplies	0	550,000
Veterans' cemetery land purchase	0	139,000
Grants to fire departments	0	3,000,000
Statewide radio communications project	0	5,000,000
Total all funds	6,751,240	11,215,000
Less estimated income	2,000,000	1,469,500
Total general fund	$4,751,240	$9,745,500"

Page 3, after line 31, insert:

"**SECTION 4. APPROPRIATION - STATE DISASTER RELIEF FUND.** Notwithstanding section 37-17.1-27, there is appropriated out of any moneys in the state disaster relief fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $2,000,000, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, to the adjutant general for the purpose of providing for removal of debris and other health hazards in organized service districts that are experiencing chronic flooding, for the period beginning with the effective date of this Act, and ending June 30, 2017. The adjutant general shall consult with the environmental division of the state department of health regarding the process of environmental cleanup."

Page 6, line 15, remove "and"

Page 6, line 16, after the comma insert "and funding of $2,000,000 from the state disaster relief fund in section 4 of this Act relating to removal of debris and other health hazards,"

Renumber accordingly

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Summary of Senate Action

	Base Budget	Senate Changes	Senate Version
Adjutant General			
Total all funds	$87,318,968	($1,242,496)	$86,076,472
Less estimated income	70,164,642	(3,164,667)	66,999,975
General fund	$17,154,326	$1,922,171	$19,076,497
Department of Emergency Services			
Total all funds	$186,975,218	($20,587,755)	$166,387,463
Less estimated income	177,679,955	(31,738,058)	145,941,897
General fund	$9,295,263	$11,150,303	$20,445,566
Bill total			
Total all funds	$274,294,186	($21,830,251)	$252,463,935
Less estimated income	247,844,597	(34,902,725)	212,941,872
General fund	$26,449,589	$13,072,474	$39,522,063

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Adjutant General - Senate Action

	Base Budget	Senate Changes	Senate Version
Salaries and wages	$6,063,904	$661,721	$6,725,625
Operating expenses	4,112,891	210,000	4,322,891
Capital assets	200,632	187,414	388,046
Grants	509,514	500,000	1,009,514
Civil air patrol	287,451	25,075	312,526
Tuition, recruiting, and retention	2,517,500		2,517,500
Air guard contract	11,483,158	(3,404,511)	8,078,647
Army guard contract	59,192,835	803,871	59,996,706
Veterans' cemetery	647,005	168,246	815,251
Reintegration program	1,491,980	417,786	1,909,766
Accrued leave payments	812,098	(812,098)	
	$87,318,968	($1,242,496)	$86,076,472

Total all funds			
Less estimated income	70,164,642	(3,164,667)	66,999,975
General fund	$17,154,326	$1,922,171	$19,076,497
FTE	177.00	(12.00)	165.00

Department No. 540 - Adjutant General - Detail of Senate Changes

	Adjusts Funding for Base Payroll Changes[1]	Adds Funding for Salary and Benefit Increases[2]	Adds Funding for ND Cares Task Force Operating Costs[3]	Adjusts Base Level Funding[4]	Adds One-Time Funding for the Veterans' Bonus Program[5]	Adds One-Time Funding for Veterans' Cemetery Land Purchase[6]
Salaries and wages	$301,411	$360,310				
Operating expenses			260,000	(50,000)		
Capital assets				48,414		139,000
Grants					500,000	
Civil air patrol	5,632	8,443		11,000		
Tuition, recruiting, and retention						
Air guard contract	(3,707,982)	303,471				
Army guard contract	(206,360)	710,231		300,000		
Veterans' cemetery	122,265	45,981				
Reintegration program	332,865	84,921				
Accrued leave payments	(812,098)					
Total all funds	($3,964,267)	$1,513,357	$260,000	$309,414	$500,000	$139,000
Less estimated income	(4,475,332)	941,165	0	300,000	0	69,500
General fund	$511,065	$572,192	$260,000	$9,414	$500,000	$69,500
FTE	(12.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Total Senate Changes
Salaries and wages	$661,721
Operating expenses	210,000
Capital assets	187,414
Grants	500,000
Civil air patrol	25,075
Tuition, recruiting, and retention	
Air guard contract	(3,404,511)
Army guard contract	803,871
Veterans' cemetery	168,246
Reintegration program	417,786
Accrued leave payments	(812,098)
Total all funds	($1,242,496)
Less estimated income	(3,164,667)
General fund	$1,922,171
FTE	(12.00)

[1] Funding is adjusted for cost-to-continue 2013-15 biennium salaries and benefit increases and for other base payroll changes, including removing 12 FTE positions paid with federal funds and filling the following 9 FTE positions which were not previously funded.

Position(s)	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
1 FTE ND Cares Task Force position	$152,100	$0	$152,100
1 FTE human resource technician position	55,950	55,950	111,900
Convert temporary veterans' outreach positions to 5 FTE positions	118,021	0	118,021
2 FTE custodian positions	40,420	121,268	161,688
Total	$366,491	$177,218	$543,709

[2] The following funding is added for 2015-17 biennium performance salary adjustments of 2 to 4 percent per year and increases in monthly health insurance premiums:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Salary increase - Performance	$329,425	$536,252	$865,677
Health insurance increase	242,767	404,913	647,680
Total	$572,192	$941,165	$1,513,357

[3] Funding of $260,000 from the general fund is added for ND Cares Task Force operating costs.

[4] Base level funding is adjusted as follows:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Base budget capital adjustment	($25,586)	$300,000	$274,414
Special assessments and payments in lieu of taxes increase	74,000	0	74,000
Civil Air Patrol operational increase	11,000	0	11,000
Removes book of veterans' funding	(50,000)	0	(50,000)
Total	$9,414	$300,000	$309,414

[5] One-time funding of $500,000 from the general fund is added for the veterans' bonus program.

[6] One-time funding of $139,000, of which $69,500 is from the general fund, is added to purchase additional land for the Veterans' Cemetery.

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Department of Emergency Services - Senate Action

	Base Budget	Senate Changes	Senate Version
Salaries and wages	$10,553,021	$1,678,199	$12,231,220
Operating expenses	8,364,488	7,582,981	15,947,469
Capital assets	682,000	58,000	740,000
Grants	19,373,247	2,300,000	21,673,247
Disaster costs	147,718,567	(39,549,040)	108,169,527
Accrued leave payments	283,895	(283,895)	
Radio Communications		626,000	626,000
Disaster costs - State share		5,000,000	5,000,000
Chronic flooding assistance		2,000,000	2,000,000
Total all funds	$186,975,218	($20,587,755)	$166,387,463
Less estimated income	177,679,955	(31,738,058)	145,941,897
General fund	$9,295,263	$11,150,303	$20,445,566
FTE	69.00	0.00	69.00

Department No. 542 - Department of Emergency Services - Detail of Senate Changes

	Adds Funding for Base Payroll Changes[1]	Adds Funding for Salary and Benefit Increases[2]	Adds Funding for a Vulnerable Adult Population Registry[3]	Adds Funding for Ongoing Maintenance[4]	Adjusts Base Level Funding[5]	Adds One-Time Funding for Emergency Response and Disaster Costs[6]
Salaries and wages	$959,374	$718,825				
Operating expenses			80,000	861,280	(308,299)	1,950,000
Capital assets					58,000	
Grants					(700,000)	
Disaster costs	84,490	58,171			(39,691,701)	
Accrued leave payments	(283,895)					
Radio Communications						
Disaster costs - State share						
Chronic flooding assistance						
Total all funds	$759,969	$776,996	$80,000	$861,280	($40,642,000)	$1,950,000
Less estimated income	157,741	364,278	0	0	(40,660,077)	1,400,000
General fund	$602,228	$412,718	$80,000	$861,280	$18,077	$550,000
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Adds One-Time Funding for Fire Department Grants[7]	Adds One-Time Funding for Radio Communication Costs[8]	Adds Funding from the State Disaster Relief Fund[9]	Total Senate Changes
Salaries and wages				$1,678,199
Operating expenses		5,000,000		7,582,981
Capital assets				58,000
Grants	3,000,000			2,300,000
Disaster costs				(39,549,040)
Accrued leave payments				(283,895)

Radio Communications		626,000		626,000
Disaster costs - State share			5,000,000	5,000,000
Chronic flooding assistance			2,000,000	2,000,000
Total all funds	$3,000,000	$5,626,000	$7,000,000	($20,587,755)
Less estimated income	0	0	7,000,000	(31,738,058)
General fund	$3,000,000	$5,626,000	$0	$11,150,303
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

[1] Funding is adjusted for cost-to-continue 2013-15 biennium salaries and benefit increases and for other base payroll changes, including filling the following 3 FTE positions which were not previously funded.

Position(s)	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Convert temporary State Radio IT position to 1 FTE	$23,604	$0	$23,604
2 FTE base map GIS positions	282,408	0	282,408
Total	$306,012	$0	$306,012

[2] The following funding is added for 2015-17 biennium performance salary adjustments of 2 to 4 percent per year and increases in monthly health insurance premiums:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Salary increase - Performance	$236,959	$207,557	$444,516
Health insurance increase	175,759	156,721	332,480
Total	$412,718	$364,278	$776,996

[3] Funding of $80,000 from the general fund is added for a vulnerable adult population registry.

[4] Funding is added for maintenance costs as follows:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Base map maintenance	$382,000	$0	$382,000
Next Generation 911 maintenance	209,280	0	209,280
Radio tower redundancy maintenance	120,000	0	120,000
Records management system maintenance	150,000	0	150,000
Total	$861,280	$0	$861,280

[5] Base level funding is adjusted as follows:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Base budget capital increase	$18,077	$39,923	$58,000
Federal grants reduction	0	(40,700,000)	(40,700,000)
Total	$18,077	($40,660,077)	($40,642,000)

[6] One-time funding for emergency response and disaster costs is added as follows:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Emergency response supplies	$550,000	$0	$550,000
Disaster recovery assistance contract (state disaster relief fund)	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
Disaster volunteer coordination (state disaster relief fund)	0	400,000	400,000
Total	$550,000	$1,400,000	$1,950,000

[7] One-time funding of $3 million from the general fund is provided for grants to fire departments for equipment for train derailment fires.

[8] One-time funding is added for radio communications as follows:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Next Generation 911 initial purchase	$386,000	$0	$386,000
Radio tower infrastructure redundancy	80,000	0	80,000
Microsoft SQL Enterprise for CAD system	90,000	0	90,000
Message switch test server	70,000	0	70,000
Radio communications improvement	5,000,000	0	5,000,000
Total	$5,626,000	$0	$5,626,000

[9] Funding of $5 million from the state disaster relief fund is appropriated to the Adjutant General in a separate section in the bill to provide the required state share of funding for defraying expenses associated with presidentially declared disasters. Funding of $2 million from the state disaster relief fund is appropriated to the Adjutant General in a separate

section in the bill for removal of debris and other health hazards relating to Rice Lake flooding.

2015 HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS

SB 2016

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee - Government Operations Division
Medora Room, State Capitol

SB2016
3/11/2015
Recording Job# 24627

☐ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the office of the adjutant general; to provide for transfers; to provide exemptions; and to declare an emergency.

Minutes: See attachments A and B

Chairman Thoreson: Opened the hearing on SB2016.

David Sprynczynatyk, General, Office of the Adjutant General: See testimony attachment A.

Chairman Thoreson: How is that initial contact made? Do they have a roster of people to reach out to or do they work with people in those communities?

David Sprynczynatyk: We do work with our county veteran services officers. If there are individuals that they feel we need to make contact with we do.

David Sprynczynatyk continued with his presentation.

Chairman Thoreson: Those four have not been filled since the last time we met?

David Sprynczynatyk: That's correct.

Chairman Thoreson: What do those people do?

David Sprynczynatyk: They are called communication specialists.

Representative Kempenich: Do you have a list of the 24 positions? Do you have a breakdown?

David Sprynczynatyk: We can get that to you

Representative Kempenich: Are you having problems getting people to apply?

David Sprynczynatyk: We advertise all over the state; the two hurdles are that not everyone meets the minimum requirements and it is shift work so you'd be working through the night on some of those employment assignments.

Representative Kempenich: How are your counterparts in other states handling this?

David Sprynczynatyk: I don't know how it's being handled in other states. In North Dakota with the low employment rate has a lot of opportunity.

Representative Kempenich: I know that for law enforcement that they're looking in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

David Sprynczynatyk: We'll reach out as far as we have to to find qualified people.

Representative Skarphol: Are you utilizing the dollars from the unfilled positions to give salary increases or are you rolling up those dollars to turnback?

David Sprynczynatyk: We're doing everything we can with the money that's available to do us. We have increased our entry level salary for the communication specialist.

Representative Skarphol: The dollars that are available for those positions that you haven't filled; have you utilized those in doing those increases.

David Sprynczynatyk: Yes.

David Sprynczynatyk continued with his presentation.

Chairman Thoreson: I know we put that $50,000.00 to do the record of the veteran's and I've heard there were some issues with that. Is that still something that's being looked into?

David Sprynczynatyk: The greatest challenge for us was the means to develop that record. We're asking for the carry over and there's another bill concerning it as well.

Representative Skarphol: With regard to the gaps in state radio; am I correct in assuming you have four places left where you need towers?

David Sprynczynatyk: The green ones are in place, the blue ones we're working on and the other four yellow ones we're trying to find a site.

Representative Skarphol: Are you satisfied that this will complete the need for filling the gaps?

David Sprynczynatyk: When this is done, it will provide coverage to 98% of the state.

Representative Skarphol: Does the TELEVATE study incorporate this information and agree with this map as being sufficient?

David Sprynczynatyk: The TELEVATE group that did the study used this information as a basis. They also looked at new technology and depending on what that technology is, it might require additional towers.

Representative Skarphol: I was told yesterday that Verizon has sold all of their towers in North Dakota to AT&T. They're in the process of installing new technology for Verizon to replace what they're selling. Are you familiar with that?

David Sprynczynatyk: I am not.

Representative Skarphol: Anyone on your staff?

David Sprynczynatyk: No.

David Sprynczynatyk continued with his presentation. See attachment B.

Representative Glassheim: How does the TELEVATE study differ from what we have now? Can it be rolled out or is some entity required to do the whole statewide new technology.

David Sprynczynatyk continued with his presentation.

Representative Skarphol: How is this all going to work in the end? I think what we'd like to know is what is going to happen over time and how do you migrate from what you currently have to the new system? Do we have to build the entire system and then you shut the old one down and activate the new one?

David Sprynczynatyk: If we make the decision to go forward, the next phase is to identify how the system can be built and phased in.

Representative Skarphol: Does the study get into that kind of detail?

David Sprynczynatyk: Yes. There are phasing charts within the TELEVATE study; they're very general in nature but it will give you an idea of how it can be implemented and utilized as it's being implemented.

Representative Skarphol: Do the charts give us a dollar amount on a biannual basis?

David Sprynczynatyk: Yes. It's by year and it's a 5 to 6 year project.

Representative Skarphol: Is there an assumption that there will be a particular entity doing this as far as the brand of the radios, etc.?

David Sprynczynatyk: The assumption is that it would be a statewide system and we're still looking into what the governance would be.

Representative Kempenich: What we have invested for technology, is it able to migrate into this trunk system?

David Sprynczynatyk: You're correct. One of the first things that needs to be done is to identify the existing inventory and what of that inventory can be used in a new system. A lot of what we have today is old and it will have to be replaced.

Representative Kempenich: This $160 million looks to be mostly state costs; do we know what the local costs are?

David Sprynczynatyk: The $160 million is an all inclusive cost. There was no attempt to determine what might be state costs versus local costs.

Representative Hogan: The cons on this sheet are pretty significant. I wonder how the committee looked at those cons and weighed those.

David Sprynczynatyk: They are significant and that's why the people that looked at this are concerned. We looked at what risk we're putting our responders in and we wanted to make sure we clearly understood those. The pros are significant also.

Representative Hogan: I'm interested in the fact that the trunk system relies on proprietary systems so that's why we'll have to replace everything.

David Sprynczynatyk: The fact is that our existing systems are old and some of the systems we can't get parts for anymore.

Representative Hogan: I think that as a budget committee we're replacing radios in this biennium quite frequently and we're concerned that we're buying something that in two years is going to be obsolete.

Vice Chairman Brandenburg: You're referring to the highway patrol is doing updating so that they can reach out farther.

Representative Boehning: Is there any consideration to do four regional PSAPS instead of having 24 in the state and would there be a cost savings?

David Sprynczynatyk: No. We did not look at regionalization of PSAP's. We looked at what was the infrastructure and technology that we need to provide coverage across the state. It's about being able to communicate no matter how many PSAP's there are.

Representative Boehning: Do we have any numbers of how many people are working in these PSAPS? What are their vacancy rates?

David Sprynczynatyk: No one has looked at that to my knowledge. We can get information on that.

Representative Skarphol: Were you part of that discussion when we set up the PSAP's?

David Sprynczynatyk: That was before my time.

Representative Skarphol: I do remember. The majority leader back then was adamant that he didn't want one statewide PSAP; but wanted those jobs located in the local communities. That's the reason why there are as many as there are. The question has to be whether the counties that do have them are interested in giving them up.

Vice Chairman Brandenburg: That's the discussion that we're going to have to have.

Representative Hogan: When you're on a border city, you deal as a community.

Vice Chairman Brandenburg: I know there were some counties that didn't go with state radio.

David Sprynczynatyk: McKenzie and Dunn counties are the two that came on board in the last two year period.

Representative Glassheim: How do you interact with ITD and do they have any roll in this rollout of the TELEVATE study?

David Sprynczynatyk: ITD is one of the agencies that participated in the TELEVATE study. ITD is very much engaged.

David Sprynczynatyk continued with his presentation. See attachment A.

Representative Skarphol: Can you touch base on the remaining expenditures out of the disaster relief fund? There is $29 million worth; are those projects completed and waiting to be paid for? Is there still work to be done and if so, can you tell us what the status is?

David Sprynczynatyk: The vast majority, 95%, are projects that still have not been completed. Those are projects that are undertaken at the local level and once the work is completed it comes to us and we make the appropriate payment from the disaster relief fund. We're still struggling with the road grade raises and what needs to be done there.

Representative Skarphol: With the road grade raises; where is the work primarily today?

David Sprynczynatyk: It's in the Devil's Lake basin and there's some in the Souris River basin as well. The upper north central part of the state is where most of those are.

Representative Skarphol: Do you have expectations of completion?

David Sprynczynatyk: The projects are approved and we want to do everything to ensure that the local jurisdiction follows the rules. As they get the work done and submit invoices; we make a payment.

Representative Skarphol: You have about $16 million in the 2011 flood. Can you give us a little idea of what's involved in that?

David Sprynczynatyk: That's everything from the road raises to some of the housing acquisitions.

Representative Skarphol: Is this the Minot area?

David Sprynczynatyk: Yes.

Representative Skarphol: So you have $16 million in uncompleted work in Minot?

David Sprynczynatyk: Yes.

Representative Skarphol: What's the delay in getting it done?

David Sprynczynatyk: They are. The delay may be anything from being able to complete the necessary engineering work to getting ready to let the bid, etc.

Representative Vigesaa: I was wondering with the local jurisdictions, how long do they have to submit a claim on a disaster?

David Sprynczynatyk: It's several months after the event.

Greg Wilz, Director, Division of Homeland Security: They have to notify us within 60 days and they have about 90 days after to get their base claim. That base claim develops a project worksheet and then they have an initial 2 years to complete that. If it takes longer than 2 years, they have to get an extension from the state. If it takes longer than the state extension, they have to go to FEMA to get an extension. We have a lot of projects in that category right now.

Vice Chairman Brandenburg: They need to get these projects completed and it's a lot of work and a lot of time.

Representative Skarphol: Of the $29 million as we have as projects remaining, how many dollar's worth of those are in the FEMA category?

Greg Wilz: I don't have a dollar amount to tell you; but, I can tell you right now that there are nearly 100 projects into FEMA for redesign work that the local government set aside. That delays those projects 6 months to 1 year. A number of projects we have yet to pay on are projects that have been done; but, because that paperwork has not cleared FEMA, we have not expended the entire amount as well. We have about 260 projects in that particular category.

Representative Skarphol: Can you provide us with some type of summary as to the dollar amounts that are in that category and the age of those dollar amounts?

Greg Wilz: We can do that.

Vice Chairman Brandenburg: Sometimes these local entities don't have the money for these things and they run into a problem getting the project done because they have to wait for this money to come from FEMA.

Greg Wilz: You're correct. There are processes in place that allow us only to pay out a portion of those funds as the projects are finished. Because it's been problematic, about 6 months ago the adjutant general approved a new process we put in place in which we entered into an agreement with those local jurisdictions based on the disaster. Now when they come in, if they close out at the state, we will pay 100% of the state and 100% of the federal with the understanding that if FEMA finds that they've done something wrong; they have so many days to repay that money back to the state and to the federal government. We have nearly 30 jurisdictions that have entered into agreement with the agency to allow that additional cost share to go out up front.

Representative Skarphol: Can you provide us with a list of local political subdivision projects that are undone because of lack of funds?

Greg Wilz: We'll do our best to put that in that same report.

Representative Vigesaa: What is FEMA's status federally on the amount of money that they have available?

Greg Wilz: FEMA is fairly solvent. The national disaster relief fund has been re-appropriated. It's in the next budget for about $6 billion.

Representative Vigesaa: Are local jurisdictions that have had projects funded by FEMA in the past; may not in the future with a similar project have those funds available?

Greg Wilz: You're correct. It's going to be an educational challenge for us and for FEMA. As the rules change we make sure that the locals know what the rules are.

Chairman Thoreson: Recessed the hearing.

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee - Government Operations Division
Medora Room, State Capitol

SB2016
3/11/2015
Recording Job# 24639

☐ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the office of the adjutant general; to provide for transfers; to provide exemptions; and to declare an emergency.

Minutes: See attachments A and C.

Chairman Thoreson: Reopened the hearing on SB2016.

David Sprynczynatyk continued with his presentation. See attachment A.

Representative Skarphol: The $113 million for disaster costs. Is that broken out somewhere in here?

David Sprynczynatyk: No it's not. The $113 million is our estimate of what our disaster costs will be. We can provide a general breakout of it.

David Sprynczynatyk continued with his presentation.

Representative Skarphol: With the homeland security issue. I understand that we purchased various pieces of necessary equipment across the state. I anticipate it's going to get antiquated over time. What's going to be the resolution to that?

David Sprynczynatyk: We haven't talked through that at this point. Equipment becomes antiquated and can't be used. At that point state dollars could possibly be an option. It's conceivable that local funds could be used as well.

Representative Skarphol: Do we have a list of that equipment and the anticipated life cycle of those various investments?

David Sprynczynatyk: We have the list of equipment and I don't know if we have the expiration date. We'll provide that list of equipment to you.

Representative Hogan: In your estimates of reductions on homeland security; was that based on the newest Congressional hearing they just passed in February.

David Sprynczynatyk: It's based on action that's been taken and also on projections.

Representative Hogan: After the current act in Congress?

David Sprynczynatyk: Yes.

Representative Kempenich: Your hazardous mitigation costs are going up. What does that entail?

David Sprynczynatyk: It's based on a percentage of damages that have occurred in previous events. It's 15% of the total public infrastructure damages that have occurred in an event.

David Sprynczynatyk continued with his presentation.

Chairman Thoreson: The land on the east is parks and recs land also?

David Sprynczynatyk: That's correct.

Chairman Thoreson: Is that being used for agriculture at this time?

David Sprynczynatyk: That land was in a living trust. The woman that owned the land passed away about 1 ½ years ago. The land transferred fully to the state parks and recreation department. That is used for agriculture at this time.

Chairman Thoreson: So they're renting it out?

David Sprynczynatyk: Yes.

Chairman Thoreson: Would that continue if you were to purchase it?

David Sprynczynatyk: We haven't made that decision yet. At this point we could allow that to continue. Eventually, we're going to want to put in the road network that you see.

Representative Skarphol: The money for special assessments, we're done with it?

David Sprynczynatyk: In the past we used to do that. Two sessions ago the decision was made by the legislature to follow the normal special assessment taxing.

Representative Skarphol: Is it attributable to multiple places?

David Sprynczynatyk: The largest portion is in Fargo and we also have some in Bismarck.

Representative Skarphol: What is the total amount?

David Sprynczynatyk: If we were to pay all the assessments off it would be $846,000.00.

Chairman Thoreson: You said the person that had the land had passed away; has that been conveyed to parks and recreation? Is that how they received the land?

David Sprynczynatyk: The conveyance was put in place years ago. Parks and recreation had acquired some of the land; it was the Keller family.

Chairman Thoreson: But they acquired it from them?

David Sprynczynatyk: Yes.

Chairman Thoreson: How long ago did that purchase take place?

David Sprynczynatyk: It has to be at least 25 years.

Chairman Thoreson: When they sold it to parks and recreation, was it with the understanding that it was going to be used as a park? Did the family have any issues with it being used or resold for other purposes?

David Sprynczynatyk: I would have to check with parks and recreation on the language that was in the original conveyance.

Chairman Thoreson: I would be in that.

David Sprynczynatyk: I can check on that

Representative Kempenich: Did that NDDS warehouse get approved? Is that in the budget?

David Sprynczynatyk: Which amount?

Representative Kempenich: It was $2.3 million.

David Sprynczynatyk: Yes, I believe it is.

Representative Kempenich: You had Camp Grafton training expansion in there also.

David Sprynczynatyk: The training expansion was not included in the executive budget. It was to expand the firing range south of Camp Grafton.

David Sprynczynatyk continued with his presentation.

Representative Kempenich: Did you reassign some of those?

David Sprynczynatyk: We transferred the responsibility back to the Fargo airport authority. Our level of funding was based on firefighting and rescue. When that program

was transferred back to the Fargo airport authority, they reduced the number of employees. They reduced them down to 11 and those 11 were hired within the group of 27.

David Sprynczynatyk continued with his presentation.

Representative Hogan: How many guard members are currently deployed and do we see a change in our deployment rate?

David Sprynczynatyk: We have less than 20 deployed overseas. In addition we have about 100 that are engaged in predator UAD mission in Fargo and we also have about 30 soldiers on the southwest border in Texas.

Vice Chairman Brandenburg: Are they working with drug enforcement on the border?

David Sprynczynatyk: Yes. What are soldiers are doing is they're flying a smaller helicopter and using infrared technology to detect heat signatures. If it's human they're able to watch it and guide border patrol agents in.

Vice Chairman Brandenburg: The agriculture commissioner from Texas is involved with them and they had trouble with drug runners in the river.

David Sprynczynatyk: Our soldiers are in the Laredo area and in the last year the border patrol have apprehended 50,000 individuals that have come across. A lot of it is illegal immigrants and some of it is illegal drugs coming into the country.

David Sprynczynatyk continued with his presentation.

Representative Kempenich: What's happened in the past is there's been a package put together at the end of the session. It does become an issue.

David Sprynczynatyk: You're correct.

David Sprynczynatyk continued with his presentation.

Chairman Thoreson: That would be just for maintenance. That's correct?

David Sprynczynatyk: That's correct.

Chairman Thoreson: What would be included in the term "maintenance"? Is it in case things break down or is it additions to the system?

David Sprynczynatyk: That includes everything from software upgrades to addressing any equipment changes that need to be made to allow us to communicate.

David Sprynczynatyk continued with his presentation.

Representative Skarphol: The base line map maintenance is that an anticipated amount that we'll have ongoing on an annual basis? Is this strictly just to do 1/3 of the state to update it?

David Sprynczynatyk: The intent is to update 1/3 of the state and that would be ongoing.

Representative Skarphol: There's nothing in the $382,000.00 for the completion aspect of this?

David Sprynczynatyk: We have carry over funds for the completion.

David Sprynczynatyk continued with his presentation.

Chairman Thoreson: Is this the money that went to LSS?

David Sprynczynatyk: You're correct.

Representative Skarphol: If there's no disaster declared in the state does this money get expended?

David Sprynczynatyk: If we don't have a disaster, we probably would not spend it all. They're still doing things from the 2011 flood in the Minot area and the intent would be to only spend it as needed.

Representative Skarphol: So we still have volunteers working in the Minot flood area?

David Sprynczynatyk: That's correct.

David Sprynczynatyk continued with his presentation. See attachment C.

Representative Boehning: Going back to the TELEVATE study, do we know how this is going to impact some of the local ambulances, etc. that aren't government vehicles?

David Sprynczynatyk: We don't have a breakout of what the private costs are going to be. Several ambulance systems are privately owned and I think some of them have already improved some of their radio equipment. We haven't gotten to the point where we've identified what the specific costs would be to those private entities.

Representative Boehning: Are there any organizations that would be privately owned systems that would be involved in emergency management?

David Sprynczynatyk: I'm not aware of any.

Chairman Thoreson: Recessed the hearing.

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee - Government Operations Division
Medora Room, State Capitol

SB2016
3/11/2015
Recording Job# 24672

☐ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the office of the adjutant general; to provide for transfers; to provide exemptions; and to declare an emergency.

Minutes: See attachment A, C, D, and E

Chairman Thoreson: Reopened the hearing.

David Sprynczynatyk continued with his presentation.

Representative Skarphol: The disaster recovery assistance; you talked about Bakken crude. I would have to ask from this time forward, when you talk about the hazardous crude oil, you also talk about the hazardous ethanol that there is in this state; because, it's equally explosive. Any press release you do when you talk about disaster relief recovery for Bakken oil I want ethanol included in it.

David Sprynczynatyk: We will ensure that we include all hazardous material that are included.

Representative Glassheim: The issue isn't that things are going off the railroads; but when it happens we're having explosions and gigantic fireballs.

Chairman Thoreson: We did have a question about this and there was in Canada where ethanol was being hauled and there was an explosion. So it does happen it just hasn't made the news headlines as some of the other incidents have recently.

David Sprynczynatyk continued with his presentation.

Representative Kempenich: Are there expiration dates on some of these materials that you strategically place? How long can you keep that stuff without replacing it?

David Sprynczynatyk: There are expiration dates on some of the things that are used. Our intent is to put in place a competitive program where fire departments could make

application to receive funding for the equipment they need, supplies or training. It hasn't been done to this extent before.

David Sprynczynatyk continued with his presentation.

Vice Chairman Brandenburg: There are errors that can occur in doing this. Could you share some of that with the committee?

David Sprynczynatyk: What we have to do is go through the emergency commission and get the approval to borrow the money; then we need to get the approval to spend the borrowed money. We go to the Bank of North Dakota to get the contract; we have 9 of them today. The accounting for that is separate from the normal expenditure. We come back to the legislature for a deficiency appropriation and then pay back the loans. Then the accounting has to be shifted over to show it as an actual expenditure within the agency's budget.

David Sprynczynatyk continued with his presentation.

Representative Skarphol: The area by Towner that has perpetual flooding; would they be eligible for these dollars?

David Sprynczynatyk: That may not be based on the description you just gave. There are other programs through the state water commission that would address that. The language in section 4 says the money is to be used for purposes of providing removal of debris and other health hazards in organized service districts that are experiencing chronic flooding.

Representative Boehning: Is that going to take some of those homes out in Minot that are sitting in the water? Is it going to be buyouts?

David Sprynczynatyk: The funding could be made available to the district and it has to address public health. Either situation could be eligible. We don't know what the service district is going to propose.

Representative Boehning: Maybe council can get us the minutes from where they attached that amendment.

Vice Chairman Brandenburg: Would it help to pump dirt out of some of these lakes?

David Sprynczynatyk: I don't believe that the way this authority is defined it can be used for purposes of fish management and enhancement. This is more to address the debris situation from a public health standpoint.

David Sprynczynatyk continued with his presentation.

Representative Skarphol: With regard to the cemetery. I'm curious about the implications to the person that was operating this farmland. Has that been discussed at all?

David Sprynczynatyk: It wasn't discussed that much. I'm not sure what the arrangement is between parks and rec is today. If parks and rec is going to continue to lease out the land just to the north and east of where we would acquire the land, we'd want to do the same. We don't have any immediate plans in the next several years to develop that area.

Representative Skarphol: If it were income generated it could offset some of the costs.

David Sprynczynatyk: That's correct.

Representative Skarphol: On the map it shows potential walkways and some of those walkways go over what appears to be existing gravesites. Is it designed to where there are no gravesites that would be involved and need to be moved?

David Sprynczynatyk: They're not.

Representative Boehning: Do we have a full list of the new FTE's?

David Sprynczynatyk: We're not asking for new FTE's; we have existing FTE's that we're asking for funding for.

Terry Traynor, Association of Counties: Testified in support of SB2016. See attachment D.

Representative Boehning: Are all the PSAP's funded with the 911 that we're paying the $.50?

Terry Traynor: State law allows local jurisdiction by vote of the people to levy up to $1.50 per phone device. Some of the jurisdictions have gone to $1.50; about half are at $1.50 and the rest are at $1.00.

Representative Boehning: Is that fully funding it or are the locals putting in general fund dollars to keep some of these going as well?

Terry Traynor: There's about $9 million that is generated by the fee; there's about $3 million annually that comes from property taxes.

Representative Boehning: How many are at the $1.50 currently?

Terry Traynor: I would have to say about half. I can get that county by county. Each county doesn't have a PSAP; 22 of the counties and a fair number of the state radio counties are at $1.50. Smaller counties have moved in that direction quicker because of the difference in cost.

Representative Boehning: What is the state bringing off the 911 for our system to supplement? Do we have that number?

Terry Traynor: We can get that for you.

Representative Skarphol: Have you evaluated the TELEVATE study and are the counties satisfied that the dollar amount indicated here is going to be sufficient to take care of their costs as well? Do they feel that they're going to have to make an additional investment?

Terry Traynor: It's hard for us to judge. This is the whole thing. This is to get the system to everybody. It's our understanding that it includes everything.

Mike Dannenfelzer, Director, Bismarck/Burleigh Combined Communications Center: See attachment E.

Chairman Thoreson: You don't have to give specific locations but those areas are identified?

Mike Dannenfelzer: There are coverage studies done to decide where you're going to put towers. It's going to come from coverage studies and actual experience in the field. In Bismarck we have spots in buildings that are difficult to communicate in and out of.

Mike Dannenfelzer continued with his presentation.

Chairman Thoreson: Does anyone have a breakdown of those standards?

Mike Dannenfelzer: We can provide that to you.

Mike Dannenfelzer continued with his presentation.

Representative Kempenich: You're saying that state radio is using between the 148 and 174? They just use three channels within that range also?

Mike Dannenfelzer: The state radio frequency I believe there are two repeated channels and one that's simplex. We have a series of repeated channels that are dual frequency and there are some single frequency sites.

Representative Kempenich: You're saying the problem is with state radio there's only two channels.

Mike Dannenfelzer: That's correct. The capacity is a big issue.

Representative Glassheim: I understand to accomplish this it's going to take state dollars. Do you see any portion that local people are going to contribute to this?

Mike Dannenfelzer: We're not coming here asking for money, we're asking about the coordination. We know that we're going to have expenses coming to us in the future.

Representative Skarphol: If we were to spend $57 million over the next two years would there be any benefit to accrue to any entity with regard to communications? Will that simply build the foundation for the system?

Mike Dannenfelzer: It's difficult to say. We would have to go through an engineering and acquisition phase. What we're hearing from the vendor community is that the build out would take 3 to 6 years.

Vice Chairman Brandenburg: Looking at this system that may come in the future. There are some players that very much need to be a part of it.

Representative Kempenich: We've talked about this the beginning of the first half and it's a technology issue.

Steve Dirkson, Fire Chief, Fargo Fire Department: Testified in support of SB2016.

Bruce Berquet, Spokesperson, ND Peace Officer's Association: Testified in support of SB2016.

Vice Chairman Brandenburg: When your PSAPs are full, don't they bounce over to state radio and state radio takes those calls?

Bruce Berquet: I could listen to individual frequencies that they had and I could list to state radio in my vehicle.

Gary Sanders, Sheriff, Emmons County: Testified in support of SB2016.

Representative Skarphol: How does a radio call know who you're trying to contact?

Gary Sanders: A trunk system has talk rooms in it and it uses multiple frequencies; there's a computer system that controls those frequencies. When your radio is programmed you're put into a talk room.

Representative Skarphol: While you're on this trip, what if you wanted to talk to Minot? How does the radio system recognize who it is you want to contact? You must have an address format that you use as to who you're going to contact?

Gary Sanders: Right. It's all behind the scenes for the most part.

Chairman Thoreson: Closed the hearing.

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee - Government Operations Division
Medora Room, State Capitol

SB2016
3/17/2015
Recording Job# 24938

☐ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the office of the adjutant general; to provide for transfers; to provide exemptions; and to declare an emergency.

Minutes: See attachments A and B

Chairman Thoreson: Opened the discussion on SB2016.

Alex Cromquist, Fiscal Analyst, ND Legislative Council: See attachment A.

David Sprynczynatyk, General, Office of the Adjutant General: See attachment B.

Chairman Thoreson: Those are ones we'd authorized but you have not been able to fill. Correct?

David Sprynczynatyk: That's correct.

Chairman Thoreson: What's the status of the ones with federal funding?

David Sprynczynatyk: There's nothing in the current federal budget and they're still trying to resolve the next year's fiscal budget.

Representative Skarphol: Several sessions ago there was some concern for the pay for the dispatchers. Have those issues been resolved and are those people getting the same kind of raises as everyone else in state government?

David Sprynczynatyk: You're correct. There was a special equity package that attempted to address the marketing equities within state radio. That funding was applied and their salaries are addressed on an annual basis. We've made adjustments as appropriate each year.

David Sprynczynatyk continued with his presentation.

Representative Skarphol: Would you provide us with what it would take to bring them up to the competitive salary with the others?

David Sprynczynatyk: We can.

Representative Boehning: A lot of those vacancies that you have; when they leave, do they go to the other PSAP's to work or do they go back out into the private sector some other place?

David Sprynczynatyk: It's a combination. We have lost people to other PSAP's. It's not an easy position to fill; it's shift work. It's also a stressful position.

David Sprynczynatyk continued with his presentation.

Chairman Thoreson: Could you refresh my memory of what determines a large vs a small project?

David Sprynczynatyk: It's $120,000.00.

Chairman Thoreson: So anything $120,000.00 below would fall into the small category?

David Sprynczynatyk: That's correct.

Chairman Thoreson: That's the $4,167.00 that are still owed?

David Sprynczynatyk: That's correct.

Representative Kempenich: There's roughly about $50 million coming off this $285 million?

David Sprynczynatyk: Right now we're looking at $27 million.

Representative Kempenich: Is it an ongoing number?

David Sprynczynatyk: We're making the best estimate. We're only holding back 3% and a lot of that is federal money; which is 90% and the balance is state money.

Representative Kempenich: On the $18.6 million you're showing that there will be about $8 million coming off?

David Sprynczynatyk: The $18 million has been paid out by the state already.

Vice Chairman Brandenburg: Are the projects that aren't completed the ones that they couldn't get the done because they didn't have the money to do it?

David Sprynczynatyk: There are a number of different items that impact the ability to get the work done. They have to complete the necessary engineering. They have to find contractors. The political subdivisions may have to borrow money if they don't have money

to pay the contractor until we're able to pay them. Once we get the invoices we begin the payment process.

Vice Chairman Brandenburg: Are the counties in agreement? Is it working?

David Sprynczynatyk: It is. The policy was just changed last fall and we've had quite a number of counties take advantage of it.

Representative Hogan: Is it true that that bid came in much lower than the actual cost; or the FEMA authorization came in much lower than the cost? Does that happen very frequently?

David Sprynczynatyk: After the 2011 flood we had a number of instances where the estimate by FEMA was well under the current market rate for construction across the state. In many instances we worked with FEMA and had the prices adjusted to reflect what's happening in the field.

Representative Hogan: I would like you to do that. The other piece of that is are there other situations similar to that?

David Sprynczynatyk: There have been other instances.

Representative Kempenich: We've been sending money out through DOT; and it seems like they start a lot of new projects without taking care of a lot of the old stuff. What's your experience about some of the old projects?

David Sprynczynatyk: We've had several flood disasters in the last several years. We've had several instances where work has not been completed. That is not uncommon.

Representative Kempenich: There is nobody following up on this. It gets frustrating because we send money out and the new stuff gets started and the old stuff still sits there.

David Sprynczynatyk: You're correct.

Representative Skarphol: Have you participated in that conversation?

David Sprynczynatyk: We have participated to the extent that we have visited with FEMA and have been part of the inspection team. What was done by Minot State was done on their own.

Representative Skarphol: Do you have an understanding of why FEMA decided what they decided?

David Sprynczynatyk: FEMA brought inspectors from all over the country. They used figures in the initial estimates and as those estimates were refined some weren't caught up with by the time the work was done.

Representative Skarphol: If the committee decides that it's an appropriate thing to help them out with. If we decide to borrow them the money from the disaster relief until such time as you and your department get an opportunity to work through it with them; is that something that's acceptable in your mind?

David Sprynczynatyk: If that's the decision made by the committee. We will certainly do that.

Representative Kempenich: How close do you work with the local political subdivisions?

David Sprynczynatyk: When a disaster occurs, we have meetings with the local counties and their engineers to explain what the current rules are, what the programs that are available are and then try to help them. From that point on, the political subdivisions work primarily with their engineers and we don't get involved with the oversight of the work that's being done.

Representative Kempenich: It seems that we're hitting snags. I'm trying to think of better protocols.

David Sprynczynatyk: Unfortunately when a township or county experiences a disaster, we try to explain how to do it as it's all foreign to them.

Representative Skarphol: For a lot of years a lot of townships spent a lot of time making sure the roads were straight. Then FEMA comes along and says you have to go around the slew. Is FEMA endeavoring to understand the logic behind the way we do things in North Dakota?

David Sprynczynatyk: We have spent a lot of time and effort to educate FEMA. In many instances it's a one size fits all. We have been successful in changing the rules.

Representative Hogan: The first time you have a disaster you don't know how to do it and that's where most of the problems come from.

David Sprynczynatyk: That's correct.

David Spryncyatyk continued with his presentation.

Chairman Thoreson: So those are the multicounty; but state radio handles the public service?

David Sprynczynatyk: Yes.

Chairman Thoreson: Those are all separate PSAP's but work with one another. Is that correct?

David Sprynczynatyk: That's correct. The counties in white have PSAP's within each county. The lines that are shown are instances where they have a virtual arrangement to

consolidate and share equipment. The brown ones are where counties have joined together and have one PSAP serving them.

Chairman Thoreson: For example, in eastern North Dakota; Grand Forks and Cass counties have a virtual system but they skip over Trail county; but then Trail county works with Steele county?

David Sprynczynatyk: That's correct.

Chairman Thoreson: Pembina and Walsh to the north do not connect to anyone; they're their own individual answering point?

David Sprynczynatyk: That's correct.

Representative Boehning: The blue ones are $1.50 and all the other ones are $1.00 per device. You're fees are $.42 do you collect that dollar?

David Sprynczynatyk: Our fees are $.42; that's based on an accounting of our actual costs and then breaking it out between the service we provide as a PSAP, the dispatch service we provide to other state agencies and federal agencies. We go through this every year to determine what the fee should be in the coming year.

Representative Boehning: In those 22 counties you service; you're charging $.42 and it went up to $.44 a line then?

David Sprynczynatyk: That's correct.

Representative Boehning: You're providing the same amount of service for half the price.

David Sprynczynatyk: There are other services provided at the local level also. You have to look at how each individual PSAP accounts for their costs; what's included and what's not. We've focused on what are costs are, what the legislature has provided to us and what it will cost to sustain our operation.

Representative Boehning: In those 22 counties we don't charge the full dollar then.

David Sprynczynatyk: That's correct.

Representative Boehning: We're going up to $.44 for the 22 counties?

David Sprynczynatyk: That's correct.

Representative Boehning: Do the counties charge anything?

Mike Lynk, Director, ND State Radio: The counties still have to do a process that's part of that fee. They are obligated to have a 911 coordinator and they are obligated to do their addressing. All we provide for the $.42 to $.44 is dispatch services; they are still required

to do a lot of the county services at their expense. That probably takes more than that dollar.

Representative Kempenich: We should have a breakout of how that $1.50 rolls through. This rolls through the county or association of counties? How does that work?

Mike Lynk: That money comes directly to state radio on the fees that we charge for the dispatch services.

Representative Kempenich: Then the counties keep a portion of that?

Mike Lynk: For their costs that they have to do; they need also to provide the connectivity for the paging. They're paying over the dollar for the services they provide.

Representative Kempenich: That was the debate in Bowman county. How do they deal with it if they're looking for more and didn't get it? What services aren't they getting then? How are they dealing with it if it is over a dollar?

Mike Lynk: They either have to cut costs someplace to find that deficit. We evaluate our costs based on a formula that we use. That's the formula we use to divide the cost per phone in each of the counties we service as a whole.

Representative Skarphol: What percentage of state radios costs are covered by the fees you collect on 911?

Mike Lynk: I'll have to get that figure for you.

Representative Skarphol: So ballpark; half, three-fourths?

Mike Lynk: Thirty-four to 36 percent.

Representative Skarphol: The balance is funded by general fund?

Mike Lynk: Correct.

Representative Skarphol: If that trunk radio system gets put in place, will that substantially change the costs of the political subdivisions with regard of what they're having to cover with the balance of the fees they collect?

Mike Lynk: It depends on what gets funded from the legislature. We'll look at whether we have to pass along a cost for that system in our formula. If it's funded from the legislature and then we'll have to look at that. The decision really will be based on what the legislature does.

Representative Boehning: How often do you set your rates?

David Sprynczynatyk: We evaluate our costs every two years.

Representative Boehning: What would the rate increase be to bring all of dispatchers up to the level of Burleigh county and Cass county? What would our fee increase have to be to cover that?

David Sprynczynatyk: I don't know. We'd have to dig into what additional costs there might be.

Representative Boehning: If we want to bring these people up to the level that they're taking a few away; I think we'd have to go that direction with it.

David Sprynczynatyk: We'll see what we can do.

Vice Chairman Brandenburg: We're going to have some good discussion to figure out where the future is going to go.

Chairman Thoreson: Recessed the discussion.

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee - Government Operations Division
Medora Room, State Capitol

SB2016
3/17/2015
Recording Job# 24953

☐ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the office of the adjutant general; to provide for transfers; to provide exemptions; and to declare an emergency.

Minutes: See attachment B.

Vice Chairman Brandenburg: Reopened the discussion.

David Sprynczynatyk continued with his presentation.

Representative Skarphol: Do you anticipate any federal money for this trunk system?

David Sprynczynatyk: No.

David Sprynczynatyk continued with his presentation.

Vice Chairman Brandenburg: Are there any ties to the Keller's with this land and the military? Was it just that they wanted to do that?

David Sprynczynatyk: The land is adjacent to the Fort Lincoln State Park and they just expanded that area. They were in full agreement to selling it back in 1971.

David Sprynczynatyk continued with his presentation.

Representative Skarphol: Is it going to be necessary to replace the equipment?

David Sprynczynatyk: Not all of it.

Representative Skarphol: The federal dollars that you get today; that's for regional purposes?

David Sprynczynatyk: Yes.

Representative Skarphol: They're extremely limited?

David Sprynczynatyk: Yes.

Vice Chairman Brandenburg: The bulk of the equipment appears to be in Grand Forks, Ward, Cass and Burleigh counties?

David Sprynczynatyk: That's where the equipment is located to serve those areas.

Vice Chairman Brandenburg: That ties in with the federal funds and the federal approval?

David Sprynczynatyk: Yes.

Representative Vigesaa: Were there rural communities that made applications for equipment?

Greg Wilz, Director, Homeland Security: The homeland security grant dollars that we receive is a little over $3 million/year. It has seen a lot of changes in the past number of years. Grant guidance is very narrow that comes down from the federal government. When we have dollars that are left, if there are local investments that can be brought into the investment strategies; we do open up some dollars for local jurisdictions.

Representative Vigesaa: Wouldn't most of that equipment be outdated by now?

Greg Wilz: That's correct. Prior to 2009 those dollars were issued with the understanding that replacement and maintenance dollars would not come from the federal government. 2010 was the first year that we were able to maintain equipment.

Representative Skarphol: Is it enough? Are the federal dollars sufficient to replace those things that are critical to keep?

Greg Wilz: It is enough from the perspective that we've only been building this regional capability for the past four years.

Representative Skarphol: Do you have any type of compiled database of anticipated needs down the road?

Greg Wilz: We have a database that looks much like this with every piece equipment ever bought with homeland security dollars in the state of North Dakota. I don't specifically know the wear out dates of this stuff. That does exist at the local level.

Representative Skarphol: We should have council prepare an amendment on this budget that that is something that needs to be provided on a biannual basis so the legislature can have some idea of future costs associated with all of this equipment.

Representative Vigesaa: Because of the concentrated activity in the west does that concept allow some of the equipment to be in Stanley or Parshall?

Greg Wilz: It does. We have staged our teams in the 8 largest cities in North Dakota.

Representative Skarphol: The petroleum industry talked awhile back about the fact that they put together an emergency response team for Lake Sakakawea. Are you familiar with what they've done and how does that blend in with what you're doing?

Greg Wilz: We're very familiar with what they've done and we've had conversations with that group. We are familiar with what their inventory is across the state.

Representative Skarphol: Have they done a good job?

Greg Wilz: They've done a very good job.

Vice Chairman Brandenburg: Not everyone can have this equipment. In my area there seems like there's a better connection between the full time people in the past.

Greg Wilz: I think that's pretty accurate. In the last four years DHS has insisted that people understand that as the money comes to them it's not their asset; it's a regional asset that can be deployed out of state.

Representative Kempenich: What does CBRNE stand for?

David Sprynczynatyk: Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear.

Representative Kempenich: Is that a federal issuance?

David Sprynczynatyk: It's something that's being addressed all across the country because of the potential for chemical, biological, nuclear, radiological attacks.

Representative Boehning: On a lot of these things you use them once and then it's done. Do you replace it once it's been used out of these trailers or out of the regional? Is it up to the locals to replenish it at some point?

David Sprynczynatyk: We have some of those supplies in the state inventory and in our budget there are requests to replace some of those items that we have in the state inventory.

Representative Skarphol: Let's talk about the bill. Section 9 is for computer aided dispatch upgrade monies. That money is just being carried forward to finish the project. Is that correct?

David Sprynczynatyk: That's correct.

Representative Skarphol: Section 10 talks about the veteran's book. We had some discussion in full committee about a web-based record of post-Vietnam. What's the status of the book?

David Sprynczynatyk: That was a legislative initiative two years ago. The legislature provided the $50,000.00 for us to begin the process. We have the capability to do this and we're near the point of being able to contract. We can't do a book for the amount of money available. We want to identify the individuals since Vietnam in a database that would be available to the public.

Representative Skarphol: You're going to be able to do one since statehood?

David Sprynczynatyk: We have the records from Vietnam back in hard copy.

Representative Skarphol: Have you invested the $50,000.00 referred to here?

David Sprynczynatyk: We have not.

Representative Skarphol: Would you think there would be a better way to do this than what's currently being considered?

David Sprynczynatyk: It'd be nice to have another book; hardcopy that identifies all the individuals. If we're successful in developing a database with that information, I believe that would be adequate.

Representative Boehning: This has been an ongoing issue for several bienniums. Once this is done, are you going to do the death records in there?

David Sprynczynatyk: To my knowledge there's never been an effort to do an addendum. We have found in some instances that the records were inadequate. If it's a database, then it would be easier to update.

Representative Boehning: How far back do our books go; do they go to WWI?

David Sprynczynatyk: Yes.

Representative Boehning: Once we get this database done we can go back and start filling in backwards.

David Sprynczynatyk: If we are successful in completing that database, the next logical step would be how to maintain it.

Representative Hogan: So we need to change the language to parallel the language in SB2323 so we have both the authority to do the funding and consistency in language?

David Sprynczynatyk: Yes.

Representative Hogan: Maybe we could ask legislative council to draft that amendment.

Representative Kempenich: I was looking at what the changes were and it looks like it's zeroed out.

David Sprynczynatyk: No it's not zeroed out. SB2323 is the authority for us to go forward. We're asking for carry over in SB2016.

Representative Skarphol: It's the same money?

David Sprynczynatyk: Yes.

Representative Glassheim: You can print a soft cover book between $.06 and $08 a page. If you want to sell them you can break even; I think it's nicer to have a book than a database.

David Sprynczynatyk: SB2323 states that the adjutant general shall make the information available to the public in a manner that adjutant general deems advisable.

Vice Chairman Brandenburg: Any comments to section 3 since we're talking about the bill?

David Sprynczynatyk: Yes. There has to be an appropriation by the legislature, approval by the emergency commission and approval by the budget section. Between sessions, if a disaster occurs, we can't access the disaster relief fund; because there's no legislative appropriation. Section 3 streamlines the process up to a limit of $5 million.

Vice Chairman Brandenburg: If we had something bigger than that, we'd have to deal with it over the $5 million.

David Sprynczynatyk: Correct.

Representative Kempenich: Could this $5 million be used in one instance?

David Sprynczynatyk: If we had a $50 million event it could be used up.

Representative Kempenich: That's one of the things that have been brought up.

David Sprynczynatyk: If the disaster was larger than $50 million we would have to borrow to use money from the disaster relief fund in excess of $5 million.

Representative Skarphol: This doesn't do away with your ability to borrow from the bank if you need to?

David Sprynczynatyk: It does not.

Representative Kempenich: We're going to have to look at the salaries for state radio. It was indicated to me that they're using the state radio operators as administrative assistants; which they aren't.

David Sprynczynatyk: Yes.

Representative Kempenich: We're starting out with a balance of $76 million for the disaster relief fund?

David Sprynczynatyk: We're projecting that there will be $51 million in the disaster relief fund that's unencumbered.

Representative Skarphol: The $5 million in section 3. Does that show up as an appropriated amount since it comes out of disaster relief for that purpose?

Alex Cromquist, Fiscal Analyst, ND Legislative Council: Yes.

Representative Skarphol: So if we changed it to $10 million it would increase the appropriated dollar amount reflected in the budget analysis?

Alex Cromquist: On the trust fund analysis?

Representative Skarphol: On our overall expenditures.

Alex Cromquist: It's not identified in that total and neither is the $2 million.

Representative Glassheim: It looks like the center has zeroed out a number of smaller things. Are there any of those that we would want back in?

David Sprynczynatyk: They didn't really line out anything.

David Sprynczynatyk explained changes made by the Senate.

Representative Glassheim: Those are not zeroed out?

David Sprynczynatyk: That's correct and we've asked for carryover of those amounts so that we can complete the projects as originally planned.

Representative Kempenich: Did you have those carry over amounts?

David Sprynczynatyk: Yes.

Chairman Thoreson: How are the virtual PSAP's set up? Did they contact one another to go ahead and do that or was there any coordinated effort to try and get them to consolidate in that manner?

David Sprynczynatyk: That was a local initiative.

Chairman Thoreson: Have they worked together for a lengthy period of time?

David Sprynczynatyk: That's been within the last couple of years.

Chairman Thoreson: There are still some areas in the northwest part of the state. When they're working in a virtual environment are they answering calls all the time amongst themselves or is it a rollover type situation?

Mike Lynk: I'm most familiar with Fargo/Grand Forks. Those are virtually connected; they do dispatch for themselves. However the technology is linked so that if one of those PSAP's goes down, the other one can take over for them. They are independent other than the technology.

Chairman Thoreson: So it's a redundant system where there is a backup in case something fails at the front end.

Mike Lynk: That's correct.

Representative Skarphol: Is there any discussion on if these local PSAP's would like to get more organized? Are they pretty committed to where they're at?

Terry Traynor, Association of Counties: It varies. I think they might want to work closer together. The challenge is really the radio dispatch. The technology for linking the calls coming in is very robust.

Representative Skarphol: Once there's a statewide trunk system, that may change.

Terry Traynor: Yes. It's changing now. The linkages that are coming are setting that up for that sort of thing.

Representative Skarphol: I brought up the sale of Verizon towers and you said you were going to make a couple of calls. Have you found out anything?

Chairman Thoreson: I have not found out anything. I will follow up once again with the folks that I have contact with in the industry.

Terry Traynor: We have two people who work daily with the cell companies on this migration to the IP network for call answering. They're working with Verizon and AT&T. They have both sent us very robust build out schedules for this summer.

Chairman Thoreson: Closed the discussion.

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee - Government Operations Division
Medora Room, State Capitol

SB2016
4/2/2015
Recording Job# 25750

☐ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the office of the adjutant general; to provide for transfers; to provide exemptions; and to declare an emergency.

Minutes: See attachment A and B

Chairman Thoreson: Opened the discussion on SB2016.

Representative Skarphol: See attachment A.

Representative Glassheim: I don't see how the department can enter into agreements; they're like contractual things. Representative Hogan thinks they're more fluid. They can't commit the state to $160 million of expenditure. They can't enter into agreements which commit the state to money but they could outline two or three ways that it might be done.

Representative Skarphol: I agree that we can fix some of this language. I would suggest rather than agreements we could possibly use memorandums of understanding.

Representative Hogan: I asked Alex to explain to the committee the difference between contracts and joint powers agreements; which might be helpful.

Alex Cromquist, Fiscal Analyst, ND Legislative Council: A joint powers agreement is a version of a contract authorized by state law to allow government entities to cooperate, to accomplish what one of them has the authority to do.

Representative Kempenich: We do that with schools. I think a memorandum of understanding is something that may be more applicable. I think what we need first is an understanding of where we want to go.

Representative Skarphol: Does the statute describe what a memorandum of understanding represents?

Alex Cromquist: I would have to look into it. It would be less restrictive than a contract.

Representative Skarphol: Memorandums of understanding would say a political subdivision on their part would be committed to this if it meets the criteria that have been represented. It doesn't obligate them in any way; and I'm not sure if that isn't what we really want, that we put them in a position of saying we're going to do it. Do you

Alex Cromquist: I will have to research that.

Representative Hogan: Made a motion to reduce the health insurance.

Representative Glassheim: Seconded the motion.

Voice vote made and carried.

Representative Skarphol: On line 5 page 4 of the bill; the word organized should be changed to recreational. I think it was to create a distinction that it was recreational rather than organizational because of the anticipated utilization of those dollars.

Representative Skarphol: Made a motion to change the language.

Representative Boehning: Seconded the motion.

Voice vote made and carried.

Representative Skarphol: It's been suggested that there's been further deterioration of that situation. The sewer systems at Rice Lake are under water. It's been suggested that they need more money to correct that problem.

David Spryczynatyk, Adjutant General, ND Adjutant Generals Office: I was made aware yesterday that there was some additional damages to the sewage system. Any repairs or movement of the sewer system would be outside of the authority that's currently written into this section of the bill. The original intent was to provide funds for removal of debris and other health hazards. I don't think other health hazards would necessarily include the sewage system.

Representative Skarphol: Given the choice; wouldn't it seem that it's more important to fix the sewer system than to remove debris?

David Sprynczynatyk: I would agree. The original intent was just on those structures that are now within the boundary of the lake. Because of the inability of the building owners remove it on their own, they sought out help just to address that issue.

Representative Skarphol: What's the responsibility of a property owner whose property is in the water? It would seem to me that if we remove all that, we've done them a real favor. It would seem to me that their insurance has some obligation of some kind. Have you had any conversations in that regard?

David Spryczynatyk: To my knowledge there isn't any insurance coverage that exists that would address removal of property from within a lake.

Representative Skarphol: These folks do not have flood insurance I would assume.

David Spryczynatyk: No.

Representative Skarphol: People have tried to pump the water out of there and that has been shut down because they didn't have the right to pump the water across someone else's property.

David Spryczynatyk: I would agree. If anyone would have had any idea that Rice Lake would have risen to the level it is today, you would have wanted to maintain a safe distance between property and the water's edge.

Representative Skarphol: Is anyone moving their home back?

David Spryczynatyk: I believe some of them have.

Representative Kempenich: There's a narrow neck where people have built their homes. That's where most of the issues are coming from.

Representative Hogan: Is there a precedent? Because of the Devil's Lake situation which was unique have you looked at establishing a policy on these waters so we have some criteria?

David Spryczynatyk: There has been some discussion to do that; but the authority lies on the local level. We do not have that authority at the state level. We try to provide whatever information is available to assist local entities in making those decisions.

Representative Hogan: But they're coming to the state asking for the state disaster relief fund to fund that.

David Spryczynatyk: Yes. The lake itself is a public body of water and has public access to the lake. Because of the hazard that's posed by buildings floating in the water, it's a public health hazard. That's the reason for the request of the state.

Representative Boehning: In Devil's Lake, did we buy any homes out there?

David Spryczynatyk: There were programs available utilizing federal funds to purchase homes. Devil's Lake was recognized as a special situation. We provided funds to the county to remove some of those structures.

Representative Boehning: I drove through Rice Lake last fall and there are some of these houses where the dike is out the back door.

David Spryczynatyk: You're right in the cost. The cost to address the problem in total is more than $2 million or $3 million.

Representative Boehning: Is there anything we can do to get water pumped out of the lake?

David Spryczynatyk: That's what the locals are trying to do. The problem is the easements; to allow the water to run across private property. It requires that the water be taken out of Rice Lake and move it toward Lake Sakakawea.

Representative Boehning: So we have a problem that probably isn't going to get fixed.

David Spryczynatyk: The complete solution would be to totally pump the water out of the basin.

Representative Skarphol: There's $7 million in the water commission budget to work on this project; but that doesn't include for the removal of debris.

David Spryczynatyk: I don't know if it's in the water commission budget. I know it's a request that was made to the water commission and I'm not sure what action they've taken.

Representative Skarphol: Can we check on that. My motion would be to change the language to incorporate the ability to prioritize the utilization of the dollars.

Chairman Thoreson: We would be amending section four to give flexibility.

Representative Hogan: Seconded the motion.

Representative Hogan: Would the other health hazards cover the sewer?

David Spryczynatyk: It could but I think it would be better if it was more explicit.

Alex Cromquist: Right now it says removal of debris and other health hazards. I think the language would have to be clarified to fix the sewer system.

Representative Skarphol: Would it include the prioritization of the dollars for the purpose of repairing health hazards?

Representative Hogan: I think in terms of the whole project, if we put $2 million here and the other $7 million isn't available, will this be enough or will we have a worse problem?

Representative Skarphol: We'll have the opportunity in full committee to ask the questions of that subsection with regard to what's anticipated in the water commission.

Representative Boehning: Should we put an emergency clause onto that?

Representative Hogan: Yes.

Representative Skarphol: I think it's already there.

Chairman Thoreson: That language might also have to be adjusted.

Alex Cromquist: Yes.

Voice vote made and carried.

Alex Cromquist: The joint powers agreement would be conditioned upon availability of funding and all agreements entered into by state agencies have to be approved by the attorney general. If you wanted to clarify in the amendment language that it has to be contingent, we can. Generally, it wouldn't be necessary.

Chairman Thoreson: We can do it but we don't need to do it.

Alex Cromquist: That's correct.

Chairman Thoreson: If it's assumed or implied that it's there already, we're ok to not do it?

Alex Cromquist: That's correct.

Representative Skarphol: I would ask that Alex have a conversation to make sure that this language is adequate.

Representative Hogan: There is a wording error.

Representative Skarphol: Made a motion to move amendment 02002.

Representative Hogan: Seconded the motion.

Voice vote made and carried.

Representative Kempenich: We were going to take $200,000.00 and I had a conversation with Alex the other day to realign the classifications of radio dispatchers in state radio.

Alex Cromquist: The language isn't final at this point but what we would do is look at adding some language that would state the $200,000.00 of the money provided in section 1 for salaries and wages is to reclassify state radio dispatch positions. We feel that section would be sufficient.

Becky Deichert, Fiscal Analyst, ND Office of Management and Budget: Are you taking existing funds in section 1 or is an additional $200,000.00?

Alex Cromquist: The $400,000.00 would be coming out of the state disaster fund? It was for the disaster coordination contract?

Representative Kempenich: Yes.

Alex Cromquist: That $200,000.00 for target equity would be general fund?

Representative Kempenich: Yes. I don't want to call it target equity though.

Alex Cromquist: It would be reclassification.

Representative Skarphol: Since you have done some work in looking at this, how much of a problem does this cause in the reclassification process for employees? Should we reclassify or declassify those employees in order to be able to do this?

Representative Hogan: You don't classify the individual; you classify the position and the duties assigned to the position. The individuals end up in their grades based on your salary plan. They're essentially saying the duties of this are different. Have these positions been reviewed recently by HRMS?

David Spryczynatyk: Yes. We're in the process of the positions being reviewed throughout that part of the agency. After we met last, I sent an email to the chairman with an analysis of how our communications specialist compared with others in the state across North Dakota. See attachment B.

Representative Kempenich: It's not really reclassifying, it's realigning. These positions are comparable to administrative assistants and it's a lot different.

Representative Skarphol: Have you had any discussion about whether or not there should be a whole new classification for these individuals who make those types of instantaneous decisions? It's not like being an administrative assistant; you have people calling in with emergencies and they're having to deal with them. Is there any ability to create a new classification?

David Spryczynatyk: We have tried in the past to have the job classification adjusted to reflect the responsibilities of the position; but, we've not had any luck up to this point. We're continuing to try to do that.

Representative Skarphol: I'm not sure why we can't dictate that HR will develop a new classification for these types of individuals that have to deal with these types of issues. I would say that we should incorporate language in here that dictates that a new job classification be created for those types of individuals.

Becky Deichert: There's an advisory committee that meets on this; so, it's not strictly HRMS's decision. It goes to this other council and they have to vote on it.

Representative Skarphol: That's a board in what agency?

Becky Deichert: It's a combination of state employees; Ken Purdy is on there and 4 or 5 other people from different agencies.

Representative Skarphol: They all work for us?

Becky Deichert: Yes.

Representative Kempenich: This goes back to that Hay study. You indicated that you can work within the boundaries you have right now on addressing this issue?

David Spryczynatyk: Yes. The $192,000.00 is based on our assessment of each position and where their salary is today, where their time and grade has been, and their level of responsibility; then compare that with information we received from the other PSAP's. We looked at each individual and determined what we thought was necessary to bring them up to market equity. That would be done within the existing categories for each position.

Representative Kempenich: Made a motion to add $192,621.28 to alleviate this issue.

Representative Boehning: Seconded the motion.

Representative Skarphol: I'm not sure that's the right number; because when I'm looking at this list, some of these people are taking a pay cut.

David Spryczynatyk: We would not adjust anyone's salary downward. Some have been more fortunate based on when they came into the system and what we were able to do. This is our assessment from two weeks ago. If the committee and the legislature decides to give us that money we'll make sure that we take care of our people and address the most serious issues.

Representative Skarphol: On the lower end, are those people going to stick around? Are you still continue to lose them; because it appears to me that they're below the surrounding area? Is this going to be adequate?

David Spryczynatyk: We think it would be. We may be back in two years discussing the same issue. We want to fiscally responsible as we address salaries for our people.

Representative Boehning: With this $192,000.00 this will be their base and then we'll go from there. Correct?

Chairman Thoreson: Yes.

Voice vote made and carried.

Alex Cromquist: Is the committee still wanting to have language to reclassify those positions?

Representative Kempenich: We're realigning within the classifications of what we're doing. The intent is to make it higher than what an administrative assistant starts out with.

Representative Boehning: We're going to have these other ones classified as they are currently but they're going to have a higher salary. How we are going to contend with the ones that are classified in the same classification?

Representation Kempenich: Once you start this we'll have to realign everyone.

Representative Boehning: We're going to have to create a whole new classification or some language that says it's just for this bunch.

Representative Kempenich: This is the only radio dispatch within the state. This works with this area.

Representative Skarphol: I don't think we need to get into any more detail with regard to this. There are a number of exemptions with regard to dollars that were appropriated in previous sessions and I'm certain that whoever carries this bill to the full committee will be asked how much money is left to be carried forward in every one of those exemptions.

David Spryczynatyk: We can do that.

Representative Skarphol: I would like to talk about section 3 in the bill. The provisions in section 3 do not exist in this biennium; this would be something new that would give you the authority to have money available. You borrow money from the Bank of North Dakota and come in for a deficiency appropriation. Is that correct?

David Spryczynatyk: That's correct. Under current law in order for us to access the disaster relief fund for presidential disaster declarations, there has to be 3 action items; legislative appropriation, approval by the emergency commission and approval by the budget section. In the current biennium, we've had 4 disasters. There was not legislative appropriation last session for the state match for presidential declared disasters. Right now, we go to the emergency commission and ask for approval to borrow money from the Bank of North Dakota and we come back to the next session to seek a deficiency appropriation to pay off those loans. In the current biennium we have about 9 loans that we made since the legislature last met. Section 3 eliminates the need to seek a loan in the next biennium providing that the level of state involvement doesn't exceed $5 million.

Chairman Thoreson: Recessed the discussion.

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee - Government Operations Division
Medora Room, State Capitol

SB2016
4/2/2015
Recording Job# 25766

☐ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the office of the adjutant general; to provide for transfers; to provide exemptions; and to declare an emergency.

Minutes: "Click to enter attachment information."

Chairman Thoreson: Reopened the discussion on SB2016.

David Sprynczynatyk: They can take place in any one of three different orders. We have nine loans and we are seeking $5 million in authority for a deficiency appropriation. If the legislature gives us that authority, we still have to go to the budget section to get their approval before we can draw money out of the disaster relief fund.

Representative Glassheim: How much is in the disaster relief fund?

David Sprynczynatyk: The cash balance today is $85 million; of that balance $51 million is unobligated. Thirty-four million dollars is obligated to various disasters from the past.

Representative Glassheim: Five million dollars out of that fund would be available to you to use to match.

David Sprynczynatyk: That's correct. That $5 million would come out of that $34 million unobligated portion. We couldn't access it or spend it unless there was a presidentially declared disaster and the emergency commission would have to approve it.

Representative Vigesaa: What is the interest rate that's paid to the Bank of North Dakota? Do you know what you paid in interest costs this biennium?

David Sprynczynatyk: In the current biennium the average interest rate is 4.5%. We estimate that we will have paid about $50,000.00 in interest from the disaster relief fund and it would be part of that deficiency appropriation.

Representative Skarphol: How much did you say you have out on loan right now?

David Sprynczynatyk: $7.2 million.

Representative Skarphol: The $5 million may or may not be adequate and may or may not make it more convenient.

David Sprynczynatyk: You're right that it may or not be adequate; but it would be more convenient. The total loan authority exceeds $7 million; we only draw from the Bank of North Dakota when we need to to make payment.

Representative Hogan: I'd like to talk about the Minot state deficiency appropriation we discussed yesterday.

David Sprynczynatyk: There items of repair that were done by the university that were not eligible for FEMA reimbursement. There was damage to a portion of the parking lot and only a portion of the parking lot was eligible for FEMA reimbursement. The FEMA reimbursement may have been part of the work that was done but not all. There were at least four projects that were not eligible for FEMA reimbursement at all. We're not sure what the reasoning was for the University to go ahead with those projects was; there never was a project worksheet or estimate made of damage.

Representative Skarphol: If you would have had the ability to tell FEMA what to do, what would have been the net result of what you said should have been? Would you have said there should have been another $1 million eligible?

David Sprynczynatyk: It's difficult to answer that question because every situation is different. In some instances our opinion is different than that of FEMA's.

Representative Skarphol: Would you have approached FEMA differently from what Minot State did? Would you have been more successful in negotiating with FEMA or do you think they did the best they could?

David Sprynczynatyk: I would have to assume they did the best they could.

Becky Deichert: From what I've been told with the deficiency bills, items like this typically would be included in the deficiency.

David Sprynczynatyk discussed the bill and went through the fund balances.

Representative Skarphol: Section 11; what if that one doesn't get utilized? What ultimately happens; do you just continue to carry it forward?

David Sprynczynatyk: The first money that would be spent after the start of the new biennium would be the carry over. We'd spend that down first and then we would begin to spend any new appropriation.

Representative Skarphol: Did you get any money in addition to the $800,000.00 or is that all you're going to have?

David Sprynczynatyk: The new appropriation for the current biennium is $2.5 million and we also had a carryover from last biennium of $500,000.00. We spent the $500,000.00 and we will have spent up to $1.7 million of the $2.5 million and that will leave that balance of $800,000.00.

Representative Skarphol: The amount that's appropriated for the 2013-2015 was the same as what is appropriated for this biennium and then you have the carry over. You didn't get any additional?

David Sprynczynatyk: That's correct.

David Sprynczynatyk continued with his explanations.

Representative Kempenich: Is readiness part of it? There's still a military presence isn't there in Grand Forks?

David Sprynczynatyk: The air force uses a broad array of criteria. As they look to future mission assignments they look to where they think it will be most efficient to perform the mission. There's a lot of interest in what's happening over the Artic Circle; so Grand Forks is very well positioned from a refueling standpoint. They look at the location of the mission to support what our threat is, infrastructure at the base, the community as a whole and how it fits in and the ability to recruit to the mission. As we look to the future, we still believe that Grand Forks has a good chance.

David Sprynczynatyk continued with his presentation.

Representative Skarphol: That's different than what's included in section 8?

David Sprynczynatyk: Yes.

David Sprynczynatyk continued with this presentation.

Representative Skarphol: Townships only?

David Sprynczynatyk: Townships and counties.

David Sprynczynatyk continued with his presentation.

Representative Hogan: Can any of that be used for the Rice Lake project?

David Sprynczynatyk: Not under current authority. The current authority from last session is very specific to rehabilitation and retention.

Representative Boehning: There are still quite a few homes in Minot that still need to be bought out from my understanding.

David Sprynczynatyk: That's correct.

Representative Boehning: Part of this money would be used for that?

David Sprynczynatyk: That's correct. We continue to work closely with the city.

Representative Skarphol: On the long sheet there is a reference to remove book of veteran's funding for $50,000.00. Is that the same money that's in section 10?

David Sprynczynatyk: It should be.

Representative Skarphol: The governor recommended removing it; but it's still in the exemptions in section 10.

Becky Deichert: That money was appropriated as one time funding last session for this biennium. We removed it; but council didn't. They kept it as a base number.

Alex Cromquist: Legislative Council had that marked as ongoing funding as it wasn't specified in the bill. That was included in the base budget as far as our records went. In order to remove that from the base budget so it wouldn't be continued, that had to be removed, however, the carry over is still from section 10.

Representative Skarphol: It's a book keeping issue that you need to take it out of the ongoing funding line and it will be left in their current budget and carried forward.

Alex Cromquist: Right. The 2013-2015 amount will be carried forward; there just won't be new money in 2015-2017 for it.

Representative Kempenich: Made a motion to remove the $400,000.00 disaster volunteer coordinator.

Representative Vigesaa: Seconded the motion.

Representative Hogan: There is $75,000.00 in the disaster coordination carry over funds. If there wasn't $400,000.00 more there would still be $75,000.00 available?

David Sprynczynatyk: Those are two different programs.

Representative Hogan: Having lived through many disasters I know the value of this program. I don't know if we need $400,000.00; but I hope we could keep something.

Representative Hogan: I wonder if we could consider a substitute motion to cut it from $400,000.00 to $100,000.00.

Representative Kempenich: If we leave anything in there we'll be debating it.

Voice vote made and carried.

Representative Kempenich: On section 3, I don't know if we should have an amendment drawn up and leave it in. Then we can take it out in full committee.

Representative Kempenich: Made a motion to remove the $5 million in section 3.

Representative Glassheim: Seconded the motion.

Voice vote take and motion failed.

Representative Vigesaa: There are several items in one-time funding concerning next generation 911. Where are we at with that process?

Mike Lynk, Director, ND State Radio: We have several different items in here about next generation 911. This is brand new technology and allows the state to take text to 911 and video to 911. It is a national standard and we're trying to get there.

Representative Vigesaa: Are you saying the full implementation of next generation is probably five years out?

Mike Lynk: That is not correct. The initial cost is for the program. As soon as this money is approved the RFP has already been done; a contract has been awarded with a company and we would pay this fee to ITD and they would implement it at State Radio.

Representative Vigesaa: Another item that's going to be brought up in full committee, the grants of fire departments of $3 million. I'm going to make a motion to remove that.

Representative Skarphol: Seconded the motion.

Representative Vigesaa: We've had the discussion that fire departments around the state are getting a significantly larger amount of money through the premium tax; almost double what they used to get and I think the departments along the rails have the funding to do some of this equipment.

Representative Kempenich: It's probably not directly aligned with what the departments are getting; but I'll go along with it for now.

Voice vote taken and carried.

Representative Skarphol: Just for clarification, the $5 million represented on the very bottom of that sheet has already been removed. Right?

Alex Cromquist: I don't believe that was included in the motion to accept the $1.5 million for ITD.

Representative Skarphol: Made a motion to remove $5 million for radios.

Representative Vigesaa: Seconded the motion.

Voice vote made and carried.

Representative Skarphol: One thing on the removal of section 3; I think the logic behind the removal of it is it doesn't appear as an appropriation if that section is gone. They still have the ability to do everything; then you have $5 million reflected as an appropriation.

Representative Kempenich: It is a tracking thing. It is reported of where it goes.

Representative Vigesaa: If section 3 stayed in would those $5 million go to the obligated funds or would they remain unobligated?

David Sprynczynatyk: That would be part of the unobligated. It would not become obligated until such time as we had a presidentially declared disaster and the emergency commission approved it.

Representative Skarphol: Made a motion for a "Do Pass as Amended".

Representative Kempenich: Seconded the motion.

Roll call vote: 7 Yeas 0 Nays 1 Absent

Representative Brandenburg carried the bill.

Chairman Thoreson: Closed the discussion.

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee - Government Operations Division
Medora Room, State Capitol

SB2016
4/3/2015
Recording Job# 25804

☐ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the office of the adjutant general; to provide for transfers; to provide exemptions; and to declare an emergency.

Minutes: See attachment A.

Chairman Thoreson: Opened the discussion on SB2016.

Mike Ressler, CIO, ND Information Technology Department: See attachment A.

Representative Skarphol: Can you spare him?

Mike Ressler: Probably not 100%. He's dealing with similar initiatives. If it was ITD's responsibility, that's the person we'd put in charge.

Mike Ressler continued with his presentation.

Representative Kempenich: The functionality of the system is what matters. If you're not going to use the system to capacity, why spend a lot of money?

Mike Ressler: That's exactly right. Mike Lynk agrees that there is a lot of functionality in the radio system we have today; it's a lack of knowledge in how to use it.

Mike Ressler continued with his presentation.

Representative Kempenich: Through the 911 system there has been some preliminary studies. Is the $1.3 million starting from scratch?

Mike Ressler: I'm not familiar with what TELEVATE thought. My guess is that they've been very involved in that so they should have some knowledge.

Representative Kempenich: I don't know where they started with these numbers. When you look at it; it looks like they're starting from scratch.

Mike Ressler: They actually had $2 million in there and I dropped it to $700,000.00.

Representative Skarphol: Is TELEVATE available if we ask them to come in and talk about this in more detail?

Mike Ressler: I think they would be.

Representative Skarphol: Even with the information you have given I see this going farther than I had envisioned in this next biennium. We don't need to train people yet, we don't know if they're willing to do this yet. I think it's more about relationship building than anything else. I'm not sure we could get you $3.5 million.

Mike Ressler: You could cut this however you wished it just depends on how prepared you want to be.

Representative Skarphol: I highlighted four items that I thought were important: governance development RFP development, subscriber device data, and preliminary site verification. The preliminary site verification was only a partial in my mind; because the entities that have sites and towers need to agree to let you use them in the event this whole thing moves forward.

Representative Hogan: Is there an alternative to major expansion of towers to address issues? Is this plan based on the assumption that we are committing to a trunk system?

Mike Ressler: This plan would be preparing the state in the event that you chose to go with the trunk system. It would be a fully deployed trunk system.

Representative Hogan: It doesn't necessarily look at any alternative to a trunk system.

Mike Ressler: The way I understand it is you could use the system we currently have today or you could piece meal it; you could do trunk systems in high density locations.

Representative Hogan: The alternatives are what we're in some ways; because I don't think we're ready to make a commitment to a trunk system yet. We want all the alternatives in two years so we really know what we're buying.

Mike Ressler: Yes.

Vice Chairman Brandenburg: We really need to get a connection on the towers and find a way that they'll share. There are a lot of turf protection and territorial issues with this that until we get past that, we're not going to get anything done. I think we need to focus on what the real issue is.

Mike Ressler: I agree. Those towers are key; that's the basis for putting in the system.

Representative Skarphol: I would suggest that there needs to be consideration given to who is participating in the discussions with some of these groups.

Mike Ressler: We could use all the information as possible.

Representative Boehning: There are new applications coming out and I think we really need to focus on having data with this new system.

Mike Ressler: Once the towers are positioned there will be band width to each of those towers. Once you have the towers equipped with the proper band width, it can handle the data and video, etc.

Representative Skarphol: You need to include the TELCO's in the discussion.

Mike Ressler: Agreed.

Representative Hogan: Is it automatically assumed that TELEVATE will be the company or will this go out on an RFP and is there much competition in this field to this kind of project?

Mike Ressler: I'm sure we would put this out on an RFP. There are many vendors that do that around the country.

Representative Glassheim: Do we want to put another $1 million or $2 million into our $1.5 million or do you want to wait for conference committee.

Chairman Thoreson: We can come back and amendment or bring it down to full committee.

Chairman Thoreson: Closed the discussion.

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee - Government Operations Division
Medora Room, State Capitol

SB2016
4/7/2015
Recording Job# 25857

☐ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the office of the adjutant general; to provide for transfers; to provide exemptions; and to declare an emergency.

Minutes: "Click to enter attachment information."

Chairman Thoreson: Opened the conference call with TELEVATE concerning SB2016.

Mike Ressler, CIO, ND Information Technology Department: Made introductions for TELEVATE video conference.

Rick Burke, Owner, TELEVATE: Testified to the background of the TELEVATE study.

Representative Skarphol: I think I'm fairly accurate in predicting that there would be some difficulty in going to the $3.5 million. I'm also a little uncertain about how committed we want to put ourselves in this until we know the willingness of the political subdivisions and other entities out there that are going to want to potentially be part of this. Our view as a committee is that we'd like to see more of a solid indication from the players that they all want to play in the same box and that they're willing to make the investment that they need to make in order for this to happen. A $160 million project is not going to be fully funded by the state of North Dakota. We need to have an opinion in the next legislative session as to the willingness of everybody to move forward and then we'd commit as well. We'll commit to the extent in legislation that says that the state will pay their share of the core costs.

Rick Burke: In our interviews we questioned the cities and counties of their ability to fund this program. There was pretty broad agreement that in most counties and jurisdictions that they do not have the funding at this time to proceed forward with an investment of this scale. They were really looking for guidance. Most of the jurisdictions we spoke with do not have the capital to make this investment at this time. They haven't been making investments in their networks because of some of their budgetary constraints.

Representative Skarphol: Can you tell us a time frame in which you were communicating with them?

Rick Burke: We started this program in September and finished the final draft towards the end of January. Most of our interviews took place between September and November.

Representative Skarphol: During that timeframe the financial picture was much different than it is today. I think we need to go back and have communications with these folks and see whether or not they're willing to participate if we develop a loan program or some financial mechanism to help enable them to accomplish what needs to be accomplished. By the same token, we wouldn't pick up full responsibility.

Rick Burke: Under governance development and outreach that is part of what we recommended; that's what you'd want to achieve in that objective. That would be a component of that activity. Instead of everyone building their own networks, a statewide network is what you would want. You're surrounded by a number of states that have developed statewide networks and they all have different approaches of how they maintain the operational expenditures.

Representative Skarphol: The first box is something we're interested in. The training we do not want to get into at this time; we think it's too far ahead. We need the data. The preliminary site verification and RFP development are things that we believe we would need you to do. Do you believe in this process we could put together a joint powers agreement or memorandums of understanding that these entities would sign as to their willingness so we would have documentation that they want to play based on the fact that there will be some type of financial assistance; but not to cover their cost. They need to understand we're not paying the full tab.

Rick Burke: I think in the options of a joint powers agreement we should move forward. The governance becomes the foundation of this; and the governance quantifies and qualifies what the relationship entails from governing the network, use of the network and capitalization and operational expenditure of the network.

Representative Hogan: When I looked at this I was a bit concerned that we were assuming that we have made a commitment to move toward a trunk system. We want to make sure that we're not committing that. Will you look at other options such as increased towers? I want to know how this plan is based on what assumptions about the trunk system.

Rick Burke: In preparing the report, we assessed all viable options. We did an assessment of existing architectures; both statewide and in individual jurisdictions. There are a number of users of the state radio network. In the balance of managing the quality of communications provided by the radio network and managing the interference it becomes a challenging capability to not to pursue a trunked network. It's not a new technology but it's the most common technology in large scale radio networks. We did assess a variety of options and in the end we did propose a combined network.

Representative Hogan: You are recommending that we move forward on a trunked network vision and do the next steps in implementing that vision; understanding that we have not made a commitment to the full funding.

Rick Burke: That is the most prudent of architecture of the radio network to move forward. We can go with other options and they may be less expensive in the long run; but they will not achieve the quality of communications that a trunked radio network would achieve.

Representative Hogan: Personally, and this is for myself, I'm not willing to make a commitment to a trunk network until we're sure that we've looked at all the other alternatives very thoroughly. That was what the next two years was going to focus on; the advantages of a trunked network and any other alternatives. It's the alternatives that I want to make certain is in this next two year plan.

Representative Skarphol: One of the things you haven't addressed as we move forward with this trunk radio system is that data is going to become more important. How does this system that you're referring to potentially link with that need?

Rick Burke: This network would be an internet protocol based system and would allow us to provide a communication link between a radio and a cell phone. There is limited data usage across the state where they have commercial; they're using a Verizon or AT&T. We could do a thin over this network. We didn't estimate an incremental cost of achieving that.

Representative Skarphol: Is there a possibility that we would rather procrastinate today and develop a system that would carry the data and the voice would be capable of being carried because the voice is much less demanding?

Rick Burke: There's a risk in waiting. I don't think we're going to have a network in North Dakota or nationwide that's going to achieve the coverage. I think it's going to be decades out. Our networks are built to a public safety grade; they will withstand much harsher environmental challenges.

Chairman Thoreson: What you're saying is this would be built to a higher standard; that we would be able to withstand something much better in that situation. Correct?

Rick Burke: That's correct. Your networks are built to that level today.

Chairman Thoreson: In looking at the spreadsheet you gave us, the number one budget issue in here was the preliminary site verification. Could you break down what would happen because of that number? What we're challenged with is the dollars. What would we get for our money in that section?

Rick Burke: When we did the study and we put the budgetary numbers together, one of the things that we were not able to do was validate the quality of the existing towers that are available statewide. We weren't able to validate if those towers would be useable in a network. There's a new standard that has to be achieved in towers in order to ensure that the towers don't break down. This is to visit and measure every tower. If we under budget the cost of towers, that's another $200,000.00 to $300,000.00 to build a tower.

Chairman Thoreson: This does help us in our deliberations. We understand we have to start moving forward on a plan; it's just to what level and what we can commit to before the next legislative session begins.

Rick Burke: I hoped to be there in person. It's a challenging decision and we qualified as best we could a number of options to fund it and scenarios to break down the investment so you would have these options.

Chairman Thoreson: We will be working on this issue over the next several weeks as we wrap up our session. The House is taking action on a bill that the Senate began. We may be calling upon you once again for more information.

Rick Burke: Thank you to the committee.

Chairman Thoreson: Closed the conference call.

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee
Roughrider Room, State Capitol

SB 2016
4/8/2015
26037

☐ Subcommittee
☐ Conference Committee

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

Appropriation for defraying the expenses of the office of the adjutant general; to provide for transfers; to provide exemptions; and to declare an emergency.

Minutes:

Chairman Jeff Delzer: SB 2016 the amendment will be .02001, does every body have that?

Representative Brandenburg: Spoke on amendment 15.8149.02001. The Senate took the 12 FTE's out of it. Basically it was the fire fighters that were taken out when the reduction happened. It is a 245 million dollar budget. Section 3, provide an appropriation of 5 million dollars for the state disaster relief fund to the Adjutant General. Also there is 2 million dollars in the state that was put in there for Rice Lake dealing with the issue of cleaning it up but the money has been turned into taking care of the sewers.

Chairman Jeff Delzer: We should talk about the amendment and then we will talk about the bill.

Representative Brandenburg: In section 5, page 2 there was 5 million dollars in there dealing with IT with radios and the new infrastructure and it is looking at a cost to the state of somewhere around 160 million dollars which at this time we are not ready to do. We took that 5 million dollars out and we put 1.5 million into IT. Section 6 has a report back to next session talking about feasibility and desirability of implementing a state wide radio network. The important part of that is there are a lot of people that need to have their costs and come up with a plan that works. Section 7, state radio positions, this allowed salaries 192,000 to employees to take care of those people dealing with that in radio. Moving on you'll see the House changes added 1.5 million in IT for planning and coordinating. The Adjutant General we added health insurance premiums for 1,130 dollars. Ems we went and took and dealt with the health insurance premiums again. The 192,000 dollars added in there. We removed 3 million dollars for grants for fire departments for the purchase of equipment for train derailment. Number 4 we took out the 5 million which I talked about

and then we put in the 1.5 million. The other thing that we did was we removed 400,000 dollars for the state disaster relief, the volunteer coordination which was tied to Minot dealing with the flood that is pretty much done. With that I would move the amendment .02001.

Representative Kempenich: Second.

Representative Silbernagel: In removal of the 3 million dollars for grants for fire departments, did you have discussion about adequate resources in the state to deal with those kinds of situations?

Representative Brandenburg: We just felt that this is something we will talk about in conference committee with a lot more explanation. That is also part of the issue on why we should be looking at the report of what we expanded.

Representative Kempenich: We did touch on the differences of this 3 million and the 16 million that is in the insurance. The uses are different and we did get kind of a break down on where money went. Most of it went for equipment so that is the 16 million. The 3 million they got fire suppressant loaded on semi-trailers in strategic spots.

Chairman Jeff Delzer: Who would be responsible for that?

Representative Kempenich: I am guessing DES would be the ones that would trigger the response.

Chairman Jeff Delzer: The grant would go to the department of human services or who does the grant go to?

Representative Kempenich: Part of it. There was equipment going to local fire departments too but in the bigger picture a lot of it was aimed at major type accidents.

Representative Brandenburg: The fulltime fire fighters is a lot of where this equipment is going to get parked because everybody wants it.

Representative Vigesaa: The change in the premium tax allocation is ongoing.

Representative Guggisberg: Where's the funding coming from for the 3 million? Was it general funds?

Vice Chairman Keith Kempenich: Yes it was general fund money.

Representative Guggisberg: Just the difference here, this would be specific to those communities along the railroad tracks that are now dealing with these issues and the money that was in 1145 from last session was the premium taxes that every community in the state paid in and it just went back to the fire department. I think this 3 million dollars is a separate issues and we should allow DES to manage it.

Motion to Adopt Amendment .02001
Motion made by Representative Brandenburg.
Seconded by Representative Kempenich.
Voice vote.
Motion carries.

Chairman Jeff Delzer: A couple things I see in the amended bill section 3, taking money out of the state disaster relief fund and appropriating it for the next biennium for the Attorney Adjutant General. We set aside the money, the whole desire for the state disaster relief fund started because we had to park some money for the snow removal in 2009. That Adjutant General has always had the authority to come do emergency commission. This would give them the appropriation authority to never have to come to legislature to tell them what they are doing or what the disaster was or anything else and frankly I have a problem with that. I think it should remain the way it is. They have the borrowing authority and if it runs higher than this 5 million they are going to end up coming in and doing that anyway and then you have paper work on both side and that happened once before and it was not pleasant. I know they do not like to have to come to the emergency commission and explain what is going on but any time they hear what is going on is better than them not knowing. It also adds to the bottom line in special funds and frankly I would hope that someone would consider making a motion to take that section out.

Representative Skarphol: I would be happy to make that motion but I felt the committee deserved an explanation and I agree with you. I can understand why they want the convenience but I can also understand what it does to the bottom line when we are trying to figure out an ending fund balance.

Representative Vigesaa: Second.

Representative Brandenburg: Right now there are 9 loans totaling 7.2 million dollars so exactly what Representative Skarphol said is happening.

Motioned to Further Amend by removing section 3 of the bill
Motion made by Representative Skarphol.
Seconded by Representative Vigesaa.
Voice vote
Motion carries.

Chairman Jeff Delzer: When we look at the 2 million dollars for Rice Lake coming out of the disaster relief fund, we did pass something before to try and say that we want to keep it at no more than 25 million without the bucket money coming in from the oil, this is all oil money. I don't know that I have a terrible problem with doing something with the Rice Lake situation but I am not so sure about it coming out of disaster relief fund, because when we look at the uses for the disaster relief fund in the legislature it is meant for presidential declared disasters. They have to make the presidential declaration authority and be denied by the president before the governor can call it a state disaster. That is a question I have of

where that money comes out of. I don't know that it should come out of the disaster relief fund.

Representative Streyle: Ward County will be declaring a flood emergency today for Rice Lake. The water is up over a foot, a lot more homes are going to be in the water again. This is just to try to clean up what was currently in the water and not what is going to be in water so this is going to in adequate for sure. We have an environmental mess and this has to go up to about 3 million dollars to cover what is currently damaged at this point.

Chairman Jeff Delzer: They can declare a flood disaster but has it reached the level of the presidential declared disaster? They asked for a presidential declared disaster. The legislature can do what it wants they have the authority to ignore what is in the law to some degree but it is a question of starting to tap that fund for uses other than that.

Representative Streyle: It is the state disaster that we fund, I think there are some state disasters that need to be addressed. One being Rice Lake, I would agree with you in taking the 30 million out for the Fargo interim flood control out of there. Our balance is much higher than the allocated mount of 22 million and I don't see a reason to leave anything above that in that fund.

Chairman Jeff Delzer: I can't disagree with that, I would disagree if you were talking about wanting to tap it.

Representative Brandenburg: The Senate changed that to the disaster relief fund but before they had the flood impact housing rehabilitation, is that correct? Section 17 the Senate added that section and then changed it from one area to the disaster relief fund. What did the Senate change? What was their funding source before?

Knutson: From my understanding this was a new item added by the Senate.

Representative Skarphol: Were there dollars left in the SIF fund? If we would like to take it out of some place like that I don't have an issue on where the money comes from but I do think there is an issue that needs to be addressed there to some extent.

Representative Streyle: The reason it is in this budget is because there is no bucket that it qualifies under. The water commission funds projects not cleanup and disaster type stuff. A permanent project, which there is 2.8 million dollars ear marked, for a pipe line that is not going to happen, is already approved by the water commission.

Chairman Jeff Delzer: Why is it in the Adjutant General Budget compared to the health department or wherever? I don't see that it fits here.

Representative Skarphol: I suspect because they thought of it as a disaster and took it out of the disaster relief fund. That is what I guess their logic was.

Recessed until after floor session

Chairman Jeff Delzer: What we have done so far to the bill is we have amended two amendments .02001 and then we further amended to remove section 3.

Representative Streyle: I would like to add some to this and make that portion match by the county equally. Whether it is another 400,000 dollars disaster fund and make the county match 400,000 dollars of that.

Chairman Jeff Delzer: Does the legislature have the right without saying with standing a certain section?

Representative Nelson: Before we vote on this I think it would be important to know that there is also money in other budgets dealing with Rice Lake and I would like to know what the money that is appropriated in that budget, what that would do and how it distinguishes itself from the money that is in this budget?

Representative Streyle: What we did in the water commission budget is we took the 2.8 million and put it in the line of credit so if that project ever happens the money is there. But if the amendment passes it would not be for that project it could be for another one.

Chairman Jeff Delzer: I think for stabilization of the lake its self, which I don't know how you stabilize a lake, this money would all be for cleanup of existing homes that have water in them.

Representative Streyle: Yes and the sewer system issue that is going on right now. The 2.8 million was for a pipeline which is never going to happen because they don't have eminate domain. So the should there be a permanent solution the water commission would have to redefine that 2.8 million to a project. What is in this bill that we are debating is strictly a temporary fix to try and alleviate the problem.

Representative Nelson: From a practical stand point this would be the only money that would go to any type of relief effort for Rice Lake in this session.

Chairman Jeff Delzer: This is a natural flow, but the real question is how deep do we get in?

Representative Pollert: I know we helped something with Minnewauken School but there is a difference between having to pay for somebody to move a house but if we have an environmental problem with sewer and what not that is a different issue.

Chairman Jeff Delzer: The language that is in here does not say anything about sewer, its cleanup.

Representative Skarphol: It is part of the amendment .02001 on the second page it says "other health hazards"

Representative Streyle: This would not help anyone move their home and then live in it again this is strictly cleaning up what is already in the water.

Representative Brandenburg: Discussion was on the sewer, if those issues were taken care of and we need to know more about that that is something we can figure out in conference committee then there would be something we could do. Let them clean it up why should we have to pay for it.

Chairman Jeff Delzer: You did have a discussion and you did change this language so it has valid discussion points in the conference committee.

Representative Nelson: We did provide state money to Devils Lake for building roads to homes that were being inundated with the rising waters of Devils Lake.

Chairman Jeff Delzer: We did and we also prove money for lift stations, sewer water and that kind of stuff in Minnewauken. I am not sure how much of that has actually been done.

Representative Nelson: I know some of that road money was disaster relief money I believe.

Chairman Jeff Delzer: That was not disaster relief money we did it through DOT.

Vice Chairman Keith Kempenich: We also put some money on Churches Ferry.

Chairman Jeff Delzer: I think other than the fact of 11 and 12 this would be the first time we would take money out of the disaster relief fund with the exception of I think last session they did the 400,000 dollars and maybe the session before which probably should not have been done either.

Representative Brandenburg: I move a Do Pass As Amended.

Representative Boehning: Second.

Representative Skarphol: There will be some more discussion in conference committee about that state wide radio as well.

Motion for a Do Pass As Amended on SB 2016.
Motion made by Representative Brandenburg.
Seconded by Representative Skarphol.
Total yes 17. No 4. Absent 2.
Floor assignment Representative Brandenburg.

15.8149.02002
Title.

Prepared by the Legislative Council staff for
Representative Skarphol
April 1, 2015

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ENGROSSED SENATE BILL NO. 2016

Page 1, line 2, after "general" insert "; to provide an appropriation to the information technology department"

Page 1, line 2, after "transfers" insert "; to provide legislative intent"

Page 4, after line 8, insert:

"**SECTION 5. APPROPRIATION - INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT.** There is appropriated out of any moneys in the general fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $1,500,000, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, to the information technology department for the purpose of planning and coordinating the implementation of the statewide radio interoperability network as provided in section 6 of this Act, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017. The funding provided in this section is considered a one-time funding item.

SECTION 6. STATEWIDE RADIO INTEROPERABILITY NETWORK - LEGISLATIVE INTENT - REPORT TO SIXTY-FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. The information technology department, under the direction of the statewide interoperability executive committee, shall determine the feasibility and desirability of implementing a statewide radio interoperability network. The department shall consult with representatives of political subdivisions and private entities affected by the implementation of the network to determine participation in the project. If the department determines it is feasible and desirable to proceed with the project, the department shall enter into agreements, including joint powers agreements, with affected entities to delineate the roles and responsibilities of each entity to implement the project. The agreements shall detail estimated future project costs to be paid be each entity.

The information technology department shall report to the appropriations committees of the sixty-fifth legislative assembly regarding the department's evaluation of the project, participation by affected entities, and recommendations for proceeding with the project or discontinuing future participation. It is the intent of the sixty-fourth legislative assembly that future legislative appropriations be provided for the state's share of the core project if the information technology department determines it is feasible and desirable to proceed with the project."

Renumber accordingly

15.8149.02001
Title.

Fiscal No. 1

Prepared by the Legislative Council staff for
House Appropriations - Government
Operations Division Committee
April 2, 2015

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ENGROSSED SENATE BILL NO. 2016

Page 1, line 2, after the first semicolon insert "to provide an appropriation to the information technology department;"

Page 1, line 2, after the semicolon insert "to provide legislative intent;"

Page 1, replace line 13 with:

"Salaries and wages	$6,063,904	$636,876	$6,700,780"

Page 1, replace line 17 with:

"Civil air patrol	287,451	24,322	311,773"

Page 1, replace lines 19 through 22 with:

"Air guard contract	11,483,158	(3,428,604)	8,054,554
Army guard contract	59,192,835	750,414	59,943,249
Veterans' cemetery	647,005	164,481	811,486
Reintegration program	1,491,980	411,763	1,903,743"

Page 1, remove line 24

Page 2, replace lines 1 and 2 with:

"Total all funds	$87,318,968	($1,355,432)	$85,963,536
Less estimated income	70,164,642	(3,230,290)	66,934,352
Total general fund	$17,154,326	$1,874,858	$19,029,184"

Page 2, replace lines 7 and 8 with:

"Salaries and wages	$10,553,021	$1,816,888	$12,369,909
Operating expenses	8,364,488	2,182,981	10,547,469"

Page 2, replace lines 10 and 11 with:

"Grants	19,373,247	(700,000)	18,673,247
Disaster costs	147,718,567	(39,553,083)	108,165,484"

Page 2, replace lines 14 through 16 with:

"Total all funds	$186,975,218	($35,853,109)	$151,122,109
Less estimated income	177,679,955	(39,161,780)	138,518,175
Total general fund	$9,295,263	$3,308,671	$12,603,934"

Page 2, replace lines 21 through 23 with:

"Grand total general fund	$26,449,589	$6,683,529	$33,133,118
Grand total special funds	247,844,597	(35,392,070)	212,452,527
Grand total all funds	$274,294,186	($28,708,541)	$245,585,645"

Page 3, replace line 5 with:

"Disaster coordination contract	1,500,000	0"

Page 3, replace lines 16 through 20 with:

"Total all funds	$6,751,240	$2,815,000
Less estimated income	2,000,000	1,069,500
Total general fund	$4,751,240	$1,745,500"

Page 4, line 4, after "providing" insert "for repair and replacement of infrastructure and"

Page 4, line 5, replace "organized" with "recreation"

Page 4, after line 8, insert:

"**SECTION 5. APPROPRIATION - INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT.** There is appropriated out of any moneys in the general fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $1,500,000, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, to the information technology department for the purpose of planning and coordinating the implementation of the statewide radio interoperability network as provide in section 6 of this Act, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017. The funding provided in this section is considered a one-time funding item.

SECTION 6. STATEWIDE RADIO INTEROPERABILITY NETWORK - LEGISLATIVE INTENT - REPORT TO THE SIXTY-FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. The information technology department, under the direction of the statewide interoperability executive committee, shall determine the feasibility and desirability of implementing a statewide radio interoperability network. The department shall consult with representatives of political subdivisions and private entities affected by the implementation of the network to determine participation in the project. If the department determines it is feasible and desirable to proceed with the project, the department shall enter into agreements, including joint powers agreements, with affected entities to delineate the roles and responsibilities of each entity to implement the project. The agreements shall detail estimated future project costs to be paid by each entity.

The information technology department shall report to the appropriations committees of the sixty-fifth legislative assembly regarding the department's evaluation of the project, participation by affected entities, and recommendations for proceeding with the project or discontinuing future participation. It is the intent of the sixty-fourth legislative assembly that future legislative appropriations be provided for the state's share of the core project if the information technology department determines it is feasible and desirable to proceed with the project.

SECTION 7. STATE RADIO POSITIONS - REALIGNMENT. The salaries and wages line item in subdivision 2 of section 1 of this Act includes $192,621 from the general fund to realign state radio dispatch positions within the employee classification system."

Page 5, line 13, replace "these purposes" with "the collecting of information on North Dakotans who served in a theatre or area of armed conflict since the Vietnam conflict"

Page 6, line 25, after "to" insert "repair and replacement of infrastructure and"

Renumber accordingly

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Summary of House Action

	Base Budget	Senate Version	House Changes	House Version
Information Technology Department				
Total all funds	$0	$0	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Less estimated income	0	0	0	0
General fund	$0	$0	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Adjutant General				
Total all funds	$87,318,968	$86,076,472	($112,936)	$85,963,536
Less estimated income	70,164,642	66,999,975	(65,623)	66,934,352
General fund	$17,154,326	$19,076,497	($47,313)	$19,029,184
Department of Emergency Services				
Total all funds	$186,975,218	$166,387,463	($8,265,354)	$158,122,109
Less estimated income	177,679,955	145,941,897	(423,722)	145,518,175
General fund	$9,295,263	$20,445,566	($7,841,632)	$12,603,934
Bill total				
Total all funds	$274,294,186	$252,463,935	($6,878,290)	$245,585,645
Less estimated income	247,844,597	212,941,872	(489,345)	212,452,527
General fund	$26,449,589	$39,522,063	($6,388,945)	$33,133,118

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Information Technology Department - House Action

	Base Budget	Senate Version	House Changes	House Version
Operating expenses			$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Total all funds	$0	$0	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Less estimated income	0	0	0	0
General fund	$0	$0	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Department No. 112 - Information Technology Department - Detail of House Changes

	Add One-Time Funding for Statewide Radio Interoperability Network[1]	Total House Changes
Operating expenses	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Total all funds	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Less estimated income	0	0
General fund	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
FTE	0.00	0.00

[1] One-time funding of $1.5 million from the general fund is provided for planning and coordinating the implementation of the statewide radio interoperability network.

This amendment also directs the Information Technology Department to consult with representatives of political subdivisions and private entities affected by the implementation of the statewide radio interoperability network to determine participation in the project.

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Adjutant General - House Action

	Base Budget	Senate Version	House Changes	House Version
Salaries and wages	$6,063,904	$6,725,625	($24,845)	$6,700,780
Operating expenses	4,112,891	4,322,891		4,322,891
Capital assets	200,632	388,046		388,046
Grants	509,514	1,009,514		1,009,514
Civil air patrol	287,451	312,526	(753)	311,773
Tuition, recruiting, and retention	2,517,500	2,517,500		2,517,500
Air guard contract	11,483,158	8,078,647	(24,093)	8,054,554
Army guard contract	59,192,835	59,996,706	(53,457)	59,943,249
Veterans' cemetery	647,005	815,251	(3,765)	811,486
Reintegration program	1,491,980	1,909,766	(6,023)	1,903,743
Accrued leave payments	812,098			
	$87,318,968	$86,076,472	($112,936)	$85,963,536
Total all funds				
Less estimated income	70,164,642	66,999,975	(65,623)	66,934,352
	$17,154,326	$19,076,497	($47,313)	$19,029,184
General fund				
	177.00	165.00	0.00	165.00
FTE				

Department No. 540 - Adjutant General - Detail of House Changes

	Adjusts Funding for Health Insurance Premium Increases[1]	Total House Changes
Salaries and wages	($24,845)	($24,845)
Operating expenses		
Capital assets		
Grants		
Civil air patrol	(753)	(753)
Tuition, recruiting, and retention		
Air guard contract	(24,093)	(24,093)
Army guard contract	(53,457)	(53,457)
Veterans' cemetery	(3,765)	(3,765)
Reintegration program	(6,023)	(6,023)
Accrued leave payments		
Total all funds	($112,936)	($112,936)
Less estimated income	(65,623)	(65,623)
General fund	($47,313)	($47,313)
FTE	0.00	0.00

[1] Funding for employee health insurance premiums is adjusted to reflect the revised premium estimate of $1,130.22 per month.

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Department of Emergency Services - House Action

	Base Budget	Senate Version	House Changes	House Version
Salaries and wages	$10,553,021	$12,231,220	$138,689	$12,369,909
Operating expenses	8,364,488	15,947,469	(5,400,000)	10,547,469
Capital assets	682,000	740,000		740,000
Grants	19,373,247	21,673,247	(3,000,000)	18,673,247
Disaster costs	147,718,567	108,169,527	(4,043)	108,165,484
Accrued leave payments	283,895			
Radio Communications		626,000		626,000
Disaster costs - State share		5,000,000		5,000,000
Chronic flooding assistance		2,000,000		2,000,000
Total all funds	$186,975,218	$166,387,463	($8,265,354)	$158,122,109
Less estimated income	177,679,955	145,941,897	(423,722)	145,518,175

General fund	$9,295,263	$20,445,566	($7,841,632)	$12,603,934
FTE	69.00	69.00	0.00	69.00

Department No. 542 - Department of Emergency Services - Detail of House Changes

	Adjusts Funding for Health Insurance Premium Increases[1]	Add Funding for State Radio Dispatch Positions[2]	Remove One-Time Funding for Grants to Fire Departments[3]	Remove One-Time Funding for Radio Communications Improvement[4]	Remove One-Time Funding for Disaster Volunteer Coordination[5]	Total House Changes
Salaries and wages	($53,932)	$192,621				$138,689
Operating expenses				(5,000,000)	(400,000)	(5,400,000)
Capital assets						
Grants			(3,000,000)			(3,000,000)
Disaster costs	(4,043)					(4,043)
Accrued leave payments						
Radio Communications						
Disaster costs - State share						
Chronic flooding assistance						
Total all funds	($57,975)	$192,621	($3,000,000)	($5,000,000)	($400,000)	($8,265,354)
Less estimated income	(23,722)	0	0	0	(400,000)	(423,722)
General fund	($34,253)	$192,621	($3,000,000)	($5,000,000)	$0	($7,841,632)
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0

[1] Funding for employee health insurance premiums is adjusted to reflect the revised premium estimate of $1,130.22 per month.

[2] Funding of $192,621 from the general fund is provided to realign state radio dispatch positions within the employee classification system.

[3] One-time funding of $3 million for grants to fire departments to purchase equipment for train derailment fires is removed.

[4] One-time funding of $5 million from the general fund for the radio communications improvement project is removed.

[5] One-time funding of $400,000 from the state disaster relief fund for disaster volunteer coordination is removed.

This amendment also:

- Amends Section 4 to allow the funds provided to remove debris and other health hazards in a service district experiencing chronic flooding to also be used for repairing and replacing infrastructure.
- Adds a new section identifying that of the amount provided for salaries and wages in subdivision 2 of Section 1, $192,621from the general fund is to realign state radio dispatch positions within the employee classification system.

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Fiscal No. 2

Prepared by the Legislative Council staff for
House Appropriations Committee
April 10, 2015

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ENGROSSED SENATE BILL NO. 2016

Page 1, line 2, after the first semicolon insert "to provide an appropriation to the information technology department;"

Page 1, line 2, after the third semicolon insert "to provide legislative intent;"

Page 1, replace line 13 with:

"Salaries and wages	$6,063,904	$636,876	$6,700,780"

Page 1, replace line 17 with:

"Civil air patrol	287,451	24,322	311,773"

Page 1, replace lines 19 through 22 with:

"Air guard contract	11,483,158	(3,428,604)	8,054,554
Army guard contract	59,192,835	750,414	59,943,249
Veterans' cemetery	647,005	164,481	811,486
Reintegration program	1,491,980	411,763	1,903,743"

Page 1, remove line 24

Page 2, replace lines 1 and 2 with:

"Total all funds	$87,318,968	($1,355,432)	$85,963,536
Less estimated income	70,164,642	(3,230,290)	66,934,352
Total general fund	$17,154,326	$1,874,858	$19,029,184"

Page 2, replace lines 7 and 8 with:

"Salaries and wages	$10,553,021	$1,816,888	$12,369,909
Operating expenses	8,364,488	2,182,981	10,547,469"

Page 2, replace lines 10 and 11 with:

"Grants	19,373,247	(700,000)	18,673,247
Disaster costs	147,718,567	(39,553,083)	108,165,484"

Page 2, replace lines 14 through 16 with:

"Total all funds	$186,975,218	($35,853,109)	$151,122,109
Less estimated income	177,679,955	(39,161,780)	138,518,175
Total general fund	$9,295,263	$3,308,671	$12,603,934"

Page 2, replace lines 21 through 23 with:

"Grand total general fund	$26,449,589	$6,683,529	$33,133,118
Grand total special funds	247,844,597	(40,392,070)	207,452,527
Grand total all funds	$274,294,186	($33,708,541)	$240,585,645"

Page 3, replace line 5 with:

"Disaster coordination contract	1,500,000	0"

Page 3, replace lines 16 through 20 with:

"Total all funds	$6,751,240	$2,815,000
Less estimated income	2,000,000	1,069,500
Total general fund	$4,751,240	$1,745,500"

Page 3, remove lines 25 through 31

Page 4, line 4, after "providing" insert "for repair and replacement of infrastructure and"

Page 4, line 5, replace "organized" with "recreation"

Page 4, after line 8, insert:

"SECTION 4. APPROPRIATION - INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT. There is appropriated out of any moneys in the general fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $1,500,000, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, to the information technology department for the purpose of planning and coordinating the implementation of the statewide radio interoperability network as provided in section 6 of this Act, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017. The funding provided in this section is considered a one-time funding item.

SECTION 5. STATEWIDE RADIO INTEROPERABILITY NETWORK - LEGISLATIVE INTENT - REPORT TO THE SIXTY-FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. The information technology department, under the direction of the statewide interoperability executive committee, shall determine the feasibility and desirability of implementing a statewide radio interoperability network. The department shall consult with representatives of political subdivisions and private entities affected by the implementation of the network to determine participation in the project. If the department determines it is feasible and desirable to proceed with the project, the department shall enter into agreements, including joint powers agreements, with affected entities to delineate the roles and responsibilities of each entity to implement the project. The agreements shall detail estimated future project costs to be paid by each entity.

The information technology department shall report to the appropriations committees of the sixty-fifth legislative assembly regarding the department's evaluation of the project, participation by affected entities, and recommendations for proceeding with the project or discontinuing future participation. It is the intent of the sixty-fourth legislative assembly that future legislative appropriations be provided for the state's share of the core project if the information technology department determines it is feasible and desirable to proceed with the project.

SECTION 6. STATE RADIO POSITIONS - REALIGNMENT. The salaries and wages line item in subdivision 2 of section 1 of this Act includes $192,621 from the general fund to realign state radio dispatch positions within the employee classification system."

Page 5, line 13, replace "these purposes" with "the collecting of information on North Dakotans who served in a theatre or area of armed conflict since the Vietnam conflict"

Page 6, line 25, after "to" insert "repair and replacement of infrastructure and"

Renumber accordingly

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Summary of House Action

	Base Budget	Senate Version	House Changes	House Version
Information Technology Department				
Total all funds	$0	$0	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Less estimated income	0	0	0	0
General fund	$0	$0	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Adjutant General				
Total all funds	$87,318,968	$86,076,472	($112,936)	$85,963,536
Less estimated income	70,164,642	66,999,975	(65,623)	66,934,352
General fund	$17,154,326	$19,076,497	($47,313)	$19,029,184
Department of Emergency Services				
Total all funds	$186,975,218	$166,387,463	($13,265,354)	$153,122,109
Less estimated income	177,679,955	145,941,897	(5,423,722)	140,518,175
General fund	$9,295,263	$20,445,566	($7,841,632)	$12,603,934
Bill total				
Total all funds	$274,294,186	$252,463,935	($11,878,290)	$240,585,645
Less estimated income	247,844,597	212,941,872	(5,489,345)	207,452,527
General fund	$26,449,589	$39,522,063	($6,388,945)	$33,133,118

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Information Technology Department - House Action

	Base Budget	Senate Version	House Changes	House Version
Operating expenses			$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Total all funds	$0	$0	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Less estimated income	0	0	0	0
General fund	$0	$0	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Department No. 112 - Information Technology Department - Detail of House Changes

	Add One-Time Funding for Statewide Radio Interoperability Network[1]	Total House Changes
Operating expenses	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Total all funds	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Less estimated income	0	0
General fund	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
FTE	0.00	0.00

[1] One-time funding of $1.5 million from the general fund is provided for planning and coordinating the implementation of the statewide radio interoperability network.

This amendment also directs the Information Technology Department to consult with representatives of political subdivisions and private entities affected by the implementation of the statewide radio interoperability network to determine participation in the project.

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Adjutant General - House Action

	Base Budget	Senate Version	House Changes	House Version
Salaries and wages	$6,063,904	$6,725,625	($24,845)	$6,700,780
Operating expenses	4,112,891	4,322,891		4,322,891
Capital assets	200,632	388,046		388,046
Grants	509,514	1,009,514		1,009,514
Civil air patrol	287,451	312,526	(753)	311,773
Tuition, recruiting, and retention	2,517,500	2,517,500		2,517,500
Air guard contract	11,483,158	8,078,647	(24,093)	8,054,554
Army guard contract	59,192,835	59,996,706	(53,457)	59,943,249
Veterans' cemetery	647,005	815,251	(3,765)	811,486
Reintegration program	1,491,980	1,909,766	(6,023)	1,903,743
Accrued leave payments	812,098			
Total all funds	$87,318,968	$86,076,472	($112,936)	$85,963,536
Less estimated income	70,164,642	66,999,975	(65,623)	66,934,352
General fund	$17,154,326	$19,076,497	($47,313)	$19,029,184
FTE	177.00	165.00	0.00	165.00

Department No. 540 - Adjutant General - Detail of House Changes

	Adjusts Funding for Health Insurance Premium Increases[1]	Total House Changes
Salaries and wages	($24,845)	($24,845)
Operating expenses		
Capital assets		
Grants		
Civil air patrol	(753)	(753)
Tuition, recruiting, and retention		
Air guard contract	(24,093)	(24,093)
Army guard contract	(53,457)	(53,457)
Veterans' cemetery	(3,765)	(3,765)
Reintegration program	(6,023)	(6,023)
Accrued leave payments		
Total all funds	($112,936)	($112,936)
Less estimated income	(65,623)	(65,623)
General fund	($47,313)	($47,313)
FTE	0.00	0.00

[1] Funding for employee health insurance premiums is adjusted to reflect the revised premium estimate of $1,130.22 per month.

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Department of Emergency Services - House Action

	Base Budget	Senate Version	House Changes	House Version
Salaries and wages	$10,553,021	$12,231,220	$138,689	$12,369,909
Operating expenses	8,364,488	15,947,469	(5,400,000)	10,547,469
Capital assets	682,000	740,000		740,000
Grants	19,373,247	21,673,247	(3,000,000)	18,673,247
Disaster costs	147,718,567	108,169,527	(4,043)	108,165,484
Accrued leave payments	283,895			
Radio Communications		626,000		626,000
Disaster costs - State share		5,000,000	(5,000,000)	
Chronic flooding assistance		2,000,000		2,000,000
Total all funds	$186,975,218	$166,387,463	($13,265,354)	$153,122,109
Less estimated income	177,679,955	145,941,897	(5,423,722)	140,518,175
	$9,295,263	$20,445,566	($7,841,632)	$12,603,934

General fund				
FTE	69.00	69.00	0.00	69.00

Department No. 542 - Department of Emergency Services - Detail of House Changes

	Adjusts Funding for Health Insurance Premium Increases[1]	Add Funding for State Radio Dispatch Positions[2]	Remove Funding from the State Disaster Relief Fund[3]	Remove One-Time Funding for Grants to Fire Departments[4]	Remove One-Time Funding for Radio Communications Improvement[5]	Remove One-Time Funding for Disaster Volunteer Coordination[6]
Salaries and wages	($53,932)	$192,621				
Operating expenses					(5,000,000)	(400,000)
Capital assets						
Grants				(3,000,000)		
Disaster costs	(4,043)					
Accrued leave payments						
Radio Communications						
Disaster costs - State share			(5,000,000)			
Chronic flooding assistance						
Total all funds	($57,975)	$192,621	($5,000,000)	($3,000,000)	($5,000,000)	($400,000)
Less estimated income	(23,722)	0	(5,000,000)	0	0	(400,000)
General fund	($34,253)	$192,621	$0	($3,000,000)	($5,000,000)	$0
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Total House Changes
Salaries and wages	$138,689
Operating expenses	(5,400,000)
Capital assets	
Grants	(3,000,000)
Disaster costs	(4,043)
Accrued leave payments	
Radio Communications	
Disaster costs - State share	(5,000,000)
Chronic flooding assistance	
Total all funds	($13,265,354)
Less estimated income	(5,423,722)
General fund	($7,841,632)
FTE	0.00

[1] Funding for employee health insurance premiums is adjusted to reflect the revised premium estimate of $1,130.22 per month.

[2] Funding of $192,621 from the general fund is provided to realign State Radio dispatch positions within the employee classification system.

[3] Funding of $5 million from the state disaster relief fund appropriated to the Adjutant General in a separate section in the bill to provide the required state share of funding for defraying expenses associated with presidentially declared disasters is removed.

[4] One-time funding of $3 million for grants to fire departments to purchase equipment for train derailment fires is removed.

[5] One-time funding of $5 million from the general fund for the radio communications improvement project is removed.

[6] One-time funding of $400,000 from the state disaster relief fund for disaster volunteer coordination is removed.

This amendment also:

- Amends Section 4 to allow the funds provided to remove debris and other health hazards in a service district experiencing chronic flooding to also be used for repairing and replacing infrastructure.
- Adds a new section identifying that of the amount provided for salaries and wages in subdivision 2 of Section 1, $192,621 from the general fund is to realign State Radio dispatch positions within the employee classification system.

Date April 2, 2015
Roll Call Vote #: 1

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. SB2016

House Appropriations - Government Operations Divison Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: _____

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By Rep Hogan Seconded By Rep Glassheim

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No

VOICE VOTE

Total (Yes) _____ No _____

Absent _____

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:
To reduce health insurance - Motion carried

Date: April 2, 2015
Roll Call Vote #: 2

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. SB2016

House Appropriations - Government Operations Divison Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: _____

Recommendation: ☑ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By Rep Sharpe Seconded By Rep Boehning

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
VOICE			VOTE		

Total (Yes) _____ No _____

Absent _____

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:
Line 5 page 4 of bill - "Organized" changed to "recreational"
Motion carried

Date: April 2, 2015
Roll Call Vote #: 3

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. SB2016

House Appropriations - Government Operations Divison Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: _____

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By Rep Skarphol Seconded By Rep Hogan

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
VOICE VOTE					

Total (Yes) _____ No _____

Absent _____

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:
Change the language to incorporate the ability to prioritize the utilization of dollars on Lake Sakakawea. Motion carried

Date: April 2, 2015
Roll Call Vote #: 4

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. SB2016

House Appropriations - Government Operations Divison Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: 15.8149.02002

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By Rep Skarphol Seconded By Rep Hogan

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
VOICE			VOTE		

Total (Yes) _____ No _____

Absent _____

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Motion Carried

Date: April 2, 2015
Roll Call Vote #: 5

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. SB2016

House Appropriations - Government Operations Divison Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: _____

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By Rep Kempenich Seconded By Rep Boehning

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No

VOICE VOTE

Total (Yes) _____ No _____

Absent _____

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:
to add $192,621.28 to realign classifications
Motion carried

Date: April 2, 2015
Roll Call Vote #: 1

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. SB2016

House Appropriations - Government Operations Divison Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: _____

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By Rep Kempenich Seconded By Rep Vigesaa

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No

VOICE VOTE

Total (Yes) _____ No _____

Absent _____

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:
To remove $400,000.00 for the disaster volunteer Coordinator - Motion carried

Date: April 2, 2015
Roll Call Vote #: 2

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. SB2016

House Appropriations - Government Operations Divison Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: _____

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By Rep Kempenich Seconded By Rep Glassheim

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
VOICE		VOTE			

Total (Yes) _____ No _____

Absent _____

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:
Made a motion to remove $5 million in section 3. Motion failed

Date: April 2, 2015
Roll Call Vote #: 3

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. SB2016

House Appropriations - Government Operations Divison Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: _____

Recommendation: ☒ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By Rep Skarphol Seconded By Rep Vigesaa

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No

VOICE VOTE

Total (Yes) _____ No _____

Absent _____

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

To remove $5 million for radios - Motion carried

Date: 4/2/2015
Roll Call Vote # 4

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. SB2016

House Appropriations - Government Operations Divison Committee

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: _____

Recommendation: ☐ Adopt Amendment
☒ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☒ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By Representative Skarphol Seconded By Representative Kempenich

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Thoreson	x		Representative Hogan	x	
Vice Chairman Brandenburg			Representative Glassheim	x	
Representative Kempenich	x				
Representative Vigesaa	x				
Representative Boehning	x				
Representative Skarphol	x				

Total (Yes) 7 No 0

Absent 1

Floor Assignment Representative Brandenburg

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Date: 4/10/15

Roll Call Vote #: 1

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2016

House: **Appropriations Committee**

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: 15.8149.02001

Recommendation: ☑ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By: Brandenburg Seconded By: Kempenich

Representatives	Yes	No	Absent
Chairman Jeff Delzer			
Vice Chairman Keith Kempenich			
Representative Bellew			
Representative Brandenburg			
Representative Boehning			
Representative Dosch			
Representative Kreidt			
Representative Martinson			
Representative Monson			
Representative Nelson			
Representative Pollert			
Representative Sanford			
Representative Schmidt			
Representative Silbernagel			
Representative Skarphol			
Representative Streyle			
Representative Thoreson			
Representative Vigesaa			
Representative Boe			
Representative Glassheim			
Representative Guggisberg			
Representative Hogan			
Representative Holman			
TOTALS			

Voice Vote
Motion Carries

Floor Assignment: _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent: _____

Date: 4/10/15

Roll Call Vote #: 2

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2016

House: **Appropriations Committee**

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: Further Amend

Recommendation: ☑ Adopt Amendment
☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☐ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By: Skarphol Seconded By: Vigesaa

Representatives	Yes	No	Absent
Chairman Jeff Delzer			
Vice Chairman Keith Kempenich			
Representative Bellew			
Representative Brandenburg			
Representative Boehning			
Representative Dosch			
Representative Kreidt			
Representative Martinson			
Representative Monson			
Representative Nelson			
Representative Pollert			
Representative Sanford			
Representative Schmidt			
Representative Silbernagel			
Representative Skarphol			
Representative Streyle			
Representative Thoreson			
Representative Vigesaa			
Representative Boe			
Representative Glassheim			
Representative Guggisberg			
Representative Hogan			
Representative Holman			
TOTALS			

Voice Vote Motion Carries

Floor Assignment: _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent: _____

Remove Section 3 of the engrossed Bill

Date: 4/10/15

Roll Call Vote #: 3

2015 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2016

House: **Appropriations Committee**

☐ Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: 15.8149.02003

Recommendation: ☐ Adopt Amendment
☑ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Without Committee Recommendation
☑ As Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations
☐ Place on Consent Calendar

Other Actions: ☐ Reconsider ☐ _____

Motion Made By: Brandenburg Seconded By: Boening

Representatives	Yes	No	Absent
Chairman Jeff Delzer		✓	
Vice Chairman Keith Kempenich	✓		
Representative Bellew	✓		
Representative Brandenburg	✓		
Representative Boehning	✓		
Representative Dosch		✓	
Representative Kreidt	✓		
Representative Martinson			AB
Representative Monson	✓		
Representative Nelson	✓		
Representative Pollert	✓		
Representative Sanford	✓		
Representative Schmidt			AB
Representative Silbernagel	✓		
Representative Skarphol	✓		
Representative Streyle	✓		
Representative Thoreson	✓		
Representative Vigesaa	✓		
Representative Boe		✓	
Representative Glassheim	✓		
Representative Guggisberg		✓	
Representative Hogan	✓		
Representative Holman	✓		
TOTALS	17	4	2

Floor Assignment: Brandenburg

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent: _____

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

SB 2016, as engrossed: Appropriations Committee (Rep. Delzer, Chairman) recommends **AMENDMENTS AS FOLLOWS** and when so amended, recommends **DO PASS** (17 YEAS, 4 NAYS, 2 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). Engrossed SB 2016 was placed on the Sixth order on the calendar.

Page 1, line 2, after the first semicolon insert "to provide an appropriation to the information technology department;"

Page 1, line 2, after the third semicolon insert "to provide legislative intent;"

Page 1, replace line 13 with:

"Salaries and wages	$6,063,904	$636,876	$6,700,780"

Page 1, replace line 17 with:

"Civil air patrol	287,451	24,322	311,773"

Page 1, replace lines 19 through 22 with:

"Air guard contract	11,483,158	(3,428,604)	8,054,554
Army guard contract	59,192,835	750,414	59,943,249
Veterans' cemetery	647,005	164,481	811,486
Reintegration program	1,491,980	411,763	1,903,743"

Page 1, remove line 24

Page 2, replace lines 1 and 2 with:

"Total all funds	$87,318,968	($1,355,432)	$85,963,536
Less estimated income	70,164,642	(3,230,290)	66,934,352
Total general fund	$17,154,326	$1,874,858	$19,029,184"

Page 2, replace lines 7 and 8 with:

"Salaries and wages	$10,553,021	$1,816,888	$12,369,909
Operating expenses	8,364,488	2,182,981	10,547,469"

Page 2, replace lines 10 and 11 with:

"Grants	19,373,247	(700,000)	18,673,247
Disaster costs	147,718,567	(39,553,083)	108,165,484"

Page 2, replace lines 14 through 16 with:

"Total all funds	$186,975,218	($35,853,109)	$151,122,109
Less estimated income	177,679,955	(39,161,780)	138,518,175
Total general fund	$9,295,263	$3,308,671	$12,603,934"

Page 2, replace lines 21 through 23 with:

"Grand total general fund	$26,449,589	$6,683,529	$33,133,118
Grand total special funds	247,844,597	(40,392,070)	207,452,527
Grand total all funds	$274,294,186	($33,708,541)	$240,585,645"

Page 3, replace line 5 with:

"Disaster coordination contract		1,500,000	0"

Page 3, replace lines 16 through 20 with:

"Total all funds	$6,751,240	$2,815,000
Less estimated income	2,000,000	1,069,500
Total general fund	$4,751,240	$1,745,500"

Page 3, remove lines 25 through 31

Page 4, line 4, after "providing" insert "for repair and replacement of infrastructure and"

Page 4, line 5, replace "organized" with "recreation"

Page 4, after line 8, insert:

"**SECTION 4. APPROPRIATION - INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT.** There is appropriated out of any moneys in the general fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $1,500,000, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, to the information technology department for the purpose of planning and coordinating the implementation of the statewide radio interoperability network as provided in section 6 of this Act, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017. The funding provided in this section is considered a one-time funding item.

SECTION 5. STATEWIDE RADIO INTEROPERABILITY NETWORK - LEGISLATIVE INTENT - REPORT TO THE SIXTY-FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. The information technology department, under the direction of the statewide interoperability executive committee, shall determine the feasibility and desirability of implementing a statewide radio interoperability network. The department shall consult with representatives of political subdivisions and private entities affected by the implementation of the network to determine participation in the project. If the department determines it is feasible and desirable to proceed with the project, the department shall enter into agreements, including joint powers agreements, with affected entities to delineate the roles and responsibilities of each entity to implement the project. The agreements shall detail estimated future project costs to be paid by each entity.

The information technology department shall report to the appropriations committees of the sixty-fifth legislative assembly regarding the department's evaluation of the project, participation by affected entities, and recommendations for proceeding with the project or discontinuing future participation. It is the intent of the sixty-fourth legislative assembly that future legislative appropriations be provided for the state's share of the core project if the information technology department determines it is feasible and desirable to proceed with the project.

SECTION 6. STATE RADIO POSITIONS - REALIGNMENT. The salaries and wages line item in subdivision 2 of section 1 of this Act includes $192,621 from the general fund to realign state radio dispatch positions within the employee classification system."

Page 5, line 13, replace "these purposes" with "the collecting of information on North Dakotans who served in a theatre or area of armed conflict since the Vietnam conflict"

Page 6, line 25, after "to" insert "repair and replacement of infrastructure and"

Renumber accordingly

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Summary of House Action

	Base Budget	Senate Version	House Changes	House Version

Information Technology Department				
Total all funds	$0	$0	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Less estimated income	0	0	0	0
General fund	$0	$0	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Adjutant General				
Total all funds	$87,318,968	$86,076,472	($112,936)	$85,963,536
Less estimated income	70,164,642	66,999,975	(65,623)	66,934,352
General fund	$17,154,326	$19,076,497	($47,313)	$19,029,184
Department of Emergency Services				
Total all funds	$186,975,218	$166,387,463	($13,265,354)	$153,122,109
Less estimated income	177,679,955	145,941,897	(5,423,722)	140,518,175
General fund	$9,295,263	$20,445,566	($7,841,632)	$12,603,934
Bill total				
Total all funds	$274,294,186	$252,463,935	($11,878,290)	$240,585,645
Less estimated income	247,844,597	212,941,872	(5,489,345)	207,452,527
General fund	$26,449,589	$39,522,063	($6,388,945)	$33,133,118

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Information Technology Department - House Action

	Base Budget	Senate Version	House Changes	House Version
Operating expenses			$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Total all funds	$0	$0	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Less estimated income	0	0	0	0
General fund	$0	$0	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Department No. 112 - Information Technology Department - Detail of House Changes

	Add One-Time Funding for Statewide Radio Interoperability Network[1]	Total House Changes
Operating expenses	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Total all funds	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Less estimated income	0	0
General fund	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
FTE	0.00	0.00

[1] One-time funding of $1.5 million from the general fund is provided for planning and coordinating the implementation of the statewide radio interoperability network.

This amendment also directs the Information Technology Department to consult with representatives of political subdivisions and private entities affected by the implementation of the statewide radio interoperability network to determine participation in the project.

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Adjutant General - House Action

	Base Budget	Senate Version	House Changes	House Version
Salaries and wages	$6,063,904	$6,725,625	($24,845)	$6,700,780
Operating expenses	4,112,891	4,322,891		4,322,891
Capital assets	200,632	388,046		388,046
Grants	509,514	1,009,514		1,009,514
Civil air patrol	287,451	312,526	(753)	311,773
Tuition, recruiting, and retention	2,517,500	2,517,500		2,517,500
Air guard contract	11,483,158	8,078,647	(24,093)	8,054,554
Army guard contract	59,192,835	59,996,706	(53,457)	59,943,249
Veterans' cemetery	647,005	815,251	(3,765)	811,486
Reintegration program	1,491,980	1,909,766	(6,023)	1,903,743
Accrued leave payments	812,098			

Total all funds	$87,318,968	$86,076,472	($112,936)	$85,963,536
Less estimated income	70,164,642	66,999,975	(65,623)	66,934,352
General fund	$17,154,326	$19,076,497	($47,313)	$19,029,184
FTE	177.00	165.00	0.00	165.00

Department No. 540 - Adjutant General - Detail of House Changes

	Adjusts Funding for Health Insurance Premium Increases[1]	Total House Changes
Salaries and wages	($24,845)	($24,845)
Operating expenses		
Capital assets		
Grants		
Civil air patrol	(753)	(753)
Tuition, recruiting, and retention		
Air guard contract	(24,093)	(24,093)
Army guard contract	(53,457)	(53,457)
Veterans' cemetery	(3,765)	(3,765)
Reintegration program	(6,023)	(6,023)
Accrued leave payments		
Total all funds	($112,936)	($112,936)
Less estimated income	(65,623)	(65,623)
General fund	($47,313)	($47,313)
FTE	0.00	0.00

[1] Funding for employee health insurance premiums is adjusted to reflect the revised premium estimate of $1,130.22 per month.

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Department of Emergency Services - House Action

	Base Budget	Senate Version	House Changes	House Version
Salaries and wages	$10,553,021	$12,231,220	$138,689	$12,369,909
Operating expenses	8,364,488	15,947,469	(5,400,000)	10,547,469
Capital assets	682,000	740,000		740,000
Grants	19,373,247	21,673,247	(3,000,000)	18,673,247
Disaster costs	147,718,567	108,169,527	(4,043)	108,165,484
Accrued leave payments	283,895			
Radio Communications		626,000		626,000
Disaster costs - State share		5,000,000	(5,000,000)	
Chronic flooding assistance		2,000,000		2,000,000
Total all funds	$186,975,218	$166,387,463	($13,265,354)	$153,122,109
Less estimated income	177,679,955	145,941,897	(5,423,722)	140,518,175
General fund	$9,295,263	$20,445,566	($7,841,632)	$12,603,934
FTE	69.00	69.00	0.00	69.00

Department No. 542 - Department of Emergency Services - Detail of House Changes

	Adjusts Funding for Health Insurance Premium Increases[1]	Add Funding for State Radio Dispatch Positions[2]	Remove Funding from the State Disaster Relief Fund[3]	Remove One-Time Funding for Grants to Fire Departments[4]	Remove One-Time Funding for Radio Communications Improvement[5]	Remove One-Time Funding for Disaster Volunteer Coordination[6]
Salaries and wages	($53,932)	$192,621				
Operating expenses					(5,000,000)	(400,000)
Capital assets						
Grants				(3,000,000)		
Disaster costs	(4,043)					
Accrued leave payments						
Radio Communications						
Disaster costs - State share			(5,000,000)			
Chronic flooding assistance						
	($57,975)	$192,621	($5,000,000)	($3,000,000)	($5,000,000)	($400,000)

Total all funds						
Less estimated income	(23,722)	0	(5,000,000)	0	0	(400,000)
General fund	($34,253)	$192,621	$0	($3,000,000)	($5,000,000)	$0
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Total House Changes
Salaries and wages	$138,689
Operating expenses	(5,400,000)
Capital assets	
Grants	(3,000,000)
Disaster costs	(4,043)
Accrued leave payments	
Radio Communications	
Disaster costs - State share	(5,000,000)
Chronic flooding assistance	
Total all funds	($13,265,354)
Less estimated income	(5,423,722)
General fund	($7,841,632)
FTE	0.00

[1] Funding for employee health insurance premiums is adjusted to reflect the revised premium estimate of $1,130.22 per month.

[2] Funding of $192,621 from the general fund is provided to realign State Radio dispatch positions within the employee classification system.

[3] Funding of $5 million from the state disaster relief fund appropriated to the Adjutant General in a separate section in the bill to provide the required state share of funding for defraying expenses associated with presidentially declared disasters is removed.

[4] One-time funding of $3 million for grants to fire departments to purchase equipment for train derailment fires is removed.

[5] One-time funding of $5 million from the general fund for the radio communications improvement project is removed.

[6] One-time funding of $400,000 from the state disaster relief fund for disaster volunteer coordination is removed.

This amendment also:

- Amends Section 4 to allow the funds provided to remove debris and other health hazards in a service district experiencing chronic flooding to also be used for repairing and replacing infrastructure.
- Adds a new section identifying that of the amount provided for salaries and wages in subdivision 2 of Section 1, $192,621 from the general fund is to realign State Radio dispatch positions within the employee classification system.

2015 CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

SB 2016

2015 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee
Harvest Room, State Capitol

SB 2016
4/21/2015
Job # 26292

☐ Subcommittee
☒ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature M. Jones for Rose Laning

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the office of the Adjutant General and to declare an emergency.

Minutes: Attachment 1

Legislative Council - Alex Cronquist
OMB - Becky Deichert

Conferees:
Senators Holmberg, Bowman, Robinson
Representatives Brandenburg, Skarphol, Hogan

Rep. Brandenburg: Took $5 M for IT and then we reduced it to $1.5 to look at a study and actually Rep. Skarpol has been pretty instrumental in that work and he will explain that. Then we took out $3M for fire for train derailments; we took out $400,000 for Minot for disaster; we took out $5M and put $1.5M in it. Then we added $192,000 for some employees to deal with compensation. Those are key items.

Senator Holmberg: I am looking for the $1.5 Million on the long sheet.

Rep. Skarphol: New language in Section 5 of amendment - Attachment # 1.
Senator Holmberg: But where does it show up.

Alex Cronquist, Legislative Council: In long sheet they won't show in the numbers because those numbers reflect only the Adjutant General. So, as far as in the long sheet it is going to show up down in section 5. If we can get the actual amendment language put into the folders in the future that will be most helpful.

Rep.Brandenburg: There is $5 Million dollars in there and I think Rep. Skarpol you have been fully engaged in this discussion and you can talk about it.

Rep. Skarphol: On the House side, we didn't have a comfort level with beginning the process of getting into $160 Million project without more reassurance from all of the other entities, out there that got to be part of this trunk radio system that they are going to play in

the box with everybody. We wanted to know that there was going to be some degree of agreement and what we're endeavoring to do with the million and a half in ITD is to have them work with the Association of Counties, the firefighters, the League of Cities, all of the entities that could conceivably have a vested interest in a new trunk radio system. Over this next interim we anticipate and expect that if this is going to move forward, that there will be either a joint powers agreement utilized or memorandums of understanding to get all of the players articulating their willingness to participate and there would be some anticipated division of this cost associated with doing this in that agreement. It would not be exact numbers, or anything but at least some semblance of an understanding that the state is going to pay half and who is going to pay half or whatever it may be; because we do not anticipate paying the local costs. The reason we don't anticipate paying the local cost is there are private entities out there that have ambulance services and so forth, and we're certainly not going to pay for them therefore we don't feel we should pay for the local cost for the local subdivisions, fire departments, schools, whomever is going to be a player in this. The million and a half is intended to provide enough money for the ITD to hire a contractor to facilitate this over the next biennia, and while we were under some substantial conversation pressure with some entities that wanted us to commit dollars we didn't think that it was the right thing to do at this time.

Senator Holmberg: We did have some discussion in some folks that they thought further study wasn't needed. We need to put money into implementation. That is the testimony we had early on. So that is why we left the $5 Million that was in there.

Rep. Skarphol: What we found out relatively recently, I'd say within the last 10 days, is that if we're going to make an investment; that investment would be probably in the area of $4.5 Million to buy a single piece of equipment that would give an indication of we're going down this road. To be very honest with you, as quickly as technology changes I am not real sure that is a wise thing to do. Because in the intervening time, while the discussions are taking place, things could change dramatically enough that we would've invested in something we should not have. While we fully recognize the need for it, we just don't think the situation is mature enough right now to move forward with an investment in equipment.

Senator Holmberg: I received language from our Director of 911 center, where they referenced the $4.5 Million. I don't know if it was something that had been done in House and not attached specifically. But that is one of the pieces of information I received from them the $4.5.

Rep. Skarphol: I received it from Mr. Mike Dannenfelzer. I got the same information, sounds like from the gentlemen in Bismarck.

Senator Holmberg: This was Becky Ault.

Rep. Brandenburg: - I would add in there, we did get some information too from Adj. General that they were thinking that should be at least $2.5 Million but that discussion is why we are here. We will have to pursue that.

Rep. Skarphol: With regard to a $2Million appropriation that is in this budget, having to do with Rice Like. We did change the language from just simply removing durvas to allow

them to utilize those dollars for infrastructure which would indicate that since there are having a problem with the sewer system that rather than remove durvas, they could in fact fix the sewer system. That was one other change that was made in the language of the bill.

Senator Holmberg: You kept the things about they have to consult with the State Health Department. I believe we had talked.

Rep. Brandenburg: We don't have any problem with them fixing up the sewer and getting their thing there and taking care of their health hazards. But you know they can up their mess and to hire people to do that. If it's okay, unless there is more questions talk about the IT stuff, but I would like to talk a little bit about the $3 Million that we pulled out with the fire. There is discussion going on about rail safety and fire- fighting and rail issues. I don't know where it's all going to land. So I think that is an issue that I wouldn't say is dead I would say there is more discussion, about how to do it right.

Senator Holmberg: I think there are discussions going on in the PSC budget, discussions going on in the DOT budget; focusing on these issues. I don't anticipate us closing the book on this one today anyway. What we might do is see where our differences are and then try and have our meetings after some of these other things are clearer rather than just sitting and meeting and accomplishing little.

Rep. Brandenburg: I completely agree Mr. Chairman.

Senator Bowman: If there is money dealing with the same thing in two or three other budgets it would be nice to have some kind of a list so see if we are duplicating or if there's coordinating their efforts within each of those departments to be a part of this or is something that well we want our share of it. I don't know what the answer is but it would be nice to see if that is a coordinated effort amongst the groups or if it is an individual effort to get what we can get.

Senator Holmberg: The challenge is that at least in the PSC the discussion revolves around rail inspectors. In DOT I believe it revolves around rail inspectors. In this one it's talking about training of fire departments for fires on the rails. So, they have some of the same words, but they are somewhat different. It is a little analogous to what we had in the discussion points on internal auditors and external auditors in Higher Education. They were all mixed together and it was kind of a dog's breakfast that we finally got put together. So that is one of those things it is a big difference but let's talk about that when we have a little more clarity on what's going on in the other budgets. I understand that it's the rail inspectors in both of those two budgets but there not going to double up. They won't have been in both budgets. I don't know what they are going to end up with.

Rep. Brandenburg: I think we are kind of at the point where we've got to figure out what these other places are going to do before we can finish this one out. But I don't that we got any heartburn with the issues, we just got to figure out what is the right number and what is the right place. I think that is the right way to say it.

Senator Holmberg: The problem with this one is we had this so long ago. Do any of the committee members have any questions of the House at this time? Let's finish up right now

and when you go over could you tell Connor not to schedule us tomorrow. Let's wait until the other ones come into place.

Senator Holmberg: Closed the hearing.

2015 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee
Harvest Room, State Capitol

SB 2016
4/24/2015
Job # 26407

☐ Subcommittee
☒ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature Katie Oliver for Rose Laning

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the office of the Adjutant General and to declare an emergency.

Minutes: Attachment 1

Legislative Council - Alex Cronquist
OMB - Becky Deichert

Conferees:
Senators Holmberg, Bowman, Robinson
Representatives Brandenburg, Skarphol, Hogan

Chairman Holmberg called the conference committee to order on SB 2016. All committee members were present. We have the differences; we have not done this in so long.

Representative Brandenburg: We're waiting to see what happens with other bills. Maybe we can take it one at a time. Representative Skarphol you have been talking to IT and you have that one.

Chairman Holmberg: Which version are you looking at?

Representative Brandenburg: I have .01002 version.

Chairman Holmberg: Why do I have .02003?

Alex Cronquist: You should be working from the .02003 version. (attachment 1)

Chairman Holmberg: I have a .02003 Christmas tree version, is that the same as the .02003 without the Christmas tree or are they different versions?

Alex Cronquist: The .02003 would show sections removed by the House as crossed out so that would be the difference.

Representative Brandenburg: It shows here that it grants the fire department, statewide radio and I think that there is one other thing, disaster coordination.

Chairman Holmberg: Let's for to disaster coordination contract, it was $1,500,000 we had $400,000,000, you went to zero.

Representative Brandenburg: It always was $400,000 I think.

Chairman Holmberg: What are you looking at?

Becky Deichert: .02003.

Representative Brandenburg: It always was volunteer coordinator program, up in Minot with that flood. Tied together with the churches.

Chairman Holmberg: Lutheran Social Services.

Representative Brandenburg: Camp Hope, that sort of thing, there was $400,000 that you sent over and we took it out.

Representative Hogan: I want the $400,000 back because, quite honestly, that is a program that has made a difference not just in Minot but in Grand Forks and Fargo they have really learned, the state is very good at disasters. The Corps is the volunteer base and maintaining that core infrastructure of having all of the right places. There are hundreds of organizations that do this but if you do not have the core structure for that volunteer coordination it is very hard, we learned that in 1997. This project came after 1997 and it has worked in every single disaster since and the volunteer coordination piece has been critical.

Chairman Holmberg: is that where Janelle Cole worked?

Representative Hogan: Yes.

Chairman Holmberg: She is no longer there, though.

Representative Hogan: That is correct she is back in Bismarck.

Senator Robinson: I met with these folks last fall prior to meeting, they called and set it up, when I asked them what it was about and they shared with me what they wanted to talk about. At that time I thought that the disasters are behind us and I was surprised at the number of disasters that we have and the prolonged impact and the follow-ups, it is a list and a half. I think that Representative Hogan is saying what is true. It was pretty impressive what they do, it is going on and behind the scenes literally all over the state. The big wind storm out west and the impact that it had on that area.

Representative Hogan: There was a disaster with cattle dying in one of the big storms and they did a lot with the farmers in the west.

Chairman Holmberg: Are you making a motion?

Representative Hogan: Yes.

Chairman Holmberg: You made a motion to restore $400,000 to the disaster coordination contract. Is there a second?

Senator Robinson: Second.

Roll was taken and the motion failed on a 4-2-0 count.

Chairman Holmberg: Let's move on, you had the $1,500,000 into IT department and we had $5,000,000 that was in the executive budget.

Representative Skarphol: Our assessment in the House was that we think that a new trunk radio system needs to be developed in this state if and when everybody agrees to it and we didn't feel that it was there yet, there are too many entities out there that if we give them tacit approval but we need something more concrete before we are willing to commit to $160,000,000 investment, or our share of that, and we thought that $1,500,000 given to ITD to manage the project in conjunction with state radio inoperability and come up with a joint powers agreement or a memorandum of understanding with all of the players so we know that everyone is willing to play and willing to make their investment. Also, during that study we need to define who is going to pay for what who is going to be responsible for what rather than put $5,000,000 in and only spend $1,500,000 or $2,000,000; we were not interested in buying equipment.

Senator Bowman: I've worked at county level a long time ago developing a communications system and you are absolutely right all players have to be together. This is the third time since I have been here that we've put communications in one place and it didn't communicate with the other place and the counties buy more equipment, we still can't communicate. If we have a coordinated effort so we are all on the same frequency so we know what we are doing. That takes a lot of work to put that together. Everybody has to be in agreement and if the counties or cities are going to pay for their share that all has to be ironed out before we move forward.

Representative Skarphol: There may be a sense of a few more dollars by some members, I am not one of those, but if this committee wants to give them a few more dollars we could potentially do that.

Representative Brandenburg: I have talked to the parties and some feel it should be $2,500,000 some feel it should be $1,500,000 and let compromise and go to $2,000,000. I would make that motion.

Chairman Holmberg: Is there a second?

Representative Skarphol: Second.

Representative Hogan: I agree that we have to make sure that it is for the coordination of the plan and not purchase of equipment and I would really like that in the motion.

Chairman Holmberg: Could you make sure that the record specifically types that in that it is not for equipment but rather for coordination.

Representative Hogan: I think that we need to be very clear about that.

Vote 2

A Roll Call vote was taken. Yea: 6 Nay: 0 Absent: 0

The motion passed.

Representative Hogan: We are working off of House amendments, correct?

Representative Skarphol: Do we have the salary thing in there for the state radio employees? We have put some realignment money in that bill.

Alex Cronquist: My understanding is that it is in right now unless the committee changes it.

Representative Skarphol: I had a conversation with Greg Wills this morning and he can shake his head yes or no depending on if I am saying it right or wrong. $3,000,000 of that $1,200,000 is to go to the aid of construction in facility in Grand Forks. $500,000 is to pay stipends for volunteer firemen to come and take training. The balance of it is to buy foam and nozzles and put them in caches throughout the state. In the Public Service Commission budget they put in tow people, one FTE and one temp for the Rail Safety Program of North Dakota and BN has agreed and does currently train firefighters across the state wherever that Bakken trains go in every community. They do it on a three year rotating basis, they bring in tank cars on occasion, they bring in cars that are equipped to demonstrate the utilization of the equipment, and they fly people to Pueblo CO for training. Until some of these people become more familiar with what they can do with foam I am not entirely sure that this is a good investment and with the multiple millions that we currently give to fire departments I am not sure we need to give them another $500,000 for stipends so I will resist putting that $3,000,000 back in.

Representative Hogan: I would like to move that we add $1,000,000 back into the budget for foam and nozzle equipment. I think that the training is going to happen and that is going to be happening locally but I think that the equipment, especially for small towns, is expensive stuff. I do not want to have a fire and not have the equipment there.

Senator Robinson: Seconded.

Representative Skarphol: The foam has a ten year shelf life and if we buy it and don't use it we have just burned two years of that shelf life. Fargo has some, Bismarck has some, Minot has some the big ones have it and it has to be kept in a controlled environment, it cannot freeze. Maybe two years down the road but today I am not sure it is investment. I

don't want trains to have accident but I am not sure having an inventory of foam is going to prevent an accident.

Representative Hogan: I think that we are moving fairly quickly on this issue and with the additional BNSF staff that are coming on and with the Public Service Commission I think that we are going to be training; I do not think that it is fair to train them and not have. Maybe I would be willing to reconsider and even put $750,000 so that as firefighters are trained they will have access to equipment. We can't start training and not have access to what they needed.

Representative Skarphol: I also had the opportunity to talk to a man from BNSF about the cost of this foam and his estimate was that it put some at a location and do it appropriately would run about $200, I do not want us to make that kind of investment until the time is right, I am more than happy to do it but I do not think that the time is right for that.

Representative Hogan: I think that the time will be right sometime in the next two years, maybe a community such as Jamestown or Dickinson will get it in the next two years and I think that it is a huge support for them. I would be willing to go to $400,000 so we can get two communities.

Vote 3

Roll was taken on Representative Hogan's amendment. -failed

Yea: 2 Nay: 4 Absent: 0

Representative Hogan: I would like to offer an alternative motion for $400,000.

Senator Robinson: Second.

Vote 4

Roll was taken on the $400,000 appropriation.

Yea: 2 Nay: 4 Absent: 0 - failed

Vote 5

Senator Robinson: I would make a motion to restore the $1,200,000 for the Grand Forks Training Center.

Representative Hogan: Second.

Senator Bowman: That requires a purchase of property to the tune of $750,000 and I am note going there.

Roll was taken on the Robinson amendment.

Yea: 4 Nay: 2 Absent: 0 -passed

Vote 6

Representative Brandenburg: In the spirit of the disaster coordinator I would make a motion from $400,000 to $200,000 for that program.

Representative Hogan: Second.

Chairman Holmberg: This is under the understanding that we will come back on this.

Yea: 3 Nay: 3 Absent: 0

There was no further discussion and the committee was adjourned.

2015 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Appropriations Committee
Harvest Room, State Capitol

SB 2016
4/27/2015
Job # 26429

☐ Subcommittee
☒ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature	Alice Cronquist for Rose Laning

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the office of the Adjutant General and to declare an emergency.

Minutes: Amendment - 15. 8149.02005

Legislative Council - Alex Cronquist
OMB - Becky Deichert

Conferees:
Senators Holmberg, Bowman, Robinson
Representatives Brandenburg, Skarphol, Hogan

Senator Holmberg called the conference committee to order on SB 2016.

Rep. Brandenburg handed out amendment 15.8149.02005 - Attachment 1. We've been talking about rail safety and fire safety and trying to tie this together. On back page, on #5, we passed the one-time funding of $1.2M for the firefighter training center in Grand Forks. I added language that the training facility is to consult or cooperate with BNSF. Also, we need to add some language with the Sioux Line because I don't know if they a program or not. Go back to top of page 3, section 7: what this has done is take $500,000 out of insurance tax distribution fund for fire department. We are tying them all together. We've got the rural safety, fire safety, training center, and If the $500,000 is not used in this biennium, it will go back to the insurance tax distribution fund, back to those fire districts.

Senator Holmberg: The language needs to be right.

Rep. Brandenburg: We want to have rail safety, fire safety, & the training. I know we talked about $1.5M for IT. Did we raise that to 2, or what did we do?

Alex Cronquist, Legislative Council: Yes, the committee approved.

Becky Deichert, OMB: I'm looking at the part with the $500,000 on top of page 3, Rep. Brandenburg, are you thinking that's going to come out of $16.7M appropriated? It's going to take away from the fire district?

Rep. Brandenburg: Yes, and it's going to go to the EMS and they will handle it and do the stipend and the will pay those firefighters that come and whatever they don't use in this biennium, that money will turn back to the insurance tax distribution fund, if it's worded right.

Alex Cronquist: Yes, I believe so.

Rep. Brandenburg: That's what our intentions are. That way we've got everybody involved dealing with training for firefighters. Those that attend school will get a stipend for their training. EMS is going to run the program. That money will go back to the insurance tax distribution fund.

Alex Cronquist: We did not get that stated in there. Do you want a date in there at which point any remaining funds wouldn't come back?

Rep. Brandenburg: It can go to the end of the biennium period. We've got the training center, but don't have stipend, do you have any input?

Greg Wilz, EMS: The language is sufficient. What's key in there is firefighters participating in approved training activities. I assume DES would be the entity to make that approval, unless you wanted to put DES in there. Yes, we would manage that fund and provide it out in grants to fire departments for stipends for the 2 years period. It's a great start and it would improve the posture of readiness relating to firefighters in North Dakota dealing with hazardous materials across the state.

Rep. Brandenburg: You first have to get the firefighters trained and you have to compensate them. You're going to run this on a Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Greg?

Greg Wilz: The goal would be to work a model that allows volunteers to take the least amount of time off as possible. If these volunteers are able to go to the current course that is down at Pueblo CO., I would see that as being eligible under the current language. The vast majority are volunteers and they would give up a large chunk of a paycheck if they can go there. Then they'd have to take a week off. Need compensation.

Rep.Skarphol: It concerns me that you might be willing to give stipends to people going to Pueblo. I am going to support what Rep. Brandenburg is endeavoring to do but my vision of what he is endeavoring to do is pay a stipend for people to go to Grand Forks. And Grand Forks has had the practice of coming out locally and providing training as well. I'm not sure that I would be willing to support the concept of paying the guys from Tioga to go to Stanley to take training from the Grand Forks individuals because good intentions can sometimes go way awry. I can see this getting blown out of proportion if we are going to pay people to go all over the country and it might not accomplish what Rep. Brandenburg wants to accomplish if we pay too much for people to go to Pueblo and not enough for some others to be able to go just to Grand Forks.

Senator Holmberg: There are two approaches but we have the people here who make the decisions on this, if the record of the committee reflects that it is our intention that the money be used for training within the State of ND, would that be a clear message to you all or would you send someone to Pueblo? (GET THIS)

Greg Wilz: It would be a clear message to us. What I would like to remind the committee is this training site does not exist in Grand Forks. It's going to take us about a year to put this in place because we are talking about building a train derailed site that makes the same standard as they would receive at Sertze and Pueblo. This first year we would not be able to send very many, if any, to Grand Forks because we've got to get this site built. The training that is available in the state is currently put on by TransCare, which is a program put together by the Association of Railroads and FEMSA and Federal Highway and Federal Railroad Administration and they do training. They bring in one tank care and let them play on a car. The real training, in response to derailment happens in places like Sertze that we are trying to mimic in Grand Forks. For the first year, I would say that so that we can continue to get people trained at opportunities that best fit their schedules, If we had some latitude in year 1 to provide some training stipends so that we can get more volunteers down to Sertze, I think that would be the best. I understand the intent. I want this in North Dakota but that is the reality.

Rep. Skarphol: What does it cost to send someone to CO, for their hotel, their flight, whatever, on average?

Greg Wilz: Right now, with the DHS grant that has been provided to Sertze, it's free for firefighters to get there. Free for their meals and free for their hotels. The only thing they are losing is their paychecks in ND.

Senator Holmberg: Could the record reflect just the common sense approach that the expectation and the intent is that they be trained in the Grand Forks facility when the Grand Forks facility is opened and leave some flexibility.

Greg Wilz: That is absolutely correct and I believe that would work.

Rep. Skarphol: To the extent that the costs are covered by a federal grant, I don't have an issue with them going to Pueblo in order to get them trained; but if the costs for the expenses goes away, then I do have an issue with that.

Senator Robinson: Moving to another issue here, and if I could ask Greg to respond: I know that we have removed all funding for the disaster volunteer coordination. I think that is a mistake. I think they provide a tremendous value for the dollars that we invest. The amendments remove everything.

Rep. Brandendburg: Last Friday we tried to put $200 back.

Senator Robinson: And I supported that. I have some knowledge of the operation and it's a pretty valuable operation to North Dakota. If I could ask Greg, from your perspective, the

extent or value of this program within your agency, the work that it does statewide, I have been lead to believe that they are very active.

Greg Wilz: A couple of facts that the current contract holder has provided and to a certain degree we certainly have certified this or believe it to be true; in the last 3 years that contract, last biennium, was at $400,000. In the last 3 years, the value of that contract has been $600,000, $200,000 from the previous and $400,000 from this most current biennium. Since 2011, in an email by General Sprynczynatyk the amount of volunteers that they had recruited, Minot being the largest, but also Bucyrus with fire and Watford City with the tornado the value of their hours was $5.68M that's 284,436 hours of volunteers that they have recruited to work. The Lutheran Disaster Response, who has the contract, assigns about a $20/hour value to a volunteer hour. That's more than FEMA allows. The key number and that is when there is a disaster and that disaster gets presidentially approved, for every documented hour, somebody signs in as a volunteer, he works 8 hours filling sandbags and then sings out. For those 8 hours, FEMA provides a local cost share credit at $10hour. That number, over the last 3 years, is roughly about another $300M. When you combine those two, it's almost a 10 fold return on investment. That is the most important thing that I could convey to the committee regarding this particular investment should it go away, there is no other state agency that does this mission.

Vote 1
Rep.Brandenburg: I remake motion of $200,000 for disaster volunteer coordinator.

Rep. Hogan: seconded.

A Roll Call vote was taken. Yea: 6 Nay: 0 Absent: 0

Vote 2
Rep. Brandenbrug : I'd like to go back to section 4 dealing with IT. I know we made a motion to go to $2M, on second thought we want to go back to $1.5M. I'd make that motion.

Rep. Skarphol: seconded.

Senator Bowman: Is that a fixed number, the 1.5M? Where did you come up with that number to cover the cost of doing this to see if it is going to do the job or was that a rough guess? If we are going to do, then lets do it right.

Rep. Skarphol: I think this dollar amount is kind of like closets in a house, you will use whatever space you have and get by with it. I think that same thing applies with this dollar amount. They will make it work at $1.5M. I have a lot of confidence in the IT department.

A Roll Call vote was taken. Yea: 6 Nay: 0 Absent: 0

Rep. Brandenburg: Alex, you understand what we are trying to do with the rail safety and the firefighting and how that needs to be done. Do we want to come again and look at that language or should we move on it?

Senator Holmberg: We will pass it, move on it and then Alex Cronquist will see that we all get a copy of the amendments and you will have a period of time to look at it.

Rep. Skarphol: The department will have the ability to send people to Pueblo as long as there is federal cost share on all of the expenses.

Vote 3
Rep. Brandenburg would move SB2016 as amended. The House recedes from its amendments and the bill be further amended as provided in the amendments that Alex has written down perfectly.

Senator Robinson seconded.

A Roll Call vote was taken. Yea: 6 Nay: 0 Absent: 0

15.8149.02006
Title.04000
Fiscal No. 3

Prepared by the Legislative Council staff for
Conference Committee
April 27, 2015

1216
4/27/15
SDVC

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ENGROSSED SENATE BILL NO. 2016

That the House recede from its amendments as printed on pages 1481-1486 of the Senate Journal and pages 1653-1657 of the House Journal and that Engrossed Senate Bill No. 2016 be amended as follows:

Page 1, line 2, after the first semicolon insert "to provide an appropriation to the information technology department;"

Page 1, line 2, after the third semicolon insert "to provide a statement of legislative intent;"

Page 1, replace line 13 with:

"Salaries and wages	$6,063,904	$636,876	$6,700,780"

Page 1, replace line 17 with:

"Civil air patrol	287,451	24,322	311,773"

Page 1, replace lines 19 through 22 with:

"Air guard contract	11,483,158	(3,428,604)	8,054,554
Army guard contract	59,192,835	750,414	59,943,249
Veterans' cemetery	647,005	164,481	811,486
Reintegration program	1,491,980	411,763	1,903,743"

Page 1, remove line 24

Page 2, replace lines 1 and 2 with:

"Total all funds	$87,318,968	($1,355,432)	$85,963,536
Less estimated income	70,164,642	(3,230,290)	66,934,352
Total general fund	$17,154,326	$1,874,858	$19,029,184"

Page 2, replace lines 7 and 8 with:

"Salaries and wages	$10,553,021	$1,816,888	$12,369,909
Operating expenses	8,364,488	2,882,981	11,247,469"

Page 2, replace lines 10 and 11 with:

"Grants	19,373,247	500,000	19,873,247
Disaster costs	147,718,567	(39,553,083)	108,165,484"

Page 2, replace lines 14 through 16 with:

"Total all funds	$186,975,218	($33,953,109)	$153,022,109
Less estimated income	177,679,955	(38,461,780)	139,218,175
Total general fund	$9,295,263	$4,508,671	$13,803,934"

Page 2, replace lines 21 through 23 with:

"Grand total general fund	$26,449,589	$7,883,529	$34,333,118
Grand total special funds	247,844,597	(39,692,070)	208,152,527
Grand total all funds	$274,294,186	($31,808,541)	$242,485,645"

Page 3, replace line 5 with:

"Disaster coordination contract	1,500,000	200,000"

Page 3, replace lines 16 through 20 with:

"Firefighter stipends	0	500,000
Firefighter training	0	1,200,000
Total all funds	$6,751,240	$4,715,000
Less estimated income	2,000,000	1,769,500
Total general fund	$4,751,240	$2,945,500"

Page 3, remove lines 25 through 31

Page 4, line 4, after "providing" insert "for repair and replacement of infrastructure and"

Page 4, line 5, replace "organized" with "recreation"

Page 4, after line 8, insert:

"SECTION 4. APPROPRIATION - INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT. There is appropriated out of any moneys in the general fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $1,500,000, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, to the information technology department for the purpose of planning and coordinating the implementation of the statewide radio interoperability network as provided in section 6 of this Act, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017. The funding provided in this section is considered a one-time funding item.

SECTION 5. STATEWIDE RADIO INTEROPERABILITY NETWORK - LEGISLATIVE INTENT - REPORT TO THE SIXTY-FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. The information technology department, under the direction of the statewide interoperability executive committee, shall determine the feasibility and desirability of implementing a statewide radio interoperability network. The department shall consult with representatives of political subdivisions and private entities affected by the implementation of the network to determine participation in the project. If the department determines it is feasible and desirable to proceed with the project, the department shall enter into agreements, including joint powers agreements, with affected entities to delineate the roles and responsibilities of each entity to implement the project. The agreements must detail estimated future project costs to be paid by each entity.

The information technology department shall report to the appropriations committees of the sixty-fifth legislative assembly regarding the department's evaluation of the project, participation by affected entities, and recommendations for proceeding with the project or discontinuing future participation. It is the intent of the sixty-fourth legislative assembly that future legislative appropriations be provided for the state's share of the core project if the information technology department determines it is feasible and desirable to proceed with the project.

SECTION 6. STATE RADIO POSITIONS - REALIGNMENT. The salaries and wages line item in subdivision 2 of section 1 of this Act includes $192,621 from the

general fund to realign state radio dispatch positions within the employee classification system.

SECTION 7. INSURANCE TAX DISTRIBUTION FUND - FIRE DEPARTMENT PAYMENTS - FIREFIGHTER TRAINING STIPENDS. Notwithstanding chapter 18-04, the insurance commissioner, as requested by the director of the department of emergency services, shall provide up to $500,000 of funding appropriated from the insurance tax distribution fund in section 2 of Senate Bill No. 2010 as approved by the sixty-fourth legislative assembly, to the department of emergency services for the purpose of providing stipends to firefighters participating in approved training activities, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017. Any funds not used pursuant to this section by June 30, 2017, must be retained in the insurance tax distribution fund for disbursement to fire districts during the 2017-19 biennium."

Page 5, line 13, replace "these purposes" with "the collecting of information on North Dakotans who served in a theatre or area of armed conflict since the Vietnam conflict"

Page 6, line 25, after "to" insert "repair and replacement of infrastructure and"

Renumber accordingly

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Summary of Conference Committee Action

	Base Budget	Senate Version	Conference Committee Changes	Conference Committee Version	House Version	Comparison to House
Information Technology Department						
Total all funds	$0	$0	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$0
Less estimated income	0	0	0	0	0	0
General fund	$0	$0	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$0
Adjutant General						
Total all funds	$87,318,968	$86,076,472	($112,936)	$85,963,536	$85,963,536	$0
Less estimated income	70,164,642	66,999,975	(65,623)	66,934,352	66,934,352	0
General fund	$17,154,326	$19,076,497	($47,313)	$19,029,184	$19,029,184	$0
Department of Emergency Services						
Total all funds	$186,975,218	$166,387,463	($11,365,354)	$155,022,109	$153,122,109	$1,900,000
Less estimated income	177,679,955	145,941,897	(4,723,722)	141,218,175	140,518,175	700,000
General fund	$9,295,263	$20,445,566	($6,641,632)	$13,803,934	$12,603,934	$1,200,000
Bill total						
Total all funds	$274,294,186	$252,463,935	($9,978,290)	$242,485,645	$240,585,645	$1,900,000
Less estimated income	247,844,597	212,941,872	(4,789,345)	208,152,527	207,452,527	700,000
General fund	$26,449,589	$39,522,063	($5,188,945)	$34,333,118	$33,133,118	$1,200,000

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Information Technology Department - Conference Committee Action

	Base Budget	Senate Version	Conference Committee Changes	Conference Committee Version	House Version	Comparison to House
Operating expenses			$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	
Total all funds	$0	$0	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$0
Less estimated income	0	0	0	0	0	0
General fund	$0	$0	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$0
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Department No. 112 - Information Technology Department - Detail of Conference Committee Changes

	Adds One-Time Funding for Statewide Radio Interoperability Network[1]	Total Conference Committee Changes
Operating expenses	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Total all funds	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Less estimated income	0	0
General fund	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
FTE	0.00	0.00

[1] One-time funding of $1.5 million from the general fund is provided for planning and coordinating the implementation of the statewide radio interoperability network, the same as the House version.

This amendment also directs the Information Technology Department to consult with representatives of political subdivisions and private entities affected by the implementation of the statewide radio interoperability network to determine participation in the project, the same as the House version.

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Adjutant General - Conference Committee Action

	Base Budget	Senate Version	Conference Committee Changes	Conference Committee Version	House Version	Comparison to House
Salaries and wages	$6,063,904	$6,725,625	($24,845)	$6,700,780	$6,700,780	
Operating expenses	4,112,891	4,322,891		4,322,891	4,322,891	
Capital assets	200,632	388,046		388,046	388,046	
Grants	509,514	1,009,514		1,009,514	1,009,514	
Civil air patrol	287,451	312,526	(753)	311,773	311,773	
Tuition, recruiting, and retention	2,517,500	2,517,500		2,517,500	2,517,500	
Air guard contract	11,483,158	8,078,647	(24,093)	8,054,554	8,054,554	
Army guard contract	59,192,835	59,996,706	(53,457)	59,943,249	59,943,249	
Veterans' cemetery	647,005	815,251	(3,765)	811,486	811,486	
Reintegration program	1,491,980	1,909,766	(6,023)	1,903,743	1,903,743	
Accrued leave payments	812,098					
Total all funds	$87,318,968	$86,076,472	($112,936)	$85,963,536	$85,963,536	$0
Less estimated income	70,164,642	66,999,975	(65,623)	66,934,352	66,934,352	0
General fund	$17,154,326	$19,076,497	($47,313)	$19,029,184	$19,029,184	$0
FTE	177.00	165.00	0.00	165.00	165.00	0.00

Department No. 540 - Adjutant General - Detail of Conference Committee Changes

	Adjusts Funding for Health Insurance Premium Increases[1]	Total Conference Committee Changes
Salaries and wages	($24,845)	($24,845)
Operating expenses		
Capital assets		
Grants		
Civil air patrol	(753)	(753)
Tuition, recruiting, and retention		
Air guard contract	(24,093)	(24,093)
Army guard contract	(53,457)	(53,457)
Veterans' cemetery	(3,765)	(3,765)
Reintegration program	(6,023)	(6,023)

Accrued leave payments		
Total all funds	($112,936)	($112,936)
Less estimated income	(65,623)	(65,623)
General fund	($47,313)	($47,313)
FTE	0.00	0.00

[1] Funding for employee health insurance premiums is adjusted to reflect the revised premium estimate of $1,130.22 per month, the same as the House version.

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Department of Emergency Services - Conference Committee Action

	Base Budget	Senate Version	Conference Committee Changes	Conference Committee Version	House Version	Comparison to House
Salaries and wages	$10,553,021	$12,231,220	$138,689	$12,369,909	$12,369,909	
Operating expenses	8,364,488	15,947,469	(4,700,000)	11,247,469	10,547,469	700,000
Capital assets	682,000	740,000		740,000	740,000	
Grants	19,373,247	21,673,247	(1,800,000)	19,873,247	18,673,247	1,200,000
Disaster costs	147,718,567	108,169,527	(4,043)	108,165,484	108,165,484	
Accrued leave payments	283,895					
Radio Communications		626,000		626,000	626,000	
Disaster costs - State share		5,000,000	(5,000,000)			
Chronic flooding assistance		2,000,000		2,000,000	2,000,000	
Total all funds	$186,975,218	$166,387,463	($11,365,354)	$155,022,109	$153,122,109	$1,900,000
Less estimated income	177,679,955	145,941,897	(4,723,722)	141,218,175	140,518,175	700,000
General fund	$9,295,263	$20,445,566	($6,641,632)	$13,803,934	$12,603,934	$1,200,000
FTE	69.00	69.00	0.00	69.00	69.00	0.00

Department No. 542 - Department of Emergency Services - Detail of Conference Committee Changes

	Adjusts Funding for Health Insurance Premium Increases[1]	Adds Funding for State Radio Dispatch Positions[2]	Adds Funding for Firefighter Training Stipends[3]	Removes Funding from the State Disaster Relief Fund[4]	Adds One-Time Funding for Firefighter Training[5]	Removes One-Time Funding for Grants to Fire Departments[6]
Salaries and wages	($53,932)	$192,621				
Operating expenses			500,000			
Capital assets						
Grants					1,200,000	(3,000,000)
Disaster costs	(4,043)					
Accrued leave payments						
Radio Communications						
Disaster costs - State share				(5,000,000)		
Chronic flooding assistance						
Total all funds	($57,975)	$192,621	$500,000	($5,000,000)	$1,200,000	($3,000,000)
Less estimated income	(23,722)	0	500,000	(5,000,000)	0	0
General fund	($34,253)	$192,621	$0	$0	$1,200,000	($3,000,000)
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Removes One-Time Funding for Radio Communications Improvement[7]	Reduces One-Time Funding for Disaster Volunteer Coordination[8]	Total Conference Committee Changes
Salaries and wages			$138,689
Operating expenses	(5,000,000)	(200,000)	(4,700,000)
Capital assets			
Grants			(1,800,000)

Disaster costs			(4,043)
Accrued leave payments			
Radio Communications			
Disaster costs - State share			(5,000,000)
Chronic flooding assistance			
Total all funds	($5,000,000)	($200,000)	($11,365,354)
Less estimated income	0	(200,000)	(4,723,722)
General fund	($5,000,000)	$0	($6,641,632)
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00

[1] Funding for employee health insurance premiums is adjusted to reflect the revised premium estimate of $1,130.22 per month, the same as the House version.

[2] Funding of $192,621 from the general fund is provided to realign State Radio dispatch positions within the employee classification system, the same as the House version.

[3] Funding of $500,000 provided by the Insurance Commissioner to the Department of Emergency Services from the insurance tax distribution fund is appropriated for stipends to firefighters participating in approved training activities.

[4] Funding of $5 million from the state disaster relief fund appropriated to the Adjutant General in a separate section in the bill to provide the required state share of funding for defraying expenses associated with presidentially declared disasters is removed, the same as the House version.

[5] One-time funding of $1.2 million from the general fund is provided for grants to a firefighter training facility in Grand Forks County. The training facility is to consult or cooperate with Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway, Soo Line Railroad, and regional emergency services providers to provide training for North Dakota fire departments. This funding was not included in the House or Senate versions.

[6] One-time funding of $3 million for grants to fire departments to purchase equipment for train derailment fires is removed, the same as the House version.

[7] One-time funding of $5 million from the general fund for the radio communications improvement project is removed, the same as the House version.

[8] One-time funding from the state disaster relief fund for disaster volunteer coordination is reduced from $400,000 to $200,000. The House version removed all $400,000.

This amendment also:

- Amends the section providing an appropriation for removal debris and other health hazards in a recreation service district experiencing chronic flooding to allow the funds to also be used for repairing and replacing infrastructure, the same as the House version.
- Adds a new section to identify $192,621 of the amount provided from the general fund for salaries and wages in subdivision 2 of Section 1, is to realign State Radio dispatch positions within the employee classification system, the same as the House version.
- Requires the Insurance Commissioner to provide $500,000 from the insurance tax distribution fund to the Department of Emergency Services for stipends to firefighters participating in training.

Date: 4-24-15
Roll Call Vote #: 1

2015 SENATE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2016 as (re) engrossed

Senate Appropriations Committee

Action Taken
- ☐ **SENATE accede to House Amendments**
- ☐ **SENATE accede to House Amendments and further amend**
- ☐ **HOUSE recede from House amendments**
- ☐ **HOUSE recede from House amendments and amend as follows**

☐ **Unable to agree,** recommends that the committee be discharged and a new committee be appointed

restore 402,000 to

Motion Made by: Hogan Seconded by: Robinson

Senators				Yes	No	Representatives				Yes	No
Holmberg				X		Brandenburg					X
Bowman				X		Skarphol					X
Robinson				X		Hogan				X	
Total Senate Vote						Total Rep. Vote					

Vote Count Yes: 4 No: 2 Absent: 0

Senate Carrier _____ House Carrier _____

LC Number _____ . _____ of amendment

LC Number _____ . _____ of engrossment

Emergency clause added or deleted

Statement of purpose of amendment

Failed

Date: 4-24-15
Roll Call Vote #: 2

2015 SENATE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2016 as (re) engrossed

Senate Appropriations Committee

Action Taken
- ☐ **SENATE accede to House Amendments**
- ☐ **SENATE accede to House Amendments and further amend**
- ☐ **HOUSE recede from House amendments**
- ☐ **HOUSE recede from House amendments and amend as follows**

☐ **Unable to agree**, recommends that the committee be discharged and a new committee be appointed

raise $2M by $500,000 to 5

stipulated no equipment

Motion Made by: Brandenburg Seconded by: Hogan

Senators				Yes	No	Representatives				Yes	No
Holmberg				X		Brandenburg				X	
Bowman				X		Skarphol				X	
Robinson				X		Hogan				X	
Total Senate Vote						Total Rep. Vote					

Vote Count Yes: 6 No: 0 Absent: 0

Senate Carrier _____ House Carrier _____

LC Number _____ . _____ of amendment

LC Number _____ . _____ of engrossment

Emergency clause added or deleted

Statement of purpose of amendment

Carried

Date: 4-24-15
Roll Call Vote #: 3

2015 SENATE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2016 as (re) engrossed

Senate Appropriations Committee

Action Taken

- ☐ **SENATE accede to House Amendments**
- ☐ **SENATE accede to House Amendments and further amend**
- ☐ **HOUSE recede from House amendments**
- ☐ **HOUSE recede from House amendments and amend as follows**

- ☐ **Unable to agree**, recommends that the committee be discharged and a new committee be appointed

add $1M back for ~~Phase~~ foam & nozzle equipment

Motion Made by: Hogan Seconded by: Robinson

Senators				Yes	No	Representatives				Yes	No
Holmberg					X	Brandenburg					X
Bowman					X	Skarphol					X
Robinson				X		Hogan				X	
Total Senate Vote						Total Rep. Vote					

Vote Count Yes: 2 No: 4 Absent: 0

Senate Carrier _____ House Carrier _____

LC Number _____ . _____ of amendment

LC Number _____ . _____ of engrossment

Emergency clause added or deleted

Statement of purpose of amendment

Failed

Date: 4-24-15
Roll Call Vote #: 4

2015 SENATE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2016 as (re) engrossed

Senate Appropriations Committee

Action Taken
- ☐ **SENATE accede to House Amendments**
- ☐ **SENATE accede to House Amendments and further amend**
- ☐ **HOUSE recede from House amendments**
- ☐ **HOUSE recede from House amendments and amend as follows**

☐ **Unable to agree**, recommends that the committee be discharged and a new committee be appointed

$400,000 - Change to dv

Motion Made by: Hogan Seconded by: Robinson

Senators				Yes	No	Representatives				Yes	No
Holmberg					X	Brandenburg					X
Boeshaar					X	Skarphol					X
Robinson				X		Hogan				X	
Total Senate Vote						Total Rep. Vote					

Vote Count Yes: 2 No: 4 Absent: 0

Senate Carrier _____ House Carrier _____

LC Number _____ . _____ of amendment

LC Number _____ . _____ of engrossment

Emergency clause added or deleted

Statement of purpose of amendment

Failed

Date: 4-24-15
Roll Call Vote #: 5

2015 SENATE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2016 as (re) engrossed

Senate Appropriations Committee

Action Taken
- ☐ **SENATE accede to House Amendments**
- ☐ **SENATE accede to House Amendments and further amend**
- ☐ **HOUSE recede from House amendments**
- ☐ **HOUSE recede from House amendments and amend as follows**

- ☐ **Unable to agree**, recommends that the committee be discharged and a new committee be appointed

Robinson to bring people in for training $1.2M GF Training Center

Motion Made by: Robinson Seconded by: Hogan

Senators				Yes	No	Representatives				Yes	No
Holmberg				X		Brandenburg				X	
Bowman					X	Skarphol					X
Robinson				X		Hogan				X	
Total Senate Vote						Total Rep. Vote					

Vote Count Yes: 4 No: 2 Absent: 0

Senate Carrier _____ House Carrier _____

LC Number _____ . _____ of amendment

LC Number _____ . _____ of engrossment

Emergency clause added or deleted

Statement of purpose of amendment

passed

Date: 4-24-15
Roll Call Vote #: 6

2015 SENATE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2016 as (re) engrossed

Senate Appropriations Committee

Action Taken
- ☐ **SENATE accede to House Amendments**
- ☐ **SENATE accede to House Amendments and further amend**
- ☐ **HOUSE recede from House amendments**
- ☐ **HOUSE recede from House amendments and amend as follows**

- ☐ **Unable to agree**, recommends that the committee be discharged and a new committee be appointed Volunteer

$400,000 to 200,000 Disaster Coordinator

Motion Made by: Brandenburg Seconded by: Hogan ?

Senators				Yes	No	Representatives				Yes	No
Holmberg					X	Brandenburg				X	
Bowman					X	Skarphol					X
Robinson				X		Hogan				X	
Total Senate Vote						Total Rep. Vote					

Vote Count Yes: 3 No: 3 Absent: 0

Senate Carrier _____ House Carrier _____

LC Number _____ . _____ of amendment

LC Number _____ . _____ of engrossment

Emergency clause added or deleted

Statement of purpose of amendment

Failed

Date: 4-27-15
Roll Call Vote #: 1

2015 SENATE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2016 as (re) engrossed

Senate Appropriations Committee

Action Taken
- ☐ **SENATE accede to House Amendments**
- ☐ **SENATE accede to House Amendments and further amend**
- ☐ **HOUSE recede from House amendments**
- ☐ **HOUSE recede from House amendments and amend as follows**

☐ **Unable to agree**, recommends that the committee be discharged and a new committee be appointed

200,000 disaster volunteer coordination

Motion Made by: Brandenburg Seconded by: Hogan

Senators				Yes	No	Representatives				Yes	No
Holmberg				X		Brandenburg				X	
Bowman				X		Skarphol				X	
Robinson				X		Hogan				X	
Total Senate Vote				3		Total Rep. Vote				3	

Vote Count Yes: 6 No: 0 Absent: 0

Senate Carrier _____ House Carrier _____

LC Number _____ . _____ of amendment

LC Number _____ . _____ of engrossment

Emergency clause added or deleted

Statement of purpose of amendment

Date: 4-29-15
Roll Call Vote #: 2

2015 SENATE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2016 as (re) engrossed

Senate Appropriations Committee

Action Taken
- ☐ **SENATE accede to House Amendments**
- ☐ **SENATE accede to House Amendments and further amend**
- ☐ **HOUSE recede from House amendments**
- ☐ **HOUSE recede from House amendments and amend as follows**

☐ **Unable to agree**, recommends that the committee be discharged and a new committee be appointed

reducing to $1.5M

Motion Made by: Brandenberg Seconded by: Skarphol

Senators				Yes	No	Representatives				Yes	No
				X						X	
				X						X	
				X						X	
Total Senate Vote				3		Total Rep. Vote				3	

Vote Count Yes: 6 No: 0 Absent: 0

Senate Carrier _____ House Carrier _____

LC Number _____ . _____ of amendment

LC Number _____ . _____ of engrossment

Emergency clause added or deleted

Statement of purpose of amendment

Date: 4-27-15
Roll Call Vote #: 3

2015 SENATE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2016 as (re) engrossed

Senate Appropriations Committee

Action Taken

- ☐ **SENATE accede to House Amendments**
- ☐ **SENATE accede to House Amendments and further amend**
- ☐ **HOUSE recede from House amendments**
- ☒ **HOUSE recede from House amendments and amend as follows**
- ☐ **Unable to agree**, recommends that the committee be discharged and a new committee be appointed

Motion Made by: Bowman Seconded by: Robinson

Senators				Yes	No	Representatives				Yes	No
Holmberg				X		Brandenburg				X	
Bowman				X		Sitkarphol				X	
Robinson				X		Hogan				X	
Total Senate Vote						Total Rep. Vote					

Vote Count Yes: 6 No: 0 Absent: 0

Senate Carrier _____ House Carrier _____

LC Number 15.8149 . 02006 of amendment

LC Number 15.8149 . 04000 of engrossment

Emergency clause added or deleted

Statement of purpose of amendment

REPORT OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

SB 2016, as engrossed: Your conference committee (Sens. Holmberg, Bowman, Robinson and Reps. Brandenburg, Skarphol, Hogan) recommends that the **HOUSE RECEDE** from the House amendments as printed on SJ pages 1481-1486, adopt amendments as follows, and place SB 2016 on the Seventh order:

That the House recede from its amendments as printed on pages 1481-1486 of the Senate Journal and pages 1653-1657 of the House Journal and that Engrossed Senate Bill No. 2016 be amended as follows:

Page 1, line 2, after the first semicolon insert "to provide an appropriation to the information technology department;"

Page 1, line 2, after the third semicolon insert "to provide a statement of legislative intent;"

Page 1, replace line 13 with:

"Salaries and wages	$6,063,904	$636,876	$6,700,780"

Page 1, replace line 17 with:

"Civil air patrol	287,451	24,322	311,773"

Page 1, replace lines 19 through 22 with:

"Air guard contract	11,483,158	(3,428,604)	8,054,554
Army guard contract	59,192,835	750,414	59,943,249
Veterans' cemetery	647,005	164,481	811,486
Reintegration program	1,491,980	411,763	1,903,743"

Page 1, remove line 24

Page 2, replace lines 1 and 2 with:

"Total all funds	$87,318,968	($1,355,432)	$85,963,536
Less estimated income	70,164,642	(3,230,290)	66,934,352
Total general fund	$17,154,326	$1,874,858	$19,029,184"

Page 2, replace lines 7 and 8 with:

"Salaries and wages	$10,553,021	$1,816,888	$12,369,909
Operating expenses	8,364,488	2,882,981	11,247,469"

Page 2, replace lines 10 and 11 with:

"Grants	19,373,247	500,000	19,873,247
Disaster costs	147,718,567	(39,553,083)	108,165,484"

Page 2, replace lines 14 through 16 with:

"Total all funds	$186,975,218	($33,953,109)	$153,022,109
Less estimated income	177,679,955	(38,461,780)	139,218,175
Total general fund	$9,295,263	$4,508,671	$13,803,934"

Page 2, replace lines 21 through 23 with:

"Grand total general fund	$26,449,589	$7,883,529	$34,333,118
Grand total special funds	247,844,597	(39,692,070)	208,152,527
Grand total all funds	$274,294,186	($31,808,541)	$242,485,645"

Page 3, replace line 5 with:

"Disaster coordination contract	1,500,000	200,000"

Page 3, replace lines 16 through 20 with:

"Firefighter stipends	0	500,000
Firefighter training	0	1,200,000
Total all funds	$6,751,240	$4,715,000
Less estimated income	2,000,000	1,769,500
Total general fund	$4,751,240	$2,945,500"

Page 3, remove lines 25 through 31

Page 4, line 4, after "providing" insert "for repair and replacement of infrastructure and"

Page 4, line 5, replace "organized" with "recreation"

Page 4, after line 8, insert:

"**SECTION 4. APPROPRIATION - INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT.** There is appropriated out of any moneys in the general fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $1,500,000, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, to the information technology department for the purpose of planning and coordinating the implementation of the statewide radio interoperability network as provided in section 6 of this Act, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017. The funding provided in this section is considered a one-time funding item.

SECTION 5. STATEWIDE RADIO INTEROPERABILITY NETWORK - LEGISLATIVE INTENT - REPORT TO THE SIXTY-FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. The information technology department, under the direction of the statewide interoperability executive committee, shall determine the feasibility and desirability of implementing a statewide radio interoperability network. The department shall consult with representatives of political subdivisions and private entities affected by the implementation of the network to determine participation in the project. If the department determines it is feasible and desirable to proceed with the project, the department shall enter into agreements, including joint powers agreements, with affected entities to delineate the roles and responsibilities of each entity to implement the project. The agreements must detail estimated future project costs to be paid by each entity.

The information technology department shall report to the appropriations committees of the sixty-fifth legislative assembly regarding the department's evaluation of the project, participation by affected entities, and recommendations for proceeding with the project or discontinuing future participation. It is the intent of the sixty-fourth legislative assembly that future legislative appropriations be provided for the state's share of the core project if the information technology department determines it is feasible and desirable to proceed with the project.

SECTION 6. STATE RADIO POSITIONS - REALIGNMENT. The salaries and wages line item in subdivision 2 of section 1 of this Act includes $192,621 from the general fund to realign state radio dispatch positions within the employee classification system.

SECTION 7. INSURANCE TAX DISTRIBUTION FUND - FIRE DEPARTMENT PAYMENTS - FIREFIGHTER TRAINING STIPENDS. Notwithstanding chapter 18-04, the insurance commissioner, as requested by the director of the department of emergency services, shall provide up to $500,000 of funding appropriated from the insurance tax distribution fund in section 2 of Senate Bill No. 2010 as approved by the sixty-fourth legislative assembly, to the department of emergency services for the purpose of providing stipends to firefighters participating in approved training activities, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2015,

and ending June 30, 2017. Any funds not used pursuant to this section by June 30, 2017, must be retained in the insurance tax distribution fund for disbursement to fire districts during the 2017-19 biennium."

Page 5, line 13, replace "these purposes" with "the collecting of information on North Dakotans who served in a theatre or area of armed conflict since the Vietnam conflict"

Page 6, line 25, after "to" insert "repair and replacement of infrastructure and"

Renumber accordingly

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Summary of Conference Committee Action

	Base Budget	Senate Version	Conference Committee Changes	Conference Committee Version	House Version	Comparison to House
Information Technology Department						
Total all funds	$0	$0	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$0
Less estimated income	0	0	0	0	0	0
General fund	$0	$0	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$0
Adjutant General						
Total all funds	$87,318,968	$86,076,472	($112,936)	$85,963,536	$85,963,536	$0
Less estimated income	70,164,642	66,999,975	(65,623)	66,934,352	66,934,352	0
General fund	$17,154,326	$19,076,497	($47,313)	$19,029,184	$19,029,184	$0
Department of Emergency Services						
Total all funds	$186,975,218	$166,387,463	($11,365,354)	$155,022,109	$153,122,109	$1,900,000
Less estimated income	177,679,955	145,941,897	(4,723,722)	141,218,175	140,518,175	700,000
General fund	$9,295,263	$20,445,566	($6,641,632)	$13,803,934	$12,603,934	$1,200,000
Bill total						
Total all funds	$274,294,186	$252,463,935	($9,978,290)	$242,485,645	$240,585,645	$1,900,000
Less estimated income	247,844,597	212,941,872	(4,789,345)	208,152,527	207,452,527	700,000
General fund	$26,449,589	$39,522,063	($5,188,945)	$34,333,118	$33,133,118	$1,200,000

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Information Technology Department - Conference Committee Action

	Base Budget	Senate Version	Conference Committee Changes	Conference Committee Version	House Version	Comparison to House
Operating expenses			$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	
Total all funds	$0	$0	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$0
Less estimated income	0	0	0	0	0	0
General fund	$0	$0	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$0
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Department No. 112 - Information Technology Department - Detail of Conference Committee Changes

	Adds One-Time Funding for Statewide Radio Interoperability Network[1]	Total Conference Committee Changes
Operating expenses	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Total all funds	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Less estimated income	0	0

General fund	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
FTE	0.00	0.00

[1] One-time funding of $1.5 million from the general fund is provided for planning and coordinating the implementation of the statewide radio interoperability network, the same as the House version.

This amendment also directs the Information Technology Department to consult with representatives of political subdivisions and private entities affected by the implementation of the statewide radio interoperability network to determine participation in the project, the same as the House version.

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Adjutant General - Conference Committee Action

	Base Budget	Senate Version	Conference Committee Changes	Conference Committee Version	House Version	Comparison to House
Salaries and wages	$6,063,904	$6,725,625	($24,845)	$6,700,780	$6,700,780	
Operating expenses	4,112,891	4,322,891		4,322,891	4,322,891	
Capital assets	200,632	388,046		388,046	388,046	
Grants	509,514	1,009,514		1,009,514	1,009,514	
Civil air patrol	287,451	312,526	(753)	311,773	311,773	
Tuition, recruiting, and retention	2,517,500	2,517,500		2,517,500	2,517,500	
Air guard contract	11,483,158	8,078,647	(24,093)	8,054,554	8,054,554	
Army guard contract	59,192,835	59,996,706	(53,457)	59,943,249	59,943,249	
Veterans' cemetery	647,005	815,251	(3,765)	811,486	811,486	
Reintegration program	1,491,980	1,909,766	(6,023)	1,903,743	1,903,743	
Accrued leave payments	812,098					
Total all funds	$87,318,968	$86,076,472	($112,936)	$85,963,536	$85,963,536	$0
Less estimated income	70,164,642	66,999,975	(65,623)	66,934,352	66,934,352	0
General fund	$17,154,326	$19,076,497	($47,313)	$19,029,184	$19,029,184	$0
FTE	177.00	165.00	0.00	165.00	165.00	0.00

Department No. 540 - Adjutant General - Detail of Conference Committee Changes

	Adjusts Funding for Health Insurance Premium Increases[1]	Total Conference Committee Changes
Salaries and wages	($24,845)	($24,845)
Operating expenses		
Capital assets		
Grants		
Civil air patrol	(753)	(753)
Tuition, recruiting, and retention		
Air guard contract	(24,093)	(24,093)
Army guard contract	(53,457)	(53,457)
Veterans' cemetery	(3,765)	(3,765)
Reintegration program	(6,023)	(6,023)
Accrued leave payments		
Total all funds	($112,936)	($112,936)
Less estimated income	(65,623)	(65,623)
General fund	($47,313)	($47,313)
FTE	0.00	0.00

[1] Funding for employee health insurance premiums is adjusted to reflect the revised premium estimate of $1,130.22 per month, the same as the House version.

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Department of Emergency Services - Conference Committee Action

	Base Budget	Senate Version	Conference Committee Changes	Conference Committee Version	House Version	Comparison to House
Salaries and wages	$10,553,021	$12,231,220	$138,689	$12,369,909	$12,369,909	
Operating expenses	8,364,488	15,947,469	(4,700,000)	11,247,469	10,547,469	700,000
Capital assets	682,000	740,000		740,000	740,000	
Grants	19,373,247	21,673,247	(1,800,000)	19,873,247	18,673,247	1,200,000
Disaster costs	147,718,567	108,169,527	(4,043)	108,165,484	108,165,484	
Accrued leave payments	283,895					
Radio Communications		626,000		626,000	626,000	
Disaster costs - State share		5,000,000	(5,000,000)			
Chronic flooding assistance		2,000,000		2,000,000	2,000,000	
Total all funds	$186,975,218	$166,387,463	($11,365,354)	$155,022,109	$153,122,109	$1,900,000
Less estimated income	177,679,955	145,941,897	(4,723,722)	141,218,175	140,518,175	700,000
General fund	$9,295,263	$20,445,566	($6,641,632)	$13,803,934	$12,603,934	$1,200,000
FTE	69.00	69.00	0.00	69.00	69.00	0.00

Department No. 542 - Department of Emergency Services - Detail of Conference Committee Changes

	Adjusts Funding for Health Insurance Premium Increases[1]	Adds Funding for State Radio Dispatch Positions[2]	Adds Funding for Firefighter Training Stipends[3]	Removes Funding from the State Disaster Relief Fund[4]	Adds One-Time Funding for Firefighter Training[5]	Removes One-Time Funding for Grants to Fire Departments[6]
Salaries and wages	($53,932)	$192,621				
Operating expenses			500,000			
Capital assets						
Grants					1,200,000	(3,000,000)
Disaster costs	(4,043)					
Accrued leave payments						
Radio Communications						
Disaster costs - State share				(5,000,000)		
Chronic flooding assistance						
Total all funds	($57,975)	$192,621	$500,000	($5,000,000)	$1,200,000	($3,000,000)
Less estimated income	(23,722)	0	500,000	(5,000,000)	0	0
General fund	($34,253)	$192,621	$0	$0	$1,200,000	($3,000,000)
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Removes One-Time Funding for Radio Communications Improvement[7]	Reduces One-Time Funding for Disaster Volunteer Coordination[8]	Total Conference Committee Changes
Salaries and wages			$138,689
Operating expenses	(5,000,000)	(200,000)	(4,700,000)
Capital assets			
Grants			(1,800,000)
Disaster costs			(4,043)
Accrued leave payments			
Radio Communications			
Disaster costs - State share			(5,000,000)
Chronic flooding assistance			
Total all funds	($5,000,000)	($200,000)	($11,365,354)
Less estimated income	0	(200,000)	(4,723,722)
General fund	($5,000,000)	$0	($6,641,632)
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00

[1] Funding for employee health insurance premiums is adjusted to reflect the revised premium estimate of $1,130.22 per month, the same as the House version.

[2] Funding of $192,621 from the general fund is provided to realign State Radio dispatch

positions within the employee classification system, the same as the House version.

[3] Funding of $500,000 provided by the Insurance Commissioner to the Department of Emergency Services from the insurance tax distribution fund is appropriated for stipends to firefighters participating in approved training activities.

[4] Funding of $5 million from the state disaster relief fund appropriated to the Adjutant General in a separate section in the bill to provide the required state share of funding for defraying expenses associated with presidentially declared disasters is removed, the same as the House version.

[5] One-time funding of $1.2 million from the general fund is provided for grants to a firefighter training facility in Grand Forks County. The training facility is to consult or cooperate with Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway, Soo Line Railroad, and regional emergency services providers to provide training for North Dakota fire departments. This funding was not included in the House or Senate versions.

[6] One-time funding of $3 million for grants to fire departments to purchase equipment for train derailment fires is removed, the same as the House version.

[7] One-time funding of $5 million from the general fund for the radio communications improvement project is removed, the same as the House version.

[8] One-time funding from the state disaster relief fund for disaster volunteer coordination is reduced from $400,000 to $200,000. The House version removed all $400,000.

This amendment also:

- Amends the section providing an appropriation for removal debris and other health hazards in a recreation service district experiencing chronic flooding to allow the funds to also be used for repairing and replacing infrastructure, the same as the House version.
- Adds a new section to identify $192,621 of the amount provided from the general fund for salaries and wages in subdivision 2 of Section 1, is to realign State Radio dispatch positions within the employee classification system, the same as the House version.
- Requires the Insurance Commissioner to provide $500,000 from the insurance tax distribution fund to the Department of Emergency Services for stipends to firefighters participating in training.

Engrossed SB 2016 was placed on the Seventh order of business on the calendar.

2015 TESTIMONY

SB 2016

Prepared by the North Dakota Legislative Council staff for Senate Appropriations
January 28, 2015

Department 540 - Adjutant General, including National Guard and Department of Emergency Services
Senate Bill No. 2016

Executive Budget Comparison to Prior Biennium Appropriations

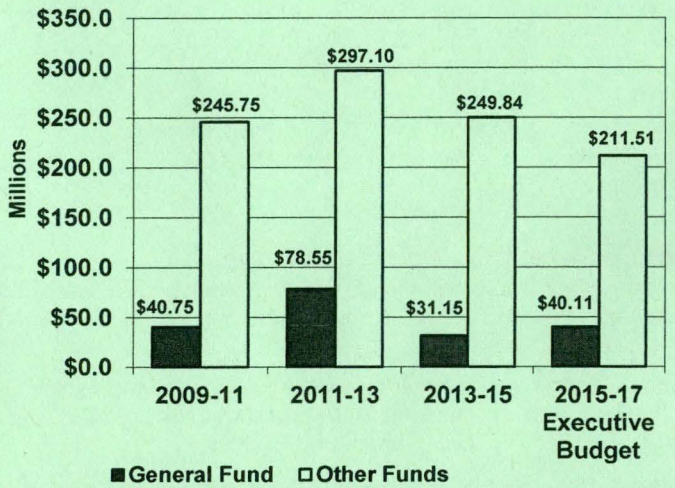
	FTE Positions	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
2015-17 Executive Budget	234.00	$40,109,295	$211,509,107	$251,618,402
2013-15 Legislative Appropriations[1]	246.00	31,150,829	249,844,597	280,995,426
Increase (Decrease)	(12.00)	$8,958,466	($38,335,490)	($29,377,024)

[1]The 2013-15 appropriation amounts do not include additional federal and special funds authority of $45,828,204 resulting from carryover and Emergency Commission action during the 2013-15 biennium.

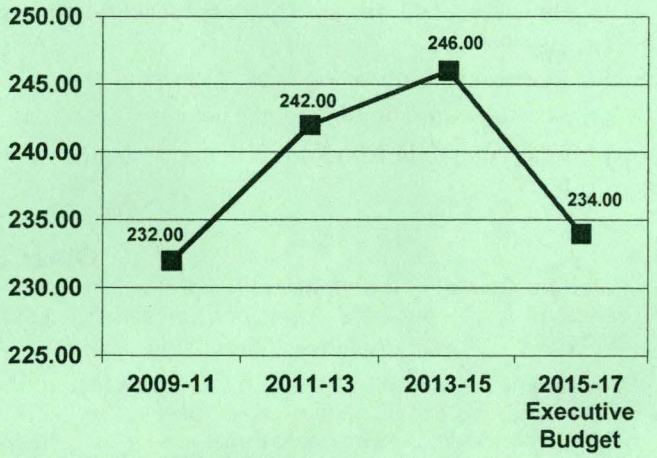
Ongoing and One-Time General Fund Appropriations

	Ongoing General Fund Appropriation	One-Time General Fund Appropriation	Total General Fund Appropriation
2015-17 Executive Budget	$30,363,795	$9,745,500	$40,109,295
2013-15 Legislative Appropriations	26,449,589	4,701,240	31,150,829
Increase (Decrease)	$3,914,206	$5,044,260	$8,958,466

Agency Funding



FTE Positions



Executive Budget Comparison to Base Level

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
2015-17 Executive Budget	$40,109,295	$211,509,107	$251,618,402
2015-17 Base Level	26,449,589	247,844,597	274,294,186
Increase (Decrease)	$13,659,706	($36,335,490)	($22,675,784)

Attached as an appendix is a detailed comparison of the executive budget to the agency's base level appropriations.

Executive Budget Highlights

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
1. Provides funding for state employee salary and benefit increases, of which $1,752,664 relates to performance increases, $377,932 is for market equity adjustments, $980,160 is for health insurance increases, and $180,536 is for retirement contribution increases	$1,418,614	$1,872,678	$3,291,292
Department of Emergency Services			
2. Adds funding for targeted occupation salary equity	$153,528	$0	$153,528
3. Reduces federal emergency services grants	$0	($40,700,000)	($40,700,000)
4. Adds funding for base map maintenance ($382,000), next generation 911 maintenance ($209,280), radio tower	$861,280	$0	$861,280

redundancy maintenance ($120,000), and records management system maintenance ($150,000)			
5. Provides funding for the state share of defraying expenses associated with presidentially declared disasters - Section 3 of Senate Bill No. 2016	$0	$5,000,000	$5,000,000
6. Adds funding for a vulnerable population registry	$80,000	$0	$80,000
7. Adds **one-time funding** for grants to fire departments to purchase equipment for train derailment fires	$3,000,000	$0	$3,000,000
8. Adds **one-time funding** for the next generation 911 initial purchase	$386,000	$0	$386,000
9. Adds **one-time funding** for flooding and hazardous materials emergency response supplies	$550,000	$0	$550,000
10. Adds **one-time funding** for a statewide radio communication improvement project	$5,000,000	$0	$5,000,000
11. Adds **one-time funding** for a disaster recovery assistance contract	$0	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
12. Adds **one-time funding** for disaster volunteer coordination	$0	$400,000	$400,000
National Guard			
13. Adds funding for the ND Cares Task Force	$260,000	$0	$260,000
14. Increases funding for special assessment and payments in lieu of taxes	$74,000	$0	$74,000
15. Removes 12.00 National Guard security officer and firefighter positions	$0	($1,628,224)	($1,628,224)
16. Removes funding for the book of veterans	($50,000)	$0	($50,000)
17. Adds **one-time funding** for the veterans' bonus program	$500,000	$0	$500,000
18. Adds **one-time funding** for the Veterans' Cemetery land purchase	$69,500	$69,500	$139,000

Other Sections in Bill

Veterans' Cemetery maintenance fund - Section 4 provides an additional appropriation for any funds which are received and deposited in the Veterans' Cemetery maintenance fund pursuant to North Dakota Century Code Sections 37-03-14 and 39-04-10.10 for the operation of the Veterans' Cemetery for the 2015-17 biennium.

Maintenance and repairs - Section 5 provides that the Adjutant General may transfer up to $500,000 from various line items to the operating expenses and capital assets line items for the maintenance and repair of state-owned armories during the 2015-17 biennium. Any amounts transferred must be reported to the Office of Management and Budget.

Funding transfers - State employee compensation adjustments - Section 6 provides that the Adjutant General may transfer appropriation authority between line items as it relates to state employee compensation increases.

Exemption - Radio communications - Section 7 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the radio communications line item relating to the statewide seamless base map, state radio tower package, computer-aided dispatch upgrade, and the voice incident recorder for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.

Exemption - Computer-aided dispatch - Section 8 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the operating expenses line item relating to the computer-aided dispatch upgrade and the disaster coordination contract for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.

Exemption - Book of veterans - Section 9 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the operating expenses line item for the writing, publishing, and distribution of a record of all North Dakota veterans for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.

Exemption - Tuition, recruiting, and retention - Section 10 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the tuition, recruiting, and retention line item for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.

Exemption - National Guard tuition assistance - Section 11 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the tuition, recruiting, and retention line item relating to the contingent appropriation for the purpose of providing tuition assistance to eligible members of the National Guard for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium. Funding authority is

contingent upon the Adjutant General certifying to the Office of Management and Budget that the National Guard has received a new assignment is association with the Grand Forks Air Force Base.

Exemption - Veterans' bonus program - Section 12 provides that any unexpended general fund appropriation authority relating to the $5 million appropriated for the payment of adjusted compensation to veterans during the 2005-07, 2007-09, 2009-11, 2011-13, and 2013-15 bienniums is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and must be transferred to the Veterans' Cemetery trust fund during the 2015-17 biennium.

Exemption - Radio communications - Section 13 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the radio communications line item relating to state radio tower package for the 2011-13 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.

Exemption - Disaster costs - Section 14 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the disaster costs line item relating flood relief or disaster mitigation projects for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.

Exemption - Flood-impacted housing rehabilitation - Section 15 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the disaster costs line item relating to grants to cities and counties for flood-impacted housing rehabilitation for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.

Emergency - Section 16 provides that $500,000 from the general fund in the grants line item relating to the veterans' bonus program, $386,000 from the general fund in the radio communications line item relating to next generation 911, $209,280 from the general fund in the operating expenses line item relating to next generation 911, and $382,000 from the general fund in the operating expenses line item relating to statewide base map maintenance are declared to be an emergency measure.

Continuing Appropriations

National Guard emergency fund - Section 37-01-04.1 - This fund allows the National Guard to respond to state emergencies.

National Guard military grounds fund - Section 37-03-13 - This fund is used for collecting rental revenues to be used for purchasing military training grounds.

Veterans' Cemetery maintenance fund - Section 37-03-14 - This fund is used to support the operations of the Veterans' Cemetery. The fund receives $5 from the issuance of each veteran's license plate, grave opening and closing fees, and private and federal funds for the operation of the Veterans' Cemetery.

Veterans' Cemetery trust fund - Section 39-04-10.10 - This fund receives $5 from the issuance of each veteran's license plate and donations. The interest in the fund is to be deposited in the Veterans' Cemetery maintenance fund for the purpose of providing funding for salaries and maintenance at the cemetery.

Deficiency Appropriation

Senate Bill No. 2023 contains a deficiency appropriation of $5 million from the state disaster relief fund to repay a Bank of North Dakota loan for the state's share of disaster costs.

Significant Audit Findings

There were no significant audit findings for this agency.

Major Related Legislation

Senate Bill No. 2042 - Provides an income tax deduction for retired military personnel pay.

Senate Bill No. 2102 - Places National Guard security officers and firefighters retirement plans and retirement contributions under the Public Employees Retirement System.

Senate Bill No. 2238 - Provides an appropriation of $2.8 million from the general fund for caskets for veterans interred in the state.

Senate Bill No. 2242 - Provides an appropriation of $160,000 from the general fund for interring eligible veterans' spouses and dependents at the Veterans' Cemetery.

House Bill No. 1105 - Provides for criminal history record checks for Adjutant General employees and volunteers working with the recruiting and retention, sexual assault, and youth programs.

House Bill No. 1107 - Removes the requirement that a political subdivision have a population fewer than 20,000 in order to receive 911 services from the Division of State Radio and be charged the apportioned amount consistent with the actual costs of providing the service per telephone access line and wireless access line.

House Bill No. 1112 - Amends law relating to state disaster or emergency response and recovery to allow funding for governor-declared disasters for which a presidential disaster declaration is denied.

House Bill No. 1395 - Provides an appropriation of $950,000 from the general fund for the implementation and operation of an emergency information program.

Adjutant General - Budget No. 540
Senate Bill No. 2016
Base Level Funding Changes

	Executive Budget Recommendation			
	FTE Positions	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
2015-17 Biennium Base Level	246.00	$26,449,589	$247,844,597	$274,294,186
2015-17 Ongoing Funding Changes				
Base payroll changes		$1,113,293	($2,689,367)	($1,576,074)
Salary increase - Performance		748,383	1,004,281	1,752,664
Salary increase - Market equity		174,617	203,315	377,932
Salary increase - Targeted equity		153,528		153,528
Retirement contribution increase		77,088	103,448	180,536
Health insurance increase		418,526	561,634	980,160
Remove security guard and firefighter position	(12.00)		(1,628,224)	(1,628,224)
Increase base budget capital		(7,509)	339,923	332,414
Reduce federal grants			(40,700,000)	(40,700,000)
Operating costs for ND Cares Task Force		260,000		260,000
Increase special assessments and payments in lieu of taxes		74,000		74,000
Civil air patrol operational increase		11,000		11,000
Base map maintenance		382,000		382,000
Next generation 911 maintenance		209,280		209,280
Radio tower redundancy maintenance		120,000		120,000
Vulnerable population registry		80,000		80,000
Records management system maintenance		150,000		150,000
Remove book of veterans funding		(50,000)		(50,000)
Presidentially declared disasters - State share			5,000,000	5,000,000
Total ongoing funding changes	(12.00)	$3,914,206	($37,804,990)	($33,890,784)
One-time funding items				
Grants to fire departments - Equipment for train derailment fires		$3,000,000		$3,000,000
Veterans' bonus program		500,000		500,000
Veterans' Cemetery land purchase		69,500	$69,500	139,000
Next generation 911 initial purchase		386,000		386,000
Radio tower infrastructure redundancy		80,000		80,000
Microsoft SQL Enterprise for CAD system		90,000		90,000
Emergency response supplies - Flooding and hazardous materials		550,000		550,000
Disaster recovery assistance contract			1,000,000	1,000,000
Disaster volunteer coordination			400,000	400,000
Message switch test server		70,000		70,000
Radio communications improvement		5,000,000		5,000,000
Total one-time funding changes	0.00	$9,745,500	$1,469,500	$11,215,000
Total Changes to Base Level Funding	(12.00)	$13,659,706	($36,335,490)	($22,675,784)
2015-17 Total Funding	234.00	$40,109,295	$211,509,107	$251,618,402

Other Sections in Senate Bill No. 2016

	Executive Budget Recommendation
Veterans' Cemetery maintenance fund	Section 4 provides an additional appropriation for any funds which are received and deposited in the Veterans' Cemetery maintenance fund pursuant to North Dakota Century Code Sections 37-03-14 and 39-04-10.10 for the operation of the Veterans' Cemetery for the 2015-17 biennium.
Maintenance and repairs	Section 5 provides that the Adjutant General may transfer up to $500,000 from various line items to the operating expenses and capital assets line items for the maintenance and repair of state-owned armories during the 2015-17 biennium. Any amounts transferred must be reported to the Office of Management and Budget.
Funding transfers - State employee compensation adjustments	Section 6 provides that the Adjutant General may transfer appropriation authority between line items as it relates to state employee compensation increases.
Exemption - Radio communications	Section 7 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the radio communications line item relating to the statewide seamless base map, State Radio tower package, computer-aided dispatch upgrade, and the voice incident recorder for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.
Exemption - Computer-aided dispatch	Section 8 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the operating expenses line item relating to the computer-aided dispatch upgrade and the disaster coordination contract for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.
Exemption - Book of veterans	Section 9 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the operating expenses line item for the writing, publishing, and distribution of a record of all North Dakota veterans for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.
Exemption - Tuition, recruiting, and retention	Section 10 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the tuition, recruiting, and retention line item for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.
Exemption - National Guard tuition assistance	Section 11 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the tuition, recruiting, and retention line item relating to the contingent appropriation for the purpose of providing tuition assistance to eligible members of the National Guard for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium. Funding authority is contingent upon the Adjutant General certifying to the Office of Management and Budget that the National Guard has received a new assignment is association with the Grand Forks Air Force Base.

	Executive Budget Recommendation
Exemption - Veterans' bonus program	Section 12 provides that any unexpended general fund appropriation authority relating to the $5 million appropriated for the payment of adjusted compensation to veterans during the 2005-07, 2007-09, 2009-11, 2011-13, and 2013-15 bienniums is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and must be transferred to the Veterans' Cemetery trust fund during the 2015-17 biennium.
Exemption - Radio communications	Section 13 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the radio communications line item relating to state radio tower package for the 2011-13 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.
Exemption - Disaster costs	Section 14 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the disaster costs line item relating flood relief or disaster mitigation projects for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.
Exemption - Flood-impacted housing rehabilitation	Section 15 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the disaster costs line item relating to grants to cities and counties for flood-impacted housing rehabilitation for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.
Emergency	Section 16 provides that $500,000 from the general fund in the grants line item relating to the veterans bonus program, $386,000 from the general fund in the radio communications line item relating to next generation 911, $209,280 from the general fund in the operating expenses line item relating to next generation 911, and $382,000 from the general fund in the operating expenses line item relating to statewide base map maintenance are declared to be an emergency measure.

Prepared by the North Dakota Legislative Council staff for House Appropriations
March 11, 2015

Department 540 - Adjutant General, including National Guard and Department of Emergency Services
Senate Bill No. 2016

Executive Budget Comparison to Prior Biennium Appropriations

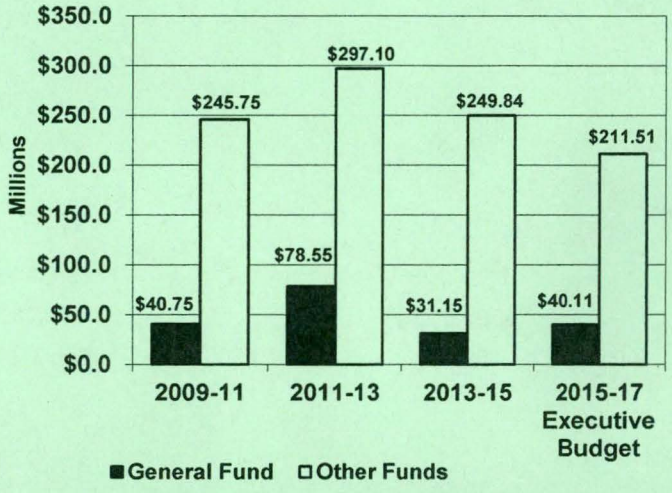
	FTE Positions	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
2015-17 Executive Budget	234.00	$40,109,295	$211,509,107	$251,618,402
2013-15 Legislative Appropriations[1]	246.00	31,150,829	249,844,597	280,995,426
Increase (Decrease)	(12.00)	$8,958,466	($38,335,490)	($29,377,024)

[1]The 2013-15 appropriation amounts do not include additional federal and special funds authority of $45,828,204 resulting from carryover and Emergency Commission action during the 2013-15 biennium.

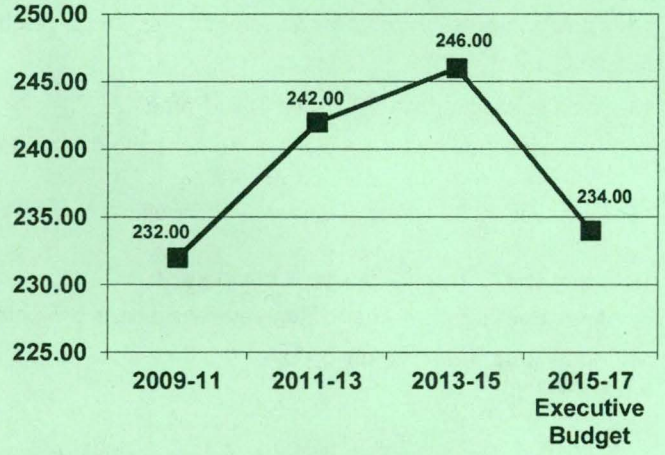
Ongoing and One-Time General Fund Appropriations

	Ongoing General Fund Appropriation	One-Time General Fund Appropriation	Total General Fund Appropriation
2015-17 Executive Budget	$30,363,795	$9,745,500	$40,109,295
2013-15 Legislative Appropriations	26,449,589	4,701,240	31,150,829
Increase (Decrease)	$3,914,206	$5,044,260	$8,958,466

Agency Funding



FTE Positions



Executive Budget Comparison to Base Level

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
2015-17 Executive Budget	$40,109,295	$211,509,107	$251,618,402
2015-17 Base Level	26,449,589	247,844,597	274,294,186
Increase (Decrease)	$13,659,706	($36,335,490)	($22,675,784)

First House Action

Attached is a comparison worksheet detailing first house changes to base level funding and the executive budget.

Executive Budget Highlights (With First House Changes in Bold)

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
1. Provides funding for state employee salary and benefit increases, of which $1,752,664 relates to performance increases, $377,932 is for market equity adjustments, $980,160 is for health insurance increases, and $180,536 is for retirement contribution increases. **The Senate provided funding for performance salary increases of 2 to 4 percent per year and funding for health insurance increases, but did not add funding for market equity increases or funding for retirement contribution increases.**	$1,418,614	$1,872,678	$3,291,292

Department of Emergency Services			
2. Adds funding for targeted occupation salary equity. **The Senate did not add funding for targeted occupation salary equity.**	$153,528	$0	$153,528
3. Reduces federal emergency services grants	$0	($40,700,000)	($40,700,000)
4. Adds funding for base map maintenance ($382,000), next generation 911 maintenance ($209,280), radio tower redundancy maintenance ($120,000), and records management system maintenance ($150,000)	$861,280	$0	$861,280
5. Provides funding for the state share of defraying expenses associated with presidentially declared disasters - Section 3 of Senate Bill No. 2016	$0	$5,000,000	$5,000,000
6. Adds funding for a vulnerable population registry	$80,000	$0	$80,000
7. Adds **one-time funding** for grants to fire departments to purchase equipment for train derailment fires	$3,000,000	$0	$3,000,000
8. Adds **one-time funding** for the next generation 911 initial purchase	$386,000	$0	$386,000
9. Adds **one-time funding** for flooding and hazardous materials emergency response supplies	$550,000	$0	$550,000
10. Adds **one-time funding** for a statewide radio communication improvement project	$5,000,000	$0	$5,000,000
11. Adds **one-time funding** for a disaster recovery assistance contract	$0	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
12. Adds **one-time funding** for disaster volunteer coordination	$0	$400,000	$400,000
National Guard			
13. Adds funding for the ND Cares Task Force	$260,000	$0	$260,000
14. Increases funding for special assessment and payments in lieu of taxes	$74,000	$0	$74,000
15. Removes 12.00 National Guard security officer and firefighter positions	$0	($1,628,224)	($1,628,224)
16. Removes funding for the book of veterans	($50,000)	$0	($50,000)
17. Adds **one-time funding** for the veterans' bonus program	$500,000	$0	$500,000
18. Adds **one-time funding** for the Veterans' Cemetery land purchase	$69,500	$69,500	$139,000

Other Sections in Bill

Appropriation - State disaster relief fund - The Senate added section 4 to provide an appropriation of $2 million from the state disaster relief fund to the Adjutant General for the purpose of providing for removal of debris and other health hazards related to Rice Lake flooding.

Veterans' Cemetery maintenance fund - Section 5 provides an additional appropriation for any funds which are received and deposited in the Veterans' Cemetery maintenance fund pursuant to North Dakota Century Code Sections 37-03-14 and 39-04-10.10 for the operation of the Veterans' Cemetery for the 2015-17 biennium.

Maintenance and repairs - Section 6 provides that the Adjutant General may transfer up to $500,000 from various line items to the operating expenses and capital assets line items for the maintenance and repair of state-owned armories during the 2015-17 biennium. Any amounts transferred must be reported to the Office of Management and Budget.

Funding transfers - State employee compensation adjustments - Section 7 provides that the Adjutant General may transfer appropriation authority between line items as it relates to state employee compensation increases.

Exemption - Radio communications - Section 8 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the radio communications line item relating to the statewide seamless base map, state radio tower package, computer-aided dispatch upgrade, and the voice incident recorder for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.

Exemption - Computer-aided dispatch - Section 9 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the operating expenses line item relating to the computer-aided dispatch upgrade and the disaster coordination contract for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.

Exemption - Book of veterans - Section 10 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the operating expenses line item for the writing, publishing, and distribution of a record of all North Dakota veterans for the

2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.

Exemption - Tuition, recruiting, and retention - Section 11 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the tuition, recruiting, and retention line item for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.

Exemption - National Guard tuition assistance - Section 12 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the tuition, recruiting, and retention line item relating to the contingent appropriation for the purpose of providing tuition assistance to eligible members of the National Guard for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium. Funding authority is contingent upon the Adjutant General certifying to the Office of Management and Budget that the National Guard has received a new assignment is association with the Grand Forks Air Force Base.

Exemption - Veterans' bonus program - Section 13 provides that any unexpended general fund appropriation authority relating to the $5 million appropriated for the payment of adjusted compensation to veterans during the 2005-07, 2007-09, 2009-11, 2011-13, and 2013-15 bienniums is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and must be transferred to the Veterans' Cemetery trust fund during the 2015-17 biennium.

Exemption - Radio communications - Section 14 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the radio communications line item relating to state radio tower package for the 2011-13 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.

Exemption - Disaster costs - Section 15 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the disaster costs line item relating flood relief or disaster mitigation projects for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.

Exemption - Flood-impacted housing rehabilitation - Section 16 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the disaster costs line item relating to grants to cities and counties for flood-impacted housing rehabilitation for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.

Emergency - Section 17 provides that $500,000 from the general fund in the grants line item relating to the veterans' bonus program, $386,000 from the general fund in the radio communications line item relating to next generation 911, $209,280 from the general fund in the operating expenses line item relating to next generation 911, and $382,000 from the general fund in the operating expenses line item relating to statewide base map maintenance are declared to be an emergency measure.

Continuing Appropriations

National Guard emergency fund - Section 37-01-04.1 - This fund allows the National Guard to respond to state emergencies.

National Guard military grounds fund - Section 37-03-13 - This fund is used for collecting rental revenues to be used for purchasing military training grounds.

Veterans' Cemetery maintenance fund - Section 37-03-14 - This fund is used to support the operations of the Veterans' Cemetery. The fund receives $5 from the issuance of each veteran's license plate, grave opening and closing fees, and private and federal funds for the operation of the Veterans' Cemetery.

Veterans' Cemetery trust fund - Section 39-04-10.10 - This fund receives $5 from the issuance of each veteran's license plate and donations. The interest in the fund is to be deposited in the Veterans' Cemetery maintenance fund for the purpose of providing funding for salaries and maintenance at the cemetery.

Deficiency Appropriation

Senate Bill No. 2023 contains a deficiency appropriation of $5 million from the state disaster relief fund to repay a Bank of North Dakota loan for the state's share of disaster costs.

Significant Audit Findings

There were no significant audit findings for this agency.

Major Related Legislation

Senate Bill No. 2042 - Provides an income tax deduction for retired military personnel pay.

Senate Bill No. 2102 - Places National Guard security officers and firefighters retirement plans and retirement contributions under the Public Employees Retirement System.

Senate Bill No. 2238 - Provides an appropriation of $2.8 million from the general fund for caskets for veterans interred in the state. **The Senate amended this bill to remove the appropriation and change law to require county social services boards to provide military caskets for eligible deceased veterans.**

Senate Bill No. 2242 - Provides an appropriation of $160,000 from the general fund for interring eligible veterans' spouses and dependents at the Veterans' Cemetery.

House Bill No. 1018 - Section 9 of this bill provides an appropriation of $200,000 to the Adjutant General to coordinate and conduct joint training involving the Department of Emergency Services, federal Health and Human Services Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team, and other state and local emergency personnel.

House Bill No. 1105 - Provides for criminal history record checks for Adjutant General employees and volunteers working with the recruiting and retention, sexual assault, and youth programs.

House Bill No. 1107 - Removes the requirement that a political subdivision have a population fewer than 20,000 in order to receive 911 services from the Division of State Radio and be charged the apportioned amount consistent with the actual costs of providing the service per telephone access line and wireless access line.

House Bill No. 1112 - Amends law relating to state disaster or emergency response and recovery to allow funding for governor-declared disasters for which a presidential disaster declaration is denied.

House Bill No. 1395 - Provides an appropriation of $950,000 from the general fund for the implementation and operation of an emergency information program. **The Senate amended this bill to remove the appropriation and provide for a Legislative Management study of the benefit of an emergency information program.**

Adjutant General - Budget No. 540
Senate Bill No. 2016
Base Level Funding Changes

	Executive Budget Recommendation				Senate Version			
	FTE Positions	General Fund	Other Funds	Total	FTE Positions	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
2015-17 Biennium Base Level	246.00	$26,449,589	$247,844,597	$274,294,186	246.00	$26,449,589	$247,844,597	$274,294,186
2015-17 Ongoing Funding Changes								
Base payroll changes		$1,113,293	($2,689,367)	($1,576,074)		$1,113,293	($2,689,367)	($1,576,074)
Salary increase - Performance		748,383	1,004,281	1,752,664		566,384	743,809	1,310,193
Salary increase - Market equity		174,617	203,315	377,932				0
Salary increase - Targeted equity		153,528		153,528				0
Retirement contribution increase		77,088	103,448	180,536				0
Health insurance increase		418,526	561,634	980,160		418,526	561,634	980,160
Remove security guard and firefighter positions	(12.00)		(1,628,224)	(1,628,224)	(12.00)		(1,628,224)	(1,628,224)
Increase base budget capital		(7,509)	339,923	332,414		(7,509)	339,923	332,414
Reduce federal grants			(40,700,000)	(40,700,000)			(40,700,000)	(40,700,000)
Operating costs for ND Cares Task Force		260,000		260,000		260,000		260,000
Increase special assessments and payments in lieu of taxes		74,000		74,000		74,000		74,000
Civil air patrol operational increase		11,000		11,000		11,000		11,000
Base map maintenance		382,000		382,000		382,000		382,000
Next generation 911 maintenance		209,280		209,280		209,280		209,280
Radio tower redundancy maintenance		120,000		120,000		120,000		120,000
Vulnerable population registry		80,000		80,000		80,000		80,000
Records management system maintenance		150,000		150,000		150,000		150,000
Remove book of veterans funding		(50,000)		(50,000)		(50,000)		(50,000)
Total ongoing funding changes	(12.00)	$3,914,206	($42,804,990)	($38,890,784)	(12.00)	$3,326,974	($43,372,225)	($40,045,251)
One-time funding items								
Grants to fire departments - Equipment for train derailment fires		$3,000,000		$3,000,000		$3,000,000		$3,000,000
Veterans' bonus program		500,000		500,000		500,000		500,000
Veterans' Cemetery land purchase		69,500	$69,500	139,000		69,500	69,500	139,000
Next generation 911 initial purchase		386,000		386,000		386,000		386,000
Radio tower infrastructure redundancy		80,000		80,000		80,000		80,000
Microsoft SQL Enterprise for CAD system		90,000		90,000		90,000		90,000
Emergency response supplies - Flooding and hazardous materials		550,000		550,000		550,000		550,000
Disaster recovery assistance contract			1,000,000	1,000,000			1,000,000	1,000,000
Disaster volunteer coordination			400,000	400,000			400,000	400,000
Message switch test server		70,000		70,000		70,000		70,000
Radio communications improvement		5,000,000		5,000,000		5,000,000		5,000,000
Presidentially declared disasters			5,000,000	5,000,000			5,000,000	5,000,000
Flood mitigation				0			2,000,000	2,000,000
Total one-time funding changes	0.00	$9,745,500	$6,469,500	$16,215,000	0.00	$9,745,500	$8,469,500	$18,215,000
Total Changes to Base Level Funding	(12.00)	$13,659,706	($36,335,490)	($22,675,784)	(12.00)	$13,072,474	($34,902,725)	($21,830,251)

2015-17 Total Funding	234.00	$40,109,295	$211,509,107	$251,618,402	234.00	$39,522,063	$212,941,872	$252,463,935

Other Sections in Senate Bill No. 2016

	Executive Budget Recommendation	Senate Version
Appropriation - State disaster relief fund	Section 3 provides an appropriation of $5 million from the state disaster relief fund to the Adjutant General for the purpose of providing the required state share of funding for defraying the expenses associated with presidentially declared disasters.	Section 3 provides an appropriation of $5 million from the state disaster relief fund to the Adjutant General for the purpose of providing the required state share of funding for defraying the expenses associated with presidentially declared disasters.
Appropriation - State disaster relief fund - Rice Lake flooding		Section 4 provides an appropriation from the state disaster relief fund of $2 million to the Adjutant General to provide for removal of debris and other health hazards in organized service districts that are experiencing chronic flooding. The Adjutant General shall consult with the environmental division of the State Department of Health regarding the process of environmental cleanup.
Veterans' Cemetery maintenance fund	Section 4 provides an additional appropriation for any funds which are received and deposited in the Veterans' Cemetery maintenance fund pursuant to North Dakota Century Code Sections 37-03-14 and 39-04-10.10 for the operation of the Veterans' Cemetery for the 2015-17 biennium.	Section 5 provides an additional appropriation for any funds which are received and deposited in the Veterans' Cemetery maintenance fund pursuant to Sections 37-03-14 and 39-04-10.10 for the operation of the Veterans' Cemetery for the 2015-17 biennium.
Maintenance and repairs	Section 5 provides that the Adjutant General may transfer up to $500,000 from various line items to the operating expenses and capital assets line items for the maintenance and repair of state-owned armories during the 2015-17 biennium. Any amounts transferred must be reported to the Office of Management and Budget.	Section 6 provides that the Adjutant General may transfer up to $500,000 from various line items to the operating expenses and capital assets line items for the maintenance and repair of state-owned armories during the 2015-17 biennium. Any amounts transferred must be reported to the Office of Management and Budget.
Funding transfers - State employee compensation adjustments	Section 6 provides that the Adjutant General may transfer appropriation authority between line items as it relates to state employee compensation increases.	Section 7 provides that the Adjutant General may transfer appropriation authority between line items as it relates to state employee compensation increases.
Exemption - Radio communications	Section 7 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the radio communications line item relating to the statewide seamless base map, State Radio tower package, computer-aided dispatch upgrade, and the voice incident recorder for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.	Section 8 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the radio communications line item relating to the statewide seamless base map, State Radio tower package, computer-aided dispatch upgrade, and the voice incident recorder for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.
Exemption - Computer-aided dispatch	Section 8 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the operating expenses line item relating to the computer-aided dispatch upgrade and the disaster coordination contract for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.	Section 9 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the operating expenses line item relating to the computer-aided dispatch upgrade and the disaster coordination contract for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.

Exemption - Book of veterans	Section 9 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the operating expenses line item for the writing, publishing, and distribution of a record of all North Dakota veterans for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.	Section 10 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the operating expenses line item for the writing, publishing, and distribution of a record of all North Dakota veterans for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.
Exemption - Tuition, recruiting, and retention	Section 10 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the tuition, recruiting, and retention line item for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.	Section 11 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the tuition, recruiting, and retention line item for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.
Exemption - National Guard tuition assistance	Section 11 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the tuition, recruiting, and retention line item relating to the contingent appropriation for the purpose of providing tuition assistance to eligible members of the National Guard for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium. Funding authority is contingent upon the Adjutant General certifying to the Office of Management and Budget that the National Guard has received a new assignment in association with the Grand Forks Air Force Base.	Section 12 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the tuition, recruiting, and retention line item relating to the contingent appropriation for the purpose of providing tuition assistance to eligible members of the National Guard for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium. Funding authority is contingent upon the Adjutant General certifying to the Office of Management and Budget that the National Guard has received a new assignment in association with the Grand Forks Air Force Base.
Exemption - Veterans' bonus program	Section 12 provides that any unexpended general fund appropriation authority relating to the $5 million appropriated for the payment of adjusted compensation to veterans during the 2005-07, 2007-09, 2009-11, 2011-13, and 2013-15 bienniums is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and must be transferred to the Veterans' Cemetery trust fund during the 2015-17 biennium.	Section 13 provides that any unexpended general fund appropriation authority relating to the $5 million appropriated for the payment of adjusted compensation to veterans during the 2005-07, 2007-09, 2009-11, 2011-13, and 2013-15 bienniums is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and must be transferred to the Veterans' Cemetery trust fund during the 2015-17 biennium.
Exemption - Radio communications	Section 13 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the radio communications line item relating to state radio tower package for the 2011-13 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.	Section 14 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the radio communications line item relating to state radio tower package for the 2011-13 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.
Exemption - Disaster costs	Section 14 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the disaster costs line item relating flood relief or disaster mitigation projects for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.	Section 15 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the disaster costs line item relating flood relief or disaster mitigation projects for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.
Exemption - Flood-impacted housing rehabilitation	Section 15 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the disaster costs line item relating to grants to cities and counties for flood-impacted housing rehabilitation for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.	Section 16 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the disaster costs line item relating to grants to cities and counties for flood-impacted housing rehabilitation for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.

Emergency

Section 16 provides that $500,000 from the general fund in the grants line item relating to the veterans bonus program, $386,000 from the general fund in the radio communications line item relating to next generation 911, $209,280 from the general fund in the operating expenses line item relating to next generation 911, and $382,000 from the general fund in the operating expenses line item relating to statewide base map maintenance are declared to be an emergency measure.

Section 17 provides that $500,000 from the general fund in the grants line item relating to the veterans bonus program, $386,000 from the general fund in the radio communications line item relating to next generation 911, $209,280 from the general fund in the operating expenses line item relating to next generation 911, and $382,000 from the general fund in the operating expenses line item relating to statewide base map maintenance are declared to be an emergency measure.

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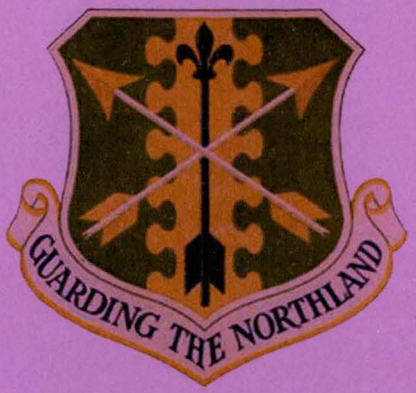
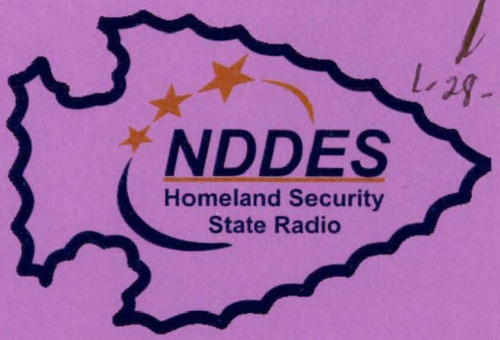




Army National Guard

"The Straight Arrows"

Air National Guard

"The Happy Hooligans"

Department of Emergency Services
Homeland Security & State Radio

The

Office of the Adjutant General

Testimony of
Major General David Sprynczynatyk
The Adjutant General

before the

Senate Appropriations
Government Operations Division
January 28, 2015

SENATE BILL 2016

Cover Sheet

#1

TESTIMONY OF

MAJOR GENERAL DAVID A. SPRYNCZYNATYK

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

BEFORE THE

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

JANUARY 28, 2015

SENATE BILL 2016

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I am Major General David Sprynczynatyk, Adjutant General for the State of North Dakota.

The Office of the Adjutant General, consists of the Army National Guard, the Air National Guard, the Department of Emergency Services (DES), and the Civil Air Patrol. The Global War on Terrorism, the longest war this nation has ever faced, continues, and combined with demanding state missions, has resulted in an unparalleled reliance on our National Guard forces, not only in North Dakota, but around the world. DES, including Homeland Security and State Radio, has also been on the front line coordinating emergency response incidents across the state, most notably the epic flood of 2011.

North Dakota National Guard

The North Dakota Army National Guard — as well as the Army National Guards in each of the other 53 states and territories — is facing a challenging future formed by the drawdown in Afghanistan, budget reductions and new national strategies, which are redefining the purpose, size and composition of our total army force. As a result, the North Dakota Army National Guard may lose several units comprised of about 220 positions by 2017, with additional losses by 2019. Today, your North Dakota Army National Guard is the best trained and equipped force in its history. Since the events of Sept. 11, 2001, we have seen the retirement of the Vietnam-era Huey helicopter (UH-1) and the Kiowa (OH-58) for the more capable Black Hawk (UH-60) and Lakota (UH-72). We have seen the transformation from the pre-Desert Storm tactical vehicle fleet to the more capable and versatile light and medium family of tactical vehicles. Our engineer and water purification equipment is state-of-the-art and our individual Soldier systems are on par with those of our active-duty counterparts. I am confident that even with the loss of units and positions, we will continue to modernize and grow our capabilities to meet your expectations as the best Army National Guard in the nation.

The 119th Wing in Fargo is yet again undergoing change. Since the last report to this committee, we have seen the loss of the C-21 Lear Jet and a final decision of no follow-on cargo aircraft mission since the United States Air Force has divested itself of the C-27 Spartan. The 119th Wing currently is converting facilities and cross-training many members to now support an Air Force intelligence analysis and targeting mission. The recently formed 119 Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance Group will lead this new effort.

The 119 Wing continues its outstanding operational support in its mission flying the MQ-1 Predator, a Remotely Piloted Aircraft operated by a team of pilots, sensor operators, and intelligence personnel. Our Airmen located at the Minot Air Force Base, the 219th Security Forces Squadron, continue to set high standards in the state and abroad. The 119th Wing has re-directed their aircraft maintenance expertise and now support the MQ-1 Predator aircraft with much of this maintenance support occurring at the Grand Forks Air Force Base.

Taking care of Soldiers and Airmen continues to be my number one priority. To meet the needs of our service members and their families we have increased our capabilities by adding chaplains, licensed social workers, and a full-time reintegration officer. Military Service Centers in Bismarck and Fargo host a staff that implemented a carefully planned reintegration program. Welcoming a Soldier or Airmen home from service abroad is just the beginning. Our focus shifts from getting them home safely to ensuring a smooth transition or reintegration to civilian life. Families, employees, communities and Guardsmen all play a vital role in this effort.

Members of our Military Outreach Team are positioned throughout the state to support and assist service members, Veterans and their families from all eras and all branches of service. From January 2011 to present the team has contacted over 26,000 Veterans with 2,170 of those being provided with direct assistance. The primary areas for assistance are Veterans Affairs, housing, finances and mental health. This team has offices in the Fargo and Bismarck Military Service Centers and the Minot and Grand Forks Armed Force Reserve Centers.

The Fargo Military Service Center, which opened in October 2011, has provided services to 10,039 service members, Veterans and families. The Bismarck Military Service Center has been open since January 2009 with support to 10,392. For 2014, 2,322 service members, families and Veterans have visited the Bismarck MSC for assistance and 3,631 for Fargo.

All of these mission successes and the many accomplishments of our Citizen-Soldiers and Citizen-Airmen, to include robust and aggressive reintegration efforts, would not be possible without the continuing support of our Governor, Legislature, the Families of our Guardsmen, employers and citizens of North Dakota.

North Dakota Department of Emergency Services

The North Dakota Department of Emergency Services (DES) is comprised of the Divisions of Homeland Security and State Radio. DES operates the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and State Communication Center (State Radio) on a 24/7 basis in order to synchronize statewide response to emergencies and disasters, both natural and manmade.

The Division of Homeland Security conducts planning, exercises, and training to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from emergency events. It is also responsible for coordinating state and regional assets to local jurisdictions during emergencies and disasters. A major portion of the mission involves managing and coordinating federal disaster programs along with administering and disbursing federal homeland security grant funding directly to city, county and tribal emergency management offices. Program dollars are also distributed to responder organizations at the state, regional, and local level. Lastly, the Division has organized and supported regional response assets that provide specialty response services such as bomb squads, search and rescue, Incident Management Assistance Teams, hazard materials response teams and Critical Incident Stress Management.

The Division of State Radio operates the statewide communication center which serves as the primary dispatch center or Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) for 24 of the state's 53 counties and backup for the other 22 PSAPs. It also dispatches emergency services for federal and state agencies and manages the state's emergency communications plan, National Law Enforcement Teletype System (NLETS), and National Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS).

State Radio continues to struggle with staffing the Communication Specialist positions. The budget includes an equity package that we hope will improve the staffing of State Radio.

State Radio is requesting new technology crucial for deployment of Next Generation 911 (NG911). Technology improvements are needed to improve the current land radio mobile radio (LMR) infrastructure redundancy on the current IP system, a test environment for the message switch and begin the Statewide LMR project planning and procurement. State Radio, in partnership with the North Dakota Criminal Justice System (ND CJIS), is implementing a statewide Records Management System (RMS) and the Statewide Base Map project is scheduled to be completed in November 2015. New radio tower deployment to fill communication gaps is progressing and is projected to continue into the 2015-17 biennium.

The State Radio communication center also fulfills public safety law enforcement dispatch services for federal agencies and due to increased activity resulting from energy expansion, continues to support the other PSAP's with record checks and mobile terminal technology. In the 2013-15 biennium, McKenzie and Williams Counties also contracted for services with State Radio.

Attachment #1 shows the Statewide Base Map progress to date. Attachment #2 shows the progress of filling State Radio Communication Gap areas with new State Radio towers.

North Dakota Civil Air Patrol

The Office of the Adjutant General is the administrative agency for the North Dakota Civil Air Patrol, (CAP), which is also headquartered at Fraine Barracks. The CAP is a vital part of emergency operations and is often called upon for civilian search and rescue as well as information gathering during state disasters.

Current Budget Status (2013 -15)

General Funds:

The requirement of general funds for the North Dakota National Guard (NDNG) and DES for the 2013-15 biennium has been on track as projected. However, to ensure the success of tuition and veterans bonus programs as well as the completion our State Radio projects, we have requested carry-over in several sections of this bill. Anticipated remaining funds for the State Radio tower package, the statewide seamless base map, computer aided dispatch upgrade and the State Radio recorder projects are requested for carry-over in Sections 7, 8 and 13 of this bill. The carry-over amounts will be expended and projects will be completed in the 2015-17 biennium. General fund carry-over for the tuition and veterans bonus programs are in Sections 10, 11 and 12. We have also requested a general fund carry-over in Section 9 for the writing, publishing and distribution of a veterans record book.

We do not anticipate any general fund turn back from either division for the 2013-15 biennium.

Federal Funds:

This biennium, the DES estimates approximately $113 million in federal funds of which $98 million are FEMA grant funds and $15 million are Homeland Security grant funds. Thus far, $73 million has been dispersed to counties, cities, tribal governments, emergency management entities, and first responder organizations. Federal funding received has mostly been expended for disaster recovery efforts resulting from 2009, 2010 2011, 2013 and 2014 presidential declared disasters. Funds have also been expended to improve state, county, and tribal preparedness planning, law enforcement planning, intelligence analysis activities, interoperable communications, and supporting regional response capabilities.

The NDNG has received $30 million to date in the current biennium to support the Air and Army Guard facilities, missions, and employees.

One-time Funding:

The NDNG division received three one-time appropriations for the 2013-15 biennium:

a. $600,000 (general funds) was received for payment of adjusted compensation to veterans. Approximately $300,000 has been spent to date. A request for carry-over is included in Section 12 of this bill.

b. $50,000 (general funds) was provided for the writing, publishing and distribution of a record of all North Dakota Veterans as authorized in SB 2210. As noted above, this was requested in Section 9 of this bill as a carry-over. There have been no expenditures to date.

c. $375,000 (general funds) was provided in the Tuition, Recruiting and Retention line that was contingent upon the ND National Guard receiving a new assignment in association with the Grand Forks Air Force Base. A request for carry-over is in Section 11. There have been no expenditures to date.

The DES division received seven one-time appropriations for the 2013-15 biennium:

a. State Radio tower package funding for $1,175,000 (general funds) was provided for additional State Radio tower sites that will fill the remaining twelve gap areas as identified by the 2011 Office of Emergency Communication's study. Six sites are completed or nearly completed, two sites are currently being developed and five additional sites are being evaluated. One of the five towers being evaluated near Mayville, we believe, will not be necessary as the new Hannaford site will cover this area. A site map is attached (Attachment #2). Expenditures to date this biennium are approximately $700,000. Sections 7 and 13 of this bill provides carryover of unexpended funds on June 30, 2015 to the 2015-17 biennium.

b. The statewide base map was funded in the 2013-15 biennium for $1,150,000 ($650,000 general and $500,000 federal funds) to continue this project. This project is scheduled for completion in November 2015. Expenditures this biennium include $821,000 from carry-over from the 2011-13 biennium and approximately $100,000 from the 2013-15 biennium. Section 7 of this bill provides carry-over of any unexpended funds and authority on June 30, 2015 to the 2015-17 biennium.

c. The State Radio Communications Center project was funded for $1,201,240 (general funds) which provided a new 2,331 square foot communications dispatch center near the existing facility at Fraine Barracks. Due to the elevated level of activity in the state, this project was critical in expanding the number of dispatch consoles from seven to ten. The new dispatch center was designed to allow for a total of twelve consoles and the construction was designed, if future requirements grow, a second story level could be added to the building. This project was completed in December 2014. We would like to invite the Committee to tour the new center.

d. Funding of $340,000 (general funds) was provided to upgrade the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD), the software used by State Radio dispatchers. The contract is near finalization and we are anticipating completion of the project in the beginning of the 2015-17 biennium. Sections 7 and 8 allow carry-over to the 2015-17 biennium.

e. Funding of $150,000 (general funds) was provided for the replacement of the State Radio voice incident recorder. We also anticipate the completion of this purchase in the beginning of the 2015-17 biennium. Section 7 allows carry-over to the 2015-17 biennium.

f. As part of the Radio Communications Center Project, funding of $210,000 (general funds) was provided to replace the current water-based fire suppression with a chemical based gas system. The necessity of this upgrade is due to the risk of deploying the current water based system and destroying millions of dollars worth of equipment as well as failure of the 911 dispatching services, regardless of the potential fire magnitude. This project was completed in December 2014.

g. An appropriation of $1,500,000 (special funds) from the State Disaster Relief Fund was provided for contracted services for technical assistance and support to state and local government agencies with emergency management needs. Two contracts underway include assistance to the City of Minot for the flooded home removal and a study of crude

oil by rail hazards and response. The expenditures to date are $305,902. Section 8 allows carry-over to the 2015-17 biennium of unexpended funding.

Disaster Update:

Across the state recovery continues for the disasters that occurred in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2013 and 2014. NDDES continues working with local jurisdictions and FEMA to remedy issues that have been compounded by having three large flood disasters in 2009, 2010 and 2011. Road grade raises, increases in costs, lack of contractor availability, and the process not being followed at the local level have challenged recovery efforts in some areas of the state.

To date, NDDES has expended approximately $249 million in funds associated with the 2011 flood, the largest state disaster. Of that amount approximately $210 million has been paid as grants to local jurisdictions. The remainder of the costs included response costs incurred by the NDNG and other state agencies and for inspection and response costs incurred by the NDDES.

During the current 2013-15 biennium, there have been four presidential disasters, three in 2013 and one in 2014. The total of those four disasters is approximately $34 million. It is important to note that in 2014 North Dakota had a second Stafford Act Disaster threshold event and a disaster declaration was requested by the Governor. That request was denied. It was appealed and again denied with a finding that recovery was within the State's capability. Numerous disaster requests across the nation have been denied the past couple of years.

The state costs share for the 2013-15 biennium is estimated at approximately $30 million. We have attached spreadsheets showing the status of the State Disaster Relief fund as well as the disaster loans status (Attachment #3 and #4).

2015-17 Biennial Budget Overview

Overall, the 2015-17 executive budget recommendation has an increase of $13.7 million in general funds over our base level funding from the 2013-15 budget; this includes one-time funding totaling $9.7 million. Also included is the funding of 12 currently unfunded vacant FTE's within our existing budget. No new FTE's were requested. Our overall FTE count will decrease from 246 to 234. Attachment #5 is a chart that compares the actual 2011-13, 2013-15 and recommended 2015-17 biennial budgets for the agency.

The 2015-17 major executive budget adjustments for the NDNG include:

1. Veterans Bonus Program - $500,000 (general funds, one-time funding)
2. ND Cares Program and 1 FTE - $456,742 (general funds)
3. Veterans Cemetery Land Purchase - $139,000 ($69,500 general funds and $69,500 special funds, one-time funding)
4. 1 FTE funding for Human Resource Technician - $145,288 (50% general and 50% federal funds)
5. 5 FTE funding Veterans Outreach - $325,384 (general funds)
6. 1 FTE funding for Custodian at the Regional Training Center Camp Grafton - $105,340 (25% general and 75% federal funds)
7. 1 FTE funding for Custodian at the Air National Guard119th Wing - $105,340 (25% general and 75% federal funds)
8. Increase in Special Assessments and Payment in Lieu of Taxes - $74,000 (general funds)
9. North Dakota Civil Air Patrol Operational Costs - $11,000 (general funds)

NDNG Total $1.8 Million

The 2015-17 major executive budget adjustments for NDDES include:

1. State Radio Dispatchers Equity Package - $153,528 (general funds)
2. Records Management Maintenance - $150,000 (general funds)
3. Next Generation 911 Initial Purchase - $386,000 (general funds, one-time funding)
4. Next Generation 911 Maintenance - $209,280 (general funds)
5. Base Map Maintenance - $382,000 (general funds)
6. Microsoft SQL Enterprise for CAD - $90,000 (general funds, one-time funding)
7. 1 FTE funding for State Radio IT Position - $155,149 (general funds)
8. 2 FTE funding for Base Map GIS Positions - $365,592 (general funds)
9. Message Switch Test Server - $70,000 (general funds, one-time funding)
10. Radio Tower Redundancy Equipment - $80,000 (general Funds, one-time funding)
11. Radio Tower Redundancy Monthly Maintenance - $120,000 (general funds)
12. Radio Communications Improvement - $5.0 million (general funds, one-time funding)
13. Disaster Volunteer Coordination - $400,000 (special Funds, one-time funding)
14. Emergency Response Supplies - $550,000 (general funds, one-time funding)
15. Vulnerable Population Registry - $80,000 (general funds)
16. Grants to Fire Departments - $3.0 million (general funds, one-time funding)
17. Disaster Coordination Contract - $1.0 million (special funds, one-time funding)

NDDES Total $12.2 Million

Overall, federal and special funds for 2015-17 have decreased in our current budget by $85 million. This decrease is mainly due to a decrease in expected grant payments for Presidential Disasters in the 2015 -17 biennium.

Homeland Security funding in the 2015-17 biennium has been decreased by approximately $700,000 which is part of an on-going decline in federal funding. The agency continues to retain 20% of the funding for operational costs which is also declining, however, we have been able to sustain operational funding with the continuance of Emergency Management Performance Grants which have remained steady. The priority for Homeland Security funding for the past three biennium has been to develop regional and statewide specialty response capabilities. While Homeland Security Grants have decreased, the funds that remain have become more flexible. This has allowed us to sustain and maintain operational capabilities and equipment.

The NDNG federal funds in Air and Army Guard Contracts were decreased by $1.8 million from the current budget due to a reduction in federal funding for Air National Guard (ANG) firefighters and Army National Guard (ARNG) security positions. This reduction in federal funding has reduced the overall FTE count within our agency by twelve positions, all of which were funded with federal and special funds.

The following is a brief line-by-line description of the 2015-17 budget request for the agency which includes the major variances from the 2013-15 biennium:

Subdivision 1. National Guard –

Salaries and Wages

This salary line includes ND National Guard employees that support our state-owned and funded armories. The executive budget provides funding for one currently vacant unfunded position for the ND Cares Program Director. Other increases in this budget line are due to the equity adjustments for all salaries throughout the agency totaling $377,932, 2013-15 legislatively authorized increases as well as the proposed 2015-17 compensation package.

The ND Cares Program Executive Director will provide the linkage between federal, state and local organizations as well as the programs supported across the state agencies. The focus will be to bring together community leadership, local, state and federal organizations, providers and stakeholders across the state to commit support to Veterans, Service Members, Families and Survivors.

Operating Expenses

This line of our budget supports NDNG state supported facilities and provides operational support to state funded employees. An increase of $260,000 (general funds) was provided for operational support to the new ND Cares program.

Capital Assets

Proposed funding for this line is $388,046 ($318,546 general and $69,500 special funds) which includes funding as follows:

1. $224,046 (general funds) for special assessments.
2. $25,000 (general funds) for grounds equipment replacement at state supported facilities.
3. $139,000 ($69,500 general and $69,500 special funds) for the purchase of approximately 36 acres adjacent to the ND Dakota Veterans Cemetery (Attachment #6). This purchase from the ND Parks and Recreation will ensure burial space of our Veterans for next 150 years and double the current remaining space. The ND Veterans Cemetery Foundation will be providing the special funding of 50% of the total cost or $69,500.

Grants

This line provides rental payments and maintenance project costs for community owned armories partially occupied by NDNG units throughout the State. The total funding for armories is $509,514 (general funds).

The Veterans Bonus Program is also paid from this line item. Based upon the number of deployed Soldiers and estimated upcoming deployments, we have requested funding of $500,000 (general funds) for payments to Veterans through June 30, 2017.

Civil Air Patrol

The North Dakota Civil Air Patrol (CAP) has become an agency that is often called upon for civilian search and rescue as well as information gathering during state disasters. Increased costs of $27,037 (general funds) are due to the proposed compensation package and fuel and equipment use increases.

Tuition, Recruiting and Retention

No new increases in this budget line for the 2015-17 biennium. The current funding of $2.5 million (general funds) along with the federal tuition reimbursement ND Army Guard Soldiers receive, has allowed us to provide 100% tuition reimbursement for all NDNG Soldiers and Airmen. The federal tuition assistance currently provided continues to be uncertain for the future. We will continue to monitor and adjust the percentage of tuition reimbursement as needed.

Air Guard Contracts

The executive budget request includes a $3.3 million federal and special fund decrease from our base budget. This is due to the loss of the C-21 mission at the 119th Air Wing in Fargo and the federal funding for the ND Air National Guard (NDANG) state employee firefighters. The other adjustment to this budget line in the executive recommendation is adding funding for a vacant unfunded position for a custodian for $105,340 (25% general and 75% federal funding). The

current staffing level cannot adequately maintain the required level of maintenance for twelve buildings with the increased level of activities and security.

Army Guard Contracts

The 2015-17 executive budget request has an overall increase from the current 2013-15 biennium of $995,709. Federal funds increased by $878,990 and general funds increased by $116,719. The budget request includes funding for two vacant unfunded positions for a Human Resource Technician at $145,288 (50% general and 50% federal funding) and a Custodian at $105,340 (25% general and 75% federal funding) at the Regional Training Institute (RTI) at Camp Grafton.

The HR Technician position was requested due to the significant challenges facing a very diverse workforce. Currently, all higher level HR services are performed by one employee. Ever since the consolidation of administrative services for the Department of Emergency Services and the Office of the Adjutant General, workload for this position nearly doubled. In addition to the sheer number of FTE's within the Office of the Adjutant General, the complexity of administration of federal rules, particularly from FEMA at the Department of Homeland Security, has increased. The situation is further compounded by the high turnover rate experienced in the agency, particularly State Radio and the number of temporary employees required because of disasters and disaster mitigation.

A custodian was requested at the RTI, a 194,631 square foot facility that is currently staffed with only one FTE custodian. In 2013, nearly 2,000 soldiers from throughout the country trained at this facility for a total of 26,387 soldier days. It is a nationally recognized, state of the art training facility that needs to keep current with facility requirements.

Federal construction estimates increased by $300,000. The remaining federal as well as general fund increases are to support the existing 77 FTE's within this budget line for 2015-17.

Veterans Cemetery Salaries

This line of our budget supports salaries for five FTE's and several temporary employees at the North Dakota Veterans Cemetery. The total executive budget for the employee compensation package is $826,843 of which $338,463 is general funds and the remaining $488,380 in special funds, (derived from federal and private burial revenue and license plate revenue). This is an overall increase from the current 2013-15 biennium of $179,838. Special fund support increased by $120,975 and general fund support increased by $58,863. An additional Maintenance Worker was added (100% special funds) during the 2013-15 biennium. This was necessary to maintain expanded areas and additional workloads within the Cemetery.

Reintegration Program

The reintegration program supports Soldiers and Airmen during the course of their deployment and assists them and their Families in transitioning once the Soldier and Airmen return from deployment. Whenever there is a deployment, the service members and their Families are at risk for numerous issues such as chemical dependency, mental health issues, relationship issues, suicides, violence and many others. This program prepares the member and their loved ones for reintegration into the family, employer and community upon their return.

The 2013-15 budget supported two military service centers in Bismarck and Fargo as well as three FTE's and five temporary outreach officers. The five temporary outreach positions were first appropriated by the 2009 legislature. The 2015-17 executive budget includes an increase of $441,733 (general funds) from the 2013-15 budget to fund the existing five temporary outreach officers as FTE's utilizing five vacant unfunded FTE's in our current budget as well as proposed increases for existing three FTE's.

Subdivision 2. ND Department of Emergency Services –

Salaries and Wages

The executive budget includes funding for three FTE's utilizing vacant unfunded positions within our current budget. It includes funding for a Computer and Network Specialist for $155,149 (general funds). The 2013 legislature provided funding of $91,520 for a temporary in our base budget. This position has been instrumental in assisting with the advanced dispatching systems in State Radio. The other two positions funded are two GIS Specialists, $365,592 (general funds), required for on-going State Base Map maintenance.

In addition, the executive budget includes an equity package for State Radio Dispatchers, $153,528 general funds. In the current 2013-15 budget, we received four additional dispatcher FTE's. We have not been able to fill those positions and continue to have significant turn over. This has become a systemic problem as activity throughout the state continues at a record high. The dispatcher positions are life safety based needs and without them, delays in 911 services will risk lives and also create liability issues.

The remaining increases in the salary and wages line is due to full funding of the 2013-15 legislative increases and the proposed increases for the 2015-17 biennium.

Operating Expenses

Overall operating costs in the executive budget have increased by $7.5 million from our base budget as follows:

1. Records Management Maintenance - $150,000 general funds
   Funding for a statewide Record Management System (RMS) during the 2011 biennium. NDDES and ND CJIS partnered to upgrade the current ND CJIS RMS system. This request is provide funding for the upcoming biennium maintenance contract.

2. Next Generation 911 (NG 911) Maintenance - $209,280 general funds
   After the initial implementation costs, as requested as a one-time expenditure, these costs will be the on-going maintenance costs through ITD for NG 911 services.

3. Base Map Maintenance - $382,000 general funds
   The Statewide Seamless Base Map, when completed (November 2015), will be the most accurate map of the State of North Dakota. It will be used by all public safety answering points as they transition to NG 911. This funding will allow updating the new roads, industrial, commercial, residential development mapping and addressing for dispatching for a projected 1/3 of the state per biennium.

4. Radio Tower Redundancy - $120,000 general funds
   A one-time request was made for the initial hardware for this initiative to create a redundancy in the State Radio System. This request is the monthly maintenance of the hardware to be paid through ITD.

5. Disaster Volunteer Coordination - $400,000 special funds, one-time funding (State Disaster Relief Fund)
   This funding is requested for NDDES to continue to contract for services required during disasters and long term recovery that are not provided by other agencies. The services provided are independent of whether the disaster is federal, state or locally declared. Services include volunteer management and case management. Volunteer management services include being on-site within 24 hours of an event and registering and tracking volunteers in the response phase. Most communities experiencing a disaster are incapable of doing this because the staff that would do this work is also affected and staff availability in smaller communities is limited. If managed correctly during presidential declarations, the tracked volunteer hours work as local cost share and save local funding.

6. Radio Communication Improvements - $5,000,000 general funds, one-time funding
   This request is for funding to initiate a statewide radio communications improvement project by securing project management and a technical consultant to identify criteria for developing an RFI and RFP. The Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee (SIEC) created by the 63rd Legislative Assembly met on January 26, 2015 to support the funding essential for the statewide radio infrastructure. The resolution 2015-1 is Attachment #7.

7. Emergency Response Supplies - $550,000 general funds, one time funding
   NDDES maintains a variety of flood fighting products and systems to protect public infrastructure, save lives and protect property. This request is to purchase flood barrier materials that may also be used as reservoirs in fighting fires. It also includes the purchase of hazardous materials response used in hazardous material spills to include booms and absorbents to limit the effects of a major spill or discharge on waterways. Quick response with the right resources are paramount with incidents that involve threats to drinking water systems. Replenishment will be based on billing a responsible party so the resource is maintained and always ready.

8. Vulnerable Population Registry - $80,000 general funds
   In an effort to meet the needs of all citizens in North Dakota in times of emergency and disaster, NDDES has procured and implemented a notification system to allow for those citizens with special needs to register. When an event occurs in an area, emergency

management officials know where they are and what help may be needed to shelter in place or evacuate. The funding is to contract with 211 of ND to run a registration point for the system. It will only be used by those who do not have the ability to register on-line.

9. Disaster Recovery Assistance Contract - $1,000,000 special funds one-time funding (State Disaster Relief Fund)
   This is a request to contract services relating to disaster recovery and mitigation planning and program coordination services to state and local government with emergency management needs.

Capital Assets

Our NDDES total capital asset line is $740,000, of which $641,723 is funded with federal Emergency Performance Grants and the remaining $98,277 is base budget general funds intended for the purchase of disaster response equipment.

Grants

The Grants line has an increase over base level funding of $2.3 million. This is mainly due to a $3.0 million one-time general fund grant to regional fire departments. This grant is off-set by a projected $700,000 reduction in Homeland Security grants.

The $3 million grant program for regional fire departments is for developing regionally based fire response capabilities to respond to oil and other flammable liquid or gas train derailments. Funding would be used to develop equipment lists and purchase equipment and strategically located caches within a regional plan that can be deployed to and used by any jurisdictions with a need. It will also be used to train and exercise fire departments along rail lines.

The following is a list of the grant programs that DES now manages, all of which are specifically targeted to accomplish federal goals:

Public Assistance Grant Program
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
Homeland Security Grant Program
Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Grant
Emergency Management Performance Grants

These grant programs are restrictive in terms of purpose and rules which limit our flexibility to internally utilize those federal funds for operations.

Disaster Costs

This budget line was newly created by the 2009 Legislature due to the extent of the damages and the significant funding for the 2009 flood. Since 2009 we have expended most of our disaster funds through this budget line. At the time of our budget submission we estimated approximately

$108 million in disaster spending for the 2015-17 biennium which is a decrease of $39.5 million from the base budget. The timing of these expenditures is highly dependent upon completion of on-going repair projects as well as mitigation projects.

Radio Communications

The executive budget to enhance interoperability and technology within State Radio provided $626,000 in general funding for the following projects:

1. $386,000 for NG 911 initial equipment and software purchase which will improve public emergency communications services in a growingly wireless mobile society. In addition to call 9-1-1 from a phone, it will enable the public to transmit text, images, video and data to the 911 center. The current legacy circuit-switch 911 system is unable to accommodate the capabilities embedded in many of the advanced technologies.

2. $90,000 for MicroSoft SQL Enterprise software for the CAD system, is an enhancement of the current CAD system. This will allow less "down time" for the CAD which can directly be tied to law enforcement as well as public safety.

3. $70,000 for a Message Switch test server. Currently, the NCIC/NLETS message switch only has a live server. The future format for information transmission will require XML or NIEM compliance. The development for this project will require a test server to validate the programming before moving to the live server. This federal mandate is expected in 2016.

4. $80,000 for State Radio redundancy equipment. The current State Radio tower system has redundancy, however, we still have a single point of failure to each of the four quadrants of the state. Each quadrant controls several towers in the state where the towers connect to individual telephone companies. This purchase of hardware and circuits through ITD will eliminate this single point of failure by providing a duplicate connection and further secure the safety of the public, law enforcement and emergency responders.

These projects are all one-time expenditures.

I will now briefly address Sections 3. through 16. of SB 2016.

Exemption (Section 3.) This section allows the Office of Adjutant General to use up to $5.0 million from the State Disaster Relief Fund for providing the state share of expenses associated with presidentially declared disasters with the approval of the Emergency Commission. Currently, any presidentially declared disasters occurring during the biennium that are not legislatively appropriated, the agency must borrow the state share of expenses from the Bank of North Dakota and then seek a deficiency appropriation during the next legislative session. Currently, we have nine loans from the Bank of North Dakota totaling $7.2 million. This would streamline the overall administration of presidentially declared disasters and eliminate the potential for accounting errors.

Veterans Cemetery Maintenance Fund (Section 4.) This section provides a continuing special fund appropriation for the operations of the North Dakota Veterans Cemetery for the 2015-17 biennium utilizing revenue generated from burial income and license plate sales. This is in addition to the Veterans Cemetery appropriation in Section 1. Subdivision 1. This authority has been used for several biennium and allows efficient fiscal management of the ND Veterans Cemetery.

Maintenance and Repairs (Section 5.) This allows the agency the ability to transfer to the operating or capital assets line up to $500,000 from other budget lines. This may only be used for the maintenance and repair of state-owned armories. We do not anticipate a transfer in the current 2013-15 biennium.

Funding Transfers – State Employee Compensation (Section 6.) This section allows the agency to make appropriation transfers between subdivisions within section 1 for state employee compensation increases. All agency equity compensation increases were appropriated in Subdivision 1. of Section 1. under the National Guard's Salaries and Wages line.

Exemption (Section 7.) This section provides carry-over of the remaining balance in the Radio Communications line of the appropriated amounts from Chapter 16 of the 2013 Session Laws for statewide base map, state radio tower package, CAD upgrade and the voice incident recorder. These projects will be completed in 2015.

Exemption (Section 8.) This section provides carry-over of the remaining balance in the Operating Expenses line of the appropriated amounts from Chapter 16 of the 2013 Session Laws for the CAD upgrade and the disaster coordination contract.

Exemption (Section 9.) This section provides carry-over of the remaining balance in the Operating Expenses line of the appropriated amounts from Chapter 16 of the 2013 Session Laws for the writing, publishing, and distribution of a record of all North Dakota veterans as authorized by the 2013 SB 2210. An appropriation of $50,000 was received in Chapter 16 of the 2013 Session Laws. There have been no expenditures to date.

Exemption (Section 10.) This section provides carry-over of the remaining balance on June 30, 2015 in the Tuition, Recruiting and Retention line of the appropriated amounts from Chapter 16 of the 2013 Session Laws.

Exemption (Section 11.) This section provides carry-over of the remaining balance in the Tuition, Recruiting and Retention line of the appropriated amounts from Section 3 of Chapter 16 of the 2013 Session Laws. This is a general fund appropriation of $375,000 that is contingent upon the ND National Guard receiving a new assignment in association with the Grand Forks Air Force Base.

Exemption (Section 12.) This section provides carry-over of the remaining balance on June 30, 2015 of the Veterans Bonus program appropriated in Chapter 16 of the 2013 Session Laws. It also allows the use of the remaining funds for adjusted compensation to veterans during the 2015-17 biennium.

Exemption (Section 13.) This section provides carry-over of the remaining balance on June 30, 2015 of the State Radio towers appropriation of $1,500,000 provided by the 2011 Legislature in SB 2016. This appropriation was also carried over by the 2013 Legislature in HB 1016 Section 10.

Exemption (Section 14.) This section provides carry-over of the remaining balance on June 30, 2015 of the appropriation of $3,200,000 for flood relief or disaster mitigation projects in incorporated cities, and $4,800,000 in grants to political subdivisions for amounts required to match federal dollars on road grade raising projects and federal emergency relief funding in Section 4, subdivisions 2, 3 and 4 of 2011 legislation in SB 2369. To date, approximately $2.7 million has been spent for flood relief or disaster mitigation projects in incorporated cities and $16,500 for required matches to federal dollars on road grade raising projects. This appropriation was also carried over by the 2013 Legislature in HB 1016 Section 11.

Exemption (Section 15.) This section provides carry-over of the remaining balance on June 30, 2015 of the $10,000,000 appropriation for grants to cities and counties for flood impacted housing rehabilitation received during the 2011 special session in SB 2371, Section 9. Approximately $9.1 million will be provided to Minot and Ward County and $800,000 to the Spirit Lake Tribe and eight other counties. To date, approximately $8.0 million has been spent This appropriation was also carried over by the 2013 Legislature in HB 1016 Section 12.

Emergency (Section 16.) This section provides an emergency clause for the appropriations for the Veterans Bonus Program appropriation of $500,000, NG 911 hardware and software purchases of $386,000, NG 911 maintenance costs of $209,280 and statewide base map maintenance costs of $382,000.

Mr Chairman, that completes my testimony, I will try to answer any questions you might have and I ask for your favorable support of SB 2016.

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL
STATEWIDE BASE MAP

Attachment #1

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	$ 4,150,000.00
LESS FEDERAL FUNDING NOT AVAILABLE	$ (250,000.00)
TOTAL AVAILABE APPROPRIATIONS	$ 3,900,000.00
EXPENDITURES THRU 12/31/2014	$ (3,106,533.39)
REMAINING FUNDING/APPROPRIATIONS AS OF 12/31/14	$ 793,466.61

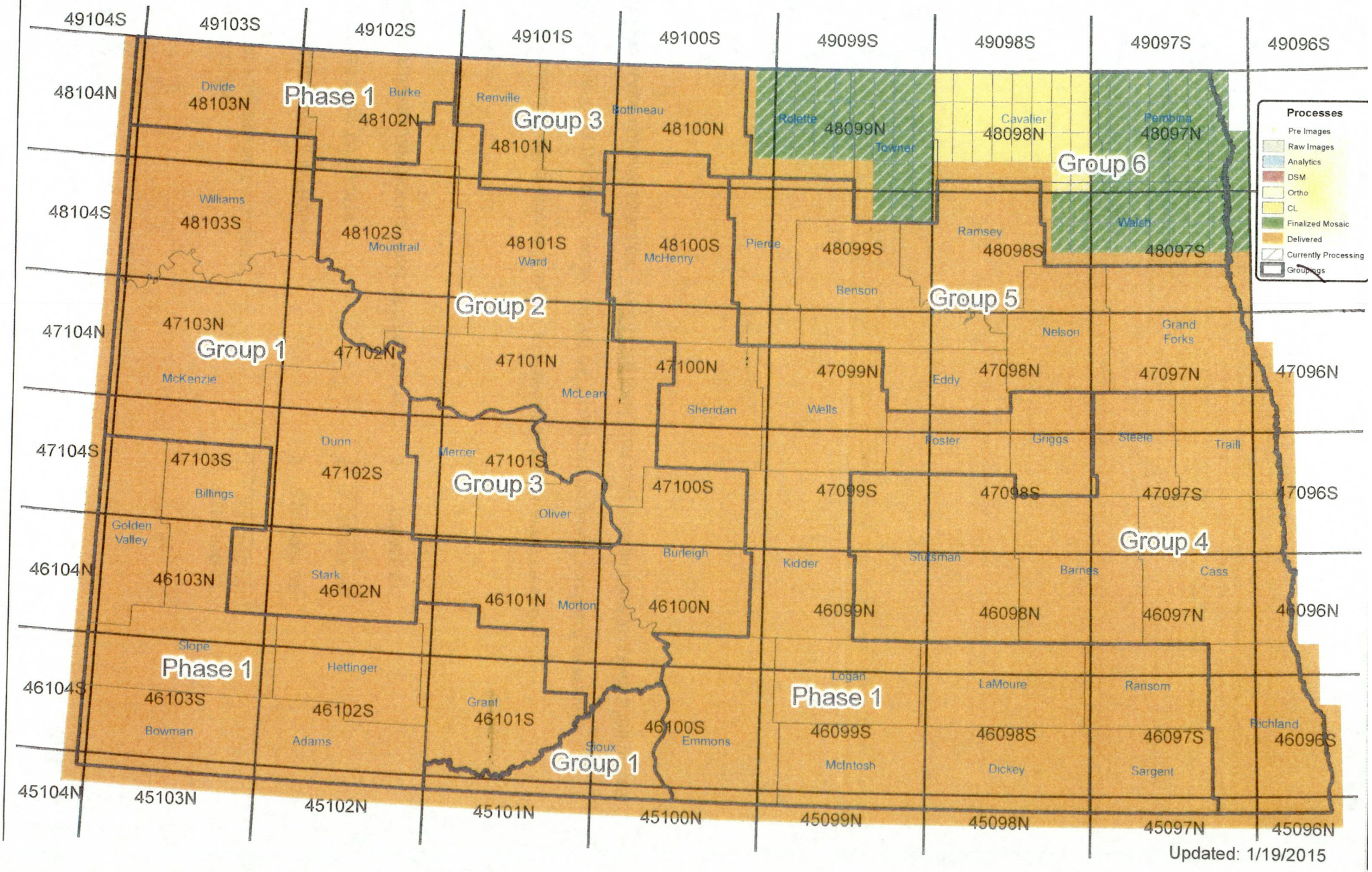
NOTE 1 - ACTUAL FEDERAL FUNDING AVAILABLE IS ONLY $750,000 OF $1,000,000 APPROPRIATION.

NOTE 2 - PROJECT START DATE 7/1/2010 -- PROJECTED END DATE 11/1/2015 (SCHEDULE VARIANCE 3% BEHIND)

NOTE 3 - TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDING $3,900,000 -- PROJECTED FINAL COST $3,812,098 (BUDGET VARIANCE 2.25% UNDER)

chment 1

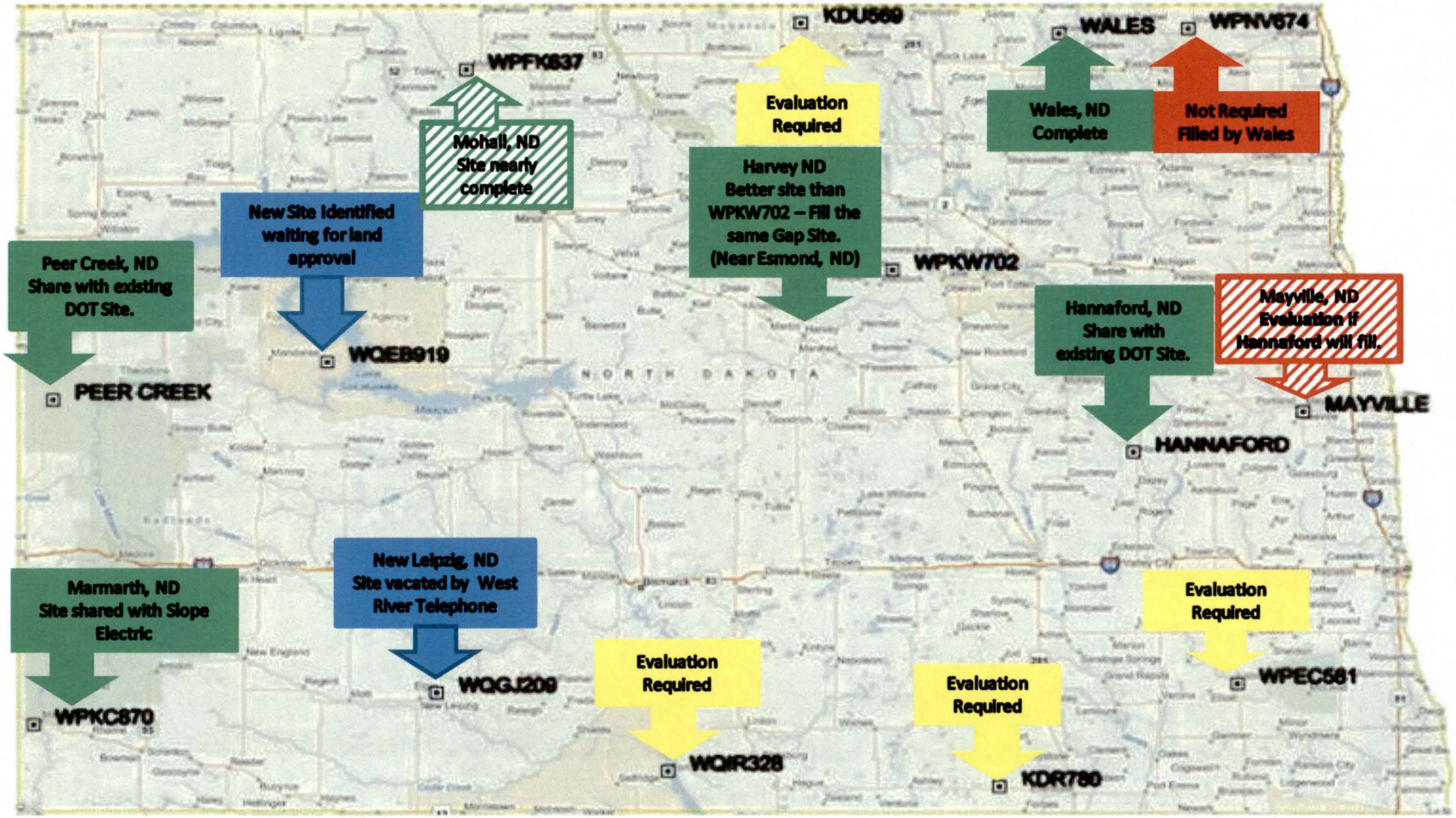
North Dakota Statewide Base Map



Updated: 1/19/2015

Attachment #2

State Radio Communication Gap Areas



Complete | Near Complete | In Process | New Site Evaluation Required | Re-evaluation if required | Not Required

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL
STATE DISASTER RELIEF FUND (352)

AS OF 12/31/2014 **Attachment #3**

REVENUES:

ORIGINAL APPROPRIATION (SB 2012 - 2009 LEGISLATURE) ($20M for 2009 Snow Disaster & $23M for 2009 Flood Disaster)		$43,000,000.00
TRANSFER FROM PERMANENT OIL TAX TRUST FUND (SB2369 - 2011 LEGISLATURE)	$	22,000,000.00
TRANSFER FROM OIL & GAS PROD. DISTR. (HB 1451 SECT 9 - 2011 LEGISLATURE)	$	44,000,000.00
REVENUE FROM COUNTIES/CITIES	$	1,673,660.32
REVENUE FROM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	$	2,200,724.58
INTEREST ACCRUED THROUGH 11/30/14	$	326,822.15
TRANSFER 11-13 FROM GENERAL FUND (SB 2371 SECTION 17 - 2011 SPECIAL SESSIOI	$	48,700,000.00
		$161,901,207.05

EXPENDITURES:

2007-09 EXPENDITURES	$	(5,376,783.57)	
2009-11 EXPENDITURES	$	(25,895,789.29)	
2011-13 EXPENDITURES	$	(30,104,015.04)	
2013-15 EXPENDITURES (7/1/2013 THRU 12/31/2014)* **			**EMERGENCY COMM/ BUDGET SECTION FINAL APPROVAL DATE**
2009 FLOOD (Section 1 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(1,881,631.60)	Jun-13
JANUARY 2010 WINTER STORM (Section 1 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(310,391.61)	Jun-13
2010 FLOOD (Section 1 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(228,464.84)	Jun-13
APRIL 2010 ICE STORM (Section 1 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(554,928.59)	Jun-13
2011 FLOOD (Section 1 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(6,598,020.90)	Jun-13
2011 ICE STORM (Section 1 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(616,188.45)	Jun-13
VOLUNTEER RESPONSE COORDINATION (Section 4 of 2011 SB 2016)	$	(300,000.00)	Jun-13
DISASTER COORDINATION CONTRACT (Section 2 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(305,902.32)	Jun-13
TRANSFER TO ND HOUSING & FIN (Section 4 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(5,515.00)	
HOUSING REHAB AND RETENTION (Section 12 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(2,461,071.57)	Jun-13
ROAD GRADE RAISING PROJECTS (Section 11 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(7,084.51)	Jun-13
FLOOD MITIGATION IN INCORPORATED CITIES (Section 11 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(1,014,114.70)	Jun-13
TOTAL EXPENDITURES 7/1/2013 THRU 12/31/2014***	$	(14,283,314.09)	
EXPENDITURES/TRANSFERS AS OF 12/31/2014	$	(75,659,901.99)	$86,241,305.06

PROJECTED REMAINING EXPENDITURES

2009 FLOOD(Section 1 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(2,288,020.66)
JANUARY 2010 WINTER STORM (Section 1 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	-
2010 FLOOD (Section 1 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(1,305,143.90)
APRIL 2010 ICE STORM (Section 1 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(25,015.30)
2011 FLOOD (Section 1 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(16,802,207.52)
2011 ICE STORM (Section 1 of 2013 HB 1016	$	-
TRANSFER TO ND HOUSING & FIN (Section 4 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(1,494,485.00)
VOLUNTEER RESPONSE COORDINATION (Section 4 of 2011 SB 2016)	$	(100,000.00)
DISASTER COORDINATION CONTRACT (Section 2 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(1,194,097.68)
HOUSING REHAB AND RETENTION (Section 12 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(2,080,556.60)
ROAD GRADE RAISING PROJECTS (Section 11 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(4,783,546.71)
FLOOD MITIGATION IN INCORPORATED CITIES (Section 11 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(469,998.32)
	$	(30,543,071.69)

UNOBLIGATED FUND BALANCE TO DATE	$55,698,233.37
LESS ANTICIPATED OBLIGATION FOR BND LOANS TO DATE	($4,381,730.00)
NET UNOBLIGATED BALANCE TO DATE	$51,316,503.37

CURRENT FUND BALANCE 12/31/2014 *$86.2 Million*

*** Expenditures through accounting date 12/31/2014.

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL
2013 - 15 DISASTER LOANS

Attachment #4

DISASTER	LOAN DATE	LOAN #	LOAN/DEFICIENY AMOUNT	LOAN DRAWS AS OF 12/12/14	COMMENTS
DR4118 - SOUTHERN RED RIVER FLOODING (APRIL & MAY 2013)	APRIL 2013	125025301001	$ 60,000.00	$ 60,000.00	ALL DRAWN IN JUNE 2013
	MAY 2013	125025302001	$ 775,000.00	$ 526,966.65	$50,409.98 DRAWN IN JUNE 2013
	NOVEMBER 2013	125025306001	$ 450,980.00	$ -	
		TOTAL	$ 1,285,980.00		
DR4128 - NORTHERN RED RIVER FLOODING (MAY & JUNE 2013)	JULY 2013	125025303001	$ 914,375.00	$ 635,450.01	
	NOVEMBER 2013	125025305001	$ 702,000.00	$ -	
		TOTAL	$ 1,616,375.00		
DR4154 - WINTER STORM OCT 4-5, 2013	NOVEMBER 2013	125025304001	$ 1,009,375.00	$ 29,833.38	
DR4190 - SUMMER FLOODING JUNE 2014	OCTOBER 2014	125025307001	$ 227,000.00	$ 215,419.03	
	NOVEMBER 2014	125025309001	$ 243,000.00	$ -	
		TOTAL	$ 470,000.00		
2009 THRU 2011 DISASTERS	NOVEMBER 2014	125025308001	$ 2,800,000.00	$ -	
	2015 DEFICIENCY AMOUNT**		$ 7,181,730.00	$ 1,467,669.07	

** Only a portion of the loan amounts will be drawn by June 30th 2015.

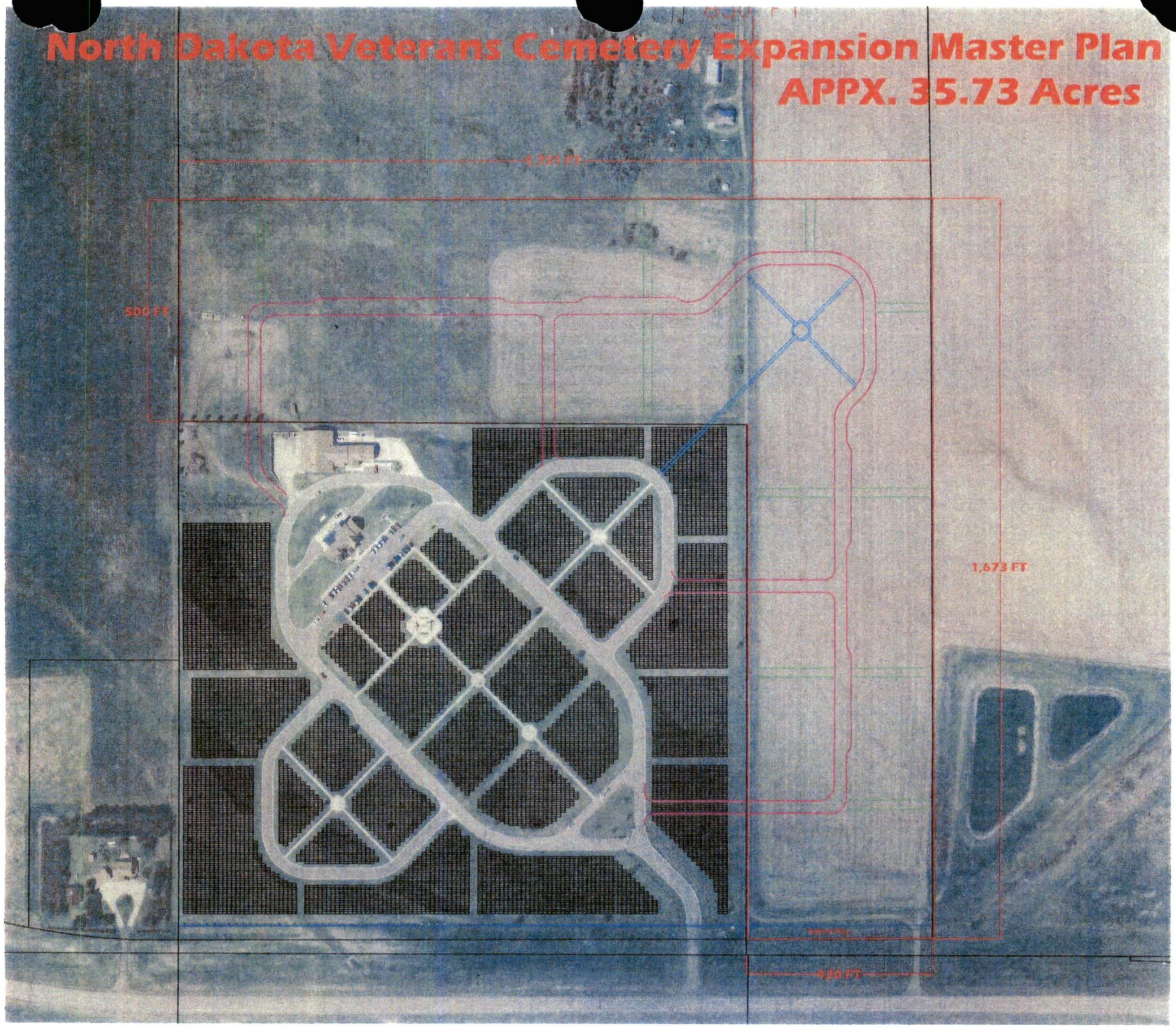
OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL
BIENNIAL BUDGET COMPARISON

Attachment #5

LINE ITEMS	APPRORPIATIONS 2011-13	APPRORPIATIONS 2013-15	EXECUTIVE BUDGET 2015-17		COMMENTS
SALARIES AND WAGES	$ 16,517,630.00	$ 18,728,082.00	$ 19,786,796.00		Increases due to funding of 4 existing FTE and legislative salary increases.
OPERATING EXPENSES	$ 13,992,913.00	$ 14,057,379.00	$ 20,270,360.00		Includes $5.5 million in one-time expenditures.
CAPITAL ASSETS	$ 2,982,099.00	$ 2,293,872.00	$ 1,128,046.00		
GRANTS	$ 71,929,285.00	$ 20,482,761.00	$ 22,682,761.00		
DISASTER COSTS	$ 100,923,008.00	$ 147,718,567.00	$ 108,186,157.00		
CIVIL AIR PATROL	$ 243,353.00	$ 287,451.00	$ 314,488.00		Increase in fuel and equipment costs.
RADIO COMMUNICATIONS	$ 3,735,000.00	$ 2,735,000.00	$ 626,000.00		
TUITION, RECRUITING & COMPENSATION	$ 2,407,500.00	$ 2,892,500.00	$ 2,517,500.00		
AIR GUARD CONTRACT	$ 10,989,323.00	$ 11,483,158.00	$ 8,157,194.00		Decrease due to loss of federal funding for firefighter mission.
ARMY GUARD CONTRACT	$ 56,110,757.00	$ 58,182,671.00	$ 60,188,544.00		Increase due to legislative salary increases and funding of 3 FTE.
REINTEGRATION PROGRAM	$ 1,550,149.00	$ 1,486,980.00	$ 1,933,713.00		Increase due to funding of 5 temporaries as FTE's
ND VETERANS CEMETERY	$ 576,916.00	$ 647,005.00	$ 826,843.00		Increase due to legislative salary increases and transfer of 1 FTE.
TOTAL	$ 281,957,933.00	$ 280,995,426.00	$ 246,618,402.00	-12%	
GENERAL	$ 29,353,555.00	$ 31,150,829.00	$ 40,109,295.00	28%	
FEDERAL	$ 211,335,824.00	$ 231,625,343.00	$ 184,956,052.00	-20%	
SPECIAL	$ 41,268,554.00	$ 18,219,254.00	*$ 21,553,055.00*	18%	
TOTAL	$ 281,957,933.00	$ 280,995,426.00	$ 246,618,402.00		
FULL TIME EQUIVALENTS	242	246	234	-5%	

**This comparison is based upon original appropriations. Adjustments in federal and special funds occur during the biennium if additional authority is required for disaster funding. Also, general funds are adjusted for carry-over for projects that may not have been completed in the prior biennium.

Attachment #6



North Dakota Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee
Resolution 2015-1 in Support of
FUNDING ESSENTIAL STATEWIDE RADIO INFRASTRUCTURE

WHEREAS, the Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee (SIEC) was created by the 63rd Legislative Assembly to manage the statewide radio system and plan for evolution to a more advanced and integrated statewide radio system, and

WHEREAS, membership is established in North Dakota Century Code 37-17.3-02.2 and consists of a diverse of set user stakeholders including:

a. The director of state radio or a designee;
b. The director of the division of homeland security or a designee;
c. The superintendent of the highway patrol or a designee;
d. The adjutant general or a designee;
e. The director of the department of transportation or a designee;
f. A representative of the North Dakota sheriff's and deputies association;
g. A representative of the North Dakota emergency managers association;
h. A representative of the North Dakota fire chiefs association;
i. A representative of the North Dakota emergency medical services association;
j. A representative of the North Dakota police chiefs association;
k. A representative of the North Dakota peace officers association;
l. A representative of the North Dakota 911 association; and
m. The North Dakota chief information officer or a designee, and

WHEREAS, the SIEC and supporting organizations and associations have conducted a detailed study of the current statewide public safety land mobile radio (LMR) communications system, and

WHEREAS, due consideration to the recent findings of an independent consultant (Televate), points to upgrading the statewide radio system is essential to effectively protect the public and all emergency services personnel who rely upon radio communications as the vital tool to serve and protect the people of North Dakota;

NOW THEREFORE, the SIEC urges legislators to support this critical and life-saving legislation and provide funding over the next six years to upgrade North Dakota's statewide public safety land mobile radio communications system.

Respectfully submitted this 26th day of January, 2015.

MG David A. Sprynczynatyk,
Chairman

Michael Dannenfelzer
Vice-Chairman

#2
SB 2016
1-28-15

TELEVATE

North Dakota Statewide Radio Systems Assessment and Evolution Study

Sponsored by

Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee (SIEC)

Televate, LLC
8229 Boone Blvd.
Suite 720
Vienna, VA 22182

January 27, 2015
M.: 703-639-4200
F.: 703-992-6583
www.televate.com

Cover Sheet

#2

Project Sponsors and Leaders

Answering the Call Past, Present and Next Generation ND911 Association	North Dakota 911 Association: STEPS Subcommittee	NDFCA	North Dakota Fire Chief's Association
North Dakota APCO	North Dakota Association of Public Safety Communications Officials	North Dakota Highway Patrol	North Dakota Highway Patrol
NDDES Homeland Security State Radio	North Dakota Department of Emergency Services	ITD North Dakota Information Technology Department	North Dakota Information Technology Department
NDDOT North Dakota Department of Transportation	North Dakota Department of Transportation	NDPOA	North Dakota Peace Officers Association
Emergency Management Association	North Dakota Emergency Management Association	North Dakota Sheriff's & Deputies Association	North Dakota Sheriff's and Deputies Association
North Dakota EMS EMS Association	North Dakota EMS Association		

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1 Executive Summary

1.1 Program Overview and Objectives

The State of North Dakota is undergoing tremendous social and economic changes in response to the rapid growth in the State's energy resource sector. While the State and its citizens receive undeniably important benefits from the energy boom, the resulting growth is stressing critical infrastructure and services vital to the life and safety of the citizens of the State. This report focuses on the mission critical radio communications systems that serve as the lifeline of public safety responders and public service entities throughout the State. Land Mobile Radio (LMR) networks are an essential lifeline communications tool used to distribute and relay mission critical information within the overall emergency alert and response structure. State and Local communities have diligently labored to maintain and evolve these networks under limited budgets to deliver reliable communications to end users. However, most of the existing legacy radio systems are operating at well beyond their expected lifecycle and/or are anchored on an outdated generation of radio technology dating back to the 1970s.

Over the past decade, there has been general recognition by the radio network users that the current radio networks are not delivering the required level of reliability, performance and interoperability. The Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee (SIEC)[1]—the governing oversight committee responsible for advancing voice and data interoperability for North Dakota—assembled a coalition of public safety entities to fund this study, and engaged Televate, LLC, a nationally-recognized public safety communications and information technology company, to assess the current status of mission critical LMR networks statewide, and to develop a strategic plan to enhance and evolve these networks into a an architecture that enhances public safety response statewide.

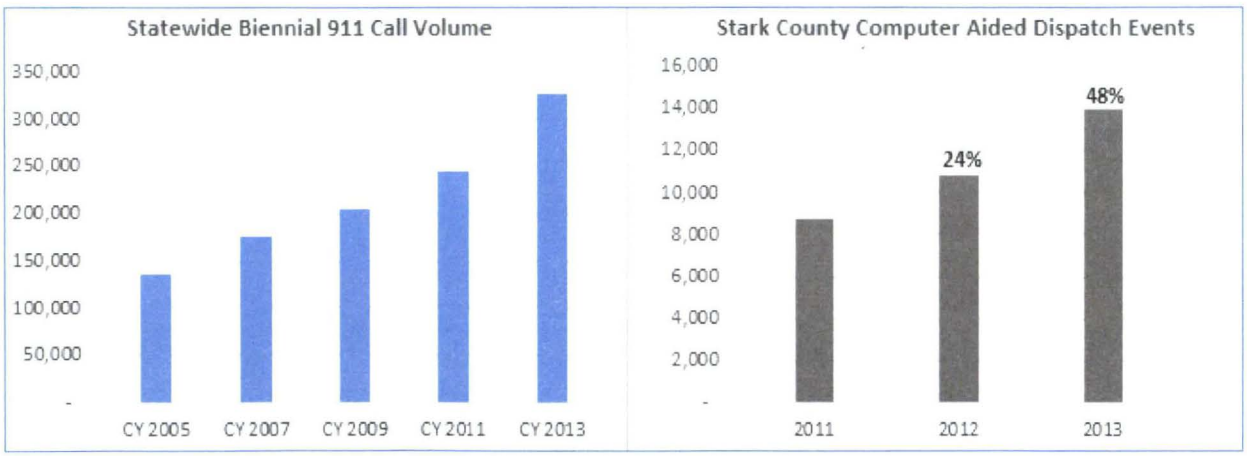

Figure 1: Biennial Statewide 911 Calls (Left); Stark County Emergency and Service Dispatch Trends (Right)

Citizens' calls for 9-1-1 service provide an important perspective into the level of public safety response activities throughout the State and further illustrate the demands being placed on voice and paging radio communications systems. As reported by the North Dakota Emergency Services Coordinating Committee

[1] The SIEC was established by the Governor and is composed of local and state executive representatives from law enforcement, fire, EMS, emergency services, 9-1-1, transportation, and other first responder disciplines.

and illustrated in Figure 1,[2] between 2005 and 2013, the number of 9-1-1 calls statewide have nearly tripled. Figure 1 further demonstrates that this increase in 911 call volume has led to a rapid increase in the public safety response to citizens' calls for service. In western counties such as Stark County, the number of incidents to which public safety agencies are dispatched has increased by 50% over a three year time frame. These data represent the impact of the rapidly expanding State population on services delivered by public safety personnel and the corresponding demand on the tools they employ to fulfill their duties. These trends can be expected to expand at a similar pace with projected growth in the future permanent and service populations, underscoring the need to outline a mission critical radio network solution that is reliable and feature-rich, provides high quality voice communications, supports interoperable communications between responders of all agencies and jurisdictions, and evolves with the ever-increasing demands on the public safety community.

1.2 Project Approach and Methodology

In order to fully assess the capabilities and reliability of the State and Local radio networks operating within the State of North Dakota, a comprehensive program was designed to ensure that appropriate information on the legacy networks was assembled, and that broad participation by the stakeholder community was obtained. Figure 2 illustrates the programmatic approach undertaken to achieve the underlying objectives and goals of the study. Over a period of two months, a comprehensive requirements and data collection effort was undertaken to determine and assess the radio communications needs of the State of North Dakota's public safety practitioners, agency managers, radio network and 911 Call Center operators, emergency coordinators, public works stakeholders, and all radio network user populations.

Figure 2: ND Statewide Radio Network Assessment Approach

Broad participation by stakeholders, as depicted in Table 1, is a testament to the importance of mission critical systems and interest in the program. This project created a forum for the public safety community to convey its requirements and to engage in a collective dialogue on prospective solutions. The requirements definition activities were focused on the evaluation of current State and Local radio systems, and an assessment of current and future mobile communications requirements relevant to evolving statewide radio communications. In conjunction with stakeholder meetings, an extensive data collection effort was conducted to gather technical information on the dozens of State and Local radio networks and devices throughout the State. These efforts are integral to establishing a performance baseline for current

[2] North Dakota Emergency Services Communications Coordinating Committee. (2014). *Emergency Services Communication in North Dakota: A Biennial Status Report 2014.*

networks, and to support the investigation and development of future solutions. The report evaluations and recommendations are anchored on the survey findings and corresponding technical analyses.

Methodology	Participating Jurisdictions	Total Number of Participants
Online Surveys	43 Counties 5 State Agencies 3 Others[3]	320 Responses
Physical Meetings/ Conference Calls	32 Counties 2 State Agencies 1 Tribal Entity	155 (35 Meetings)

Table 1: Requirements Gathering Web surveys and Interviews Scope

1.3 Key Findings and Areas for Improvement

End user survey findings and independent technical analyses of the radio systems are integral to the proper evolution of mission critical radio systems. Information documented throughout the program is used to define future requirements, to identify cost-effective solutions that address end users' needs, and to consider optimal operational and governance structures. To that effect, in-person interviews, online surveys, and radio system documentation efforts covered a comprehensive range of topics including:

- Existing radio systems, portable/mobile radio terminals and their respective lifecycle status
- System attributes including coverage, capacity and network features
- Local and cross-jurisdictional interoperability (city, county, tribal, state)
- Dispatch capabilities and requirements
- Current and projected interoperable voice and data communications needs
- Prospective statewide solutions and governance models
- Guidance on training, exercises and other state-led initiatives

Overall network satisfaction is gauged by the composite performance of technical attributes including adequate coverage and capacity, high reliability, seamless interoperability across user groups, and corresponding operational elements such as training, governance, and standard operational procedures and policies. The degree to which existing mission critical communications tools fulfill statewide end user requirements vary by county, agency function, and the architecture of the underlying radio systems and corresponding historical investment. Populous or oil-impacted counties have made the requisite investments to evolve their individual networks while smaller, rural counties face a variety of technical and financial limitations. Despite these differences, participants articulated several common and salient themes regarding current operational gaps and future requirements of public safety radio systems.

- **Evolve Fragmented Legacy Radio Technologies**: Dozens of medium to small fragmented radio systems, with some anchored on legacy technologies from the 1970s, are operated by public safety and public service entities across the State. Despite a collection of over 300 state and local radio towers and facilities, lack of open and regular dialogue across independent entities, and use

[3] "Other" designation includes businesses that public safety services such as private ambulance and EMS companies.

of outdated technologies severely limit the beneficial use of this radio ecosystem by all users. Radio service and infrastructure is often times duplicated by Local and State networks,[4] and field users have to be constantly aware of their location in relationship to a radio tower to initiate successful communications. As systems evolve, it is critical to streamline communications and improve the current coverage delivered at the State and Local levels.

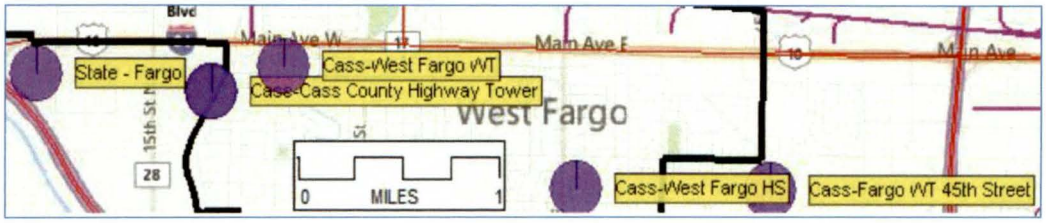

Figure 3: Metro Fargo Radio Sites

- **Improve Radio System Coverage and Capacity:** Various areas within the State experience significant coverage limitations particularly when using handheld radios (or portables). Use of legacy technology and outdated network configuration causes systems to interfere with themselves, thus limiting system performance, reliability and coverage. Oversubscribed and simultaneous use of a limited number of State Radio[5] channels employed for a host of State and Local functional network use can result in "bleed over" (having to listen to an interfering conversation) from distant communications, nuisance transmissions, or missed communications. Radio systems must therefore be improved to support reliable mobile and portable (including indoor) coverage statewide, and to provide agencies independent and group calls with sufficient capacity.

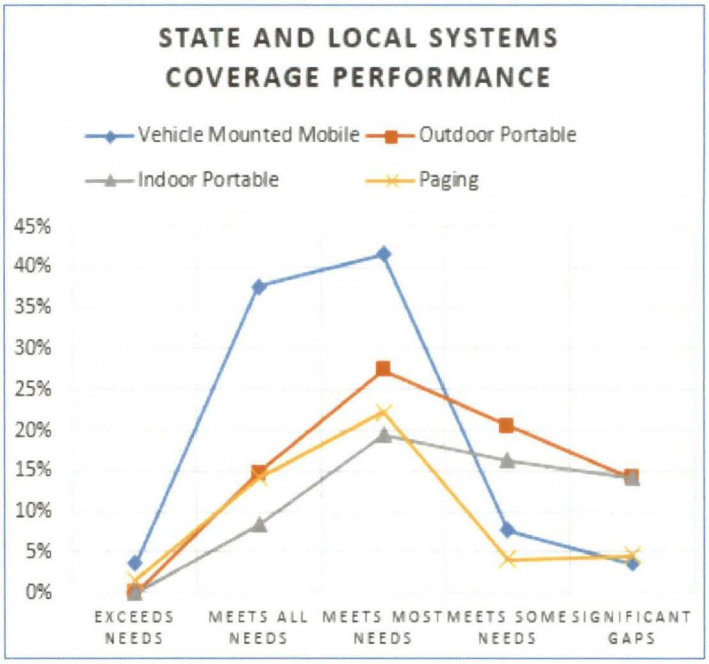

Figure 4: State and Local Coverage Performance Rating

[4] As an example, see Figure **3**: the City of Fargo, the City of West Fargo, Cass County and the State of North Dakota each operate independent towers within relatively short distances of the other facilities.

[5] State Radio is an independent radio network providing service to a variety of state and local end users. The term State Radio may be used to refer to the radio network as well as the entity – Division of State Radio – that operates the network, dispatch center and ancillary services.

- **Enhance State and Local Interoperability**: Various intra- and inter-jurisdiction interoperability gaps exist due to poor cross-agency planning, cumbersome legacy network provisioning, and limited centralized standards. Notable gaps exist with neighboring state, federal and Canadian counterparts. To overcome these barriers, agencies typically resort to their cellular phones to relay messages. As a fundamental objective of federal funding in the wake of 9/11 and Hurricane Katrina, seamless interoperability is a critical operational requirement for mission critical systems, and under current operational capabilities, has to be enhanced throughout the State to achieve desired baseline performance.

- **Conduct Effective Training and Exercises**: Even when network resources are adequate, insufficient training impedes effective use of state and local systems, particularly, by volunteer agencies that use the systems sporadically. By and large, surveyed users identified the need for effective and recurring training to be conducted at the state, county and agency levels.

- **Improve Funding Allocation**: Capital to evolve radio systems has been a major challenge, particularly, for large rural counties with small tax bases. Grant funding has been important; however, it does not provide the sustainable means required to implement a well-conceived, long term strategy for public safety communications. Funding limitations have also impacted public safety's ability to train and retain qualified dispatch and other first responder personnel amidst rising private sector wages.

- **Engage Local Stakeholders in the Development of State Initiatives**: Program participants underscored the importance of soliciting local input in cultivating and advancing state-led initiatives. The State has established various bodies to solicit input from the public safety community; however, historically this involvement was limited. Survey users emphasized advancing these programs to actively foster dialogue to refine technology initiatives in a bilateral manner.

- **Centralize State Systems while providing Local Autonomy**: Surveyed users almost unanimously supported a centralized, trunked radio[6] solution, and were willing to contribute or share their assets (towers, radio frequencies and transport facilities) provided suitable governance, sufficient local autonomy, and importantly, the solution – network and radios – is State-funded. A unified statewide trunked radio network would also provide sufficient local leverage and influence over system contractors and the large number of two-way radio service vendors that currently have varying degrees of capabilities and capacity.

1.4 System Evolution Recommendations

[6] Trunked radio networks facilitate wide area radio communications capabilities and eliminate the challenging need for end users to know what tower they are communicating on. Radio trunking, which is similar in concept to cell phone communications, also support simultaneous radio communications between first responders across large geographic areas (citywide, countywide, and statewide). Most State and Local legacy networks do not support seamless wide area communications.

1.4.1 Proposed Solution Overview

Developing a comprehensive strategy that addresses the unique requirements of a multi-faceted, geographically diverse user base, while ensuring the operational, technical and lifecycle sustainment benefits of future investments, is a complex endeavor. The following fundamental program objectives were established, in collaboration with the State Project team. These program objectives serve to guide the future of mission critical communications, and are based on the extensive stakeholder survey and systems assessment conducted over the course of the study:

- **Maximize mobile radio coverage throughout the State to provide a baseline means of communications for first and second responders**
- **Improve portable radio coverage in populated areas, roadways and high-incident areas[7]**
- **Minimize system interference and establish a coordinated frequency plan**
- **Enhance network capacity to support private group communications paths for different disciplines and functions**
- **Leverage existing State and Local assets to benefit all network users**
- **Automate various network functions to simplify dispatcher and field user operations**
- **Establish policies, procedures, technical standards and funding requirements to ensure sustainable networks anchored on long-term technology goals and objectives**
- **Support enhanced features such as end-to-end encryption and GPS location services**
- **Achieve seamless interoperability across all State, Local and Tribal users and neighboring states**
- **Maintain independent Public Safety Answer Point (PSAP) service area autonomy over locally based assets and resources**

In advancing a solution that addresses these underlying objectives, a variety of consolidated and independent land mobile radio technologies were considered. A statewide trunking radio system architecture (Figure 5) composed of the following radio access layers was nominated as the most viable option to fulfill the communications goals set forth above:

- A 114-site VHF trunked network[8] providing statewide mobile radio coverage and maximizing portable radio (with enhancements supported by vehicular repeaters as required)
- 700/800 MHz radio layers in metropolitan areas of the State to better support reliable in-building coverage and vacate VHF frequency resources

[7] Prospective systems should also not degrade the coverage footprint delivered by local radio systems.

[8] The actual number of VHF radio sites will be refined over the course of a detailed network design effort. The budgetary 110 site design represents a realistic estimate, but additional efficiencies may be achievable.

- Statewide VHF paging and fire alerting layer
- Statewide analog VHF interoperability and transition layer

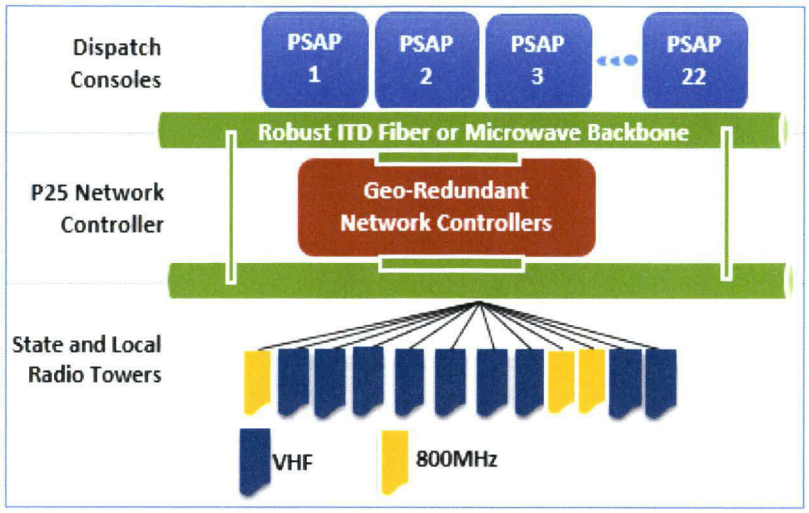

Figure 5: Proposed Architecture High Level Elements

Figure 6 depicts the predicted radio system coverage delivered by the proposed VHF trunked radio network[9]. Trunked mode of operation over this consolidated network configuration would enable approved users to roam throughout the network and experience enhanced interoperability. The proposed system is anchored on existing assets including radio towers and Ethernet capable backhaul connectivity, centralizing all network elements and dispatch consoles. In addition, 16,300 mobile and portable radio devices are proposed to be replaced or upgraded to support digital trunking operation. Other related technical recommendations such as in-building systems and repeaters to meet unique needs in radio coverage challenging areas and key state and local facilities are described within the report. Similarly, a variety of operational enhancements including first responder training and exercises, policies and procedures guiding interoperability, service vendor certification and others are detailed in Section 6.

[9] 800 MHz radio access layers are currently proposed for metropolitan areas including Fargo, Bismarck-Mandan, Minot and Grand Forks. However, these layers may be expanded pending further investigation to other dense locales such as Williston, Dickinson and/or Jamestown with minimal impact to the estimated budget.

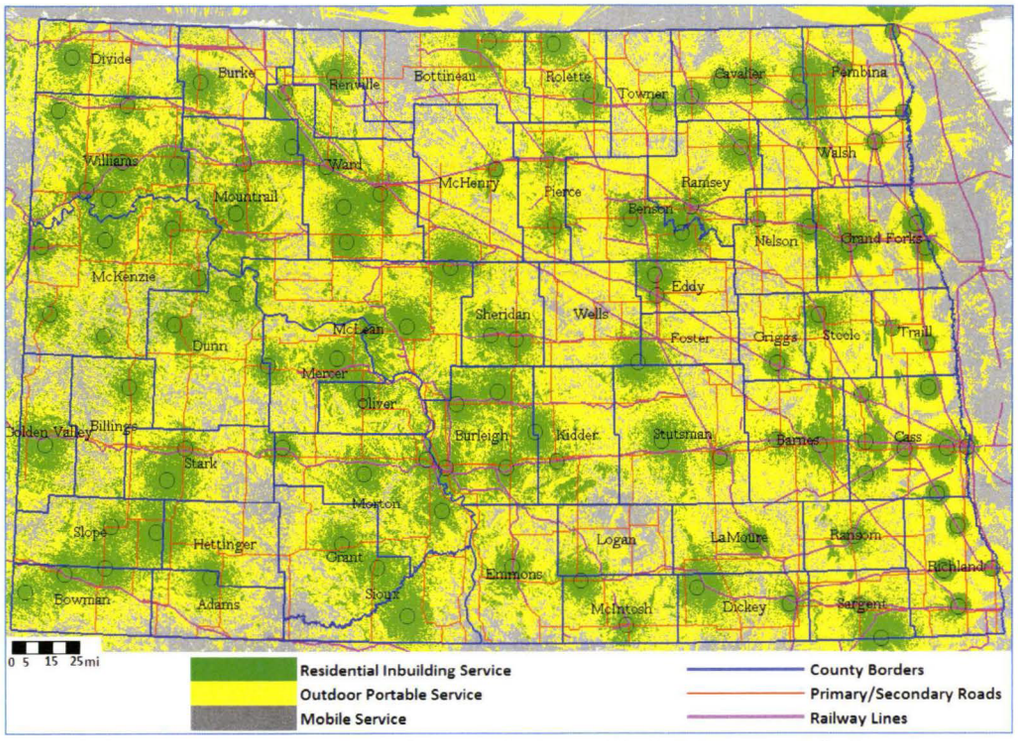

Figure 6: Prospective 114-Site Statewide VHF Coverage Solution

The coverage map in Figure 6 reflects the overall improvement in statewide coverage delivered by the proposed radio network over the current coverage delivered by the State Radio network (Figure 7).

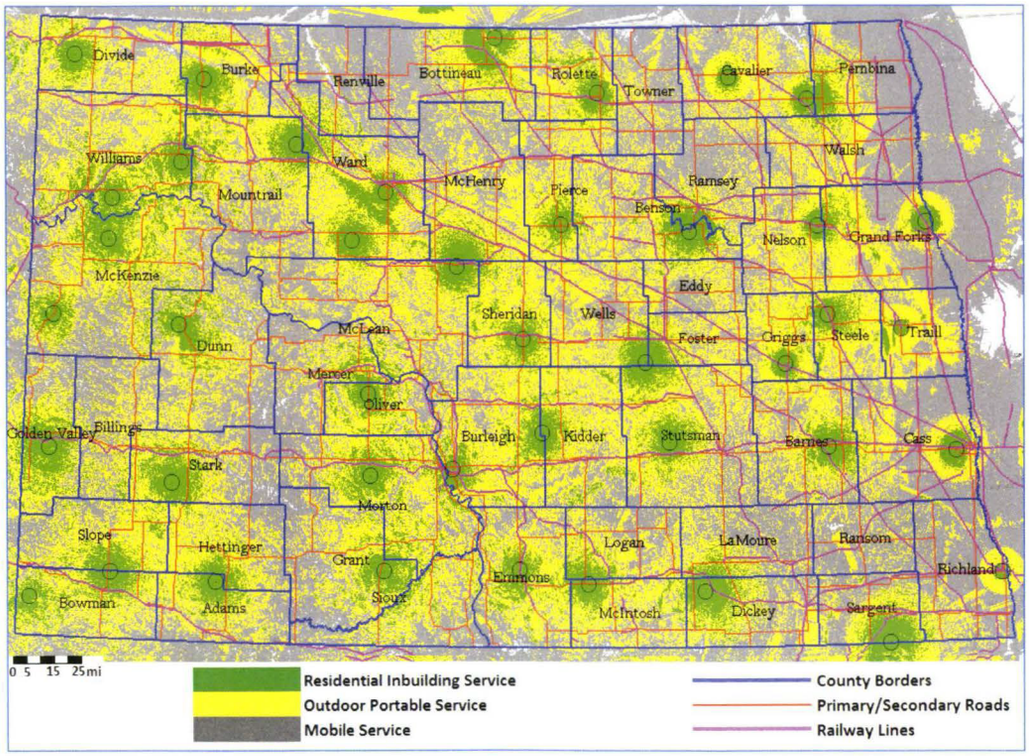

Figure 7: Current State Radio Coverage

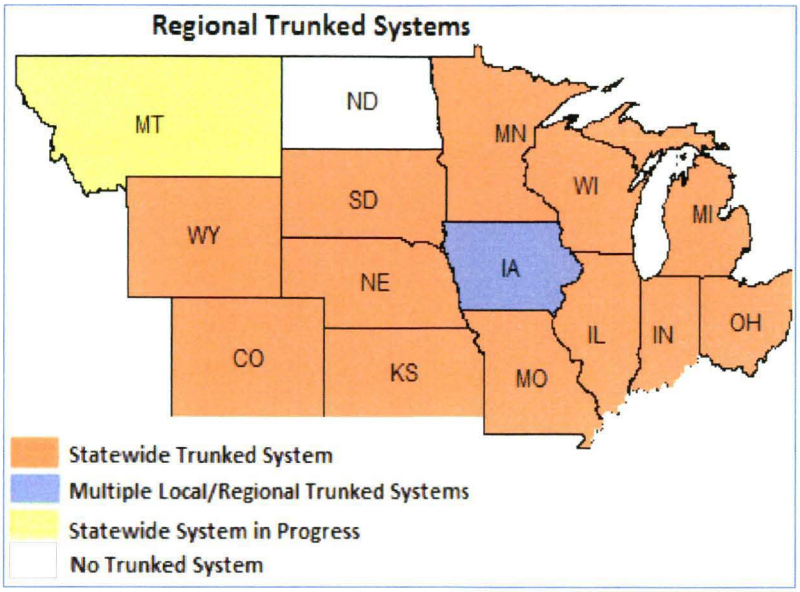

Figure 8: Mid-West and North Central Region State and Local Trunked Systems

Trunked radio technology, primarily based on the public safety Project 25 (P25) standards, has become the dominant radio architecture for public safety nationwide. As illustrated in Figure 8, all states in the region operate or are in the process of deploying statewide trunked radio networks. In fact, nationwide, only Vermont and North Dakota have no statewide or local trunking systems. The performance and operational benefits of these networks underlie their preference as the optimal radio architecture for public safety and commercial entities alike.

1.4.2 Estimated Capital and Operational Costs

Although a dual layer VHF and 800 MHz trunked radio architecture is recommended as the most suitable solution to meet stakeholder requirements and radio communications objectives, there are a variety of underlying factors and assumptions that influence the ultimate network architecture and associated capital and operational cost. These factors include the level of local adoption and participation, system implementation time, retention of existing network assets and devices, and the acquisition strategy. Table 2 presents the capital expenditure (CapEx) estimates; these costs are based on extensive market research and past experiences on the land mobile radio (LMR) vendor equipment and services required to implement a system of this scope and size. Major CapEx components of the proposed solution comprise geo-redundant central network controllers, radio site base station infrastructure, site development, interfaces to the 22 regional and local PSAPs and corresponding dispatch operator consoles, and professional services including engineering, project management, network testing, optimization and provisioning.[10] These costs constitute standard discounts over list price that radio vendors typically offer in state and local schedules. However, competitive and modular acquisition of various elements and vendor negotiations are expected to yield a reduction of 15% – 20%.

[10] In deploying a wireless network of this scope and size, it is important to budget for a wide range of potential issues including tower strengthening, radio programming, and other costly items that may arise. A contingency fund in the amount of 10% is incorporated into the estimated cost; it is recommended that these funds be retained until the completion of the project to minimize delays in acquiring funds for required changes.

Network Cost Component	Estimated Costs
Land Mobile Radio Network and Systems	$ 45,304,711.96
PSAP Centers Equipment and Interfaces	$ 7,068,750.00
Services - Engineering, Installation, Management and Training	$ 14,691,500.00
Services - Site Development and Preparation	$ 11,909,000.00
State & Third Party Costs[11]	$ 4,950,000.00
In-building Systems	$ 2,512,500.00
10% System Contingency	$ 8,148,646.20
Total	**$ 94,585,108.15**

Table 2: North Dakota Radio Network Estimated Capital Costs

Additionally, the replacement or upgrade[12] of end user subscriber devices, deployment of vehicular repeaters, and key system features such as encryption are included in the overall statewide mission critical communications costs (Table 3). Estimated cost of subscriber devices are inclusive of the associated services such as installation and programming. These costs are sourced from list price costs of land mobile radio vendors; it is expected that bulk purchases and competitive acquisition could reduce the total costs.

Subscriber Device Category	Estimated Costs
Radio Replacement and Features	$ 44,543,953.00
Radio Upgrades	$ 5,601,840.00
Vehicular Repeaters	$ 12,100,000.00
Pagers	$ 2,310,750.00
Total Estimated Costs	**$ 64,556,543.00**

Table 3: North Dakota End User Devices Estimated Capital Costs

At an estimated total capital investment of $160,000,000 spread over a five year network implementation timeframe, Table 4 provides a logical list of project implementation activities completed each year and the projected funding requirement per year over this five year timeframe.

[11] A list of "soft costs" including, but not limited to, specifications development, preliminary design, a project management office, regional project coordinators and others are accounted for and detailed in Section 5.2.4

[12] A review of the documentation collected indicates that upwards of 40% of existing subscribers, notably of the Motorola XTS and XTL make, have the capability to support trunked operation with firmware upgrades. These devices as well as others from manufacturers such as iCOM, Harris, Tait and Bendix King are expected to function well beyond the manufacturer's published end-of-support dates. However, as vendors implemented their planned obsolescence of products, software upgrades for out-of-support radios will not be available beyond 2019. Therefore, the successful reuse of these devices is predicated on an expedited transition to the proposed radio network.

Phase	High Level Activities	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
I - Pre-Acquisition	▪ *Site selection, analysis and preparation* ▪ *800MHz/VHF Frequency search/licensing* ▪ *Radio equipment inventory development*					
II - System Acquisition	▪ *Specifications development and vendor negotiations* ▪ *System Selection and contract execution*					
III – Metro Area 800 MHz	▪ *Migrate Metro Areas to 800 MHz to vacate frequencies and prepare portables and mobiles for reallocation*					
IV – Regional VHF layer Implementation	▪ *Regional VHF deployment - four to six regions approach -PSAPs*					
Radio Procurement Redistribution and Programming	▪ *On-going efforts to gather, provision and distribute radios*					
Estimated Annual Costs (in Millions)		**$ 10.20**	**$ 47.34**	**$ 38.96**	**$ 37.49**	**$25.16**
Total Cost of Goods and Services (in Millions)		**$159,140,000**				

Table 4: Projected Five Year Funding Requirements

Network sustainment, operation, maintenance and administration of a statewide mission critical grade communications system is a significant components of the total lifecycle ownership costs. LMR network operational structures vary widely nationwide, ranging from government agencies that employ the requisite internal staff and tools supporting comprehensive system maintenance, to agencies that outsource all operational and maintenance activities to third-party contractors. Long term commitment of operational funding is critical to fulfilling the annual software support, maintenance, technology upgrades, engineering and administrative personnel, and a wide variety of recurring network costs, regardless of the operational structure the state pursues. Well-established network sustainment plans and budgets safeguard the longevity of the network and better manage the financial burden of operating a statewide system. Table 5 summarizes the projected annual costs for the first five years after implementation based on current operational expenditures (OpEx) by State Radio and other regional system operators, typical network equipment lifecycle costs, the estimated human capital, and anticipated inflation.

Operational Cost Category	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Vendor Network Maintenance & Technology Refresh	$3,420,000	$3,520,000	$3,630,000	$3,730,000	$3,850,000
Infrastructure Maintenance & Support: Utilities, Lease, Upkeep	$1,220,000	$1,250,000	$1,290,000	$1,330,000	$1,370,000
Network Facilities and Data Center Connectivity/Leased Lines	$ 860,000	$ 890,000	$ 920,000	$ 940,000	$ 970,000

Operations and Maintenance Personnel	$2,210,000	$2,270,000	$2,340,000	$2,410,000	$2,480,000
Estimated Annual Costs	**$7,710,000**	**$7,930,000**	**$8,180,000**	**$8,410,000**	**$8,670,000**

Table 5: Annual Operational Costs Estimates

1.5 Proposed Solution Considerations and Next Steps

On behalf of the State of North Dakota, the SIEC and the project sponsors, have taken an important initial step in the evolution of mission critical voice and paging systems by commissioning this Radio Assessment project. Several key initiatives and related activities are germane to realizing the proposed solution that will require concerted efforts by State and Local authorities. Under the oversight of the SIEC, the State should assemble a dedicated project team that is tasked with advancing the program to a successful conclusion. The project team would assume responsibility for conducting the required project planning, and for performing various preliminary technical tasks such as project planning, site selection and advanced network design. This team would additionally support the State project office team and the SIEC's programmatic efforts to foster buy-in at the local levels through effective public relations and outreach. In addition, the project team would devise and lead the acquisition and deployment strategy[13] to guide a complex multi-year specifications development, procurement, and implementation process that fulfills the vision of the public safety stakeholder community.

Central to the success of a statewide network is the development of a symbiotic governance framework that defines the shared ownership, operation and sustainment at all levels of government. A consolidated radio network would require even greater collaboration and present significant opportunities for State, Local and Tribal agencies to enhance interoperability and cross agency/jurisdiction response and mutual aid. A well-conceived and structured governance organization would address membership, fee structures, operational process and procedures, asset contributions (towers, frequencies, backhaul, and other shared facilities), interoperable communication requirements (communications plans, standard operational procedures, mutual aid channels, etc.), and other salient requirements.

Finally, several near-term operational enhancements and recommendations are outlined in the report to supplement the technology transition as well as to better optimize existing legacy radio networks in the interim. These include training and exercise programs tailored to ensure effective use of current and future systems, and in forming regional Emergency Communications Working Groups to facilitate dialogue on public safety initiatives and to gather additional requirements. Guidance on these issues should aim to evaluate effective means of providing other data and information technology services that are increasingly becoming invaluable tools to the public safety community.

[13] See Acquisition Strategies

2 Introduction/Project Overview

The State of North Dakota is undergoing tremendous social and economic changes in response to the rapid growth in the State's energy resource sector. While the State and its citizens receive undeniably important benefits from the energy boom, the resulting growth is stressing critical infrastructure and services vital to the life and safety of the citizens of the State. This report focuses on the mission critical radio communications systems that serve as the lifeline of public safety responders and public service entities throughout the State. At this time, most of the existing legacy radio systems are operating at well beyond their expected lifecycle and/or are anchored on an outdated generation of radio technology that communities across the State have diligently labored to maintain and evolve under limited budgets to deliver reliable communications to end users.

These public safety radio systems operate within an overall emergency alert and response structure that begins with a 9-1-1 call for emergency assistance made by a member of the public via landline or cellular telephone to the local Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP), also referred to as the 9-1-1 Center. Once the service request has been made, the PSAP dispatcher will initiate a radio page and dispatch a call over the Local or State radio network to the appropriate agency: law enforcement, fire, emergency medical service (EMS), emergency management, public works or other required responder. The radio and paging networks support the call for response, and then serve as the primary means of communications between the responding personnel, and between the responders and the dispatchers.

The radio network is an essential lifeline communications tool and as such must be reliable, provide high quality voice communications, be feature-rich, and support interoperable communications between responders of all agencies and jurisdictions. The networks must support interoperability between police, fire, EMS, and other responders of State, Local, Tribal and Federal agencies during multi-agency, multi-jurisdiction emergency incidents. Large-scale emergency incidents are certainly not uncommon where flooding in the Red River Valley and along the Missouri and Souris Rivers occurs regularly, where blizzards and tornados strike the State, and more recently, where oil tanker train derailments occur. All of these incidents place the lives and property of citizens, and the public safety personnel responding to these events, at great risk. The first responders depend on the reliability of the land mobile radio (LMR) networks to facilitate incident response communications. It is therefore essential that these private government networks be designed to "public safety grade", and that they perform more reliably than commercial communications networks.

In order to fully assess the capabilities and reliability of the multiple State and Local radio networks operating within the State, the Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee (SIEC)[14]—the governing oversight committee responsible for advancing voice and data interoperability for North Dakota—funded a study to assess the current status of mission critical LMR networks statewide, and to develop a strategic plan to enhance and evolve these networks into a next-generation architecture. Many of the existing statewide radio networks operate under a conventional architecture similar to those implemented during

[14] The SIEC was established by the Governor and is composed of local and state executive representatives from law enforcement, fire, EMS, emergency services, 9-1-1, transportation, and other first responder disciplines.

the 1970s. These systems do not facilitate seamless interoperability, or support communications between responders who are not directly located at the scene of the incident. In other words, responders en route to the incident are unable to communicate with one another over the radio networks until they are on the scene, and once on the scene, can experience challenges in communicating with other on site responders over the network.[15] Essentially, the statewide radio network is at least one generation behind where most nationwide public safety LMR network are today, including the state networks of all of North Dakota neighboring states.[16]

2.1 Radio Network Assessment Project Overview

The land mobile radio (LMR) network assessment project as designed by the SIEC was formulated with the objective to understand the LMR "ecosystem" within the State of North Dakota, to determine statewide stakeholder requirements for radio communications, and to identify existing gaps in the delivery of interoperable radio communications. Due to the urgency and value of the radio study to the first responder community in the State, there was broad-based support to quantify the current needs and develop a strategic plan to evolve the radio networks into a future standards based architecture. There has been general recognition by the radio network users that the state's radio networks are not delivering the required level of reliability, performance and interoperability. In response to these challenges, this report was funded by a variety of agencies and associations (named below) in conjunction with the SIEC commission, and developed by Televate, LLC, a nationally-recognized public safety communications and information technology company responsible for performing the study and making recommendations based on stakeholder requirements for how to best evolve statewide radio communications.

The study has broad support across the State, as evidenced by the breadth of public safety agencies and associations funding it. The following agencies and associations provided support for this report:

- North Dakota 911 Association
- North Dakota Association of Public Safety Communications Officials
- North Dakota Fire Chiefs Association
- North Dakota Peace Officers Association
- North Dakota Emergency Management Association
- North Dakota Department of Transportation
- North Dakota Department of Emergency Services
- North Dakota Highway Patrol
- North Dakota Information Technology Department
- North Dakota Sheriff's and Deputies Association

[15] The State has addressed radio interoperability requirements through the implementation of "Bank Five", which is a creative radio-to-radio, or walkie-talkie, mode of operations. However, this thoughtful effort has not been evenly adopted throughout the State due to training challenges and technical limitations such as repeated operation and lack of dispatch monitoring capabilities, which further places the responder community at risk during large multi-agency incident response.

[16] See Figure 8: Mid-West and North Central Region State and Local Trunked Systems

These funding entities represent the critical first responder communities in State and Local government statewide and are the primary users of radio communications. The representatives of these organizations have the greatest familiarity with the current radio networks and best understand the gaps and requirements for the future of public safety communications.

In addition to the funding agencies, the number of participants from State and Local governments who provided their time and information to advance the study is a testament to its importance to the public safety community. Section 3 of this report provides further details of the broad participation and documents radio communications requirements as stated by the statewide stakeholder community. It is important to note that while the focus on this study was on interoperable radio voice communications, the study was extended to determine the status and communications gaps for mobile data, PSAP capabilities, training and exercises, and other content of interest to the State's public safety community.

2.1.1 Radio Assessment Report Approach and Methodology

A comprehensive program was designed to ensure that appropriate information on the legacy networks was assembled, and that broad participation by the stakeholder community was obtained. Figure 9 illustrates the programmatic approach undertaken to achieve the underlying objectives and goals of the study. Once the radio system data and end users requirements were defined, various optional solutions for advancing statewide radio communications were assessed against the requirements. Finally, a strategic plan, as detailed within this report, was prepared.

Figure 9: ND Statewide Radio Network Assessment Approach

The radio network assessment project plan was organized into a logical set of tasks that were refined in collaboration with the SIEC leadership, and with the respective project managers of the SIEC and Televate. Collectively, these activities allowed the project team to execute a comprehensive program resulting in the findings and recommendations detailed in this report. The high level tasks are listed below:

- State and Local Radio Information Data Collection Methodology
  - Various data files and formats gathered
  - Face-to-face meetings
  - Online surveys
- Evaluate Statewide Radio Systems
  - Coverage studies – existing and prospective sites

    - Consider independent County towers, privately-owned towers, and others as identified by the state
  - Vehicular Repeater Service (VRS) performance and operations
  - Capacity studies
  - Interoperability capabilities, requirements and gaps
  - System performance and features
  - High-level lifecycle evaluation
- End-User and Operator Assessment
  - Current system's strengths and gaps
  - Communications requirements (local, regional, statewide)
    - Coverage, capacity, interoperability, features
  - Gaps with current radio communications
  - Dispatch/PSAP operations
  - Near-term vs. long-term solutions
  - Training and exercises
  - Prospect of system/service consolidation
  - Current expenditures on radio
  - Impact on governance
- Methodology
  - Web surveys
  - Face to face interviews

The following sections within this chapter discuss how the impact of population growth and the associated rise in criminal offenses, fire and EMS incidents, and 9-1-1 calls for emergency response are placing greater demands on the legacy radio networks, and on the overall community of emergency responders within the State. Now, more than ever, the radio networks in the State need to perform at a greater level of reliability and at the highest possible quality. This is also an important opportunity for the State to consider migrating to a single radio network platform, thereby integrating all independent radio networks into a common LMR network. This approach will deliver enhanced interoperability and, as further detailed, is supported by the statewide community and can deliver a variety of long-term operational benefits and cost consolidation

2.2 Population Growth

The State of North Dakota is experiencing dynamic population growth that is directly related to the State's oil and gas economic prosperity. As illustrated in Figure 10, the permanent population of the State has increase by more than 13% over the past 12 years, making North Dakota the fasting growing State in the nation.

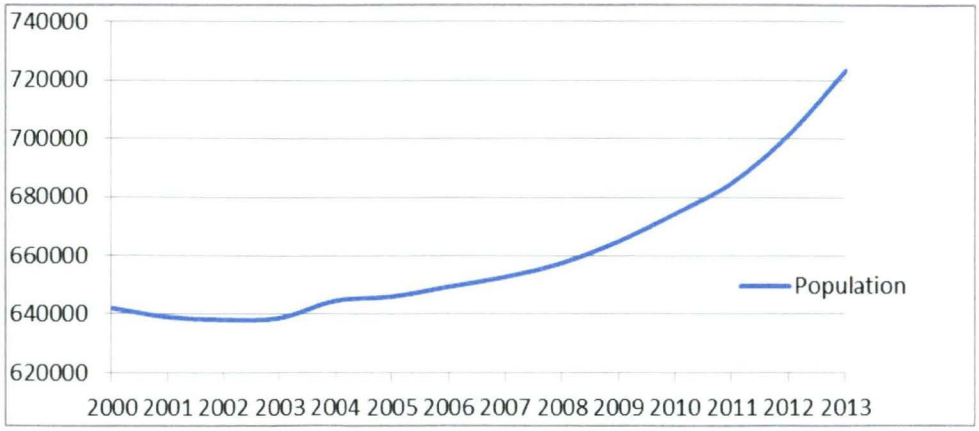

Figure 10: State of North Dakota Population Growth (U.S. Census)

This population expansion has been more prominent within the fossil fuel rich counties, and within the major cities of Bismarck-Mandan, Fargo, Minot, and Grand Forks and their respective counties. However, as shown in Figure 11, **over 70% of the State's counties and jurisdictions are undergoing a swell in permanent population. Even more compelling to the growth of the State's permanent population, the growth of the temporary "service population" within the oil and gas rich counties and adjoining counties** and cities has generated even more significant overall population growth. A recent study published by the North Dakota State University[17] estimated that the dramatic rise in the service population has resulted in a doubling of the population of some central and western counties even beyond the population increase reported by the United States Census Bureau.

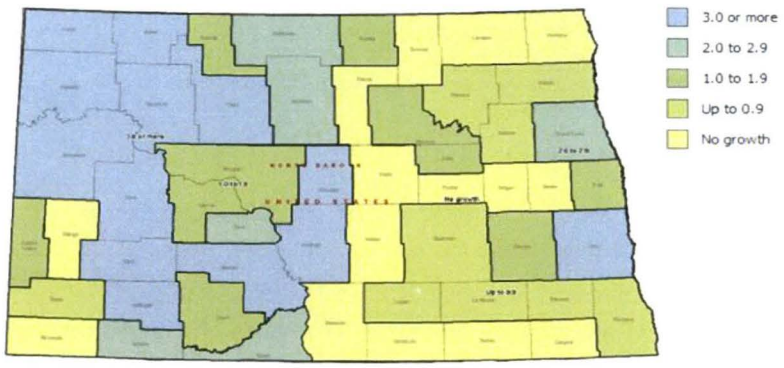

Figure 11: County-by-County Population Growth[18]

2.3 Criminal Offenses as Related to Population Expansion

As the State's population has expanded, the percent of criminal offenses statewide has risen even faster than the permanent population. Between 2004 and 2013, as illustrated in Figure 12 and Figure 13, crime

[17] *Population Estimates for the City of Williston*, Nancy M. Hodur and Dean A. Bangsund, Agribusiness and Applied Economics Report No. 707-S, January 2013

[18] U.S. Census Bureau; Story Map, County Population Growth Between 2012 and 2013 and the Primary Source of Population Change; <http://storymaps.esri.com/stories/2014/census-county-population-change/>; (9 November 2014).

within the State has increased by over 21%. This increase has placed tremendous demands on all levels of public safety response and mitigation, and as the permanent and service population throughout the State continues to increase, greater challenges for the law enforcement community and the radio networks supporting their communications can be expected.

Crime Index Offense Summary

Year	Population	Crime Index Offense Total	% Change in Number from Previous Year	Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	% Change in Rate from Previous Year	Percent Cleared
2004	634,500	12,412	-4.6%	1956.2	-4.7%	20.7%
2005	637,000	12,979	4.6	2037.5	4.2	20.2
2006	636,000	13,099	0.9	2059.6	1.1	21.0
2007	640,000	12,532	-4.3	1958.1	-4.9	22.2
2008	641,500	12,850	2.5	2003.1	2.3	26.1
2009	647,000	12,822	-0.2	1981.8	-1.1	27.5
2010	672,591	12,427	-3.1	1847.6	-6.8	28.9
2011	683,932	13,778	10.9	2014.5	9.0	27.3
2012	699,628	14,866	7.9	2124.8	5.5	25.6
2013	723,393	15,685	5.5	2168.3	2.0	24.5

Figure 12: North Dakota Crime Index[19]

Crime Index Offenses, 2004-2013

Crime Index Offense	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Murder/Non-Neg. Mansl.	10	14	9	17	4	15	11	15	20	14
Forcible Rape	181	179	195	202	222	206	222	207	243	237
Robbery	49	53	72	68	71	102	85	91	117	151
Aggravated Assault	343	444	532	599	738	795	847	1040	1071	1156
Burglary	1953	1966	2302	2096	2035	2180	1826	2227	2200	2656
Larceny/Theft	8984	9293	9012	8672	8926	8699	8673	9344	10184	10243
Motor Vehicle Theft	892	1030	977	878	854	825	763	854	1031	1228
Crime Index Offense Total	**12412**	**12979**	**13099**	**12532**	**12850**	**12822**	**12427**	**13778**	**14866**	**15685**

Figure 13: North Dakota Crime Index Offense Summary[20]

2.4 9-1-1 Call Volumes to Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs)

There are 22 Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) operational throughout the State of North Dakota. Twenty-one of the PSAPS are operated at the County/Regional level, and the Division of State Radio— a division of the Department of Emergency Services (DES)—provides dispatch for the North Dakota Highway Patrol (NDHP), other State and Federal law enforcement and public safety responders, and for 24 rural Counties that do not operate a local PSAP[21]. The PSAP, commonly referred to as the 9-1-1 Center or the dispatch center, is responsible for fielding emergency response request calls from the public, and for alerting responders via a radio page[22] and for dispatching public safety responders over the radio network.

[19] State of North Dakota, Office of the Attorney General, Bureau of Criminal Investigations, *Crime in North Dakota, 2013: A Summary of Uniform Crime Report Data.*

[20] Ibid.

[21] State Radio also provides radio communications over the State radio network to NDHP, other State and Federal law enforcement agencies, and public safety responders, and the 24 rural counties being served by the State radio PSAP.

[22] Typically fire fighters and emergency medical service (EMS) responders are alerted over a radio pager about the incident and once en route will begin communications with dispatch and one another over the radio network.

The State Radio dispatch also incorporated a Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) as did a few additional PSAPs. The CAD dispatch is made in addition to the radio dispatch.

Public calls for 9-1-1 service provide an important perspective into the level of public safety response activities through the State and further illustrate the demands being place on radio paging and radio communications. As illustrated in Figure 14, the number of 9-1-1 calls statewide has steadily increased between 2005 and 2013. Over this timeframe, requests for emergency services have nearly tripled, which represents the impact of the rapidly expanding population base throughout the State. The 9-1-1 calls can be expected to expand at a similar pace with future permanent and service population.

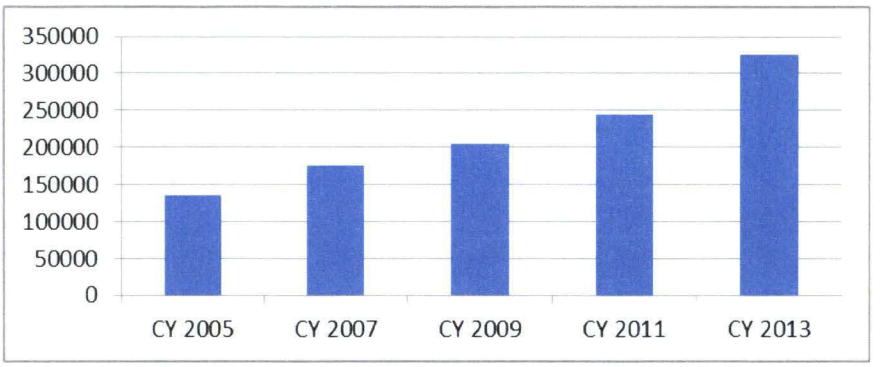

Figure 14: Annual Statewide 911 Call Volume[23]

It is important to note that the call volume at the PSAPs directly translates into greater demands and requirements on the paging and radio networks supporting emergency alerts, notifications, dispatch, and incident response and management. Citizen calls for help initiate the emergency response process, which is dependent on the quality, availability and interoperability of private radio paging and land mobile radio networks. As demonstrated within this report, the 9-1-1 facilities and personnel are at the center of the overall emergency response process, and they regularly encounter challenges in providing the required level of service due to radio network issues and other operational limitations.[24]

[23] North Dakota Emergency Services Communications Coordinating Committee. (2014). *Emergency Services Communication in North Dakota: A Biennial Status Report 2014.*

[24] While not directly included in the Radio Network Assessment project, PSAP personnel indicated challenges with Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) systems, or the lack of a CAD; challenges in maintaining qualified personnel due to salary competition and other factors; the absence of mobile data solutions; and in the need for additional tools, training and exercises. It is also important to note that the Next Generation 911 (NG911) enhancements now being implemented that will allow citizens to send text 911 requests and forward photos and videos, as well as provide additional capabilities, are likely to increase the need for additional training and staffing.

3 Stakeholder Requirements Gathering Survey

3.1 Requirements Gathering Methodology and Participation

The active engagement of the end user stakeholders is integral to the development of any technology initiative. A program of the magnitude and impact of a statewide mission critical communications must certainly be anchored on clear and comprehensive stakeholder requirements. Investments in, and the adoption of technology is best driven by the user community to ensure that the next generation radio network satisfies their unique communications needs, and likewise considers fundamental financial and governance objectives. A comprehensive requirements and data collection effort was undertaken to determine and evaluate the radio communications needs of the State of North Dakota's public safety practitioners, agency managers, radio network and PSAP operators, emergency coordinators, public works stakeholders, and all radio network user populations. The requirements definition activities were additionally focused on the assessment of current and future mobile communications requirements and documented legacy network performance strengths and weaknesses, with the objective of investigating various information relevant to defining an optimal approach to evolve statewide radio communications. The evaluations and recommendations presented in this report appropriately incorporate the findings of these surveys.

Methodology	Participating Jurisdictions	Total Number of Participants
Online Surveys	43 Counties 5 State Agencies 3 Others[25]	320 Responses
Physical Meetings/ Conference Calls	32 Counties 2 State Agencies 1 Tribal Entity	155 (35 Meetings)

Table 6: Requirements Gathering Web surveys and Interviews Scope

To ensure broad participation among all systems' managers and users, information collection was conducted using various approaches and covered a wide range of tactical operational and radio communications technology topics (See Table 6). Over the course of the program, an extensive outreach effort was undertaken targeting a wide cross-section of State, Local and Tribal public safety stakeholders throughout the State (See Figure 15). Televate conducted dozens of regional meetings and teleconferences, administered a comprehensive web-survey, and collected documentation on the communications systems currently in use throughout the State. Survey questions and data collection templates were developed in conjunction with the North Dakota SIEC and targeted the following elements:

- Existing radio systems, portable/mobile radio terminals and their respective lifecycle status
- System attributes including coverage, capacity and network features
- Local and cross-jurisdictional interoperability
- Dispatch capabilities and requirements

[25] "Other" designation includes businesses that public safety services such as private ambulance and EMS companies.

- Current and projected interoperable voice and data communications needs
- Prospective statewide solutions and governance models
- Guidance on training and other state-led initiatives

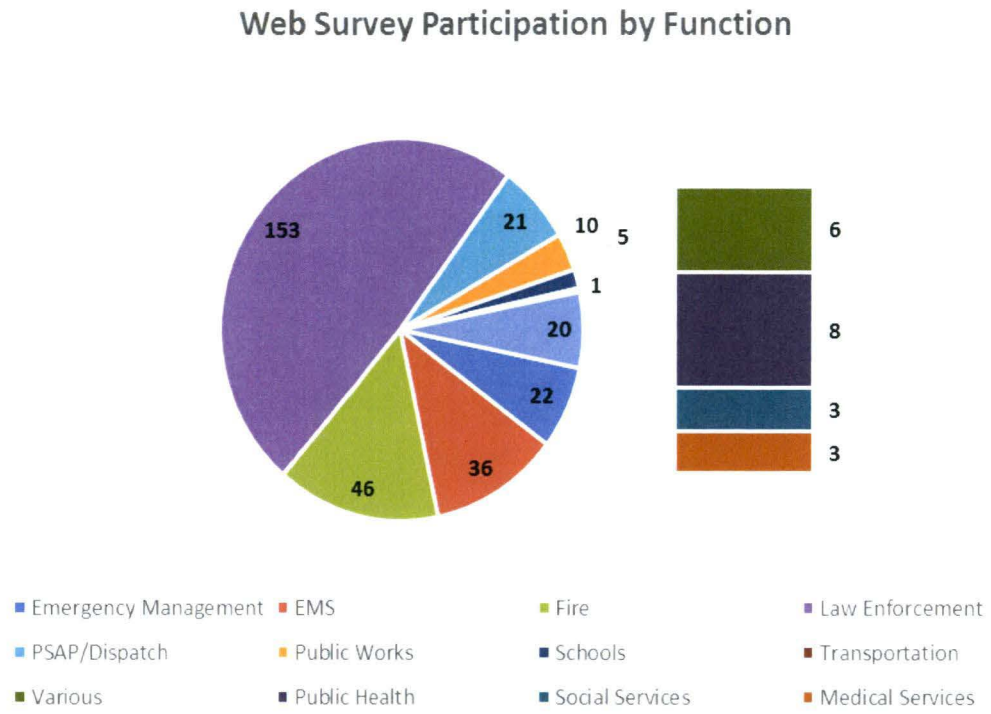

Figure 15: Web Survey Participation by Function (Combine more)

Communications Systems Information Collection

Data collection forms were distributed to all 53 counties and multiple state agencies to document specific information on their respective radio communications tools, and to conduct independent evaluations of the existing system capabilities. Establishing a comprehensive baseline of the current infrastructure and components is an essential early step in defining how future solutions can best leverage state and local capital investments to evolve the public safety communications systems. A thorough understanding of existing assets facilitated technical analyses of the strengths and weaknesses of the current networks to determine optimal and cost-efficient approaches for their evolution. Statewide documentation collected and analyzed over the course of this program include:

- Existing assets including network architecture and connectivity, radio towers and related infrastructure (equipment buildings, back-up power, HVAC, etc.)
- Base station equipment and radio frequency licenses
- PSAP facility tools such as radio consoles, telephony systems, and dispatch applications
- End user devices including portable and mobile radios, local repeaters

Relevant findings and technical functionality evaluations on the technologies and networks gathered and assessed are presented throughout the document to substantiate technical shortcomings and prospective

solutions; this section summarizes critical themes documented from the online surveys and meetings that directly highlight the need for and impact the evolution of radio systems in the State of North Dakota.

3.2 Stakeholder Assessments and Requirements Highlights

Reliable access to and the exchange of information among citizens, PSAP facilities, and first responders is fundamental to the effective preservation of life and property. Mission critical voice and paging communications systems provide a vital resource for public safety practitioners in fulfilling their daily duties and emergency response operations. Survey participants stressed reliance on their respective radio systems, and acknowledged that their State and Local governments have historically been committed to sustaining communications networks within their financial means to support functional operations. However, as the State's population and public safety response increase, a host of key issues including, the lack of centralized planning, and the requisite capital to advance communications systems, have made mission communications less reliable and more susceptible to operational issues.

"Rather than a lifeline, our radio system causes us more stress."

"It has gotten to the point where you just go to your cell phone instead of using the radio"

"We no longer consider the radio network as a mission critical communications system"

3.2.1 Current Gaps and Future Requirements

Overall network satisfaction is gauged by the composite performance of technical attributes including adequate coverage and capacity, high reliability, seamless interoperability across user groups, and corresponding operational elements such as training, standard operational planning and procedures. Both in-person interviews and online surveys sought input on a these wide range of topics to evaluate key technical and operational attributes in support of defining future network and administrative solutions. The degree to which existing mission critical communications tools fulfill statewide end user requirements vary by County, agency function, and the architecture of the underlying radio systems and corresponding historical investment; however, several common themes regarding current operational gaps and future requirements of public safety radio were articulated by the participants.

Despite recent significant investments in costly radio systems, several personnel resort to a variety of tools, including cellular phones, and mobile data terminals to fulfill their mission critical communications need. In certain cases, public safety personnel are unable to communicate among each other, or with their dispatch center at all. To develop a proper understanding of the end user requirements for advancing a suitable next generation radio solution, an in-depth assessment of the survey responses and the in-person discussion is imperative.

Table 7 provides central themes as stated on the gaps and the limitations of State and Local radio system along with desired stakeholder requirements. The remainder of this section describes key documented features that drive the evolution of radio systems statewide.

Table 7: Central Themes on Gaps in Radio Service

Topic	Relevant Findings Summary
System Coverage	▪ Significant outdoor and indoor portable radio coverage gaps in existing State and Local systems ▪ Typically, absent interference, sufficient vehicle mobile coverage of State and local systems ▫ However, vehicular repeaters used to extend radio network coverage to portables have experienced operational issues and restrict the flexibility and features (scanning, changing channels, etc.) of the network infrastructure ▪ Rugged terrain in the West, low lying riverbed or valley/gorge communities, and remote rural areas experience adequate coverage challenges ▪ Decreasing reliability of systems (due to age and increased usage) have resulted in some entities using their cellphones as the first resource where carrier coverage is available
System Capacity	▪ Oversubscribed and simultaneous use of State Radio channels for a host of State and Local functional network use causes bleed over from distant communications, nuisance transmissions, or missed communications
Conventional Radio Technology	▪ All radio systems require users to be constantly aware of their location in relationship to a radio tower to initiate successful communications. Some exceptions are more populous areas such as Bismarck, Mandan, Fargo, Grand Forks, Williams and Ward which use simulcast systems. ▪ Inability to exploit all available radio sites due to restricted access or radio programming limitations impedes communications ▪ Reuse of the same channels at all radio sites by the State Radio system causes significant interference impacts
Interoperability	▪ Lack of coordinated regional and local frequency sharing and decentralized independent systems impede the ability to communicate with mutual aid partners ▪ Limited direct means of radio communications with neighboring jurisdictions; use cellular phones or other means to initiate communication ▪ Interoperability gaps with federal partners and Canadian counterparts (other than the national interoperable channel VLAW 31)
Funding	▪ Major funding challenges for rural counties with small tax bases to evolve radio systems and fulfill federal and state mandates ▪ State grants are being directed to areas experiencing oil impact although those regions also have more direct access to oil revenue

Topic	Relevant Findings Summary
	▪ Lack of sustainable funding and access to technical guidance hamper ability to implement a well-conceived, long term strategy for public safety communications ▪ Critical paging systems and pagers – the initial tier of alerting Fire and EMS volunteer – not eligible for grant funding ▪ Grant funding is perceived to typically deploy State led initiatives, not locally cultivated programs (grant program initiatives are recommended by the DESAC[26] a State and local advisory board) ▪ State and Local dispatch agencies typically experience challenges in retaining qualified dispatch personnel due to competitive compensation and other factors
State Led Initiatives	▪ State and federal directives and programs are well-intentioned but are perceived to be unilaterally imposed and require Local input, training and funding ▫ Costly mandates with no noticeable performance enhancements ▪ Direct mode only capability[27] of Bank 5 and inconsistent operational training limits practical use during incidents ▪ Increased participation by local public safety entities in the development of technology and interoperability initiatives ▪ Limited long term technology planning and guidance has led to frequent short term changes in radio technology and programming with limited functional benefit to the end users ▪ Regular State and Local level training is required to efficiently leverage the available tools
Operations and Maintenance	▪ Distant two way radio vendors – long response/issue resolution time ▪ Fragmented vendors some with less training than others ▪ No dedicated Operational Expenditure (OpEx) budget
On Centralized Solutions	▪ Virtually all participants were amenable to a centralized solution that afforded a framework for local autonomy and to contribute their assets but emphasized the need for the solution to be State funded

[26] Department of Emergency Services Advisory Committee

[27] Bank 5 is a set of frequencies all public safety agencies are required to support on their radios geared at enhancing interoperability across all functions statewide.

State and Local Radio Systems Coverage Assessment

To closely investigate coverage limitations across a large State with a wide array of functional users, different approaches were used during the requirements gathering efforts. Discussion and online surveys focused on the existing coverage gaps of the available Local and State radio network sources, and likewise explored potential solutions to these gaps. Figure 16 demonstrates that field users who strictly employ high powered mobile radios responded that the existing networks typically meets all, or most of their needs. When other form factors, such as low powered portable devices are used, the degree to which state and local network fulfill their needs significantly decreases. Survey participants indicated the prevalence of poor or sporadic audio, the complications stemming from distant audio bleed over or radio interference, and the ability to hear dispatch communications but an inability to respond, as the key issues affecting their experience. As described in Section 4, these issues are largely caused due to the legacy technologies employed and/or the lack of proper usage or fragmentation of the networks. Approximately 340 radio sites are now currently in use by State and Local entities within North Dakota, however, a given user group is typically provisioned for access to only a limited subset of these facilities. Additionally, the coordination of Local, Regional, State and Federal user access to existing channels, while being advanced under the right intentions and objectives, is also not sufficiently managed or structured to facilitate statewide requirements.

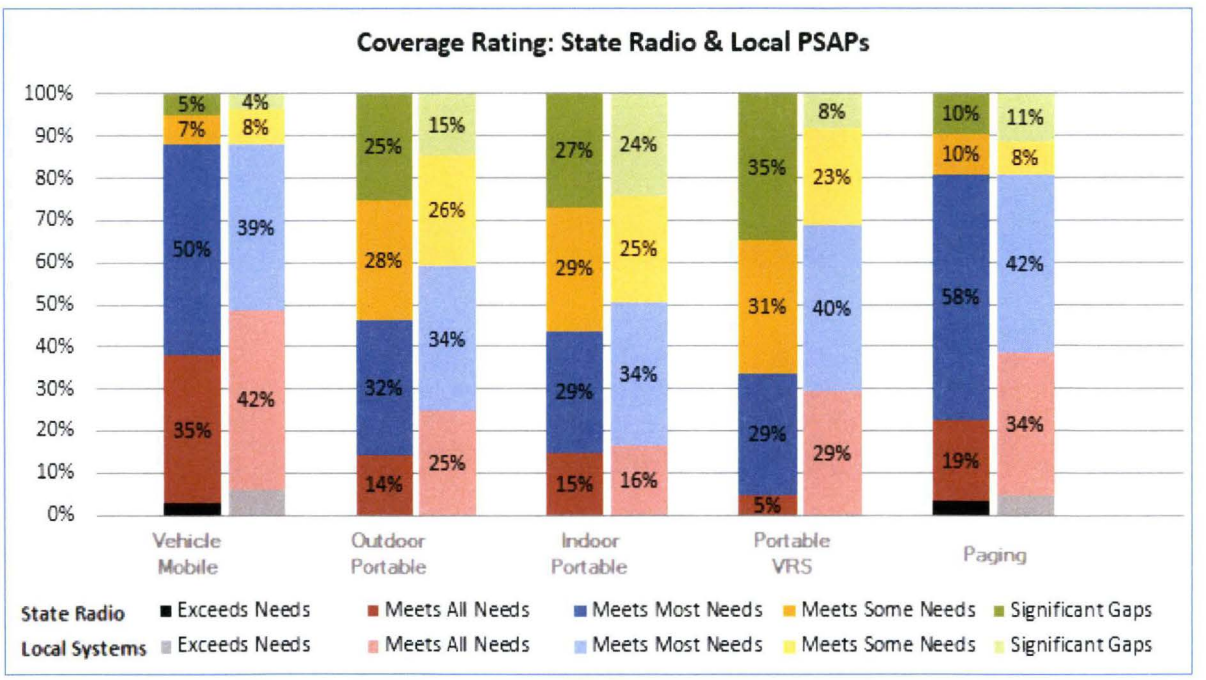

Figure 16: Coverage Needs Fulfillment – State Radio & Local Systems

Figure 16 additionally indicates the notable difference in satisfaction between users of State Radio – primarily State Highway Patrol and rural counties – and the assortment local radio systems at the County and local levels. While all first responders consider the ability to communicate a critical need, larger counties with more populated municipalities have higher requirements. Given this need and their larger tax base, these counties have deployed infrastructure to better satisfy their requirements. In some cases,

a populous county may employ several sites while the State Radio network consists of 43 statewide averaging less than one site per County. In fact, some Highway Patrol participants indicated their inclination to using local networks due to the enhanced coverage; however, this heightens risk as their dispatcher are not able to monitor their communications. A fundamental recommendation of this report is therefore the transition to a centralized network that leverages the collective benefit of all existing infrastructure in the state for all users.

Such an architecture would not only greatly enhance radio coverage for all participating state and local users but will also advance seamless interoperability across all State and local users. Figure 17 demonstrates the differences in the respondents' ability to communicate among their own county or agencies and first responders from other jurisdictions. Enhancing seamless interoperability has been the central focus of the first responder community and legislators in the wake of glaring public safety communications gaps during identified emergencies such as 9/11 and Hurricane Katrina. Locally, recent oil spills and train derailments highlight the need for interoperability across functional and jurisdictional lines.

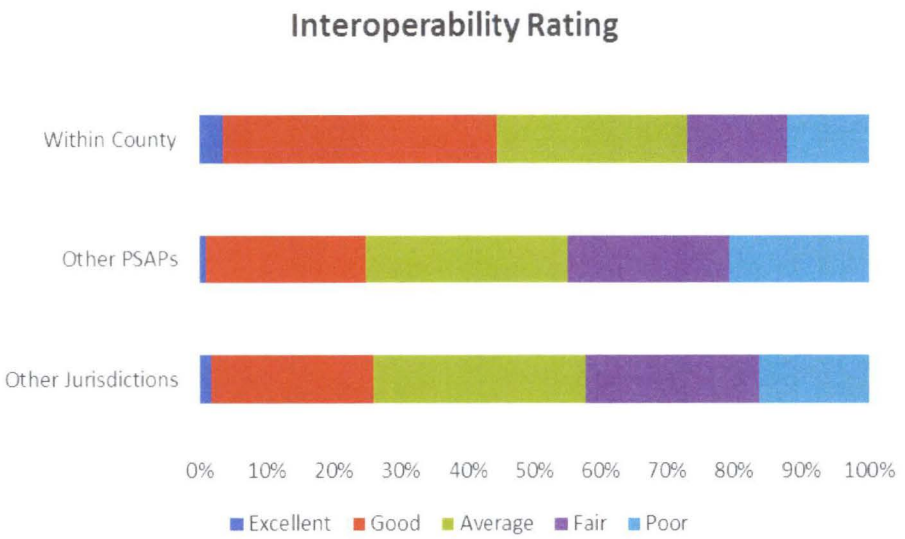

Figure 17: End User Interoperable Radio Communications Ratings

Implications of findings on future solutions evolution

The requirements gathering effort generated several key attributes that will drive the technical and operational evolution of mission critical voice communications within the State. These key attributes include:

- Maximize mobile radio coverage throughout the state to provide a baseline means of communications for first and second responders
- Improve portable radio coverage in populated areas, roadways and high incident areas
- Enhance network capacity by providing a mechanism to support private group communications links for different disciplines and functions
- Deliver enhanced features such as end-to-end encryption and GPS location services

- Achieve seamless interoperability across all State, Local and Tribal users and neighboring states
- Maintain local PSAP service area autonomy over locally based assets and resources
- Provide centralized guidance outlining long term technology goals and objectives for State and Local entities
- Engage actively county and local end-user communities during the development of future technology initiatives
- Provide a framework for underserved counties to leverage funded mission critical communications tools such as computer aided dispatch, GIS mapping and records management

4 North Dakota State and Local Radio Systems

4.1 Public Safety Communications Systems Overview

Public safety entities in rural communities throughout the United States have historically operated a myriad of small, localized networks and solutions to support the mission critical communications needs of decentralized career and volunteer first and second responder agencies. In particular, large rural counties with sparsely distributed population centers have traditionally implemented independent systems under limited collaboration with their regional counterparts. This practice has been perpetuated due to a variety of reasons such as varied funding streams, the absence of communications standards and best practices, and the inability of centralized interoperable communications governance to drive the definition and coordination of appropriate policies and procedures[28]. With over 130 law enforcement agencies, 175 public and private EMS departments, and 385 volunteer fire departments, operational across 54 counties, Tribal nations, and the State, North Dakota is no exception.

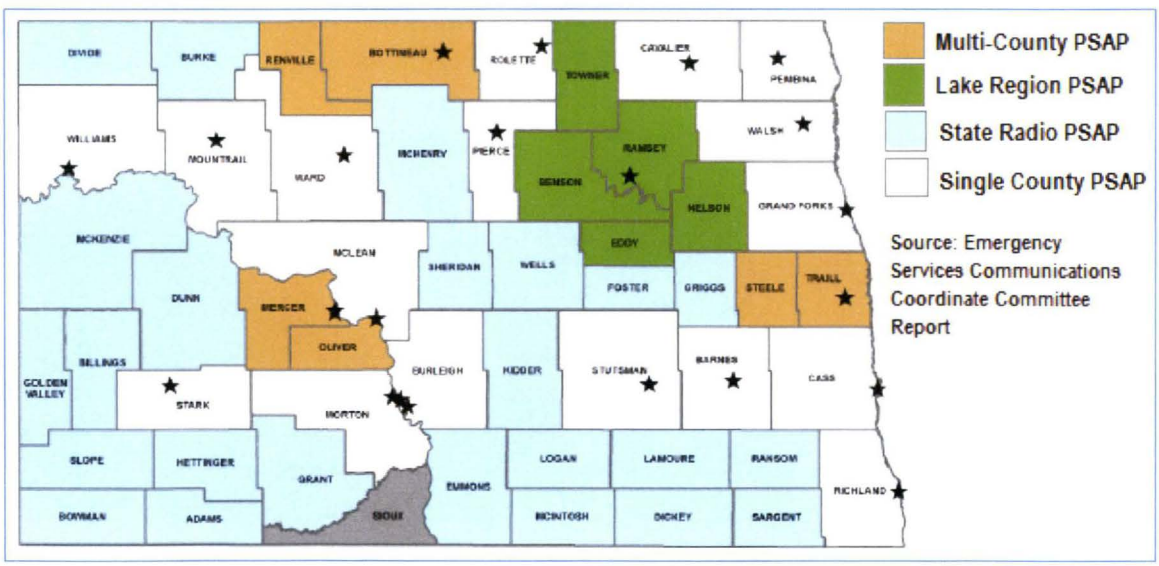

Figure 18: North Dakota Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) Service Areas

[28] Through the Statewide Radio Assessment Program, the North Dakota Statewide Interoperable Executive Committee (SIEC) is defining radio communications needs and identifying opportunities for the SIEC to advance initiatives to address current shortcomings. Statewide stakeholder are eager to support the SIEC on this imitative.

Land mobile radio systems in the State of North Dakota are comprised of disparate statewide, regional and local two-way voice and paging systems with varying levels of performance and sophistication. Figure 18 depicts the PSAP service areas classifications in the state illustrating the network affiliations by County. Typically, most counties in the State operate an independent, or local dispatch facility and communications system, or have partnered with one or more neighboring counties to form consolidated systems. Populous counties or jurisdictions such as Burleigh, Grand Forks and the City of Fargo each maintain independent simulcast radio systems utilizing several sites to provide the requisite hand held or portable coverage to their end users. A number of the less populous rural counties employ the State Radio network, further detailed below, for all their primary mission critical communication needs including 911 call taking and processing, first responder dispatching and radio communications. Most counties additionally operate various small, local areas communications networks to provide two-way voice services to secondary agencies such as highway departments, public works and schools. (Figure 18 illustrates the alliances or consortiums currently in place by PSAP service areas). Therefore, while dispatch services statewide are being delivered by 22 PSAPs, the communications needs of first and second responder agencies in the State are delivered by dozens of county and regional radio networks and the State Radio system.

While the use of disparate systems may at times impede interoperable communications, virtually all systems operate on the Very High Frequency (VHF) radio spectrum and therefore provide baseline interoperability capabilities among the first and second responder agencies. Agencies typically share their frequencies with their regional and State Patrol mutual aid partners, and across jurisdictional lines providing them the ability to communicate with each other if properly provisioned[29]. However, as regional disasters underscore the importance of seamless interoperable voice communications among first responders and other secondary partners such as schools, hospital, transportation agencies and others, a centralized, yet autonomous, land mobile radio network may be better suited to cost-effectively evolve current legacy systems and enhance interoperability. Based upon the extensive requirements gathering efforts performed, and an independent evaluation of the LMR systems in the State, a consolidated and sustainable radio system with independent control of local elements is advanced in this report as an optimal solution.

4.2 State and Local Radio Spectrum and Licensing

The Federal Communication Commission (FCC) allocates a portion of the radio spectrum – an increasingly scarce resource – for State and Local governments engaged in public safety activities (Figure 19). In the State of North Dakota, public safety radio systems primarily employ frequencies in the VHF spectrum due to its superior propagation characteristics (greater mobile radio coverage), and its prevalence and availability in the early days of land mobile radio. Legacy public safety systems have been operating over the VHF spectrum for decades and public safety entities have historically licensed this spectrum with limited coordination between each other. Therefore, despite its regulation by the FCC, as use of the VHF spectrum increased, the spectrum became interference prone and optimal structured use became increasingly difficult to achieve.

[29] A number of stakeholders interviewed detailed issues they had encountered in having their radio properly programmed and/or in not being provided access to frequencies that would support their desired communications.

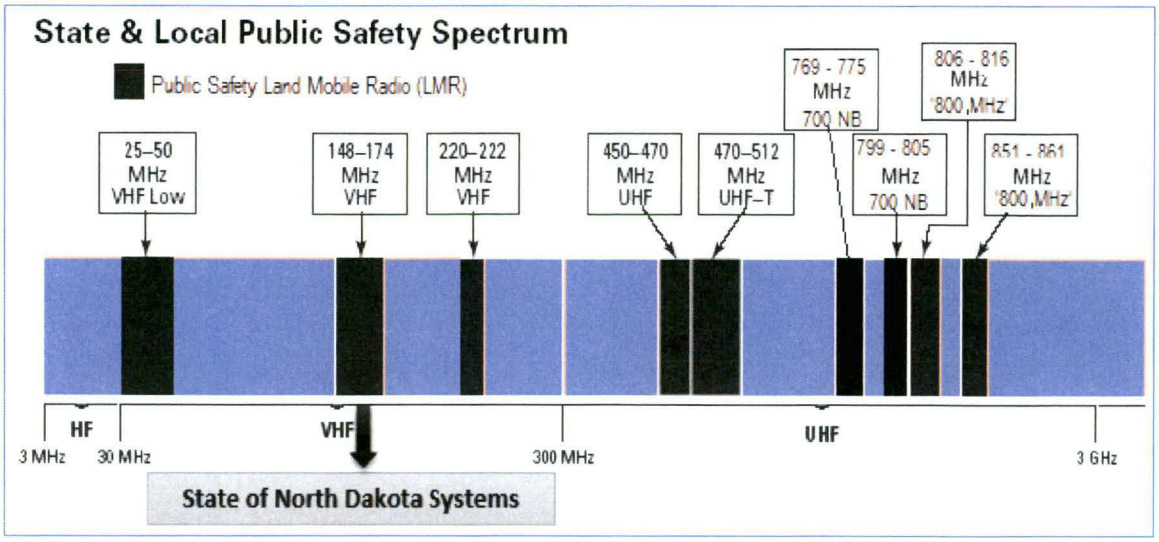

Figure 19: United States Public Safety Spectrum Bands[30]

As discussed in later sections of this report, the evaluation of the radio spectrum and the availability of frequencies is germane to the feasibility of retaining a centralized system that operates over the VHF spectrum. Conventional radio systems require a dedicated channel for a given user group; therefore, the abundance of independent local systems in the State require a significant number of channels to support end user needs. Extensive research[31] of all statewide public safety and public service licensed VHF frequencies yield a total of 354 distinct frequencies currently licensed by agencies for a wide range of functions (Table 8). Many of these frequencies are reused (in compliance to FCC regulations) multiple times across the State; some counties lack any unique frequencies. Within a given county each public safety and public service function typically licenses individual frequencies. Because of these limitations and the historically low capacity needs, the State Radio system reuses the same set of three frequencies at all 43 sites (the performance implications of such frequent reuse in discussed in the next Section).

County	Total Channels	Unique	County	Total	Unique	County	Total	Unique
ADAMS	11		GRIGGS	19		RICHLAND	42	1
BARNES	25	7	HETTINGER	7		ROLETTE	16	1
BENSON	11		KIDDER	3		SARGENT	12	
BILLINGS	15	2	LAMOURE	8		SHERIDAN	13	
BOTTINEAU	17	1	LOGAN	9		SIOUX	11	
BOWMAN	19		MCHENRY	10	3	SLOPE	8	
BURKE	14		MCIN TOSH	14	1	SPIRIT LAKE SIOUX	2	1
BURLEIGH	85	27	MCKENZIE	23	3	STARK	37	11
CASS	94	29	MCLEAN	23	1	STATE	46	10
CAVALIER	41	7	MERCER	19	1	STEELE	18	

[30] Source: http://www.nij.gov

[31] State Frequency Coordinator Databases, Independent Online Research/Tools, Direct collection from surveys

County	Total Channels	Unique	County	Total	Unique	County	Total	Unique
DICKEY	16		MORTON	36	8	STUTSMAN	30	
DIVIDE	7	1	MOUNTRAIL	22	6	TOWNER	8	1
DUNN	13	3	NELSON	18		TRAILL	24	3
EDDY	18		OLIVER	6		TURTLE MT.	3	2
EMMONS	13		PEMBINA	16		WALSH	27	4
FOSTER	11		PIERCE	14		WARD	63	9
GOLDEN VALLEY	12		RAMSEY	26	6	WELLS	25	
GRAND FORKS	40	2	RANSOM	16	2	WILLIAMS	40	4
GRANT	10		RENVILLE	8				

Table 8: State and Local VHF Frequencies

As the radio network user base increases, so does the need for additional radio channels to support day-to-day and emergency response communications. Acquiring channels in the VHF band in a State with international borders is increasingly difficult. In order to fulfill the projected needs of the user community, efficient use of the existing channels and broad participation of all first and second responder licensees (including schools, public works and others) will be essential.

4.3 State Radio System Overview

The Department of Emergency Services (DES), in collaboration with Department of Transportation (NDDOT), operates a 43-site land mobile radio system, commonly referred to as State Radio. The State Radio network, and the associated dispatch services offered by State Radio, serves as the primary mission critical voice and paging communications system for all State agencies, and twenty-four (24) North Dakota counties. Originally implemented in the mid-1970s as an analog conventional system comprised of 35 sites, the State Radio network has gradually evolved into a hybrid digital and analog conventional radio network to comply with Federal mandates and to provide enhanced end user features such as Caller ID and encryption.

All State Radio remote tower sites are interconnected with the dispatch subsystem located at the Fraine Barracks Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) in Bismarck. The network is interconnected (base station towers to the central dispatch facility) over a highly available Internet Protocol (IP) network that is provisioned by the State Information Technology Department (ITD), which is anchored on the Dakota Carrier Network fiber optic circuits. Each remote radio site consists of the same three radio channels – a vestige of its legacy architectural origin[32]. These channels provide the communications link between the dispatch facility and State and Local first responder agencies within the 24 State Radio counties and are additionally used for interoperability throughout the state for a variety of functions and incident response needs.

[32] NDDOT operates additional channels over the same constellation of towers.

4.3.1 State Radio PSAP/Dispatch Center

Public safety answering points (PSAP) serve as the critical hub of the public safety communications ecosystem facilitating the exchange of information between citizens' call for service and the first responders that provide emergency response services. Telecommunicators, or dispatchers, at the State Operations Center located within the Fraine Barracks employ a wide range of telephony, GIS, database, and communications tools to orchestrate the right front line call taking and response dispatch. During typical operational work shift, eight individuals handle and dispatch all 911 calls for service for the State Highway Patrol, other State and Federal law enforcement and other public safety, and the 24 counties that rely on State Radio for this service. In addition to the extensive multi-tasking required by these telecommunicators to deliver critical services over simplistic but challenging to manage State Radio network architecture, telecommunicators have to be:

- Constantly aware of the State and Local first responder location with respect to a State Radio site
- Endure several non-responses to their dispatch instruction, which are heard by field users who cannot respond due to device and network limitations
- Monitor and manage simultaneous communications across multiple functions due to the shared use of the three state channels

While the benefits and the services provided by the State Radio network, and the respective network manager, telecommunicators, and support staff are essential to the user community they serve, the State Radio network requires labor intensive efforts from both the end user community and the telecommunicators to foster desired communications. It is a testament to the capabilities and hard work of these individuals to support mission critical communications, but even under the best network performance, many end users of the State Radio expressed concern and dissatisfaction with the network, some of which stated that the network was not supporting their mission critical communications requirements.

4.3.2 State Radio Coverage

Reliable radio coverage is the most important attribute of a mission critical communications system. Unlike commercial carriers which focus their service in populated areas and major roadways, public safety networks are typically designed to achieve greater than 95% coverage with 95% reliability throughout the defined service area. Given the large rural nature of North Dakota, the State Radio network has been designed to maximize mobile radio coverage utilizing the VHF radio spectrum, which has superior propagation characteristics and delivers greater coverage ranges than radio systems in the UHF and 700-800 MHz spectrum. However, various factors such as terrain, use of identical frequencies, and distance of towers from populated communities limit the State Radio network's ability to fully exploit the existing site constellation and serve municipal public safety agencies. The VHF spectrum does also not generally provide high quality and reliable in building coverage, which is best achieved with alternative UHF and 700-800 MHz spectrum.

The utility of a two-way radio system is measured by its ability to successfully deliver information in two directions – from the base station tower to an end user radio (talk-out), and from an end-user radio to the system (talk-in). Base station repeaters typically transmit at 50 – 200 watts, while end user devices such as vehicle mounted mobile and handheld portables transmit at 50 – 100 watts and 5 watts respectively. Therefore, when portable coverage is required, two-way radio systems are designed to accommodate the power limitations of the significantly weaker end users devices that additionally experience signal attenuation, or loss of signal, from shielding by the user's body and other barriers in close proximity to the radio. To overcome this limiting factor, and to ensure successful talk-in (to the system), the performance from a portable or handheld device requires significantly more sites than a system that provides baseline mobile radio service.

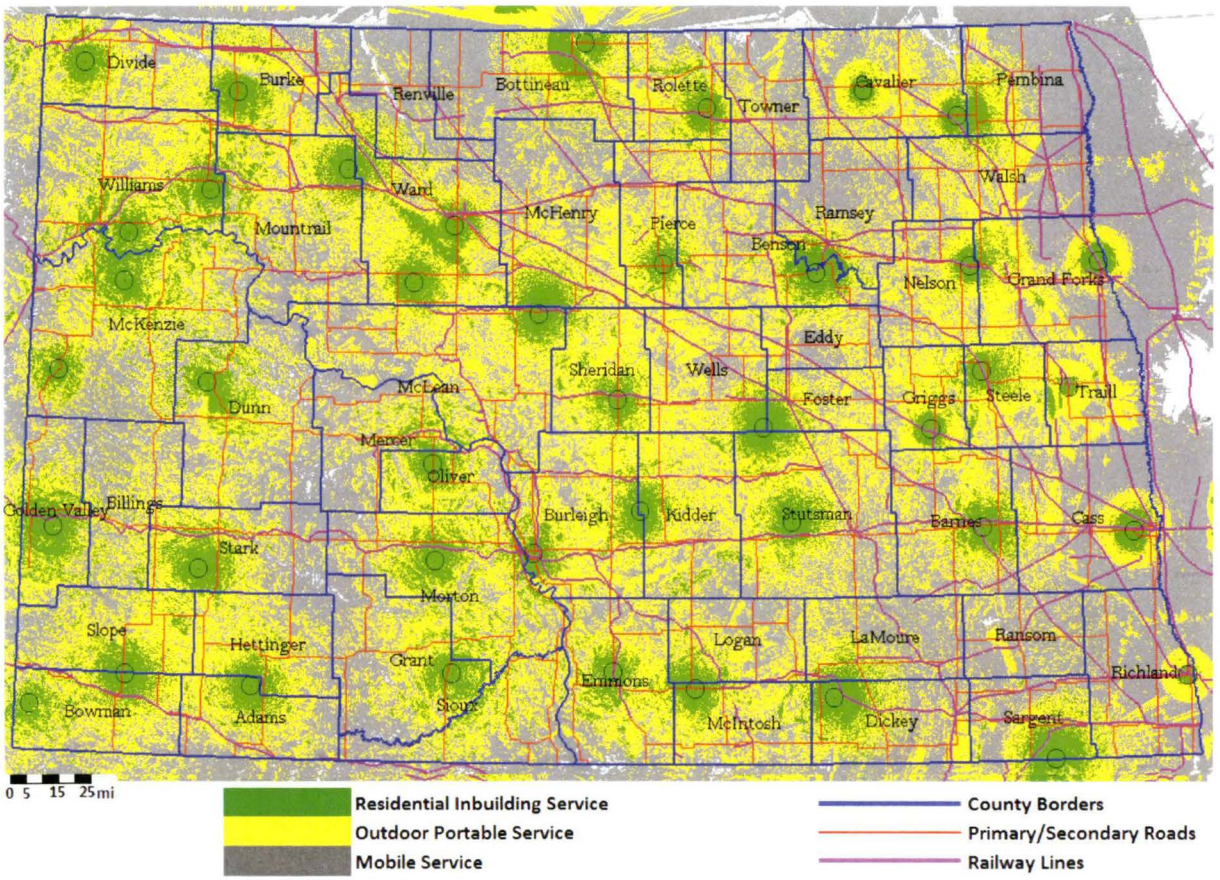

Figure 20: State Radio Network Mobile and Portable Talk-In Coverage Prediction

State Radio was primarily designed to provide mobile radio service to the North Dakota Highway Patrol (NDHP), and the State's Department of Transportation (NDDOT), and has made very efficient use of 43 radio sites to deliver satisfactory mobile coverage throughout the State. Figure 20 depicts the mobile and outdoor portable radio propagation studies of the State Radio system which demonstrates that, while mobile coverage is relatively adequate, large portions of the State do not have reliable portable level service. The survey findings support these predictive studies with almost 90% of respondents indicating that the State Radio system serves most or all of their radio communications needs when using a high powered mobile radio (Figure 21).

In sharp contrast, 55% of the surveyed users indicated that the system either meets some of their needs or has significant gaps when communicating using a handheld device. To bridge this gap, all NDHP field users employ vehicular repeater systems (VRS) to extend the State Radio service when using low power portable radios. In this configuration, a hand held device relays the message to the vehicle mounted repeaters, which in turn transmits the message to the State Radio PSAP. Depending on the amount of vehicles in service and the type of network access or features required, equipping vehicles with VRS systems may be more cost-effective than deploying additional radio towers. However, the feature and operational limitations of employing VRS on a wide scale should be measured against specific use cases. As Figure 21 illustrates, surveyed users indicated an even lower satisfaction with their ability to access the network using portables through a VRS (Portable via VRS) than directly over the portables themselves (Outdoor Portable).

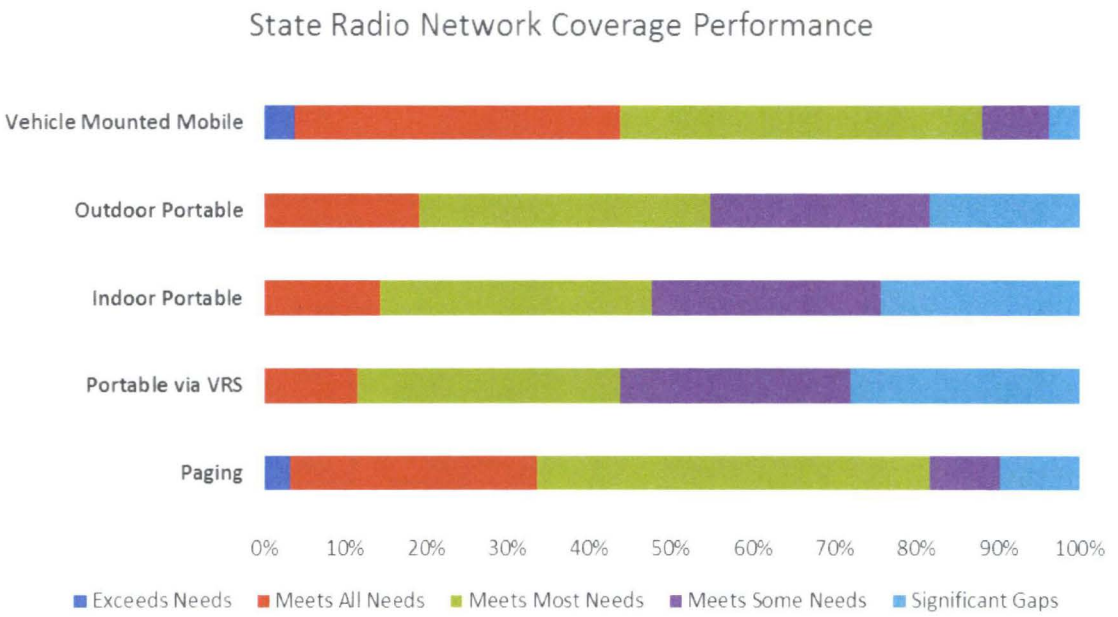

Figure 21: State Radio Network Coverage Performance

Lack of Frequency Plan and Interference Impact on Coverage

The primary attributes of a public safety grade radio system are reliable coverage over the required service area, and access to highly available radio frequency resources that are free of interference. Wide area radio networks generally employ an automated system controller or central switch to allocate radio channel resources, to manage device mobility and interference, and to connect users distributed across multiple radio towers. Land mobile radio (LMR) systems employ a well-conceived frequency plan that assigns *unique* frequencies to radio sites that are within a given distance of each other. This configuration enables the simultaneous use of available towers while limiting interference.

Due to the common reuse of the same three frequencies at all 43 towers, the State Radio system can only provide service from a small subset of these towers concurrently. In the figure to the left, only Site A can be used transmit at any given time. Since the system architecture does not have an automated controller, dispatch personnel are assigned a set of sites over which to dispatch and are trained to refrain from simultaneously transmitting on adjacent radio sites. Dispatchers often have to verbally communicate with each other to ensure proximate sites are not being used simultaneously to better manage interference, and hence function as the de facto radio network manager.[33] For example, during a call within, say the central site, call requests from adjacent sites may be overlooked or experience significant voice quality degradation. Therefore, even in cases when a user is within what would typically be considered the reliable coverage range of the State Radio system, communications may not be possible due to inherent interference in the current network architecture.

The FCC restricts the reuse of frequencies at adjacent sites by independent entities; however, within a single operating entity, such as State Radio, the management of this phenomenon is left to that entity. Figure 22 demonstrates contours within which radio sites are not allowed to reuse the same frequency; several State Radio tower sites fall within any given contour and are therefore prone to interference when used simultaneously. Of course, the State Radio dispatchers work to manage such interference, however end user communications requirements at times place demands on the network that can result in harmful interference and performance.

[33] A concern regarding dispatcher background chatter, which is required to manage adjacent channel assignments, was expressed by a number of stakeholders interviewed.

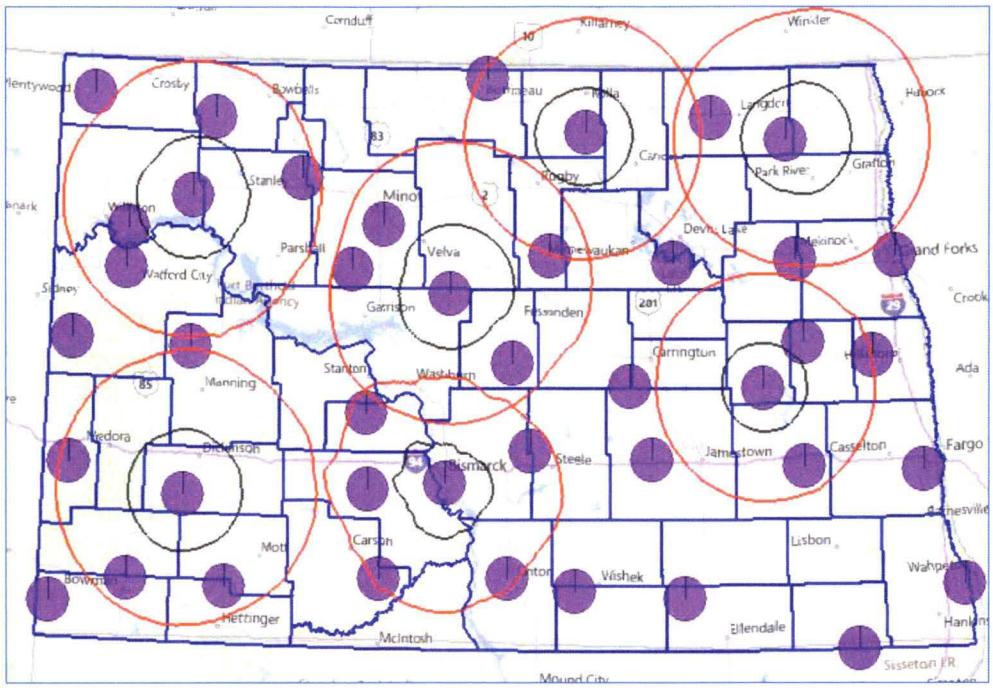

Figure 22: Frequency Pattern Reuse Guidelines

The State Radio system has effectively maintained this network architecture which provides efficient use of scarce VHF channel resources since the 1970s when capacity requirements on the system were significantly less than required today. Due to the rural and sparsely populated nature of North Dakota, the likelihood of multiple users making concurrent requests for a radio channel request within a given area was historically limited. However, as the first responder population increases and new base station sites are added to enhance coverage, this legacy architecture has increasingly become challenging and difficult to use.

This sentiment was highlighted broadly by State Radio (State and local) users during the needs assessment efforts. End users indicated that issues such as audio bleed over (a consequence of sites interfering with each other), and oversubscription of State Radio channels, to name but a few, have significantly impacted their ability to confidently rely on State Radio network as their mission critical communications system. Therefore, the solutions put forth by this report will emphasize the transition from reusing the same set of frequencies, expanding system capacity where required and implementing more recent and automated technologies to manage resource allocation.

Local Augmentation of State Radio Service

Although, the State Radio system is the primary communications network for the 24 counties that are served by the DES State Operations Center, virtually all of these counties maintain additional radio infrastructure assets to fulfill their local voice and paging needs. The 43-site State Radio network was implemented to maximize mobile radio coverage throughout the State and along State roadways – the jurisdiction of Highway Patrol and the State's Department of Transportation. At the local level, various incorporated municipalities require enhanced portable voice and paging services; these needs are

typically met with locally maintained sites near populated cities and towns. If the State transitions to a centralized statewide system, it is imperative that this locally developed radio coverage is sustained.

State Radio Capacity Limitations

State and Local agencies maintain several hundred frequencies using conventional technology to support their agencies communications needs. These frequency resources are used to communicate with dispatch personnel over radio networks or in direct-mode among users on the field. Many frequencies in the State are simultaneously used by multiple agencies and hence experience limitations in capacity. At these levels of channel oversubscription, network resources are not available for use when required. Additionally, sharing conventional channels across multiple agencies with independent functions, in some cases, causes irrelevant distractions. Future solutions should aim to make efficient use of available resources and provide disparate agencies with the ability to conduct private function specific group calls as well capabilities for interoperability.

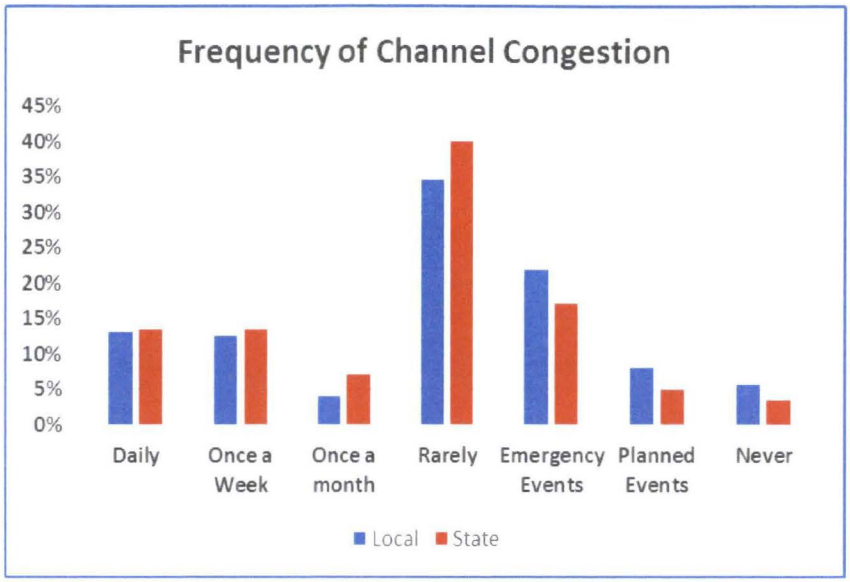

Figure 23: Channel Capacity Performance

4.4 Independent PSAPs and Radio Systems

4.4.1 Independent PSAP Systems Overview

The majority of public safety services in the State are provided by local PSAPs and radio systems implemented at the county, regional or tribal level. In addition to the 24 counties that use State Radio as their primary communications solution, 29 of the 53 counties maintain PSAPs and radio systems that are independently operated, managed and administered. Nearly **90% of the State's population are served by** these independent PSAPs;[34] additionally, 1,250 of the 1,500 sworn officers in the State maintain their mission critical communications over these independent systems. While these counties and jurisdictions receive general guidance and direction on communications standards and technologies, they have invested in and deployed communications systems that are designed to meet their unique local communications needs, whereas the State Radio network was designed to support mobile radio

[34] The State Highway Patrol supports law enforcement (LE) duties throughout the State and does serve all the State's population. However, beyond NDHP's jurisdiction (primarily roadways), local LE's, fire and medical departments and others are the primary emergency service providers to citizens.

requirements of various State and Local users. Unlike the Highway Patrol, whose primary jurisdiction consists of roadways, much of which can be supported by a system that provides mobile and outdoor portable service, local systems aim to provide their first responder agencies adequate indoor radio service in populated areas to the extent their funding allows.

Larger counties with densely populated hubs or cities such as Cass, Burleigh, Ward and Grand Forks, maintain complex, robust multi-site radio systems to provide the requisite service to their career and volunteer public safety practitioners. Medium sized counties either operate small localized systems using legacy equipment or have formed partnerships with neighboring counties to implement multi-county systems. Within each of those counties, various first and second responder agencies may operate multiple fragmented base station towers that fulfill unique coverage requirements. Additionally, as previously noted, most State Radio counties also maintain additional base stations to augment the radio service provided at the State level.

Within some counties, an incorporated city, county sheriff, fire departments, schools and public works agencies may all operate small localized independent networks comprised of a single or several base station towers. This proliferation of small networks with unique conventional frequencies causes duplication of services and adds a layer of operational complexity (agencies have to continually program and add frequencies to their radios to maintain interoperability as their neighbors make changes). Overall, there are dozens of localized radio systems with varying levels of architectural complexity, age of operations currently operating within the State. Most areas within North Dakota have sufficient coverage footprint from the summation of all the sites operated independently by agencies within that area. However, a given agency may only have access to a unique subset of sites and may experience limitations in coverage since they do not have access to sites operated by other agencies. For instance, a law enforcement agency may have two radio sites, the fire departments another site, and the highway department another set of sites, each of which meet the coverage requirements of the agency, but that collectively provide reasonable coverage throughout the county. In considering an integrated statewide solution, it is important that the enhanced local radio and paging service provided by these independent systems be maintained.

Table 9 provides a few examples of county level systems that further illustrates the breadth and scale of communications assets in operation in the State.

PSAP Service Area	Counties	Brief System Description
Lake Region 911	Towner, Ramsey, Eddy, Benson, Nelson	Hybrid analog and digital system with one or two sites per County. Analog systems maintained for volunteer fire departments and paging. Employs technologies to limit interference. Dispatch equipment upgraded in 2005. Most systems implemented between 1995 and 2005. Employs computer aided dispatch; no mobile access to databases.
Burleigh	Burleigh County	Multi-site (total of 11 towers) digital simulcast and multicast system implemented in 2011; provides in-building coverage in populated areas (including Bismarck/Mandan). Sites

		connected by IP backhaul. The Dispatch Center utilizes wide range of tools including computer aided dispatch, IP based dispatch consoles and 911 call taking systems; centralized paging system, mobile data terminals for field users, location based dispatch capabilities
Mercer/Oliver 911	Mercer and Oliver Counties	A total of 4 sites – Mercer (3), Oliver (1). Legacy Telco lines connect sites and PSAP.
Traill County Dispatch	Trail and Steele Counties	Hybrid digital and analog system with five sites serving a total 1,500 sq. miles. Typical age of network equipment is 15 years. No computer aided dispatch capabilities. Additional civil service systems for highway departments, public works and other supporting agencies.
McLean 911	McLean	Four towers with repeaters implemented in 1998. Legacy equipment software upgraded to digital/P25 in 2012. Backhaul connectivity is attained via a mixture of T-1 and fiber links. Most equipment beyond vendor recommended lifecycle.
William 911	Williams County	**Sheriff's Office operates 4 site single channel P25 simulcast** systems (2014 implementation) Williston PD – two site voted system Additional analog repeaters serving volunteer fire fighters and other rural agencies

Table 9: Examples of County and Municipality Radio Systems

Local Systems Funding

Public safety system operators utilize a variety of funding sources to sustain their local radio networks including capital project funding, dedicated annual budgets, taxes and other fees, debt service and federal and state grants. For rural counties with small tax bases in North Dakota, grants are the primary, and sometimes the sole, funding source for deploying and maintaining emergency communications systems. Federal and state mandates aimed at standardizing technology, improving interoperability and making efficient use of the radio spectrum have required that most entities replace or upgrade their systems. The North Dakota Department of Emergency Services (NDDES) administers and issues federal grants to support jurisdictional compliance with various operational object and regulatory mandates. However, these grants are typically dedicated for compliance with mandates and may not directly enhance system performance or fund locally cultivated initiatives to advance public safety communications. Additionally, as Homeland Security grants targeting public safety communications diminish nationwide, rural communities have struggled to maintain their mission critical systems.

Within the State, the variation in implemented technologies is marked and is directly correlated with the funding capabilities of the county or region. Wealthier, populous counties as well as State Radio, for instance, employ state of the art fiber infrastructure to interconnect their sites, while rural counties with limited access to funds utilize technologies such as analog telephone lines that are over 30 years old, and radio links. Additionally, large counties, and more recently, counties with increasing oil extraction related

revenue, have sourced local funds in supplement grant funds to deploy systems that better suit their needs. Ironically, various counties indicated that grant funds are increasingly directed at "oil-impacted" areas that further limit their ability to qualify for much needed grants. While grants comprise an important source of network funding, short performance periods and unpredictable grant amounts result in incremental system patches. Many rural counties in the state, therefore, operate legacy systems dating back to over 15 years; these systems are beyond their serviceable lifespans and are at greater risk of failure.

4.4.2 Local Radio Tower Assets

In addition to the 43-site State Radio system, almost 300 two way radio and paging infrastructure facilities are owned or leased by County and municipal governments in the State of North Dakota to sustain mission critical voice and paging services (Figure 24). The size and scope of these tower assets varies from robust infrastructure supporting multiple antennas to small structures mounted atop fire stations or schools. This variety depends on the communications needs and, as discussed above, the financial capabilities of the operator.

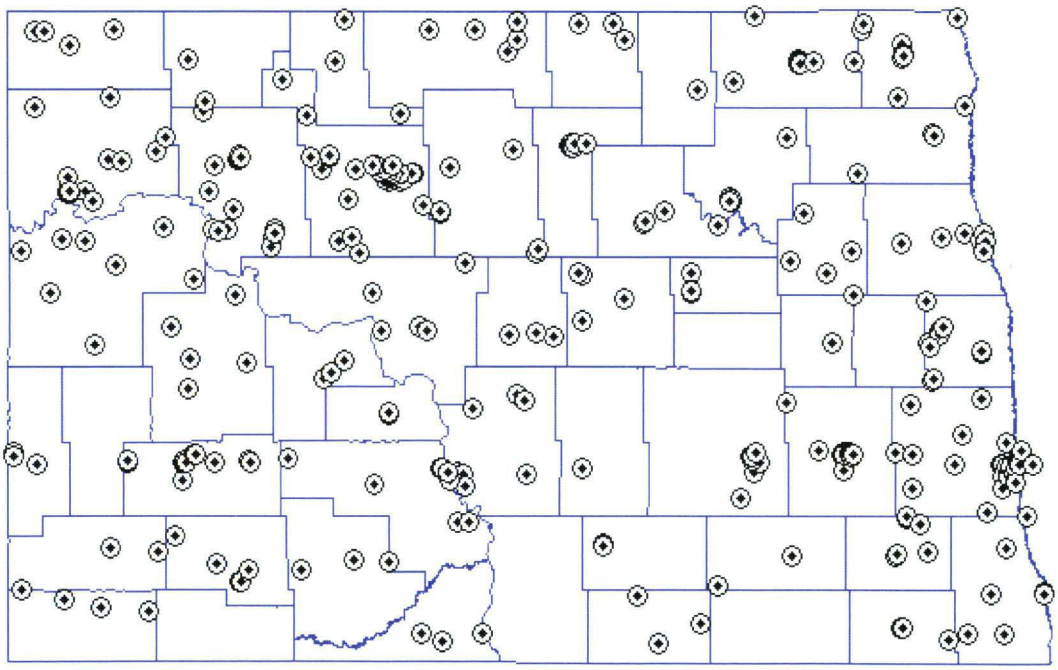

Figure 24: State and Local Radio Site Facilities in North Dakota

Due to limited historical collaboration across jurisdictional lines in implementing regionally based radio systems, the duplication of assets that cover common geographic areas is prevalent. In some cases, State Radio, a local law enforcement agency, neighboring fire departments, and transportation agencies might maintain tower sites within a few miles of each other. As an example, in Figure 25, the City of Fargo, the City of West Fargo, Cass County and the State of North Dakota each operate independent towers within relatively short distances of the other facilities. Leveraging radio technologies anchored on a centralized architecture could enable optimal and shared use of these assets by all state and local entities, significantly reducing this duplication of effort and capital.

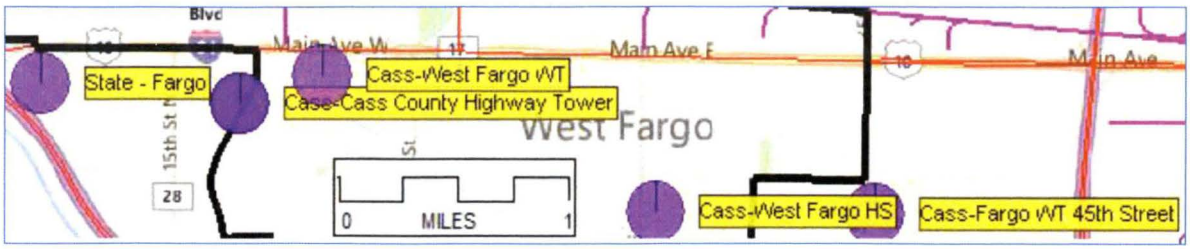

Figure 25: Metro Fargo Radio Sites

4.5 Paging and Notification Systems

Paging systems are a vital and cost-effective solution to alert permanent and volunteer based fire, ambulance and EMS personnel departments. Fire Services in the State are primarily provided by volunteer fire fighters; 94%[35] **of the North Dakota's fire fighters are dedicated volunteers that sacrifice** their time in protecting their communities at no direct compensation. Because volunteer agencies are comprised of citizens that generally have full time jobs, they tend to be organizations that are generally much larger per capita than career based departments. Equipping such a large base of volunteer personnel with two-way radios is cost prohibitive; therefore, volunteers carry less expensive tone and voice pagers to receive incident notification. Upon arriving on scene or at fire stations, responding personnel, that do not have personally assigned or apparatus installed radios, are provided with two way radios to fulfill their communications needs. The paging systems are also utilized to transmit two tone fire station alerting to selectively notify a single or group of fire stations, and to trigger other electronic relays such as sirens at fire stations.

To fulfill the paging needs of the over hundreds of fire, ambulance and EMS agencies, dozens of paging systems and local relays are utilized in the State. Because pager devices are typically being worn indoors when the alert notifications is transmitted, where pager coverage is limited, many counties maintain additional paging infrastructure beyond their two way radio towers to ensure successful reception of alerts. State Radio counties, for instance, receive the initial page from the State PSAP; however, due to the limitations of the system in delivering pager coverage indoors, counties use local relays mounted on smaller infrastructure or fire stations to retransmit the alert. In addition to private radio based paging systems, many entities also employ commercial carrier based paging applications that deliver alerts directly to cellular phones. Several survey participants noted that paging systems are not eligible for grant funding, which have led them to explore alternative commercial based text messaging solutions. While these systems require less initial capital investment, **and leverage the volunteer's personal cellphones,** unreliable rural carrier coverage and the technical limitations of local IT infrastructure have confined these solutions to a secondary tool. Therefore, in the near to mid-term, private paging/test messaging systems have to be retained and sufficiently funded to fulfill this critical emergency alert notification for first responders.

[35] U.S. Fire Administration: www.usfa.fema.gov

4.6 Radio Network Operations and Maintenance

Network operations and maintenance (O&M) of a mission critical network requires significant human and financial resource investment to achieve the desired public safety grade of performance quality and reliability. O&M consists of a variety of key tasks including, but not limited to, preventive maintenance, network repair and restoration, network monitoring, and software updates, all of which are key in preserving the integrity of service. State and Local North Dakota LMR operators use various approaches to deliver O&M services, including retaining equipment vendors, third-party contractors, local radio shops and internal staff (See Table 10).

	Vendor	Third-Party	Internal
Recurring Costs			
Technology Refresh			
Periodic Upgrades & Minor Enhancements	√		
Services	√	√	√
Support			
Software & Hardware	√	√	√
End-User	√	√	√
Maintenance			
Warranty	√		
Software & Hardware	√	√	√
Physical Infrastructure	√	√	√

Table 10: Radio Network Potential O&M Approaches

The Department of Transportation has a highly trained team of central and regional network maintenance system technologists and technicians that tend to the operational requirements of the State Radio network and end user State agencies. DOT outsources specific portions of the radio network maintenance, but primarily maintains the system with internal staff. Conversely, independent Counties predominantly rely on the myriad small business two way radio vendors and service shops for network design and deployment, system and subscriber provisioning, maintenance and upkeep.

The prevalence of small service shops in a large rural state is vital to the timely provision of service, and ultimately fosters healthy competition yielding financial benefit to local governments. Nonetheless, according to surveyed stakeholders, this independent and fragmented ecosystem of vendors occasionally affects proper implementation of interoperable parameters set forth by the State. Technical information such as radio programming requirements established locally and at the State level are not always circulated methodically to radio service vendors. They may gather information on requirements directly from a field user, a county technical manager, other sources including FCC licenses and online literature. To ensure that local first and second responder agencies with limited in-house technical capabilities receive equitable and high quality service from vendors, a centralized vendor certification and validation program is recommended.

5 System Evolution Recommendations

5.1 Overview of Gaps and Challenges | General System Evolution Considerations

Developing a comprehensive strategy addressing the needs and challenges of a multi-faceted user base distributed across a vast geography, while ensuring the operational, technical and lifecycle sustainment benefits of future investments, is a complex endeavor. The future of public safety voice communications has to account for a variety of salient factors fundamental to its evolution. Below are the key considerations that influence the development of the future radio systems within the State.

- **Coverage Retention and Enhancement**: Virtually all local counties and other entities operate radio infrastructure (in addition to the 43 State Radio sites) to meet unique local requirements including enhanced service in populated regions and other key areas where State Radio service is lacking. Despite this added infrastructure, several entities within the State continue to experience coverage difficulties. Therefore, future solutions have to, at minimum, sustain the service delivered by local systems while enhancing radio service where there is documented need. In order to support the overall coverage needs of the public safety community in the most cost effective manner, leveraging existing assets to the greatest extent possible is paramount. It is expected that a statewide radio network that does not match or exceed the performance and coverage that is currently available or required at the local level will affect network adoption by local users. Those jurisdictions who may opt to retain independent networks would prolong the worst aspects of the status quo – duplicative and less interoperable two-way radio service.

- **Frequency Planning and Elimination of Interference:** Frequent and uncoordinated reuse of State and Local channels severely affects the optimal operations of the networks. While using a common set of channels at all sites may have served the needs of users in previous decades, the ever increasing demand and user base cannot be sustained by such an architecture. It is imperative that future solutions use methodical assignment of channel resources and implement an automated central management system to effectively allocate frequencies and to make optimal use of existing infrastructure.

- **PSAP and Local Autonomy:** While the majority of the surveyed counties and PSAP operators supported the concept of a centralized solution, they emphasized the need to maintain local autonomy over their dispatch functions and systems. The system should provide local control and priority management of radio resources to effectively govern the use of a centralized system by local first responders, state level agencies and public service agencies. Standardized interfaces in the APCO TIA-25 suite of standards enable independent entities to deploy and maintain dispatch consoles that are interfaced to centralized radio systems.

- **Interoperability Improvement:** Interoperable communications among agencies in North Dakota is maintained through the use of a common VHF spectrum, which provides the ability to provision radios for accessing disparate entities' radio systems. However, the technical limitations of conventional systems and the complexity of provisioning radios with multiple frequencies, as well

as the lack of standard operating procedures, coordination and training, limit true interoperability. Therefore, achieving seamless interoperability across all layers – intra-county, inter-county, statewide – should be a major underlying consideration in advancing mission critical communications.

- **Effective Use of State/Local Assets by Consolidation and Sharing**: Essential to a cost-effective, interoperable, mission-critical solution is the shared use of assets, namely radio towers and frequencies. Cooperative and coordinated use of State and Local assets mutually benefit all participating State and Local members, ensures effective use of the available assets, eliminates duplication of effort and investment, and enhances key considerations such as coverage and interoperability.

- **Simplify Dispatcher and Field User Operations**: The existing conventional radio systems require field users and dispatchers to be constantly aware of their location with respect to a radio tower that can compromise the effective use of the system. Employing more current radio technologies would eliminate the requirement to affiliate with the local radio site by leveraging automated resource management systems, thereby reducing the incidence of interference and missed calls, and simplifying not only dispatcher operations, but also field user communications.

- **Sustainability through Centralized Guidance**: Investments in public safety systems have historically been reactive to events or incidents as opposed to directed through well-conceived long term planning. In particular, smaller rural communities rely almost entirely on two-way radio vendors to conceive and implement their respective communications systems. These reactive advancements have resulted in significant investment on solutions with limited sustainability or long term functionality, as well as duplicated services. Centralization of the radio backbone at the direction of a dedicated implementation project team ensures that the evolution of, and the investment in systems at the State and Local level considers and addresses the collective needs of all public safety users in a sustainable and cost-effective manner.

5.2 Radio System Evolution Recommendations

5.2.1 Review of Proposed and Evaluated Technologies

In developing a sustainable, cost effective and interoperable network to meet the unique technical and operational needs of hundreds of statewide public safety and public service agencies, a variety of standards based radio network solutions were considered and discussed directly with the stakeholder community. The stakeholders were asked to consider their perspective on enhancing the legacy "conventional" networks they were currently operating, or if a consolidated statewide "trunked" network was more suitable in meeting their operational requirements. There was near unanimous support for a statewide trunked radio network, assuming that the state could cover the network capital investment, and that a viable network governance model could be established. Two primary technologies within the standards suite – conventional operation (the status quo) and trunked radio systems – each with minor variations are available with which to implement such a framework were measured against the objectives set forth above.

Conventional Radio Systems

Conventional radio systems are better-suited for small agencies with limited need for seamless interoperability with other agencies within their jurisdiction, or across a large geographic area where mutual aid response could comprise several agencies. In a conventional system, each user agency is typically assigned a specific radio frequency or channel to limit communications over other agencies' communications channels. Therefore, within a given jurisdiction, law enforcement, fire, EMS, schools, highway departments, public works and other agencies could be assigned unique radio channels to support independent agency communications and/or other interoperability radio channels for communications between agencies.

Frequency licensing limitations in the VHF spectrum have led many counties to share a few channels, or deploy the same co-channels at adjacent tower sites, which prevent simultaneous use of these facilities. The State Radio system uses the same set of three frequencies across all 43 sites, which can place operational limitations on end users and also creates issues. Local agencies can hear one another when not appropriate or unwanted radio communications from two or three counties away. In some counties, all primary emergency and public service agencies employ a single channel, or frequency for radio communications causing undesired congestion.

To mitigate this phenomenon within the conventional radio network architecture, each radio tower would have to employ a dedicated set of frequencies to facilitate wide area coverage and manage interference. As detailed in the following section, to support the coverage needs of all State and Local users, approximately 114 radio sites will be required. Therefore, addressing the documented needs and objectives would require a significantly higher number of frequencies.[36] Employing conventional technology for a centralized system of this scope and size would additionally become increasingly challenging to effectively maintain and manage. In order to manage the technical constraints, to best manage the cost, and to meet stated radio communications requirements, a single statewide network anchored on trunked radio technology is proposed as the optimal evolution of public safety communications within the State of North Dakota.[37]

Independent Internetworked Radio Systems

The prospect of implementing independent yet inter-networked (trunked or conventional) State and Local systems was considered as an option for the evolution of LMR systems in the State. Current two-way radio P25 standards support the ability for independent conventional or trunked systems to be interfaced to create a "network of networks" approach to address the fundamental objectives outlined in this report. These standardized interfaces would permit local system owners to be fully autonomous and evolve their

[36] Conventional system would require two to five[36] times more radio channels to maintain the same level of service; Assessment of Alternative Future Federal Land Mobile Radio Systems, NTIA Report 08-451 December 2007

[37] It is appropriate to note that given sufficient frequencies to support the number of radio towers needed to meet statewide coverage requirements, conventional radio systems could be designed to support expanded operational objectives, however this architecture would not achieve the advanced capabilities and operational flexibilities supported by trunked radio networks.

systems relatively independently with a vendor of their choice if desired. However, such an approach was eliminated due to the following reasons:

- Does not achieve the requisite seamless interoperability requirements of the public safety community
- Does not support a number of additional operational requirements including wide area incident response communications (responders in different locations of the county, jurisdiction or state can talk simultaneously with one another) and others deemed appropriate
- Is a perpetuation of the status quo fragmentation and duplication of state and local systems, and would likely require higher cumulative costs
- Would require complicated manual provisioning and management of local and roaming users on a large number of systems resulting in the perpetuation of operational challenges of the current network architecture

Centralized Trunked Radio Systems and Benefits

Trunking technology was developed in the 1980s to ensure efficient usage of the radio spectrum – a scare resource, and to deliverable enhanced first responder communications capabilities not supported by conventional radio networks. Trunked systems do not require dedicated channels for a specific use, rather, any available resource is allocated based upon the end user agencies' needs. From an operational perspective, digital trunked systems have several key additional capabilities including caller ID display, automated radio mobility management, user prioritization, wide area roaming, enhanced interoperability, dispatching features. These elements enhance the user experience, increase network reliability, improve radio communications quality, and ultimately create a safer emergency communications and response environment. Trunked systems provide the following benefits to the State's public safety community:

- Supports multi-agency, multi-jurisdiction interoperable communications anywhere within the state for all mutual aid network end users
- Enables efficient shared use of the VHF spectrum while providing dedicated links to user agencies
- Facilitates, through centralized system switching, effective federated operation and local control of channel resources, while eliminating the need for human intervention and potential human error
- Enables the shared use of radio towers across jurisdictional lines based upon mutually established priority access schemes, thereby, significantly reducing the requirement, and associated costs of operating dozens of disparate radio networks
- Supports the ability for any approved user to access any PSAP statewide enabling redundant dispatching capabilities
- Supports automated mobility management of field users and dispatchers alike enabling them to roam over a wide area without the need to change frequencies
- Simplifies management of radio users profiles, device provisioning and network operations

- Supports preset or spontaneous multi-function or group calls to address the mutual aid response at hand
- Automatically registers and monitors end user devices providing network operators, dispatchers and managers information on who is utilizing the network
- Increases system reliability by assigning any available channel to any approved user in the event of partial equipment failure
- Supports the ability to centralize or create redundant systems for other PSAP functions such as CAD, logging recorders, call taking systems
- A statewide network would better manage the requirement, and associated costs, to operate dozens of disparate radio networks

5.2.2 Architecture of Statewide Radio Network Solutions

Figure 26 illustrates the primary layers of the proposed statewide land mobile radio network with the following functional radio access network elements anchored on a geographically redundant central network core:

- A 114 site VHF trunked network[38] providing statewide mobile radio coverage and maximizing portable radio (with enhancements supported by vehicular repeaters as required)
- 700/800 MHz radio layers in metropolitan areas of the State where the need for reliable in-building coverage is best supported by the 700/800 MHz spectrum
- Statewide VHF paging and fire alerting layer to support career and volunteer fire and emergency medical services
- Statewide analog VHF interoperability and transition layer to facilitate interoperability with mutual aid responders from out of State

[38] The actual number of VHF radio sites will be refined over the course of a detailed network design effort. The budgetary 110 site design represents a realistic estimate, but additional efficiencies may be achievable.

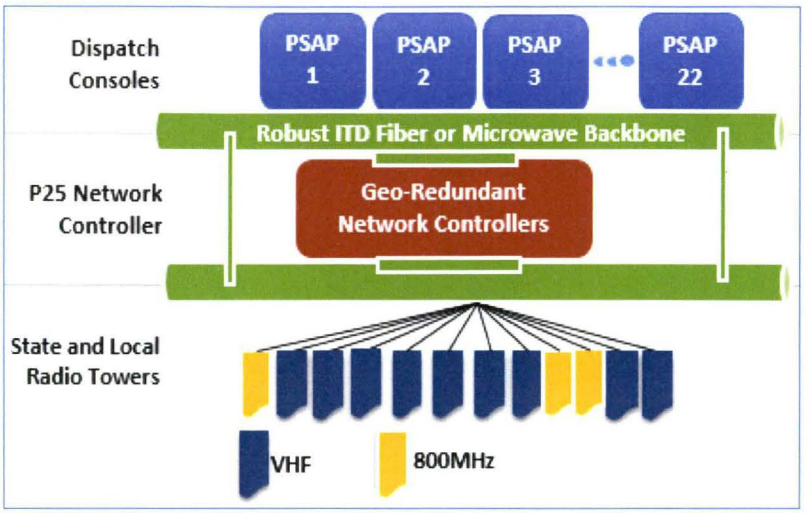

Figure 26: Proposed Architecture High Level Elements

The consolidated network configuration would be anchored on existing assets including radio towers and Ethernet capable backhaul connectivity centralizing all network elements and dispatch consoles. The centralized redundant network controller can manage the operation of all local and remote subsystems utilizing existing fiber and/or future IP-based microwave networks. Depending on the final implementation plan, this framework can be augmented to extend a full suite of PSAP services including computer aided dispatch and logging recorders to independent PSAPs.

Statewide Radio System Coverage Solutions

In designing a statewide radio network to consolidate all State and Local agency users onto a common radio network, comprehensive operational requirements must be gathered and assessed. It is additionally important to document the potential assets that can be integrated into the network or that need to be enhanced or replaced to support wide scale adoption and operations. These activities were undertaken in conjunction with the statewide radio assessment program and key objectives facilitating the design of the network were defined. The following key objectives were established to drive the conceptual coverage design development and to evaluate the technical and financial implications:

- Provide baseline statewide VHF mobile service statewide
- Maximize portable service in key areas including populated geographies, roadways and rail lines, and other areas with documented need
- Ensure the unique radio service that County and local governments have implemented is retained
- Anchor the network on assets owned or leased by public safety and public safety entities

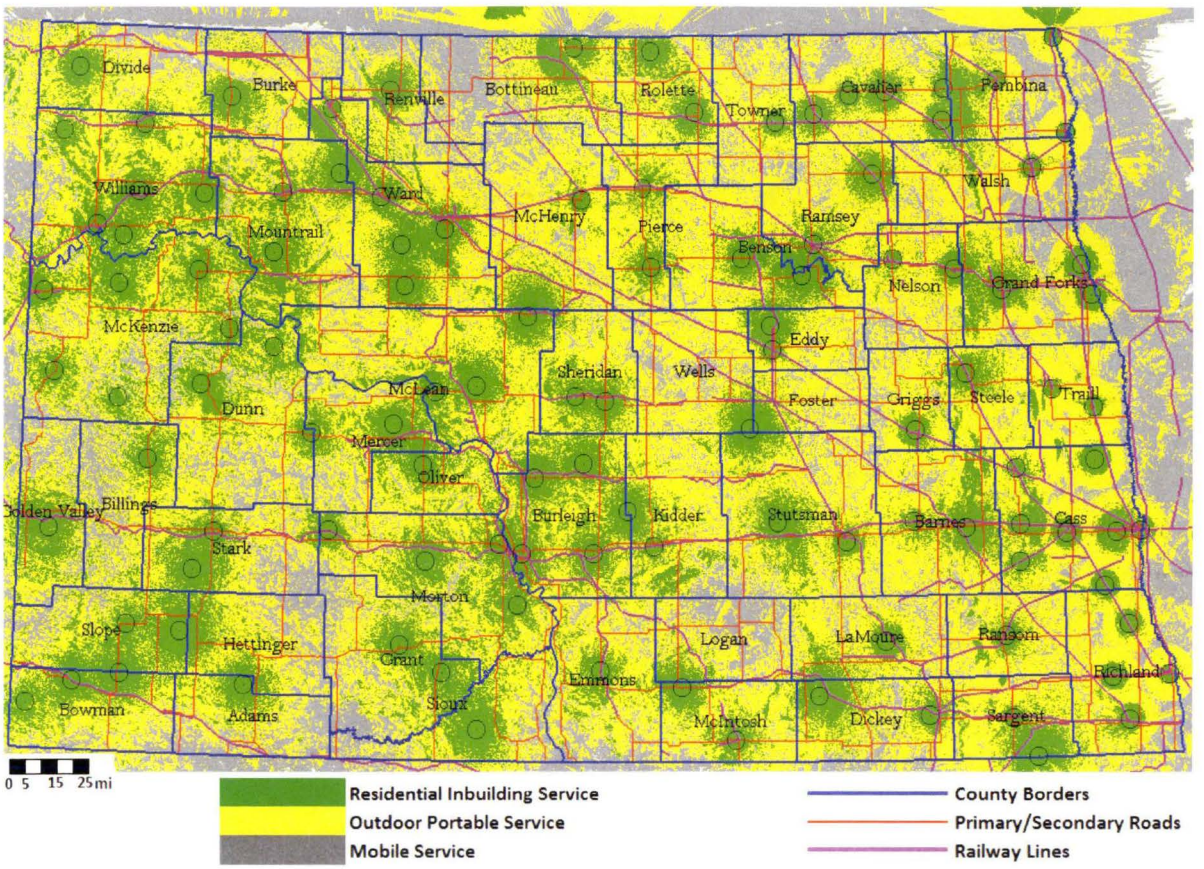

Figure 27: Prospective Site Statewide VHF Coverage Solution

Figure 27 illustrates a prospective 114[39] site VHF radio access network design that addresses these primary objectives with the largest nine counties accounting for 40% of the sites (See Table 11 for sites by County).[40] The conceptual prediction design employs the industry standard Anderson 2D propagation model with a variety of morphological layers to simulate losses from terrain, vegetation and man-made infrastructure that obstruct radio signals. Additionally, the model was optimized with empirical data collected by the DHS Office of Emergency Communications Technical Assistance Program (ICTAP) in 2010 and furnished to Televate by the State.

County	Sites	County	Sites	County	Sites
Adams	1	Grant	2	Renville	1
Barnes	2	Griggs	1	Richland	4
Benson	2	Kidder	2	Rolette	2
Billings	1	LaMoure	1	Sargent	2
Bottineau	1	McHenry	1	Sheridan	2
Bowman	3	McIntosh	2	Sioux	1
Burke	1	McKenzie	6	Slope	2

[39] Five privately owned sites were used where no current public safety assets were available.

[40] Site count does not account for metro area 800 MHz layers discussed later in this report

Burleigh	4	McLean	3	Stark	2
Cass	8	Mercer	1	Steele	1
Cavalier	5	Morton	4	Stutsman	2
Dickey	2	Mountrail	4	Towner	1
Divide	1	Nelson	2	Traill	2
Dunn	3	Oliver	1	Walsh	1
Eddy	2	Pembina	3	Ward	5
Emmons	1	Pierce	2	Wells	1
Golden Valley	1	Ramsey	2	Williams	6
Grand Forks	3	Ransom	1		

Table 11: Site Quantities By County

There are a variety of additional efforts the State could undertake to further refine and optimize the prospective design that may yield opportunities for reducing the total site count including:

- Conducting focused meetings with key stakeholders to further refine the coverage requirements and design
  - In some counties, potential radio sites operated by the local entity and state radio exist but have unique coverage footprints; depending on the collective coverage needs, a single site may serve all parties adequately
- Exploring private entity radio tower structures – hundreds of privately owned sites exist in the State some of which are more optimally located, and in a few cases potentially could support the coverage provided by two sites

Service Delivery Alternatives

The service provided by the proposed site constellation is considered essential to fulfilling the documented needs of first and second responders thereby ensuring participation by all local stakeholders.[41] There are, however, service delivery alternatives with which to sustain this level of coverage, each of which has unique technical, operational and financial implications.

- **Vehicular Repeater Systems Alternative:** Vehicular Repeater Systems (VRS) extend network service to a portable device by leveraging the high powered mobile radio. The portable communicates directly to a vehicular repeater which in turn relays the message to the network. VRS units are employed extensively by NDHP as the 43-site State Radio system provides limited direct portable service. Most sheriff deputies also employ VRS equipment to facilitate out of patrol car portable radio communications. VRS units can indeed provide connectivity in remote areas of the State, but should not be employed as the sole method of reliably accessing the network statewide. However, the overall operational needs of the stakeholders cannot be fully met by the feature limited vehicular repeaters.

[41] Televate conducted various designs and corresponding cost analyses including a solution with fewer sites than proposed. The loss in service and potential reduction in buy-in from local counties did not justify the limited cost savings.

The capital cost estimates provided in this report account for 1,100 cross-band VRS units operating on the 800MHz for law enforcement and key emergency vehicles and corresponding dual band end-user radios in the event that additional system coverage is required. This approach exploits the more readily available 800 MHz spectrum for network extension and in-building coverage, while equipping users with handheld devices that can operate on both the network and vehicular repeaters. It should be noted that if additional VHF frequencies are available upon final network design, implementing an in-band VHF VR system may also be considered.

- **Receive Only Radio Sites:** The required coverage footprint may be supplied by replacing a subset of the proposed site constellation with receive-only sites. In such an architecture, the talk-out link (network to end user device) for a given area is delivered by a portion of strategically selected transmitter sites, whereas the talk-in link (end user device to network) are supplied by receiver sites at the remaining locations to ensure low-powered handhelds can reliably connect with the network. All radio tower sites have fixed costs; however, equipment associated with a receive-only site is approximately one-third that of a full blown base station rendering it a viable and cost-effective solution. The optimal architecture will be refined over the course of the Request for Proposal (RFP) process.

- **Critical Infrastructure In-Building Systems**: Wireless systems will invariably have limitations delivering service within all man-made infrastructure facilities. In addition to recent events that highlight the need for enhanced coverage within schools and other key facilities, these facilities are designed to serve as public shelters during tornadoes and other natural disasters. Therefore, the budget reserves an additional $2.5 M to supply in-building radio distribution equipment for 75 such structures.

Metro areas 800 MHz Migrations Considerations

The proposed statewide VHF solution addresses the coverage needs of North Dakota users with the exception of the State's metropolitan areas, where first responders have greater in-building portable service requirements that cannot be supported by the VHF spectrum. The VHF radio signal is not conducive to delivering reliable coverage within buildings. While most densely populated areas such as Fargo, Bismarck, Minot and other major cities operate multiple VHF sites to enhance in-building coverage, they continue to experience coverage constraints while communicating within large structures. A

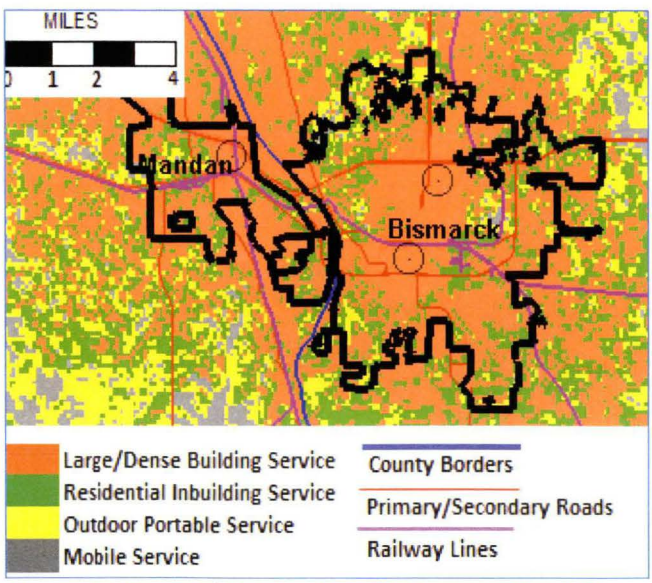

Figure 28: Bismarck/Mandan 800 MHz Coverage Prediction

viable solution to alleviating these coverage issues is the implementation of a 800 MHz network layer in all major areas including – Metro Fargo, Bismarck/Mandan, Grand Forks and Minot. Depending on pending requirements to be obtained, the proposed 800 MHz layer may also be extended to other larger towns such as Williston, Dickinson and Jamestown with limited variations in network cost. The 800 MHz radio layer being deployed in denser populated areas has the following key benefits:

- Enhanced in-building coverage typically with fewer radio base station sites than currently deployed[42]
- Vacate VHF channels for use in other parts of the State
- Enhanced interoperability for Grand Forks and Fargo with their Minnesota counterparts
- Provide seamless interoperability with VHF statewide end users

Figure 28 and Figure 29 demonstrate that an 800 MHz layer can be designed to fulfill the coverage need of these areas leveraging only existing public safety assets.

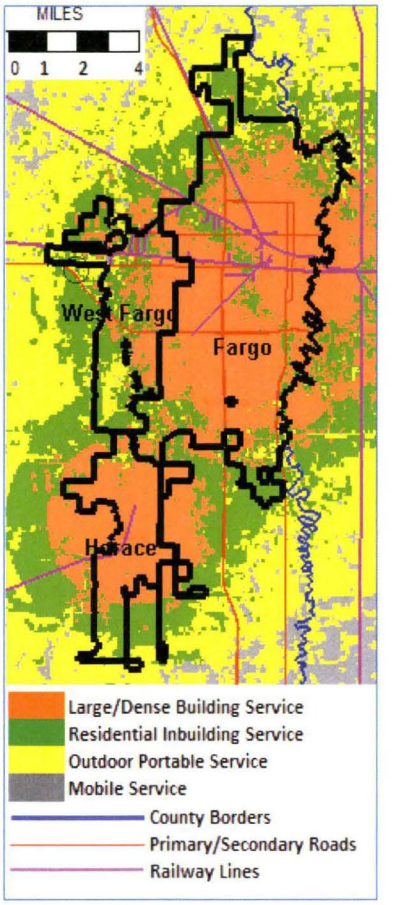

Figure 29: Metro Fargo 800 MHz Coverage Prediction

Hybrid Spectrum Interoperability

By employing a central switch, trunking technology is frequency agnostic and hence supports interoperability between users of both the VHF and 800 MHz spectrum in areas where the services intersect. The proposed statewide VHF solution would still maintain baseline service levels within each of the 800 MHz cities to support in-bound mutual aid responders, and primarily to support State agency VHF subscribers. Select units within each of these cities would be equipped with dual band (VHF/800 MHz) radios to maintain interoperability when responding outside of their jurisdiction[43].

Network Capacity and Frequency Considerations

Eliminating the use of the same set of frequencies at all sites by the State Radio and wherever deployed throughout the State and implementing a structured use of the VHF spectrum statewide is a primary consideration of this report. This network design strategy will enhance radio network performance and quality, simplify operations, be more reliable, and best manage the radio interference currently experienced. The FCC has well-established rules anchored on engineering principles to govern frequency

[42] The City of Fargo has deployed 11 sites and is still experiencing coverage issues. It is expected that the 800 MHz network would use only a subset of these sites and would be anchored on the most optimal tower sites.

[43] It should be noted that migration to the 800 MHz spectrum statewide is not viable and cost effective. The propagation characteristics of the radio signal at this band in flat rural counties are significantly inferior and would require two or three times more sites to provide equivalent coverage.

reuse by proximate entities; radio trunking technology will require unique sets of frequencies at proximate sites to comply with these rules and to manage intra-network interference. Unlike radio spectrum in other bands, the VHF spectrum, which has been available for use by two-way systems for decades, lacks a structured "band plan" which may pose challenges in using this spectrum band statewide. Therefore, the viability of a statewide solution is contingent upon the availability of sufficient VHF frequencies that can be uniquely allocated to each site within the allotted distance.

No of Voice Channels Pairs [44]	No of Channels
2	20
3	50
4	12
5*	21
6*	4
7*	8

***Generally, counties with more than 5 channels include metro areas for which migration to 800 MHz is recommended for the largest cities. Since the bulk of the population will therefore use 800 MHz, there is a potential to reduce the projected number of VHF channels at these sites.**

Table 12: Frequency Requirements by County

While a comprehensive frequency planning effort is beyond the scope of the project, analysis of this potential obstacle is critical in evaluating the feasibility of deploying a centralized VHF network statewide. The capacity needs of all State, Local and Tribal users was estimated using a variety of variables including population density and growth, existing and projected future radio user populations, heightened use during emergencies, and redundancy during equipment failure among others. The projected radio channel needs by County (Table 12) was compared with the current total and unique number of frequencies currently in use by all public safety and public service agencies as summarized in Table 8 (Section 4.2). This assessment demonstrates that a well-conceived reuse plan of existing frequencies could be sufficient to implement the proposed statewide VHF network. Figure 30 depicts conservative (western portion) and average (eastern) frequency reuse patterns; each contour depicts an area within which a given channel can only be used once. However, it is important to note that this model and recommendation is reliant on broad participation of state and local agencies such that the entire pool of existing frequencies can be optimally leveraged.

[44] One additional channel is required for trunking control.

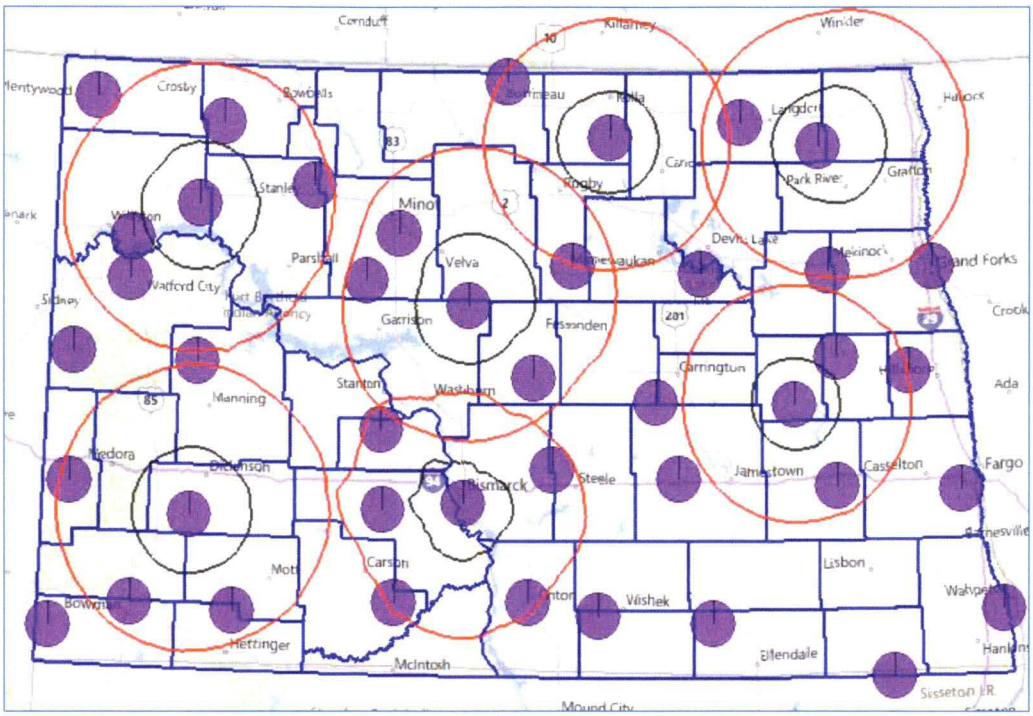

Figure 30: Typical Frequency Reuse Patterns in the VHF Spectrum

Additional analysis is required to determine the number of unique VHF frequencies required to implement the statewide network. Based on a preliminary assessment of the total number of VHF frequencies currently licensed within the state, and an inquiry into the availability of additional VHF frequencies that could potentially be licensed from the FCC, sufficient VHF resources should be available. Additional engineering analysis will also be required on a site by site basis[45] along with an investigation of frequency use in neighboring states to finalize the VHF frequency reuse plan. However, there are available approaches to managing effective frequency reuse and/or reducing overall need:

- More frequent reuse of low priority or oft unused channels
- Use of receive only sites – receive only sites do not require a unique set of transmit channels
- Encourage participation by other entities holding VHF licenses including federal agencies and the private sector

Infrastructure Facilities Connectivity

A centralized network requires that all network components, including radio sites and dispatch consoles (at PSAPs), be interconnected with the central controllers and switches over a robust, reliable network backbone, often called the backhaul or interconnection subsystem. Division of State Radio already supports fiber connectivity provided by the Information Technology Department (NDITD) to all 43 sites, and most large cities maintain high available fiber or IP microwave links. The capacity of these links will

[45] Specific parameters such as transmitter frequency separation, transmitter and receiver isolation and intra-site intermodulation have to be evaluated in a structured and iterative process to validate feasibility.

depend on the function of the facility – that is, a PSAP with a large number of dispatch positions will require higher throughput than a site with fewer frequencies. Existing infrastructure can be leveraged where available, but it is expected that several rural county sites will require new equipment to be integrated into the statewide system.

Microwave links require a higher initial capital investment than the fiber connectivity currently contracted to the State delivered at a cost of $1,200 per month. At $1,200 per month, the microwave capital investment would be amortized within four to six years and could be considered to be a more prudent investment over the long term than the fiber connectivity. There are pros and cons for both options that will impact the Capital Expenditure (CapEx) and the Operational Expenditures (OpEx) investment and budgets.

5.2.3 Underlying Implications of Recommended Solutions

Transitioning to a centralized trunked system has a variety of technical, operational and financial implications that require proper consideration. These considerations include but are not limited to the following:

- **Impact on the competitive market place**: Presently, the independence of local radio systems has enabled a large number of two-way radio vendors, technologies and products to thrive within the State. While centralized trunked systems enable a certain degree of autonomy and vendor flexibility with respect to dispatch and subscriber equipment, centralization precludes the intermingling of central controller and radio site equipment across different vendors. The subsystems and components that comprise a significant portion of the network and corresponding capital have to be procured from a single land mobile radio manufacturer and require unanimous commitment to the selected vendor from all participating members.

  Radio Template and System Access Standardization: To fully exploit the benefits of the proposed radio system, a centralized body has to establish guidelines and regulations on the provisioning of users for system access and interoperability. Specific radio communications user groups would be defined for local and interoperable use by State and Local government agencies and functions. It is expected that system-wide, hundreds of such users groups would be created to sustain the unique and common needs of Local, State and Federal agencies. Radio fleetmaps outline when, where, and with whom they can communicate, what system features they have access to, and which dispatch center supports their operations. A trunked system does have the ability to dynamically create user groups for specific use cases; however, it is vital that a pre-established framework is in place for most operations. Development of a well-conceived governance and operational framework that outlines these complex variables requires dedicated resources to further refine user needs (See Section 5.4 for additional discussion)

- **Operational Usage Considerations**: Transitioning to a fundamentally different technology will likely result in operational changes and undoubtedly require the users' base to be adequately trained. The fundamental changes resulting in the transition to a new radio technology include:

- Division of user groups that have vast jurisdictional geographies yet localized operations into smaller sub groups for system efficiency. For example, Highway Patrol may be divided into HP North East, South West and so forth to ensure that all radio communications are not unnecessarily heard statewide if not required.
- Separation of functional user groups: Since some counties currently have radio channel or system limitations, many agencies share a single conventional channel and all radio subscriber can hear all communications. End users have grown accustomed to listening to all communications, which in some cases are not relevant to their operation, but may have a latent benefit. This functionality can be retained, but trunking would enable private communications while sharing the same channel

- **End User Device Considerations**: Standards enable system users to acquire portable and mobile radios from a large pool of vendors. However, it is recommended that a certified and approved list of vendors and radio models/types be established centrally to ensure that the radio access and feature provisioning complexities do not result in errors compromising effective use and interoperability. The system operator could leverage the Compliance Assessment Program (CAP) – a standardized test facilitated by APCO – to develop such a list and refine with local needs.

5.2.4 Statewide Network Capital and Operational Costs Estimates

Public safety LMR networks require substantial investments to deliver mission critical wireless service to the first responder community. Therefore, a thorough evaluation of the capital and operational impact of the available deployment scenarios is a prudent undertaking. Although a dual layer VHF and 800 MHz trunked radio architecture appears to be the best option to meet stakeholder requirements and radio communications objectives, there are a variety of underlying factors and assumptions that influence the ultimate network architecture and associate capital and operational cost. These factors include the level of local adoption and participation, system implementation time, retention of existing network assets and devices, and the acquisition strategy. This section provides comprehensive capital costs for the evolution of all State, Local and Tribal two-way radio and ancillary systems, subsystems and devices statewide to the proposed primary solution[46]. Where applicable, the impact of these assumptions and corresponding financial and technical implications are presented. It is, nonetheless, important that the State consider and plan for this holistic budget; savings that come to bear due to variations in assumptions may likely have to be diverted to address other elements.

Statewide Radio System Capital Budget Estimates

The capital expenditure estimates presented in the section are based upon extensive market research and past experiences on the cost of LMR vendor equipment and services required to implement a system of

[46] It is important to note that some jurisdictions and Tribal entities may not initially adopt the concept of a statewide network. Only a very small percentage of the total number of stakeholders interviewed expressed concern with the consolidated network and it was not possible to interview all agencies statewide. There was only limited Tribal involvement as well. However, a public relations component of the program would likely flush out and address stakeholder concerns and ideally gain support throughout the State for a consolidated trunked network.

this scope and size. Additionally, the following key assumption and considerations were used to develop the estimated budget:

- **Radio Site Infrastructure**: A total of 114 VHF base station sites anchored on existing infrastructure (radio towers, water towers, building, grain elevators, etc.) are assumed.[47] However, a portion of the radio sites may be implemented as receive-only sites, which would require less capital investment and are expected to provide the same level of service. The financial impact to this network architecture is discussed within this section. 800 MHz Metro area systems will consist of an estimated total of 16 radio site facilities.

- **Site Development** Most sites will require typical Architectural and Engineering (A&E) services and site development activities; however, approximately 40% of the proposed sites are estimated to require additional site development activities to strengthen infrastructure, to construct radio equipment shelters and other civil work required to support the proposed radio equipment.

- **Retention of Existing Infrastructure Equipment**: The ability to reuse certain network components is a primary consideration in the recommendations to remain on the VHF spectrum. Several underlying assumptions to reuse or upgrade equipment including transmission lines and antennas, power and environmental systems (UPS, HVAC and generators), base station repeater and microwave equipment, etc. have been made.

- **PSAP Equipment and Interfaces:** The proposed solution requires all 22 PSAP centers to be interfaced with the centralized network control to monitor and manage their user base. Various PSAPs currently operate legacy dispatch consoles and networking equipment that need to be upgraded to complement the proposed solution. Therefore, replacement of dispatch center equipment, interfaces and corresponding applications is included.

- **Professional Services:** Implementing a network of this scope and scale requires significant engineering, project management, administrative and coordination efforts to ensure a smooth deployment. Numerous assumptions based on similar past deployments and the projected implementation schedule have been made to estimate the expected contracted services and costs.

- **Contingency:** In deploying of a wireless network with over 100 base station sites with differing statuses and 17,000 users, it is important to budget for a wide range of potential issues including tower strengthening, additional rounds of radio programming, and others costly items that may arise. A contingency fund in the amount of 10% is incorporated into the estimated cost; it is recommended that these funds be retained until the completion of the project to minimize delays in acquiring funds for required changes.

Table 13 outlines a Rough Order Magnitude (ROM) costs for a complete mission critical radio network solution based upon the enhancements and recommendations discussed within this report. These costs

[47] Five privately owned sites currently not is use (or leased) by public safety are included.

constitute standard discounts over list price that radio vendors typically offer in state and local schedules. However, competitive and modular acquisition of various elements and vendor negotiations are expected to yield a reduction of 15% – 20%. Radio network vendors typically subcontract most services such as site development and preparation, equipment installation, civil engineering, frequency licensing and permitting to local firms with significant markups to the purchaser; by acquiring these services in a modular fashion (separate RFPs) cost escalation can be controlled.

Category		Estimated Costs
Land Mobile Radio Network and Systems		
Analog Overlay	$	1,221,740.00
Backhaul Subsystem Equipment	$	4,322,086.96
Central Network Switch	$	4,300,000.00
Equipment Spares + Test Gear	$	1,800,000.00
Paging Systems Overlay	$	1,974,850.00
Power Systems	$	6,223,000.00
Site Radio Equipment	$	25,463,035.00
PSAP Centers Equipment and Interfaces		
Network Interfaces	$	1,250,000.00
Paging Systems Overlay	$	990,000.00
PSAP Equipment - Consoles	$	2,868,750.00
PSAP Equipment - Logging Recorder	$	1,960,000.00
Services - Engineering, Installation, Management and Training		
Install - Site Radio Equipment	$	4,606,500.00
Professional/Engineering Services	$	9,560,000.00
Training	$	525,000.00
Services - Site Development and Preparation		
Power Systems	$	952,500.00
Prof Services - Site Radio Equipment	$	3,936,000.00
Professional/Engineering Services	$	1,750,000.00
Site Development	$	5,270,500.00
State & Third Party Costs[48]		
State & Third Party Costs	$	4,950,000.00
In-building Systems		
In-building Systems	$	2,512,500.00
Contingency		
System Contingency	$	8,148,646.20
Total	**$**	**94,585,108.15**

Table 13: Estimated Radio Network Capital Costs

[48] A list of "soft costs" including, but not limited to, specifications development, preliminary design, a project management office, regional project coordinators and others are accounted for and detailed in Section 5.4.2

Estimated End User Subscriber Device Costs

Subscriber devices including mobiles, portables and control stations account for a significant portion of the overall land mobile radio migration costs. Unit costs for a device vary widely depending on a large range of functionality, features and the respective manufacturer's cost structure. The evolution of the P25 standard has garnered an increasing number of device manufacturers for the public safety and public sector industry; however, due to the small public safety/service user market (in comparison to the at large population), device costs remain much higher than typical consumer devices. Therefore, funding of these devices by the State was a central theme conveyed by survey participants to ensure high rate of adoption by local jurisdictions and volunteer agencies.

In estimating the cost of radios, a variety of assumptions were made regarding the user population, the ability to upgrade existing equipment and others as detailed below. Importantly, in recent years, State and Local governments have invested significantly in subscriber devices that can be upgraded to operate on the proposed statewide trunked network. A review of the documentation collected indicates that upwards of 40% of existing subscribers, notably of the Motorola XTS and XTL make, have the capability to support trunked operation with firmware upgrades. These devices as well as others from manufacturers such as iCOM, Harris, Tait and Bendix King are expected to function well beyond the manufacturer's published end-of-support dates. However, as vendors implement their planned obsolescence of products, software upgrades for out of support radios will not be available. Upgrade firmware for the Motorola products, for instance are available until only until 2019. Therefore, the successful reuse of these devices with a projected $ 20 M in savings is predicated on an expedited transition to the proposed radio network.

A complete list of assumptions on the development of radio device costs are outlined below:

- Total public safety and public sector radios in operation in North Dakota is 16,700[49]
- Various device and feature tiers targeting different users – career metropolitan area front line first responders would be furnished with higher-tier radios than rural highway departments
- Approximately 5,300[50] radios can be upgraded and repurposed for use by volunteer agencies, public services entities and others, existing higher-tier radios within agencies migrating to 800 MHz can be utilized by law enforcement and other first responders[51]
- All sworn law enforcement devices will be encrypted with multi-key capabilities

[49] A total of 13,200 radios were documented during the project directly from 42 counties and 3 state agencies. However, most documentation was reported to exclude various user groups such as public works, schools, transportation departments and other secondary users. Therefore, estimates were made to account for the remaining 11 counties, missing state agencies and many secondary user agencies based upon trends in existing data, populations served and projections documented through interview and web surveys.

[50] Further investigation of the capability of existing services is recommended to verify whether additional subscribers can be upgraded without replacement.

[51] Metropolitan area agencies (e.g., Grand Forks PD) maintain the bulk of devices that could support migration to trunking technology; therefore, migration of these entities to 800 MHz as the initial phase in the implementation will enable radios to be prepared for distribution to other agencies.

- 1,000 dual band radios are distributed to key city and rural stakeholder to support cross band interoperability
- 1,100 cross-band vehicular systems to be installed in law enforcement and other key emergency vehicles
    - 1,100 dual band radios to pair with cross-band 800 MHz VRS network extenders
- 50% of legacy pagers will be replaced[52]

Table 14 summarizes the estimated cost of subscriber devices inclusive of the associated services such as installation and programming. These costs represent typical list price costs; it is expected that bulk purchases and competitive acquisition could reduce the total costs.

Radio Type	Control Station	Mobile	Portable	Cost
High-Tier	105	1214	1285	$ 14,601,662
Mid-Tier	148	1702	1884	$ 15,552,613
Low-Tier	203	2412	2144	$ 11,599,677
Upgrade Only	222	2553	2826	$ 5,601,840
Vehicular Repeaters			1100	$ 12,100,000
Encryption			1500	$ 900,000
Dual Band			2100	$ 1,890,000
Pagers			5135	$ 2,310,750
Estimated Total Cost				**$ 64,556,543**

Table 14: End User Subscriber Devices Estimated Cost

At an estimated total capital investment of $160,000,000 spread over a five year network implementation timeframe, Table 15 provides a logical list of project implementation activities completed each year and the projected funding requirement per year over this five year timeframe. These activities and corresponding schedule are presented in Section 5.2.6. The spend analysis additionally includes an annual Cost Escalation of 3/5/10 percent to represent how potential changes in the economy of the State could further affect the overall project costs.

[52] Over the lifespan of the proposed network, it is expected that all pagers will require replacement. However, with the advancement of cellular based paging solutions, counties are encouraged to explore alternative solutions in the long term. Additionally, recently purchased pagers can be re-provisioned for continued use over the future solution.

Network Solution Elements	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Land Mobile Radio Network and Systems	$ 0	$15,890,000	$11,160,000	$ 8,880,000	$ 9,380,000	$ 45,300,000
PSAP Centers Equipment and Interfaces	$ 0	$4,390,000	$1,210,000	$1,210,000	$250,000	$ 7,070,000
Services - Engineering, Installation, Management and Training	$3,900,000	$3,810,000	$2,250,000	$2,510,000	$2,230,000	$ 14,690,000
Services - Site Development and Preparation	$ 3,190,000	$4,480,000	$2,350,000	$1,650,000	$240,000	$11,910,000
State & Third Party Costs*	$1,490,000	$990,000	$990,000	$990,000	$500,000	$4,950,000
Vehicular Repeater Systems	$ 0	$3,030,000	$3,630,000	$3,630,000	$1,820,000	$12,100,000
Pagers	$ 0	$580,000	$690,000	$690,000	$350,000	$2,310,000
Mobile & Portable Radios	$ 0	$12.540,000	$15,040,000	$15,040,000	$7,520,000	$50,150,000
In-building Systems	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$1,260,000	$1,260,000	$2,510,000
Contingency	$1,630.000	$1,630,000	$1,630,000	$1,630,000	$1,630,000	$8.150,000
Total	**$10,200,000**	**$47,340,000**	**$38,960,000**	**$37,490.000**	**$25,160,000**	**$159,140,000**
No Cost Escalation	$10,200,000	$47,340,000	$38,960,000	$37,490,000	$25,160,000	$159,140.000
3% Annual Cost Escalation	$10,200,000	$48,760,000	$41,330,000	$40,970,000	$28,320,000	$169,570,000
5% Annual Cost Escalation	$10,200,000	$49,700,000	$42,950,000	$43,400,000	$30,580,000	$176,830,000
10% Annual Cost Escalation	$10,200,000	$52,070,000	$47,140,000	$49,900,000	$36,830,000	$196,140,000

Table 15: Project Annual Funding Plan per Project Activity

Other "Soft" Costs or Resource Allocation Items

The SIEC has made a significant step towards evolving mission critical communications in the State by initiating the statewide radio assessment and feasibility study. In advancing the evolution of public safety radio communications statewide, there are several important programmatic and preliminary engineering activities the State has to pursue to formally initiate a statewide radio network implementation, and to promote the concept of an integrated statewide solution. Additional activities and funding to establish a project management office (PMO) and to support a variety of administrative and community outreach

and governance are required. The budget to support these activities have been incorporated into the CapEx estimates in this section; recommended activities include the following:

- Formalize project charter and assemble a project committee and project management office (PMO) team to advance the study and program
- Investigate optimal governance models and conduct statewide outreach to gather ideas, support and adoption
- Conduct concerted outreach, training and public relations programs to establish a solid and legitimate brand, and ensure broad participation (activities include speaking engagements, website development, system branding)
- Advance existing asset collection to obtain additional details and to refine the feasibility of reuse and integration of these assets into the program
- Comprehensive VHF channel search, documentation and planning studies
- Refine radio network solution architecture and develop technical specifications and vendor(s) scope of work
- Develop the strategic plan and secure funding required to procure the network

Statewide System Sustainment and Lifecycle Costs

Network sustainment, operations, maintenance and administration of a statewide mission critical grade communications system is a significant component of the total lifecycle ownership costs. LMR network operational structures vary widely nationwide ranging from government agencies that employ the requisite internal staff and tools supporting comprehensive system maintenance, to agencies that outsource all operational and maintenance needs to third-party contractors. Some operators even opt for a fully vendor owned and operated network and pay subscription fees to use the system. Regardless of the operational structure the state pursues, long term commitment of operational funding is critical to fulfilling the annual software support, maintenance, technology upgrades, engineering and administrative personnel, and a wide variety of recurring network costs,. Well-established network sustainment plans and budget safeguard the longevity of the network and better manage the financial burden of operating a statewide system.

Table 16 summarizes the projected annual costs for the first five years after implementation based upon current expenditures by State Radio and other regional system operators, typical network equipment lifecycle costs, the estimated human capital and anticipated inflation. As radio system manufacturers increasingly anchor their solutions on third party networking equipment and software, comprehensive software and hardware sustainment plans are becoming a common place operational expenditure for recently deployed LMR networks. The estimated operational expenditure presented is based on costs of comparable systems; due to these recently changing paradigm however, the costs for these plans remains dynamic and could vary greatly depending on the ultimate O &M structure. In addition to typical radio network sustainment cost, support personnel resources at the state, regional and local levels to support the technical, administrative and functional needs of the users are included.

Operational Cost Category	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Vendor Network Maintenance & Technology Refresh	$3,420,000	$3,520,000	$3,630,000	$3,730,000	$3,850,000
Infrastructure Maintenance & Support: Utilities, Lease, Upkeep	$1,220,000	$1,250,000	$1,290,000	$1,330,000	$1,370,000
Network Facilities and Data Center Connectivity/Leased Lines	$ 860,000	$ 890,000	$ 920,000	$ 940,000	$ 970,000
Operations and Maintenance Personnel	$2,210,000	$2,270,000	$2,340,000	$2,410,000	$2,480,000
Estimated Annual Costs	**$7,710,000**	**$7,930,000**	**$8,180,000**	**$8,410,000**	**$8,670,000**

Table 16: Annual Operational Costs Estimates

5.2.5 Funding Strategies

The funding of the consolidated statewide radio network implementation will require a significant capital commitment that would ideally be expended over a 3-5 year timeframe. A project of this magnitude can be completed within this schedule, particularly in consideration that the State has significant existing assets, and is unlikely have to build new radio towers. The construction of new towers is one of the longer lead items in radio network deployment programs and typically result in project delays.

The schedule of the capital allocation depends on the pace in which the State proceeds with the implementation program as described. At a projected capital investment of $165,000,000 spread over a five year timeframe, a funding allocation strategy of $33,000,000 committed annually over that period of time represents a conservative funding approach. Completing the program within a five year timeframe would also allow the State to upgrade a substantial percentage of existing radios, after which time these radios would need to be replaced. Therefore, the speed of the implementation will affect the final projected cost.

Regarding the source of the capital funding, the State of North Dakota would need to assure the funding availability to proceed with the program. While there is broad support for a consolidated trunked radio network, based on the results of the stakeholder survey, there are limited sources of funding available at the local level to support the program. The State legislature would need to commit to the program and associated funding via a direct capital allocation or via a bond initiative. The funding commitment must cover the radio network infrastructure, the portable and mobile radios, the project management team and all other associated program costs. It is also recommended that an ongoing State funding allocation be considered to maintain and operate the network, or at a minimum, while a radio governance structure is solidified to include the ongoing contribution of end users entities to sustain the network, that the State fund the network operations over an appropriate timeframe.

In summary of the funding strategy, the following considerations are offered:

- The baseline radio system and radio subscribers funding is provided by the State

- State funding for radio subscribers and radio paging devices for State and Local public safety agencies, Volunteers Fire and Medical Service personnel, and public service agencies including public works, schools and others
- The conversion of private ambulance operators and personnel onto the network could either be subsidized via a grant, a no/low interest loan, or an alternative funding mechanism where appropriate
- Opportunity to provide access to the network to private commercial entities including utility, transportation and oil and gas and other entities and to secure capital funding from these businesses[53]

Acquisition Strategies

The approach for procuring the proposed radio network should be based on an open competitive process. While there are only a few companies that would provide the trunked radio infrastructure, there are many other system integrator companies that might be interested in the program, and there are a variety of radio subscriber companies that can provide portable and mobile radio that can properly operate on the network. It is likewise important that State of North Dakota radio shops that currently support State and Local radio communications requirement be integrated into the ultimate solution.
In summary of the solution acquisition process, the following considerations are recommended:

- Competitive radio infrastructure equipment, construction and installation process
- Radio network and subscriber equipment based on the public safety Project 25 standard, which will further stimulate the competitive vendor environment
- Select equipment including radio subscribers, vehicular repeater systems (VRS), radio consoles, computer aided dispatch (CAD) and others to be incorporated into an Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) supply schedule for approved vendors and equipment to facilitate long term individual entity procurement requirements
- Modular acquisition with direct contractor firms for site development, civil and electrical work
- Program management office contract staff to support the State in the system procurement and implementation process, to prepare and deliver training, develop standard operating procedures (SOP), field operations guides (FOG) and communications plans; and to support the program and act as the agency that manages the network implementation, adoption and cutover

5.2.6 Phased Implementation Approaches

Implementing a seamless technology migration of this scope is a complex and challenging undertaking requiring a well-conceived approach that minimizes network downtime and aligns with the appropriated funding. A series of logical steps as outlined below may be used to guide statewide implementation of the proposed solution over a period of three to five years. This timeframe is a critical aspect of retaining the ability to reuse subscriber equipment with an estimated saving of $20 M that cannot be upgraded beyond

[53] Alternatively to seeking capital funding from commercial users, securing their commitment to use the network under a monthly fee based relationship should be considered.

2019. Importantly, as described in Section 6 Next Steps, a variety of key internal activities that precede acquisition of a statewide solution and the commencement of network implementation will have significant impact on the overall deployment schedule. Of foremost importance is the development of a program that fosters broad participation in the prospective solution by State and Local entities under a structured governance framework. The State should immediately begin the requisite outreach and branding efforts, and establish a project team and charter to ensure timely network implementation. These efforts would be conducted in parallel with technical and engineering activities including site selection, frequency engineering and requirements refinement in support of comprehensive specifications and scope of work development.

A high-level phased implementation plan approach is presented below.

Phase	High Level Activities	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
I - Pre-Acquisition	▪ *Site selection, analysis and preparation* ▪ *800MHz/VHF Frequency search/licensing* ▪ *Radio equipment inventory development*					
II - System Acquisition	▪ *Specifications development and vendor negotiations* ▪ *System Selection and contract execution*					
III – Metro Area 800 MHz	▪ *Migrate Metro Areas to 800 MHz to vacate frequencies and prepare portables and mobiles for reallocation*					
IV – Regional VHF layer Implementation	▪ *Regional VHF deployment - four to six regions approach -PSAPs*					
Radio Procurement Redistribution and Programming	▪ *On-going efforts to gather, provision and distribute radios*					
Estimated Annual Costs (in Millions)		**$ 10.20**	**$ 47.34**	**$ 38.96**	**$ 37.49**	**$25.16**
Total Cost of Goods and Services (in Millions)		**$159,140,000**				

Table 17: High Level Network Implementation Timeline

5.3 Near Term Enhancements and Other Initiatives

The North Dakota Department of Emergency Services (DES) has expended considerable effort to advance public safety radio communications throughout the State. Their achievements are commendable, particularly considering budgetary and staffing limitations within the department. While DES actions are favorably recognized by the statewide community they support, there are a variety of communications needs of the statewide public safety community and new initiatives that should be considered. A next generation mission critical radio network will certainly mitigate current communications gaps and provide end users with desired features and performance reliability; however, there are a variety of near-term enhancements that will provide end users with improvements and capabilities that will deliver important

operational benefits immediately. Table 18 describes recommended near term activities and other opportunities that can be undertaken to enhance public safety communications capabilities, personnel safety and interoperability.

Activity Name	Activity Description
Radio and Communications Training	End users, particularly volunteer fire fighter and emergency response personnel, need additional training on radio capabilities and operations. Training considerations include: ▪ Develop online training modules ▪ Develop a web-based collaboration site and information exchange board for radio users and others to ask questions and share knowledge ▪ Retain fulltime and/or as-needed trainers in all public safety divisions (police, fire, EMS, EMA, etc.) and provide ongoing/periodic training onsite ▪ Develop and foster a train-the-trainer program ▪ Conduct periodic radio certification to ensure and demonstrate capabilities ▪ Develop a requirement or incentive to ensure volunteers attendance.
Exercises	▪ Facilitate regular exercises to regularly demonstrate capabilities and to identify gaps that need to be addressed ▪ Exercises should be coordinated and facilitated by the State, ideally through the State DES ▪ Develop and make available scripted exercise to ensure that these events achieve the desired outcome and that gaps identified are reported and addressed
Regional Emergency Communications Working Groups	▪ Implement a program to foster the development of Regional Emergency Communications Working Groups that regularly discuss capabilities, gather and refine requirements and define initiatives to enhance voice and data interoperable communications ▪ These Working Groups would be composed of key public safety agency representatives, facilitated by the appropriate State agency (possibly the State DES) that can present the mission critical communications requirements of their respective regions ▪ Retain Regional Interoperability Coordinators (RICs) who maintain a dialogue with the regional committees, gather information and function as a liaison among the regional committees, SIEC and lead State agency
Utility and Railroad Partnership	▪ Develop and maintain an ongoing relationship and partner with energy and transportation authorities and utilities, and the oil and gas industry to expand the network subscribership to these entities
Vendor Certification	▪ Implement a certification program for all radio shops to ensure they possess the required skills, capabilities and knowledge regarding State and Local public safety communications requirements and associated processes

	▪ Conduct semi-annual meetings with the radio shops to discuss requirements, issues, new technologies, performance gaps, and other topics of mutual interest ▪ Enter into a dialogue with the major manufacturers represented by statewide communications shops and develop a process by which local service shops and vendors are certified and trained on the vendor products
Additional Data Interoperability Initiatives	▪ Develop a framework for the State to support a hub-and-spoke model for extending complex and costly data systems to underserved rural leveraging the economies of scale ▪ Approach can be used common CAD systems, 911 call-taking systems, mobile data systems, and database sharing including law enforcement records and Geographical Information System (GIS) data sets ▪ Work with the stakeholder community to define and advance data sharing initiatives to provide access to a robust family of law enforcement, fire, emergency medical, emergency management and others
Enhanced Paging Services	▪ Supplement the current radio page with an email blast and text message to first responders not currently receiving mobile data dispatches ▪ While eDispatch and IamResponding commercial text messaging applications are being utilized by volunteer fire and ambulance services that can afford these applications, not all volunteers have access to these solutions, and such services could be offered centrally ▪ Alternatively, the State could enter into a master agreement with the providers of eDispatch and/or IamResponding and offer volume discounts to end users

Table 18: Near Term Activities to Enhance Public Safety Communications

5.4 Emergency Communications System Governance and Operations

The Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee (SIEC) and various public safety and Local government associations (Sheriffs and Deputies, Fire Chiefs, 9-1-1 Coordinators, Emergency Management, APCO and others) represent their respective constituents regarding matters of emergency communications, operations and practices, among other challenges. The SIEC plays a more central role in the assessment of mission critical communication requirements and gaps, and in the advancement of initiatives to address major challenges. Structurally, the SIEC organization includes committee members from these key public safety associations, along with other large public safety radio system end user entities (ND Highway Patrol, ND Department of Transportation, Emergency Medical), and therefore collectively the SIEC represents the statewide radio stakeholders.

The SIEC will continue to assess and guide public safety and emergency system communications and information sharing requirements and initiatives. Individual agencies and associations will continue to focus on the unique requirements within their respective disciplines. A consolidated radio network would

require even greater collaboration and present significant opportunities for State, Local and Tribal agencies to enhance interoperability and cross-agency/jurisdiction response and mutual aid. The statewide network will require a functional governance structure and associated organizational composition to define requirements and guide the eventual network operator to properly operate and maintain the network to the defined public safety grade. A statewide network supporting all or most State, Local and Tribal end users will encounter operational challenges, but when properly governed will deliver tremendous performance, interoperability and cost management benefits.

In architecting the governance model, the State begins with a fresh start and should assess and vet the model with members a variety of options before creating a final structure. The primary objective of the radio network governance – or perhaps best referenced as the emergency communications systems governance organization – is to integrate the broadest possible statewide participation from rural, metropolitan, state, tribal and commercial entities into the organization. Collectively, operating under a formal Charter and well-structured Bylaws, the governance organization would define network operational requirements, determine and manage membership, define and assess fees, address operational issues and network evolution, and ultimately manage network operations from a tactical perspective. The governance organization should also advise the SIEC on matters of voice and data interoperability and make recommendations regarding future initiatives to advance interoperable communications.

An inclusive organization does not necessarily require that all voting members attend every statewide committee meeting in concern that their respective requirements and local jurisdiction's voice is not represented. The regional-based model, as illustrated in Figure 31, would be structured such that regions within the state are organized and tasked with the governance of their respective regions. The regions would be created based on the most rational mutual aid relationship and could adopt existing regional composition as derived from Emergency Management, State Radio or other current structures. Delegated members of the region would additionally represent their region in a statewide executive committee where requirements of the statewide emergency systems are advanced.

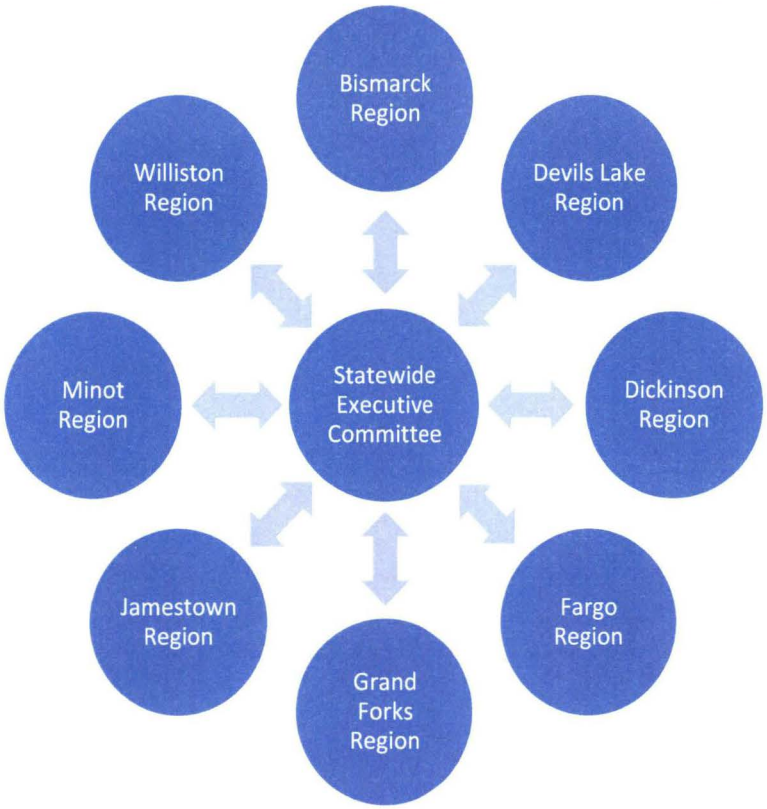

Figure 31: Region Based Governance Structure

Figure 32 illustrates an alternative Functional Areas based governance structure where the representation of areas is based on the unique geographic or functional focus of emergency communication system end users. A combination of both the regional and functional areas might also be investigated.

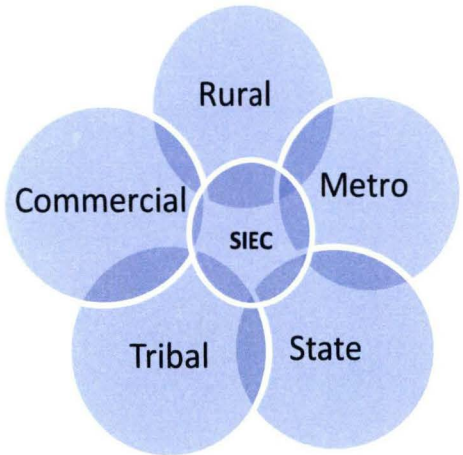

Figure 32: Functional Area Based Statewide Governance Structure

A well-conceived and structured governance organization will best ensure the proper design, operations and sustainability of the proposed consolidated radio network and other emergency communications

systems that may be considered by the regional and state committees. The governance organization should be vetted with stakeholders during the outreach and public relationships efforts, and options and ideas should be solicited during those meetings. The best model will be a reflection of the stakeholder community's goals and objectives.

6 Next Steps

The SIEC endorsed the statewide Radio Assessment to determine needs and options to enhance and advance public safety communications throughout the State. The public safety agencies and their employees identified their respective requirements and identified radio communications gaps. Table 19 details fundamental next steps and decisions that need to be undertaken to define and implement a successful program to achieve the desired goals and objectives.

Table 19: Next Steps and Actions

Next Step Tasks/Decisions	Task Description
Consolidated Radio Network	▪ The consolidate trunked radio network is designed to support all State, and Local requirements, however a decision to pursue this architecture must be determined ▪ In the event that the State does not advance a statewide trunked radio network, the individual State and Local network enhancements strategy and associated costs need to be investigated
Outreach and Public Relations	▪ Once an executive decision is made regarding the radio network funding and strategy, outreach to the statewide community must be undertaken ▪ While there was widespread support for a consolidated statewide network expressed at the public safety level, outreach to the local government leadership will be required to gain their support ▪ Additional outreach and Public Relations (PR) at the public safety level for all State, County, Cities, Tribal Nations and others must also be undertaken
Governance Structure and Organization	▪ The governance organization and associated charter and bylaws governing the decision-making process and operations of the consolidated radio network must be created ▪ Governance would address membership, fee structures, operational process and procedures, asset contributions (towers, frequencies, backhaul, and other shared facilities), interoperable communication requirements (communications plans, standard operational procedures, mutual aid channels, etc.), and other salient requirements
Procurement Plan and Approach	▪ Once the necessary funding is appropriated, the radio network procurement strategy and support team would be defined and assigned

	▪ While relevant information (radios, tower assets, frequencies, number of users, etc.) and requirements were gathered over the course of the Radio Assessment program, more comprehensive efforts to gather, assess, and catalogue this information must be undertaken statewide ▪ The proposal development team would prepare the competitive Request for Proposal and the evaluation team would be assembled
Preliminary Radio Network Design and Specifications	▪ In conjunction with the network procurement process, a preliminary radio network design, elaborating on the work advanced through the Radio Assessment project, would be developed ▪ Develop a design to further assess radio tower and equipment facility availability and to assess radio spectrum licenses and assignment to the design ▪ The preliminary design facilitates the procurement effort by assembling essential content for the RFP, validates the radio network design, and best positions the State for a successful program
Project Management Office - Implementation Plan and Schedule	▪ A project of this magnitude and scope will require a dedicated Project Management Office (PMO) to facilitate all activities associated with the Project and Fiscal Budget Management, Outreach, Governance, Procurement, Network Construction and Implementation, Training, and Cutover ▪ An implementation project plan and associated schedule is required to guide the overall program and would be the responsibility of the PMO to develop and oversee ▪ The lead agency responsible for providing executive oversight must be selected – recommendations include the Information Technology Department (ITD), the Department of Emergency Services (DES) and the Department of Transportation (DOT)
Radio Network Operator	▪ The North Dakota Department of Transportation (DOT) currently operates the State Radio network and a decision to continue that operator relationship must be made ▪ An alternative radio network operator strategy could be determined by the executive governance committee
Network Operational Committee	▪ A working committee would be established to determine the critical considerations, procedures and processes that must be achieved to advance the radio network implementation and cutover plan for all end users. Activities to include but not be limited to: ▫ Individual agency radio communications requirements and associated radio fleetmaps ▫ Multi-agency/multi-jurisdiction interoperability requirements and associated fleetmaps ▫ Training, exercise, communications plans and standard operating procedures ▫ Trouble reporting and resolution approach

	▫ Process to suggest network enhancements and expansion ▪ The working group members would include broad representation of all radio user stakeholder agencies and entities to ensure that a comprehensive network adoption and operational plan is prepared and implemented

7 Concluding Remarks

North Dakota public safety agencies have a great and growing need for upgrades to their radio communications systems. Through a process that involved interviewing and surveying agencies throughout the State, it became clear that many agencies lacked access to modern radio technology; that maximally effective use of the network and devices can be challenging to ensure; and that there are critical requirements to improve coverage, capacity, and interoperability. Rectifying these shortcomings relies on investing in network and operational solutions that enhance user experience and network sustainment, operations, maintenance, and administration. However, none of this can be achieved optimally without including those user agencies in the decision-making process. The State has taken an important step in this matter by commissioning this Radio Assessment project. It is to the benefit of the entire State and its citizens that we meet the needs of State and Local public safety agencies and provide them access to a mission critical radio network that supports the many communications demands placed on them. Affording them these resources is how we assume the responsibility to protect those who protect us.

Bismarck
Combined Communications Center
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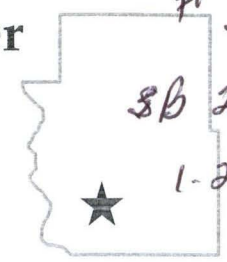
Phone: 701-222-6727 ★ Fax: 701-221-6804



#3
SB 2016
1-28-15

January 28, 2015
Senate Appropriations Committee
Honorable Chairman Raymond Holmberg

SB 2016
Support

Chairman Holmberg and members of the Senate Appropriations Committee, for the record my name is Mike Dannenfelzer, Director of the Bismarck/Burleigh Combined Communications Center here in Bismarck. I also serve as Chairman of the 9-1-1 Strategic Technology Planning Subcommittee (STEPS) of the 9-1-1 Association and am the Vice Chairman of the Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee (SIEC). I'm here speaking specifically to the **statewide radio communications project** funding on **Page 3, Line 17**.

The Bismarck/Burleigh Combined Communications Center supports legislative action to fund and implement a new, statewide integrated public safety land mobile radio system and would encourage adequate funding be appropriated over this and the next two biennia.

As the Chairman of STEPS, I can also convey support on behalf of the 9-1-1 Association. STEPS is the joint powers entity referenced in NDCC 57-40.6-15 responsible for implementing emergency services communications systems for the state's political subdivisions, more specifically relating to 9-1-1 services. STEPS provided a significant amount of funding in support of the recently completed statewide radio system assessment conducted by Televate.

Many local governments over the years have made significant investment in radio communications systems to serve law enforcement, fire services, emergency medical services, public works and highway departments and ultimately our residents, businesses and visitors. These investments have been made on a local basis to serve local needs as there was never an option to use a more integrated statewide system. Now, however, we are converging to a point in time where there exists an opportunity to begin working together and change that landscape.

At least 12 of the 22 public safety answering points are facing the need to replace their radio system console equipment in the near future. There exists also, a significant amount of infrastructure out in the field that is nearing end of life that will need to be replaced. The SIEC study conducted by Televate identified a path forward that will address these issues and implement a new statewide radio communications system for emergency personnel statewide.

Today, independent radio systems operate in "silos" and interoperability among cities, counties and the state is limited. Implementing a system as the Televate study proposes could benefit all emergency personnel in the state and ultimately, the citizens we all serve.

What is needed is a significant increase in the funding for the **statewide radio communications project** on **Page 3, Line 17**. The Televate findings estimate a total project cost in the area of $160 million which if allocated over three biennia would require an increase in appropriation over the Governor's budget of $50-$60 million during this first biennium.

Now may be the only opportunity in the next 20 years where things will have converged to create this level of interest in working together. If steps are not taken now and this issue is pushed off to a future session, we will have missed an enormous window of opportunity as our Center, along with others will need to plan and issue RFPs to replace systems and continue on operating our own systems in a segregated manner.

Thank you and I would answer any questions you might have.

Mike Dannenfelzer
Communications Director
Chairman 9-1-1 STEPS
Vice President Dakota NENA
Vice Chairman Statewide Interoperable Executive Committee

The Bismarck/Burleigh Combined Communications Center is a consolidated public safety answering point providing Enhanced 9-1-1 and public safety communications services for the City of Bismarck, Burleigh County and the southeast portion of McLean County, including the City of Lincoln.

#4
SB 2016

Red River Regional Dispatch Center

Brian Zastoupil, Radio Systems Coordinator
300 NP Avenue, Suite 206, Fargo, ND 58102
701-451-7660; Fax 701-451-7679
www.rrrdc.com

Testimony 1/28/2015 SB2016 APPROP

For the record, my name is Brian Zastoupil and I am the Radio Systems Coordinator at the Red River Regional Dispatch Center in Fargo. I have 30 years' experience with public safety communications systems design, deployment, oversight and administration.

As a representative of the Red River Regional Dispatch Center, we support the results of the independent consultant (Televate) produced public safety user study. We encourage this legislative body to not only endorse the project, but to significantly increase project funding above the current appropriation within the governors proposed 2015 DES budget.

The study recommendations identify and recommend technology which is non-proprietary and standards based. Approximately 37 states have adopted and implemented comparable statewide public safety communications systems based on this technology.

The project identified in the study is anticipated to take 5 years to plan and construct with a budget of $159,450,000. The study breaks down construction budget with annual projected costs required for completion. Per study, the projected amount required in this biennium is approximately $60,000,000.

In addition to the current technology gap for the public safety users in the field, 12 of the 22 PSAP's (Public Safety Answering Points) in ND utilize dispatch consoles which will lose factory support on December 31st, 2018. Although the required dispatch console replacement costs are part of the project budget, speaking from a RRRDC perspective, we are not looking for a capitol replacement of these consoles. We are looking for a project investment in the "core" dispatch technology which would enable RRRDC to mutually invest in this public safety technology.

These issues present an opportunity for technology convergence within North Dakota public safety. Not only would the field users see improvements and increased capabilities, dispatch centers would have technology capabilities currently only available in wide area network communications systems such as this.

Due to the timing of dispatch equipment replacement as well as other factors, now is the time to make such a project a reality.

Without a significant increase in funding above the appropriation line item within the DES budget, 911 centers will have no alternative but to move forward with their own individual technology reviews, RFP's and procurements of radio dispatch equipment. 2017 is too late to begin funding, planning, procuring, and replacing mission critical equipment. Potential procurement advantages due to economies of scale will be lost. Disparate technologies could be deployed, continuing the "status quo" of "silo" public safety communications systems within the State of North Dakota.

I urge this legislative body to financially support this project to help public safety users make the technological change it so critically needs.

If not public safety, who? If not now, when?

Thank you for your time and I am open to any questions regarding this issue.

Brian Zastoupil

#5
SB 2016
1-28-15

Good morning Chairman Holmberg and Committee members.

My name is Shirley Dykshoorn. I am the Director of Disaster Response for Lutheran Social Services of North Dakota.

I am testifying in support of SB 2016. Our agency has a contract with the Department of Emergency Services. Through that contract, we are able to respond to disasters that occur and are able to staff case management and related recovery functions on a consistent basis.

I have enclosed three letters of support that come from County Emergency Managers that we have worked with after the Bucyrus wildfire, the Watford City tornado and the recent Dunn County flash flooding. We helped the community establish local unmet needs committees, set up case management and raised funds to meet unmet client needs.

I have a chart of disasters we have responded to over the last 10 years and can go back to 1997 to show our extensive involvement and individuals assisted. Over 1600 families have been assisted in the past 10 years alone.

We work with all denominational partners. We were a founding partner of Hope Village in Minot. We coordinated all of the volunteer rebuilding of homes for over 500 homes in Ward County and the distribution of warehouse materials to over 700 homes there.

As you can see from the chart, the families served and size of response vary from year to year. What we do know from a ten year history is that there are always disasters to respond to. We have applied for and received grants to assist clients totaling over $5.5 million. Those are funds which were raised to meet critical unmet client needs.

The contract amount from DES has stayed at the same level for several bienniums. We have made that amount work to secure the positions needed to do the work.

We are represented on the state and local Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster networks at all times. I am currently the Vice Chair of the North Dakota VOAD.

We submit detailed quarterly reports on all of our activities and accomplishments. An example in Minot was the coordination of 5,287 volunteers who provided 170,660 hours of volunteer labor valued at $3.3 million. Documenting and achieving that level of in-kind support in a community is critical in accessing federal funds through FEMA. Currently, we are assisting in the application effort by the City of Minot to secure HUD funds for community resiliency due to our extensive involvement in Minot disaster recovery.

IMPACT OF DISASTER RESPONSE (2004-14)

2004 – 59 families	Flooding	Grafton & NE North Dakota	6 months
	Tornado	Tower City	3 months
2005 – 446 families	Flooding	Edgeley & N Central North Dakota	5 months
2006 – 15 families	Tornado	Coleharbor	12 months
2007 – 165 families	Tornado	Northwood	15 months
2008 – 36 families	Tornado	Rolla / Belcourt	14 months
2009 – 109 families	Flooding	26 Counties	18 months
	Tornado	Dickinson	6 months
	Ice Jams	Southwest ND	
2010 – 75 families	Flooding	Richland/Wilkin, Barnes, Ramsey, Pembina, Dickey & Ransom Counties	18 months
	Fire	Fargo, Galleria Apartments	4 months
	Tornado	Richland County	4 months
	Power Outage	Grant, Morton & Sioux Counties	4 months
2011 – 680 families	Flooding	Devils Lake	3 months
	Flooding	Williston Burleigh/Morton, Richland & Barnes Co. Red River Valley Minot Project Renew, counseled thousands in Minot	36 months
2012 – 10 families	Wildfire	Bucyrus	3 months
2013 – 10 families	Flooding	Walsh County	3 months
2014 – 12 families	Tornado	Watford City	3 months
2014 – 7 families	Flooding	Dunn County	3 months

#6
SB 2016
1-28-15

NORTH DAKOTA NATIONAL GUARD

Mobilization Fact Sheet

(as of Jan. 26, 2015)

NOTES:

- This document is organized in "reverse chronological order" and provides facts on units that have mobilized or received alert notifications for possible mobilization since Sept. 11, 2001.
- *Units highlighted in **RED** are "Mobilized or Alerted for Mobilizations"*
- *Units highlighted in **PURPLE** are "Demobilized"*

Personnel Strength			
Branch	**Percentage**	**Assigned Strength**	**Authorized Strength**
ND Army National Guard	97.3%	3144	3232
ND Air National Guard	82.4%	963	1171
Totals	**93.3%**	**4107**	**4403**

Full-Time Guardsmen (Federal Technicians & Active Guard and Reserve (AGR))		
Air Guard	Technicians: 177	AGR: 178
Army Guard	Technicians: 361	AGR: 348
Total Full-Time: 1064		

Overview

Nationwide, the 353,000-strong National Guard averages about 12 Soldiers per 10,000 people. North Dakota leads the nation with a ratio of about 65 Guardsmen per 10,000.

Currently, the N.D. National Guard has more than 15 North Dakota Guardsmen are mobilized for overseas and domestic service. At this time, no units have been alerted for possible mobilization.

North Dakota Army National Guard Mobilizations

231st Logistical Support Element

- Received Notification of Sourcing: September 11, 2013
- Received Alert: March 21, 2013
- Notification of Drawdown: 64 to 46 Soldiers, August 22, 2013
- Mobilization Date: September 19, 2014
- Send-Off Event: September 7, 2014
- Arrived at Mobilization Station: September 22, 2014, Fort Hood, Texas
- Commander: Capt. Nicolette Daschendorf, Bismarck, N.D.

1-188th Air Defense Artillery Battalion (National Capital Region, Washington, D.C.)

- Unit Based in Bismarck, Fargo, and Grand Forks, N.D.
- Alert: October 25, 2012
- Notification of Sourcing: August 29, 2012
- Strength at Mobilization: 210 Soldiers
- Mobilization Date: May 9, 2013
- Arrived at Mobilization Station: April 29, 2013, Fort Hood, Texas
- Returned to N.D. May 7, 2014

- Commander/ Senior NCO: Lt. Col. Jon Erickson, Bismarck, N.D., and Command Sgt. Maj. Wallace Keller, Bismarck, N.D.
- The more than 200 Soldiers of the 1-188th ADA worked with Department of Defense Agencies as part of an integrated air defense system to provide protection of the airspace of the National Capital Region in support of Operation Noble Eagle. The Soldiers replaced the 3rd Battalion, 265th Air Defense Artillery Regiment, a Florida Army National Guard unit, in conducting the vital mission of monitoring and defending the region's airspace. This is the 10th deployment for the 1-188th ADA since 2004.

814th Area Support Medical Company

- Based at Bismarck, N.D.
- Strength at mobilization/ deployment: 37 Soldiers
- Alerted: January 18, 2013
- Send-off Event: December 7, 2013, Raymond J. Bohn Armory, Bismarck, N.D.
- Mobilization Date: January 3, 2014
- Arrived at Mobilization Station: January 6, 2014, at Fort Hood, Texas
- Arrived in Theater: February 13, 2014
- Returned to U.S.: October 27, 2014, Fort Hood, Texas
- Returned to N.D.: November 2, 2014 (Demobilized)
- Freedom Salute: February 8, 2015, Raymond J. Bohn Armory, Bismarck, N.D.

Company C, 2-285th Assault Aviation Battalion, Kosovo Forces 18

- Based at Bismarck, N.D.
- Received Alert: July 9, 2013
- Strength at Mobilization/ Deployment: 36 Soldiers and 8 UH-60 Black Hawk Helicopters
- Send-off Event: Bismarck Army Aviation Support Facility, Bismarck, N.D., October 20, 2013
- Mobilized: November 21, 2013, Bismarck, N.D.
- Departed from Bismarck: November 22, 2013
- Arrived at Mobilization Station: November 22, 2013
- Arrived in Theater: January 12, 2014
- Demobilized: October 6, 2014, Fort Hood, Texas
- Returned to N.D.: October 13-14, 2014
- Freedom Salute: December 6, 2014, Bismarck Army Aviation Support Facility, Bismarck, N.D.

191st Military Police Company, Operation Enduring Freedom (Guantanamo Bay, Cuba)

- Unit Based in Bismarck, Fargo, and Mayville, N.D.
- Alert: Notification of sourcing received prior to August 29, 2012
- Send-Off Events: October 27, 2012, Fargo Armed Forces Reserve Center
- Mobilization Date: October 24, 2012
- Arrived at Mobilization Station: October 28, 2012, Fort Bliss, Texas
- Deployed to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, on November 28, 2012
- Returned to U.S.: August 25-30, 2013
- Retuned to N.D.: August 30, 2013
- Commander/ Senior NCO: Lt. Col. Mark Tibor, of Bismarck, N.D., and 1st Sgt. Dean Richter, of Bismarck, N.D.

- Mission: The mission of Joint Task Force Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, was to conduct safe, humane, legal, and transparent care and custody of detainees, including those convicted by military commission. The Task Force also conducted intelligence collection, analysis and dissemination for the safety and security of detainees and personnel employed at the facilities as well as in support of ongoing overseas contingency operations. The 191st M.P. Company deployed overseas in 2008, when about 180 Soldiers served in Baghdad as part of Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Detachment 42 Operation Support Airlift, Operation Enduring Freedom, Afghanistan

- Based in Bismarck, N.D.
- Alert: March 15, 2012
- Strength at Mobilization: 8 Soldiers
- Mission: This small but highly-specialized aviation unit operated C-12 Huron aircraft to provide short-notice fixed-wing air transport of personnel and cargo within their area of operations.

835th Engineer Team (Asphalt) & 897th Engineer Team (Concrete)

- Based in Carrington, N.D.
- Received notification for training in October 2010
- Specializes in paving operations

1-112th Security & Support Aviation Battalion

- Based in Bismarck, N.D.
- Received notification for training in October 2010
- Specializes in aviation command and control
- Unit previously served in Bosnia in 2005

188th Engineer Company (Vertical Construction)

- Based in Wahpeton, N.D.
- Received notification for training in October 2010
- Specializes in vertical construction missions, primarily as carpentry and masonry specialists, plumbers, and interior electricians.
- Unit previously served in Iraq (2003-2004) and Kosovo (1999) as B Company, 142nd Engineer Battalion

Company C, 2-28th Assault Aviation Battalion and Detachments

- Based in Bismarck
- Received alert in April 2008
- Strength at mobilization/Deployment: 47 Soldiers and five UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters
- Mobilization Date: October 5, 2009
- Mobilization Station: Fort Sill, Oklahoma, October 7, 2009
- Arrived in Theater: December 16, 2009
- Returned to U.S.: Fort Sill, Oklahoma, September 22, 2010
- Returned to N.D.: Bismarck, N.D., September 28, 2010 (demobilized)
- Send-off Event: September 30, 2009, Bismarck Army Aviation Support Facility, Bismarck, N.D.
- Commander and Senior NCO: Capt. Douglas Larsen & 1st Sgt. Dan Marquart
- Higher Headquarters during Deployment: 12th Combat Aviation Brigade
- Freedom Salute: December 5, 2010, Bismarck Army Aviation Support Facility, Bismarck, N.D.

- Company C, 2-285th Aviation Assault Battalion was organized in October 2006 upon the redeployment of Task Force Strike where members of the Bismarck-based 112th Command Aviation Battalion participated in aviation airlift missions in Bosnia-Herzegovina from December 2005 to October 2006

1-188th Air Defense Artillery Sentinel Radar, Operation Iraqi Freedom (Iraq)

- Received alert: October 2008
- Strength at Mobilization/ Deployment: 8 Soldiers
- Mobilization Date: November 30, 2009
- Mobilization Station: Fort Hood, Texas, arrived December 2, 2009
- Arrived in Theater: January 7, 2010
- Arrived at Demobilization Station: Fort Hood, Texas, December 5, 2010
- Returned to N.D.: December 8, 2010
- Freedom Salute: February 13, 2011
- Senior NCO: Sgt. 1st Class Michael Kraft, Devils Lake, N.D.

1-188th Air Defense Artillery Sentinel Radar, Opertion Enduring Freedom (Afghanistan)

- Received alert: October 2008
- Strength at Mobilization/ Deployment: 25 Soldiers
- Mobilized: November 30, 2009
- Send-off EventL November 22, 2009 at Grand Forks, N.D.
- Mobilization Station: Fort Hood, Texas, arrived December 2, 2009
- Arrived in Theater: January 8, 2010
- Arrived at Demobilization Station: Fort Hood, Texas, December 5, 2010
- Returned to N.D.: December 8, 2010 (Demobilized)
- Freedom Salute: February 13, 2011
- Commander/ Senior NCO: Capt. Walyn Vannurden & 1st Sgt. Gregory Paul Brockberg

1-188th Air Defense Artillery, RAID IV, Operation Enduring Freedom (Afghanistan)

- Strength at Mobilization/ Deployment: 39 Soldiers
- Included command of 25 Soldiers, Sentinel Radar (listed above)
- Alert Order: October 28, 2008
- Mobilized: December 6, 2009
- Send-off Event: November 22, 2009, Grand Forks, N.D.
- Mobilization Station: Fort Hood, Texas, arrived December 2, 2009
- Arrived in Theater: January 8, 2010
- Arrived in U.S.: Fort Hood, Texas, December 5, 2010
- Returned to N.D.: December 8, 2010 (Demobilized)
- Freedom Salute: February 13, 2011
- Commander/ Senior NCO: Capt. Walyn Vannurden & 1st Sgt. Gregory Paul Brockberg
- This was the fourth rotation from the 1-188th Air Defense Artillery performing this mission

Kosovo Forces 12 (KFOR12), Balkans

- Notification for Training: November 20, 2007
- Alert: March 3, 2008
- Strength at Mobilization: listed below
- Departed:
    - Fargo: August 15, 2009
        - 122 Soldiers (HHC & A/231st BSB)
        - 161 Soldiers (B & C/231st BSB
    - Bismarck: August 17, 2009
        - 82 Soldiers (957th LMT)
    - Bismarck: August 19, 2009
        - 3 Soldiers, including the commanding general (Task Force Falcon command group)
    - Bismarck: August 21, 2009
        - 143 Soldiers (Remaining Bismarck-area forces)
- Arrived in Theater: Various dates
- Returned: Various times
- Freedom Salute
    - Fargo: September 19, 2010 ~300 Soldiers
    - Bismarck: October 16, 2010 ~LMT/HHC (3 p.m.), Bismarck Civic Center
- N.D. was the lead element in a 2,200-U.S. and international task force of which the N.D. Army National Guard provided approximately 590 Soldiers +33 (Pristina, Kosovo & Sarajevo)
- Bismarck:
    - N.D. National Guard Joint Force Headquarters, lead KFOR12
    - 68th Troop Command
    - 957th Engineer Company (AFB)
    - 116th Public Affairs Detachment
- Fargo:
    - 141st Combat Support Brigade (Main Effort)
    - 426th Signal Company
- Valley City:
    - 231st Brigade Support Battalion
- Grand Forks:
    - 188th Air Defense Artillery Battalion
- About 160 Soldiers returned early, May 14, 2010
- Pristina/ Sarajevo: Arrived at Fort Benning, Georgia on July 17, 2010
- Returned to N.D.: July 22, 23, 24, 2010
- Final command element returned to Bismarck: 40 Soldiers, July 28, 2010

Pristina, Kosovo & Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina component of KFOR12

- Alerted: March 3, 2008
- Strength at Mobilization: 33 Soldiers
- Spent one week of pre-mobilization training at Fort Benning, Georgia, before travel to Germany
- Returned to N.D.: July 22, 2010 (Demobilized)

"Not since the Korean War era (1950-1953) has the North Dakota National Guard mobilized a single unit of this size." (164th Infantry Regiment was mobilized during World War II and the Korean War). More North Dakota Army National Guard Soldiers were mobilized simultaneously for the Global War on Terrorism, however, they were assigned to multiple units. In 2003, the 142nd Engineer Battalion, the 957th Engineer Company (Multi-Role Bridge Company), and the 141st Engineer Battalion were all mobilized at the same time; more than 1,100 Soldiers served in Iraq while 3,000 Soldiers and Airmen remained in N.D. to respond to state emergencies if ordered by the Governor."

Quick Analysis

- 142nd Engineer Battalion: April 2003 to March 2004, 502 Soldiers
- 957th Engineer Company: February 2003 to May 2004: 175 Soldiers
- 141st Engineer Battalion: December 2003 to February 2005: 480 Soldiers

N.D. Army National Guard units have previously participated in NATO-led peace missions in the former Yugoslavia (Balkans region of southern Europe). The Bismarck-based Detachment 1/129th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment served in Bosnia in 1997; the Wahpeton-based B Company, 142nd Engineer Battalion served in Kosovo in 1999; 15 Soldiers participated in a Stabilization Force (SFOR) to supervise land mine removal in Bosnia-Herzegovina in 2003. In 2004, a five-member combat engineer team supported Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) teams in de-mining operations in Kosovo, and most recently members of the Bismarck-based 112th Command Aviation Battalion participated in aviation airlift missions in Bosnia-Herzegovina in 2005-2006.

- Kosovo/Balkans facts & brief history:
    - Kosovo is a territory disputed between Serbs and Albanians, and both live there.
    - Albanians claim that they are its original inhabitants, being the descendants of the ancient Illyraians.
    - Serbs claim that Kosovo lay at the heart of its medieval kingdoms and that during the Middle Ages few, if any, Albanians lived amongst them.
    - Kosovo was part of the original Serbian Kingdom.
    - Key date in Kosovo's History is June 28, 1389
        - Serbs fought and, according to many historians, lost horribly, to invading Ottoman Turks – this battle is celebrated by Serbs
        - This loss lead to Turkish advances and influence for the next three centuries in the region. This is why there are Muslims in the Balkans region, mostly Albanian
        - The word "Balkan" is Turkish, and means "a wooded ridge or mountain.

Detachment 42, Operational Support Airlift Agency (Bismarck)

- Strength at Mobilization/Deployment: 8 Soldiers
- Received Alert Notification: August 4, 2008
- Send-off Ceremony: march 27, 2009, Bismarck, N.D.
- Mobilization Date: March 27, 2009, Fort Benning, Georgia
- Arrived in Theater: April 2009
- Returned to N.D.: February 18, 2010
- Freedom Salute: June 24, 2010, Apple Creek Country Club, Bismarck, N.D.
- Mission Location: Djibouti Combined Joint Task Force – Horn of Africa (CJTF-HOA)
- Commander: Chief Warrant Officer 5 Mitch Torgeson
- Senior Enlisted Soldier: Sgt. 1st Class John Zacher

- This small but highly-specialized aviation unit operates one C-12U Huron aircraft while stateside but will fly two C-12U Huron aircraft during this deployment. Their mission is to provide short-notice fixed-wing transportation for personnel and cargo within their area of operations. Detachment 42 is one of forty-two C-12 detachments nation-wide assigned to various state National Guard units.

1-188th Air Defense Artillery, RAID III, Operation Enduring Freedom (Afghanistan)

- Received Mobilization Order: March 2008
- Strength at Mobilization/ Deployment: 29 Soldiers
- Mobilization Date: January 29, 2009
- Arrived at Pre-Mobilization Station, Fort hood, Texas: February 1, 2009
- Arrived in Afghanistan: March 3, 2009
- Returned to N.D.: January 29, 2010 (Demobilized)
- Send-off Event: January 11, 2009, Grand Forks Armory, Grand Forks, N.D.
- Freedom Salute: May 16, 2010
- Commander/ Senior NCO: Capt. Amber Monette and 1st Sgt George Overby
- This was the third rotation from the 1-188th Air Defense Artillery performing this mission.

191st Military Police Company

- Received Mobilization Order: October 24, 2007
- Strength at Mobilization/ Deployment: 182 Soldiers
- Mobilization Date: January 18, 2008
- Arrived at Mobilization Station: Fort Dix, New Jersey, January 20, 2008
- Arrived in Theater: April 3, 2008 (Kuwait)
- Send-off Events: Bismarck, N.D. (January 18, 2008) and Fargo, N.D. (January 19, 2008)
- Commander/ Senior NCO: Capt. Ben Cleghorn and 1st Sgt. Kevin Keefe
- Arrived at Demobilization Station: Fort Lewis, Washington, January 6, 2009
- Returned to N.D.: January 14, 2009 (Demobilized)
- Freedom Salute: May 31, 2009

817th Sapper Company (Sapper)

- Unit based at Jamestown, Edgeley, Wishek, and Lisbon, N.D.
- Alerted for Possible Mobilization: February 16, 2007
- Mobilization Date: June 7, 2007
- Strength at Mobilization/ Deployment: 104 Soldiers
- Mobilization Station: Fort McCoy, Wisconsin
- Arrived at Mobilization Station: June 2007
- Arrived in Theater: September 2007 (Kuwait)
- Returned for the U.S.: Fort McCoy, Wisconsin: May 30, 2008
- Returned to N.D.: June 7 2008 (Demobilized)
- The 817th Engineer Company (Sapper) has its headquarters in Jamestown, while the 815th Engineer Company has units in Jamestown, Edgeley, Wishek, and Lisbon, N.D.
- Commander: Capt. Craig Hillig

Headquarters, 164th Engineer Battalion

- Based at Minot, N.D.
- Mobilization Date: June 4, 2007
- Strength at Mobilization: 119 Soldiers
- Arrived at Mobilization Station: June 2007, Camp Shelby, Mississippi
- Arrived in Theater: September 2007 (Kuwait)
- Returned to N.D.: May 3, 2008 (Demobilized)
- Freedom Salute: September 13, 2008
- This unit served as headquarters leading Army National Guard Soldiers from Iowa, Minnesota, and California.
- Commander and Senior NCO: Lt. Col. Steven Jahner, Bismarck, N.D. Command Sgt. Maj. Harley Schwind, Mandan, N.D.

132nd Quartermaster Company

- Based at Grand Forks, N.D.
- Alert Received: May 1, 2007
- Mobilization Date: May 1, 2007
- Strength at Mobilization: 21 Soldiers
- Mobilization Station: Fort Hood, Texas
- Arrived in Theater: July 5, 2007 (Kuwait)
- Returned to U.S.: April 23, 2008, Fort Hood, Texas
- Returned to N.D.: April 28, 2008
- Freedom Salute: August 2, 2008, Grand Forks Armory at 2 p.m.
- Commander and Senior NCO: 1st Lt. Donald Williams, Bismarck, N.D., and Staff Sgt. Kenneth Weber, Devils Lake, N.D.

1st Battalion, 188th Air Defense Artillery (RAID), Operation Enduring Freedom, Afghanistan

- Alert: October 7, 2006
- Strength at Mobilization/ Deployment: 39 Soldiers
- Mobilized: November 18, 2006
- Arrived at Mobilization Station: November 27, 2006, Fort Hood, Texas
- Arrived in Theater: January 23, 2007 (Afghanistan)
- Returned to U.S.: January 23, 2008, Fort Hood, Texas
- Returned to N.D.: January 24, 2008 (Demobilized)
- Commander/ Senior NCO: Maj. Jon Erickson, of Bismarck, N.D., and 1st Sgt. John Waters
- The unit assumed the mission from the 1-188th ADA (JLENS). Rapid Aerostat Initial Deployment (RAID) team is a rapidly deployed high-tech intelligence gathering system used to provide force protection.

34th Engineer Brigade, Operation Iraqi Freedom, Iraq

- Alert: September 29, 2006
- Mobilization: March 23, 2007
- Strength at Mobilization: 45 Soldiers
- Departed Camp Atterbury, Wisconsin, for Iraq: April 17, 2007
- Arrived in Theater: April 18, 2007
- Returned to U.S.: March 16, 2008, Camp Atterbury, Indiana

- Returned to N.D.: March 21, 2008 (Demobilized)
- Mission: The unit was integrated into the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Gulf Region Division in Iraq, where it was responsible for managing engineering projects including electrical power, potable water, and construction of medical and education facilities. They worked to improve security of U.S. military personnel and the quality of life for Iraqi citizens. Unit members were split up in Iraq and sent to various locations across the country.
- Commander and Senior NCO: Col. Dale Adams, of Bismarck, N.D., and Command Sgt. Maj. Orville Wang, of Devils Lake, N.D.

Detachment 1, 129th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment, U.S. Central Command

- Mobilization: April 13, 2006
- Strength at Mobilization: 13 Soldiers
- Returned to N.D.: June 2007 (Demobilized)
- Freedom Salute: November 3, 2007, Raymond J. Bohn Armory, Bismarck, N.D.
- Mission: The unit consisted of photographers, videographers, and journalists who told the "National Guard story". Duties included news production and release activities, media relations, and command information programs. They produced newspapers, newsletters, daily news sheets, photographs, and broadcast-quality audio and video products for units serving across U.S. Central Command.
- Facts: The 129th MPAD was originally activated for three months (March 22-June 30, 2003) at Fort Riley, Kansas, but did not deploy overseas. The unit previous was activated during Operation Joint Guardian in 1997 and served nine months in Bosnia in 1997. The unit was split between the N.D. and S.D. Army National Guard. On October 1, 2007, the unit converted to become the 116th Public Affairs Detachment exclusive to the N.D. Army National Guard.
- Commander/ Senior NCO: Maj. Josh Baker, of Bismarck, N.D. and 1st Sgt. Marvin Baker, of Minot, N.D.

1st Battalion, 188th Air Defense Artillery Regiment, Security Forces, Operation Enduring Freedom, Afghanistan

- Mobilized: December 2005, Fort Lewis, Washington
- Strength at Mobilization: 152 Soldiers
- Arrived in Theater: March 2006
- Returned to N.D.: March 30, 2007, and April 2007 (Demobilized)
- Freedom Salute: July 28, 2007, Bismarck Civic Center, Bismarck, N.D.
- Mission: provide round-the-clock checkpoint and personnel security
- Casualties: Sgt. Travis A. Van Zoest (Bismarck) and Cpl. Curtis R. Mehrer (Bismarck) were killed in action on June 6, 2006; Cpl. Nathan j. Goodiron (Mandaree) was killed in action on November 23, 2006, and Cpl. Christopher K. Kleinwachter (Whapteon) was killed in action on November 29, 2006.

1st Battalion, 188th Air Defense Artillery Regiment, JLENS, Operation Enduring Freedom, Afghanistan

- Mobilized: November 2005, Fort Hood, Texas
- Arrived in Theater: February 2, 2006
- Strength at Mobilization: 39 Soldiers
- Returned to N.D.: February 8, 2007 (Demobilized)
- Freedom Salute: April 21, 2007, Grand Forks Armory, Grand Forks, N.D.

- Mission: The Joint Land Attack Elevated Netting Sensor (JLENS)-equipped 1-188th ADA was the first National Guard unit to operatie the JLENS system. JLENS uses an early warning and surveillance sensor installed on a tower system or in a helium aerostat, positioned at medium altitude, and provided an over-the-horizon detection system through electronic means. The mission was to protect U.S., and Coalition Forces, civilian population centers, and well as critical military and geopolitical assets from air and missile attack.

Company A, 164th Engineer Battalion

- Based at Minot, N.D.
- Mobilized: August 2005 at Fort Riley, Kansas
- Strength at Mobilization/ Deployment: 122
- Additional Training: October 2005, Fort Irwin, National Training Center, California
- Arrived in Theater: November 2005
- Freedom Salute: March 24, 2007
- Mission: Route clearance and disposal of improvised explosive devices from main supply routes in their assigned area of operations in Iraq.
- Casualties: Spc. Michael Hermanson (Fargo) May 23, 2006

112th Command Aviation Battalion, Bosnia-Herzegovina

- Mobilized: July o2005, Fort Hood, Texas
- Strength at Mobilization: 23 Soldiers
- Returned to N.D.: October 2006
- Facts and mission: The 112th deployed in support of a NATO peacekeeping mission with 8 Soldiers from the West Virginia Army National Guard where it operated from Eagle Base near Tuzla, Bosnia-Herzegovina, in support of the Texas Army National Guard's 36th Infantry Division. The unit performed aviation airlift missions with 4 UH-60 Black Hawk Helicopters
- Freedom Salute: February 10, 2007, Bismarck, N.D.

F Battery, 1st Battalion, 188th Air Defense Artillery Regiment, Operation Iraqi Freedom, Iraq

- Mobilization: June 2004, Fort Bliss, Texas
- Strength at Mobilization: 100 Soldiers
- Arrived in Theater: December 2004
- Returned to N.D.: December 2005 (Demobilized)
- Mission: To train Iraqi military forces and ensuring the Iraqi free election process progressed smoothly.

141st Engineer Battalion, Operation Iraqi Freedom, Iraq

- Based at Valley City, N.D.
- Strength at Mobilization: 480 Soldiers
- Arrived in Theater: February 2004
- Returned to N.D.: February 2005 (Demobilized)
- Mission: The battalion ensured that main supply routes were safe for travel by all military forces by conducting route clearance missions throughout their assigned area of operations. This included locating and destroying improvised explosive devices. The unit also had the capability to perform horizontal construction missions with bulldozers, graders, dump trucks, and tractor trailers. The unit received 26 Purple Hearts for wounds received during enemy action.

- Casualties: Spc. James J. Holmes (Grand Forks) was killed in action on May 8, 2004; Spc. Philip Brown died as a result of wounds received in enemy action on May 8, 2004; Staff Sgt. Lance J. Koenig (Fargo) was killed in action on September 22, 2004; Spc. Cody Wentz was killed in action on November 4, 2004

Detachment 42, Operational Support Airlift Agency, Operation Enduring Freedom, Afghanistan

- Based in Bismarck, N.D.
- Mobilized: September 2004
- Strength at Mobilization/ Deployment: 8 Soldiers
- Arrived in Theater: October 2004
- Demobilized: March 2005
- Mission: Provide high-priority, short notice air transport of passengers and cargo for all Army components and members of the Department of Defense. Unit operated the 8-passenger C-12 Huron aircraft, a military version of the Beechcraft King Air twin-engine turbo-prop aircraft.

Company A, 141st Engineer Battalion, U.S. Air Force Support Mission

- Mobilization: January 2003, Fort Carson, Colorado
- Strength at Mobilization: 127 Soldiers
- Demobilized: November 2004
- Mission: Augmented security forces at Grand Forks and Minot Air Force Bases and the Air National Guard base at Hector International Airport, Fargo, N.D.

Kosovo Forces 5B, Camp Bondsteel, Kosovo

- Mobilization: October 2003, Fort Stewart, Georgia
- Strength at Mobilization: 5 Soldiers
- Arrived in Theater: February 2004
- Returned to N.D. August 2004 (Demobilized)
- Mission: The unit was responsible for assured mobility in Multi-National Brigade (East) area of operations. Operated the "Mine Action Center" in Kosovo where the unit tracked all mines and unexploded ordnance in the province and supported Explosive Ordnance Disposal teams in evaluating and neutralizing all discovered mines and explosives and provided guidance and contract administration on all engineering projections off fixed installations. Responsible for monitoring and contracting repair and enhancement of road surfaces (rock slides, surface repairs, bridge upgrades as well as the removal of ice and snow from road surfaces) in order to ensure freedom of movement to enhance economic development. The unit also provided topographic products to multinational customers including maps, terrain tools, and satellite imagery.

957th Engineer Company (Multi-Role Bridge Company), Operation Iraqi Freedom, Iraq

- Mobilization: February 2003
- Strength at Mobilization: 175 Soldiers
- Arrived in Theater: April 2003
- Returned to N.D. May 2004 (Demobilized)
- Commander/ Senior NCO: Capt. Davina French, of Bismarck, N.D., and 1st Sgt. Kevin Remington
- Casualties: Spc. Jon Paul Fettig(Dickinson) was killed in action on July 22, 2003; Staff Sgt Kenneth Hendrickson (Bismarck) and Sgt. Keith Smette (Makoti) were killed in action on January 24, 2003.

142nd Engineer Combat Battalion (Heavy), Operation Iraqi Freedom, Iraq

- Mobilized: January 2003, Fort Carson, Colorado
- Strength at Deployment: 502 Soldiers plus 145 Soldiers of the Minnesota Army National Guard; 647 total Soldiers
- Arrived in Theater: April 2003
- Demobilized: March 2004
- Mission: The unit provided construction support to U.S. Forces in Iraqi and included military engineering support for roads, airfields, fortification, and building construction projects.

Stabilization Forces 14, Bosnia-Herzegovina

- Mobilized: July 2003
- Strength at Mobilization: 15 Soldiers
- Demobilized: April 2004
- Mission: The unit served in support of the Minnesota Army National Guard's 34th Infantry Division from Eagle Base at Tuzla, Bosnia-Herzegovina, where it supervised the removal of land mines and unexploded ordnance.

3662nd Maintenance Company (Component Repair)

- Mobilized: February 2003
- Strength at Mobilization: 184 Soldiers
- Demobilized: January 2004
- Mission: The unit was originally mobilized for duty in U.S. Central Command's area of operations, but the mission changed and the unit remained in the continental U.S. for the duration of its mobilized period of service. The new mission consisted of repair of equipment returning from U.S. Central Command overseas, and in July 2003, the unit transferred 74 Soldiers to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, from Fort Riley, Kansas, where it continued its role of general support maintenance for conventional equipment and components until it was demobilized.

133rd Quartermaster Detachment (Water Purification)

- Mobilized: February 2003, Fort McCoy, Wisconsin
- Strength at Mobilization: 20 Soldiers
- Demobilized: May 2003
- Mission: The unit's mission was the distribution of potable water to Theater-area U.S. Army units. The unit was originally scheduled to deploy to the U.S. Central Command area of operations, but were instead demobilized, having never left the continental U.S.

131st Quartermaster Detachment

- Mobilized: March 2003
- Strength at Mobilization: 47 Soldiers
- Demobiled: May 2003
- Mission: The unit was originally scheduled to deploy to the U.S. Central Command area of operations, but was instead demobilized, having never left the continental U.S.

Detachment 1, 129th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment

- Mobilized: March 2003
- Strength at Mobilization: 13 Soldiers
- Demobilized: June 2003
- Mission: The unit was assigned to tasks of news production, writing press releases, conducting media relations activities and operating command information programs. It produced newsletters, newspapers, daily news sheets, photographs, and broadcast-quality audio and video products. The unit previously served in Bosnia in 1997 in support of Operation Joint Guardian.

North Dakota Air National Guard Mobilizations

The North Dakota Air National Guard usually mobilizes individual Airmen or in small teams. Since September 11, 2001, *approximately 2,600 Airmen have deployed in support of the Global War on Terrorism.*

219th Security Forces Squadron, U.S. Central Command

- Strength at Mobilization: 15 Airmen
- Arrived in Theater: March 2014 (Southwest Asia)
- Returned to N.D.: October 2014
- Senior NCO: Master Sgt. Luke Gardiner
- Mission: Base defense and security operations missions within the U.S. Central Command area of operations.

119th Civil Engineering Squadron

- First Air National Guard firefighters (six Airmen) at Bagram Air Base, Afghanistan, in February 2002, and established the airport fire department at Bagram
- Follow-up tour with 5th Civil Engineer Squadron, Minot Air Force Base, N.D.
- Airbase Operability (NBC) Readiness Team to Masirah Island, Oman, 2002
- Established base-wide procedures for pre-attack praparedness and post-attack recovery from potential chemical, biological, and nuclear threats within U.S. Central Command area of operations.
- Multi-service and multi-national installation with fighter, tanker, attack, transport, and rescue aircraft and helicopters
- Explosive Ordnance Disposal technician, Baghdad, Iraq.
- 120-day tour with U.S. Army Fast Response Team working through Iraq, including clearing all forms of improvised explosive devices including MSR Tampa (Highway 1).

119th Security Forces Squadron

Activated on September 11, 2001, during the transition from peacetime Force Protection Conditions (FPCON) Normal to FPCON Delta at Hector International Airport.

- Federally mobilized on October 1, 2001
- Demobilized in September 2003
    - Protection of F-16 Fighting Falcon fighter aircraft for combat air patrol missions
    - Deployed personnel to joint use FAA/USAF radar sites in N.D. to prevent a devastating loss of air traffic control radar coverage of the northern U.S.
    - Deployed on September 12, 2001, and returned home on September 20, 2001.

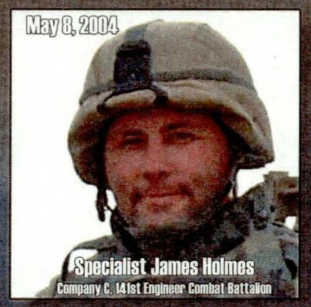
Miscellaneous N.D. Army National Guard Deployments and Missions

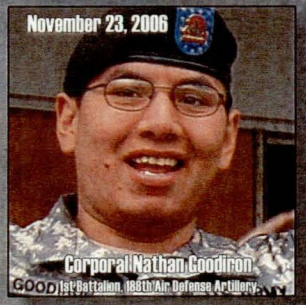
Airport Security: From September 2001 to May 2002, units of the N.D. Army National Guard deployed to conduct airport security at eight airports across North Dakota.

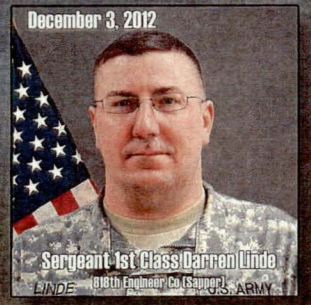
Border Patrol: Since 2002, members of the N.D. Army National Guard sporadically supported U.S. Customs and Border Patrol in their missions ensuring a secure border between Mexico and the United States.

Ranking	Conflict	Dates	Troops Mobilized
1	Global War on Terrorism	2001-2014	6,800
2	World War I	1917-1918	3,700
3	World War II	1940-1945	3,200
4	Korean War	1950-1953	2,404
5	Mexican Border Crisis	1916-1917	1,090
6	Berlin Crisis	1961-1962	790
7	Philippine Insurrection	1898-1899	635
8	Gulf War	1990-1991	632
9	Balkans Operations	1997-2000	164

North Dakota National Guard







All Gave Some. Some Gave All.

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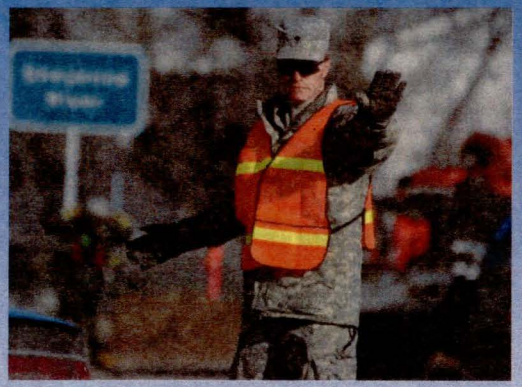
SB 2016
#7

Office of the Adjutant General

Organization



- Office of The Adjutant General
  - N.D. National Guard
    - Joint Force Headquarters
      - Army National Guard
      - Air National Guard
  - Department of Emergency Services
    - Department of Homeland Security
      - Civil Air Patrol
    - State Radio

NDDES

NATIONAL GUARD North Dakota

1-28-16

Vision:

A dynamic, relevant force where everyone is a trained, mentored and empowered leader.

Leadership

We value caring and mentoring leaders, and recognize that everyone is a leader.

Excellence

We expect all our people to strive for tactical and technical excellence.

Trust

We value trust and reward it by giving it, and trust our people to do what is asked of them.

NATIONAL GUARD North Dakota

JOINT STRATEGIC PLAN 2014-2019

Goal 1

Trained and ready units and leaders:

We must prepare our Soldiers, Airmen and units to meet the challenges of the future, while at the same time remaining "Always Ready, Always There" to support federal and state missions on short notice. Personnel and training readiness will be the key to our success. We also will ensure we provide all Soldiers and Airmen with the core skills and leadership competencies that are required to successfully meet the challenges of the future.

Goal 2

Build a competitive force positioned for emerging missions:

To meet the challenges of tomorrow, we must continually examine and plan how to maintain our force structure, stationing, facilities and end strength, and how we will support federal and state mission requirements. This will not be an easy challenge, but one that we must face if we are to be relevant into the future.

Goal 3

Strengthen the National Guard community:

The demands placed upon the National Guard have changed over the past decade and it is essential that we manage those demands in order to accomplish our missions while preserving the values of family and community. Soldiers' and Airmen's well-being is critical to our success. We will foster resilient and healthy Soldiers, Airmen, Families and civilian employees by embracing a culture of total fitness.

Goal 4

Forge and maintain partnerships:

For more than 130 years, the NDNG has supported and partnered with local, state and federal entities. Interagency cooperation is one of the National Guard's core strengths. We will continue our success by ensuring we build and maintain these important and enduring relationships.

Goal 5

Act as effective stewards of our resources:

Our values guide us to be good stewards of the resources the American people give us to accomplish our mission. In order to sustain our commitment, we will implement a holistic resource management system to optimize the use of all resources and make resource-informed decisions. As effective stewards of resources, we will also implement innovative, cost-effective approaches to reduce pollution, reverse environmental damage and embrace energy conservation.

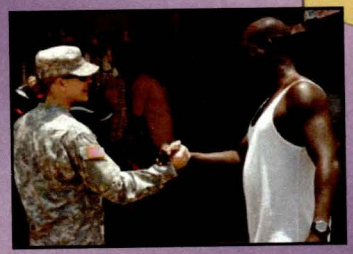
STRENGTH FROM THE SOIL

NATIONAL GUARD North Dakota

JOINT STRATEGIC PLAN 2014-2019

Integrity

We do what is ethical and right ... our actions match our words.



Selfless Service

We value the welfare of our communities, state and nation before our own.

Mission

Providing ready units, individuals and equipment supporting our communities, state and nation.

Respect

We treat each other with respect and dignity, and embrace our differences.

Maj. Gen.
David Sprynczynatyk
Adjutant General,
Joint Force Headquarters

Brig. Gen.
Alan Dohrmann
Deputy Adjutant General,
Joint Force Headquarters

Brig. Gen.
David B. Anderson
Commander,
Army Component Command

Brig. Gen.
Ronald W. Solberg
Assistant Adjutant
General – Air

Col. Robert Becklund
Chief of Staff,
Air Component Command

Col. Kent R. Olson
Commander,
119th Wing

Col. Darcie Handt
Chief of Joint Staff,
N.D. National Guard

Joint Executive Council (JEC)

Col. Giselle M. Wilz
Chief of Staff,
Army Component Command

Chief Warrant Officer 5
Shelly Sizer
Command Chief
Warrant Officer

Chief Master Sgt.
James E. Gibson
Senior Enlisted Leader,
N.D. National Guard

Command Sgt. Maj.
Harley Schwind
State Command Sgt. Maj.,
Land Component Command

Chief Master Sgt.
Bennet Busch
State Command Chief,
Air Component Command

Chief Master Sgt.
Kevin Muehler
Command Chief,
119th Wing

Important contact information for the NDNG:

Office of the Adjutant General (TAG):
Maj. Gen. David Sprynczynatyk
Phone: (701) 333-2000
e-mail:
david.a.sprynczynatyk.mil@mail.mil

Suicide Prevention: call: 2-1-1
http://www.suicidepreventionlife-line.org/

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) 701-425-4821
http://www.safehelpline.org/

Military OneSource:
www.MilitaryOneSource.mil
(1-800-342-9647)

NDNG State Chaplain
CH (Col) John Flowers
701.451.2678 or 701-730-5983
john.flowers@ang.af.mil

Staff Chaplain for North Dakota
CH (LTC) David L. Johnson
701.333.3006 or 701.425.4673
david.l.johnson339.mil@mail.mil

Military Family Life Counselor (MFLC)
Norma Johnson
701-317-2008
Norma.Johnson@ahsg.us

Military Service Center
Bismarck
1-800-242-4940
Fargo
1-800-460-1407

Always Ready, Always There!

- Chaplain Services
- DEERS/RAPIDS ID Cards
- Regional Fitness Center
- Family Assistance Centers
- Local Armory
- Regional Armory

MINOT
Location: Minot AFRC
Days Open: Monday - Friday
Hours: 9 AM to 5 PM
Phone: 701-420-5861

Devils Lake
Camp Graton Training Center
Location: 4417 Highway 20 Building 6400
Days Open: Monday - Friday
Hours: 8:30 AM to 5 PM
Phone: 701-665-7896

Grand Forks
Location: Grand Forks Armory
Days Open: Monday - Friday
Hours: 8 AM to 4 PM
Phone: 701-792-4564

BOTTINEAU
1/132 QM CO

WILLISTON
819 EN CO (-) (SAP)

MINOT
164 EN BN
2/3662 Maint. Co.
769th EN DET
219th Security Forces Sqdn.

RUGBY
2/132 QM CO

CANDO
3/132 QM CO

GRAFTON
133 QM Det (WD)

DEVILS LAKE
CGTC
164th Reg (RTI)
136 QM CSS BN
3662 (-) MAINTENANCE CO
UTES
CSMS

GRAND FORKS
1-188 ADA BN
F BTRY 1-188 ADA
132 QM CO

Joint Force Headquarters
State Med Det
68 Trp Cmd
Recruiting & Retention BN
1-112th AVN BN
2-285 AVN CO
A/1-188 ADA
1/3662 MAINTENANCE CO
814th Med Det
Det 42 (OSA)
81st Civil Spt Team
957 EngCo
116th PAD
2/191 MP CO
1919 CONTINGENCY CONTRACTING TEAM

CARRINGTON
835 ENTM (ASPH)
897 EN TM (CONC)

MAYVILLE
1/191 MP CO

DICKINSON
816 EN CO (-) (HOR)
3/816 EN CO (HOR)

BISMARCK

JAMESTOWN
817 EN CO (SAP)

VALLEY CITY
231BSB
1/231 DISTRO CO
1/231 SPT MAINT CO

FARGO
141 MEB
119th Fighter Wing
188 Army Band
191 MP CO (-)
231 DISTRO CO (-)
231 SPT MAINT CO (-)
426 SIGNAL CO
C/1-188 ADA

MOTT
1/816 EN CO (HOR)

WISHEK
1/815 EN CO (HOR)

EDGELEY
815 EN CO (-) (HOR)

LISBON
2/815 EN CO

WAHPETON
188 EN CO (VER)

OAKS
1/188 EN (VER)

BISMARCK
Military Service Center
Location: 1850 E. Bismarck Expressway
Days Open: Monday - Friday
Hours: 8 AM to 5 PM
Phone: 800-242-4940

FARGO
Military Service Center
Location: 2219 12th St N, Suite B
Days Open: Monday - Friday
Hours: 8 AM to 5 PM
Phone: 800-460-1407

NORTH DAKOTA NATIONAL GUARD
Family Program
1-800-242-4940

ESGR
Employer Support to Guard and Reserve
1-701-333-2057

TRICARE
1-800-225-4816

NATIONAL GUARD
North Dakota
ARMY RETENTION
1-888-634-8273

AIR NATIONAL GUARD
Employee Assistance Program
EAP CONSULTANTS, INC.
1-800-869-0276

ANG
AIR GUARD RETENTION
1-800-972-8825

ARMY
Employee
Assistance
Program
St. Alexius Medical Center
Bismarck, North Dakota
Call: 701-530-7195 or
1-800-327-7195

2015

REVISITING 2014

A Year of Selfless Service and Success

By 2nd Lt. Eric Jungels
N.D. National Guard Public Affairs

As 2015 got off to a chilly start, leaders of the North Dakota National Guard revisited the service and accomplishments of Soldiers and Airmen from across the state in 2014. In a year marked by celebrating new and existing global partnerships, N.D. Guardsmen remained engaged in missions and training both here and around the world in 2014.

"This last year offered a number of opportunities for the N.D. National Guard to meet challenges and recognize accomplishments," said Maj. Gen. David Sprynczynatyk, N.D. adjutant general. "The citizen-Soldiers and citizen-Airmen of North Dakota, with the ongoing support and service of their families, continue to demonstrate their competency and flexibility as a trained and ready force for our communities, state and nation. Our Guardsmen are truly the best in the nation."

Here's a look back at some of the key events, missions and moments of 2014 for the N.D. National Guard:

A Decade-Long Partnership

The N.D. National Guard commemorated its decade-long partnership with the African nation of Ghana in early 2014. Ten years of collaborating and building relationships within the framework of the National Guard Bureau's State Partnership Program (SPP) have resulted in 25 events in four African countries with 65 individual participants from North Dakota in 2014.

The partnership now has broadened to include a number of civilian agencies, such as Bismarck State College, Minot State University, Sanford Health and the N.D. Department of Health. The program as a whole encourages the development of economic, political and military ties between the states and partner nations. During the past 10 years, 300 Soldiers, Airmen and civilian counterparts have gone to Ghana to participate in programs, to include emergency preparedness, cyber security and medical first responders.

New Partnerships

In early 2014, North Dakota broadened its participation in the SPP by signing formal partnership agreements with the Republic of Benin and the Togolese Republic. With the addition of these two nations to the SPP, the N.D. National Guard is the first state National Guard to be officially partnered with three African nations.

The partnerships formed between North Dakota, Togo and Benin further demonstrate the National Guard's commitment to support the National Defense Strategy and increasingly focus on regions like Africa. The Guard possesses capabilities, such as humanitarian assistance, disaster response, defense support to civil authorities, construction, security, and professional officer and noncommissioned officer development, that will help meet the needs of both Togo and Benin and the U.S. Department of Defense in Africa.

Deployments — Stateside and Abroad

N.D. Airmen and Soldiers continued to serve on overseas deployments and stateside missions in 2014. Currently, [redacted] 15 Soldiers are mobilized from the Valley City-based 231st Brigade Support Battalion. The group of Soldiers was organized into a specialized Logistical Support Element and deployed in late 2014. The unit, designated as the 231st BSB LSE, is providing logistical support to units in the CENTCOM area of responsibility, where they are managing supply, maintenance, transportation, and cargo movement activities. In addition, one Soldier – a bilateral affairs officer – is deployed to Ghana, one Soldier is deployed to Italy, and one Airman is deployed to Germany.

Today, Airmen from the 119th Wing stationed stateside remain engaged in the Global War on Terror as they support remotely-piloted aircraft overseas.

Furthermore, a few aviation Soldiers from the N.D. Army National Guard continue to serve with the U.S. Customs and Border Protection on the southwest border of the United States in Texas. In January 2015, [redacted] 35 Soldiers deployed in support of the [redacted]west border mission.

[redacted]om the beginning of 2014, the N.D. National Guard has remained ready and engaged when called upon. In January, approximately 40 Soldiers from the Bismarck-based 814th Medical Company (Area Support) deployed to Afghanistan with a primary mission to provide patient transport between treatment facilities on bases there, as well as medical treatment for coalition forces at a troop medical clinic. Due to the drawdown in Afghanistan, some of the medical Soldiers returned home in August, nearly three months earlier than their original demobilization date. The remaining Soldiers returned in October 2014.

A small group of Airmen assigned to the Minot-based 219th Security Forces Squadron left in March 2014 for a six-month deployment to Southwest Asia, where they supported U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) operations. About 15 Airmen volunteered for the base defense and security operations mission. [redacted]re than 200 Guardsmen mobilized in [redacted]nd served stateside in 2014. Soldiers from the 1st Battalion, 188th Air Defense Artillery Regiment returned home in May 2014 after spending nearly a year in the Washington, D.C., area in support of Operation Noble Eagle. The Guardsmen conducted 24/7 operations from July 2013 to April 2014 as a ground-based air defense battalion, collaborating with other Department of Defense agencies as part of the integrated air defense system designed to protect the airspace around the National Capital Region.

In October 2014, about 40 Soldiers with the Bismarck-based Company C, 2nd Battalion, 285th Regiment returned home from a yearlong international peacekeeping mission in Kosovo. The North Dakota Soldiers operated UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters as part of the Kosovo Forces (KFOR 18) Aviation Task Force in support of the U.S.-led Multi National Battle Group East, which conducts military peace support operations in Kosovo. The unit provided air transport for U.S. and NATO forces, to include training and assistance to the Kosovo Security Forces.

Photo by Chief Warrant Officer 3 Kiel Skager, N.D. National Guard Visual Information

Photo by Senior Master Sgt. David H. Lipp, 119th Wing

(Top) Maj. Gen. David Sprynczynatyk, N.D. adjutant general, right, presents a N.D. flag to Vice Adm. Mathew Quashie, the Ghanaian Armed Forces chief of the Defence Staff, during an anniversary celebration April 11, 2014, at the State Capitol Building in Bismarck, where North Dakotan and Ghanaian representatives commemorated ten years of collaboration through the National Guard Bureau's State Partnership Program. (Bottom) Sgt. Daniel Carpenter, of the 814th Medical Company (Area Support), left, is greeted by his wife and son Nov. 2, 2014, at Hector International Airport in Fargo upon his return from a deployment to Afghanistan.

10-2

Training at Home and Away

To remain prepared for local contingency operations, the N.D. National Guard conducted its annual flood response exercise in February 2014.

Later in the spring, the 188th Army Band sponsored an educational masterclass and clinic for young musicians and hosted a free concert for the public at Williston State College in April. In June, the band supported the N.D. National Guard's Child and Youth Program by hosting a Military Music Camp for the state's military children musicians at North Dakota State University in Fargo. The band also performed at Island Park in downtown Fargo in July. In honor of the state's 125th birthday, the band's hour-long performance included a mix of patriotic music.

In May, full-time Soldiers and Airmen assigned to the state's 81st Civil Support Team (CST) responded to a simulated radiological threat during a no-notice exercise and Training Proficiency Evaluation administered by U.S. Army North's Charlie Division, Civil Support Training Activity. The training scenarios were conducted on the campus of the University of Mary, south of Bismarck. On standby around the clock and capable of responding within minutes, CSTs are highly-specialized units that are trained and equipped to assist civilian first responders when reacting to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive agents.

Also in May, the N.D. National Guard's 219th Security Forces Squadron participated in a large training event at the missile field complex near Minot Air Force Base. The Airmen's training culminated in "Operation Minute Man," a two-week surge period, where N.D. Air National Guard members took primary positions for missile field security in the entire northern portion of the missile field complex. The training is one element of a broader operational goal described by the U.S. Air Force as "total force," which means forces from Air National Guard, Reserve, and active-duty components are integrated for military missions conducted globally.

In June and July, the 957th Engineer Company (Multi-Role Bridge) conducted field training exercises at the Kimball Bottoms area, south of Bismarck. More than 120 Soldiers convened at the site to conduct rafting and bridging operations on the Missouri River.

Also in June, members of the 116th Public Affairs Detachment were in Latvia in support of unscheduled land-force exercises between NATO allies in the Baltic region. During the support mission, the Soldiers participated in Exercise Saber Strike, a long-standing, multilateral, multifaceted, U.S Army Europe-led security cooperation exercise primarily focused on the three Baltic States. The exercise spanned multiple locations in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and involved approximately 4,500 personnel from 10 countries.

Back home, in November, water purification specialists from the Grand Forks-based 132nd Quartermaster Company convened at Camp Grafton Training Center to enhance the unit's operational capacity. The company's Soldiers, in just one day's time, are able to arrive on location in an operational environment, set up their water purification systems, produce 360,000 gallons of clean drinking water, and breakdown the systems to move to a new location.

Maj. Gen. David Sprynczynatyk, the North Dakota adjutant general, right, places an Air Force Outstanding Unit Award streamer onto the 119th Wing guidon lowered by Col. Kent Olson, 119th Wing commander, during a ceremony Sep. 13, 2014, at the N.D. Air National Guard Base in Fargo. The award is the 16th Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for the N.D. National Guard's 119th Wing. No Air National Guard unit in the country has been selected for the award more times than the Fargo-based Happy Hooligans.

Recognizing Excellence

Beyond recognizing Soldiers and Airmen for their service overseas, a number of accolades were bestowed upon members of the N.D. National Guard in 2014.

Two of the U.S. Army Engineer Regiment's most prestigious honors were presented to North Dakota Soldiers this year. Retired Col. Steven Tabor, of Bismarck, who served full-time as the N.D. National Guard's director of facilities and engineering, was awarded the Bronze Order of the de Fleury Medal early in the year for his support to National Guard Construction and Facilities Management efforts, both regionally and nationally. Later, in December of this year, Sprynczynatyk was awarded the Silver Order of the de Fleury Medal during a surprise ceremony at the Guard's Raymond J. Bohn armory in Bismarck. This award was in recognition of Sprynczynatyk's exceptionally meritorious service to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Army National Guard spanning more than three decades.

In March, the Fargo-based 119th Wing, also known as the "Happy Hooligans," recognized the "best of the best" during the Outstanding Airmen of the Year banquet. Fifteen Airmen were nominated for the award based on their military and civic service during 2013, with only three winners walking away with titles: Master Sgt. Toby Eiter was named Senior Noncommissioned Officer of the Year, Staff Sgt. Andrew Frovarp was named Noncommissioned Officer of the Year, and Staff Sgt. Shelly Pherson was named Airman of the Year.

The 119th Wing also celebrated its 16th Air Force Outstanding Unit Award. No other unit in the nation has received this impressive award more than the Happy Hooligans; with most units claiming the OUA only three to five times.

For their generosity, support and devotion to fellow Guardsmen, families and volunteers also were recognized in March during the N.D. National Guard's Volunteer Symposium at the Ramada Plaza and Suites in Fargo.

Also in March, the N.D. National Guard's biathlon team concluded another biathlon season at the Annual Chief of the National Guard Bureau Biathlon Biathlon Championships. Seven N.D. Soldiers and Airmen competed against counterparts from more than 20 states Feb. 26-March 6 at Camp Ethan Allen Training Site,

Photo by Staff Sgt. Josh Dooley, National Guard Marksmanship Training Center

Tech Sgt. Charles Welle, of the 119th Wing, advances to the firing line May 5, 2014, during the Winston P. Wilson Championship, at the National Guard Marksmanship Training Center at Camp Joseph T. Robinson in North Little Rock, Arkansas. N.D. marksmen competed in 18 events with more than 500 participants from National Guard units nationwide.

Photo by Lt. Col. Warren Pauling, Joint Force Headquarters

Gen. David G. Perkins, commanding general of U.S. Training and Doctrine Command, left, presents a plaque to Sgt. 1st Class Paul Deegan, of the 164th Regiment Regional Training Institute, upon naming Deegan the 2013 TRADOC National Guard Instructor of the Year during a ceremony May 30, 2014, in Fort Eustis, Virginia.

in Jericho, Vermont. The North Dakota team placed second to the Vermont team in national competition after winning the Central Region Biathlon Competition at [redacted] Ripley, Minn., for the fifth time in a [redacted]b. 3-8. The North Dakota team took [redacted] place in national competition in 2010 and 2013.

In May, after undergoing a series of detailed inspections, North Dakota Army National Guard instructors and cadre at the 164th Regiment's Regional Training Institute this year reestablished its Army schoolhouse as an "Institution of Excellence," as deemed by a team of evaluators from the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). The TRADOC accreditation process is administered in 3-year cycles to Army training institutions nationwide. This is the third time the 164th Regiment RTI, which is located at Camp Grafton Training Center near Devils Lake, has received a "Fully Accredited" rating and "Institution of Excellence" status since 2008.

In June, Sgt. 1st Class Paul Deegan, of Devils Lake, was named the 2013 National Guard Instructor of the Year by TRADOC. Deegan, a long-time combat engineer [redacted]tor and Operation Iraqi Freedom [redacted] from the N.D. National Guard's 164th Regiment, was selected for the recognition, beating out all other National Guard instructors in the United States.

In July, 52 of North Dakota's best military shooters began the year's National Guard Marksmanship Program competition cycle, starting with participation in the Annual Adjutant General's Combat Marksmanship Match at the Camp Gilbert C. Grafton southern training area near Devils Lake. After securing first place scores in rifle and pistol contests, along with a "3-gun match" and the "General George Patton Match," a four-person 817th Engineer Company (Sapper) team, from Jamestown, North Dakota, produced a dominant aggregate team score to come out on top during state competition. The unit has won the contest every year for the past 30 years. Following state competition, qualifying marksmen traveled to Camp Guernsey, Wyoming, for regional matches, where a North Dakota team comprised of both Army and Air Guard members took first place for the third year in a row.

Former Guardsman and lifelong marksman, Sgt. 1st Class Gary Varberg, of Cooperstown, North Dakota, was inducted into the Association of Marksmen in the National Guard Hall of Fame. Varberg is one of the state's most revered shooters.

In late August, 18 of North Dakota's top Soldiers competed at Camp Grafton Training Center in this year's state-level Best Warrior Competition. After being tested on military knowledge and physical tasks, Staff Sgt. Jason Dittus, of Bismarck, and a member of the 818th Engineer Company, was named "Best Warrior" in the noncommissioned officer category, and Spc. David Hathaway, of Mobridge, South Dakota, and a member of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 188th Air Defense Artillery Regiment, took top honors in the enlisted category.

In September, North Dakota's Combined Support Maintenance Shop, based at Camp Grafton Training Center, accepted the Army Award for Maintenance Excellence in the "Small Tables of Distribution and Allowances Unit" category. The CSMS took top honors over 35 other active-duty, Reserve and National Guard maintenance organizations. According to the U.S. Army, the awards program was developed "to honor the best units in the categories of deployment, supply and maintenance."

Late this year, two Guardsmen were recognized for their individual life-saving actions in separate critical situations. Master Sgt. Grant Lonski, an Airman with the Fargo-based 119th Security Forces Squadron, and Sgt. Kelly Grotte, a team leader and recovery operator for the Minot-based Forward Support Company, 164th Engineer Battalion, were formally thanked for heroic and selfless actions that likely saved the lives of two North Dakota citizens. [redacted]

10 of

HONORING THOSE WHO SERVED

The rendering of Military Funeral Honors is a way to show the Nation's deep gratitude to those who, in times of war and peace, have faithfully defended our country. This ceremonial paying of respect is the final demonstration a grateful nation can provide to the veterans' families. The tradition of providing Military Funeral Honors, in some form, began in ancient Greece and Rome. The funeral honors protocol of today traces its roots to these ancient ceremonies as well as to historical American experiences. Eligibility for Military Funeral Honors is the same as for interment in a Veterans Cemetery.

For further information on Interments or Military Funeral Honors, please contact:

Phone: 701-667-1418
Fax 701-667-1419

E-mail: vetcemnd@ng.army.mil
or visit our website:
www.ndguard.com/benefits

20M 10/09

Who Is Eligible for Burial in the North Dakota Veterans Cemetery?

- Any veteran of wartime or peacetime service who is eligible for burial in a "National Cemetery", in accordance with VA Publication VA-NCS-IS-1, regardless of state of residency.
- Present and past National Guard members and present and past members of the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard Reserve forces.
- All military personnel interred in the cemetery must have received a discharge shown as "Honorable", "Under Honorable" Conditions or "General".
- The eligible spouse, widow, or widower of any person listed above. Normally the veteran and spouse (and other eligible dependents of the veteran) will be interred in the same gravesite or an adjoining gravesite as appropriate.
- There is no cost to the veteran for burial. If a spouse or eligible dependent is to be interred, there is an interment fee.

Making Cemetery Arrangements

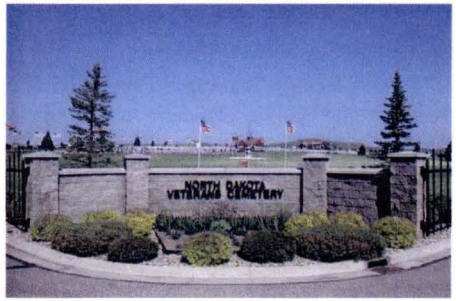
Burial arrangements can be made through a funeral home or by the next-of-kin directly with the cemetery staff. The office is open Monday through Friday, from 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M., except for state holidays.

Burials will be scheduled on the hour, between 9:00 A.M. and 3:00 P.M. Central Time. Committal services are held in our committal chapel. We provide a limited number of chairs for the immediate family.

Committal services are the only type of service we accommodate in the committal chapel. The intended purpose of the committal chapel is to provide a safe, comfortable gathering space, away from gravesites, for a brief committal service.

Services such as funeral services or memorial services are not allowed at any time. Viewing open caskets is not allowed at any time.

Additional information can be found online at www.ndguard.com/benefits (click on "Veterans Cemetery")



Cemetery Chapel and Visitor's Center

North Dakota Veterans Cemetery

1-11

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SB 2016
1-28-15

Message from the Board of Directors, North Dakota Veterans Cemetery Foundation

The North Dakota Veterans Cemetery is dedicated to the men and women who have served this state and nation with unequaled distinction and honor.

The state of North Dakota, in tribute to the devotion shown by our veterans in defense of the ideals and values we hold so precious, honors these dedicated professionals by providing a site where they may find eternal peace in a serene setting rich in military history.

"Freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction. We didn't pass it to our children in the bloodstream. It must be fought for, protected, and handed on for them to do the same, or one day we will spend our sunset years telling our children and our children's children what it was once like in the United States where men were free." — Ronald Reagan

Overview:

- The North Dakota Veterans Cemetery was established by an act of the 1989 Legislative Assembly and is operated by the Office of the Adjutant General of North Dakota.
- It is located 6.5 miles south of Mandan, ND, adjacent to Fort Abraham Lincoln State Park, overlooking the Missouri River.
- The cemetery is situated on 35 acres and was opened in July 1992.
- Several thousand burials have been conducted with committal services held Monday thru Friday, except for state holidays.
- The cemetery accommodates both casketed and cremated remains.
- Re-interred remains are welcome. Currently there are Civil War and Spanish American War veterans, as well as Medal of Honor recipients who have all been re-interred from other cemeteries.
- There is a large Memorial Day celebration held each year at the cemetery where all are welcome to attend and honor these fallen heroes.
- Additional information can be found online at: www.ndguard.com/benefits (click on "Veterans Cemetery").

You or your organization can memorialize or honor a veteran by helping to support the North Dakota Veterans Cemetery Foundation.

Your gift is tax deductible and the interest generated from this long-term fund will be used to operate and maintain the cemetery. It will also be recognized by donor level on our Kiosk Donor Board located in the visitor's center. Gifts are tracked and cumulative totals are recognized.

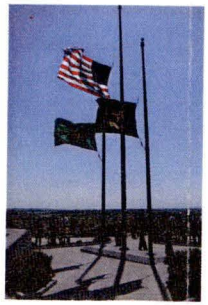
Ways to Give: Direct gifts of cash (check), securities, real estate, and planned future giving through gift annuities, charitable trusts, life insurance and wills. Contact the cemetery office personnel for additional information.

Organizational Gifting Levels:

$1,000,000 ..... Vanguard
$ 500,000 ..... Patriarch
$ 100,000 ..... Diamond
$ 50,000 ..... Platinum
$ 10,000 ..... Gold
$ 5,000 ..... Silver
$ 2,500 ..... Founder
$ 1,000 ..... Friend

Individual Gifting Levels:

$25,000 ..... Flag
$20,000 ..... Champion
$15,000 ..... Titan
$10,000 ..... Regent
$ 5,000 ..... Eagle
$ 2,500 ..... Patriot
$ 1,000 ..... Pioneer
$ 500 ..... Benefactor
$ 100 ..... Patron



Please complete this form and enclose it with your donation.

DONOR INFORMATION:

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State: _____ Zip: _____

Amount enclosed: _____

Make checks payable to "North Dakota Veterans Cemetery Foundation" (NDVCF) and mail them to:

NDVCF
1825 46th Street
Mandan, ND 58554

= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =

OPTIONAL: Donation is made in honor or memory of:

Name: _____

Please inform the next of kin listed below of this donation:

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

2
11

Emergency Relief Fund (ERF) providing granted money for unforeseen emergencies...

The ERF is a fund that provides financial support in sudden and unforeseen emergency situations such as natural disasters, accidents, illness, fire, or theft. The ERF also provides Commanders with an important asset to accomplish their basic command responsibility for the morale and welfare of their unit members.

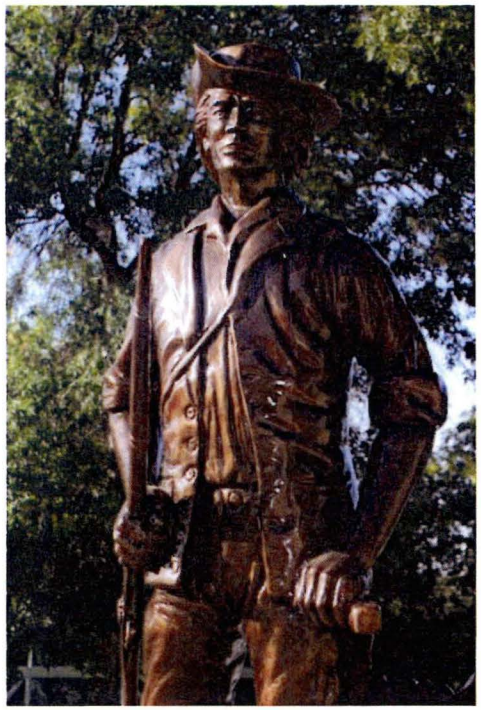
Based on fund availability, the ERF may provide one grant per Guard family each year. An ERF committee composed of three individuals review grant requests, along with their supporting financial information, to determine need. Since March 2004, there have been 85 grants provided to ND National Guard Soldiers and Airmen.

ND-T★A★P★S

The ND Tragedy Assistance Program for Survivors (TAPS program) was founded in the wake of a military tragedy and now provides survivors the opportunity to share common fears and problems. They find strength and healing unique to losing a loved one in the line of military duty.

Since 2005, the North Dakota National Guard Foundation has provided support for the families of North Dakota Fallen Heroes to attend the TAPS. As of 2010, support for 123 family members to attend a life-changing seminar hosted by the national TAPS organization has been provided. The ND National Guard Foundation has adopted ND-TAPS as one of the programs it supports by providing the North Dakota families of fallen service members with the necessary transportation and housing so they can attend the national TAPS program events in Washington, D.C.

NORTH DAKOTA NATIONAL GUARD FOUNDATION



Supporting National Guard Members and Their Families

#12-1

The ND[redacted]tional Guard Foundation (NDNGF) includes support for these essential programs that meet needs of Soldiers, Airmen, and their Families:

Emergency Relief Fund (ERF)

Tragedy Assistance Program for Survivors (TAPS)

Family Programs

Heritage Park

100% of the proceeds goes to support National Guard Members and their Families. The NDNGF is a not-for-profit organization with work accomplished by volunteers.
For more information, you may contact the Foundation at 701-333-2079.

The Foundation helps in many ways, and you can too:

Emergency Relief Fund (ERF): Provides financial assistance for unforeseen emergency situations such as natural disasters, accidents, illnesses, fires, etc. Your support has provided 85 grants since 2004.

Tragedy Assistance Program for Survivors (TAPS): This program offers an incredible experience for our families by providing them with essential support. It is for Families of all service branches. TAPS assists family members in dealing with issues related to the death of their loved one.

DONATIONS are tax deductible to the extent permitted by law.

The NDNGF is a 501(c)(3) tax exempt charity. Both corporate and individual donations are welcome and appreciated.

Please complete this form[redacted]ach it and enclose it with your donation.

Thank you for your support to our National Guard men and women and their Families!

DONOR INFORMATION

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State: _____ Zip: _____

Amount Enclosed: _____

I designate this donation for the following Program (s):

_____ ERF

_____ TAPS

_____ No preference — use as needed

Please make your check payable to "North Dakota National Guard Foundation" (NDNGF) and mail to:

NDNG Foundation

P.O. Box 5511

Bismarck, ND 58506-5511

Donations may also be made online using PayPal at www.ndguard.com.

#13

Bismarck MSC

Rob Keller	333-4801
1SG Ken Baer	333-4817
Susan Clancy	333-4822
Justin Mattson	333-4805
SGT Julie Eldagsen	333-4824
Rebecca Eberhardt	333-4806
MSG Richard (Rick) Marschner	333-4803
Suzanne Richards	333-4808
Michael Aberle	333-4816
Tim Wicks	333-4828
Mitch Barta	333-4812
Nikki Frohlich	333-4807
SGT Janette Pfeifer	333-4819
Larrie Cherrey	333-4810
SFC Melanie Vincent	333-4809
April Thorstad	333-4813
SSG Ian Schmidt	333-4829

Fargo MSC

Nikki Braaten	451-6109
SSG Derek Hjelseth	451-6018
JoAnn Czerwinski	451-6090
Keith Huff	451-6416
Vince Dicks	451-6059
SFC Matt Mitzel	451-6417
Norma Johnson	317-2008

Fargo Armed Forces Reserve Center

Aaron Schmidt	451-6197

Minot Armed Forces Reserve Center

Gary Siewert	420-5861
Kelli Weiand	340-2779

Grand Forks Armory

Danielle Rehling	792-4568
John Pitsiladis	792-4589

Devils Lake/Camp Grafton

Bryce Crosby	665-7896

211 Get Connected. Get Answers.

MSC MILITARY SERVICE CENTER **Bismarck**

1850 E Bismarck Expy
Bismarck, ND 58506
tel 701.333.4800 800.242.4940
fax 701.333.4825

Mailing Address
PO Box 5511
Bismarck, ND 58506-5511

MSC MILITARY SERVICE CENTER **Fargo**

2219 12th St N Suite B
Fargo, ND 58102
tel 701.451.6018 800.460.1407
fax 701.235.2609

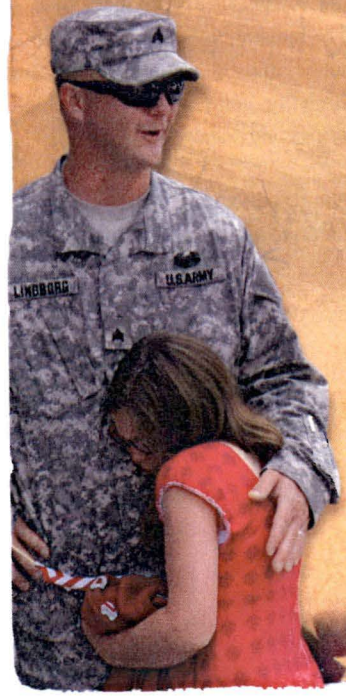
Mailing Address
3920 31st St N Suite A
Fargo, ND 58102-6206

7/15/2014

SMFS

SERVICE MEMBER & FAMILY SUPPORT

SERVING ALL *Service Members, Veterans and their Families*



Our mission Statement:

TO ENHANCE QUALITY OF LIFE *for* SERVICE MEMBERS, VETERANS *and their* FAMILIES

www.NDGUARD.com

SMFS

SERVICE MEMBER & FAMILY SUPPORT

MAJ. GEN. DAVE & CONNIE SPRYNCZYNATYK

Connie and I welcome you to the Service Member and Family Support (SMFS) Division of the North Dakota National Guard. In this booklet you will find information and insights for many diversified programs designed to inform, encourage and strengthen our Soldiers, Airmen, Marines, Sailors, Veterans and all of their families. We are a resource to increase awareness of new and existing initiatives, services, and support available to all Service Members, past and present, along with their Families. The SMFS team is looking forward to getting to know you and assisting in any way possible. Our number one priority is taking care of those that serve or have served their state and their nation and their Family.

ROB KELLER

Welcome to the Service Member and Family Support where our staff consists of a trained network of military members, contract employees and volunteers working as a team in support of all service members and their families. Our vision is that every military and family member in North Dakota know and understands the benefits to which they are entitled. Our team wants to help you be prepared to meet the challenges of a deployment or disaster, through education, preparedness and assistance. Please know that by calling one number, 1-800-242-4940, you can get the answer to your questions and concerns.

Our team is looking forward to meeting you and assisting in any way possible. If there is something we can do to assist, please contact:

Rob Keller 701.333.4801 or 800.242.4940.
Director of Service Member and Family Support
North Dakota National Guard

Mark Ostern 701.451.2112 or 701.526.8605
Airman and Family Readiness Program Manager
NDANG 119th Wing

MSG Richard (Rick) Marschner 701.333.4803
Deputy Director of Support

1SG Ken Baer 701.333.4817
Deputy Director of Services

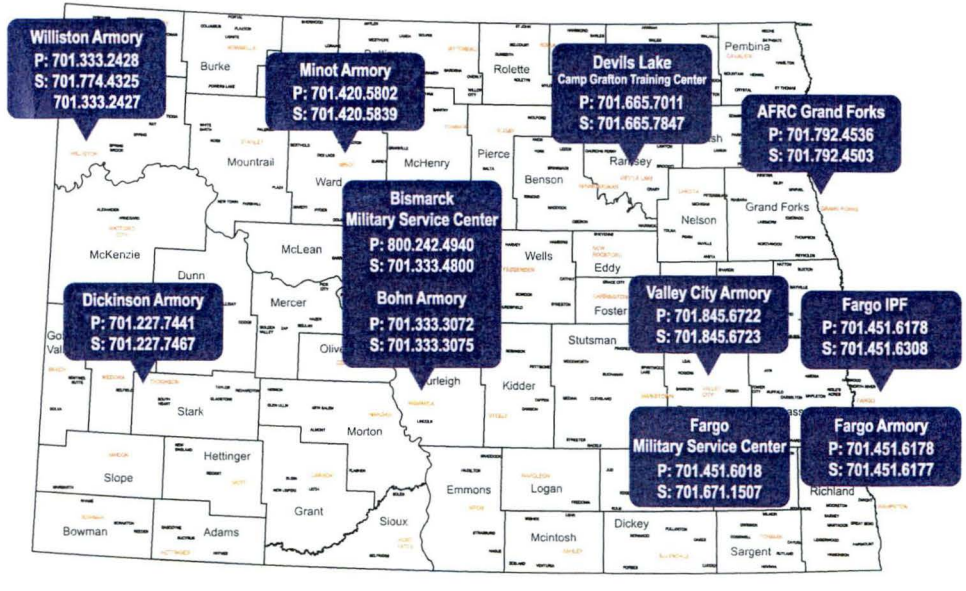
DEERS AND RAPIDS

DEERS maintains personnel and benefits information for:
- Active, retired, and reserve uniformed service personnel
- Eligible family members of active, retired, and reserve uniformed service personnel
- DoD civil service personnel
- DoD contractors requiring logistical access
- DEERS is also responsible for producing DoD ID Cards (RAPIDS and Common Access Cards).
- DEERS supports benefit delivery including medical, dental, educational, and life insurance.

If you need an ID card or to update your DEERS record, please call
701.333.4800 or 800.242.4940 (Bismarck)
701.451.6018 or 800.460.1407 (Fargo) to schedule an appointment.

LIBRARY RESOURCES

We have a variety of fiction, nonfiction, self-help, and children's books that are available to check out. Many deal with issues related to military life and deployment. Please stop in and check them out!



EMPLOYER SUPPORT OF THE GUARD AND RESERVE

EMPLOYER SUPPORT OF THE GUARD AND RESERVE (ESGR)

Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (ESGR) is a Department of Defense agency that seeks to develop and promote a culture in which all American employers support and value the military service of their employees. It does so by recognizing outstanding support, increasing awareness of the law, and resolving conflicts through mediation.

Who we help: Employers and members of the National Guard and Reserve.
What we do: Staff and hundreds of volunteers within ESGR's 56 Field Committees throughout the U.S provide the following services:

Information: We inform and educate service members and their civilian employers regarding their rights and responsibilities under the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA). Statutory authority for USERRA resides with the Department of Labor, and ESGR serves as a neutral, free resource to employers and service members. Many of ESGR's resources are available at www.esgr.mil.

CONTACT

If you have questions on ESGR or recognizing an outstanding employer please contact

Shirley J. Olgeirson	701.333.2016	shirley.j.olgeirson.ctr@mail.mil
Pamela Y. Miller	701.333.2057	pamela.y.miller.ctr@mail.mil

"We stand for freedom. That is our conviction for ourselves; that is our only commitment to others."

- John F. Kennedy

SMFS
SERVICE MEMBER & FAMILY SUPPORT

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Office locate
Hector International Airport
1400 32nd Avenue North
Fargo, ND 58102

THE Happy Hooligans

NDANG 119th WING
Airman & Family Readiness Program

To the Families, Thank You! Thank you for the encouragement and support! Our service members are a critical element to our state, local and national defense. Without your support the mission would suffer greatly. Your service and support may entitle you and your families to a wide variety of benefits that will help prepare you for deployments, career changes and life events. The Airman & Family Readiness Program (A&FRP) provides an extensive information and referral program that can reduce stress and create resiliency within the military family. As a Reservist myself, I fully understand many of the challenges that a military family can experience. Regardless of branch affiliation, I will provide the best service and support that I can to you and your families.

- Education & Training
- Financial Services
- Transition Assistance
- Employment Services
- Physical and Mental Health Well-Being
- Health and Life Insurance
- Disabled Veterans Benefits
- Legal Assistance

Mark Ostern — Airman & Family Readiness Program Manager — o: 701.451.2112
mark.ostern@ang.af.mil — c: 701.526.8605

DEDICATION

★

MILITARY FUNERAL HONORS

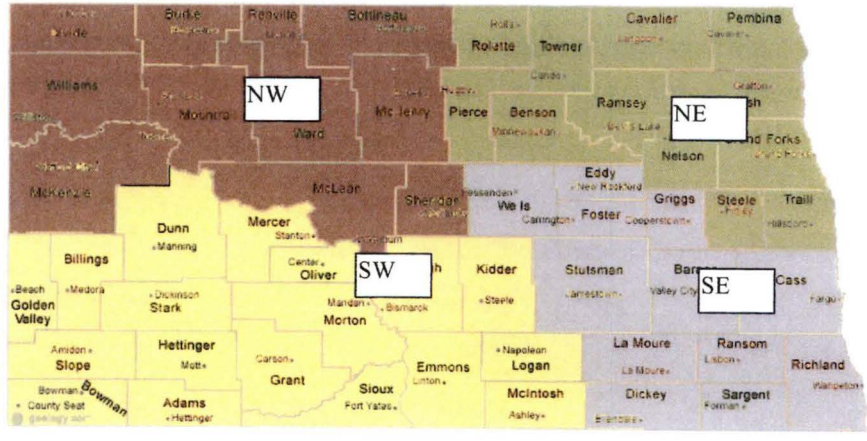
WHAT ARE MILITARY FUNERAL HONORS?

The ceremonial paying of respect and the final demonstration of the country's gratitude to those who, in times of war and peace, have faithfully defended our Nation." Members of the funeral honors detail fold and present the American flag to the veteran's survivor and Taps is sounded.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR MILITARY FUNERAL HONORS?

Military members in the following categories are eligible for military funeral honors: military personnel on active duty; former members who served on active duty and were discharged under conditions other than dishonorable; members of the Selected Reserve; former members of the Selected Reserve who served at least one term of enlistment or period of initial obligated service and were discharged under conditions other than dishonorable; and former members of the Selected Reserve who were discharged due to a service-related disability.

Military Funeral Honors: 866.963.4977
State Coordinator, Janette Fetch
701.333.3339
janette.k.fetch.ctr@mail.mil
RJB Armory, Room 1349
Bismarck, North Dakota



MILITARY FUNERAL HONORS REGIONAL BREAKDOWN

Northwest (Minot)
Office Phone: 701.420.5830
Office Phone: 701.420.5931
Cell Phone: 701.340.3230

Northeast (Grand Forks)
Office Phone: 701.792.4588
Office Phone: 701.792.4597
Cell Phone: 701.330.9770

Southwest (Bismarck)
Office Phone: 701.333.3327/3353
Cell Phone: 701.202.8901

Southeast (Fargo)
Office Phone: 701.451.6317/6316
Cell Phone: 701.367.6429

OFFICE OF THE CHAPLAIN

The NDNG Office of the Chaplain consists of Army National Guard and Air National Guard Chaplains, Chaplain Assistants, and Licensed Social Workers.

The Mission of our team is to provide, in our respective areas, religious and spiritual support, as well as, emotional and mental health support to NDNG Soldiers, Airmen, and their Families.

SERVICES PROVIDED:

Religious Support & Pastoral Care (Military/Family)
Single Soldier/Airman Relationship Training
Marriage Enrichment Training
Reintegration Support (Military/Family)
Connect Military/Families to Resources
Crisis Intervention
Relationship Issues
Deployment Support (Families)
Counseling & Referral

STAFF:

NDNG STATE CHAPLAIN

Ch (Col) John Flowers
701.451.2678 or 701.730.5983
john.flowers@ang.af.mil
119th Air Wing, Fargo

NDNG CHAPLAINS

Ch (LtCol) Bruce Krogstad
701.451.2679 or 701.552.2883
bruce.krogstad@ang.af.mil
119th Air Wing, Fargo

Ch (Maj) James Cheney
701.793.5645
james.cheney@ang.af.mil
119th Air Wing, Fargo

CH (MAJ) Corey Bjertness
320.905.1332
corey.r.bjertness.mil@mail.mil
Fargo 141 MEB AFRC

CH (CPT) Brock Sailer
701.381.8676 or 701.662.0618
brock.a.sailer.mil@mail.mil
Camp Grafton

STAFF CHAPLAIN FOR NORTH DAKOTA

CH (LTC) David L. Johnson
701.333.3006 or 701.425.4673
david.l.johnson339.mil@mail.mil
RJB Armory, Bismarck

HUMAN RELATIONS COUNSELORS

Bernadette Ternes, LSW
701.333.3352 or 701.226.2905
bernadette.a.ternes.nfg@mail.mil
RJB Armory, Bismarck

Jane Johnson, LICSW
701.451.6078 or 701.799.9704
jane.m.johnson.nfg@mail.mil
Fargo, ND (Fargo Armory)

Kari Chaffee, LAMFT
701.451.6093 or 701.866.7933
kari.j.chaffee.nfg@mail.mil
Fargo, ND (Fargo Armory)

MSG Donald S. Dinger
701.333.3350 Chaplain Assistant
donald.s.dinger2.mil@mail.mil
RJB Armory, Bismarck

***Important Note:** Office locations of personnel are highlighted in yellow.*
Chaplains and Counselors will also travel to meet with Military Members/Families.

FAMILY READINESS

MISSION: To establish and facilitate ongoing communication, involvement, support, and recognition between military families and the North Dakota National Guard in a partnership that promotes the best in both.

FAMILY READINESS GROUPS (FRG):

- Provide support and assistance to each other
- Communicate! Provide accurate information flow
- Ensure that all families are included; welcome new families
- Provide briefings/training to family members & volunteers
- Coordinate activities supporting deployment - keeps parents, spouses, children active
- Coordinate with community resources - veterans' clubs, churches, schools, etc.

BENEFITS OF FRG FOR FAMILIES:

Morale support
Develop friendships
Share information
Obtain referrals
Positive attitude

BENEFITS OF FRG FOR SOLDIERS:

Peace of mind
Ability to focus on mission
Improve job performance
Safety

FAMILY READINESS STAFF:

Justin Mattson	Senior Family Readiness Support Assistant	701.333.4805
Aaron Schmidt (Fargo)	Family Readiness Support Assistant (141 MEB)	701.451.6197
Jaime Lawler (Bismarck)	Family Readiness Support Assistant (68TC)	701.333.3193

"The truth of the matter is that you always know the right thing to do. The hard part is doing it."
- General Norman Schwarzkopf

Child and Youth Program

CHILD & YOUTH PROGRAM

The North Dakota National Guard Child & Youth Program's (CYP) mission is to promote and sustain the quality of life and resilience of National Guard children and youth by providing secure, timely, flexible, high quality support services and enrichment programs.

The CYP can help assist you in a variety of areas to include:

Information & resources for newborns through age 18.

Communication tools about deployments & separation.

Training tools for the community, your FRG and National Guard Leadership.

Youth and Children's events, to include: national workshops, local camps, teen councils, and educational events.

Specific programs and supportive organizations to help assist with childcare needs.

CONTACT **www.ndguard.ngb.army.mil** **www.facebook.com/ndngcyp**

Nikki Braaten (Fargo)	Child & Youth Program Coordinator	701.451.6109
nikki.a.braaten.ctr@mail.mil		701.639.3568
Susan Clancy (Bismarck)	Lead Child & Youth Program Coordinator	701.333.4822
		701.203.6957

FAMILY

MILITARY FAMILY LIFE CONSULTANT

Through the Military Family Life Consultants(MFLC) Program, licensed clinicians in Social Work, Counseling, or related clinical discipline assist service members and their families with issues they may face through the cycle of deployment - from leaving their loved ones and possibly living and working in harm's way to reintegrating with their community and family.

The MFLC program provides support for a range of issues including:
relationships, crisis intervention, stress management, grief, occupational and other individual and family/children issues. Support for these issues empowers individuals during the problem-solving process, increases individual and family competency and confidence in handling the stressors of military life and ensures that issues do not impair operational readiness.

HOW CAN MFLC COUNSELORS HELP?

MFLC Counselors can help you and your family problem solve issues resulting from deployment, reunions, reintegration and other times of change including:

- Marriage and Relationship Issues
- Family Issues
- Stress and Anxiety
- Depression
- Grief and Loss
- Anger management
- Parent and child communication

CONTACT:

Norma Johnson, LICSW, BSD
norma.johnson@ahsg.us
Cell: 701.317.2008 or 701.451.6415

Military OneSource

JFSAP
JOINT FAMILY SUPPORT & ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

MILITARY ONE SOURCE

Military OneSource is a free 24/7/365 information and referral service available via toll-free telephone (800.342.9647) and Internet access (www.militaryonesource.mil) to Active Duty, Reserve and Guard (regardless of activation status) and their immediate family members. The services of Military OneSource are especially beneficial to those geographically separated from installation services or those who are unable to seek assistance during traditional working hours. The Military OneSource program improves the quality of life of military families and the overall effectiveness of the military community.

CONTACT:

Mitch Barta
701.333.4812
mitchell.barta@militaryonesource.com

PERSONAL FINANCIAL COUNSELOR

The Personal Financial Counselor (PFC) counsels, educates, and creates personalized strategies for Service Members on personal financial readiness, money management, and budget management, enabling them to maintain or reach financial health.

CONTACT:

April Thorstad
athorstad@MFLC.zeiders.com
701.333.4813 or 800.242.4940
Cell: 701.897.1239

FAC
FAMILY ASSISTANCE CENTER

MISSION: Family Assistance Centers (FACs) are operated regionally throughout North Dakota. We are here to provide support and assistance to Service Members and their Families by offering information about military, federal, state, and local resources.

The FACS provide information, referral, outreach, and support services to military members and their families for all services and components. There are six essential services that FACS provide assistance on, Crisis Intervention and Referral, Legal Resources/Information and Referral, Financial Resources/Information and Referral, TRICARE Resources/Information and Referral, ID cards and DEERS information and Referral, and Community Information and Outreach.

LOCATIONS:

Bismarck Military Service Center 800.242.4940 or 701.333.4800	Suzanne Richards 701.333.4808 c: 701.471.9456	Becky Eberhardt 701.333.4806 c: 701.471.6082
	Nikki Frohlich 701.333.4807 c: 701.425.3166	
Minot Armed Forces Reserve Center	Gary Siewert 701.420.5861	c: 701.471.3472
Fargo Military Service Center 800.460.1407 or 701.451.6018	JoAnn Czerwinski 701.451.6090	c: 701.471.2832
Devils Lake Camp Grafton	Bryce Crosby 701.665.7896	c: 701.471.2942
Grand Forks Armory	Danielle Rehling 701.792.4568	c: 701.471.1483

YELLOW RIBBON REINTEGRATION PROGRAM

The Yellow Ribbon reintegration program is a program that is a valuable part of keeping the NDNG force ready and prepared for anything. This program enables the NDNG to welcome home Service Members and assist them, as well as their families, friends and employers, with the transitional issues that accompany any deployment or separation.

The program begins from the time the unit receives the alert order and continues throughout the transition period returning home. There are pre, during and post events that make up this phenomenal program. Pre events help families and Service Members prepare for the road ahead. The "during events" help the families through daily struggles and the anticipation of the return home. The "during events" for the Service Member are the responsibility of the commander while in country to provide tools and support to all the Service Members. The "post events" consist of 30 and 60 day events, to help ease the transition home. The YRRP program is always here to help Service Members. There are resources offered from the community, the Veteran's Affairs Organizations, educational seminars to help with marital and single readjustment, substance abuse, anger, stress and many more. Child care and youth programming is provided at these events.

CONTACT:

MSG Richard (Rick) Marschner NCOIC	701.333.4803	richard.a.marschner.mil@mail.mil
Keith Huff, Contractor (Fargo) Air Yellow Ribbon Support Specialist	701.451.6416	ronald.k.huff.ctr@mail.mil
SFC Matthew Mitzel (Fargo) Army Yellow Ribbon Support Specialist	701.451.6417	matthew.a.mitzel3.mil@mail.mil
SFC Melanie Vincent Army Yellow Ribbon Support Specialist	701.333.4809	melanie.l.vincent.mil@mail.mil

SAPR
NORTH DAKOTA
Sexual Assault Prevention & Response Program
North Dakota National Guard

SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PROGRAM

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program (SAPR) is an educational and prevention based program to help protect the rights and safety of the members of the NDNG. The NDNG takes sexual assaults very seriously. This program is designed to help the victim heal through confidential reporting measures. Sexual assaults can be reported to us at any time and all will be treated with respect and confidentiality.

The goals of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program are:

- Create a climate that minimizes sexual assault incidents which impact Army and Air personnel, civilians, and family members, and, if an incident should occur, ensure that victims and subjects are treated according to policy.
- Create a climate that encourages victims to report incidents of sexual assault without fear. (Survivors are encouraged to report the incident directly to the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC).
- Establish sexual assault prevention training and awareness programs to educate Soldiers and Airmen.
- Ensure sensitive and comprehensive treatment to restore victims' health and well-being.
- Ensure leaders understand their roles and responsibilities regarding response to sexual assault victims, thoroughly.

CONTACT:

SARC Help Line	701.425.4821	
Heather Mattson	701.333.3293	heather.m.mattson5.civ@mail.mil
1LT David Stein	701.333.3007	david.w.stein.mil@mail.mil
Alternate (JFHQ SARC)	701.204.3555	

"There are no secrets to success. It is the result of preparation, hard work, learning from failure."
- General Colin Powell

PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH PROGRAM

The North Dakota National Guard Psychological Health Program (PHP) advocates, promotes, and guides National Guard members and their families by supporting psychological fitness for operational readiness. Guard members and their families are eligible to participate.

The PHP promotes readjustment and readiness while offering consultation and support designed to address organizational and individual health care. Resources are available to help with the resolution of personal problems, enhance the ability to balance and manage both work and other life responsibilities, and improve both operational readiness and civilian work performance. Each DPH is qualified to assist in all efforts to resolve a continuum of mental health concerns, from mild adjustment disorders, to more severe conditions such as traumatic brain injury, suicidal and self injurious behaviors, and post-traumatic stress disorder. These programs are individually specific and supply behavioral health assessments and guidance on a variety of psychological health issues or concerns, clinical resources, and quality counseling services within local communities, state, and military systems.

CONTACT:

Kristi Clifton, LCSW
119th Wing ND Air NATIONAL Guard
Wing Director of Psychological Health
701.451.2602
701.219.3848 Cell
kristi.clifton.ctr@ang.af.mil

Kirby Schmidtgall
RJB Director of Psychological Health
701.333.3120 Cell
kirby.c.schmidtgall.ctr@us.army.mil

SURVIVOR OUTREACH SERVICES

The mission of Survivor Outreach Services is to build a unified support program which embraces and reassures Survivors that they are continually linked to the Military Family for as long as they desire.

This program is designed to provide dedicated and comprehensive support to Survivors of deceased Military members. We are an advocate for Survivors and will help them foster resiliency as well as ensure they have access to all entitled benefits. We will maximize cooperative efforts within organizations and agencies to ensure benefit assistance and long term support to surviving Families, and ensure surviving Families' concerns are addressed expeditiously in a holistic approach.

We are here to serve surviving Families of all branches of the Military.

CONTACT:

Sara Blazek
701.333.3333 or 701.658.9533
sara.l.blazek.ctr@mail.mil
Room 329, Raymond J. Bohn Armory
Bismarck, ND

Greg Kaiser
701.792.4519 or 701.610.0204
gregory.j.kaiser.ctr@mail.mil
Grand Forks Armory Complex
Grand Forks, ND

DIRECTION BENEFITS COMPASSION

TRANSITION ASSISTANCE ADVISOR

The TAA is the statewide point of contact to provide information, support, and direction to Service Members, veterans, and their families on benefits and entitlements available through various federal and state agencies.

The TAA networks, coordinates, and partners with a coalition of offices and agencies to include:

- ND National Guard State Headquarters offices: Employer Support of the Guard & Reserve (ESGR), Personnel and military medical records requests, Retirement and Survivor Benefit, TRICARE, Traumatic Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance (TSGLI)
- Department of Veterans Affairs: Veterans Health Administration (VHA), Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA)
- Vet Centers
- National Service Officers for AMVETS, DAV, American Legion, VFW
- ND Dept. of Veterans' Affairs (NDDVA)
- Dept of Labor–Veterans Employment & Training Service (DOL-VETS)
- Job Service North Dakota (JSND)
- County Veterans Service Officers
- Small Business Administration (SBA)
- Social Security Administration (SSA)
- as well as strong bonds with TAAs from other states and territories.

CONTACT:

Michael Aberle
701.333.4816
michael.r.aberle.ctr@mail.mil

"It often requires more courage to dare to do right than to fear to do wrong."

- Abraham Lincoln

MILITARY OUTREACH

The Military Outreach Program is designed to assist Veterans, Service Members and their Families in finding resources, services and benefits to meet their needs. We have Military Outreach Specialists located throughout the state that can visit or meet you to understand your issues and locate assistance you need. The team can assist veterans from any era, any conflict and any service.

Our goal is to connect you with the "right" resource.

We cultivate community, county, state and national resources on a regular basis to ensure we have a wide range of assistance available to clients.

We follow-up with our clients to ensure the resources given meet their need.

The team also assists with pre-deployment and post-deployment transition issues.

CONTACT:

SE Region - Vince Dicks (Fargo, Jamestown, Wahpeton)	701.451.6059 701.212.0466	vincent.d.dicks.nfg@mail.mil
South Central Region - Tim Wicks (Bismarck, Mandan, Ashley, Washburn)	701.333.4828 701.425.6451	timothy.j.wicks.nfg@mail.mil
South West Region - Larrie Cherrey (Dickinson, Bowman, Watford City)	701.333.4810 701.260.4730	
North West Region - Kelli Weiand (Minot, Williston, Rugby)	701.420.5848 701.340.2779	colleen.y.weiand.nfg@mail.mil
North East Region - John Pitsiladis (Grand Forks, Devils Lake, Pembina)	701.792.4589 701.390.4378	john.e.pitsiladis.mil@mail.mil

RESILIENCY & RISK REDUCTION PROGRAM

The North Dakota National Guard takes Soldier and Airmen care very seriously and is committed to supporting the emotional, physical, spiritual and social resilience of Service Members and their families. Resources are available to assist Commanders in developing unit programs and for direct services to individuals.

RESILIENCY COORDINATOR

CPT Michelle Thomsen
701.333.3079
michelle.m.thomsen2.mil@mail.mil

SUICIDE PREVENTION

Mission: Improve readiness through the development and enhancement of the Army Suicide Prevention Program policies designed to minimize suicidal behavior; thereby preserving mission effectiveness through individual readiness for Soldiers, their Families, and Department of the Army civilians.

If you are feeling distressed or hopeless, thinking about death or wanting to die, or, if you are concerned about someone who may be suicidal, please contact the Suicide Prevention Lifeline at 1-800-273-TALK (8255) or FirstLink at 211.

The Suicide Prevention Program offers the following training:
Ask-Care-Escort (ACE) - for all Soldiers, leaders, DA civilians and family members. ACE teaches how to recognize suicidal behaviors, risk factors, and warning signs.

Ask-Care-Escort Suicide Intervention (ACE-SI) - for junior leaders and first line supervisors.

ACE-SI develops awareness and confidence among leaders which enables them to take necessary steps to prevent suicide.

Applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training (ASIST) – for all Gatekeepers identified as medical and behavioral health professionals, Chaplains, and family advocacy workers. ASIST teaches how to identify people who have thoughts of suicide, assess the risk, develop a safe plan, and connect to helpful resources.

CW4 Shelly J. Sizer, R3SP Manager
701.333.3295 or 701.214.7458
shelly.j.sizer.mil@mail.mil www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org

#14
SB 2016
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For additional copies, contact:

NORTH DAKOTA PREVENTION RESOURCE AND MEDIA CENTER

North Dakota Department of Human Services
Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services
Prevention Resource & Media Center (PRMC)
1237 West Divide Avenue, Suite 1D
Bismarck, ND 58501

Phone: 701-328-8919
Email: ndprmc@nd.gov
www.nd.gov/dhs/prevention

NORTH DAKOTA

MILITARY DATA BOOK

ND Cares

Service Members, Veterans, Families, and Survivors

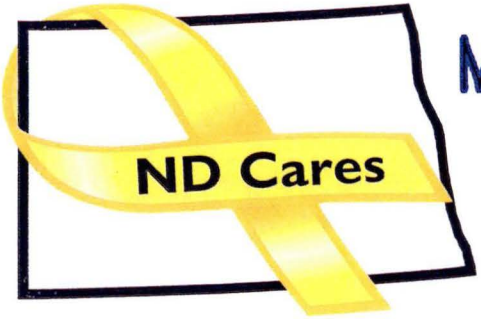
2014-2015

14-471

ND Cares

Supporting All Who Have Served

A Coalition Dedicated to Strengthening an Accessible, Seamless System of Support for Service Members, Veterans, Families, and Survivors in North Dakota



MISSION

Strengthening an Accessible, Seamless Network of Support for Service Members, Veterans, Families, and Survivors

ABOUT US

Coalition members share a common interest in strengthening a seamless, accessible network of support across the state. The coalition is not a service provider, but represents a broad spectrum of programs and providers whose work touches the lives of service members, veterans, families and survivors.

PRIORITIES

Behavioral Health is the focus of ND Cares, as these problems are far-reaching and exact an enormous toll on individuals, their families, communities, and the broader society.

ND Cares Goals:

* Conduct a comprehensive assessment of needs
* Integrate existing programs and resources to strengthen an effective and efficient system
* Develop a leader network to support collaborative efforts

ND Cares comprises a growing team of more than 40 military and civilian professionals throughout North Dakota.

14-2

SOURCES

Please note that definitions may be different based on the source of the data or information. For more information on this or other methodology questions, visit the selected websites below.

US Department of Veterans Affairs: National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics—www.va.gov/vetdata

United States Census Bureau: American Community Survey—www.census.gov/acs

United States Department of Labor: Bureau of Labor Statistics—www.bls.gov

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration: National Survey on Drug Use and Health—www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH.aspx

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DEMOGRAPHICS 1

EMPLOYMENT 3

HOUSING 4

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH 5
[mental health, substance abuse, suicide, traumatic brain injury, ND Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation]

RESOURCE DIRECTORY 11

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ABOUT ND Cares 14

"Suicides challenge military services"

Bismarck Tribune

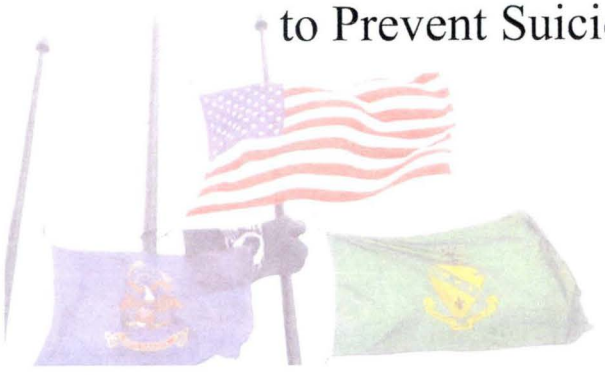
"Veterans Officers Ask for Medical Services"

Williston Herald

"Serving the military men and women after the fact"

Williston Herald

"US Officials Launch New Strategy to Prevent Suicide" INFORUM



North Dakota

NATIONAL GUARD North Dakota

www.ndguard.ngb.army.mil

NORTH DAKOTA VETERANS AFFAIRS · EST. 1945 · PUTTING VETERANS FIRST

www.nd.gov/veterans

north dakota department of human services

www.nd.gov/dhs/services/mentalhealth

NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT of HEALTH

www.ndhealth.gov/suicideprevention/?id=73

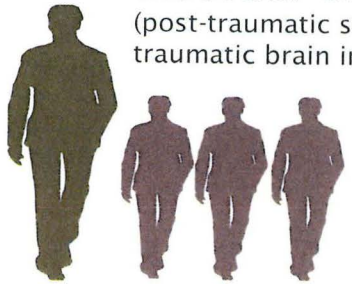
14.4

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

Substance Use and Mental Health

Nationally, mental and substance use disorders caused **more hospitalizations** among U.S. troops in 2009 than any other cause[1]

An estimated **1 in 4** (25-30%) of U.S. veterans of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan have reported **symptoms of a mental disorder or cognitive condition**[2] (post-traumatic stress disorder, major depression, traumatic brain injury, etc.)



Definition of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (Mayo Clinic): mental health condition that's triggered by a terrifying event — either experiencing it or witnessing it. Symptoms may include flashbacks, nightmares and severe anxiety, as well as uncontrollable thoughts about the event.

Nationally, approximately **19%** of service members returning from Iraq or Afghanistan have **post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) or depression**[3]

Zoroya, G. (2010, May 14). Mental health hospitalizations up for troops. *USA Today*. Retrieved March 25, 2011, from http://www.armytimes.com/news/2010/05/gns_mental_health_051410/ (Original source: Pentagon's Medical Surveillance Month report.)

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. (November 6, 2008). *The NSDUH report - - Major Depressive Episode and Treatment for Depression among Veterans Aged 21 to 39*. Rockville, MD.

Tanielian, T. L., RAND Corporation & Center for Military Health Policy Research. (2008). *Invisible wounds of war: Summary and recommendations for addressing psychological and cognitive injuries*. Santa Monica: RAND.

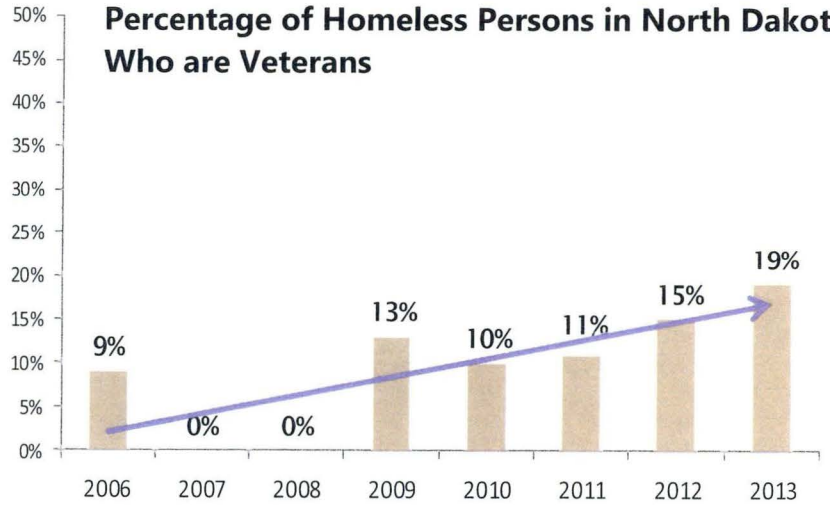
HOUSING

124 **Homeless Veterans in ND**

(121 sheltered and 3 unsheltered)

Housing and Urban Development (HUD) 2011 Point in Time Count

Percentage of Homeless Persons in North Dakota Who are Veterans



North Dakota Homeless Population Point-in-Time Survey, 2006-2013

According to HUD, a "**homeless person**" is an individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence which includes temporary housing shelters.

Compared with other homeless adults, **homeless Veterans** are ***more likely*** to ...

- Have **higher levels of education, military skills,** and employment experience that may be transferable
- Have a **mental illness, substance abuse and/or health problem** such as HIV/AIDS, cancer, or hypertension
- Be **living unsheltered** and experience **long-term homelessness**

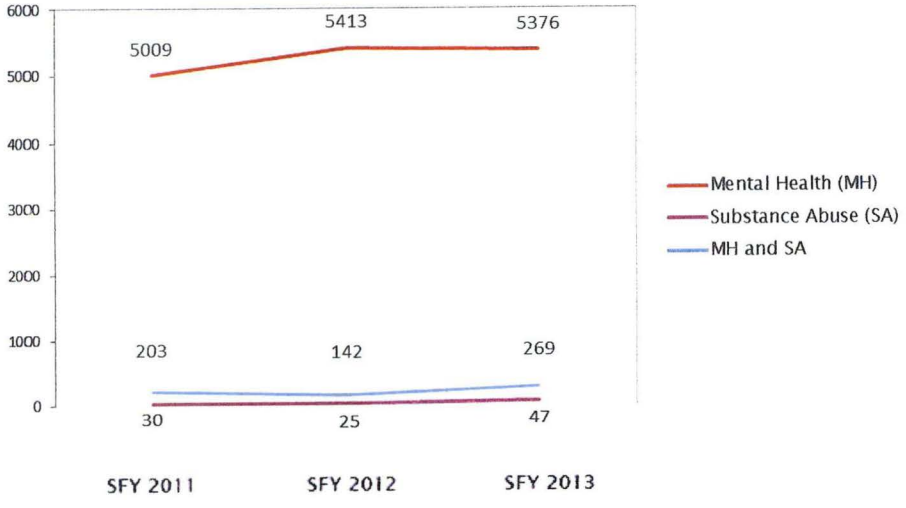
14.5

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

Substance Use and Mental Health

Veterans Health Administration

Number of Veterans Who Received Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services from Veteran Health in North Dakota



US Department of Veterans Affairs; Fargo VA Health Care System

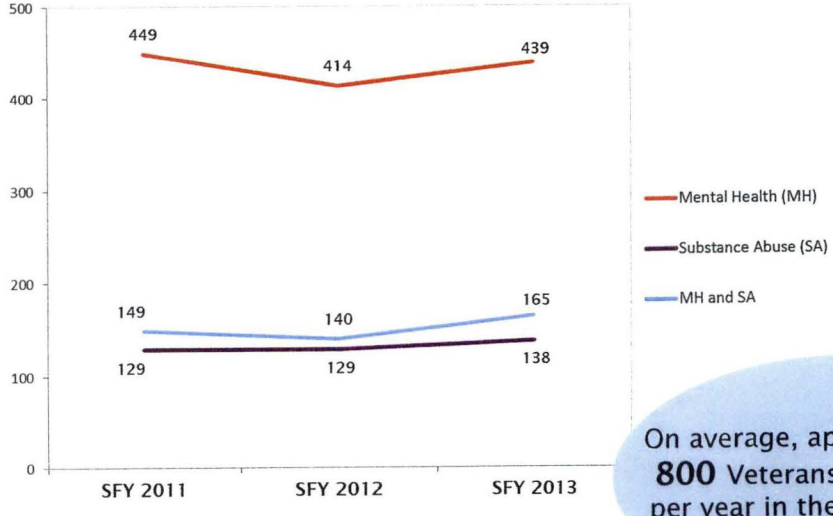
For the purposes of VA health benefits and services, a person who served in the active military service and who was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable is a Veteran.

Nationally, about **half** of returning service members who **need treatment** for mental health conditions seek it, and **slightly more than half who receive treatment receive adequate care**[1]

[1] http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/research_briefs/2008/RAND_RB9336.pdf

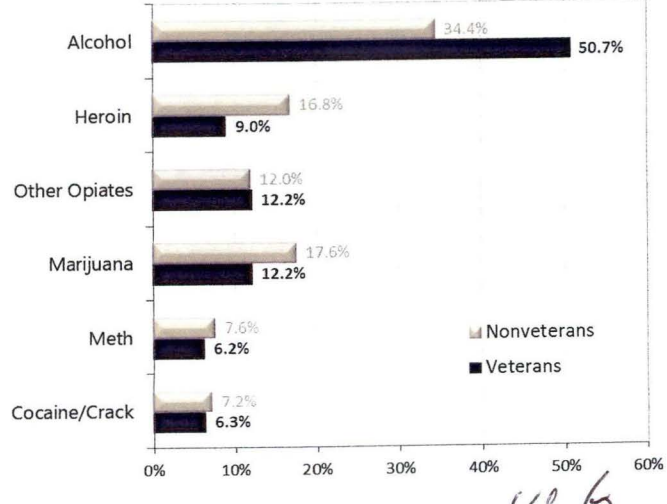
North Dakota Human Service Centers

Number of Veterans or Those Served in the Military Who Received Services from the Human Service Centers in North Dakota



On average, approximately **800** Veterans are served per year in the ND Human Service Centers.

National Primary Substance of Abuse in Treatment Admissions, Aged 21 to 39 [NATIONAL NSDUH, 2010]



14.6

National RESOURCES

WARRIOR GATEWAY .org
NATIONAL SUPPORT. LOCAL IMPACT.

www.warriorgateway.org

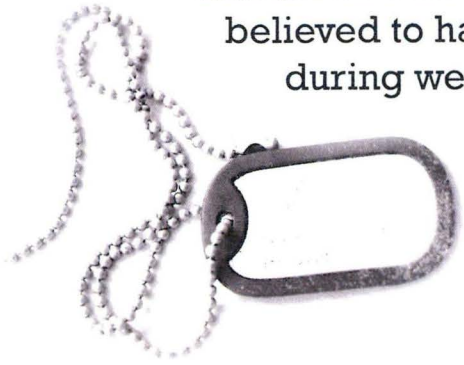
Military OneSource

www.militaryonesource.mil

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

www.va.gov

"North Dakota National Guard soldier believed to have died by suicide during weekend training" WDAZ 8 abc TELEVISION



"New VA clinic in Williston helps to provide needs of area veterans"
Williston Herald

"Soldier's Suicide Impetus for Effort"
INFORUM

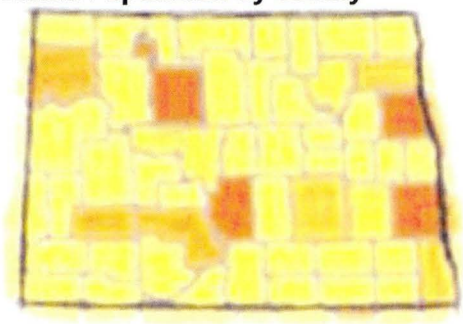
"Event Helps Homeless and In-Need Veterans" KFYR-TV

DEMOGRAPHICS

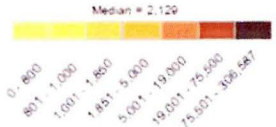
56,770
Veterans in North Dakota
11% of the population

U.S. Census Bureau 2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Veteran Population by County



Department of Veterans Affairs, Office of the Actuary, Veteran Population Projection Model (VetPop), 2011 as of 9/30/2013



1 in **10** (10.6%) **male inmates in North Dakota** has some history of military service.
(1% of female inmates have some history of military service)

63 of the 141 male inmates have an honorable, medical, training, administrative, or general discharge status.

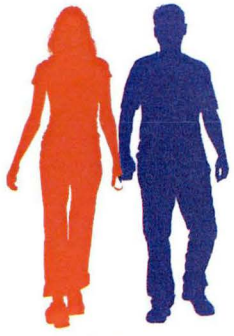
ND Veteran Inmates →

50.4% have an **SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER** diagnosis

14.2% have a serious **MENTAL ILLNESS** diagnosis

Gender

8.9% Female
91.1% Male



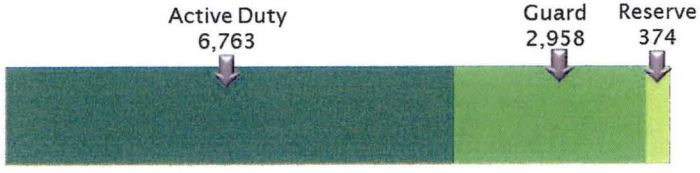
North Dakota

U.S. Census Bureau 2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

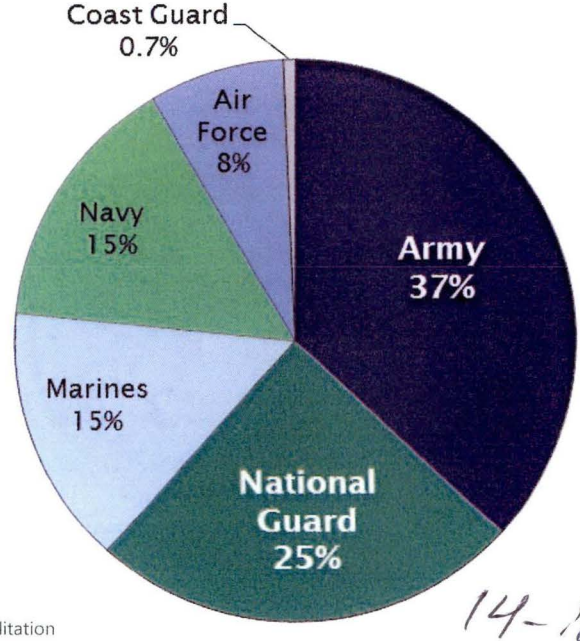
Deployment

Deployed since 9/11[1]
[as of May 2012]

A total of **10,095 North Dakotans** have been deployed since 9/11.



Military Branches Represented among Male Inmates



ND Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

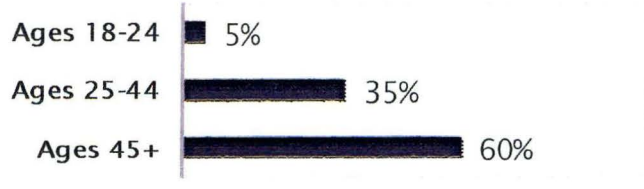
ND Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

14-18

EMPLOYMENT

Unemployment Rate of Veterans 18 Years and Over [Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2013 annual averages]	
United States	6.6%
North Dakota	**3.2%**

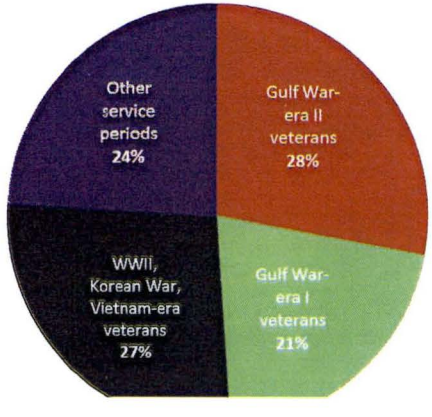
Unemployed Veterans in the US in 2013, by Age Category (n=722,000)



Bureau of Labor Statistics

While most veterans transition back to civilian life successfully, many still struggle. Securing steady employment in a rewarding, lucrative and long-term career is an enormous part of a successful transition.

National Unemployment by Period of Service

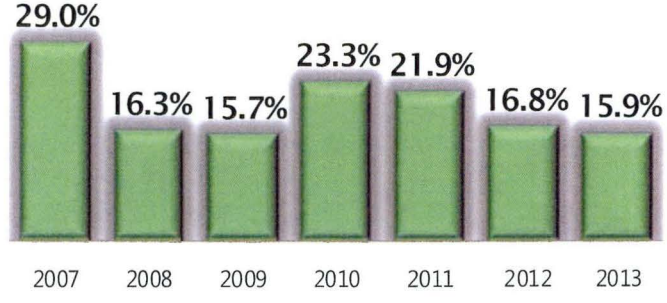


Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, annual averages 2013

Suicide

Since the Global War on Terrorism began, more North Dakota National Guard members have died by SUICIDE than in COMBAT.

Percentage of Suicides Committed by Veterans in North Dakota



Many Factors Influence an Individual's Likelihood To Develop a Behavioral Health Problem.[2]

The RISK FACTORS below are associated with a HIGHER likelihood of suicide and the PROTECTIVE FACTORS are associated with a LOWER likelihood of suicide.

RISK Factors	PROTECTIVE Factors
▸ Some major physical illnesses, mental disorders, and substance use disorders	▸ Effective clinical care for physical illnesses, mental disorders and substance use disorders
▸ Barriers to accessing health care	▸ Easy access to a variety of clinical interventions
▸ Stigma associated with help-seeking behavior	▸ Support for help-seeking behavior
▸ Easy access to lethal means (e.g., firearms or poison)	▸ Restricted access to lethal means (e.g., firearms or poison)
▸ Lack of social support and sense of isolation	▸ Strong connections to family and community support
▸ Cultural/religious beliefs that accept suicide	▸ Cultural/religious beliefs that discourage suicide

[2] Examples of risk and protective factors selected from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Injury Center: Violence Prevention, Suicide: Risk and Protective Factors, http://www.cdc.gr violenceprevention/suicide/riskprotectivefactors.html.

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

Traumatic brain injury

Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) has been defined as "an alteration in brain function, or other evidence of brain pathology, caused by an external force."[1]

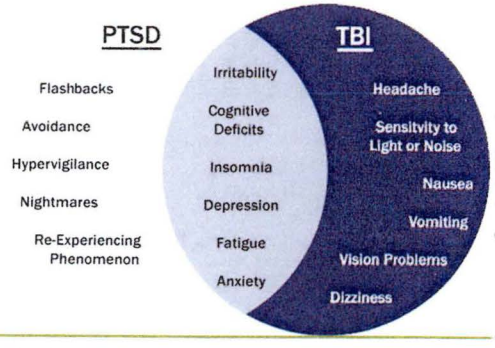
About **1 in 5** service members, **nationally**, returning from Iraq or Afghanistan report experiencing a traumatic brain injury **(TBI)** during deployment[2]

20%

Traumatic brain injury (TBI) has become known as a "**signature wound**" of *Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF)* and *Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF)*, because the incidence of TBI is higher in these conflicts than it has been in previous conflicts.[1]

From 2002-2010, 219 **North Dakota** OEF/OIF Veterans were diagnosed with TBI-related conditions at a VA facility.[2]

Nationally, three-quarters of VA patients with a TBI diagnosis also had a diagnosis of PTSD.[3]



agalman, Erin., Congressional Research Service. (Jan 2013). Traumatic Brain Injury among Veterans. Washington, DC: Library of ngress. http://www.ncsl.org/documents/statefed/health/TBI_Vets2013.pdf

anielian, T. L., RAND Corporation & Center for Military Health Policy Research. (2008). *Invisible wounds of war: Summary and ommendations for addressing psychological and cognitive injuries*. Santa Monica: RAND.

ongressional Budget Office. (Feb 2012). The Veterans Health Administration's Treatment of PTSD and Traumatic Brain Injury among Recent Combat Veterans.

Dependents

Number of ND dependents by age[1]

Age 0 - 5 = 3,251
Age 6 - 19 = 6,495
Age 20 - 29 = 4,285
Age 30 - 65 = 6,129
Age > 65 = 27

Number of Dependents for all Activated North Dakota Service Members[1]

Single Parenting

142,000[2]

Nationally, approximately 142,000 members of the U.S. Armed Forces (Active, Guard, and Reserve) are **single parents of minor children.**

Family Life

Military family life is characterized by unique demands.

- Separation
- Risk of injury or death of the service member
- Long work hours and shift work
- Frequent relocation
- Unique organizational culture and norms
- Family separations due to military deployments

[1]U.S. Department of Defense, Department of Manpower Data Center. (Dependent Data as of August 2012) (Deployment Data as of May 2012)
[2]Benchmark Institute: Guide to Veterans Legal Issues. (2011)

14-10

#15
SB2016
1-28-15

15.1

North Dakota Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (NDVOAD)

RESPONSE

KEY: X=Yes, **C**=Collects, **D**= Distributes to Disaster Victims, **D*** = Distributes to Emergency Agencies, **CH** = Children, **EL**= Elderly

Organization	Animal Rescue	Clean-Up	Disaster Assessment	Disaster Health Services	Disaster Welfare Inquiry	Donations Management	Elder/Child Care	Emergency Communications	Financial Assistance	Emergency Supplies	Equipment	Mass Feeding	Mass Sheltering	Mental Health Crisis	Search and Rescue	Spiritual Care	Support for Responders	Transportation	Volunteer Coordination	Warehousing
Adventists Community Services						CD				CD		X								
American Red Cross			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			
Catholic Charities ND									X					X		X				
CERT	**may provide volunteers to assist in any category depending on the availability of CERT in a particular region																			
Civil Air Patrol	X							X							X				X	
Community Action Agencies						X			X			X	X					X		
CWS/ Church World Service[1]										X										
Dakota Baptist Convention																				
2-1-1 Helpline (FirstLink)[2]								X											X	
Latter Day Saints		X								X	X								X	
LSS Disaster Response(LSSDR)		X	X			X			X		X					X	X		X	
NECHAMA - Jewish Response to Disasters		X																	X	
ND Mennonite Disaster Services			X																	
ND Psychological Association														X						
Public Health[3]								X			X								X	
Radio Amateurs								X												
RSVP+																			X	
Scientology Disaster Response										D*			X	X						
The Salvation Army		X				CD			X	X		X				X	X		X	X
United Methodist Church - Dakotas Conference						X	X		X	X						X			X	
United Church of Christ - Northern Plains Conference		X	X			X			X							X	X		X	
World Renew		X	X								X					X				

[1] *Provides blankets, cleanup kits, hygiene kits, baby kits and school kits to people affected by disaster*

[2] *2-1-1 is an easy-to-remember three-digit number that individuals can call 24 hours a day. 2-1-1 is designed to provide information and referral information about health and human services. In addition 2-1-1 can pass along vital information during all stages of a disaster.*

[3] *Medical sheltering, evacuation of healthcare facilities*

#16
SB 2016
1-28-15

September 29, 2014

The Honorable Bill Bowman
600 E Blvd Ave
Bismarck ND, 58505-0601

Dear Senator Bowman:

I am writing in support of continuing appropriations for Lutheran Social Services Disaster Response.

As the Emergency Manager/Veterans Affairs Assistant for McKenzie County, I worked with Lutheran Disaster Response after the May 26, 2014 tornado which destroyed an RV park and all of the homes of its residents.

Lutheran Disaster Response was one of the volunteer agencies that served our county in the recovery process after the tornado. There were 11 cases that were managed through LDR, in order that funds could be raised to assist with immediate unmet needs.

Lutheran Disaster Response established a Watford City Tornado Donation Committee, consisting of community members. They met with the committee to set up the process to assess the needs and to establish a confidential and fair process to distribute those funds to victims.

One of the most helpful parts of the process was their ability to secure other grant sources to tornado victims. The Lutheran Disaster Response Director was able to secure $21,000 of additional monies, which supplemented local community contributions.

Lutheran Social Services Disaster Response served as a valuable partner in the Watford City recovery by being on site after the tornado and offering direct assistance to tornado victims. I hope you will continue to support this valuable organization in its work.

Sincerely,

Karolin Rockvoy
McKenzie County Emergency Manager

#17
SB 2016
1-28-15

March 22, 2012

Shirley Dykshoorn, Director
Lutheran Disaster Response
1720 North 3rd Avenue
Fargo, ND 58102

Dear Shirley:

I am writing on behalf of my parents, Marilyn and Gene Engraf who experienced a significant loss with the Bucyrus fire. The check from the Bucyrus Fire Relief Fund was a godsend. My parents are elderly and both struggle with health issues. Despite his age and physical limitations, my father continues to be engaged in farming. At the time of the fire he had grain stored in the two grain bins he had in Bucyrus. The fire completely destroyed the bins and most of the grain within. We are all grateful they did not lose a home and personal items impossible to replace. They did however incur significant costs in the cleanup and monitoring. They had to watch the site for several days after the fire as the wheat continued to ignite.

The financial support provided by the Bucyrus Fire Relief fund was greatly appreciated. The gesture of one community coming together to help another was worth millions.

On behalf of my mom and dad, please share our thanks with everyone involved with the Bucyrus Fire Relief efforts.

Sincerely,

Shari Doe
2462 Timberlane Place
Bismarck ND 58504

#18
SB 2016
1-28-15

Denise Brew
Dunn County Emergency Manager
Office Phone: (701) 573-4612
Cell Phone: (701) 290-1769
E-mail: dbrew@nd.gov

To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing you in support of continuing appropriations for Lutheran Disaster Response Services.

I am the Emergency Manager for Dunn County. In August of 2014, our county experienced a rain storm, where some residents received upwards of 10" of rain in one evening, which caused flooding along the Knife River and impacted the homes that live within that community.

Lutheran Disaster Response Services was one of the volunteer agencies that served an integral role in our Recovery Process. They responded with personnel and expertise to support and assist in the recovery process.

Lutheran Social Services gave guidance and recommendations to:

- Establish a Dunn Flood Committee consisting of community members from various professions; Emergency Manager, a Lay Minister from Halliday, resident from the impacted area, and Director of Lutheran Disaster Response Services. The committee's role was to set up a process to access unmet needs for those affected by the flood and establish a process for confidential and fair disbursement of donations received for the victims. Lutheran Disaster Response Services gave guidance as to how to begin the process and helped organize and speed up the process, which was of great benefit to those persons dealing with loss from the flood.

- Set up a case management process. They contacted those affected by the flood and were instrumental as a point of contact and informational resource for flood victims. This greatly helped victims and alleviated workload for local personnel dealing with a lot of issues in the aftermath of the flood.

- The Director of Lutheran Disaster Response Services wrote numerous letters and requested monies on our behalf to aid in assistance for Flood Victims. This was a resource we were unaware of.

Lutheran Disaster Social Services served an instrumental role in Dunn County's Recovery providing direct assistance after the Dunn County Flood. Until this incident, I was unfamiliar with the scope of service that they offered. I hope you will continue to support this valuable VOAD organization.

Thank-you for your time and consideration of this issue.

Respectfully,

Denise Brew
Dunn County Emergency Manager

#19-1
SB 2016
1-28-15

Senate Bill 2016
Sixty-fourth Legislative Assembly
Testimony of Mike Reitan, Chief of Police, West Fargo Police Department

Good morning Chairman Holmberg, Vice Chairs Bowman and Krebsbach and members of the Appropriations Committee.

My name is Mike Reitan and I am the Chief of Police of the West Fargo Police Department. I ask your support of Senate Bill 2016 and request an increase in appropriations for the statewide radio communications project which appears on line 17 of page 3.

I have attached an e-mail prepared by Brian Zastoupil, Radio Systems Coordinator, Red River Regional Dispatch Center. Brian is recognized by his peers in North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota as a subject matter expert in radio communication systems. The e-mail, while short, provides excellent detail as to why a larger investment is necessary to improve emergency services response and operations within North Dakota.

My shorter version is three part. The current radio technology, like your cellphone, has a difficult time receiving and transmitting from within buildings. There still exists gaps within the open areas of North Dakota where radio communication is not available. Many of the current radio systems across North Dakota are reaching the manufacturer's end of product life cycle and will soon no longer be supported with upgrades, maintenance or repair. These same concerns are expressed by emergency services providers throughout North Dakota.

I would ask you fair consideration in supporting an increased appropriation of $60,000,000 as outlined in the independent user group study for this biennium for the purpose of improving emergency services communications in North Dakota.

Thank you

Respectfully submitted
Mike Reitan, Chief of Police
West Fargo

From: Brian Zastoupil [mailto:BZastoupil@cityoffargo.com]
Sent: Monday, January 26, 2015 9:58 AM
To: State Representatives (Cass County); State Senators (Cass County)
Subject: SB2016 North Dakota Public Safety Communications
Importance: High

Thanks in advance for taking time in your very busy schedules.

Some of you were able to attend a presentation at the Red River Regional Dispatch Center on December 14th. In this presentation, we described the current status of Public Safety communications within the State of North Dakota. We also described an initiative by public safety groups which funded an independent user study of public safety communications. The groups whom funded the study include

- STEPS Committee (911 subcommittee)

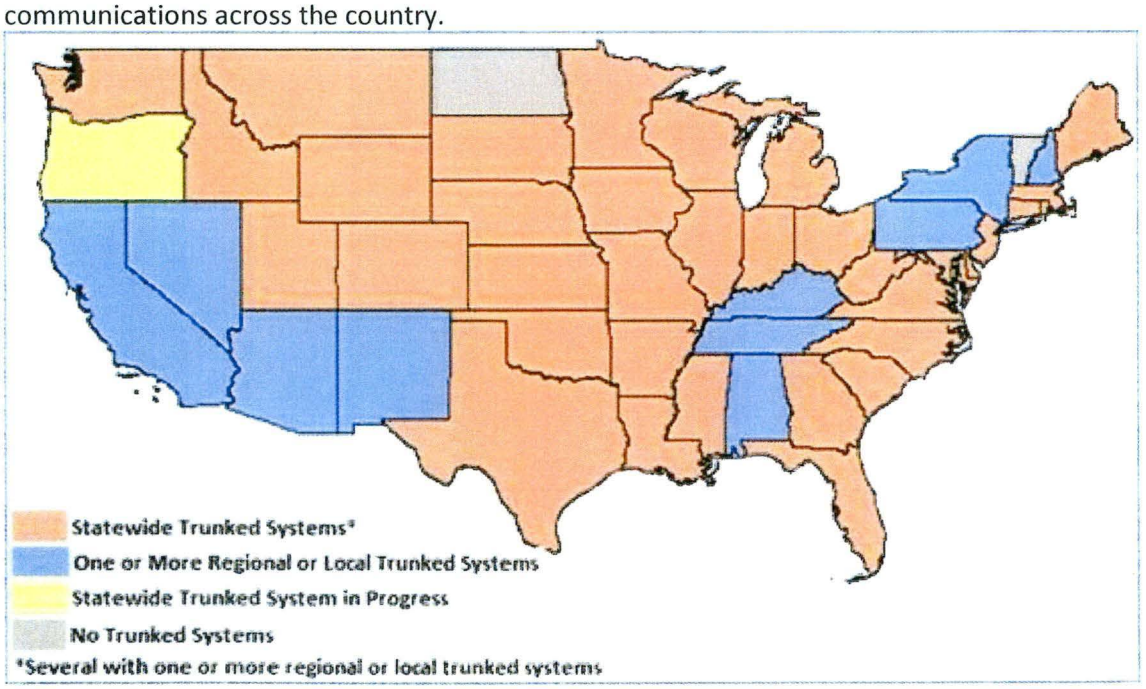
#19-1

- Department of Emergency Services
- Highway Patrol, Department of Transportation
- Department of Information Technology
- Fire Chiefs Association
- Emergency Managers Association
- 911 Association, ND APCO
- ND Firefighters Association
- ND Peace Officers Association

What was the purpose for the study? The study was undertaken to identify the current technologies utilized by the public safety users across the state and identify if current communications systems meet the needs of the users. If the systems do not meet the current needs, identify short comings, identify technologies which could address the needs for today and the future.

Currently, all of the public safety users within the state operate "conventional" communications architecture primarily within the VHF frequency band. Some systems operate on the same basic topology as when they were originally constructed in the 1970's. (Hardware has been updated). These systems were originally designed around a high power mobile radio and proved sufficient for the time and users accepted limitations. But today, public safety users' needs and expectations require greater reliability and functionality than current systems are capable.

The results of the study recommend a shared, trunked, statewide, Project 25 communications network that can be utilized by all public safety users in North Dakota. A P25 communications system is a standards based public safety system technology and NOT proprietary. Map below depicts existing states which utilize trunking technology. P25 is the universally recognized standard for public safety communications across the country.



What is trunking? Trunking technology has been around since the 60's. The technology was first utilized by telephone systems. It was adopted within radio system design in earnest during the 80's. In a basic

description, a trunking communications system is a computer controlled radio site. When these sites are networked (IE Regional/Statewide) they enable communications capabilities and capacity unavailable on current technology platform.

In addition to the current gap in technology available to the public safety field users, 12 of the 22 PSAP's (Public Safety Answering Points) utilize dispatch radio consoles which will lose factory support by December 31,2018. These 911 centers must plan for replacement of this mission critical communications equipment.

These issues present an opportunity for technology convergence within North Dakota public safety.

The attached overview describes the results of the user study. Currently there is an appropriation within SB2016 (Page 3 Line 17) for a statewide communications project. There is a large disparity between the current appropriation and what funding would be required for such a project (Per overview $159,450,00). Due to the timing of dispatch equipment replacement as well as other factors, now is the time to make such a project a reality.

The project recommendation identified in the user study is projected to take 5 years to complete. With this timeline, full project funding is not required this biennium to move forward. But a significantly greater commitment is required than the current appropriation. (Per study detail, ~$60,000,000)

Without a significant increase in this appropriation line item during the 2015 legislative session, 911 centers will have no alternative but to move forward with their own individual technology reviews, RFP's and procurements of dispatch equipment. 2017 is too late to begin funding, planning procuring and replacing mission critical equipment. Potential procurement advantages due to economies of scale with be lost. Disparate technologies could be deployed, continuing the "status quo" of "silo" public safety communications systems within the State of North Dakota.

I urge this legislative body to support this effort to help public safety users make the technological change it so critical needs.

For those who desire additional information, please feel free to contact me. Thank you.

Brian Zastoupil
Radio Systems Coordinator
300 NP Avenue Suite #206
Fargo, ND 58102
701 451-7683

POLICE FIRE EMS 911 Red River Regional Dispatch Center ESTABLISHED 2002

19-3

#20
SB 2016
1-28-16

ADAMS COUNTY Home of the last great buffalo hunt

DIVISION OF EMERGENCY SERVICES:
Michele Gaylord, **EMERGENCY MANAGER**
609 2ND AVE N, P.O. Box 589
Hettinger, N.D. 58639-0589
E-mail: adams-em@nd.gov

EOC 701-567-4598
FAX 701-567-4622
Home 701-567-2942
Cell 701-471-8515

August 5, 2014

The Honorable Bill Bowman
600 E Boulevard Avenue
Bismarck ND 58505-0601

Dear Senator:

I am writing you in support of continuing appropriations for Lutheran Disaster Response Services.

I am the Emergency Manager for Adams County. In October of 2012, our county experienced a massive, wind-driven wildfire which forced the evacuation of the city of Bucyrus and destroyed 10 residences and 24 outbuildings in that community.

Lutheran Disaster Response Services was one of the volunteer agencies that served an integral role in our Recovery Process. We had never experienced a disaster of this magnitude in our county and they responded with personnel and expertise to support and assist in this process.

Lutheran Social Services gave guidance and recommendations to:

- Establish a Bucyrus Fire Committee consisting of community members from various professions; Social Service Director, County Agent, Vice President of local bank, Pastor, Emergency Manager, and Director of Lutheran Disaster Response Services. The committee's role was to set up a process to access unmet needs for those affected by the fire and establish a process for confidential and fair disbursement of donations received for the victims. Lutheran Disaster Response Services gave guidance as to how to begin the process and helped organize and speed up the process, which was of great benefit to those persons dealing with loss from the fire.

- Set up a case management process. They contacted those affected by the fire and were instrumental as a point of contact and informational resource for fire victims. This greatly helped victims and alleviated workload for local personnel dealing with a lot of issues in the aftermath of the fire.

- The Director of Lutheran Disaster Response Services wrote and received a Grant on our behalf to aid in assistance for Fire Victims. This was a resource we were unaware of.

Lutheran Disaster Social Services served an instrumental role in Adams County's Recovery providing direct assistance after the Bucyrus fire. Until this incident, I was unfamiliar with the scope of service that they offered. I hope you will continue to support this valuable VOAD organization.

Thank-you for your time and consideration of this issue.

Respectfully,

Michele Gaylord, Adams County Emergency Manager
PO Box 589
Hettinger ND 58639
Office: 701-567-4598 Email: adams-em@nd.gov

1-28-15
SB2016
#21

LSSND DISASTER RESPONSE

LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUNDER

In the past ten years, LSSND Disaster Response has provided case management and response to two catastrophic floods and 18 other disasters.

PROBLEM

While natural disasters are impossible to predict and difficult to prevent, it is possible to be well prepared to deal when one strikes. Every year families in North Dakota deal with disaster, whether it be flood, fire, or even catastrophic storms. In the past three bienniums, LSSND Disaster Response has assisted more than 884 families[i] recover from the disasters that impacted them, disasters like the Souris River flood (2011), the Dickinson tornado (2009), the Bucyrus fire (2012), and damaging spring flooding nearly every year.

SOLUTION

The key to good disaster response is having experienced case management and knowledgeable staff members ready to provide boots on the ground. LSSND Disaster Response has an experienced staff and a powerful network of connections for leveraging fast fundraising and volunteer response whenever and wherever disaster strikes.

PROCESS

When disaster strikes, LSSND Disaster Response reaches out to the emergency manager in that area to offer support. Our staff establishes a case management system by interviewing victims and creating a local committee to make decisions. Funds are raised both locally and at the state and national level through non-governmental organizations and across the religious denominations with our ecumenical contacts. Disaster victim applications are prioritized based on their level of need, and the local committee distributes the funds available based on the rankings.

LSSND Disaster Response works to do more than just rebuild the homes damaged in disasters – *we rebuild the lives of the families who live there.*

CLIENT TESTIMONIAL

"Our newborn daughter's middle name (Hope) is inspired by the hope your volunteers gave us in rebuilding our home. Thank you for all you do." --Minot disaster victim

COST

To continue serving the counties and communities of North Dakota, Lutheran Social Services Disaster Response requires a continued appropriation of $400,000 for the 2015-16 biennium.

Lutheran Social Services of North Dakota

#21-1

SB 2016
2-16-15
#1

Adjutant General - Budget No. 540
Senate Bill No. 2016
Base Level Funding Changes

	Executive Budget Recommendation				Senate Version			
	FTE Positions	General Fund	Other Funds	Total	FTE Positions	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
2015-17 Biennium Base Level	246.00	$26,449,589	$247,844,597	$274,294,186	246.00	$26,449,589	$247,844,597	$274,294,186
2015-17 Ongoing Funding Changes								
Base payroll changes		$1,113,293	($2,689,367)	($1,576,074)		$1,113,293	($2,689,367)	($1,576,074)
Salary increase - Performance		748,383	1,004,281	1,752,664		566,384	743,809	1,310,193
Salary increase - Market equity		174,617	203,315	377,932				0
Salary increase - Targeted equity		153,528		153,528				0
Retirement contribution increase		77,088	103,448	180,536				0
Health insurance increase		418,526	561,634	980,160		418,526	561,634	980,160
Remove security guard and firefighter position	(12.00)		(1,628,224)	(1,628,224)	(12.00)		(1,628,224)	(1,628,224)
Increase base budget capital		(7,509)	339,923	332,414		(7,509)	339,923	332,414
Reduce federal grants			(40,700,000)	(40,700,000)			(40,700,000)	(40,700,000)
Operating costs for ND Cares Task Force		260,000		260,000		260,000		260,000
Increase special assessments and payments in lieu of taxes		74,000		74,000		74,000		74,000
Civil air patrol operational increase		11,000		11,000		11,000		11,000
Base map maintenance		382,000		382,000		382,000		382,000
Next generation 911 maintenance		209,280		209,280		209,280		209,280
Radio tower redundancy maintenance		120,000		120,000		120,000		120,000
Vulnerable population registry		80,000		80,000		80,000		80,000
Records management system maintenance		150,000		150,000		150,000		150,000
Remove book of veterans funding		(50,000)		(50,000)		(50,000)		(50,000)
Other change				0				0
Other change				0				0
Other change				0				0
Other change				0				0
Total ongoing funding changes	(12.00)	$3,914,206	($42,804,990)	($38,890,784)	(12.00)	$3,326,974	($43,372,225)	($40,045,251)
One-time funding items								
Grants to fire departments - Equipment for train derailment fires		$3,000,000		$3,000,000		$3,000,000		$3,000,000
Veterans' bonus program		500,000		500,000		500,000		500,000
Veterans' Cemetery land purchase		69,500	$69,500	139,000		69,500	69,500	139,000
Next generation 911 initial purchase		386,000		386,000		386,000		386,000
Radio tower infrastructure redundancy		80,000		80,000		80,000		80,000
Microsoft SQL Enterprise for CAD system		90,000		90,000		90,000		90,000
Emergency response supplies - Flooding and hazardous materials		550,000		550,000		550,000		550,000
Disaster recovery assistance contract			1,000,000	1,000,000			1,000,000	1,000,000
Disaster volunteer coordination			400,000	400,000			400,000	400,000
Message switch test server		70,000		70,000		70,000		70,000
Radio communications improvement		5,000,000		5,000,000		5,000,000		5,000,000

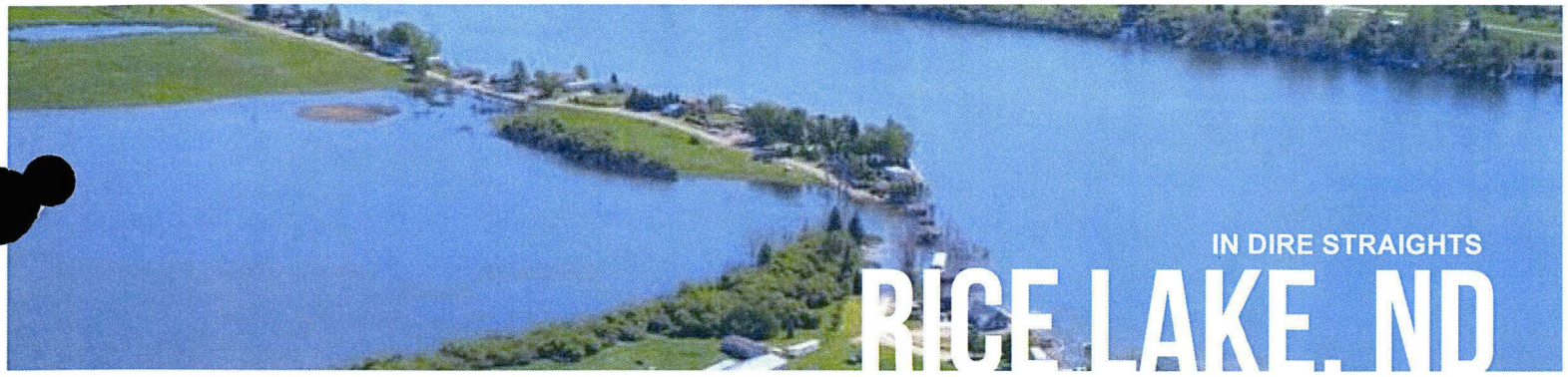
Other one-time funding item				0				0
Other one-time funding item				0				0
Other one-time funding item				0				0
Other one-time funding item				0				0
Total one-time funding changes	0.00	$9,745,500	$1,469,500	$11,215,000	0.00	$9,745,500	$1,469,500	$11,215,000
Total Changes to Base Level Funding	(12.00)	$13,659,706	($41,335,490)	($27,675,784)	(12.00)	$13,072,474	($41,902,725)	($28,830,251)
2015-17 Total Funding	234.00	$40,109,295	$206,509,107	$246,618,402	234.00	$39,522,063	$205,941,872	$245,463,935

Other Sections in Senate Bill No. 2016

	Executive Budget Recommendation	Senate Version
Veterans' Cemetery maintenance fund	Section 4 provides an additional appropriation for any funds which are received and deposited in the Veterans' Cemetery maintenance fund pursuant to North Dakota Century Code Sections 37-03-14 and 39-04-10.10 for the operation of the Veterans' Cemetery for the 2015-17 biennium.	Section 4 provides an additional appropriation for any funds which are received and deposited in the Veterans' Cemetery maintenance fund pursuant to North Dakota Century Code Sections 37-03-14 and 39-04-10.10 for the operation of the Veterans' Cemetery for the 2015-17 biennium.
Maintenance and repairs	Section 5 provides that the Adjutant General may transfer up to $500,000 from various line items to the operating expenses and capital assets line items for the maintenance and repair of state-owned armories during the 2015-17 biennium. Any amounts transferred must be reported to the Office of Management and Budget.	Section 5 provides that the Adjutant General may transfer up to $500,000 from various line items to the operating expenses and capital assets line items for the maintenance and repair of state-owned armories during the 2015-17 biennium. Any amounts transferred must be reported to the Office of Management and Budget.
Funding transfers - State employee compensation adjustments	Section 6 provides that the Adjutant General may transfer appropriation authority between line items as it relates to state employee compensation increases.	Section 6 provides that the Adjutant General may transfer appropriation authority between line items as it relates to state employee compensation increases.
Exemption - Radio communications	Section 7 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the radio communications line item relating to the statewide seamless base map, State Radio tower package, computer-aided dispatch upgrade, and the voice incident recorder for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.	Section 7 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the radio communications line item relating to the statewide seamless base map, State Radio tower package, computer-aided dispatch upgrade, and the voice incident recorder for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.
Exemption - Computer-aided dispatch	Section 8 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the operating expenses line item relating to the computer-aided dispatch upgrade and the disaster coordination contract for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.	Section 8 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the operating expenses line item relating to the computer-aided dispatch upgrade and the disaster coordination contract for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.
Exemption - Book of veterans	Section 9 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the operating expenses line item for the writing, publishing, and distribution of a record of all North Dakota veterans for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.	Section 9 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the operating expenses line item for the writing, publishing, and distribution of a record of all North Dakota veterans for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.

	Executive Budget Recommendation	Senate Version
Exemption - Tuition, recruiting, and retention	Section 10 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the tuition, recruiting, and retention line item for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.	Section 10 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the tuition, recruiting, and retention line item for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.
Exemption - National Guard tuition assistance	Section 11 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the tuition, recruiting, and retention line item relating to the contingent appropriation for the purpose of providing tuition assistance to eligible members of the National Guard for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium. Funding authority is contingent upon the Adjutant General certifying to the Office of Management and Budget that the National Guard has received a new assignment is association with the Grand Forks Air Force Base.	Section 11 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the tuition, recruiting, and retention line item relating to the contingent appropriation for the purpose of providing tuition assistance to eligible members of the National Guard for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium. Funding authority is contingent upon the Adjutant General certifying to the Office of Management and Budget that the National Guard has received a new assignment is association with the Grand Forks Air Force Base.
Exemption - Veterans' bonus program	Section 12 provides that any unexpended general fund appropriation authority relating to the $5 million appropriated for the payment of adjusted compensation to veterans during the 2005-07, 2007-09, 2009-11, 2011-13, and 2013-15 bienniums is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and must be transferred to the Veterans' Cemetery trust fund during the 2015-17 biennium.	Section 12 provides that any unexpended general fund appropriation authority relating to the $5 million appropriated for the payment of adjusted compensation to veterans during the 2005-07, 2007-09, 2009-11, 2011-13, and 2013-15 bienniums is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and must be transferred to the Veterans' Cemetery trust fund during the 2015-17 biennium.
Exemption - Radio communications	Section 13 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the radio communications line item relating to state radio tower package for the 2011-13 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.	Section 13 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the radio communications line item relating to state radio tower package for the 2011-13 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.
Exemption - Disaster costs	Section 14 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the disaster costs line item relating flood relief or disaster mitigation projects for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.	Section 14 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the disaster costs line item relating flood relief or disaster mitigation projects for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.
Exemption - Flood-impacted housing rehabilitation	Section 15 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the disaster costs line item relating to grants to cities and counties for flood-impacted housing rehabilitation for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.	Section 15 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the disaster costs line item relating to grants to cities and counties for flood-impacted housing rehabilitation for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.

	Executive Budget Recommendation	Senate Version
Emergency	Section 16 provides that $500,000 from the general fund in the grants line item relating to the veterans bonus program, $386,000 from the general fund in the radio communications line item relating to next generation 911, $209,280 from the general fund in the operating expenses line item relating to next generation 911, and $382,000 from the general fund in the operating expenses line item relating to statewide base map maintenance are declared to be an emergency measure.	Section 16 provides that $500,000 from the general fund in the grants line item relating to the veterans bonus program, $386,000 from the general fund in the radio communications line item relating to next generation 911, $209,280 from the general fund in the operating expenses line item relating to next generation 911, and $382,000 from the general fund in the operating expenses line item relating to statewide base map maintenance are declared to be an emergency measure.
Appropriation - State Disaster Relief Fund	Section 3 provides an appropriation of $5,000,000 from the state disaster relief fund to the Adjutant General for the purpose of providing the required state share of funding for defraying the expenses associated with presidentially declared disasters.	Section 3 provides an appropriation of $5,000,000 from the state disaster relief fund to the Adjutant General for the purpose of providing the required state share of funding for defraying the expenses associated with presidentially declared disasters.
Appropriation - State Disaster Relief Fund - Rice Lake Flooding		Notwithstanding section 37-17.1-27, there is appropriated out of any moneys in the state disaster relief fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $2,000,000, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, to the adjutant general for the purpose of providing for removal of debris and other health hazards in organized service districts that are experiencing chronic flooding, for the period beginning with the effective date of this act, and ending June 30, 2017. The adjutant general shall consult with the environmental division of the state department of health regarding the process of environmental cleanup.



IN DIRE STRAIGHTS

RICE LAKE, ND

SB 2016
2-16-15
#2

THE RISING COSTS TO RESIDENTS

SANITARY SEWER INVESTMENT
OVER $3 MILLION

SANITARY SEWER REPAIR COSTS

2013: $42,000
2014: $307,000

ROADWAY IMPROVEMENT COSTS

2011: $42,000
2013: $134,000
2014: $211,000

TEMPORARY PUMPING COSTS

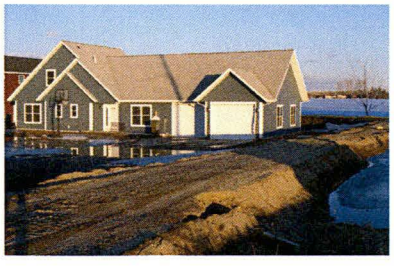
2011: $125,000
2012: $125,000
2013: $125,000
2014: $95,000

The Rice Lake Recreation Service District has already taken short term loans totaling more than $1,250,000 to fight this battle. Each property owner will be assessed more than $7,900 in average assessments per property (mostly due in 2016) in addition to their property taxes and their personal losses.

COBY HOOD RICE LAKE RESIDENT

We moved here three years ago to build a better life for our kids. We loved it here. Now, our dreams are dwindling day by day. We keep going into debt, investing in pumps and dikes to save our home. When our house floods, we're out everything.

Last October, my wife was diagnosed with breast cancer. She had a mastectomy and is undergoing chemotherapy. We're not only fighting to save our home, we're fighting to save my wife's life at the same time.



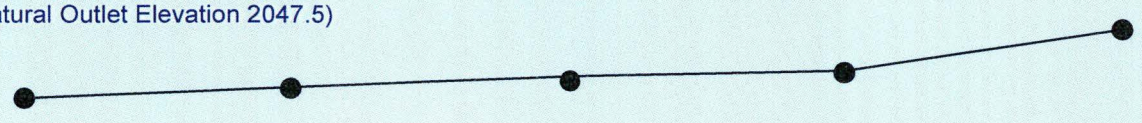
IN ADDITION TO THE DAILY EMOTIONAL COSTS, THE HOOD FAMILY HAS PERSONALLY INVESTED $55,000 IN A DIKE SURROUNDING THEIR HOME.

DRAMATIC LAKE INCREASES CONTINUE TO PLAGUE RESIDENTS

OVER 7 FEET OF RISING WATER DURING THE PAST 9 YEARS

WATER LEVELS: NORMAL LAKE MANAGEMENT ELEVATION 2034-2037

(Natural Outlet Elevation 2047.5)



2036.22	2040.48	2040.76	2041.21	2043.44
2005	2011	2012	2013	2014

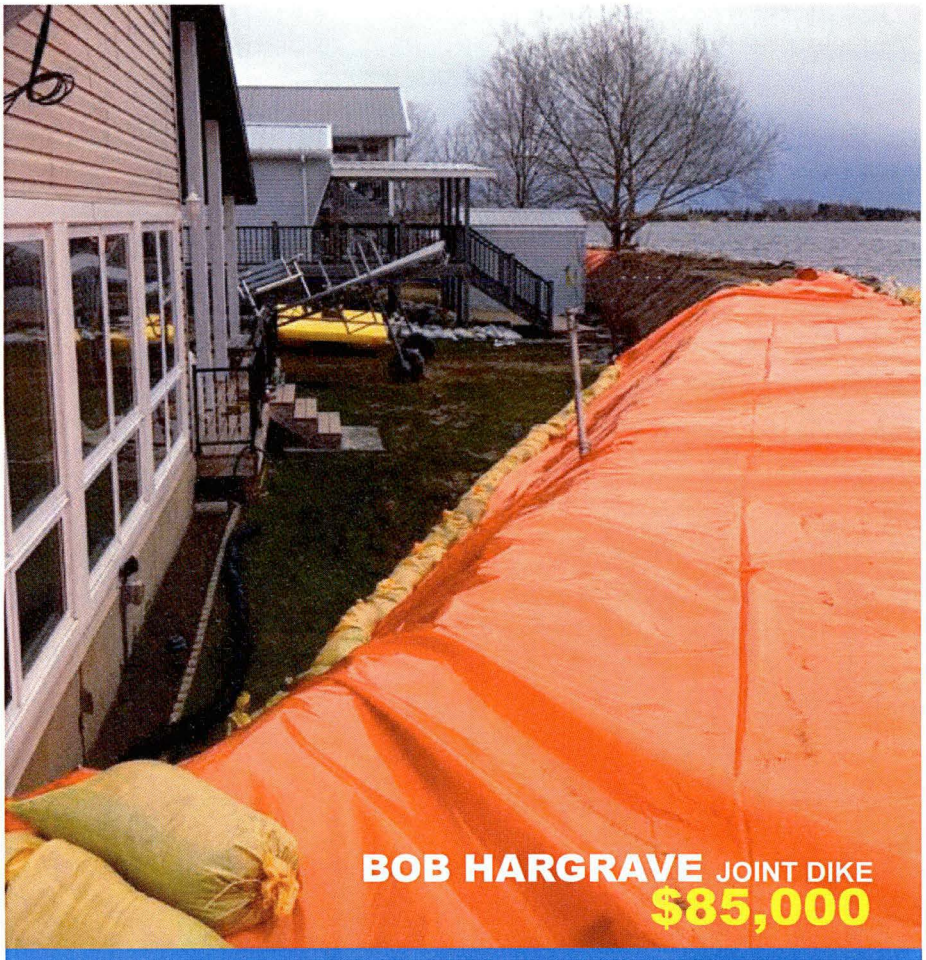
Because of the current number of homes, garages, and sheds that have been flooded and are now in the water (approximately 40 structures), the Lake is in jeopardy. Building materials, household appliances, and chemicals are only a small sample of debris floating in and around the Lake. These structures continue to deteriorate further, polluting and scattering debris with each changing season.

THE LOANS ARE PILING UP!

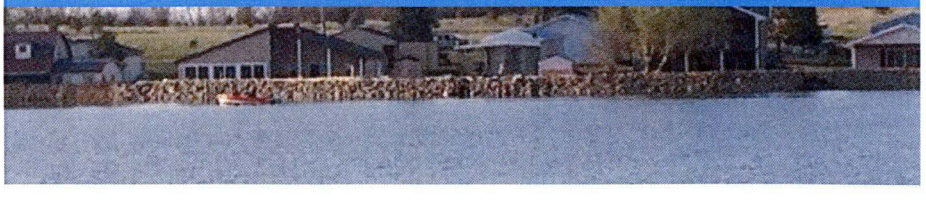
3 YEAR PROJECTED DEBT REPAYMENT (DOES NOT *CONCLUDE* DEBT REPAYMENT)

2014: $265,000
2015: $406,000
2016: $1,064,00

ONLY 162 RESIDENTS TO SHARE THIS BURDEN



"Despite all of our efforts, the water continues to rise with no permanent solutions forthcoming. If the water reaches its natural outlet, 66% of the homes (both permanent and vacation homes) will be affected."-Jarid Lundeen



1.2

15.8149.01002
Title.

Prepared by the Legislative Council staff for
Senator Holmberg
February 17, 2015

#1

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL NO. 2016

Page 1, remove lines 13 through 24

Page 2, replace lines 1 and 2 with:

"Salaries and wages	$6,063,904	$661,721	$6,725,625
Operating expenses	4,112,891	210,000	4,322,891
Capital assets	200,632	187,414	388,046
Grants	509,514	500,000	1,009,514
Civil air patrol	287,451	25,075	312,526
Tuition, recruiting, and retention	2,517,500	0	2,517,500
Air guard contract	11,483,158	(3,404,511)	8,078,647
Army guard contract	59,192,835	803,871	59,996,706
Veterans' cemetery	647,005	168,246	815,251
Reintegration program	1,491,980	417,786	1,909,766
Accrued leave payments	812,098	(812,098)	0
Total all funds	$87,318,968	($1,242,496)	$86,076,472
Less estimated income	70,164,642	(3,164,667)	66,999,975
Total general fund	$17,154,326	$1,922,171	$19,076,497"

Page 2, replace lines 7 through 16 with:

"Salaries and wages	$10,553,021	$1,678,199	$12,231,220
Operating expenses	8,364,488	7,582,981	15,947,469
Capital assets	682,000	58,000	740,000
Grants	19,373,247	2,300,000	21,673,247
Disaster costs	147,718,567	(39,549,040)	108,169,527
Radio communications	0	626,000	626,000
Accrued leave payments	283,895	(283,895)	0
Total all funds	$186,975,218	($27,587,755)	$159,387,463
Less estimated income	177,679,955	(38,738,058)	138,941,897
Total general fund	$9,295,263	$11,150,303	$20,445,566"

Page 2, replace lines 21 through 23 with:

"Grand total general fund	$26,449,589	$13,072,474	$39,522,063
Grand total special funds	247,844,597	(34,902,725)	212,941,872
Grand total all funds	$274,294,186	($21,830,251)	$252,463,935"

Page 2, remove lines 30 and 31

Page 3, replace lines 1 through 20 with:

"State radio tower package	$1,175,000	0
Statewide seamless base map	1,150,000	0
State radio communications center	1,201,240	0
Computer-aided dispatch upgrade	340,000	0
Voice incident recorder	150,000	0
State radio suppression project	210,000	0
Disaster coordination contract	1,500,000	400,000
Veterans' bonus program	600,000	500,000

Veterans' book	50,000	0
Veterans' tuition assistance	375,000	0
Next generation 911	0	386,000
Microsoft SQL enterprise for CAD	0	90,000
Message switch test server	0	70,000
Radio tower redundancy	0	80,000
Disaster recovery assistance contract	0	1,000,000
Emergency response supplies	0	550,000
Veterans' cemetery land purchase	0	139,000
Grants to fire departments	0	3,000,000
Statewide radio communications project	0	5,000,000
Total all funds	6,751,240	11,215,000
Less estimated income	2,000,000	1,469,500
Total general fund	$4,751,240	$9,745,500"

Page 3, after line 31, insert:

"**SECTION 4. APPROPRIATION - STATE DISASTER RELIEF FUND.** Notwithstanding section 37-17.1-27, there is appropriated out of any moneys in the state disaster relief fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $2,000,000, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, to the adjutant general for the purpose of providing for removal of debris and other health hazards in organized service districts that are experiencing chronic flooding, for the period beginning with the effective date of this Act, and ending June 30, 2017. The adjutant general shall consult with the environmental division of the state department of health regarding the process of environmental cleanup."

Page 6, line 15, remove "and"

Page 6, line 16, after the comma insert "and funding of $2,000,000 from the state disaster relief fund in section 4 of this Act relating to removal of debris and other health hazards,"

Renumber accordingly

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Summary of Senate Action

	Base Budget	Senate Changes	Senate Version
Adjutant General			
Total all funds	$87,318,968	($1,242,496)	$86,076,472
Less estimated income	70,164,642	(3,164,667)	66,999,975
General fund	$17,154,326	$1,922,171	$19,076,497
Department of Emergency Services			
Total all funds	$186,975,218	($20,587,755)	$166,387,463
Less estimated income	177,679,955	(31,738,058)	145,941,897
General fund	$9,295,263	$11,150,303	$20,445,566
Bill total			
Total all funds	$274,294,186	($21,830,251)	$252,463,935
Less estimated income	247,844,597	(34,902,725)	212,941,872
General fund	$26,449,589	$13,072,474	$39,522,063

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Adjutant General - Senate Action

	Base Budget	Senate Changes	Senate Version
Salaries and wages	$6,063,904	$661,721	$6,725,625

Operating expenses	4,112,891	210,000	4,322,891
Capital assets	200,632	187,414	388,046
Grants	509,514	500,000	1,009,514
Civil air patrol	287,451	25,075	312,526
Tuition, recruiting, and retention	2,517,500		2,517,500
Air guard contract	11,483,158	(3,404,511)	8,078,647
Army guard contract	59,192,835	803,871	59,996,706
Veterans' cemetery	647,005	168,246	815,251
Reintegration program	1,491,980	417,786	1,909,766
Accrued leave payments	812,098	(812,098)	
Total all funds	$87,318,968	($1,242,496)	$86,076,472
Less estimated income	70,164,642	(3,164,667)	66,999,975
General fund	$17,154,326	$1,922,171	$19,076,497
FTE	177.00	(12.00)	165.00

Department No. 540 - Adjutant General - Detail of Senate Changes

	Adjusts Funding for Base Payroll Changes[1]	Adds Funding for Salary and Benefit Increases[2]	Adds Funding for ND Cares Task Force Operating Costs[3]	Adjusts Base Level Funding[4]	Adds One-Time Funding for the Veterans' Bonus Program[5]	Adds One-Time Funding for Veterans' Cemetery Land Purchase[6]
Salaries and wages	$301,411	$360,310				
Operating expenses			260,000	(50,000)		
Capital assets				48,414		139,000
Grants					500,000	
Civil air patrol	5,632	8,443		11,000		
Tuition, recruiting, and retention						
Air guard contract	(3,707,982)	303,471				
Army guard contract	(206,360)	710,231		300,000		
Veterans' cemetery	122,265	45,981				
Reintegration program	332,865	84,921				
Accrued leave payments	(812,098)					
Total all funds	($3,964,267)	$1,513,357	$260,000	$309,414	$500,000	$139,000
Less estimated income	(4,475,332)	941,165	0	300,000	0	69,500
General fund	$511,065	$572,192	$260,000	$9,414	$500,000	$69,500
FTE	(12.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Total Senate Changes
Salaries and wages	$661,721
Operating expenses	210,000
Capital assets	187,414
Grants	500,000
Civil air patrol	25,075
Tuition, recruiting, and retention	
Air guard contract	(3,404,511)
Army guard contract	803,871
Veterans' cemetery	168,246
Reintegration program	417,786
Accrued leave payments	(812,098)
Total all funds	($1,242,496)
Less estimated income	(3,164,667)
General fund	$1,922,171
FTE	(12.00)

[1] Funding is adjusted for cost-to-continue 2013-15 biennium salaries and benefit increases and for other base payroll changes, including removing 12 FTE positions paid with federal funds and filling the following 9 FTE positions which were not previously funded.

Position(s)	General Fund	Other Funds	Total

1 FTE ND Cares Task Force position	$152,100	$0	$152,100
1 FTE human resource technician position	55,950	55,950	111,900
Convert temporary veterans' outreach positions to 5 FTE positions	118,021	0	118,021
2 FTE custodian positions	40,420	121,268	161,688
Total	$366,491	$177,218	$543,709

[2] The following funding is added for 2015-17 biennium performance salary adjustments of 2 to 4 percent per year and increases in monthly health insurance premiums:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Salary increase - Performance	$329,425	$536,252	$865,677
Health insurance increase	242,767	404,913	647,680
Total	$572,192	$941,165	$1,513,357

[3] Funding of $260,000 from the general fund is added for ND Cares Task Force operating costs.

[4] Base level funding is adjusted as follows:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Base budget capital adjustment	($25,586)	$300,000	$274,414
Special assessments and payments in lieu of taxes increase	74,000	0	74,000
Civil Air Patrol operational increase	11,000	0	11,000
Removes book of veterans' funding	(50,000)	0	(50,000)
Total	$9,414	$300,000	$309,414

[5] One-time funding of $500,000 from the general fund is added for the veterans' bonus program.

[6] One-time funding of $139,000, of which $69,500 is from the general fund, is added to purchase additional land for the Veterans' Cemetery.

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Department of Emergency Services - Senate Action

	Base Budget	Senate Changes	Senate Version
Salaries and wages	$10,553,021	$1,678,199	$12,231,220
Operating expenses	8,364,488	7,582,981	15,947,469
Capital assets	682,000	58,000	740,000
Grants	19,373,247	2,300,000	21,673,247
Disaster costs	147,718,567	(39,549,040)	108,169,527
Accrued leave payments	283,895	(283,895)	
Radio Communications		626,000	626,000
Disaster costs - State share		5,000,000	5,000,000
Chronic flooding assistance		2,000,000	2,000,000
Total all funds	$186,975,218	($20,587,755)	$166,387,463
Less estimated income	177,679,955	(31,738,058)	145,941,897
General fund	$9,295,263	$11,150,303	$20,445,566
FTE	69.00	0.00	69.00

Department No. 542 - Department of Emergency Services - Detail of Senate Changes

	Adds Funding for Base Payroll Changes[1]	Adds Funding for Salary and Benefit Increases[2]	Adds Funding for a Vulnerable Adult Population Registry[3]	Adds Funding for Ongoing Maintenance[4]	Adjusts Base Level Funding[5]	Adds One-Time Funding for Emergency Response and Disaster Costs[6]
Salaries and wages	$959,374	$718,825				
Operating expenses			80,000	861,280	(308,299)	1,950,000
Capital assets					58,000	
Grants					(700,000)	
Disaster costs	84,490	58,171			(39,691,701)	
Accrued leave payments	(283,895)					
Radio Communications						
Disaster costs - State share						
Chronic flooding assistance						
Total all funds	$759,969	$776,996	$80,000	$861,280	($40,642,000)	$1,950,000

Less estimated income	157,741	364,278	0	0	(40,660,077)	1,400,000
General fund	$602,228	$412,718	$80,000	$861,280	$18,077	$550,000
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Adds One-Time Funding for Fire Department Grants[7]	Adds One-Time Funding for Radio Communication Costs[8]	Adds Funding from the State Disaster Relief Fund[9]	Total Senate Changes
Salaries and wages				$1,678,199
Operating expenses		5,000,000		7,582,981
Capital assets				58,000
Grants	3,000,000			2,300,000
Disaster costs				(39,549,040)
Accrued leave payments				(283,895)
Radio Communications		626,000		626,000
Disaster costs - State share			5,000,000	5,000,000
Chronic flooding assistance			2,000,000	2,000,000
Total all funds	$3,000,000	$5,626,000	$7,000,000	($20,587,755)
Less estimated income	0	0	7,000,000	(31,738,058)
General fund	$3,000,000	$5,626,000	$0	$11,150,303
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

[1] Funding is adjusted for cost-to-continue 2013-15 biennium salaries and benefit increases and for other base payroll changes, including filling the following 3 FTE positions which were not previously funded.

Position(s)	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Convert temporary State Radio IT position to 1 FTE	$23,604	$0	$23,604
2 FTE base map GIS positions	282,408	0	282,408
Total	$306,012	$0	$306,012

[2] The following funding is added for 2015-17 biennium performance salary adjustments of 2 to 4 percent per year and increases in monthly health insurance premiums:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Salary increase - Performance	$236,959	$207,557	$444,516
Health insurance increase	175,759	156,721	332,480
Total	$412,718	$364,278	$776,996

[3] Funding of $80,000 from the general fund is added for a vulnerable adult population registry.

[4] Funding is added for maintenance costs as follows:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Base map maintenance	$382,000	$0	$382,000
Next Generation 911 maintenance	209,280	0	209,280
Radio tower redundancy maintenance	120,000	0	120,000
Records management system maintenance	150,000	0	150,000
Total	$861,280	$0	$861,280

[5] Base level funding is adjusted as follows:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Base budget capital increase	$18,077	$39,923	$58,000
Federal grants reduction	0	(40,700,000)	(40,700,000)
Total	$18,077	($40,660,077)	($40,642,000)

[6] One-time funding for emergency response and disaster costs is added as follows:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Emergency response supplies	$550,000	$0	$550,000
Disaster recovery assistance contract (state disaster relief fund)	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
Disaster volunteer coordination (state disaster relief fund)	0	400,000	400,000
Total	$550,000	$1,400,000	$1,950,000

[7] One-time funding of $3 million from the general fund is provided for grants to fire departments for

equipment for train derailment fires.

[8] One-time funding is added for radio communications as follows:

	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
Next Generation 911 initial purchase	$386,000	$0	$386,000
Radio tower infrastructure redundancy	80,000	0	80,000
Microsoft SQL Enterprise for CAD system	90,000	0	90,000
Message switch test server	70,000	0	70,000
Radio communications improvement	5,000,000	0	5,000,000
Total	$5,626,000	$0	$5,626,000

[9] Funding of $5 million from the state disaster relief fund is appropriated to the Adjutant General in a separate section in the bill to provide the required state share of funding for defraying expenses associated with presidentially declared disasters. Funding of $2 million from the state disaster relief fund is appropriated to the Adjutant General in a separate section in the bill for removal of debris and other health hazards relating to Rice Lake flooding.

SB2016 March 11, 2015, Attachment A

TESTIMONY OF

MAJOR GENERAL DAVID A. SPRYNCZYNATYK

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

BEFORE THE

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS DIVISION

MARCH 11, 2015

SENATE BILL 2016

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I am Major General David Sprynczynatyk, Adjutant General for the State of North Dakota.

The Office of the Adjutant General, consists of the Army National Guard, the Air National Guard, the Department of Emergency Services (DES), and the Civil Air Patrol. The Global War on Terrorism, the longest war this nation has ever faced, continues, and combined with demanding state missions, has resulted in an unparalleled reliance on our National Guard forces, not only in North Dakota, but around the world. DES, including Homeland Security and State Radio, has also been on the front line coordinating emergency response incidents across the state, most notably the epic flood of 2011.

North Dakota National Guard

The North Dakota Army National Guard — as well as the Army National Guards in each of the other 53 states and territories — is facing a challenging future formed by the drawdown in Afghanistan, budget reductions and new national strategies, which are redefining the purpose, size and composition of our total army force. As a result, the North Dakota Army National Guard may lose several units comprised of about 220 positions by 2017, with additional losses by 2019. Today, your North Dakota Army National Guard is the best trained and equipped force in its history. Since the events of Sept. 11, 2001, we have seen the retirement of the Vietnam-era Huey helicopter (UH-1) and the Kiowa (OH-58) for the more capable Black Hawk (UH-60) and Lakota (UH-72). We have seen the transformation from the pre-Desert Storm tactical vehicle fleet to the more capable and versatile light and medium family of tactical vehicles. Our engineer and water purification equipment is state-of-the-art and our individual Soldier systems are on par with those of our active-duty counterparts. I am confident that even with the loss of units and positions, we will continue to modernize and grow our capabilities to meet your expectations as the best Army National Guard in the nation.

The 119th Wing in Fargo is yet again undergoing change. Since the last report to this committee, we have seen the loss of the C-21 Lear Jet and a final decision of no follow-on cargo aircraft mission since the United States Air Force has divested itself of the C-27 Spartan. The 119th Wing currently is converting facilities and cross-training many members to now support an Air Force intelligence analysis and targeting mission. The recently formed 119 Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance Group will lead this new effort.

The 119 Wing continues its outstanding operational support in its mission flying the MQ-1 Predator, a Remotely Piloted Aircraft operated by a team of pilots, sensor operators, and intelligence personnel. Our Airmen located at the Minot Air Force Base, the 219th Security Forces Squadron, continue to set high standards in the state and abroad. The 119th Wing has re-directed their aircraft maintenance expertise and now support the MQ-1 Predator aircraft with much of this maintenance support occurring at the Grand Forks Air Force Base.

Taking care of Soldiers and Airmen continues to be my number one priority. To meet the needs of our service members and their families we have increased our capabilities by adding chaplains, licensed social workers, and a full-time reintegration officer. Military Service Centers in Bismarck and Fargo host a staff that implemented a carefully planned reintegration program. Welcoming a Soldier or Airmen home from service abroad is just the beginning. Our focus shifts from getting them home safely to ensuring a smooth transition or reintegration to civilian life. Families, employees, communities and Guardsmen all play a vital role in this effort.

Members of our Military Outreach Team are positioned throughout the state to support and assist service members, Veterans and their families from all eras and all branches of service. From January 2011 to present the team has contacted over 26,000 Veterans with 2,170 of those being provided with direct assistance. The primary areas for assistance are Veterans Affairs, housing, finances and mental health. This team has offices in the Fargo and Bismarck Military Service Centers and the Minot and Grand Forks Armed Force Reserve Centers.

The Fargo Military Service Center, which opened in October 2011, has provided services to 10,039 service members, Veterans and families. The Bismarck Military Service Center has been open since January 2009 with support to 10,392. For 2014, 2,322 service members, families and Veterans have visited the Bismarck MSC for assistance and 3,631 for Fargo.

All of these mission successes and the many accomplishments of our Citizen-Soldiers and Citizen-Airmen, to include robust and aggressive reintegration efforts, would not be possible without the continuing support of our Governor, Legislature, the Families of our Guardsmen, employers and citizens of North Dakota.

North Dakota Department of Emergency Services

The North Dakota Department of Emergency Services (DES) is comprised of the Divisions of Homeland Security and State Radio. DES operates the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and State Communication Center (State Radio) on a 24/7 basis in order to synchronize statewide response to emergencies and disasters, both natural and manmade.

The Division of Homeland Security conducts planning, exercises, and training to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from emergency events. It is also responsible for coordinating state and regional assets to local jurisdictions during emergencies and disasters. A major portion of the mission involves managing and coordinating federal disaster programs along with administering and disbursing federal homeland security grant funding directly to city, county and tribal emergency management offices. Program dollars are also distributed to responder organizations at the state, regional, and local level. Lastly, the Division has organized and supported regional response assets that provide specialty response services such as bomb squads, search and rescue,

Incident Management Assistance Teams, hazard materials response teams and Critical Incident Stress Management.

The Division of State Radio operates the statewide communication center which serves as the primary dispatch center or Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) for 24 of the state's 53 counties and backup for the other 22 PSAPs. It also dispatches emergency services for federal and state agencies and manages the state's emergency communications plan, National Law Enforcement Teletype System (NLETS), and National Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS).

State Radio continues to struggle with staffing the Communication Specialist positions. The budget includes an equity package that we hope will improve the staffing of State Radio.

State Radio is requesting new technology crucial for deployment of Next Generation 911 (NG911). Technology improvements are needed to improve the current land radio mobile radio (LMR) infrastructure redundancy on the current IP system, a test environment for the message switch and begin the Statewide LMR project planning and procurement. State Radio, in partnership with the North Dakota Criminal Justice System (ND CJIS), is implementing a statewide Records Management System (RMS) and the Statewide Base Map project is scheduled to be completed in November 2015. New radio tower deployment to fill communication gaps is progressing and is projected to continue into the 2015-17 biennium.

The State Radio communication center also fulfills public safety law enforcement dispatch services for federal agencies and due to increased activity resulting from energy expansion, continues to support the other PSAP's with record checks and mobile terminal technology. In the 2013-15 biennium, McKenzie and Williams Counties also contracted for services with State Radio.

Attachment #1 shows the Statewide Base Map progress to date. Attachment #2 shows the progress of filling State Radio Communication Gap areas with new State Radio towers.

North Dakota Civil Air Patrol

The Office of the Adjutant General is the administrative agency for the North Dakota Civil Air Patrol, (CAP), which is also headquartered at Fraine Barracks. The CAP is a vital part of emergency operations and is often called upon for civilian search and rescue as well as information gathering during state disasters.

Current Budget Status (2013 -15)

General Funds:

The requirement of general funds for the North Dakota National Guard (NDNG) and DES for the 2013-15 biennium has been on track as projected. However, to ensure the success of tuition and veterans bonus programs as well as the completion our State Radio projects, we have requested carry-over in several sections of this bill. Anticipated remaining funds for the State Radio tower package, the statewide seamless base map, computer aided dispatch upgrade and the State Radio recorder projects are requested for carry-over in Sections 8, 9 and 14 of this bill. The carry-over amounts will be expended and projects will be completed in the 2015-17 biennium. General fund carry-over for the tuition and veterans bonus programs are in Sections 11, 12 and 13. We have also requested a general fund carry-over in Section 10 for the writing, publishing and distribution of a veteran's record book.

We do not anticipate any general fund turn back from either division for the 2013-15 biennium.

Federal Funds:

This biennium, the DES estimates approximately $113 million in federal funds of which $98 million are FEMA grant funds and $15 million are Homeland Security grant funds. Thus far, $83 million has been dispersed to counties, cities, tribal governments, emergency management entities, and first responder organizations. Federal funding received has mostly been expended for disaster recovery efforts resulting from 2009, 2010 2011, 2013 and 2014 presidential declared disasters. Funds have also been expended to improve state, county, and tribal preparedness planning, law enforcement planning, intelligence analysis activities, interoperable communications, and supporting regional response capabilities.

The NDNG has received $31 million to date in the current biennium to support the Air and Army Guard facilities, missions, and employees.

One-time Funding:

The NDNG division received three one-time appropriations for the 2013-15 biennium:

a. $600,000 (general funds) was received for payment of adjusted compensation to veterans. Approximately $400,000 has been spent to date. A request for carry-over is included in Section 13 of this bill.

b. $50,000 (general funds) was provided for the writing, publishing and distribution of a record of all North Dakota Veterans as authorized in SB 2210. As noted above, this was requested in Section 10 of this bill as a carry-over. There have been no expenditures to date.

c. $375,000 (general funds) was provided in the Tuition, Recruiting and Retention line that was contingent upon the ND National Guard receiving a new assignment in association with the Grand Forks Air Force Base. A request for carry-over is in Section 12. There have been no expenditures to date.

The DES division received seven one-time appropriations for the 2013-15 biennium:

a. State Radio tower package funding for $1,175,000 (general funds) was provided for additional State Radio tower sites that will fill the remaining twelve gap areas as identified by the 2011 Office of Emergency Communication's study. Six sites are completed or nearly completed, two sites are currently being developed and five additional sites are being evaluated. One of the five towers being evaluated near Mayville, we believe, will not be necessary as the new Hannaford site will cover this area. A site map is attached (Attachment #2). Expenditures to date this biennium are approximately $700,000. Sections 8 and 14 of this bill provides carryover of unexpended funds on June 30, 2015 to the 2015-17 biennium.

b. The statewide base map was funded in the 2013-15 biennium for $1,150,000 ($650,000 general and $500,000 federal funds) to continue this project. This project is scheduled for completion in November 2015. Expenditures this biennium include $821,000 from carry-over from the 2011-13 biennium and approximately $100,000 from the 2013-15 biennium. Section 8 of this bill provides carry-over of any unexpended funds and authority on June 30, 2015 to the 2015-17 biennium.

c. The State Radio Communications Center project was funded for $1,201,240 (general funds) which provided a new 2,331 square foot communications dispatch center near the existing facility at Fraine Barracks. Due to the elevated level of activity in the state, this project was critical in expanding the number of dispatch consoles from seven to ten. The new dispatch center was designed to allow for a total of twelve consoles and the construction was designed, if future requirements grow, a second story level could be added to the building. This project was completed in December 2014. We would like to invite the Committee to tour the new center.

d. Funding of $340,000 (general funds) was provided to upgrade the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD), the software used by State Radio dispatchers. The contract is near finalization and we are anticipating completion of the project in the beginning of the 2015-17 biennium. Sections 8 and 9 allow carry-over to the 2015-17 biennium.

e. Funding of $150,000 (general funds) was provided for the replacement of the State Radio voice incident recorder. We also anticipate the completion of this purchase in the beginning of the 2015-17 biennium. Section 8 allows carry-over to the 2015-17 biennium.

f. As part of the Radio Communications Center Project, funding of $210,000 (general funds) was provided to replace the current water-based fire suppression with a chemical based gas system. The necessity of this upgrade is due to the risk of deploying the current water based system and destroying millions of dollars worth of equipment as well as failure of the 911 dispatching services, regardless of the potential fire magnitude. This project was completed in December 2014.

g. An appropriation of $1,500,000 (special funds) from the State Disaster Relief Fund was provided for contracted services for technical assistance and support to state and local government agencies with emergency management needs. Two contracts underway include assistance to the City of Minot for the flooded home removal and a study of crude

oil by rail hazards and response. The expenditures to date are $533,000. Section 9 allows carry-over to the 2015-17 biennium of unexpended funding.

Disaster Update:

Across the state recovery continues for the disasters that occurred in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2013 and 2014. NDDES continues working with local jurisdictions and FEMA to remedy issues that have been compounded by having three large flood disasters in 2009, 2010 and 2011. Road grade raises, increases in costs, lack of contractor availability, and the process not being followed at the local level have challenged recovery efforts in some areas of the state.

To date, NDDES has expended approximately $250 million in funds associated with the 2011 flood, the largest state disaster. Of that amount approximately $211 million has been paid as grants to local jurisdictions. The remainder of the costs included response costs incurred by the NDNG and other state agencies and for inspection and response costs incurred by the NDDES.

Since we last appeared before this committee, there have been four presidential disasters; two occurring in the previous biennium and two occurring in the current biennium. The total of those four disasters is approximately $34 million. All four are still open. It is important to note that in 2014 North Dakota had a second Stafford Act Disaster threshold event and a disaster declaration was requested by the Governor. That request was denied. It was appealed and again denied with a finding that recovery was within the State's capability. Numerous disaster requests across the nation have been denied the past couple of years.

The state costs share for the 2013-15 biennium is estimated at approximately $30 million. We have attached spreadsheets showing the status of the State Disaster Relief fund as well as the disaster loans status (Attachment #3 and #4).

2015-17 Biennial Budget Overview

Overall, the 2015-17 executive budget recommendation has an increase of $13.7 million in general funds over our base level funding from the 2013-15 budget; this includes one-time funding totaling $9.7 million. Our overall FTE count will decrease from 246 to 234. Included is the funding of 12 currently unfunded vacant FTE's within our existing budget. No new FTE's were requested. Attachment #5 compares the actual 2011-13, 2013-15 and 2015-17 executive budget and the Senate Engrossed budget. The overall net effect of the Senate amendments was an increase of $845,533. This was a result of a decrease in salaries of $1,154,467 and an increase for debris removal from lakes totaling $2.0 million.

The 2015-17 major executive budget adjustments for the NDNG include:

1. Veterans Bonus Program - $500,000 (general funds, one-time funding)
2. ND Cares Program and 1 FTE - $456,742 (general funds)
3. Veterans Cemetery Land Purchase - $139,000 ($69,500 general funds and $69,500 special funds, one-time funding)
4. 1 FTE funding for Human Resource Technician - $145,288 (50% general and 50% federal funds)
5. 5 FTE funding Veterans Outreach - $325,384 (general funds)
6. 1 FTE funding for Custodian at the Regional Training Center Camp Grafton - $105,340 (25% general and 75% federal funds)
7. 1 FTE funding for Custodian at the Air National Guard119th Wing - $105,340 (25% general and 75% federal funds)
8. Increase in Special Assessments and Payment in Lieu of Taxes - $74,000 (general funds)
9. North Dakota Civil Air Patrol Operational Costs - $11,000 (general funds)

NDNG Total $1.8 Million

The 2015-17 major executive budget adjustments for NDDES include:

1. State Radio Dispatchers Equity Package - $153,528 (general funds)
2. Records Management Maintenance - $150,000 (general funds)
3. Next Generation 911 Initial Purchase - $386,000 (general funds, one-time funding)
4. Next Generation 911 Maintenance - $209,280 (general funds)
5. Base Map Maintenance - $382,000 (general funds)
6. Microsoft SQL Enterprise for CAD - $90,000 (general funds, one-time funding)
7. 1 FTE funding for State Radio IT Position - $155,149 (general funds)
8. 2 FTE funding for Base Map GIS Positions - $365,592 (general funds)
9. Message Switch Test Server - $70,000 (general funds, one-time funding)
10. Radio Tower Redundancy Equipment - $80,000 (general Funds, one-time funding)
11. Radio Tower Redundancy Monthly Maintenance - $120,000 (general funds)
12. Radio Communications Improvement - $5.0 million (general funds, one-time funding)
13. Disaster Volunteer Coordination - $400,000 (special Funds, one-time funding)
14. Emergency Response Supplies - $550,000 (general funds, one-time funding)
15. Vulnerable Population Registry - $80,000 (general funds)
16. Grants to Fire Departments - $3.0 million (general funds, one-time funding)
17. Disaster Coordination Contract - $1.0 million (special funds, one-time funding)

NDDES Total $12.2 Million

Overall, federal and special funds for 2015-17 have decreased in our current budget by $85 million. This decrease is mainly due to a decrease in expected grant payments for Presidential Disasters in the 2015 -17 biennium.

Homeland Security funding in the 2015-17 biennium has been decreased by approximately $700,000 which is part of an on-going decline in federal funding. The agency continues to retain 20% of the funding for operational costs which is also declining, however, we have been able to sustain operational funding with the continuance of Emergency Management Performance Grants which have remained steady. The priority for Homeland Security funding for the past three biennium has been to develop regional and statewide specialty response capabilities. While Homeland Security Grants have decreased, the funds that remain have become more flexible. This has allowed us to sustain and maintain operational capabilities and equipment.

The NDNG federal funds in Air and Army Guard Contracts were decreased by $1.8 million from the current budget due to a reduction in federal funding for Air National Guard (ANG) firefighters and Army National Guard (ARNG) security positions. This reduction in federal funding has reduced the overall FTE count within our agency by twelve positions, all of which were funded with federal and special funds.

The following is a brief line-by-line description of the 2015-17 executive budget request for the agency which includes major variances from the 2013-15 biennium as well as the Senate changes:

Subdivision 1. National Guard –

Salaries and Wages

Base Level 13-15 Biennium	Executive Recommendation	Senate Action	Engrossed SB 2016
$6,063,904	$7,207,372	($481,747)	$6,725,625

This salary line includes ND National Guard employees that support our state-owned and funded armories. The executive budget provides funding for one currently vacant unfunded position for the ND Cares Program Director. Other increases in the executive budget are due to the equity adjustments for all salaries throughout the agency totaling $377,932, 2013-15 legislatively authorized increases as well as the proposed 2015-17 compensation package.

The ND Cares Program Executive Director will provide the linkage between federal, state and local organizations as well as the programs supported across the state agencies. The focus will be to bring together community leadership, local, state and federal organizations, providers and stakeholders across the state to commit support to Veterans, Service Members, Families and Survivors.

Senate actions reduced the executive budget by $481,747 due to reductions in proposed salary increases and retirement contributions.

Operating Expenses

Base Level 13-15 Biennium	Executive Recommendation	Senate Action	Engrossed SB 2016
$4,062,891	$4,322,891	$0	$4,322,891

This line of our budget supports NDNG state supported facilities and provides operational support to state funded employees. An increase of $260,000 (general funds) was provided for operational support to the new ND Cares program.

No changes were made by the Senate for the 2015-17 appropriation in this line.

Capital Assets

Base Level 13-15 Biennium	Executive Recommendation	Senate Action	Engrossed SB 2016
$200,632	$388,046	$0	$388,046

Proposed funding for this line is $388,046 ($318,546 general and $69,500 special funds) which includes funding as follows:

1. $224,046 (general funds) for special assessments.
2. $25,000 (general funds) for grounds equipment replacement at state supported facilities.
3. $139,000 ($69,500 general and $69,500 special funds) for the purchase of approximately 36 acres adjacent to the ND Dakota Veterans Cemetery (Attachment #6). This purchase from the ND Parks and Recreation will ensure burial space of our Veterans for next 150 years and double the current remaining space. The ND Veterans Cemetery Foundation will be providing the special funding of 50% of the total cost or $69,500.

No changes were made by the Senate for the 2015-17 appropriation in this line.

Grants

Base Level 13-15 Biennium	Executive Recommendation	Senate Action	Engrossed SB 2016
$509,514	$1,009,514	$0	$1,009,514

This line provides rental payments and maintenance project costs for community owned armories partially occupied by NDNG units throughout the State. The total funding for armories is $509,514 (general funds).

The Veterans Bonus Program is also paid from this line item. Based upon the number of deployed Soldiers and estimated upcoming deployments, we have requested funding of $500,000 (general funds) for payments to Veterans through June 30, 2017.

No changes were made by the Senate for the 2015-17 appropriation in this line.

Civil Air Patrol

Base Level 13-15 Biennium	Executive Recommendation	Senate Action	Engrossed SB 2016
$287,451	$314,488	($1,962)	$$312,526

The North Dakota Civil Air Patrol (CAP) has become an agency that is often called upon for civilian search and rescue as well as information gathering during state disasters. Increased costs of $27,037 (general funds) are due to the proposed compensation package and fuel and equipment use increases.

Senate actions reduced the executive budget by $1,962 due to reductions in proposed salary increases and retirement contributions.

Tuition, Recruiting and Retention

Base Level 13-15 Biennium	Executive Recommendation	Senate Action	Engrossed SB 2016
$2,517,500	$2,517,500	$0	$2,517,500

No new increases in this budget line for the 2015-17 biennium. The current funding of $2.5 million (general funds) along with the federal tuition reimbursement ND Army Guard Soldiers receive, has allowed us to provide 100% tuition reimbursement for all NDNG Soldiers and Airmen. The federal tuition assistance currently provided continues to be uncertain for the future. We will continue to monitor and adjust the percentage of tuition reimbursement as needed.

No changes were made by the Senate for the 2015-17 appropriation in this line.

Air Guard Contracts

Base Level 13-15 Biennium	Executive Recommendation	Senate Action	Engrossed SB 2016
$11,483,158	$8,157,194	($78,547)	$8,078,647

The executive budget request includes a $3.3 million federal and special fund decrease from our base budget. This is due to the loss of the C-21 mission at the 119th Air Wing in Fargo and the federal funding for the ND Air National Guard (NDANG) state employee firefighters. The other adjustment to this budget line in the executive recommendation is adding funding for a vacant unfunded position for a custodian for $105,340 (25% general and 75% federal funding). The current staffing level cannot adequately maintain the required level of maintenance for twelve buildings with the increased level of activities and security.

Senate actions reduced the executive budget by $78,547 due to reductions in proposed salary increases and retirement contributions.

Army Guard Contracts

Base Level 13-15 Biennium	Executive Recommendation	Senate Action	Engrossed SB 2016
$59,192,835	$60,188,544	($191,838)	$59,996,706

The 2015-17 executive budget request has an overall increase from the current 2013-15 biennium of $995,709. Federal funds increased by $878,990 and general funds increased by $116,719. The budget request includes funding for two vacant unfunded positions for a Human Resource Technician at $145,288 (50% general and 50% federal funding) and a Custodian at $105,340 (25% general and 75% federal funding) at the Regional Training Institute (RTI) at Camp Grafton.

The HR Technician position was requested due to the significant challenges facing a very diverse workforce. Currently, all higher level HR services are performed by one employee. Ever since the consolidation of administrative services for the Department of Emergency Services and the Office of the Adjutant General, workload for this position nearly doubled. In addition to the sheer number of FTE's within the Office of the Adjutant General, the complexity of administration of federal rules, particularly from FEMA at the Department of Homeland Security, has increased. The situation is further compounded by the high turnover rate experienced in the agency, particularly State Radio and the number of temporary employees required because of disasters and disaster mitigation.

A custodian was requested at the RTI, a 194,631 square foot facility that is currently staffed with only one FTE custodian. In 2013, nearly 2,000 soldiers from throughout the country trained at this facility for a total of 26,387 soldier days. It is a nationally recognized, state of the art training facility that needs to keep current with facility requirements.

Federal construction estimates increased by $300,000. The remaining federal as well as general fund increases are to support the existing 77 FTE's within this budget line for 2015-17.

Senate actions reduced the executive budget by $191,838 due to reductions in proposed salary increases and retirement contributions.

Veterans Cemetery Salaries

Base Level 13-15 Biennium	Executive Recommendation	Senate Action	Engrossed SB 2016
$647,005	$826,843	($11,592)	$815,251

This line of our budget supports salaries for five FTE's and several temporary employees at the North Dakota Veterans Cemetery. The total executive budget for the employee compensation package is $826,843 of which $338,463 is general funds and the remaining $488,380 in special funds, (derived from federal and private burial revenue and license plate revenue). This is an overall increase from the current 2013-15 biennium of $179,838. Special fund support increased by $120,975 and general fund support increased by $58,863. An additional Maintenance Worker

was added (100% special funds) during the 2013-15 biennium. This was necessary to maintain expanded areas and additional workloads within the Cemetery.

Senate actions reduced the executive budget by $11,592 due to reductions in proposed salary increases and retirement contributions.

Reintegration Program

Base Level 13-15 Biennium	Executive Recommendation	Senate Action	Engrossed SB 2016
$1,491,980	$1,933,713	($23,947)	$1,909,766

The reintegration program supports Soldiers and Airmen during the course of their deployment and assists them and their Families in transitioning once the Soldier and Airmen return from deployment. Whenever there is a deployment, the service members and their Families are at risk for numerous issues such as chemical dependency, mental health issues, relationship issues, suicides, violence and many others. This program prepares the member and their loved ones for reintegration into the family, employer and community upon their return.

The 2013-15 budget supported two military service centers in Bismarck and Fargo as well as three FTE's and five temporary outreach officers. The five temporary outreach positions were first appropriated by the 2009 legislature. The 2015-17 executive budget includes an increase of $441,733 (general funds) from the 2013-15 budget to fund the existing five temporary outreach officers as FTE's utilizing five vacant unfunded FTE's in our current budget as well as proposed increases for existing three FTE's.

Senate actions reduced the executive budget by $23,947 due to reductions in proposed salary increases and retirement contributions.

Subdivision 2. ND Department of Emergency Services –

Salaries and Wages

Base Level 13-15 Biennium	Executive Recommendation	Senate Action	Engrossed SB 2016
$10,553,021	$12,579,424	($348,204)	$12,231,220

The executive budget includes funding for three FTE's utilizing vacant unfunded positions within our current budget. It includes funding for a Computer and Network Specialist for $155,149 (general funds). The 2013 legislature provided funding of $91,520 for a temporary in our base budget. This position has been instrumental in assisting with the advanced dispatching systems in State Radio. The other two positions funded are two GIS Specialists, $365,592 (general funds), required for on-going State Base Map maintenance.

In addition, the executive budget includes an equity package for State Radio Dispatchers, $153,528 general funds. In the current 2013-15 budget, we received four additional dispatcher FTE's. We have not been able to fill those positions and continue to have significant turn over.

This has become a systemic problem as activity throughout the state continues at a record high. The dispatcher positions are life safety based needs and without them, delays in 911 services will risk lives and also create liability issues.

The remaining increases in the salary and wages line is due to full funding of the 2013-15 legislative increases and the proposed increases for the 2015-17 biennium.

Senate actions reduced the executive budget by $348,204 due to reductions in proposed salary increases and retirement contributions as well as the removal of the State Radio equity package for $153,528.

Operating Expenses

Base Level 13-15 Biennium	Executive Recommendation	Senate Action	Engrossed SB 2016
$8,364,488	$15,947,469	$0	$15,947,469

Overall operating costs in the executive budget have increased by $7.5 million from our base budget as follows:

1. Records Management Maintenance - $150,000 general funds
   Funding for a statewide Record Management System (RMS) during the 2011 biennium. NDDES and ND CJIS partnered to upgrade the current ND CJIS RMS system. This request is provide funding for the upcoming biennium maintenance contract.

2. Next Generation 911 (NG 911) Maintenance - $209,280 general funds
   After the initial implementation costs, as requested as a one-time expenditure, these costs will be the on-going maintenance costs through ITD for NG 911 services.

3. Base Map Maintenance - $382,000 general funds
   The Statewide Seamless Base Map, when completed (November 2015), will be the most accurate map of the State of North Dakota. It will be used by all public safety answering points as they transition to NG 911. This funding will allow updating the new roads, industrial, commercial, residential development mapping and addressing for dispatching for a projected 1/3 of the state per biennium.

4. Radio Tower Redundancy - $120,000 general funds
   A one-time request was made for the initial hardware for this initiative to create a redundancy in the State Radio System. This request is the monthly maintenance of the hardware to be paid through ITD.

5. Disaster Volunteer Coordination - $400,000 special funds, one-time funding (State Disaster Relief Fund)
   This funding is requested for NDDES to continue to contract for services required during disasters and long term recovery that are not provided by other agencies. The services provided are independent of whether the disaster is federal, state or locally declared. Services include volunteer management and case management. Volunteer management services include being on-site within 24 hours of an event and registering and tracking

volunteers in the response phase. Most communities experiencing a disaster are incapable of doing this because the staff that would do this work is also affected and staff availability in smaller communities is limited. If managed correctly during presidential declarations, the tracked volunteer hours work as local cost share and save local funding.

6. Radio Communication Improvements - $5,000,000 general funds, one-time funding
   This request is for funding to initiate a statewide radio communications improvement project by securing project management and a technical consultant to identify criteria for developing an RFI and RFP. The Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee (SIEC) created by the 63rd Legislative Assembly met on January 26, 2015 to support the funding essential for the statewide radio infrastructure. The resolution 2015-1 is Attachment #7.

7. Emergency Response Supplies - $550,000 general funds, one time funding
   NDDES maintains a variety of flood fighting products and systems to protect public infrastructure, save lives and protect property. This request is to purchase flood barrier materials that may also be used as reservoirs in fighting fires. It also includes the purchase of hazardous materials response used in hazardous material spills to include booms and absorbents to limit the effects of a major spill or discharge on waterways. Quick response with the right resources are paramount with incidents that involve threats to drinking water systems. Replenishment will be based on billing a responsible party so the resource is maintained and always ready.

8. Vulnerable Population Registry - $80,000 general funds
   In an effort to meet the needs of all citizens in North Dakota in times of emergency and disaster, NDDES has procured and implemented a notification system to allow for those citizens with special needs to register. When an event occurs in an area, emergency management officials know where they are and what help may be needed to shelter in place or evacuate. The funding is to contract with 211 of ND to run a registration point for the system. It will only be used by those who do not have the ability to register on-line.

9. Disaster Recovery Assistance Contract - $1,000,000 special funds one-time funding (State Disaster Relief Fund)
   This is a request to contract services relating to disaster recovery and mitigation planning and program coordination services to state and local government with emergency management needs.

No changes were made by the Senate for the 2015-17 appropriation in this line.

Capital Assets

Base Level 13-15 Biennium	Executive Recommendation	Senate Action	Engrossed SB 2016
$682,000	$740,000	$0	$740,000

Our NDDES total capital asset line is $740,000, of which $641,723 is funded with federal Emergency Performance Grants and the remaining $98,277 is base budget general funds intended for the purchase of disaster response equipment.

No changes were made by the Senate for the 2015-17 appropriation in this line.

Grants

Base Level 13-15 Biennium	Executive Recommendation	Senate Action	Engrossed SB 2016
$19,373,247	$21,673,247	$0	$21,673,247

The Grants line has an increase over base level funding of $2.3 million. This is mainly due to a $3.0 million one-time general fund grant to regional fire departments. This grant is off-set by a projected $700,000 reduction in Homeland Security grants.

The $3 million grant program for regional fire departments is for developing regionally based fire response capabilities to respond to oil and other flammable liquid or gas train derailments. Funding would be used to develop equipment lists and purchase equipment and strategically located caches within a regional plan that can be deployed to and used by any jurisdictions with a need. It will also be used to train and exercise fire departments along rail lines.

The following is a list of the grant programs that DES now manages, all of which are specifically targeted to accomplish federal goals:

Public Assistance Grant Program
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
Homeland Security Grant Program
Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Grant
Emergency Management Performance Grants

These grant programs are restrictive in terms of purpose and rules which limit our flexibility to internally utilize those federal funds for operations.

No changes were made by the Senate for the 2015-17 appropriation in this line.

Disaster Costs

Base Level 13-15 Biennium	Executive Recommendation	Senate Action	Engrossed SB 2016
$147,718,567	$108,186,157	($16,630)	$108,169,527

This budget line was newly created by the 2009 Legislature due to the extent of the damages and the significant funding for the 2009 flood. Since 2009 we have expended most of our disaster funds through this budget line. At the time of our budget submission we estimated approximately $108 million in disaster spending for the 2015-17 biennium which is a decrease of $39.5 million from the base budget. The timing of these expenditures is highly dependent upon completion of on-going repair projects as well as mitigation projects.

Senate actions reduced the executive budget by $16,630 due to reductions in proposed salary increases and retirement contributions.

Radio Communications

Base Level 13-15 Biennium	Executive Recommendation	Senate Action	Engrossed SB 2016
$0	$626,000	$0	$626,000

The executive budget to enhance interoperability and technology within State Radio provided $626,000 in general funding for the following projects:

1. $386,000 for NG 911 initial equipment and software purchase which will improve public emergency communications services in a growingly wireless mobile society. In addition to call 9-1-1 from a phone, it will enable the public to transmit text, images, video and data to the 911 center. The current legacy circuit-switch 911 system is unable to accommodate the capabilities embedded in many of the advanced technologies.

2. $90,000 for MicroSoft SQL Enterprise software for the CAD system. This is an enhancement of the current CAD system. This will allow less "down time" for the CAD which can directly be tied to law enforcement as well as public safety.

3. $70,000 for a Message Switch test server. Currently, the NCIC/NLETS message switch only has a live server. The future format for information transmission will require XML or NIEM compliance. The development for this project will require a test server to validate the programming before moving to the live server. This federal mandate is expected in 2016.

4. $80,000 for State Radio redundancy equipment. The current State Radio tower system has redundancy, however, we still have a single point of failure to each of the four quadrants of the state. Each quadrant controls several towers in the state where the towers connect to individual telephone companies. This purchase of hardware and circuits through ITD will eliminate this single point of failure by providing a duplicate connection and further secure the safety of the public, law enforcement and emergency responders.

These projects are all one-time expenditures.

No changes were made by the Senate for the 2015-17 appropriation in this line.

I will now briefly address Sections 3. through 17. of Engrossed SB 2016.

Appropriation (Section 3.) This section allows the Office of Adjutant General to use up to $5.0 million from the State Disaster Relief Fund for providing the state share of expenses associated with presidentially declared disasters with the approval of the Emergency Commission. Currently, any presidentially declared disasters occurring during the biennium that are not legislatively appropriated, the agency must borrow the state share of expenses from the Bank of North Dakota and then seek a deficiency appropriation during the next legislative session. Currently, we have nine loans from the Bank of North Dakota totaling $7.2 million. This would streamline the

overall administration of presidentially declared disasters and eliminate the potential for accounting errors.

Appropriation (Section 4.) This appropriates $2.0 million from the State Disaster Relief Fund to provide for removal of debris and other health hazards in organized service districts that are experiencing chronic flooding. **This is a new section added in the Senate.**

Veterans Cemetery Maintenance Fund (Section 5.) This section provides a continuing special fund appropriation for the operations of the North Dakota Veterans Cemetery for the 2015-17 biennium utilizing revenue generated from burial income and license plate sales. This is in addition to the Veterans Cemetery appropriation in Section 1. Subdivision 1. This authority has been used for several biennium and allows efficient fiscal management of the ND Veterans Cemetery.

Maintenance and Repairs (Section 6.) This allows the agency the ability to transfer to the operating or capital assets line up to $500,000 from other budget lines. This may only be used for the maintenance and repair of state-owned armories. We do not anticipate a transfer in the current 2013-15 biennium.

Funding Transfers – State Employee Compensation (Section 7.) This section allows the agency to make appropriation transfers between subdivisions within Section 1 for state employee compensation increases. All agency equity compensation increases were appropriated in Subdivision 1. of Section 1. under the National Guard's Salaries and Wages line.

Exemption (Section 8.) This section provides carry-over of the remaining balance in the Radio Communications line of the appropriated amounts from Chapter 16 of the 2013 Session Laws for statewide base map, state radio tower package, CAD upgrade and the voice incident recorder. These projects will be completed in 2015.

Exemption (Section 9.) This section provides carry-over of the remaining balance in the Operating Expenses line of the appropriated amounts from Chapter 16 of the 2013 Session Laws for the CAD upgrade and the disaster coordination contract.

Exemption (Section 10.) This section provides carry-over of the remaining balance in the Operating Expenses line of the appropriated amounts from Chapter 16 of the 2013 Session Laws for the writing, publishing, and distribution of a record of all North Dakota veterans as authorized by the 2013 SB 2210. An appropriation of $50,000 was received in Chapter 16 of the 2013 Session Laws. There have been no expenditures to date.

Exemption (Section 11.) This section provides carry-over of the remaining balance on June 30, 2015 in the Tuition, Recruiting and Retention line of the appropriated amounts from Chapter 16 of the 2013 Session Laws.

Exemption (Section 12.) This section provides carry-over of the remaining balance in the Tuition, Recruiting and Retention line of the appropriated amounts from Section 3 of Chapter 16 of the 2013 Session Laws. This is a general fund appropriation of $375,000 that is contingent upon the ND National Guard receiving a new assignment in association with the Grand Forks Air Force Base.

Exemption (Section 13.) This section provides carry-over of the remaining balance on June 30, 2015 of the Veterans Bonus program appropriated in Chapter 16 of the 2013 Session Laws. It also allows the use of the remaining funds for adjusted compensation to veterans during the 2015-17 biennium.

Exemption (Section 14.) This section provides carry-over of the remaining balance on June 30, 2015 of the State Radio towers appropriation of $1,500,000 provided by the 2011 Legislature in SB 2016. This appropriation was also carried over by the 2013 Legislature in HB 1016 Section 10.

Exemption (Section 15.) This section provides carry-over of the remaining balance on June 30, 2015 of the appropriation of $3,200,000 for flood relief or disaster mitigation projects in incorporated cities, and $4,800,000 in grants to political subdivisions for amounts required to match federal dollars on road grade raising projects and federal emergency relief funding in Section 4, subdivisions 2, 3 and 4 of 2011 legislation in SB 2369. To date, approximately $2.7 million has been spent for flood relief or disaster mitigation projects in incorporated cities and $16,500 for required matches to federal dollars on road grade raising projects. This appropriation was also carried over by the 2013 Legislature in HB 1016 Section 11.

Exemption (Section 16.) This section provides carry-over of the remaining balance on June 30, 2015 of the $10,000,000 appropriation for grants to cities and counties for flood impacted housing rehabilitation received during the 2011 special session in SB 2371, Section 9. Approximately $9.1 million will be provided to Minot and Ward County and $800,000 to the Spirit Lake Tribe and eight other counties. To date, approximately $8.0 million has been spent This appropriation was also carried over by the 2013 Legislature in HB 1016 Section 12.

Emergency (Section 17.) This section provides an emergency clause for the appropriations for the Veterans Bonus Program appropriation of $500,000, NG 911 hardware and software purchases of $386,000, NG 911 maintenance costs of $209,280 and statewide base map maintenance costs of $382,000. **Also added by the Senate in this section is $2.0 million from the Disaster Relief Fund in Section 4 relating to the providing of debris removal and other health hazards.**

Mr Chairman, that completes my testimony, I will try to answer any questions you might have and I ask for your favorable support of SB 2016.

Attachment #1

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL
STATEWIDE BASE MAP

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	$ 4,150,000.00
LESS FEDERAL FUNDING NOT AVAILABLE	$ (250,000.00)
TOTAL AVAILABE APPROPRIATIONS	$ 3,900,000.00
EXPENDITURES THRU 1/31/2015	$ (3,117,926.46)
REMAINING FUNDING/APPROPRIATIONS AS OF 1/31/15	$ 782,073.54

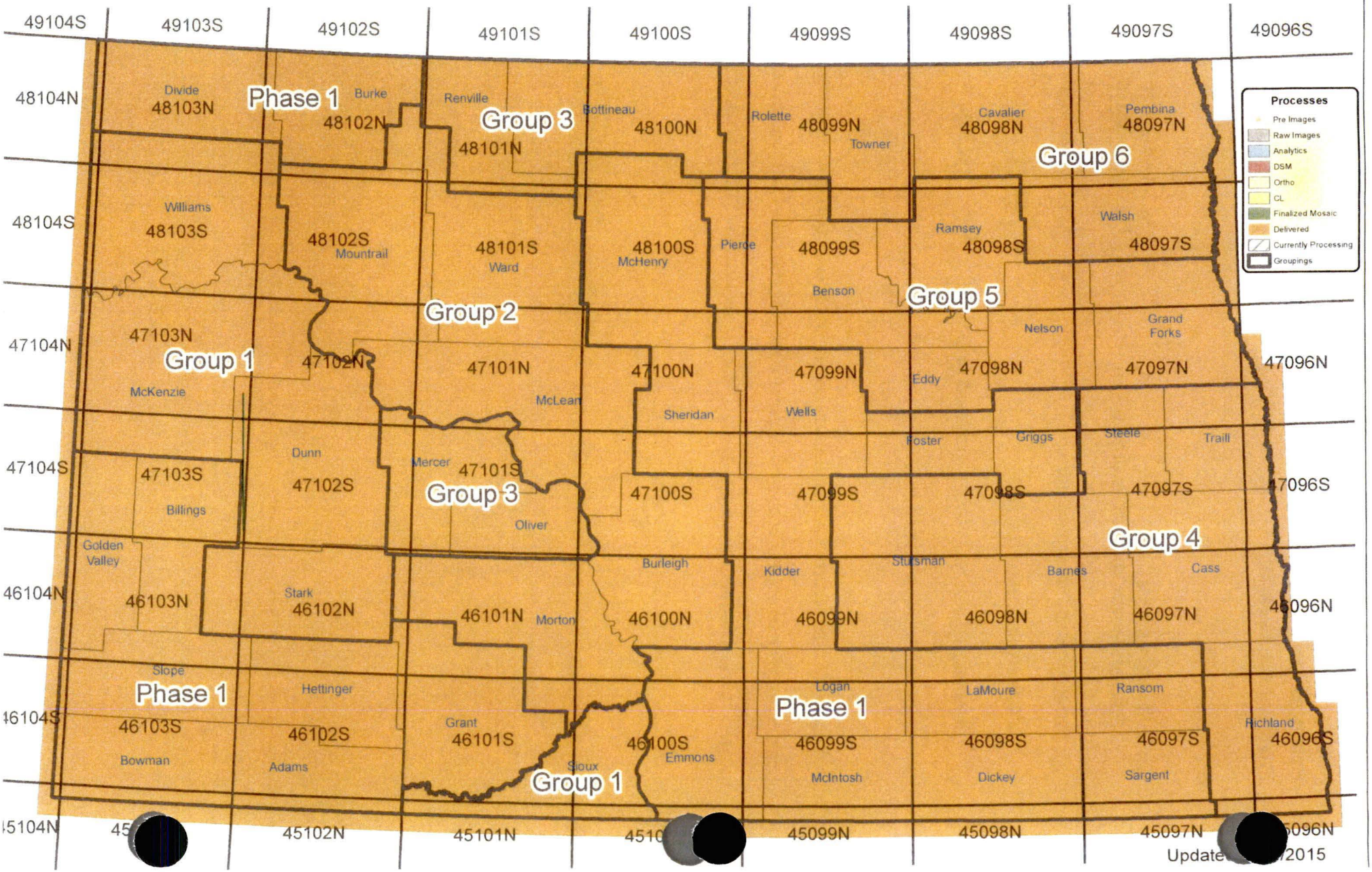
NOTE 1 - ACTUAL FEDERAL FUNDING AVAILABLE IS ONLY $750,000 OF $1,000,000 APPROPRIATION.

NOTE 2 - PROJECT START DATE 7/1/2010 -- PROJECTED END DATE 11/1/2015 (SCHEDULE VARIANCE 3% BEHIND)

NOTE 3 - TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDING $3,900,000 -- PROJECTED FINAL COST $3,812,098 (BUDGET VARIANCE 2.25% UNDER)

Attachment 1

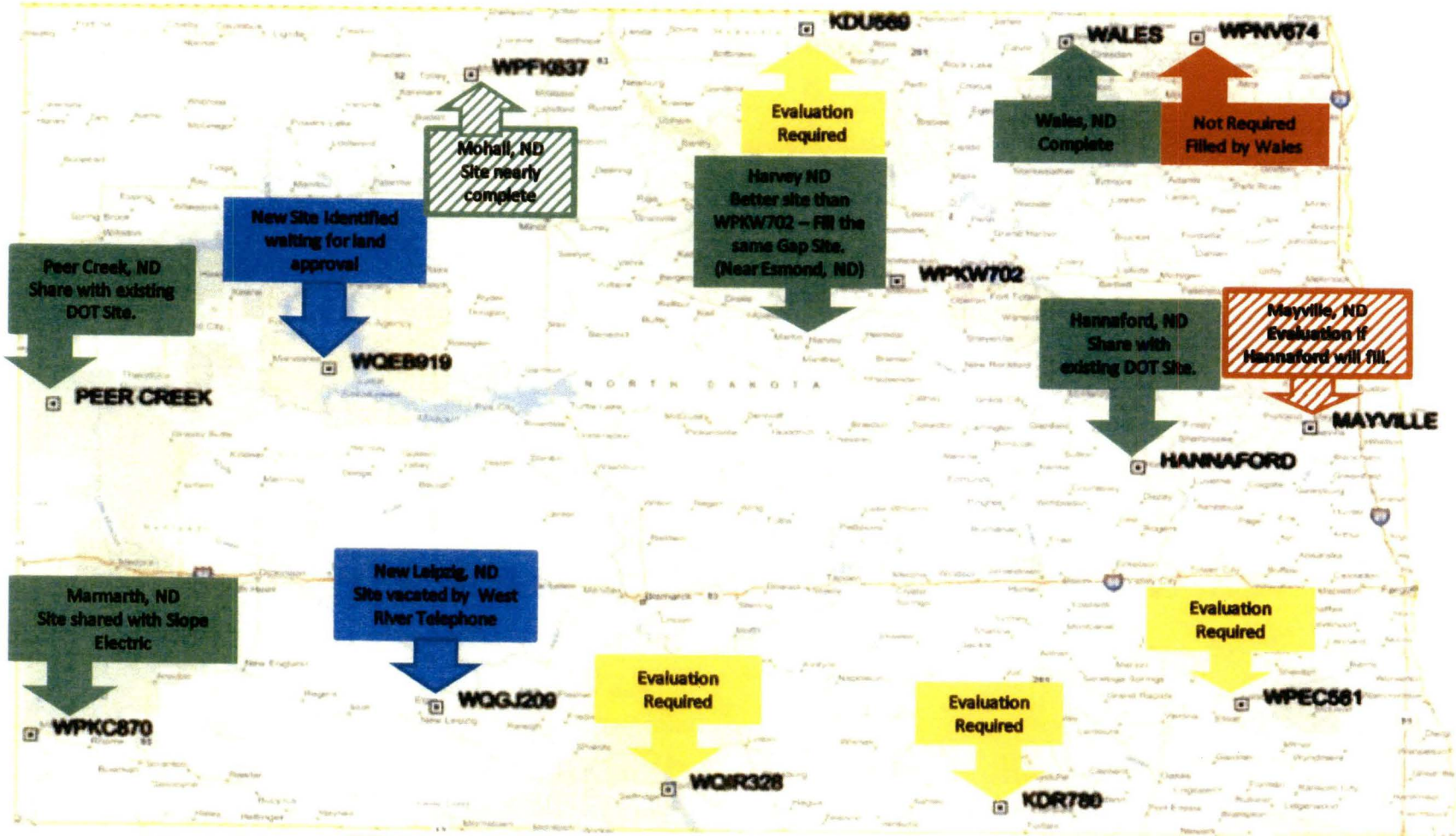
North Dakota Statewide Basemap



Update 2015

Attachment #2

State Radio Communication Gap Areas



OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL
STATE DISASTER RELIEF FUND (352)

AS OF 1/31/2015

Attachment #3

REVENUES:

ORIGINAL APPROPRIATION (SB 2012 - 2009 LEGISLATURE) ($20M for 2009 Snow Disaster & $23M for 2009 Flood Disaster)		$43,000,000.00
TRANSFER FROM PERMANENT OIL TAX TRUST FUND (SB2369 - 2011 LEGISLATURE)	$	22,000,000.00
TRANSFER FROM OIL & GAS PROD. DISTR. (HB 1451 SECT 9 - 2011 LEGISLATURE)	$	44,000,000.00
REVENUE FROM COUNTIES/CITIES	$	1,689,307.69
REVENUE FROM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	$	2,200,724.58
INTEREST ACCRUED THROUGH 11/30/14	$	330,505.02
TRANSFER 11-13 FROM GENERAL FUND (SB 2371 SECTION 17 - 2011 SPECIAL SESSIOI	$	48,700,000.00
		$161,920,537.29

EXPENDITURES:

2007-09 EXPENDITURES	$	(5,376,783.57)	
2009-11 EXPENDITURES	$	(25,895,789.29)	
2011-13 EXPENDITURES	$	(30,104,015.04)	
			EMERGENCY COMM/ BUDGET SECTION FINAL APPROVAL DATE
2013-15 EXPENDITURES (7/1/2013 THRU 1/31/2015)* **			
2009 FLOOD (Section 1 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(1,959,684.78)	Jun-13
JANUARY 2010 WINTER STORM (Section 1 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(310,391.61)	Jun-13
2010 FLOOD (Section 1 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(361,370.50)	Jun-13
APRIL 2010 ICE STORM (Section 1 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(565,976.42)	Jun-13
2011 FLOOD (Section 1 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(7,130,507.86)	Jun-13
2011 ICE STORM (Section 1 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(616,188.45)	Jun-13
VOLUNTEER RESPONSE COORDINATION (Section 4 of 2011 SB 2016)	$	(300,000.00)	Jun-13
DISASTER COORDINATION CONTRACT (Section 2 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(347,973.08)	Jun-13
TRANSFER TO ND HOUSING & FIN (Section 4 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(5,515.00)	
HOUSING REHAB AND RETENTION (Section 12 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(2,461,071.57)	Jun-13
ROAD GRADE RAISING PROJECTS (Section 11 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(7,084.51)	Jun-13
FLOOD MITIGATION IN INCORPORATED CITIES (Section 11 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(1,014,114.70)	Jun-13
TOTAL EXPENDITURES 7/1/2013 THRU 1/31/2015***	$	(15,079,878.48)	
EXPENDITURES/TRANSFERS AS OF 1/31/2015	$	(76,456,466.38)	$85,464,070.91

PROJECTED REMAINING EXPENDITURES

2009 FLOOD(Section 1 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(2,209,967.48)
JANUARY 2010 WINTER STORM (Section 1 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	-
2010 FLOOD (Section 1 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(1,172,238.24)
APRIL 2010 ICE STORM (Section 1 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(13,967.47)
2011 FLOOD (Section 1 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(16,269,720.56)
2011 ICE STORM (Section 1 of 2013 HB 1016	$	-
TRANSFER TO ND HOUSING & FIN (Section 4 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(1,494,485.00)
VOLUNTEER RESPONSE COORDINATION (Section 4 of 2011 SB 2016)	$	(100,000.00)
DISASTER COORDINATION CONTRACT (Section 2 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(1,152,026.92)
HOUSING REHAB AND RETENTION (Section 12 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(2,080,556.60)
ROAD GRADE RAISING PROJECTS (Section 11 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(4,783,546.71)
FLOOD MITIGATION IN INCORPORATED CITIES (Section 11 of 2013 HB 1016)	$	(469,998.32)
	$	(29,746,507.30)

UNOBLIGATED FUND BALANCE TO DATE	$55,717,563.61
LESS ANTICIPATED OBLIGATION FOR BND LOANS TO DATE	($4,381,730.00)
NET UNOBLIGATED BALANCE TO DATE	$51,335,833.61

CURRENT FUND BALANCE 1/31/2015 — *$85.5 Million*

*** Expenditures through accounting date 1/31/2015.

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL
2013 - 15 DISASTER LOANS

ATTACHMENT #4

DISASTER	LOAN DATE	LOAN #	LOAN/DEFICIENY AMOUNT	LOAN DRAWS AS OF 1/31/15	COMMENTS
DR4118 - SOUTHERN RED RIVER FLOODING (APRIL & MAY 2013)	APRIL 2013	125025301001	$ 60,000.00	$ 60,000.00	ALL DRAWN IN JUNE 2013
	MAY 2013	125025302001	$ 775,000.00	$ 749,389.07	$50,409.98 DRAWN IN JUNE 2013
	NOVEMBER 2013	125025306001	$ 450,980.00	$ -	
		TOTAL	$ 1,285,980.00		
DR4128 - NORTHERN RED RIVER FLOODING (MAY & JUNE 2013)	JULY 2013	125025303001	$ 914,375.00	$ 643,605.16	
	NOVEMBER 2013	125025305001	$ 702,000.00	$ -	
		TOTAL	$ 1,616,375.00		
DR4154 - WINTER STORM OCT 4-5, 2013	NOVEMBER 2013	125025304001	$ 1,009,375.00	$ 29,833.38	
DR4190 - SUMMER FLOODING JUNE 2014	OCTOBER 2014	125025307001	$ 227,000.00	$ 215,419.03	
DR4190 - SUMMER FLOODING JUNE 2014	NOVEMBER 2014	125025309001	$ 243,000.00	$ -	
2009 THRU 2011 DISASTERS	NOVEMBER 2014	125025308001	$ 2,800,000.00	$ -	
	2015 DEFICIENCY AMOUNT**		$ 7,181,730.00	$ 1,698,246.64	

** Only a portion of the loan amount will be drawn by June 30th 2015.

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL
BIENNIAL BUDGET COMPARISON

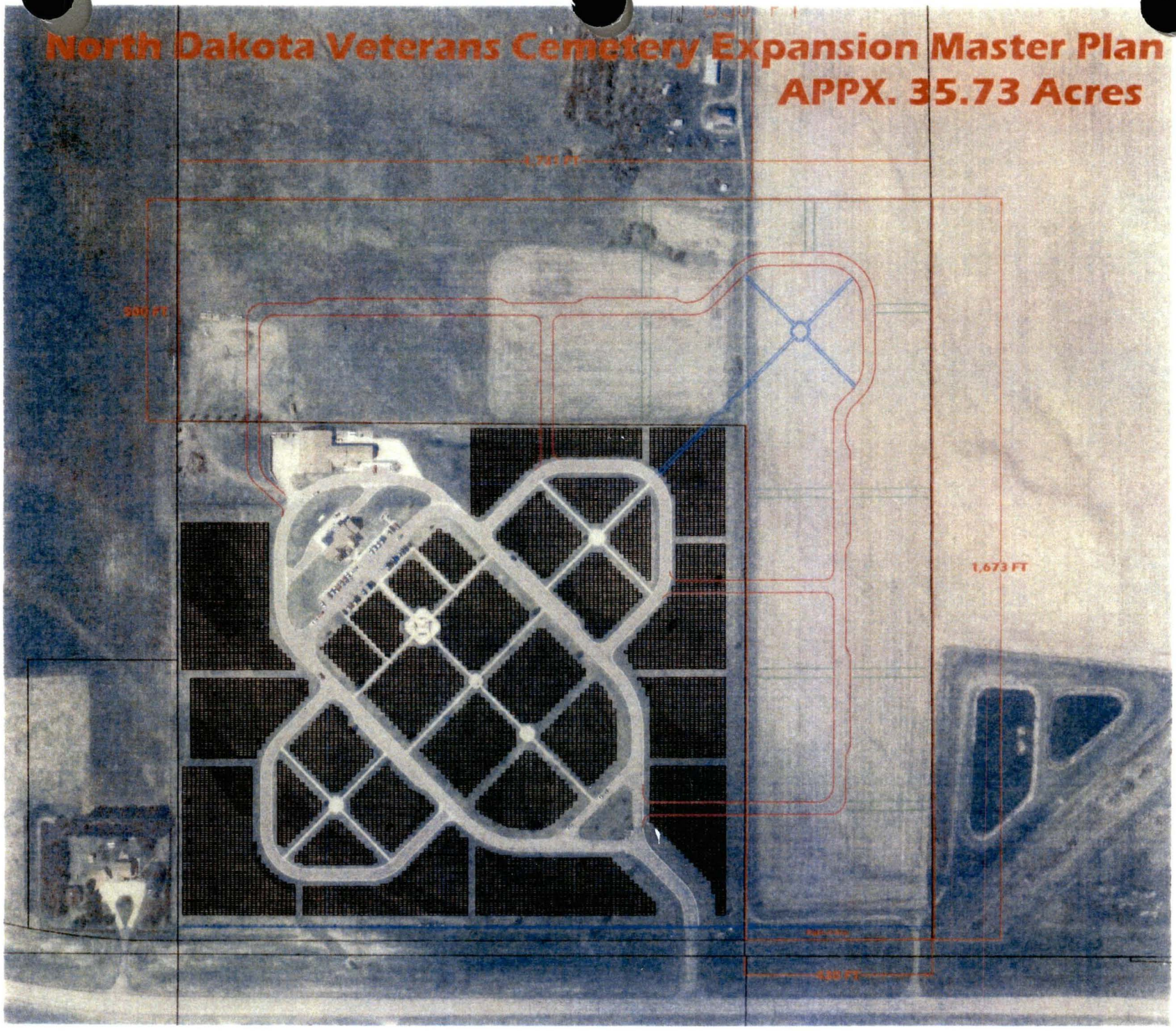
Attachment #5

LINE ITEMS	APPRORPIATIONS 2011-13	APPRORPIATIONS 2013-15	EXECUTIVE BUDGET 2015-17	SENATE CHANGES ENGROSSED SB 2016	COMMENTS
SALARIES AND WAGES	$ 16,517,630.00	$ 18,728,082.00	$ 19,786,796.00	$ (829,951.00)	Senate reductions in proposed salary increases and retirement contributions
OPERATING EXPENSES	$ 13,992,913.00	$ 14,057,379.00	$ 20,270,360.00		
CAPITAL ASSETS	$ 2,982,099.00	$ 2,293,872.00	$ 1,128,046.00		
GRANTS	$ 71,929,285.00	$ 20,482,761.00	$ 22,682,761.00	$ 2,000,000.00	Senate inclusion of Engrossed SB 2016 Section 4.
DISASTER COSTS	$ 100,923,008.00	$ 147,718,567.00	$ 113,186,157.00	$ (16,630.00)	Senate reductions in proposed salary increases and retirement contributions
CIVIL AIR PATROL	$ 243,353.00	$ 287,451.00	$ 314,488.00	$ (1,962.00)	Senate reductions in proposed salary increases and retirement contributions
RADIO COMMUNICATIONS	$ 3,735,000.00	$ 2,735,000.00	$ 626,000.00		
TUITION, RECRUITING & COMP	$ 2,407,500.00	$ 2,892,500.00	$ 2,517,500.00		
AIR GUARD CONTRACT	$ 10,989,323.00	$ 11,483,158.00	$ 8,157,194.00	$ (78,547.00)	Senate reductions in proposed salary increases and retirement contributions
ARMY GUARD CONTRACT	$ 56,110,757.00	$ 58,182,671.00	$ 60,188,544.00	$ (191,838.00)	Senate reductions in proposed salary increases and retirement contributions
REINTEGRATION PROGRAM	$ 1,550,149.00	$ 1,486,980.00	$ 1,933,713.00	$ (11,592.00)	Senate reductions in proposed salary increases and retirement contributions
ND VETERANS CEMETERY	$ 576,916.00	$ 647,005.00	$ 826,843.00	$ (23,947.00)	Senate reductions in proposed salary increases and retirement contributions
TOTAL	$ 281,957,933.00	$ 280,995,426.00	$ 251,618,402.00	$ 845,533.00	
GENERAL	$ 29,353,555.00	$ 31,150,829.00	$ 40,109,295.00	$ (587,232.00)	
FEDERAL/SPECIAL	$ 252,604,378.00	$ 249,844,597.00	$ 211,509,107.00	$ 1,432,765.00	
TOTAL	$ 281,957,933.00	$ 280,995,426.00	$ 251,618,402.00	$ 845,533.00	
FULL TIME EQUIVALENTS	242	246	234	0	

**This comparison is based upon original appropriations. Adjustments in federal and special funds occur during the biennium if additional authority is required for disaster funding. Also, general funds are adjusted for carry-over for projects that may not have been completed in the prior biennium.

North Dakota Veterans Cemetery Expansion Master Plan
APPX. 35.73 Acres

Attachment #6



North Dakota Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee
Resolution 2015-1 in Support of
FUNDING ESSENTIAL STATEWIDE RADIO INFRASTRUCTURE

WHEREAS, the Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee (SIEC) was created by the 63rd Legislative Assembly to manage the statewide radio system and plan for evolution to a more advanced and integrated statewide radio system, and

WHEREAS, membership is established in North Dakota Century Code 37-17.3-02.2 and consists of a diverse of set user stakeholders including:

a. The director of state radio or a designee;
b. The director of the division of homeland security or a designee;
c. The superintendent of the highway patrol or a designee;
d. The adjutant general or a designee;
e. The director of the department of transportation or a designee;
f. A representative of the North Dakota sheriff's and deputies association;
g. A representative of the North Dakota emergency managers association;
h. A representative of the North Dakota fire chiefs association;
i. A representative of the North Dakota emergency medical services association;
j. A representative of the North Dakota police chiefs association;
k. A representative of the North Dakota peace officers association;
l. A representative of the North Dakota 911 association; and
m. The North Dakota chief information officer or a designee, and

WHEREAS, the SIEC and supporting organizations and associations have conducted a detailed study of the current statewide public safety land mobile radio (LMR) communications system, and

WHEREAS, due consideration to the recent findings of an independent consultant (Televate), points to upgrading the statewide radio system is essential to effectively protect the public and all emergency services personnel who rely upon radio communications as the vital tool to serve and protect the people of North Dakota;

NOW THEREFORE, the SIEC urges legislators to support this critical and life-saving legislation and provide funding over the next six years to upgrade North Dakota's statewide public safety land mobile radio communications system.

Respectfully submitted this 26th day of January, 2015.

MG David A. Sprynczynatyk,
Chairman

Michael Dannenfelzer
Vice-Chairman

NORTH DAKOTA NATIONAL GUARD

Mobilization Fact Sheet

(as of Jan. 26, 2015)

NOTES:

- This document is organized in "reverse chronological order" and provides facts on units that have mobilized or received alert notifications for possible mobilization since Sept. 11, 2001.
- *Units highlighted in **RED** are "Mobilized or Alerted for Mobilizations"*
- *Units highlighted in **PURPLE** are "Demobilized"*

Personnel Strength			
Branch	**Percentage**	**Assigned Strength**	**Authorized Strength**
ND Army National Guard	97.3%	3144	3232
ND Air National Guard	82.4%	963	1171
Totals	**93.3%**	**4107**	**4403**

Full-Time Guardsmen (Federal Technicians & Active Guard and Reserve (AGR))		
Air Guard	Technicians: 177	AGR: 178
Army Guard	Technicians: 361	AGR: 348
Total Full-Time: 1064		

Overview

Nationwide, the 353,000-strong National Guard averages about 12 Soldiers per 10,000 people. North Dakota leads the nation with a ratio of about 65 Guardsmen per 10,000.

Currently, the N.D. National Guard has more than 15 North Dakota Guardsmen are mobilized for overseas and domestic service. At this time, no units have been alerted for possible mobilization.

North Dakota Army National Guard Mobilizations

231st Logistical Support Element

- Received Notification of Sourcing: September 11, 2013
- Received Alert: March 21, 2013
- Notification of Drawdown: 64 to 46 Soldiers, August 22, 2013
- Mobilization Date: September 19, 2014
- Send-Off Event: September 7, 2014
- Arrived at Mobilization Station: September 22, 2014, Fort Hood, Texas
- Commander: Capt. Nicolette Daschendorf, Bismarck, N.D.

1-188th Air Defense Artillery Battalion (National Capital Region, Washington, D.C.)

- Unit Based in Bismarck, Fargo, and Grand Forks, N.D.
- Alert: October 25, 2012
- Notification of Sourcing: August 29, 2012
- Strength at Mobilization: 210 Soldiers
- Mobilization Date: May 9, 2013
- Arrived at Mobilization Station: April 29, 2013, Fort Hood, Texas
- Returned to N.D. May 7, 2014

- Commander/ Senior NCO: Lt. Col. Jon Erickson, Bismarck, N.D., and Command Sgt. Maj. Wallace Keller, Bismarck, N.D.
- The more than 200 Soldiers of the 1-188th ADA worked with Department of Defense Agencies as part of an integrated air defense system to provide protection of the airspace of the National Capital Region in support of Operation Noble Eagle. The Soldiers replaced the 3rd Battalion, 265th Air Defense Artillery Regiment, a Florida Army National Guard unit, in conducting the vital mission of monitoring and defending the region's airspace. This is the 10th deployment for the 1-188th ADA since 2004.

814th Area Support Medical Company

- Based at Bismarck, N.D.
- Strength at mobilization/ deployment: 37 Soldiers
- Alerted: January 18, 2013
- Send-off Event: December 7, 2013, Raymond J. Bohn Armory, Bismarck, N.D.
- Mobilization Date: January 3, 2014
- Arrived at Mobilization Station: January 6, 2014, at Fort Hood, Texas
- Arrived in Theater: February 13, 2014
- Returned to U.S.: October 27, 2014, Fort Hood, Texas
- Returned to N.D.: November 2, 2014 (Demobilized)
- Freedom Salute: February 8, 2015, Raymond J. Bohn Armory, Bismarck, N.D.

Company C, 2-285th Assault Aviation Battalion, Kosovo Forces 18

- Based at Bismarck, N.D.
- Received Alert: July 9, 2013
- Strength at Mobilization/ Deployment: 36 Soldiers and 8 UH-60 Black Hawk Helicopters
- Send-off Event: Bismarck Army Aviation Support Facility, Bismarck, N.D., October 20, 2013
- Mobilized: November 21, 2013, Bismarck, N.D.
- Departed from Bismarck: November 22, 2013
- Arrived at Mobilization Station: November 22, 2013
- Arrived in Theater: January 12, 2014
- Demobilized: October 6, 2014, Fort Hood, Texas
- Returned to N.D.: October 13-14, 2014
- Freedom Salute: December 6, 2014, Bismarck Army Aviation Support Facility, Bismarck, N.D.

191st Military Police Company, Operation Enduring Freedom (Guantanamo Bay, Cuba)

- Unit Based in Bismarck, Fargo, and Mayville, N.D.
- Alert: Notification of sourcing received prior to August 29, 2012
- Send-Off Events: October 27, 2012, Fargo Armed Forces Reserve Center
- Mobilization Date: October 24, 2012
- Arrived at Mobilization Station: October 28, 2012, Fort Bliss, Texas
- Deployed to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, on November 28, 2012
- Returned to U.S.: August 25-30, 2013
- Retuned to N.D.: August 30, 2013
- Commander/ Senior NCO: Lt. Col. Mark Tibor, of Bismarck, N.D., and 1st Sgt. Dean Richter, of Bismarck, N.D.

- Mission: The mission of Joint Task Force Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, was to conduct safe, humane, legal, and transparent care and custody of detainees, including those convicted by military commission. The Task Force also conducted intelligence collection, analysis and dissemination for the safety and security of detainees and personnel employed at the facilities as well as in support of ongoing overseas contingency operations. The 191st M.P. Company deployed overseas in 2008, when about 180 Soldiers served in Baghdad as part of Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Detachment 42 Operation Support Airlift, Operation Enduring Freedom, Afghanistan

- Based in Bismarck, N.D.
- Alert: March 15, 2012
- Strength at Mobilization: 8 Soldiers
- Mission: This small but highly-specialized aviation unit operated C-12 Huron aircraft to provide short-notice fixed-wing air transport of personnel and cargo within their area of operations.

835th Engineer Team (Asphalt) & 897th Engineer Team (Concrete)

- Based in Carrington, N.D.
- Received notification for training in October 2010
- Specializes in paving operations

1-112th Security & Support Aviation Battalion

- Based in Bismarck, N.D.
- Received notification for training in October 2010
- Specializes in aviation command and control
- Unit previously served in Bosnia in 2005

188th Engineer Company (Vertical Construction)

- Based in Wahpeton, N.D.
- Received notification for training in October 2010
- Specializes in vertical construction missions, primarily as carpentry and masonry specialists, plumbers, and interior electricians.
- Unit previously served in Iraq (2003-2004) and Kosovo (1999) as B Company, 142nd Engineer Battalion

Company C, 2-28th Assault Aviation Battalion and Detachments

- Based in Bismarck
- Received alert in April 2008
- Strength at mobilization/Deployment: 47 Soldiers and five UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters
- Mobilization Date: October 5, 2009
- Mobilization Station: Fort Sill, Oklahoma, October 7, 2009
- Arrived in Theater: December 16, 2009
- Returned to U.S.: Fort Sill, Oklahoma, September 22, 2010
- Returned to N.D.: Bismarck, N.D., September 28, 2010 (demobilized)
- Send-off Event: September 30, 2009, Bismarck Army Aviation Support Facility, Bismarck, N.D.
- Commander and Senior NCO: Capt. Douglas Larsen & 1st Sgt. Dan Marquart
- Higher Headquarters during Deployment: 12th Combat Aviation Brigade
- Freedom Salute: December 5, 2010, Bismarck Army Aviation Support Facility, Bismarck, N.D.

- Company C, 2-285th Aviation Assault Battalion was organized in October 2006 upon the redeployment of Task Force Strike where members of the Bismarck-based 112th Command Aviation Battalion participated in aviation airlift missions in Bosnia-Herzegovina from December 2005 to October 2006

1-188th Air Defense Artillery Sentinel Radar, Operation Iraqi Freedom (Iraq)

- Received alert: October 2008
- Strength at Mobilization/ Deployment: 8 Soldiers
- Mobilization Date: November 30, 2009
- Mobilization Station: Fort Hood, Texas, arrived December 2, 2009
- Arrived in Theater: January 7, 2010
- Arrived at Demobilization Station: Fort Hood, Texas, December 5, 2010
- Returned to N.D.: December 8, 2010
- Freedom Salute: February 13, 2011
- Senior NCO: Sgt. 1st Class Michael Kraft, Devils Lake, N.D.

1-188th Air Defense Artillery Sentinel Radar, Opertion Enduring Freedom (Afghanistan)

- Received alert: October 2008
- Strength at Mobilization/ Deployment: 25 Soldiers
- Mobilized: November 30, 2009
- Send-off EventL November 22, 2009 at Grand Forks, N.D.
- Mobilization Station: Fort Hood, Texas, arrived December 2, 2009
- Arrived in Theater: January 8, 2010
- Arrived at Demobilization Station: Fort Hood, Texas, December 5, 2010
- Returned to N.D.: December 8, 2010 (Demobilized)
- Freedom Salute: February 13, 2011
- Commander/ Senior NCO: Capt. Walyn Vannurden & 1st Sgt. Gregory Paul Brockberg

1-188th Air Defense Artillery, RAID IV, Operation Enduring Freedom (Afghanistan)

- Strength at Mobilization/ Deployment: 39 Soldiers
- Included command of 25 Soldiers, Sentinel Radar (listed above)
- Alert Order: October 28, 2008
- Mobilized: December 6, 2009
- Send-off Event: November 22, 2009, Grand Forks, N.D.
- Mobilization Station: Fort Hood, Texas, arrived December 2, 2009
- Arrived in Theater: January 8, 2010
- Arrived in U.S.: Fort Hood, Texas, December 5, 2010
- Returned to N.D.: December 8, 2010 (Demobilized)
- Freedom Salute: February 13, 2011
- Commander/ Senior NCO: Capt. Walyn Vannurden & 1st Sgt. Gregory Paul Brockberg
- This was the fourth rotation from the 1-188th Air Defense Artillery performing this mission

Kosovo Forces 12 (KFOR12), Balkans

- Notification for Training: November 20, 2007
- Alert: March 3, 2008
- Strength at Mobilization: listed below
- Departed:
    - Fargo: August 15, 2009
        - 122 Soldiers (HHC & A/231st BSB)
        - 161 Soldiers (B & C/231st BSB
    - Bismarck: August 17, 2009
        - 82 Soldiers (957th LMT)
    - Bismarck: August 19, 2009
        - 3 Soldiers, including the commanding general (Task Force Falcon command group)
    - Bismarck: August 21, 2009
        - 143 Soldiers (Remaining Bismarck-area forces)
- Arrived in Theater: Various dates
- Returned: Various times
- Freedom Salute
    - Fargo: September 19, 2010 ~300 Soldiers
    - Bismarck: October 16, 2010 ~LMT/HHC (3 p.m.), Bismarck Civic Center
- N.D. was the lead element in a 2,200-U.S. and international task force of which the N.D. Army National Guard provided approximately 590 Soldiers +33 (Pristina, Kosovo & Sarajevo)
- Bismarck:
    - N.D. National Guard Joint Force Headquarters, lead KFOR12
    - 68th Troop Command
    - 957th Engineer Company (AFB)
    - 116th Public Affairs Detachment
- Fargo:
    - 141st Combat Support Brigade (Main Effort)
    - 426th Signal Company
- Valley City:
    - 231st Brigade Support Battalion
- Grand Forks:
    - 188th Air Defense Artillery Battalion
- About 160 Soldiers returned early, May 14, 2010
- Pristina/ Sarajevo: Arrived at Fort Benning, Georgia on July 17, 2010
- Returned to N.D.: July 22, 23, 24, 2010
- Final command element returned to Bismarck: 40 Soldiers, July 28, 2010

Pristina, Kosovo & Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina component of KFOR12

- Alerted: March 3, 2008
- Strength at Mobilization: 33 Soldiers
- Spent one week of pre-mobilization training at Fort Benning, Georgia, before travel to Germany
- Returned to N.D.: July 22, 2010 (Demobilized)

"Not since the Korean War era (1950-1953) has the North Dakota National Guard mobilized a single unit of this size." (164th Infantry Regiment was mobilized during World War II and the Korean War). More North Dakota Army National Guard Soldiers were mobilized simultaneously for the Global War on Terrorism, however, they were assigned to multiple units. In 2003, the 142nd Engineer Battalion, the 957th Engineer Company (Multi-Role Bridge Company), and the 141st Engineer Battalion were all mobilized at the same time; more than 1,100 Soldiers served in Iraq while 3,000 Soldiers and Airmen remained in N.D. to respond to state emergencies if ordered by the Governor."

Quick Analysis

- 142nd Engineer Battalion: April 2003 to March 2004, 502 Soldiers
- 957th Engineer Company: February 2003 to May 2004: 175 Soldiers
- 141st Engineer Battalion: December 2003 to February 2005: 480 Soldiers

N.D. Army National Guard units have previously participated in NATO-led peace missions in the former Yugoslavia (Balkans region of southern Europe). The Bismarck-based Detachment 1/129th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment served in Bosnia in 1997; the Wahpeton-based B Company, 142nd Engineer Battalion served in Kosovo in 1999; 15 Soldiers participated in a Stabilization Force (SFOR) to supervise land mine removal in Bosnia-Herzegovina in 2003. In 2004, a five-member combat engineer team supported Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) teams in de-mining operations in Kosovo, and most recently members of the Bismarck-based 112th Command Aviation Battalion participated in aviation airlift missions in Bosnia-Herzegovina in 2005-2006.

- Kosovo/Balkans facts & brief history:
    - Kosovo is a territory disputed between Serbs and Albanians, and both live there.
    - Albanians claim that they are its original inhabitants, being the descendants of the ancient Illyraians.
    - Serbs claim that Kosovo lay at the heart of its medieval kingdoms and that during the Middle Ages few, if any, Albanians lived amongst them.
    - Kosovo was part of the original Serbian Kingdom.
    - Key date in Kosovo's History is June 28, 1389
        - Serbs fought and, according to many historians, lost horribly, to invading Ottoman Turks – this battle is celebrated by Serbs
        - This loss lead to Turkish advances and influence for the next three centuries in the region. This is why there are Muslims in the Balkans region, mostly Albanian
        - The word "Balkan" is Turkish, and means "a wooded ridge or mountain.

Detachment 42, Operational Support Airlift Agency (Bismarck)

- Strength at Mobilization/Deployment: 8 Soldiers
- Received Alert Notification: August 4, 2008
- Send-off Ceremony: march 27, 2009, Bismarck, N.D.
- Mobilization Date: March 27, 2009, Fort Benning, Georgia
- Arrived in Theater: April 2009
- Returned to N.D.: February 18, 2010
- Freedom Salute: June 24, 2010, Apple Creek Country Club, Bismarck, N.D.
- Mission Location: Djibouti Combined Joint Task Force – Horn of Africa (CJTF-HOA)
- Commander: Chief Warrant Officer 5 Mitch Torgeson
- Senior Enlisted Soldier: Sgt. 1st Class John Zacher

- This small but highly-specialized aviation unit operates one C-12U Huron aircraft while stateside but will fly two C-12U Huron aircraft during this deployment. Their mission is to provide short-notice fixed-wing transportation for personnel and cargo within their area of operations. Detachment 42 is one of forty-two C-12 detachments nation-wide assigned to various state National Guard units.

1-188th Air Defense Artillery, RAID III, Operation Enduring Freedom (Afghanistan)

- Received Mobilization Order: March 2008
- Strength at Mobilization/ Deployment: 29 Soldiers
- Mobilization Date: January 29, 2009
- Arrived at Pre-Mobilization Station, Fort hood, Texas: February 1, 2009
- Arrived in Afghanistan: March 3, 2009
- Returned to N.D.: January 29, 2010 (Demobilized)
- Send-off Event: January 11, 2009, Grand Forks Armory, Grand Forks, N.D.
- Freedom Salute: May 16, 2010
- Commander/ Senior NCO: Capt. Amber Monette and 1st Sgt George Overby
- This was the third rotation from the 1-188th Air Defense Artillery performing this mission.

191st Military Police Company

- Received Mobilization Order: October 24, 2007
- Strength at Mobilization/ Deployment: 182 Soldiers
- Mobilization Date: January 18, 2008
- Arrived at Mobilization Station: Fort Dix, New Jersey, January 20, 2008
- Arrived in Theater: April 3, 2008 (Kuwait)
- Send-off Events: Bismarck, N.D. (January 18, 2008) and Fargo, N.D. (January 19, 2008)
- Commander/ Senior NCO: Capt. Ben Cleghorn and 1st Sgt. Kevin Keefe
- Arrived at Demobilization Station: Fort Lewis, Washington, January 6, 2009
- Returned to N.D.: January 14, 2009 (Demobilized)
- Freedom Salute: May 31, 2009

817th Sapper Company (Sapper)

- Unit based at Jamestown, Edgeley, Wishek, and Lisbon, N.D.
- Alerted for Possible Mobilization: February 16, 2007
- Mobilization Date: June 7, 2007
- Strength at Mobilization/ Deployment: 104 Soldiers
- Mobilization Station: Fort McCoy, Wisconsin
- Arrived at Mobilization Station: June 2007
- Arrived in Theater: September 2007 (Kuwait)
- Returned for the U.S.: Fort McCoy, Wisconsin: May 30, 2008
- Returned to N.D.: June 7 2008 (Demobilized)
- The 817th Engineer Company (Sapper) has its headquarters in Jamestown, while the 815th Engineer Company has units in Jamestown, Edgeley, Wishek, and Lisbon, N.D.
- Commander: Capt. Craig Hillig

Headquarters, 164th Engineer Battalion

- Based at Minot, N.D.
- Mobilization Date: June 4, 2007
- Strength at Mobilization: 119 Soldiers
- Arrived at Mobilization Station: June 2007, Camp Shelby, Mississippi
- Arrived in Theater: September 2007 (Kuwait)
- Returned to N.D.: May 3, 2008 (Demobilized)
- Freedom Salute: September 13, 2008
- This unit served as headquarters leading Army National Guard Soldiers from Iowa, Minnesota, and California.
- Commander and Senior NCO: Lt. Col. Steven Jahner, Bismarck, N.D. Command Sgt. Maj. Harley Schwind, Mandan, N.D.

132nd Quartermaster Company

- Based at Grand Forks, N.D.
- Alert Received: May 1, 2007
- Mobilization Date: May 1, 2007
- Strength at Mobilization: 21 Soldiers
- Mobilization Station: Fort Hood, Texas
- Arrived in Theater: July 5, 2007 (Kuwait)
- Returned to U.S.: April 23, 2008, Fort Hood, Texas
- Returned to N.D.: April 28, 2008
- Freedom Salute: August 2, 2008, Grand Forks Armory at 2 p.m.
- Commander and Senior NCO: 1st Lt. Donald Williams, Bismarck, N.D., and Staff Sgt. Kenneth Weber, Devils Lake, N.D.

1st Battalion, 188th Air Defense Artillery (RAID), Operation Enduring Freedom, Afghanistan

- Alert: October 7, 2006
- Strength at Mobilization/ Deployment: 39 Soldiers
- Mobilized: November 18, 2006
- Arrived at Mobilization Station: November 27, 2006, Fort Hood, Texas
- Arrived in Theater: January 23, 2007 (Afghanistan)
- Returned to U.S.: January 23, 2008, Fort Hood, Texas
- Returned to N.D.: January 24, 2008 (Demobilized)
- Commander/ Senior NCO: Maj. Jon Erickson, of Bismarck, N.D., and 1st Sgt. John Waters
- The unit assumed the mission from the 1-188th ADA (JLENS). Rapid Aerostat Initial Deployment (RAID) team is a rapidly deployed high-tech intelligence gathering system used to provide force protection.

34th Engineer Brigade, Operation Iraqi Freedom, Iraq

- Alert: September 29, 2006
- Mobilization: March 23, 2007
- Strength at Mobilization: 45 Soldiers
- Departed Camp Atterbury, Wisconsin, for Iraq: April 17, 2007
- Arrived in Theater: April 18, 2007
- Returned to U.S.: March 16, 2008, Camp Atterbury, Indiana

- Returned to N.D.: March 21, 2008 (Demobilized)
- Mission: The unit was integrated into the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Gulf Region Division in Iraq, where it was responsible for managing engineering projects including electrical power, potable water, and construction of medical and education facilities. They worked to improve security of U.S. military personnel and the quality of life for Iraqi citizens. Unit members were split up in Iraq and sent to various locations across the country.
- Commander and Senior NCO: Col. Dale Adams, of Bismarck, N.D., and Command Sgt. Maj. Orville Wang, of Devils Lake, N.D.

Detachment 1, 129th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment, U.S. Central Command

- Mobilization: April 13, 2006
- Strength at Mobilization: 13 Soldiers
- Returned to N.D.: June 2007 (Demobilized)
- Freedom Salute: November 3, 2007, Raymond J. Bohn Armory, Bismarck, N.D.
- Mission: The unit consisted of photographers, videographers, and journalists who told the "National Guard story". Duties included news production and release activities, media relations, and command information programs. They produced newspapers, newsletters, daily news sheets, photographs, and broadcast-quality audio and video products for units serving across U.S. Central Command.
- Facts: The 129th MPAD was originally activated for three months (March 22-June 30, 2003) at Fort Riley, Kansas, but did not deploy overseas. The unit previous was activated during Operation Joint Guardian in 1997 and served nine months in Bosnia in 1997. The unit was split between the N.D. and S.D. Army National Guard. On October 1, 2007, the unit converted to become the 116th Public Affairs Detachment exclusive to the N.D. Army National Guard.
- Commander/ Senior NCO: Maj. Josh Baker, of Bismarck, N.D. and 1st Sgt. Marvin Baker, of Minot, N.D.

1st Battalion, 188th Air Defense Artillery Regiment, Security Forces, Operation Enduring Freedom, Afghanistan

- Mobilized: December 2005, Fort Lewis, Washington
- Strength at Mobilization: 152 Soldiers
- Arrived in Theater: March 2006
- Returned to N.D.: March 30, 2007, and April 2007 (Demobilized)
- Freedom Salute: July 28, 2007, Bismarck Civic Center, Bismarck, N.D.
- Mission: provide round-the-clock checkpoint and personnel security
- Casualties: Sgt. Travis A. Van Zoest (Bismarck) and Cpl. Curtis R. Mehrer (Bismarck) were killed in action on June 6, 2006; Cpl. Nathan j. Goodiron (Mandaree) was killed in action on November 23, 2006, and Cpl. Christopher K. Kleinwachter (Whapteon) was killed in action on November 29, 2006.

1st Battalion, 188th Air Defense Artillery Regiment, JLENS, Operation Enduring Freedom, Afghanistan

- Mobilized: November 2005, Fort Hood, Texas
- Arrived in Theater: February 2, 2006
- Strength at Mobilization: 39 Soldiers
- Returned to N.D.: February 8, 2007 (Demobilized)
- Freedom Salute: April 21, 2007, Grand Forks Armory, Grand Forks, N.D.

- Mission: The Joint Land Attack Elevated Netting Sensor (JLENS)-equipped 1-188th ADA was the first National Guard unit to operatie the JLENS system. JLENS uses an early warning and surveillance sensor installed on a tower system or in a helium aerostat, positioned at medium altitude, and provided an over-the-horizon detection system through electronic means. The mission was to protect U.S., and Coalition Forces, civilian population centers, and well as critical military and geopolitical assets from air and missile attack.

Company A, 164th Engineer Battalion

- Based at Minot, N.D.
- Mobilized: August 2005 at Fort Riley, Kansas
- Strength at Mobilization/ Deployment: 122
- Additional Training: October 2005, Fort Irwin, National Training Center, California
- Arrived in Theater: November 2005
- Freedom Salute: March 24, 2007
- Mission: Route clearance and disposal of improvised explosive devices from main supply routes in their assigned area of operations in Iraq.
- Casualties: Spc. Michael Hermanson (Fargo) May 23, 2006

112th Command Aviation Battalion, Bosnia-Herzegovina

- Mobilized: July o2005, Fort Hood, Texas
- Strength at Mobilization: 23 Soldiers
- Returned to N.D.: October 2006
- Facts and mission: The 112th deployed in support of a NATO peacekeeping mission with 8 Soldiers from the West Virginia Army National Guard where it operated from Eagle Base near Tuzla, Bosnia-Herzegovina, in support of the Texas Army National Guard's 36th Infantry Division. The unit performed aviation airlift missions with 4 UH-60 Black Hawk Helicopters
- Freedom Salute: February 10, 2007, Bismarck, N.D.

F Battery, 1st Battalion, 188th Air Defense Artillery Regiment, Operation Iraqi Freedom, Iraq

- Mobilization: June 2004, Fort Bliss, Texas
- Strength at Mobilization: 100 Soldiers
- Arrived in Theater: December 2004
- Returned to N.D.: December 2005 (Demobilized)
- Mission: To train Iraqi military forces and ensuring the Iraqi free election process progressed smoothly.

141st Engineer Battalion, Operation Iraqi Freedom, Iraq

- Based at Valley City, N.D.
- Strength at Mobilization: 480 Soldiers
- Arrived in Theater: February 2004
- Returned to N.D.: February 2005 (Demobilized)
- Mission: The battalion ensured that main supply routes were safe for travel by all military forces by conducting route clearance missions throughout their assigned area of operations. This included locating and destroying improvised explosive devices. The unit also had the capability to perform horizontal construction missions with bulldozers, graders, dump trucks, and tractor trailers. The unit received 26 Purple Hearts for wounds received during enemy action.

- Casualties: Spc. James J. Holmes (Grand Forks) was killed in action on May 8, 2004; Spc. Philip Brown died as a result of wounds received in enemy action on May 8, 2004; Staff Sgt. Lance J. Koenig (Fargo) was killed in action on September 22, 2004; Spc. Cody Wentz was killed in action on November 4, 2004

Detachment 42, Operational Support Airlift Agency, Operation Enduring Freedom, Afghanistan

- Based in Bismarck, N.D.
- Mobilized: September 2004
- Strength at Mobilization/ Deployment: 8 Soldiers
- Arrived in Theater: October 2004
- Demobilized: March 2005
- Mission: Provide high-priority, short notice air transport of passengers and cargo for all Army components and members of the Department of Defense. Unit operated the 8-passenger C-12 Huron aircraft, a military version of the Beechcraft King Air twin-engine turbo-prop aircraft.

Company A, 141st Engineer Battalion, U.S. Air Force Support Mission

- Mobilization: January 2003, Fort Carson, Colorado
- Strength at Mobilization: 127 Soldiers
- Demobilized: November 2004
- Mission: Augmented security forces at Grand Forks and Minot Air Force Bases and the Air National Guard base at Hector International Airport, Fargo, N.D.

Kosovo Forces 5B, Camp Bondsteel, Kosovo

- Mobilization: October 2003, Fort Stewart, Georgia
- Strength at Mobilization: 5 Soldiers
- Arrived in Theater: February 2004
- Returned to N.D. August 2004 (Demobilized)
- Mission: The unit was responsible for assured mobility in Multi-National Brigade (East) area of operations. Operated the "Mine Action Center" in Kosovo where the unit tracked all mines and unexploded ordnance in the province and supported Explosive Ordnance Disposal teams in evaluating and neutralizing all discovered mines and explosives and provided guidance and contract administration on all engineering projections off fixed installations. Responsible for monitoring and contracting repair and enhancement of road surfaces (rock slides, surface repairs, bridge upgrades as well as the removal of ice and snow from road surfaces) in order to ensure freedom of movement to enhance economic development. The unit also provided topographic products to multinational customers including maps, terrain tools, and satellite imagery.

957th Engineer Company (Multi-Role Bridge Company), Operation Iraqi Freedom, Iraq

- Mobilization: February 2003
- Strength at Mobilization: 175 Soldiers
- Arrived in Theater: April 2003
- Returned to N.D. May 2004 (Demobilized)
- Commander/ Senior NCO: Capt. Davina French, of Bismarck, N.D., and 1st Sgt. Kevin Remington
- Casualties: Spc. Jon Paul Fettig(Dickinson) was killed in action on July 22, 2003; Staff Sgt Kenneth Hendrickson (Bismarck) and Sgt. Keith Smette (Makoti) were killed in action on January 24, 2003.

142nd Engineer Combat Battalion (Heavy), Operation Iraqi Freedom, Iraq

- Mobilized: January 2003, Fort Carson, Colorado
- Strength at Deployment: 502 Soldiers plus 145 Soldiers of the Minnesota Army National Guard; 647 total Soldiers
- Arrived in Theater: April 2003
- Demobilized: March 2004
- Mission: The unit provided construction support to U.S. Forces in Iraqi and included military engineering support for roads, airfields, fortification, and building construction projects.

Stabilization Forces 14, Bosnia-Herzegovina

- Mobilized: July 2003
- Strength at Mobilization: 15 Soldiers
- Demobilized: April 2004
- Mission: The unit served in support of the Minnesota Army National Guard's 34th Infantry Division from Eagle Base at Tuzla, Bosnia-Herzegovina, where it supervised the removal of land mines and unexploded ordnance.

3662nd Maintenance Company (Component Repair)

- Mobilized: February 2003
- Strength at Mobilization: 184 Soldiers
- Demobilized: January 2004
- Mission: The unit was originally mobilized for duty in U.S. Central Command's area of operations, but the mission changed and the unit remained in the continental U.S. for the duration of its mobilized period of service. The new mission consisted of repair of equipment returning from U.S. Central Command overseas, and in July 2003, the unit transferred 74 Soldiers to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, from Fort Riley, Kansas, where it continued its role of general support maintenance for conventional equipment and components until it was demobilized.

133rd Quartermaster Detachment (Water Purification)

- Mobilized: February 2003, Fort McCoy, Wisconsin
- Strength at Mobilization: 20 Soldiers
- Demobilized: May 2003
- Mission: The unit's mission was the distribution of potable water to Theater-area U.S. Army units. The unit was originally scheduled to deploy to the U.S. Central Command area of operations, but were instead demobilized, having never left the continental U.S.

131st Quartermaster Detachment

- Mobilized: March 2003
- Strength at Mobilization: 47 Soldiers
- Demobiled: May 2003
- Mission: The unit was originally scheduled to deploy to the U.S. Central Command area of operations, but was instead demobilized, having never left the continental U.S.

Detachment 1, 129th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment

- Mobilized: March 2003
- Strength at Mobilization: 13 Soldiers
- Demobilized: June 2003
- Mission: The unit was assigned to tasks of news production, writing press releases, conducting media relations activities and operating command information programs. It produced newsletters, newspapers, daily news sheets, photographs, and broadcast-quality audio and video products. The unit previously served in Bosnia in 1997 in support of Operation Joint Guardian.

North Dakota Air National Guard Mobilizations

The North Dakota Air National Guard usually mobilizes individual Airmen or in small teams. Since September 11, 2001, *approximately 2,600 Airmen have deployed in support of the Global War on Terrorism.*

219th Security Forces Squadron, U.S. Central Command

- Strength at Mobilization: 15 Airmen
- Arrived in Theater: March 2014 (Southwest Asia)
- Returned to N.D.: October 2014
- Senior NCO: Master Sgt. Luke Gardiner
- Mission: Base defense and security operations missions within the U.S. Central Command area of operations.

119th Civil Engineering Squadron

- First Air National Guard firefighters (six Airmen) at Bagram Air Base, Afghanistan, in February 2002, and established the airport fire department at Bagram
- Follow-up tour with 5th Civil Engineer Squadron, Minot Air Force Base, N.D.
- Airbase Operability (NBC) Readiness Team to Masirah Island, Oman, 2002
- Established base-wide procedures for pre-attack praparedness and post-attack recovery from potential chemical, biological, and nuclear threats within U.S. Central Command area of operations.
- Multi-service and multi-national installation with fighter, tanker, attack, transport, and rescue aircraft and helicopters
- Explosive Ordnance Disposal technician, Baghdad, Iraq.
- 120-day tour with U.S. Army Fast Response Team working through Iraq, including clearing all forms of improvised explosive devices including MSR Tampa (Highway 1).

119th Security Forces Squadron

Activated on September 11, 2001, during the transition from peacetime Force Protection Conditions (FPCON) Normal to FPCON Delta at Hector International Airport.

- Federally mobilized on October 1, 2001
- Demobilized in September 2003
    - Protection of F-16 Fighting Falcon fighter aircraft for combat air patrol missions
    - Deployed personnel to joint use FAA/USAF radar sites in N.D. to prevent a devastating loss of air traffic control radar coverage of the northern U.S.
    - Deployed on September 12, 2001, and returned home on September 20, 2001.

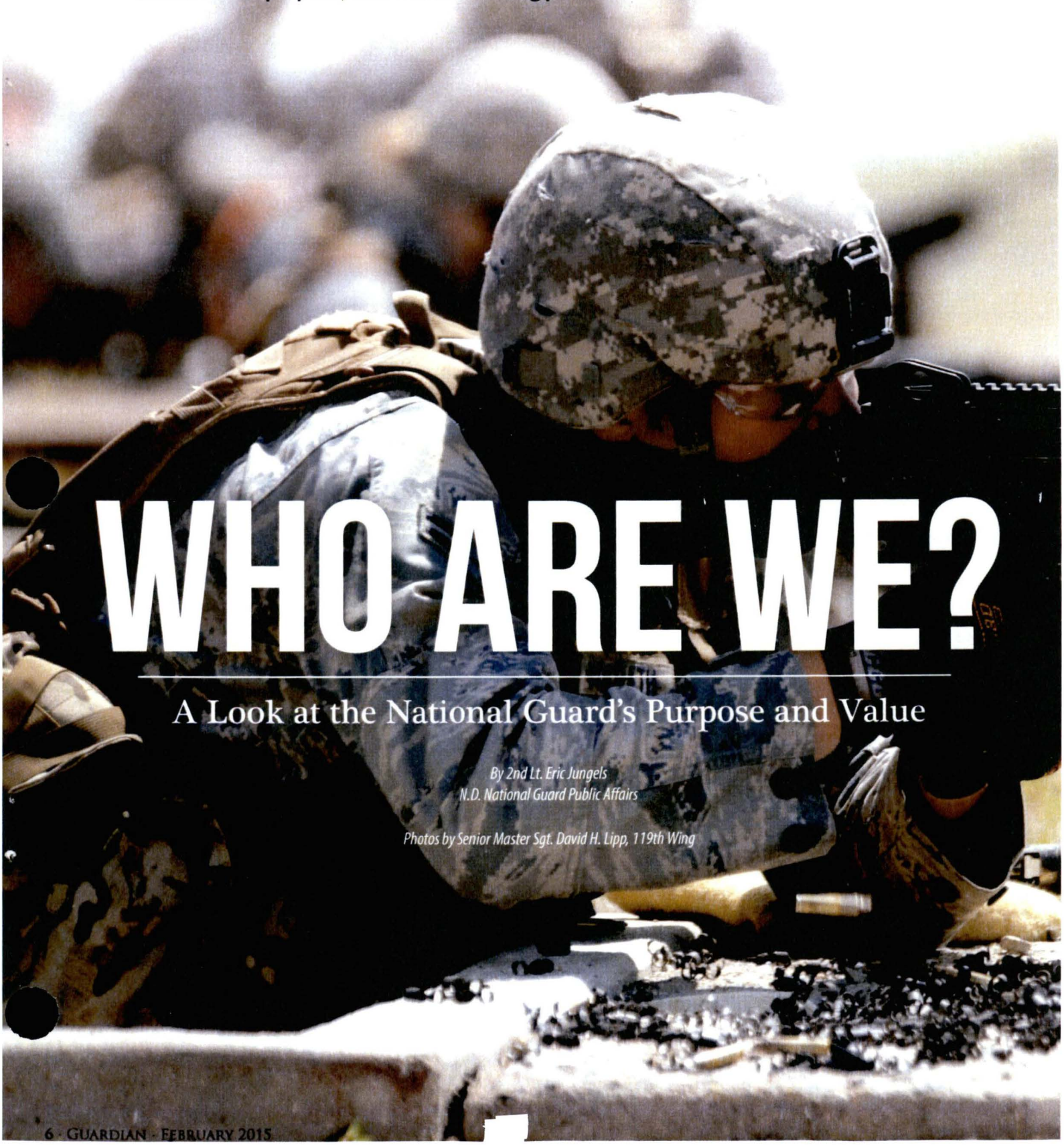
Miscellaneous N.D. Army National Guard Deployments and Missions

Airport Security: From September 2001 to May 2002, units of the N.D. Army National Guard deployed to conduct airport security at eight airports across North Dakota.

Border Patrol: Since 2002, members of the N.D. Army National Guard sporadically supported U.S. Customs and Border Patrol in their missions ensuring a secure border between Mexico and the United States.

Ranking	Conflict	Dates	Troops Mobilized
1	Global War on Terrorism	2001-2014	6,800
2	World War I	1917-1918	3,700
3	World War II	1940-1945	3,200
4	Korean War	1950-1953	2,404
5	Mexican Border Crisis	1916-1917	1,090
6	Berlin Crisis	1961-1962	790
7	Philippine Insurrection	1898-1899	635
8	Gulf War	1990-1991	632
9	Balkans Operations	1997-2000	164

Soldiers and Airmen throughout North Dakota convene at armories and bases every month to train, work and prepare for our state and nation's call. It's easy for us to become hyper-focused on our most pressing assignments, and we may often get caught up in the minutiae of our training goals – each an effect of our shared ethos, which compel us to "always place the mission first." It's critical to our success that we step back at times, reflect on our purpose, take a look at the big picture and ask...



WHO ARE WE?

A Look at the National Guard's Purpose and Value

By 2nd Lt. Eric Jungels
N.D. National Guard Public Affairs

Photos by Senior Master Sgt. David H. Lipp, 119th Wing

For nearly 380 years, citizen-Soldiers and citizen-Airmen of the National Guard have answered the call, rallied around the flag, and risked life and limb when America has needed them. Beyond playing key roles in every conflict in United States history, we have become vital to international relations, and the organization has done its part in responding to natural disasters and civil emergencies. It's quite apparent that the Guard — a force that is called upon time and time again — has cemented a legacy as an organization that lives up to its motto: "Always ready, Always there."

Our Past

Founded in 1636, the National Guard is the nation's oldest military organization. As a reserve component of the U.S. Armed Forces, the Guard is comprised of Soldiers and Airmen who serve the country on a part-time basis.

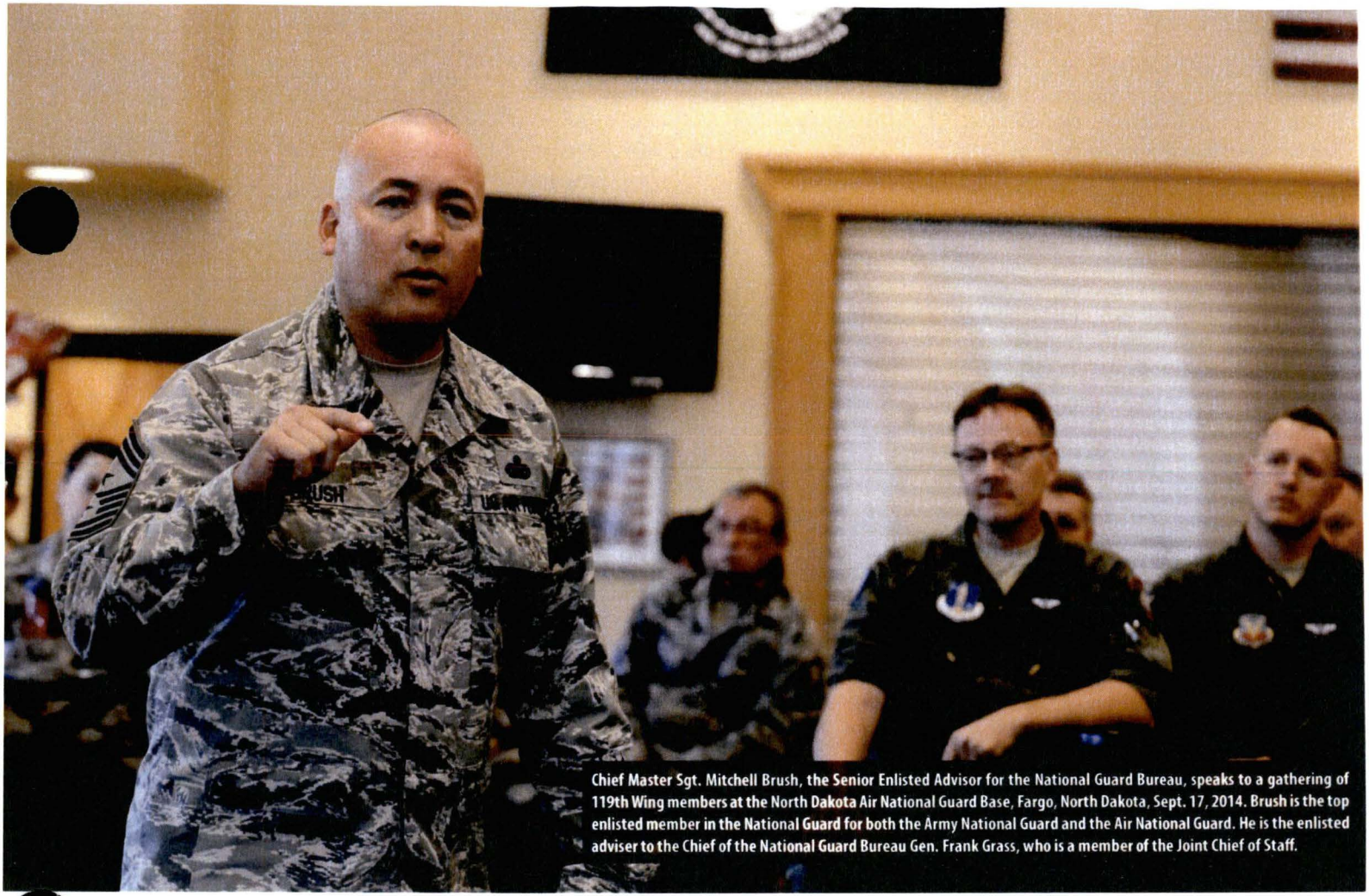
Prescribed by the U.S. Constitution and made up of 54 separate organizations, the Guard provides military units to states, territories and the District of Columbia. The units we provide are well-trained and remain suitably-equipped to protect life and property. Beyond our charge to serve individual states, the Guard also provides trained units to the nation, equipped and ready to defend the United States and its interests all over the globe. This dual mission took effect in 1933 and makes the Guard unique in its makeup, distinctive in its capabilities, and extraordinary in its effects.

After Operation Desert Storm, the National Guard saw its federal mission evolve, with more frequent call-ups in response to regional crises in Haiti, Bosnia, Kosovo and the skies over Iraq. The Guard also expanded its scope of operations with peacekeeping rotations in the Sinai and the Balkans.

Following the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, tens of thousands of Guard members have mobilized into federal service to provide security at home and combat terrorism abroad. These men and women served in harm's way during Operation Iraqi Freedom in Iraq and continue to do so in support of Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan. From North Dakota alone, we've mobilized more than 4,200 Soldiers and nearly 2,600 Airmen in support of the Global War on Terrorism.

In the largest and swiftest response to a domestic disaster in history, the Guard deployed more than 50,000 troops in support of the Gulf States following Hurricane Katrina in 2005. The National Guard continued to assist friends and neighbors at home, even as they endured multiple deployments overseas and continued to train in order to effectively respond to global conflicts and local contingencies.

Airman 1st Class Leland Volrath, of the 219th Security Forces Squadron, fires an M249B Light Mac Gun July 15, 2014, on a firing range at Camp Gilbert C. Grafton Training Center near Devils Lake, N Dakota. The Airman is performing annual weapons familiarization training and qualification for his assigned mission of missile field security at the Minot Air Force Base, near Minot, North Dakota.



Chief Master Sgt. Mitchell Brush, the Senior Enlisted Advisor for the National Guard Bureau, speaks to a gathering of 119th Wing members at the North Dakota Air National Guard Base, Fargo, North Dakota, Sept. 17, 2014. Brush is the top enlisted member in the National Guard for both the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard. He is the enlisted adviser to the Chief of the National Guard Bureau Gen. Frank Grass, who is a member of the Joint Chief of Staff.

ar Fighting

As a fully-trained fighting force, the National Guard provides invaluable service to the United States. Our seasoned Airmen and Soldiers deploy on order to provide security, promote stabilization and enhance peacekeeping efforts across the globe. We can tackle full-spectrum operations at all echelons, and we do so at tremendous value.

In fact, the Army National Guard provides 39 percent of the U.S. Army's Forces for 13 percent of the budget. Along the same lines, the Air National Guard provides nearly 31 percent of the fighter capability, 38 percent of the airlift capability and 40 percent of the tanker capability for six percent of the U.S. Air Force budget.

On the ground — in combat zones around the world — the National Guard is seamlessly integrated with active-duty forces. The military efforts of our Soldiers and Airmen is highly regarded, in part, because our education, competencies, and civilian-related skills and work experiences provide for even greater work capacity and enhanced capabilities.

The N.D. National Guard has a rich history of supporting defense efforts. The illustrious 164th Infantry Regiment made history in October 1942 as the first U.S. Army unit to offensively engage the enemy during WWII, when they reinforced beleaguered Marines at Guadalcanal. Today, our Guardsmen are engaged in and provide significant support for operations at home and abroad.

Developing Partnerships

The National Guard is wholly adept at building partnerships that benefit the country and the rest of the world. We're successfully creating and nurturing relationships with global, national, state and local partners — public and private. To enhance international contingency efforts, we've developed and managed an impressive State Partnership Program, and to improve domestic emergency response, we've connected with thousands of local organizations, including law enforcement agencies, fire departments, and more.

The National Guard's State Partnership Program was formed more than 20 years ago. The program provides unique capacity-building capabilities to combatant commanders and U.S. ambassadors through partnerships between U.S. states, territories and the District of Columbia and foreign countries. Today, 68 State Partnerships are established with 74 countries across the globe.

North Dakota's partnership with the African nation of Ghana was created in 2004 and focuses mainly on building the peacekeeping capacity of Ghana's armed forces and defense support to civilian agencies, including the country's primary national emergency and disaster response organization. Recently, North Dakota became the first state to enter into partnerships with multiple neighboring countries in what has become known as a regionalization concept. Neighboring countries Ghana, Togo and the Republic of Benin, are now all partner countries with North Dakota.

National Guard units also are improving interoperability and coordination with domestic partners. In an effort to improve emergency and disaster response at home, we're working closely with local, state and national partners like North Dakota's Department of Emergency Services, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and the Department of Homeland Security.

Protecting the Homeland

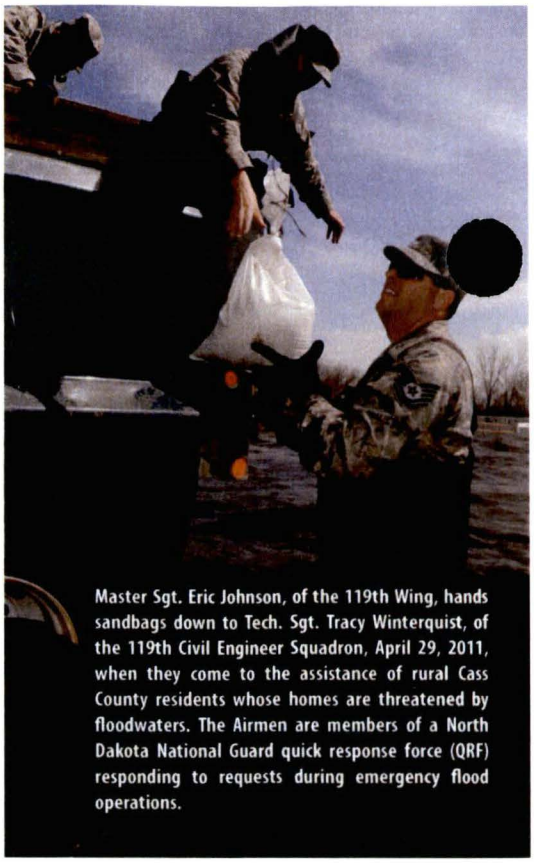
Protecting citizens at home is one of the National Guard's highest priorities. Just as we've honed competencies in war fighting and become skilled in fostering partnerships, we remain committed to excellence in ensuring the safety and security of our communities.

In times of duress, including weather-related catastrophes, terrorist attacks, and civil unrest, the National Guard is the military force of choice to protect people and property. In North Dakota, the Governor has called upon the National Guard a number of times to assist with domestic emergencies and disaster response efforts.

Events in recent years — from statewide flooding and threatened dams to wildfires — have proven that we're experienced in working with others across our state to provide disaster-related support. From 2009-2011, N.D. Guardsmen responded to record flooding throughout the state, including in the Red River Valley, Bismarck and Minot. During 2011 flood operations alone, 3,047 members of the National Guard contributed to a battle against floodwaters over a span of 114 calendar days. In total, 66,983 duty days were devoted to flood response operations.

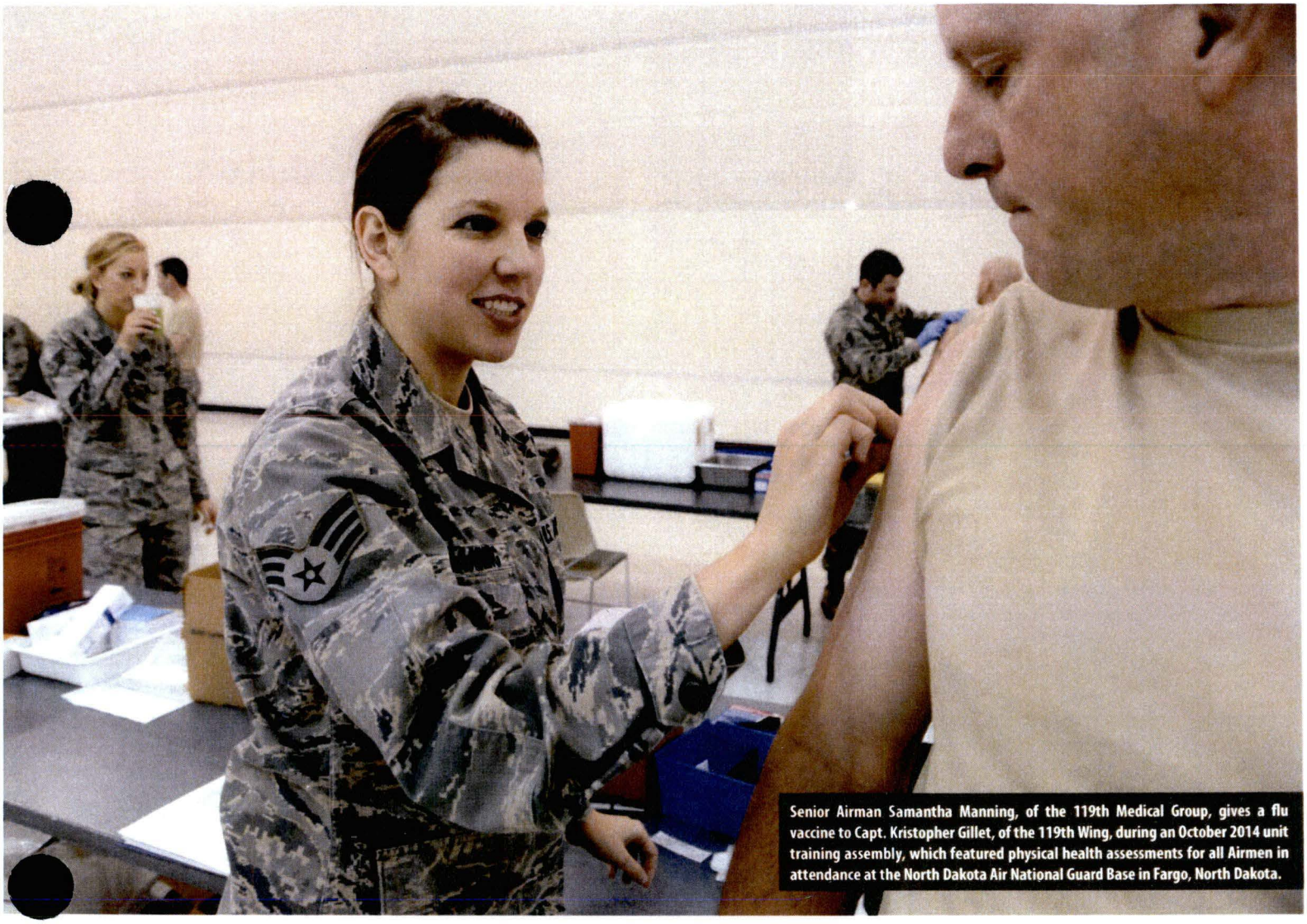
In addition, the North Dakota National Guard's 81st Civil Support team — one of more than 50 federally funded Guard units across the country that exist to advise and assist civilian responders in the event of a suspected weapon of mass destruction attack — provides 24/7, rapid deployment capabilities to support civil authorities responding to domestic incidents. The 81st CST, which has the capabilities to detect and identify chemical, biological and radiological agents and substances, is able to determine and assess current and potential hazards to people, animals and critical infrastructure.

In July of 2014, the 81st CST responded to an emergency in Williston, where a fire broke out at the site of an oil field supply company. The company's warehouse,



Master Sgt. Eric Johnson, of the 119th Wing, hands sandbags down to Tech. Sgt. Tracy Winterquist, of the 119th Civil Engineer Squadron, April 29, 2011, when they come to the assistance of rural Cass County residents whose homes are threatened by floodwaters. The Airmen are members of a North Dakota National Guard quick response force (QRF) responding to requests during emergency flood operations.

Staff Sgt. David Saari, of the 1st Battalion, 188th Air Defense Artillery Regiment, holds hands with his son as he walks to his car with his family upon his return to the Grand Forks International Airport, Grand Forks, N.D., after completing a yearlong deploym to Washington, D.C., where the 1-188th protecting airspace in the national capital reg support of Operation Noble Eagle.



Senior Airman Samantha Manning, of the 119th Medical Group, gives a flu vaccine to Capt. Kristopher Gillet, of the 119th Wing, during an October 2014 unit training assembly, which featured physical health assessments for all Airmen in attendance at the North Dakota Air National Guard Base in Fargo, North Dakota.

according to state records, "stored dozens of chemicals." The highly-specialized unit was able to collect and analyze information to assess the hazards of toxic chemicals burning and spreading through the air. Guardsmen monitored the situation and provided critical information to the incident commander and the mayor of Williston. In critical and uncertain situations, our Soldiers and Airmen respond quickly and are dedicated to serving our communities.

Goals

The vision of the N.D. National Guard is to be a "dynamic, relevant force where everyone is a trained, mentored and empowered leaders." Our goals as an organization are designed to set us on a path to achieve that vision, and they align well with the strategic direction priorities of National Guard Bureau leadership in Washington, D.C.

The N.D. National Guard's goals include the following:

1) Trained and ready units and leaders

We must prepare our Soldiers, Airmen and units to meet the challenges of the future, while at the same time remaining "always ready, always there" to support federal and state missions on short notice. Personnel and training readiness will be the key to our success. We also will ensure we provide all Soldiers and Airmen with the core skills and leadership competencies that are required to successfully meet the challenges of the future.

2) Build a competitive force positioned for emerging missions

To meet the challenges of tomorrow, we must continually examine and plan how to maintain our force structure, stationing, facilities and end strength, and how we will support federal and state mission requirements. We must meet this challenge to ensure our relevancy in the future.

3) Strengthen the National Guard community

The demands placed upon the National Guard have changed over the past decade, and it is essential that we manage those demands in order to accomplish our missions while preserving the values of family and community. Soldiers' and Airmen's well being is critical to our success. We will foster resilient and healthy Soldiers, Airmen, families and civilian employees by embracing a culture of total fitness.

4) Forge and maintain partnerships

For more than 130 years, the N.D. National Guard has supported and partnered with local, state and federal entities. Interagency cooperation

is one of the National Guard's core strengths. We will continue our success by ensuring we build and maintain these important and enduring relationships.

5) Act as effective stewards of our resources

Our values guide us to be good stewards of the resources the American people give us to accomplish our mission. In order to sustain our commitment, we will implement a holistic resource management system to optimize the use of all resources and make resource-informed decisions. As effective stewards of resources, we also will implement innovative, cost-effective approaches to reduce pollution, reverse environmental damage and embrace energy conservation.

Men and women from throughout North Dakota — your neighbors and coworkers — serve proudly in their military uniform. As a reserve force, the National Guard is made up of some of the hardest-working, selfless and most dedicated people on the planet. These Airmen and Soldiers, with the support of their families and employers, are committed to maintaining the level of readiness and professionalism our state and nation have now come to expect. They train hard with the fight in mind, they build relationships knowing the importance of strong, devoted partners, and — in these seemingly constant times of uncertainty — they are standing by, waiting for the call. Take comfort in knowing that the Guard will be "always ready, always there."

The National Guard is better manned, trained, equipped and led than ever before.

In War Fighting, the Guard...

- Provides a seasoned force across full spectrum operations at all echelons.
- Offers increased capacity and capabilities at tremendous value for the nation.

In Developing Partnerships, the Guard...

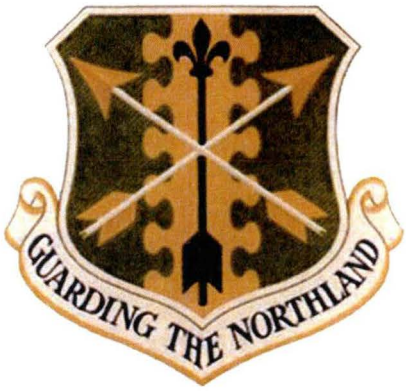
- Builds and fosters enduring relationships with critical partners at home and abroad.
- Improves interoperability, coordination, and capability-sharing with partners at all levels.

In Protecting the Homeland, the Guard...

- Is the military force of choice for domestic emergency response efforts.
- Provides trained and ready personnel on short-notice to minimize and eliminate catastrophe.

Sgt. 1st Class Ron E. Sell, of the 142nd Engineer Combat Battalion, discusses strategy for clearing tornado debris with residents of Northwood, North Dakota, Aug. 27, 2007. The carnage and debris is a result of an F4 tornado on the Fujita scale for rating tornado intensity that hit Northwoodin the early evening hours of Aug. 26, 2007.

SB2016 March 11, 2015 Attachment #



Army National Guard

"The Straight Arrows"

Air National Guard

"The Happy Hooligans"

Department of Emergency Services
Homeland Security & State Radio

The

Office of the Adjutant General

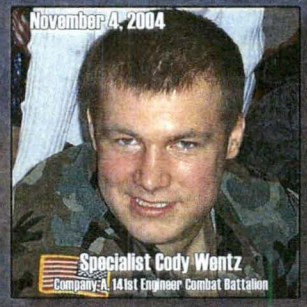
Testimony of
Major General David Sprynczynatyk
The Adjutant General

before the

House Appropriations
Government Operations Division
March 11, 2015

SENATE BILL 2016

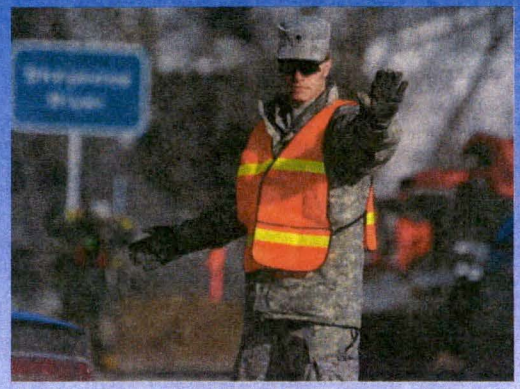
North Dakota National Guard



All Gave Some. Some Gave All.

Office of the Adjutant General

Organization



- Office of The Adjutant General
  - N.D. National Guard
    - Joint Force Headquarters
      - Army National Guard
      - Air National Guard
  - Department of Emergency Services
    - Department of Homeland Security
      - Civil Air Patrol
    - State Radio

Maj. Gen. David Sprynczynatyk
Adjutant General, Joint Force Headquarters

Brig. Gen. Alan Dohrmann
Deputy Adjutant General, Joint Force Headquarters

Brig. Gen. David B. Anderson
Commander, Army Component Command

Brig. Gen. Ronald W. Solberg
Assistant Adjutant General – Air

Col. Robert Becklund
Chief of Staff, Air Component Command

Col. Kent R. Olson
Commander, 119th Wing

Col. Darcie Handt
Chief of Joint Staff, N.D. National Guard

Joint Executive Council (JEC)

Col. Giselle M. Wilz
Chief of Staff, Army Component Command

Chief Warrant Officer 5 Shelly Sizer
Command Chief Warrant Officer

Chief Master Sgt. James E. Gibson
Senior Enlisted Leader, N.D. National Guard

Command Sgt. Maj. Harley Schwind
State Command Sgt. Maj., Land Component Command

Chief Master Sgt. Bennet Busch
State Command Chief, Air Component Command

Chief Master Sgt. Kevin Muehler
Command Chief, 119th Wing

Always Ready, Always There!

Important contact information for the NDNG:

Office of the Adjutant General (TAG):
Maj. Gen. David Sprynczynatyk
Phone: (701) 333-2000
e-mail:
david.a.sprynczynatyk.mil@mail.mil

Suicide Prevention: call: 2-1-1
http://www.suicidepreventionlife-line.org/

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) 701-425-4821
http://www.safehelpline.org/

Military OneSource:
www.MilitaryOneSource.mil
(1-800-342-9647)

NDNG State Ch[redacted]
CH (Col) John Flowers
701.451.2678 or 701-730-5983
john.flowers@ang.af.mil

Staff Chaplain for North Dakota
CH (LTC) David L. Johnson
701.333.3006 or 701.425.4673
david.l.johnson339.mil@mail.mil

Military Family Life Counselor (MFLC)
Norma Johnson
701-317-2008
Norma.Johnson@ahsg.us

Military Service Center
Bismarck
1-800-242-4940
Fargo
1-800-460-1407

- Chaplain Services
- DEERS/RAPIDS ID Cards
- Regional Fitness Center
- Family Assistance Centers
- Local Armory
- Regional Armory

MINOT
Location: Minot AFRC
Days Open: Monday - Friday
Hours: 9 AM to 5 PM
Phone: 701-420-5861

Devils Lake
Camp Graton Training Center
Location: 4417 Highway 20 Building 6400
Days Open: Monday - Friday
Hours: 8:30 AM to 5 PM
Phone: 701-665-7896

Grand Forks
Location: Grand Forks Armory
Days Open: Monday - Friday
Hours: 8 AM to 4 PM
Phone: 701-792-4564

BOTTINEAU
1/132 QM CO

WILLISTON
819 EN CO (-) (SAP)

MINOT
164 EN BN
2/3662 Maint. Co.
769th EN DET
219th Security Forces Sqdn.

RUGBY
2/132 QM CO

CANDO
3/132 QM CO

DEVILS LAKE
CGTC
164th Reg (RTI)
136 QM CSS BN
3662 (-) MAINTENANCE CO
UTES
CSMS

GRAFTON
133 QM Det (WD)

GRAND FORKS
1-188 ADA BN
F BTRY 1-188 ADA
132 QM CO

Joint Force Headquarters
State Med Det
68 Trp Cmd
Recruiting & Retention BN
1-112th AVN BN
2-285 AVN CO
A/1-188 ADA
1/3662 MAINTENANCE CO
814th Med Det
Det 42 (OSA)
81st Civil Spt Team
957 EngCo
116th PAD
2/191 MP CO
1919 CONTINGENCY CONTRACTING TEAM

CARRINGTON
835 EN TM (ASPH)
897 EN TM (CONC)

MAYVILLE
1/191 MP CO

DICKINSON
816 EN CO (-) (HOR)
3/816 EN CO (HOR)

BISMARCK

JAMESTOWN
817 EN CO (SAP)

VALLEY CITY
23185B
1/231 DISTRO CO
1/231 SPT MAINT CO

FARGO
141 MEB
119th Fighter Wing
188 Army Band
191 MP CO (-)
231 DISTRO CO (-)
231 SPT MAINT CO (-)
426 SIGNAL CO
C/1-188 ADA

MOTT
1/816 EN CO (HOR)

WISHEK
1/815 EN CO (HOR)

EDGELEY
815 EN CO (-) (HOR)

LISBON
2/815 EN CO

WAHPETON
188 EN CO (VER)

OAKS
1/188 EN (VER)

BISMARCK
Military Service Center
Location: 1850 E. Bismarck Expressway
Days Open: Monday - Friday
Hours: 8 AM to 5 PM
Phone: 800-242-4940

FARGO
Military Service Center
Location: 2219 12th St N, Suite B
Days Open: Monday - Friday
Hours: 8 AM to 5 PM
Phone: 800-460-1407

NORTH DAKOTA NATIONAL GUARD
Family Program
1-800-242-4940

ESGR
Employer Support to Guard and Reserve
1-701-333-2057

TRICARE
1-800-225-4816

NATIONAL GUARD North Dakota
ARMY RETENTION
1-888-634-8273

AIR NATIONAL GUARD
Employee Assistance Program
EAP CONSULTANTS, INC.
1-800-869-0276

GUARDING AMERICA DEFENDING FREEDOM
ANG AIR NATIONAL GUARD NORTH DAKOTA
AIR GUARD RETENTION
1-800-972-8825

ARMY
Employee Assistance Program
St. Alexius Medical Center
Bismarck, North Dakota
Call: 701-530-7195 or
1-800-327-7195

Vision:

A dynamic, relevant force where everyone is a trained, mentored and empowered leader.

Excellence

We expect all our people to strive for tactical and technical excellence.

Leadership

We value caring and mentoring leaders, and recognize that everyone is a leader.

Trust

We value trust and reward it by giving it, and trust our people to do what is asked of them.

JOINT STRATEGIC PLAN 2014-2019

Goal 1

Trained and ready units and leaders:

We must prepare our Soldiers, Airmen and units to meet the challenges of the future, while at the same time remaining "Always Ready, Always There" to support federal and state missions on short notice. Personnel and training readiness will be the key to our success. We also will ensure we provide all Soldiers and Airmen with the core skills and leadership competencies that are required to successfully meet the challenges of the future.

Goal 2

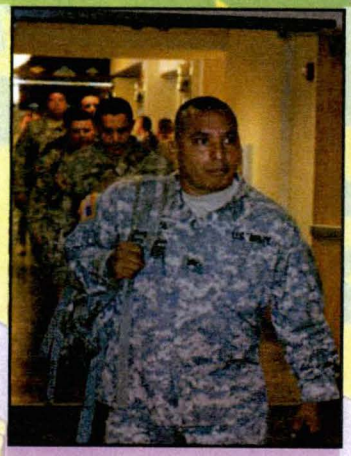
Build a competitive force positioned for emerging missions:

To meet the challenges of tomorrow, we must continually examine and plan how to maintain our force structure, stationing, facilities and end strength, and how we will support federal and state mission requirements. This will not be an easy challenge, but one that we must face if we are to be relevant into the future.

Goal 3

Strengthen the National Guard community:

The demands placed upon the National Guard have changed over the past decade and it is essential that we manage those demands in order to accomplish our missions while preserving the values of family and community. Soldiers' and Airmen's well-being is critical to our success. We will foster resilient and healthy Soldiers, Airmen, Families and civilian employees by embracing a culture of total fitness.



Goal 4

Forge and maintain partnerships:

For more than 130 years, the NDNG has supported and partnered with local, state and federal entities. Interagency cooperation is one of the National Guard's core strengths. We will continue our success by ensuring we build and maintain these important and enduring relationships.

Goal 5

Act as effective stewards of our resources:

Our values guide us to be good stewards of the resources the American people give us to accomplish our mission. In order to sustain our commitment, we will implement a holistic resource management system to optimize the use of all resources and resource-informed decisions. As effective stewards of resources, we will also implement innovative, cost-effective approaches to reduce pollution, reverse environmental damage and embrace energy conservation.

STRENGTH FROM THE SOIL

JOINT STRATEGIC PLAN 2014-2019

Integrity

We do what is ethical and right ... our actions match our words.

Selfless Service

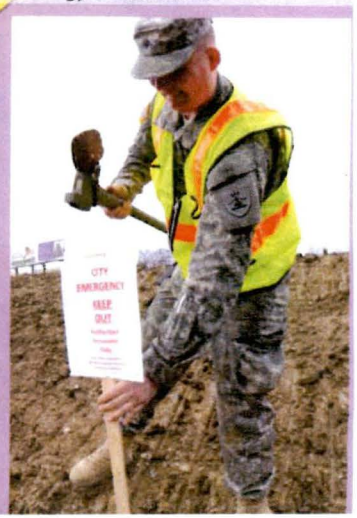
We value the welfare of our communities, state and nation before our own.

Respect

We treat each other with respect and dignity, and embrace our differences.

Mission

Providing ready units, individuals and equipment supporting our communities, state and nation.



Cemetery Chapel and Visitor's Center

North Dakota Veterans Cemetery

You or your organization can memorialize or honor a veteran by helping to support the North Dakota Veterans Cemetery Foundation.

Your gift is tax deductible and the interest generated from this long-term fund will be used to operate and maintain the cemetery. It will also be recognized by donor level on our Kiosk Donor Board located in the visitor's center. Gifts are tracked and cumulative totals are recognized.

Ways to Give: Direct gifts of cash (check), securities, real estate, and planned future giving through gift annuities, charitable trusts, life insurance and wills. Contact the cemetery office personnel for additional information.

Organizational Gifting Levels:

$1,000,000 ..... Vanguard
$ 500,000 ..... Patriarch
$ 100,000 ..... Diamond
$ 50,000 ..... Platinum
$ 10,000 ..... Gold
$ 5,000 ..... Silver
$ 2,500 ..... Founder
$ 1,000 ..... Friend

Individual Gifting Levels:

$25,000 ..... Flag
$20,000 ..... Champion
$15,000 ..... Titan
$10,000 ..... Regent
$ 5,000 ..... Eagle
$ 2,500 ..... Patriot
$ 1,000 ..... Pioneer
$ 500 ..... Benefactor
$ 100 ..... Patron

Please complete this form and enclose it with your donation.

DONOR INFORMATION:

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State: _____ Zip: _____

Amount enclosed: _____

Make checks payable to "North Dakota Veterans Cemetery Foundation" (NDVCF) and mail them to:

NDVCF
1825 46th Street
Mandan, ND 58554

= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =

OPTIONAL: Donation is made in honor or memory of:

Name: _____

Please inform the next of kin listed below of this donation:

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

HONORING THOSE WHO SERVED

The rendering of Military Funeral Honors is a way to show the Nation's deep gratitude to those who, in times of war and peace, have faithfully defended our country. This ceremonial paying of respect is the final demonstration a grateful nation can provide to the veterans' families. The tradition of providing Military Funeral Honors, in some form, began in ancient Greece and Rome. The funeral honors protocol of today traces its roots to these ancient ceremonies as well as to historical American experiences. Eligibility for Military Funeral Honors is the same as for interment in a Veterans Cemetery.

For further information on Interments or Military Funeral Honors, please contact:

Phone: 701-667-1418
Fax 701-667-1419

E-mail: vetcemnd@ng.army.mil
or visit our website:
www.ndguard.com/benefits

20M 10/09

Who Is Eligible for Burial in the North Dakota Veterans Cemetery?

- Any veteran of wartime or peacetime service who is eligible for burial in a "National Cemetery", in accordance with VA Publication VA-NCS-IS-1, regardless of state of residency.
- Present and past National Guard members and present and past members of the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard Reserve forces.
- All military personnel interred in the cemetery must have received a discharge shown as "Honorable", "Under Honorable" Conditions or "General".
- The eligible spouse, widow, or widower of any person listed above. Normally the veteran and spouse (and other eligible dependents of the veteran) will be interred in the same gravesite or an adjoining gravesite as appropriate.
- There is no cost to the veteran for burial. If a spouse or eligible dependent is to be interred, there is an interment fee.

Making Cemetery Arrangements

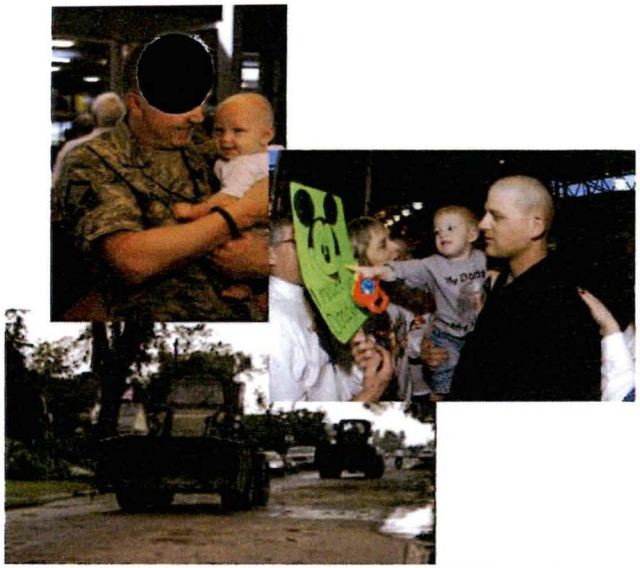
Burial arrangements can be made through a funeral home or by the next-of-kin directly with the cemetery staff. The office is open Monday through Friday, from 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M., except for state holidays.

Burials will be scheduled on the hour, between 9:00 A.M. and 3:00 P.M. Central Time. Committal services are held in our committal chapel. We provide a limited number of chairs for the immediate family.

Committal services are the only type of service we accommodate in the committal chapel. The intended purpose of the committal chapel is to provide a safe, comfortable gathering space, away from gravesites, for a brief committal service.

Services such as funeral services or memorial services are not allowed in the committal chapel or on the cemetery grounds at any time. Viewing open caskets is not allowed at any time.

Additional information can be found online at www.ndguard.com/benefits (click on "Veterans Cemetery")



Emergency Relief Fund (ERF) providing granted money for unforeseen emergencies...

The ERF is a fund that provides financial support in sudden and unforeseen emergency situations such as natural disasters, accidents, illness, fire, or theft. The ERF also provides Commanders with an important asset to accomplish their basic command responsibility for the morale and welfare of their unit members.

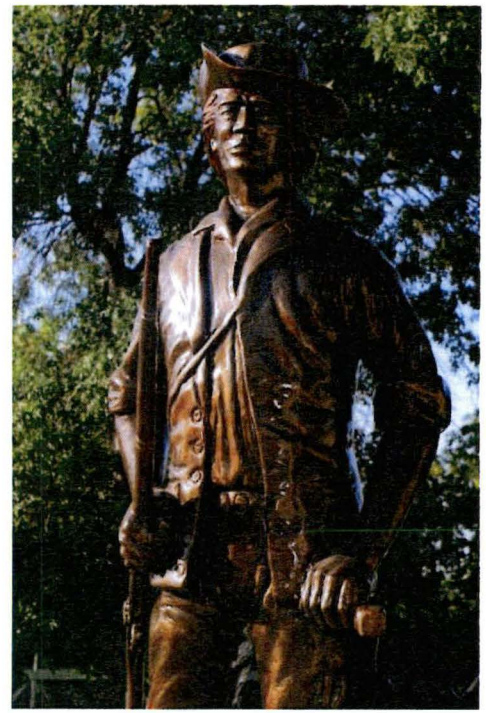
Based on fund availability, the ERF may provide one grant per Guard family each year. An ERF committee composed of three individuals review grant requests, along with their supporting financial information, to determine need. Since March 2004, there have been 120 grants provided to ND National Guard Soldiers and Airmen.

ND-TAPS

The ND Tragedy Assistance Program for Survivors (TAPS program) was founded in the wake of a military tragedy and now provides survivors the opportunity to share common fears and problems. They find strength and healing unique to losing a loved one in the line of military duty.

Since 2005, the North Dakota National Guard has provided support for the families of North Dakota Fallen Heroes to attend the TAPS. As of 2011, support for 171 family members to attend a life-changing seminar hosted by the national TAPS organization has been provided. The ND National Guard Foundation has adopted ND-TAPS as one of the programs it supports by providing the North Dakota families of fallen service members with the necessary transportation and housing so they can attend the national TAPS program events in Washington, D.C.

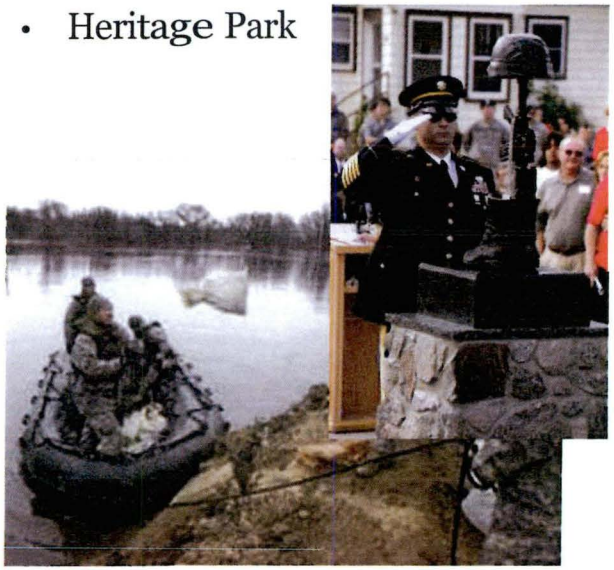
NORTH DAKOTA NATIONAL GUARD FOUNDATION



Supporting National Guard Members and Their Families

The N[redacted] National Guard Foundation (NDNGF) includes support for these essential programs that meet needs of Soldiers, Airmen, and their Families:

- Emergency Relief Fund
- Tragedy Assistance Program for Survivors (TAPS)
- Family Programs
- Heritage Park



100% of the proceeds go to support National Guard Members and their Families. The NDNGF is a not for profit organization with work accomplished by volunteers.

For more information you may contact the Foundation at 701-333-2079.

The Foundation helps in many ways, and you can too:

Emergency Relief Fund: Provides financial assistance for unforeseen emergency situations such as natural disasters, accidents, illnesses, fires, etc. Your support has provided 120 grants since 2004.

Tragedy Assistance Program for Survivors (TAPS): This program offers an incredible experience for our families by providing them with essential support. It is for families of all service branches. TAPS assists family members in dealing with issues related to the death of their loved one.

DONATIONS are tax deductible to the extent permitted by law.

The NDNGF is a 501(c)(3) tax exempt charity. Both corporate and individual donations are welcome and appreciated.

Please complete this form[redacted]ch it and enclose it with your donation.

Thank you for your support to our National Guard men and women and their families!

DONOR INFORMATION

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State: _____ Zip: _____

Amount Enclosed: _____

I designate this donation for the following Program (s):

_____ ERF

_____ TAPS

_____ No preference — use as needed

Please make your check payable to "North Dakota National Guard Foundation" (NDNGF) and mail to:

NDNG Foundation

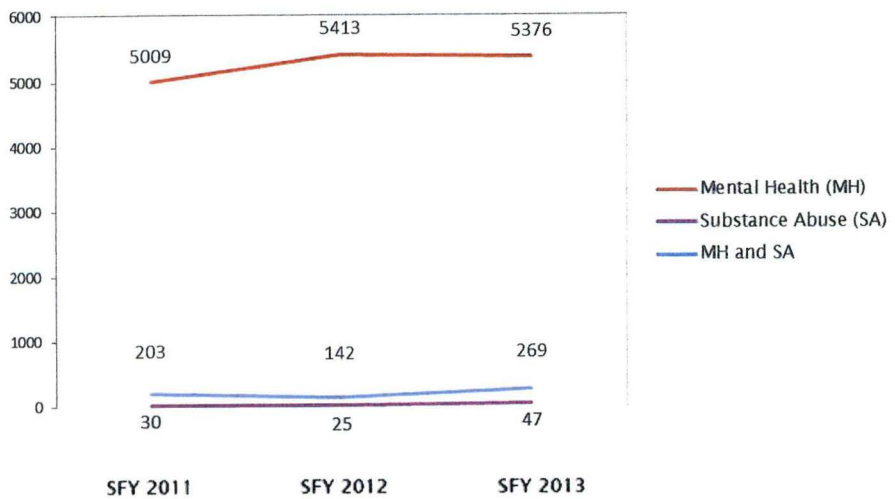
P.O. Box 5511

Bismarck, ND 58506-5511

Donations may also be made online using PayPal at www.ndguard.com.

Veterans Health Administration

Number of Veterans Who Received Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services from Veteran Health in North Dakota



US Department of Veterans Affairs; Fargo VA Health Care System

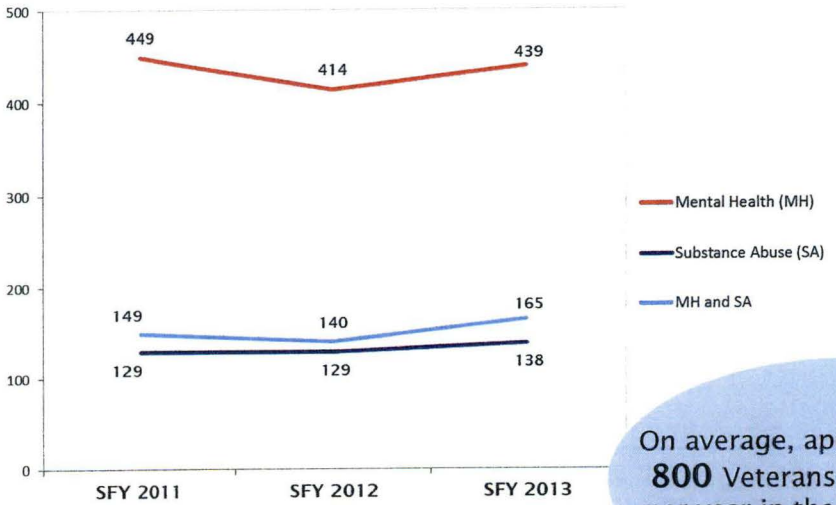
For the purposes of VA health benefits and services, a person who served in the active military service and who was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable is a Veteran.

Nationally, about **half** of returning service members who **need treatment** for mental health conditions seek it, and **slightly more than half who receive treatment receive adequate care**[1]

[1] http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/research_briefs/2008/RAND_RB9336.pdf

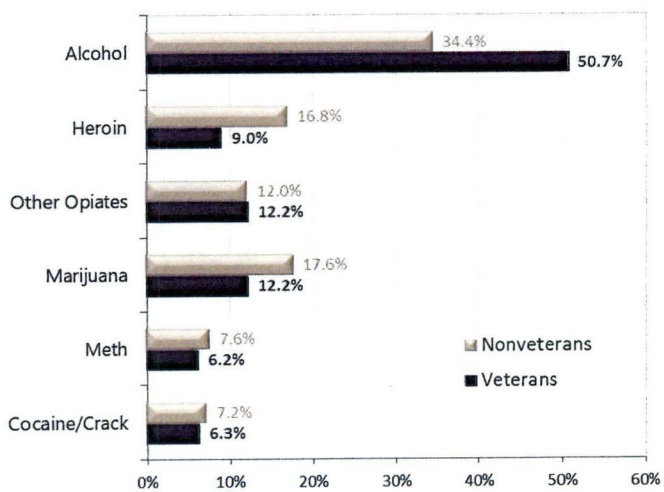
North Dakota Human Service Centers

Number of Veterans or Those Served in the Military Who Received Services from the Human Service Centers in North Dakota



On average, approximately **800** Veterans are served per year in the ND Human Service Centers.

National Primary Substance of Abuse in Treatment Admissions, Aged 21 to 39 [NATIONAL NSDUH, 2010]

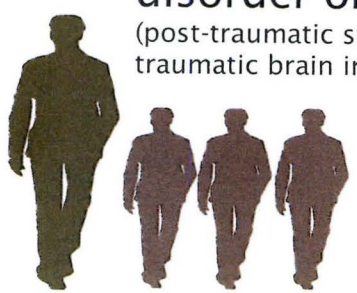


BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

Substance Use and Mental Health

Nationally, mental and substance use disorders caused **more hospitalizations** among U.S. troops in 2009 than any other cause[1]

An estimated **1 in 4** (25-30%) of U.S. veterans of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan have reported **symptoms of a mental disorder or cognitive condition**[2] (post-traumatic stress disorder, major depression, traumatic brain injury, etc.)



Definition of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (Mayo Clinic): mental health condition that's triggered by a terrifying event — either experiencing it or witnessing it. Symptoms may include flashbacks, nightmares and severe anxiety, as well as uncontrollable thoughts about the event.

Nationally, approximately **19%** of service members returning from Iraq or Afghanistan have **post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) or depression**[3]

1 Zoroya, G. (2010, May 14). Mental health hospitalizations up for troops. *USA Today*. Retrieved March 25, 2011, from http://www.armytimes.com/news/2010/05/gns_mental_health_051410/ (Original source: Pentagon's Medical Surveillance Month Report.)

2 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. (November 6, 2008). *The NSDUH Report - - Major Depressive Episode and Treatment for Depression among Veterans Aged 21 to 39*. Rockville, MD.

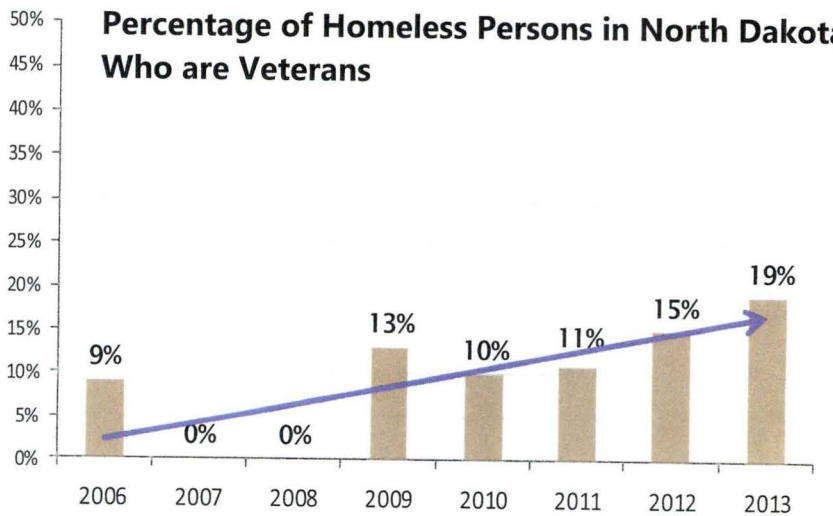
3 Tanielian, T. L., RAND Corporation & Center for Military Health Policy Research. (2008). *Invisible wounds of war: Summary and recommendations for addressing psychological and cognitive injuries*. Santa Monica: RAND.

HOUSING

124 **Homeless Veterans in ND**

(121 sheltered and 3 unsheltered)

Housing and Urban Development (HUD) 2011 Point in Time Count



North Dakota Homeless Population Point-in-Time Survey, 2006-2013

According to HUD, a "**homeless person**" is an individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence which includes temporary housing shelters.

Compared with other homeless adults, **homeless Veterans** are ***more likely*** to ...

- Have **higher levels of education, military skills,** and employment experience that may be transferable
- Have a **mental illness, substance abuse and/or health problem** such as HIV/AIDS, cancer, or hypertension
- Be **living unsheltered** and experience **long-term homelessness**

EMPLOYMENT

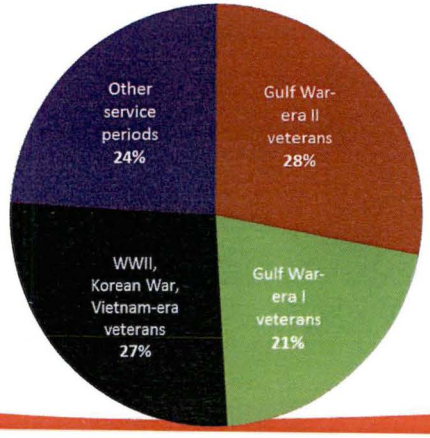
Unemployment Rate of Veterans 18 Years and Over [Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2013 annual averages]	
United States	6.6%
North Dakota	**3.2%**

Unemployed Veterans in the US in 2013, by Age Category (n=722,000)

Bureau of Labor Statistics

While most veterans transition back to civilian life successfully, many still struggle. Securing steady employment in a rewarding, lucrative and long-term career is an enormous part of a successful transition.

National Unemployment by Period of Service

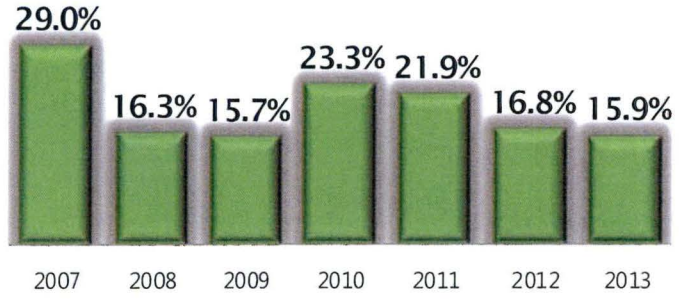


Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, annual averages 2013

suicide

Since the Global War on Terrorism began, more North Dakota National Guard members have died by SUICIDE than in COMBAT.

Percentage of Suicides Committed by Veterans in North Dakota



Many Factors Influence an Individual's Likelihood To Develop a Behavioral Health Problem.[2]

The RISK FACTORS below are associated with a HIGHER likelihood of suicide and the PROTECTIVE FACTORS are associated with a LOWER likelihood of suicide.

RISK Factors	PROTECTIVE Factors
▸ Some major physical illnesses, mental disorders, and substance use disorders	▸ Effective clinical care for physical illnesses, mental disorders and substance use disorders
▸ Barriers to accessing health care	▸ Easy access to a variety of clinical interventions
▸ Stigma associated with help-seeking behavior	▸ Support for help-seeking behavior
▸ Easy access to lethal means (e.g., firearms or poison)	▸ Restricted access to lethal means (e.g., firearms or poison)
▸ Lack of social support and sense of isolation	▸ Strong connections to family and community support
▸ Cultural/religious beliefs that accept suicide	▸ Cultural/religious beliefs that discourage suicide

[2] Examples of risk and protective factors selected from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Injury Center: Violence Prevention, Suicide: Risk and Protective Factors, http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/suicide/riskprotectivefactors.html.

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

Traumatic Brain Injury

Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) has been defined as "an alteration in brain function, or other evidence of brain pathology, caused by an external force."[1]

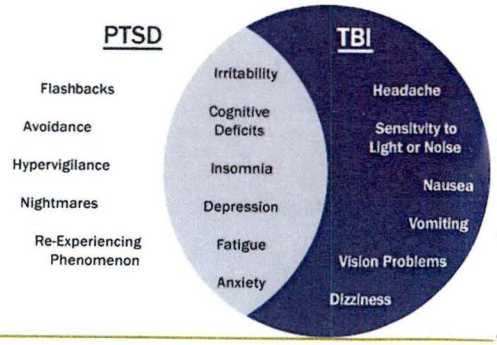
About **1 in 5** service members, **nationally**, returning from Iraq or Afghanistan report experiencing a traumatic brain injury **(TBI)** during deployment[2]

20%

Traumatic brain injury (TBI) has become known as a "**signature wound**" of *Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF)* and *Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF)*, because the incidence of TBI is higher in these conflicts than it has been in previous conflicts.[1]

From 2002-2010, 219 **North Dakota** OEF/OIF Veterans were diagnosed with TBI-related conditions at a VA facility.[2]

Nationally, three-quarters of VA patients with a TBI diagnosis also had a diagnosis of PTSD.[3]



1 Bagalman, Erin., Congressional Research Service. (Jan 2013). Traumatic Brain Injury among Veterans. Washington, DC: Library of Congress. http://www.ncsl.org/documents/statefed/health/TBI_Vets2013.pdf
2 Tanielian, T. L., RAND Corporation & Center for Military Health Policy Research. (2008). *Invisible wounds of war: Summary and recommendations for addressing psychological and cognitive injuries*. Santa Monica: RAND.
3 Congressional Budget Office. (Feb 2012). The Veterans Health Administration's Treatment of PTSD and Traumatic Brain Injury among Recent Combat Veterans.

Dependents

Number of ND dependents by age[1]

Age 0 - 5 = 3,251
Age 6 - 19 = 6,495
Age 20 - 29 = 4,285
Age 30 - 65 = 6,129
Age > 65 = 27

Number of Dependents for all Activated North Dakota Service Members[1]

Single Parenting

142,000[2]

Nationally, approximately 142,000 members of the U.S. Armed Forces (Active, Guard, and Reserve) are **single parents of minor children.**

Family Life

Military family life is characterized by unique demands.

- Separation
- Risk of injury or death of the service member
- Long work hours and shift work
- Frequent relocation
- Unique organizational culture and norms
- Family separations due to military deployments

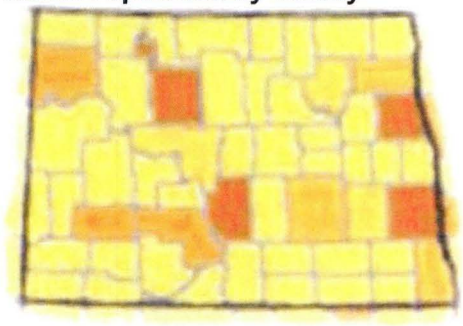
1 U.S. Department of Defense, Department of Manpower Data Center. (Dependent Data as of August 2012) (Deployment Data as of May 2012)
2 Benchmark Institute: Guide to Veterans Legal Issues. (2011)

DEMOGRAPHICS

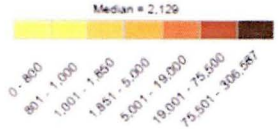
56,770
Veterans in North Dakota
11% of the population

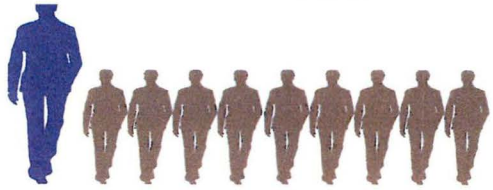
U.S. Census Bureau 2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Veteran Population by County



Department of Veterans Affairs, Office of the Actuary, Veteran Population Projection Model (VetPop), 2011 as of 9/30/2013





1 in **10** (10.6%) **male inmates in North Dakota** has some history of military service.
(1% of female inmates have some history of military service)

63 of the 141 male inmates have an honorable, medical, training, administrative, or general discharge status.

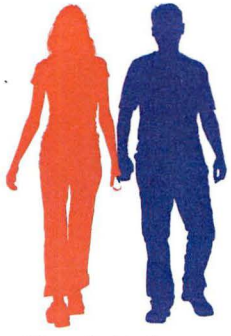
ND Veteran Inmates →

50.4% have an **SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER** diagnosis

14.2% have a serious **MENTAL ILLNESS** diagnosis

Gender

8.9% Female
91.1% Male



North Dakota

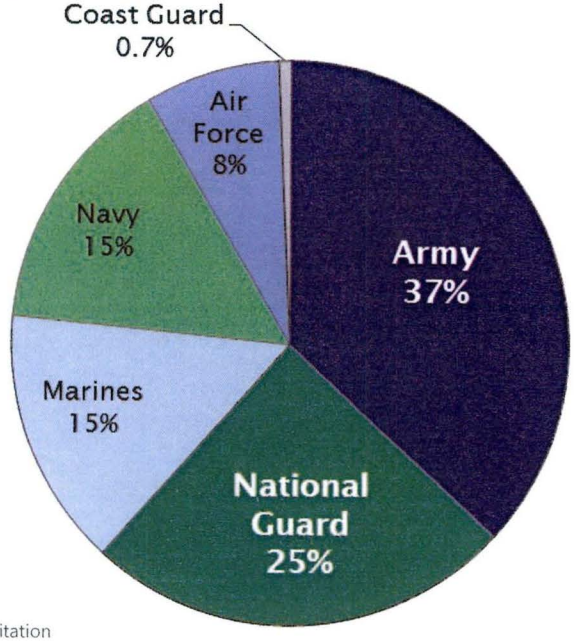
U.S. Census Bureau 2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Deployment

Deployed since 9/11[1]
[as of May 2012]

A total of **10,095 North Dakotans** have been deployed since 9/11.

Military Branches Represented among Male Inmates



National RESOURCES

WARRIOR GATEWAY .org
NATIONAL SUPPORT. LOCAL IMPACT.

www.warriorgateway.org

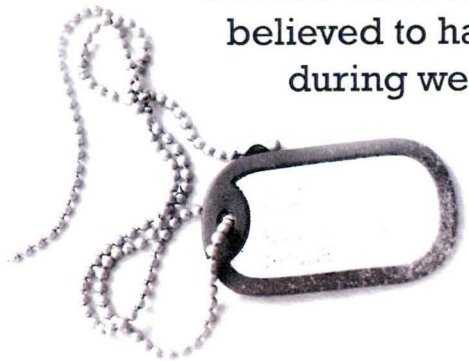
Military OneSource

www.militaryonesource.mil

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

www.va.gov

"North Dakota National Guard soldier believed to have died by suicide during weekend training" WDAZ 8 TELEVISION abc



"New VA clinic in Williston helps to provide needs of area veterans"
Williston Herald

"Soldier's Suicide Impetus for Effort"
INFORUM

"Event Helps Homeless and In-Need Veterans" KFYR-TV Your News Leader

"Suicide challenge military services"

Bismarck Tribune

"Veterans Officers Ask for Medical Services"

Williston Herald

"Serving the military men and women after the fact"

Williston Herald

"US Officials Launch New Strategy to Prevent Suicide" INFORUM

NATIONAL GUARD North Dakota

www.ndguard.ngb.army.mil

NORTH DAKOTA VETERANS AFFAIRS — EST. 1945 — PUTTING VETERANS FIRST

www.nd.gov/veterans

north dakota department of human services

www.nd.gov/dhs/services/mentalhealth

NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT of HEALTH

www.ndhealth.gov/suicideprevention/?id=73

North Dakota

SOURCES

Please note that definitions may be different based on the source of the data or information. For more information on this or other methodology questions, visit the selected websites below.

US Department of Veterans Affairs: National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics—www.va.gov/vetdata

United States Census Bureau: American Community Survey—www.census.gov/acs

United States Department of Labor: Bureau of Labor Statistics—www.bls.gov

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration: National Survey on Drug Use and Health—www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH.aspx

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[mental health, substance abuse, suicide, traumatic brain injury, ND Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation]

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ND Cares

Supporting All Who Have Served

A Coalition Dedicated to Strengthening an Accessible, Seamless System of Support for Service Members, Veterans, Families, and Survivors in North Dakota

ND Cares

MISSION

Strengthening an Accessible, Seamless Network of Support for Service Members, Veterans, Families, and Survivors

ABOUT US

Coalition members share a common interest in strengthening a seamless, accessible network of support across the state. The coalition is not a service provider, but represents a broad spectrum of programs and providers whose work touches the lives of service members, veterans, families and survivors.

PRIORITIES

Behavioral Health is the focus of ND Cares, as these problems are far-reaching and exact an enormous toll on individuals, their families, communities, and the broader society.

ND Cares Goals:

* Conduct a comprehensive assessment of needs
* Integrate existing programs and resources to strengthen an effective and efficient system
* Develop a leader network to support collaborative efforts

ND Cares comprises a growing team of more than 40 military and civilian professionals throughout North Dakota.

For additional copies, contact:

NORTH DAKOTA
PREVENTION
RESOURCE AND MEDIA CENTER

North Dakota Department of Human Services
Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services
Prevention Resource & Media Center (PRMC)
1237 West Divide Avenue, Suite 1D
Bismarck, ND 58501

Phone: 701-328-8919
Email: ndprmc@nd.gov
www.nd.gov/dhs/prevention

NORTH DAKOTA

MILITARY DATA BOOK

ND Cares

Service Members, Veterans, Families, and Survivors

2014-2015

Bismarck MSC

Rob Keller	333-4801
1SG Ken Baer	333-4817
Susan Clancy	333-4822
Justin Mattson	333-4805
SGT Julie Eldagsen	333-4824
Rebecca Eberhardt	333-4806
MSG Richard (Rick) Marschner	333-4803
Suzanne Richards	333-4808
Michael Aberle	333-4816
Tim Wicks	333-4828
Mitch Barta	333-4812
Nikki Frohlich	333-4807
SGT Janette Pfeifer	333-4819
Larrie Cherrey	333-4810
SFC Melanie Vincent	333-4809
April Thorstad	333-4813
SSG Ian Schmidt	333-4829

Fargo MSC

Nikki Braaten	451-6109
SSG Derek Hjelseth	451-6018
JoAnn Czerwinski	451-6090
Keith Huff	451-6416
Vince Dicks	451-6059
SFC Matt Mitzel	451-6417
Norma Johnson	317-2008

Fargo Armed Forces Reserve Center

Aaron Schmidt	451-6197

Minot Armed Forces Reserve Center

Gary Siewert	420-5861
Kelli Weiand	340-2779

Grand Forks Armory

Danielle Rehling	792-4568
John Pitsiladis	792-4589

Devils Lake/Camp Grafton

Bryce Crosby	665-7896

211 Get Connected. Get Answers.

MSC MILITARY SERVICE CENTER **Bismarck**

1850 E Bismarck Expy
Bismarck, ND 58506
tel 701.333.4800 800.242.4940
fax 701.333.4825

Mailing Address
PO Box 5511
Bismarck, ND 58506-5511

MSC MILITARY SERVICE CENTER **Fargo**

2219 12th St N Suite B
Fargo, ND 58102
tel 701.451.6018 800.460.1407
fax 701.235.2609

Mailing Address
3920 31st St N Suite A
Fargo, ND 58102-6206

SMFS

SERVICE MEMBER & FAMILY SUPPORT

SERVING ALL *Service Members, Veterans and their Families*

Our mission Statement:

TO ENHANCE
QUALITY OF LIFE
for
SERVICE MEMBERS,
VETERANS
and their
FAMILIES

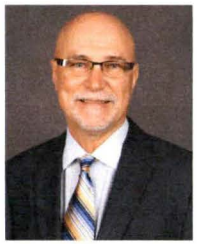
www.**NDGUARD**.com

SMFS

SERVICE MEMBER & FAMILY SUPPORT

MAJ. GEN. DAVE & CONNIE SPRYNCZYNATYK

Connie and I welcome you to the Service Member and Family Support (SMFS) Division of the North Dakota National Guard. In this booklet you will find information and insights for many diversified programs designed to inform, encourage and strengthen our Soldiers, Airmen, Marines, Sailors, Veterans and all of their families. We are a resource to increase awareness of new and existing initiatives, services, and support available to all Service Members, past and present, along with their Families. The SMFS team is looking forward to getting to know you and assisting in any way possible. Our number one priority is taking care of those that serve or have served their state and their nation and their Family.



ROB KELLER

Welcome to the Service Member and Family Support where our staff consists of a trained network of military members, contract employees and volunteers working as a team in support of all service members and their families. Our vision is that every military and family member in North Dakota know and understands the benefits to which they are entitled. Our team wants to help you be prepared to meet the challenges of a deployment or disaster, through education, preparedness and assistance. Please know that by calling one number, 1-800-242-4940, you can get the answer to your questions and concerns.

Our team is looking forward to meeting you and assisting in any way possible. If there is something we can do to assist, please contact:

Rob Keller 701.333.4801 or 800.242.4940.
Director of Service Member and Family Support
North Dakota National Guard

Mark Ostern 701.451.2112 or 701.526.8605
Airman and Family Readiness Program Manager
NDANG 119th Wing

MSG Richard (Rick) Marschner 701.333.4803
Deputy Director of Support

1SG Ken Baer 701.333.4817
Deputy Director of Services

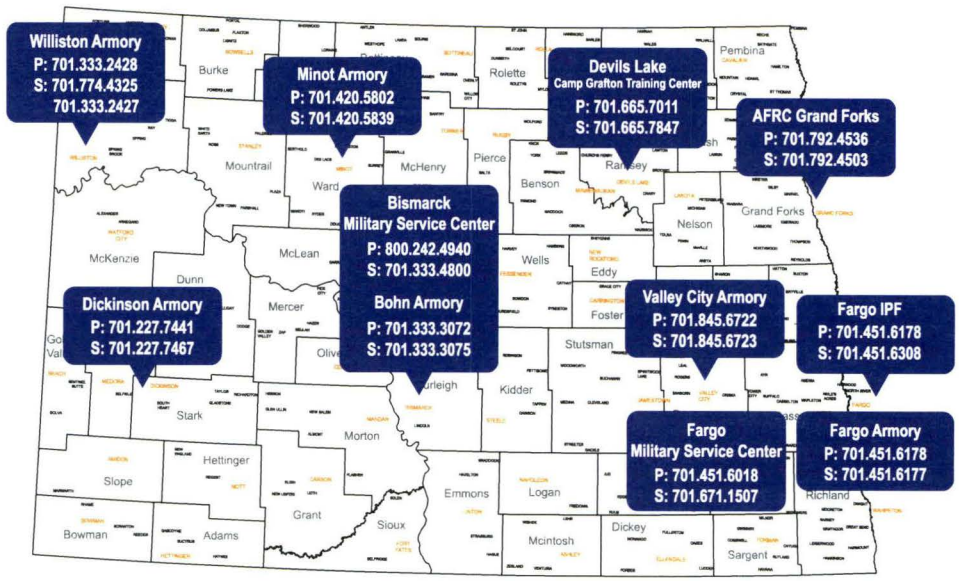
DEERS AND RAPIDS

DEERS maintains personnel and benefits information for:
- Active, retired, and reserve uniformed service personnel
- Eligible family members of active, retired, and reserve uniformed service personnel
- DoD civil service personnel
- DoD contractors requiring logistical access
- DEERS is also responsible for producing DoD ID Cards (RAPIDS and Common Access Cards).
- DEERS supports benefit delivery including medical, dental, educational, and life insurance.

If you need an ID card or to update your DEERS record, please call
701.333.4800 or 800.242.4940 (Bismarck)
701.451.6018 or 800.460.1407 (Fargo) to schedule an appointment.

LIBRARY RESOURCES

We have a variety of fiction, nonfiction, self-help, and children's books that are available to check out. Many deal with issues related to military life and deployment. Please stop in and check them out!



ESGR®
EMPLOYER SUPPORT OF
THE GUARD AND RESERVE

EMPLOYER SUPPORT OF THE GUARD AND RESERVE (ESGR)

Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (ESGR) is a Department of Defense agency that seeks to develop and promote a culture in which all American employers support and value the military service of their employees. It does so by recognizing outstanding support, increasing awareness of the law, and resolving conflicts through mediation.

Who we help: Employers and members of the National Guard and Reserve.
What we do: Staff and hundreds of volunteers within ESGR's 56 Field Committees throughout the U.S provide the following services:

Information: We inform and educate service members and their civilian employers regarding their rights and responsibilities under the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA). Statutory authority for USERRA resides with the Department of Labor, and ESGR serves as a neutral, free resource to employers and service members. Many of ESGR's resources are available at www.esgr.mil.

CONTACT

If you have questions on ESGR or recognizing an outstanding employer please contact

Shirley J. Olgeirson	701.333.2016	shirley.j.olgeirson.ctr@mail.mil
Pamela Y. Miller	701.333.2057	pamela.y.miller.ctr@mail.mil

"We stand for freedom. That is our conviction for ourselves; that is our only commitment to others."

- John F. Kennedy

SMFS
SERVICE MEMBER & FAMILY SUPPORT

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Family Readiness 5
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Yellow Ribbon/Reintegration 8
Transition Assistance Advisor 9
Military Outreach 10
Resiliency & Risk Reduction Program 11
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- Personal Financial Counselor

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Military Funeral Honors 17
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DEERS and RAPIDS 19
Library Resources 19

Office located at:
Hector International Airport
1400 32nd Avenue North
Fargo, ND 58102

THE Happy Hooligans

NDANG 119th WING
Airman & Family Readiness Program

To the Families, Thank You! Thank you for the encouragement and support! Our service members are a critical element to our state, local and national defense. Without your support the mission would suffer greatly. Your service and support may entitle you and your families to a wide variety of benefits that will help prepare you for deployments, career changes and life events. The Airman & Family Readiness Program (A&FRP) provides an extensive information and referral program that can reduce stress and create resiliency within the military family. As a Reservist myself, I fully understand many of the challenges that a military family can experience. Regardless of branch affiliation, I will provide the best service and support that I can to you and your families.

- Education & Training
- Financial Services
- Transition Assistance
- Employment Services
- Physical and Mental Health Well-Being
- Health and Life Insurance
- Disabled Veterans Benefits
- Legal Assistance

Mark Ostern — Airman & Family Readiness Program Manager — o: 701.451.2112
mark.ostern@ang.af.mil — c: 701.526.8605

D E D I C A T I O N

★

MILITARY FUNERAL HONORS

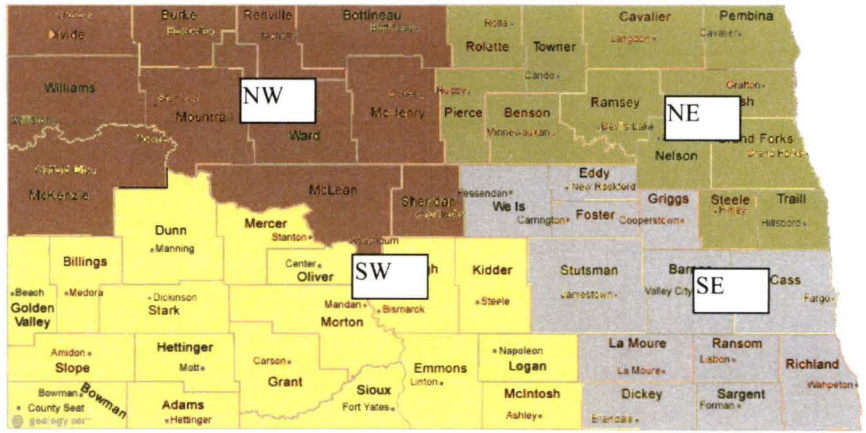
WHAT ARE MILITARY FUNERAL HONORS?

The ceremonial paying of respect and the final demonstration of the country's gratitude to those who, in times of war and peace, have faithfully defended our Nation." Members of the funeral honors detail fold and present the American flag to the veteran's survivor and Taps is sounded.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR MILITARY FUNERAL HONORS?

Military members in the following categories are eligible for military funeral honors: military personnel on active duty; former members who served on active duty and were discharged under conditions other than dishonorable; members of the Selected Reserve; former members of the Selected Reserve who served at least one term of enlistment or period of initial obligated service and were discharged under conditions other than dishonorable; and former members of the Selected Reserve who were discharged due to a service-related disability.

Military Funeral Honors: 866.963.4977
State Coordinator, Janette Fetch
701.333.3339
janette.k.fetch.ctr@mail.mil
RJB Armory, Room 1349
Bismarck, North Dakota



MILITARY FUNERAL HONORS REGIONAL BREAKDOWN

Northwest (Minot)
Office Phone: 701.420.5830
Office Phone: 701.420.5931
Cell Phone: 701.340.3230

Northeast (Grand Forks)
Office Phone: 701.792.4588
Office Phone: 701.792.4597
Cell Phone: 701.330.9770

Southwest (Bismarck)
Office Phone: 701.333.3327/3353
Cell Phone: 701.202.8901

Southeast (Fargo)
Office Phone: 701.451.6317/6316
Cell Phone: 701.367.6429

OFFICE OF THE CHAPLAIN

The NDNG Office of the Chaplain consists of Army National Guard and Air National Guard Chaplains, Chaplain Assistants, and Licensed Social Workers.

The Mission of our team is to provide, in our respective areas, religious and spiritual support, as well as, emotional and mental health support to NDNG Soldiers, Airmen, and their Families.

SERVICES PROVIDED:

Religious Support & Pastoral Care (Military/Family)
Single Soldier/Airman Relationship Training
Marriage Enrichment Training
Reintegration Support (Military/Family)
Connect Military/Families to Resources
Crisis Intervention
Relationship Issues
Deployment Support (Families)
Counseling & Referral

STAFF:

NDNG STATE CHAPLAIN

Ch (Col) John Flowers
701.451.2678 or 701.730.5983
john.flowers@ang.af.mil
119th Air Wing, Fargo

NDNG CHAPLAINS

Ch (LtCol) Bruce Krogstad
701.451.2679 or 701.552.2883
bruce.krogstad@ang.af.mil
119th Air Wing, Fargo

Ch (Maj) James Cheney
701.793.5645
james.cheney@ang.af.mil
119th Air Wing, Fargo

CH (MAJ) Corey Bjertness
320.905.1332
corey.r.bjertness.mil@mail.mil
Fargo 141 MEB AFRC

CH (CPT) Brock Sailer
701.381.8676 or 701.662.0618
brock.a.sailer.mil@mail.mil
Camp Grafton

STAFF CHAPLAIN FOR NORTH DAKOTA

CH (LTC) David L. Johnson
701.333.3006 or 701.425.4673
david.l.johnson339.mil@mail.mil
RJB Armory, Bismarck

HUMAN RELATIONS COUNSELORS

Bernadette Ternes, LSW
701.333.3352 or 701.226.2905
bernadette.a.ternes.nfg@mail.mil
RJB Armory, Bismarck

Jane Johnson, LICSW
701.451.6078 or 701.799.9704
jane.m.johnson.nfg@mail.mil
Fargo, ND (Fargo Armory)

Kari Chaffee, LAMFT
701.451.6093 or 701.866.7933
kari.j.chaffee.nfg@mail.mil
Fargo, ND (Fargo Armory)

MSG Donald S. Dinger
701.333.3350 Chaplain Assistant
donald.s.dinger2.mil@mail.mil
RJB Armory, Bismarck

***Important Note:** Office locations of personnel are highlighted in yellow.*
Chaplains and Counselors will also travel to meet with Military Members/Families.

FAMILY READINESS

MISSION: To establish and facilitate ongoing communication, involvement, support, and recognition between military families and the North Dakota National Guard in a partnership that promotes the best in both.

FAMILY READINESS GROUPS (FRG):

- Provide support and assistance to each other
- Communicate! Provide accurate information flow
- Ensure that all families are included; welcome new families
- Provide briefings/training to family members & volunteers
- Coordinate activities supporting deployment - keeps parents, spouses, children active
- Coordinate with community resources - veterans' clubs, churches, schools, etc.

BENEFITS OF FRG FOR FAMILIES:

Morale support
Develop friendships
Share information
Obtain referrals
Positive attitude

BENEFITS OF FRG FOR SOLDIERS:

Peace of mind
Ability to focus on mission
Improve job performance
Safety

FAMILY READINESS STAFF:

Justin Mattson	Senior Family Readiness Support Assistant	701.333.4805
Aaron Schmidt (Fargo)	Family Readiness Support Assistant (141 MEB)	701.451.6197
Jaime Lawler (Bismarck)	Family Readiness Support Assistant (68TC)	701.333.3193

"The truth of the matter is that you always know the right thing to do. The hard part is doing it."
- General Norman Schwarzkopf

Child and Youth Program

CHILD & YOUTH PROGRAM

The North Dakota National Guard Child & Youth Program's (CYP) mission is to promote and sustain the quality of life and resilience of National Guard children and youth by providing secure, timely, flexible, high quality support services and enrichment programs.

The CYP can help assist you in a variety of areas to include:

Information & resources for newborns through age 18.

Communication tools about deployments & separation.

Training tools for the community, your FRG and National Guard Leadership.

Youth and Children's events, to include: national workshops, local camps, teen councils, and educational events.

Specific programs and supportive organizations to help assist with childcare needs.

CONTACT **www.ndguard.ngb.army.mil** **www.facebook.com/ndngcyp**

Nikki Braaten (Fargo) nikki.a.braaten.ctr@mail.mil	Child & Youth Program Coordinator	701.451.6109 701.639.3568
Susan Clancy (Bismarck)	Lead Child & Youth Program Coordinator	701.333.4822 701.203.6957

FAMILY

MILITARY FAMILY LIFE CONSULTANT

Through the Military Family Life Consultants(MFLC) Program, licensed clinicians in Social Work, Counseling, or related clinical discipline assist service members and their families with issues they may face through the cycle of deployment - from leaving their loved ones and possibly living and working in harm's way to reintegrating with their community and family.

The MFLC program provides support for a range of issues including:
relationships, crisis intervention, stress management, grief, occupational and other individual and family/children issues. Support for these issues empowers individuals during the problem-solving process, increases individual and family competency and confidence in handling the stressors of military life and ensures that issues do not impair operational readiness.

HOW CAN MFLC COUNSELORS HELP?

MFLC Counselors can help you and your family problem solve issues resulting from deployment, reunions, reintegration and other times of change including:

- Marriage and Relationship Issues
- Family Issues
- Stress and Anxiety
- Depression
- Grief and Loss
- Anger management
- Parent and child communication

CONTACT:

Norma Johnson, LICSW, BSD
norma.johnson@ahsg.us
Cell: 701.317.2008 or 701.451.6415

Military OneSource

JFSAP
JOINT FAMILY SUPPORT & ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

MILITARY ONE SOURCE

Military OneSource is a free 24/7/365 information and referral service available via toll-free telephone (800.342.9647) and Internet access (www.militaryonesource.mil) to Active Duty, Reserve and Guard (regardless of activation status) and their immediate family members. The services of Military OneSource are especially beneficial to those geographically separated from installation services or those who are unable to seek assistance during traditional working hours. The Military OneSource program improves the quality of life of military families and the overall effectiveness of the military community.

CONTACT:

Mitch Barta
701.333.4812
mitchell.barta@militaryonesource.com

PERSONAL FINANCIAL COUNSELOR

The Personal Financial Counselor (PFC) counsels, educates, and creates personalized strategies for Service Members on personal financial readiness, money management, and budget management, enabling them to maintain or reach financial health.

CONTACT:

April Thorstad
athorstad@MFLC.zeiders.com
701.333.4813 or 800.242.4940
Cell: 701.897.1239

FAC
FAMILY ASSISTANCE CENTER

MISSION: Family Assistance Centers (FACs) are operated regionally throughout North Dakota. We are here to provide support and assistance to Service Members and their Families by offering information about military, federal, state, and local resources.

The FACS provide information, referral, outreach, and support services to military members and their families for all services and components. There are six essential services that FACS provide assistance on, Crisis Intervention and Referral, Legal Resources/Information and Referral, Financial Resources/Information and Referral, TRICARE Resources/Information and Referral, ID cards and DEERS information and Referral, and Community Information and Outreach.

LOCATIONS:

Bismarck Military Service Center 800.242.4940 or 701.333.4800	Suzanne Richards 701.333.4808 C: 701.471.9456	Becky Eberhardt 701.333.4806 C: 701.471.6082
	Nikki Frohlich 701.333.4807 c: 701.425.3166	
Minot Armed Forces Reserve Center	Gary Siewert 701.420.5861	C: 701.471.3472
Fargo Military Service Center 800.460.1407 or 701.451.6018	JoAnn Czerwinski 701.451.6090	C: 701.471.2832
Devils Lake Camp Grafton	Bryce Crosby 701.665.7896	C: 701.471.2942
Grand Forks Armory	Danielle Rehling 701.792.4568	C: 701.471.1483

YELLOW RIBBON REINTEGRATION PROGRAM

The Yellow Ribbon reintegration program is a program that is a valuable part of keeping the NDNG force ready and prepared for anything. This program enables the NDNG to welcome home Service Members and assist them, as well as their families, friends and employers, with the transitional issues that accompany any deployment or separation.

The program begins from the time the unit receives the alert order and continues throughout the transition period returning home. There are pre, during and post events that make up this phenomenal program. Pre events help families and Service Members prepare for the road ahead. The "during events" help the families through daily struggles and the anticipation of the return home. The "during events" for the Service Member are the responsibility of the commander while in country to provide tools and support to all the Service Members. The "post events" consist of 30 and 60 day events, to help ease the transition home. The YRRP program is always here to help Service Members. There are resources offered from the community, the Veteran's Affairs Organizations, educational seminars to help with marital and single readjustment, substance abuse, anger, stress and many more. Child care and youth programming is provided at these events.

CONTACT:

MSG Richard (Rick) Marschner NCOIC	701.333.4803	richard.a.marschner.mil@mail.mil
Keith Huff, Contractor (Fargo) Air Yellow Ribbon Support Specialist	701.451.6416	ronald.k.huff.ctr@mail.mil
SFC Matthew Mitzel (Fargo) Army Yellow Ribbon Support Specialist	701.451.6417	matthew.a.mitzel3.mil@mail.mil
SFC Melanie Vincent Army Yellow Ribbon Support Specialist	701.333.4809	melanie.l.vincent.mil@mail.mil

SAPR
NORTH DAKOTA
Sexual Assault Prevention & Response Program
North Dakota National Guard

SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PROGRAM

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program (SAPR) is an educational and prevention based program to help protect the rights and safety of the members of the NDNG. The NDNG takes sexual assaults very seriously. This program is designed to help the victim heal through confidential reporting measures. Sexual assaults can be reported to us at any time and all will be treated with respect and confidentiality.

The goals of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program are:

- Create a climate that minimizes sexual assault incidents which impact Army and Air personnel, civilians, and family members, and, if an incident should occur, ensure that victims and subjects are treated according to policy.
- Create a climate that encourages victims to report incidents of sexual assault without fear. (Survivors are encouraged to report the incident directly to the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC).
- Establish sexual assault prevention training and awareness programs to educate Soldiers and Airmen.
- Ensure sensitive and comprehensive treatment to restore victims' health and well-being.
- Ensure leaders understand their roles and responsibilities regarding response to sexual assault victims, thoroughly.

CONTACT:

SARC Help Line	701.425.4821	
Heather Mattson	701.333.3293	heather.m.mattson5.civ@mail.mil
1LT David Stein	701.333.3007	david.w.stein.mil@mail.mil
Alternate (JFHQ SARC)	701.204.3555	

"There are no secrets to success. It is the result of preparation, hard work, learning from failure."
- General Colin Powell

PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH PROGRAM

The North Dakota National Guard Psychological Health Program (PHP) advocates, promotes, and guides National Guard members and their families by supporting psychological fitness for operational readiness. Guard members and their families are eligible to participate.

The PHP promotes readjustment and readiness while offering consultation and support designed to address organizational and individual health care. Resources are available to help with the resolution of personal problems, enhance the ability to balance and manage both work and other life responsibilities, and improve both operational readiness and civilian work performance. Each DPH is qualified to assist in all efforts to resolve a continuum of mental health concerns, from mild adjustment disorders, to more severe conditions such as traumatic brain injury, suicidal and self injurious behaviors, and post-traumatic stress disorder. These programs are individually specific and supply behavioral health assessments and guidance on a variety of psychological health issues or concerns, clinical resources, and quality counseling services within local communities, state, and military systems.

CONTACT:

Kristi Clifton, LCSW
119th Wing ND Air NATIONAL Guard
Wing Director of Psychological Health
701.451.2602
701.219.3848 Cell
kristi.clifton.ctr@ang.af.mil

Kirby Schmidtgall
RJB Director of Psychological Health
701.333.3120 Cell
kirby.c.schmidtgall.ctr@us.army.mil

SURVIVOR OUTREACH SERVICES

The mission of Survivor Outreach Services is to build a unified support program which embraces and reassures Survivors that they are continually linked to the Military Family for as long as they desire.

This program is designed to provide dedicated and comprehensive support to Survivors of deceased Military members. We are an advocate for Survivors and will help them foster resiliency as well as ensure they have access to all entitled benefits. We will maximize cooperative efforts within organizations and agencies to ensure benefit assistance and long term support to surviving Families, and ensure surviving Families' concerns are addressed expeditiously in a holistic approach.

We are here to serve surviving Families of all branches of the Military.

CONTACT:

Sara Blazek
701.333.3333 or 701.658.9533
sara.l.blazek.ctr@mail.mil
Room 329, Raymond J. Bohn Armory
Bismarck, ND

Greg Kaiser
701.792.4519 or 701.610.0204
gregory.j.kaiser.ctr@mail.mil
Grand Forks Armory Complex
Grand Forks, ND

DIRECTION BENEFITS COMPASSION

TRANSITION ASSISTANCE ADVISOR

The TAA is the statewide point of contact to provide information, support, and direction to Service Members, veterans, and their families on benefits and entitlements available through various federal and state agencies.

The TAA networks, coordinates, and partners with a coalition of offices and agencies to include:

- ND National Guard State Headquarters offices: Employer Support of the Guard & Reserve (ESGR), Personnel and military medical records requests, Retirement and Survivor Benefit, TRICARE, Traumatic Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance (TSGLI)
- Department of Veterans Affairs: Veterans Health Administration (VHA), Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA)
- Vet Centers
- National Service Officers for AMVETS, DAV, American Legion, VFW
- ND Dept. of Veterans' Affairs (NDDVA)
- Dept of Labor–Veterans Employment & Training Service (DOL-VETS)
- Job Service North Dakota (JSND)
- County Veterans Service Officers
- Small Business Administration (SBA)
- Social Security Administration (SSA)
- as well as strong bonds with TAAs from other states and territories.

CONTACT:

Michael Aberle
701.333.4816
michael.r.aberle.ctr@mail.mil

"It often requires more courage to dare to do right than to fear to do wrong."

- Abraham Lincoln

MILITARY OUTREACH

The Military Outreach Program is designed to assist Veterans, Service Members and their Families in finding resources, services and benefits to meet their needs. We have Military Outreach Specialists located throughout the state that can visit or meet you to understand your issues and locate assistance you need. The team can assist veterans from any era, any conflict and any service.

Our goal is to connect you with the "right" resource.

We cultivate community, county, state and national resources on a regular basis to ensure we have a wide range of assistance available to clients.

We follow-up with our clients to ensure the resources given meet their need.

The team also assists with pre-deployment and post-deployment transition issues.

CONTACT:

SE Region - Vince Dicks (Fargo, Jamestown, Wahpeton)	701.451.6059 701.212.0466	vincent.d.dicks.nfg@mail.mil
South Central Region - Tim Wicks (Bismarck, Mandan, Ashley, Washburn)	701.333.4828 701.425.6451	timothy.j.wicks.nfg@mail.mil
South West Region - Larrie Cherrey (Dickinson, Bowman, Watford City)	701.333.4810 701.260.4730	
North West Region - Kelli Weiand (Minot, Williston, Rugby)	701.420.5848 701.340.2779	colleen.y.weiand.nfg@mail.mil
North East Region - John Pitsiladis (Grand Forks, Devils Lake, Pembina)	701.792.4589 701.390.4378	john.e.pitsiladis.mil@mail.mil

RESILIENCY & RISK REDUCTION PROGRAM

The North Dakota National Guard takes Soldier and Airmen care very seriously and is committed to supporting the emotional, physical, spiritual and social resilience of Service Members and their families. Resources are available to assist Commanders in developing unit programs and for direct services to individuals.

RESILIENCY COORDINATOR

CPT Michelle Thomsen
701.333.3079
michelle.m.thomsen2.mil@mail.mil

SUICIDE PREVENTION

Mission: Improve readiness through the development and enhancement of the Army Suicide Prevention Program policies designed to minimize suicidal behavior; thereby preserving mission effectiveness through individual readiness for Soldiers, their Families, and Department of the Army civilians.

If you are feeling distressed or hopeless, thinking about death or wanting to die, or, if you are concerned about someone who may be suicidal, please contact the Suicide Prevention Lifeline at 1-800-273-TALK (8255) or FirstLink at 211.

The Suicide Prevention Program offers the following training:
Ask-Care-Escort (ACE) - for all Soldiers, leaders, DA civilians and family members. ACE teaches how to recognize suicidal behaviors, risk factors, and warning signs.

Ask-Care-Escort Suicide Intervention (ACE-SI) - for junior leaders and first line supervisors.

ACE-SI develops awareness and confidence among leaders which enables them to take necessary steps to prevent suicide.

Applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training (ASIST) – for all Gatekeepers identified as medical and behavioral health professionals, Chaplains, and family advocacy workers. ASIST teaches how to identify people who have thoughts of suicide, assess the risk, develop a safe plan, and connect to helpful resources.

CW4 Shelly J. Sizer, R3SP Manager
701.333.3295 or 701.214.7458
shelly.j.sizer.mil@mail.mil www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org

SB2016 March 11 2015 attachment B

TELEVATE

1 Executive Summary

1.1 Program Overview and Objectives

The State of North Dakota is undergoing tremendous social and economic changes in response to the rapid growth in the State's energy resource sector. While the State and its citizens receive undeniably important benefits from the energy boom, the resulting growth is stressing critical infrastructure and services vital to the life and safety of the citizens of the State. This report focuses on the mission critical radio communications systems that serve as the lifeline of public safety responders and public service entities throughout the State. Land Mobile Radio (LMR) networks are an essential lifeline communications tool used to distribute and relay mission critical information within the overall emergency alert and response structure. State and Local communities have diligently labored to maintain and evolve these networks under limited budgets to deliver reliable communications to end users. However, most of the existing legacy radio systems are operating at well beyond their expected lifecycle and/or are anchored on an outdated generation of radio technology dating back to the 1970s.

Over the past decade, there has been general recognition by the radio network users that the current radio networks are not delivering the required level of reliability, performance and interoperability. The Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee (SIEC)[1]—the governing oversight committee responsible for advancing voice and data interoperability for North Dakota—assembled a coalition of public safety entities to fund this study, and engaged Televate, LLC, a nationally-recognized public safety communications and information technology company, to assess the current status of mission critical LMR networks statewide, and to develop a strategic plan to enhance and evolve these networks into a an architecture that enhances public safety response statewide.

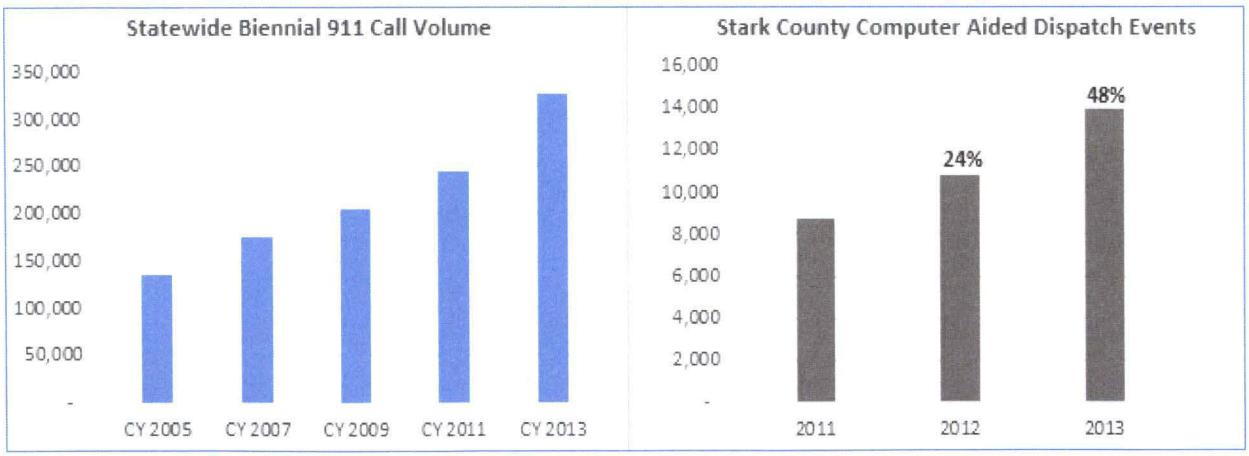


Figure 1: Biennial Statewide 911 Calls (Left); Stark County Emergency and Service Dispatch Trends (Right)

Citizens' calls for 9-1-1 service provide an important perspective into the level of public safety response activities throughout the State and further illustrate the demands being placed on voice and paging radio communications systems. As reported by the North Dakota Emergency Services Coordinating Committee

[1] The SIEC was established by the Governor and is composed of local and state executive representatives from law enforcement, fire, EMS, emergency services, 9-1-1, transportation, and other first responder disciplines.

and illustrated in Figure 1,[2] between 2005 and 2013, the number of 9-1-1 calls statewide have nearly tripled. Figure 1 further demonstrates that this increase in 911 call volume has led to a rapid increase in the public safety response to citizens' calls for service. In western counties such as Stark County, the number of incidents to which public safety agencies are dispatched has increased by 50% over a three year time frame. These data represent the impact of the rapidly expanding State population on services delivered by public safety personnel and the corresponding demand on the tools they employ to fulfill their duties. These trends can be expected to expand at a similar pace with projected growth in the future permanent and service populations, underscoring the need to outline a mission critical radio network solution that is reliable and feature-rich, provides high quality voice communications, supports interoperable communications between responders of all agencies and jurisdictions, and evolves with the ever-increasing demands on the public safety community.

1.2 Project Approach and Methodology

In order to fully assess the capabilities and reliability of the State and Local radio networks operating within the State of North Dakota, a comprehensive program was designed to ensure that appropriate information on the legacy networks was assembled, and that broad participation by the stakeholder community was obtained. Figure 2 illustrates the programmatic approach undertaken to achieve the underlying objectives and goals of the study. Over a period of two months, a comprehensive requirements and data collection effort was undertaken to determine and assess the radio communications needs of the State of North Dakota's public safety practitioners, agency managers, radio network and 911 Call Center operators, emergency coordinators, public works stakeholders, and all radio network user populations.

Figure 2: ND Statewide Radio Network Assessment Approach

Broad participation by stakeholders, as depicted in Table 1, is a testament to the importance of mission critical systems and interest in the program. This project created a forum for the public safety community to convey its requirements and to engage in a collective dialogue on prospective solutions. The requirements definition activities were focused on the evaluation of current State and Local radio systems, and an assessment of current and future mobile communications requirements relevant to evolving statewide radio communications. In conjunction with stakeholder meetings, an extensive data collection effort was conducted to gather technical information on the dozens of State and Local radio networks and devices throughout the State. These efforts are integral to establishing a performance baseline for current

[2] North Dakota Emergency Services Communications Coordinating Committee. (2014). *Emergency Services Communication in North Dakota: A Biennial Status Report 2014.*

networks, and to support the investigation and development of future solutions. The report evaluations and recommendations are anchored on the survey findings and corresponding technical analyses.

Methodology	Participating Jurisdictions	Total Number of Participants
Online Surveys	43 Counties 5 State Agencies 3 Others[3]	320 Responses
Physical Meetings/ Conference Calls	32 Counties 2 State Agencies 1 Tribal Entity	155 (35 Meetings)

Table 1: Requirements Gathering Web surveys and Interviews Scope

1.3 Key Findings and Areas for Improvement

End user survey findings and independent technical analyses of the radio systems are integral to the proper evolution of mission critical radio systems. Information documented throughout the program is used to define future requirements, to identify cost-effective solutions that address end users' needs, and to consider optimal operational and governance structures. To that effect, in-person interviews, online surveys, and radio system documentation efforts covered a comprehensive range of topics including:

- Existing radio systems, portable/mobile radio terminals and their respective lifecycle status
- System attributes including coverage, capacity and network features
- Local and cross-jurisdictional interoperability (city, county, tribal, state)
- Dispatch capabilities and requirements
- Current and projected interoperable voice and data communications needs
- Prospective statewide solutions and governance models
- Guidance on training, exercises and other state-led initiatives

Overall network satisfaction is gauged by the composite performance of technical attributes including adequate coverage and capacity, high reliability, seamless interoperability across user groups, and corresponding operational elements such as training, governance, and standard operational procedures and policies. The degree to which existing mission critical communications tools fulfill statewide end user requirements vary by county, agency function, and the architecture of the underlying radio systems and corresponding historical investment. Populous or oil-impacted counties have made the requisite investments to evolve their individual networks while smaller, rural counties face a variety of technical and financial limitations. Despite these differences, participants articulated several common and salient themes regarding current operational gaps and future requirements of public safety radio systems.

- **Evolve Fragmented Legacy Radio Technologies**: Dozens of medium to small fragmented radio systems, with some anchored on legacy technologies from the 1970s, are operated by public safety and public service entities across the State. Despite a collection of over 300 state and local radio towers and facilities, lack of open and regular dialogue across independent entities, and use

[3] "Other" designation includes businesses that public safety services such as private ambulance and EMS companies.

of outdated technologies severely limit the beneficial use of this radio ecosystem by all users. Radio service and infrastructure is often times duplicated by Local and State networks,[4] and field users have to be constantly aware of their location in relationship to a radio tower to initiate successful communications. As systems evolve, it is critical to streamline communications and improve the current coverage delivered at the State and Local levels.

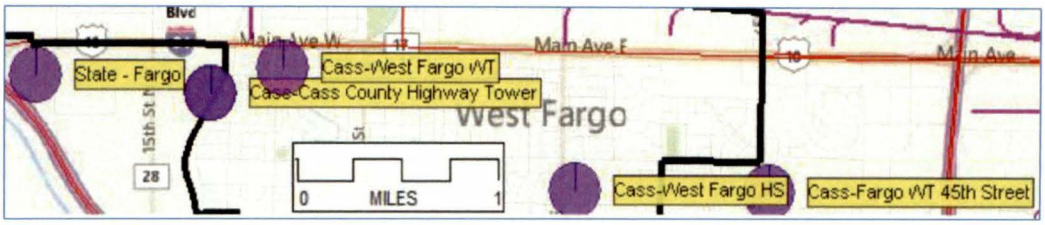


Figure 3: Metro Fargo Radio Sites

- **Improve Radio System Coverage and Capacity:** Various areas within the State experience significant coverage limitations particularly when using handheld radios (or portables). Use of legacy technology and outdated network configuration causes systems to interfere with themselves, thus limiting system performance, reliability and coverage. Oversubscribed and simultaneous use of a limited number of State Radio[5] channels employed for a host of State and Local functional network use can result in "bleed over" (having to listen to an interfering conversation) from distant communications, nuisance transmissions, or missed communications. Radio systems must therefore be improved to support reliable mobile and portable (including indoor) coverage statewide, and to provide agencies independent and group calls with sufficient capacity.

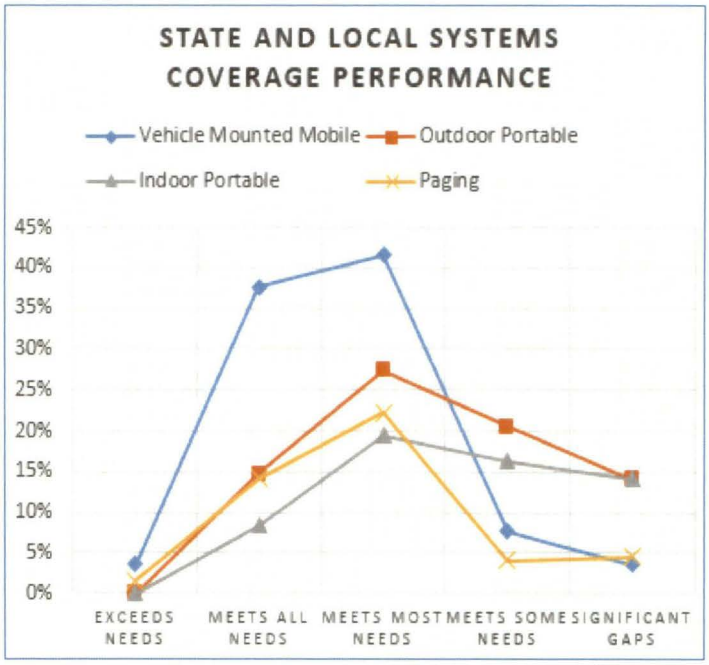


Figure 4: State and Local Coverage Performance Rating

[4] As an example, see Figure **3**: the City of Fargo, the City of West Fargo, Cass County and the State of North Dakota each operate independent towers within relatively short distances of the other facilities.

[5] State Radio is an independent radio network providing service to a variety of state and local end users. The term State Radio may be used to refer to the radio network as well as the entity – Division of State Radio – that operates the network, dispatch center and ancillary services.

- **Enhance State and Local Interoperability**: Various intra- and inter-jurisdiction interoperability gaps exist due to poor cross-agency planning, cumbersome legacy network provisioning, and limited centralized standards. Notable gaps exist with neighboring state, federal and Canadian counterparts. To overcome these barriers, agencies typically resort to their cellular phones to relay messages. As a fundamental objective of federal funding in the wake of 9/11 and Hurricane Katrina, seamless interoperability is a critical operational requirement for mission critical systems, and under current operational capabilities, has to be enhanced throughout the State to achieve desired baseline performance.

- **Conduct Effective Training and Exercises**: Even when network resources are adequate, insufficient training impedes effective use of state and local systems, particularly, by volunteer agencies that use the systems sporadically. By and large, surveyed users identified the need for effective and recurring training to be conducted at the state, county and agency levels.

- **Improve Funding Allocation**: Capital to evolve radio systems has been a major challenge, particularly, for large rural counties with small tax bases. Grant funding has been important; however, it does not provide the sustainable means required to implement a well-conceived, long term strategy for public safety communications. Funding limitations have also impacted public safety's ability to train and retain qualified dispatch and other first responder personnel amidst rising private sector wages.

- **Engage Local Stakeholders in the Development of State Initiatives**: Program participants underscored the importance of soliciting local input in cultivating and advancing state-led initiatives. The State has established various bodies to solicit input from the public safety community; however, historically this involvement was limited. Survey users emphasized advancing these programs to actively foster dialogue to refine technology initiatives in a bilateral manner.

- **Centralize State Systems while providing Local Autonomy**: Surveyed users almost unanimously supported a centralized, trunked radio[6] solution, and were willing to contribute or share their assets (towers, radio frequencies and transport facilities) provided suitable governance, sufficient local autonomy, and importantly, the solution – network and radios – is State-funded. A unified statewide trunked radio network would also provide sufficient local leverage and influence over system contractors and the large number of two-way radio service vendors that currently have varying degrees of capabilities and capacity.

1.4 System Evolution Recommendations

[6] Trunked radio networks facilitate wide area radio communications capabilities and eliminate the challenging need for end users to know what tower they are communicating on. Radio trunking, which is similar in concept to cell phone communications, also support simultaneous radio communications between first responders across large geographic areas (citywide, countywide, and statewide). Most State and Local legacy networks do not support seamless wide area communications.

1.4.1 Proposed Solution Overview

Developing a comprehensive strategy that addresses the unique requirements of a multi-faceted, geographically diverse user base, while ensuring the operational, technical and lifecycle sustainment benefits of future investments, is a complex endeavor. The following fundamental program objectives were established, in collaboration with the State Project team. These program objectives serve to guide the future of mission critical communications, and are based on the extensive stakeholder survey and systems assessment conducted over the course of the study:

- **Maximize mobile radio coverage throughout the State to provide a baseline means of communications for first and second responders**
- **Improve portable radio coverage in populated areas, roadways and high-incident areas[7]**
- **Minimize system interference and establish a coordinated frequency plan**
- **Enhance network capacity to support private group communications paths for different disciplines and functions**
- **Leverage existing State and Local assets to benefit all network users**
- **Automate various network functions to simplify dispatcher and field user operations**
- **Establish policies, procedures, technical standards and funding requirements to ensure sustainable networks anchored on long-term technology goals and objectives**
- **Support enhanced features such as end-to-end encryption and GPS location services**
- **Achieve seamless interoperability across all State, Local and Tribal users and neighboring states**
- **Maintain independent Public Safety Answer Point (PSAP) service area autonomy over locally based assets and resources**

In advancing a solution that addresses these underlying objectives, a variety of consolidated and independent land mobile radio technologies were considered. A statewide trunking radio system architecture (Figure 5) composed of the following radio access layers was nominated as the most viable option to fulfill the communications goals set forth above:

- A 114-site VHF trunked network[8] providing statewide mobile radio coverage and maximizing portable radio (with enhancements supported by vehicular repeaters as required)
- 700/800 MHz radio layers in metropolitan areas of the State to better support reliable in-building coverage and vacate VHF frequency resources

[7] Prospective systems should also not degrade the coverage footprint delivered by local radio systems.

[8] The actual number of VHF radio sites will be refined over the course of a detailed network design effort. The budgetary 110 site design represents a realistic estimate, but additional efficiencies may be achievable.

- Statewide VHF paging and fire alerting layer
- Statewide analog VHF interoperability and transition layer

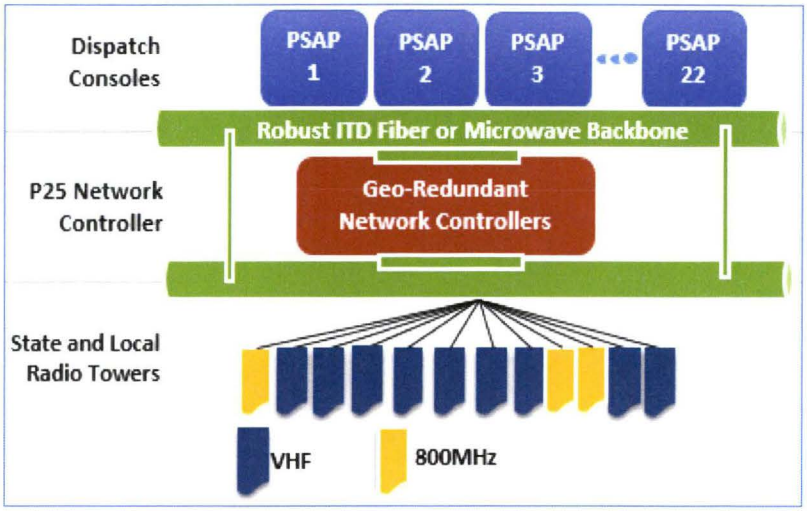


Figure 5: Proposed Architecture High Level Elements

Figure 6 depicts the predicted radio system coverage delivered by the proposed VHF trunked radio network[9]. Trunked mode of operation over this consolidated network configuration would enable approved users to roam throughout the network and experience enhanced interoperability. The proposed system is anchored on existing assets including radio towers and Ethernet capable backhaul connectivity, centralizing all network elements and dispatch consoles. In addition, 16,300 mobile and portable radio devices are proposed to be replaced or upgraded to support digital trunking operation. Other related technical recommendations such as in-building systems and repeaters to meet unique needs in radio coverage challenging areas and key state and local facilities are described within the report. Similarly, a variety of operational enhancements including first responder training and exercises, policies and procedures guiding interoperability, service vendor certification and others are detailed in Section 6.

[9] 800 MHz radio access layers are currently proposed for metropolitan areas including Fargo, Bismarck-Mandan, Minot and Grand Forks. However, these layers may be expanded pending further investigation to other dense locales such as Williston, Dickinson and/or Jamestown with minimal impact to the estimated budget.

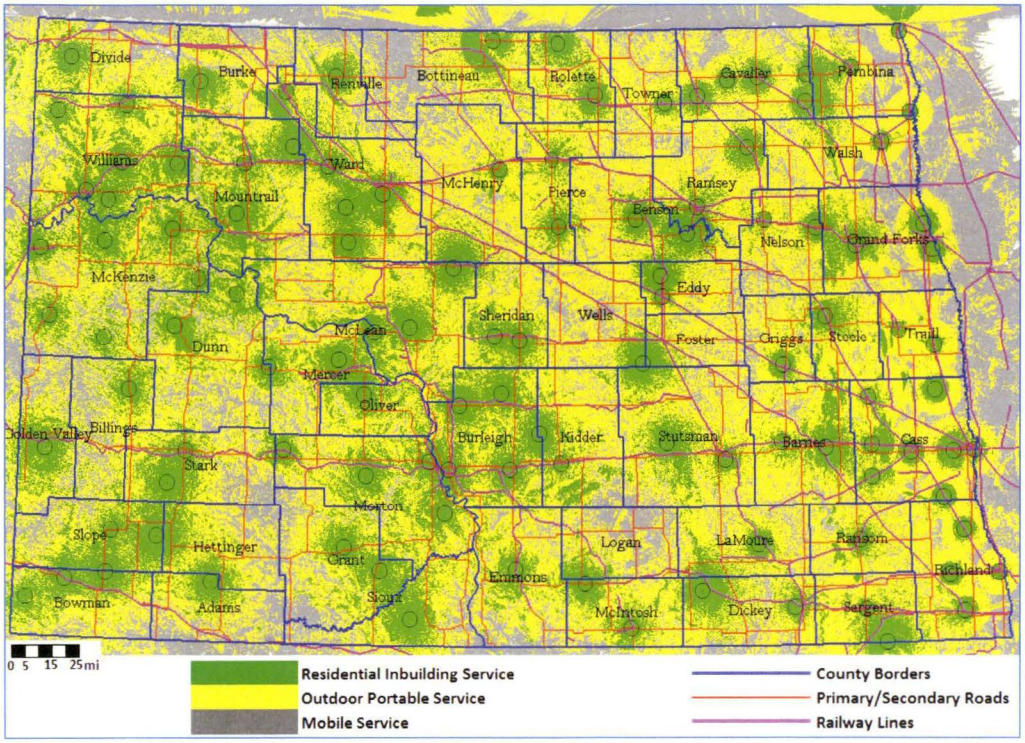


Figure 6: Prospective 114-Site Statewide VHF Coverage Solution

The coverage map in Figure 6 reflects the overall improvement in statewide coverage delivered by the proposed radio network over the current coverage delivered by the State Radio network (Figure 7).

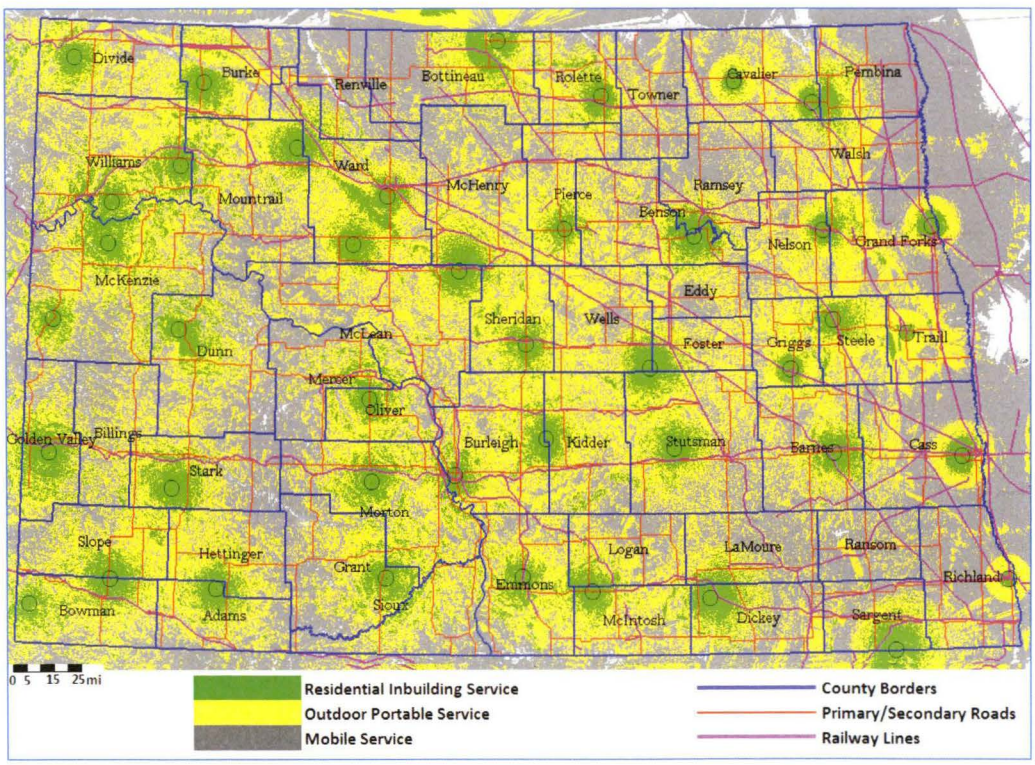


Figure 7: Current State Radio Coverage

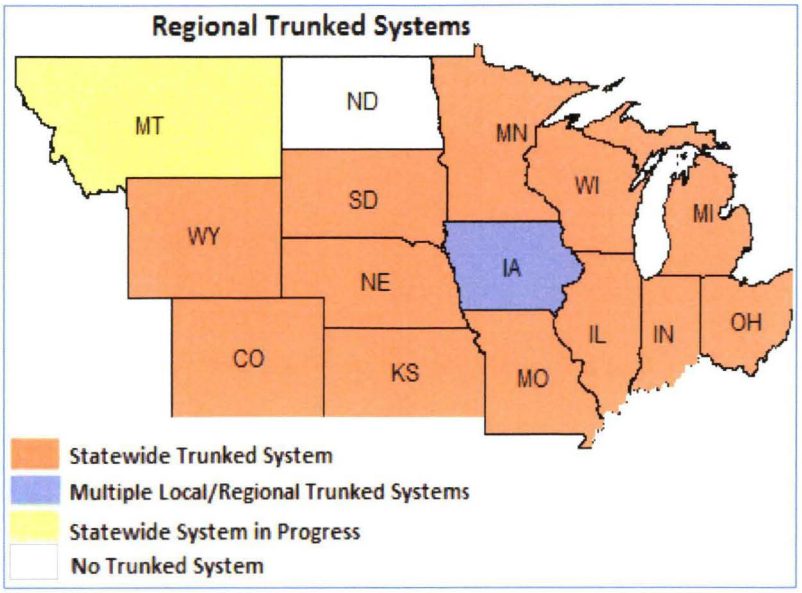


Figure 8: Mid-West and North Central Region State and Local Trunked Systems

Trunked radio technology, primarily based on the public safety Project 25 (P25) standards, has become the dominant radio architecture for public safety nationwide. As illustrated in Figure 8, all states in the region operate or are in the process of deploying statewide trunked radio networks. In fact, nationwide, only Vermont and North Dakota have no statewide or local trunking systems. The performance and operational benefits of these networks underlie their preference as the optimal radio architecture for public safety and commercial entities alike.

1.4.2 Estimated Capital and Operational Costs

Although a dual layer VHF and 800 MHz trunked radio architecture is recommended as the most suitable solution to meet stakeholder requirements and radio communications objectives, there are a variety of underlying factors and assumptions that influence the ultimate network architecture and associated capital and operational cost. These factors include the level of local adoption and participation, system implementation time, retention of existing network assets and devices, and the acquisition strategy. Table 2 presents the capital expenditure (CapEx) estimates; these costs are based on extensive market research and past experiences on the land mobile radio (LMR) vendor equipment and services required to implement a system of this scope and size. Major CapEx components of the proposed solution comprise geo-redundant central network controllers, radio site base station infrastructure, site development, interfaces to the 22 regional and local PSAPs and corresponding dispatch operator consoles, and professional services including engineering, project management, network testing, optimization and provisioning.[10] These costs constitute standard discounts over list price that radio vendors typically offer in state and local schedules. However, competitive and modular acquisition of various elements and vendor negotiations are expected to yield a reduction of 15% – 20%.

[10] In deploying a wireless network of this scope and size, it is important to budget for a wide range of potential issues including tower strengthening, radio programming, and other costly items that may arise. A contingency fund in the amount of 10% is incorporated into the estimated cost; it is recommended that these funds be retained until the completion of the project to minimize delays in acquiring funds for required changes.

Network Cost Component	Estimated Costs
Land Mobile Radio Network and Systems	$ 45,304,711.96
PSAP Centers Equipment and Interfaces	$ 7,068,750.00
Services - Engineering, Installation, Management and Training	$ 14,691,500.00
Services - Site Development and Preparation	$ 11,909,000.00
State & Third Party Costs[11]	$ 4,950,000.00
In-building Systems	$ 2,512,500.00
10% System Contingency	$ 8,148,646.20
Total	**$ 94,585,108.15**

Table 2: North Dakota Radio Network Estimated Capital Costs

Additionally, the replacement or upgrade[12] of end user subscriber devices, deployment of vehicular repeaters, and key system features such as encryption are included in the overall statewide mission critical communications costs (Table 3). Estimated cost of subscriber devices are inclusive of the associated services such as installation and programming. These costs are sourced from list price costs of land mobile radio vendors; it is expected that bulk purchases and competitive acquisition could reduce the total costs.

Subscriber Device Category	Estimated Costs
Radio Replacement and Features	$ 44,543,953.00
Radio Upgrades	$ 5,601,840.00
Vehicular Repeaters	$ 12,100,000.00
Pagers	$ 2,310,750.00
Total Estimated Costs	**$ 64,556,543.00**

Table 3: North Dakota End User Devices Estimated Capital Costs

At an estimated total capital investment of $160,000,000 spread over a five year network implementation timeframe, Table 4 provides a logical list of project implementation activities completed each year and the projected funding requirement per year over this five year timeframe.

[11] A list of "soft costs" including, but not limited to, specifications development, preliminary design, a project management office, regional project coordinators and others are accounted for and detailed in Section 5.2.4

[12] A review of the documentation collected indicates that upwards of 40% of existing subscribers, notably of the Motorola XTS and XTL make, have the capability to support trunked operation with firmware upgrades. These devices as well as others from manufacturers such as iCOM, Harris, Tait and Bendix King are expected to function well beyond the manufacturer's published end-of-support dates. However, as vendors implemented their planned obsolescence of products, software upgrades for out-of-support radios will not be available beyond 2019. Therefore, the successful reuse of these devices is predicated on an expedited transition to the proposed radio network.

Phase	High Level Activities	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
I - Pre-Acquisition	▪ *Site selection, analysis and preparation* ▪ *800MHz/VHF Frequency search/licensing* ▪ *Radio equipment inventory development*					
II - System Acquisition	▪ *Specifications development and vendor negotiations* ▪ *System Selection and contract execution*					
III – Metro Area 800 MHz	▪ *Migrate Metro Areas to 800 MHz to vacate frequencies and prepare portables and mobiles for reallocation*					
IV – Regional VHF layer Implementation	▪ *Regional VHF deployment - four to six regions approach -PSAPs*					
Radio Procurement Redistribution and Programming	▪ *On-going efforts to gather, provision and distribute radios*					
Estimated Annual Costs (in Millions)		**$ 10.20**	**$ 47.34**	**$ 38.96**	**$ 37.49**	**$25.16**
Total Cost of Goods and Services (in Millions)		**$159,140,000**				

Table 4: Projected Five Year Funding Requirements

Network sustainment, operation, maintenance and administration of a statewide mission critical grade communications system is a significant components of the total lifecycle ownership costs. LMR network operational structures vary widely nationwide, ranging from government agencies that employ the requisite internal staff and tools supporting comprehensive system maintenance, to agencies that outsource all operational and maintenance activities to third-party contractors. Long term commitment of operational funding is critical to fulfilling the annual software support, maintenance, technology upgrades, engineering and administrative personnel, and a wide variety of recurring network costs, regardless of the operational structure the state pursues. Well-established network sustainment plans and budgets safeguard the longevity of the network and better manage the financial burden of operating a statewide system. Table 5 summarizes the projected annual costs for the first five years after implementation based on current operational expenditures (OpEx) by State Radio and other regional system operators, typical network equipment lifecycle costs, the estimated human capital, and anticipated inflation.

Operational Cost Category	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Vendor Network Maintenance & Technology Refresh	$3,420,000	$3,520,000	$3,630,000	$3,730,000	$3,850,000
Infrastructure Maintenance & Support: Utilities, Lease, Upkeep	$1,220,000	$1,250,000	$1,290,000	$1,330,000	$1,370,000
Network Facilities and Data Center Connectivity/Leased Lines	$ 860,000	$ 890,000	$ 920,000	$ 940,000	$ 970,000

Operations and Maintenance Personnel	$2,210,000	$2,270,000	$2,340,000	$2,410,000	$2,480,000
Estimated Annual Costs	**$7,710,000**	**$7,930,000**	**$8,180,000**	**$8,410,000**	**$8,670,000**

Table 5: Annual Operational Costs Estimates

1.5 Proposed Solution Considerations and Next Steps

On behalf of the State of North Dakota, the SIEC and the project sponsors, have taken an important initial step in the evolution of mission critical voice and paging systems by commissioning this Radio Assessment project. Several key initiatives and related activities are germane to realizing the proposed solution that will require concerted efforts by State and Local authorities. Under the oversight of the SIEC, the State should assemble a dedicated project team that is tasked with advancing the program to a successful conclusion. The project team would assume responsibility for conducting the required project planning, and for performing various preliminary technical tasks such as project planning, site selection and advanced network design. This team would additionally support the State project office team and the SIEC's programmatic efforts to foster buy-in at the local levels through effective public relations and outreach. In addition, the project team would devise and lead the acquisition and deployment strategy [13] to guide a complex multi-year specifications development, procurement, and implementation process that fulfills the vision of the public safety stakeholder community.

Central to the success of a statewide network is the development of a symbiotic governance framework that defines the shared ownership, operation and sustainment at all levels of government. A consolidated radio network would require even greater collaboration and present significant opportunities for State, Local and Tribal agencies to enhance interoperability and cross agency/jurisdiction response and mutual aid. A well-conceived and structured governance organization would address membership, fee structures, operational process and procedures, asset contributions (towers, frequencies, backhaul, and other shared facilities), interoperable communication requirements (communications plans, standard operational procedures, mutual aid channels, etc.), and other salient requirements.

Finally, several near-term operational enhancements and recommendations are outlined in the report to supplement the technology transition as well as to better optimize existing legacy radio networks in the interim. These include training and exercise programs tailored to ensure effective use of current and future systems, and in forming regional Emergency Communications Working Groups to facilitate dialogue on public safety initiatives and to gather additional requirements. Guidance on these issues should aim to evaluate effective means of providing other data and information technology services that are increasingly becoming invaluable tools to the public safety community.

[13] See Acquisition Strategies

2 Introduction/Project Overview

The State of North Dakota is undergoing tremendous social and economic changes in response to the rapid growth in the State's energy resource sector. While the State and its citizens receive undeniably important benefits from the energy boom, the resulting growth is stressing critical infrastructure and services vital to the life and safety of the citizens of the State. This report focuses on the mission critical radio communications systems that serve as the lifeline of public safety responders and public service entities throughout the State. At this time, most of the existing legacy radio systems are operating at well beyond their expected lifecycle and/or are anchored on an outdated generation of radio technology that communities across the State have diligently labored to maintain and evolve under limited budgets to deliver reliable communications to end users.

These public safety radio systems operate within an overall emergency alert and response structure that begins with a 9-1-1 call for emergency assistance made by a member of the public via landline or cellular telephone to the local Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP), also referred to as the 9-1-1 Center. Once the service request has been made, the PSAP dispatcher will initiate a radio page and dispatch a call over the Local or State radio network to the appropriate agency: law enforcement, fire, emergency medical service (EMS), emergency management, public works or other required responder. The radio and paging networks support the call for response, and then serve as the primary means of communications between the responding personnel, and between the responders and the dispatchers.

The radio network is an essential lifeline communications tool and as such must be reliable, provide high quality voice communications, be feature-rich, and support interoperable communications between responders of all agencies and jurisdictions. The networks must support interoperability between police, fire, EMS, and other responders of State, Local, Tribal and Federal agencies during multi-agency, multi-jurisdiction emergency incidents. Large-scale emergency incidents are certainly not uncommon where flooding in the Red River Valley and along the Missouri and Souris Rivers occurs regularly, where blizzards and tornados strike the State, and more recently, where oil tanker train derailments occur. All of these incidents place the lives and property of citizens, and the public safety personnel responding to these events, at great risk. The first responders depend on the reliability of the land mobile radio (LMR) networks to facilitate incident response communications. It is therefore essential that these private government networks be designed to "public safety grade", and that they perform more reliably than commercial communications networks.

In order to fully assess the capabilities and reliability of the multiple State and Local radio networks operating within the State, the Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee (SIEC)[14]—the governing oversight committee responsible for advancing voice and data interoperability for North Dakota—funded a study to assess the current status of mission critical LMR networks statewide, and to develop a strategic plan to enhance and evolve these networks into a next-generation architecture. Many of the existing statewide radio networks operate under a conventional architecture similar to those implemented during

[14] The SIEC was established by the Governor and is composed of local and state executive representatives from law enforcement, fire, EMS, emergency services, 9-1-1, transportation, and other first responder disciplines.

the 1970s. These systems do not facilitate seamless interoperability, or support communications between responders who are not directly located at the scene of the incident. In other words, responders en route to the incident are unable to communicate with one another over the radio networks until they are on the scene, and once on the scene, can experience challenges in communicating with other on site responders over the network.[15] Essentially, the statewide radio network is at least one generation behind where most nationwide public safety LMR network are today, including the state networks of all of North Dakota neighboring states.[16]

2.1 Radio Network Assessment Project Overview

The land mobile radio (LMR) network assessment project as designed by the SIEC was formulated with the objective to understand the LMR "ecosystem" within the State of North Dakota, to determine statewide stakeholder requirements for radio communications, and to identify existing gaps in the delivery of interoperable radio communications. Due to the urgency and value of the radio study to the first responder community in the State, there was broad-based support to quantify the current needs and develop a strategic plan to evolve the radio networks into a future standards based architecture. There has been general recognition by the radio network users that the state's radio networks are not delivering the required level of reliability, performance and interoperability. In response to these challenges, this report was funded by a variety of agencies and associations (named below) in conjunction with the SIEC commission, and developed by Televate, LLC, a nationally-recognized public safety communications and information technology company responsible for performing the study and making recommendations based on stakeholder requirements for how to best evolve statewide radio communications.

The study has broad support across the State, as evidenced by the breadth of public safety agencies and associations funding it. The following agencies and associations provided support for this report:

- North Dakota 911 Association
- North Dakota Association of Public Safety Communications Officials
- North Dakota Fire Chiefs Association
- North Dakota Peace Officers Association
- North Dakota Emergency Management Association
- North Dakota Department of Transportation
- North Dakota Department of Emergency Services
- North Dakota Highway Patrol
- North Dakota Information Technology Department
- North Dakota Sheriff's and Deputies Association

[15] The State has addressed radio interoperability requirements through the implementation of "Bank Five", which is a creative radio-to-radio, or walkie-talkie, mode of operations. However, this thoughtful effort has not been evenly adopted throughout the State due to training challenges and technical limitations such as repeated operation and lack of dispatch monitoring capabilities, which further places the responder community at risk during large multi-agency incident response.

[16] See Figure 8: Mid-West and North Central Region State and Local Trunked Systems

These funding entities represent the critical first responder communities in State and Local government statewide and are the primary users of radio communications. The representatives of these organizations have the greatest familiarity with the current radio networks and best understand the gaps and requirements for the future of public safety communications.

In addition to the funding agencies, the number of participants from State and Local governments who provided their time and information to advance the study is a testament to its importance to the public safety community. Section 3 of this report provides further details of the broad participation and documents radio communications requirements as stated by the statewide stakeholder community. It is important to note that while the focus on this study was on interoperable radio voice communications, the study was extended to determine the status and communications gaps for mobile data, PSAP capabilities, training and exercises, and other content of interest to the State's public safety community.

2.1.1 Radio Assessment Report Approach and Methodology

A comprehensive program was designed to ensure that appropriate information on the legacy networks was assembled, and that broad participation by the stakeholder community was obtained. Figure 9 illustrates the programmatic approach undertaken to achieve the underlying objectives and goals of the study. Once the radio system data and end users requirements were defined, various optional solutions for advancing statewide radio communications were assessed against the requirements. Finally, a strategic plan, as detailed within this report, was prepared.

Figure 9: ND Statewide Radio Network Assessment Approach

The radio network assessment project plan was organized into a logical set of tasks that were refined in collaboration with the SIEC leadership, and with the respective project managers of the SIEC and Televate. Collectively, these activities allowed the project team to execute a comprehensive program resulting in the findings and recommendations detailed in this report. The high level tasks are listed below:

- State and Local Radio Information Data Collection Methodology
  - Various data files and formats gathered
  - Face-to-face meetings
  - Online surveys
- Evaluate Statewide Radio Systems
  - Coverage studies – existing and prospective sites

    - Consider independent County towers, privately-owned towers, and others as identified by the state
  - Vehicular Repeater Service (VRS) performance and operations
  - Capacity studies
  - Interoperability capabilities, requirements and gaps
  - System performance and features
  - High-level lifecycle evaluation
- End-User and Operator Assessment
  - Current system's strengths and gaps
  - Communications requirements (local, regional, statewide)
    - Coverage, capacity, interoperability, features
  - Gaps with current radio communications
  - Dispatch/PSAP operations
  - Near-term vs. long-term solutions
  - Training and exercises
  - Prospect of system/service consolidation
  - Current expenditures on radio
  - Impact on governance
- Methodology
  - Web surveys
  - Face to face interviews

The following sections within this chapter discuss how the impact of population growth and the associated rise in criminal offenses, fire and EMS incidents, and 9-1-1 calls for emergency response are placing greater demands on the legacy radio networks, and on the overall community of emergency responders within the State. Now, more than ever, the radio networks in the State need to perform at a greater level of reliability and at the highest possible quality. This is also an important opportunity for the State to consider migrating to a single radio network platform, thereby integrating all independent radio networks into a common LMR network. This approach will deliver enhanced interoperability and, as further detailed, is supported by the statewide community and can deliver a variety of long-term operational benefits and cost consolidation

2.2 Population Growth

The State of North Dakota is experiencing dynamic population growth that is directly related to the State's oil and gas economic prosperity. As illustrated in Figure 10, the permanent population of the State has increase by more than 13% over the past 12 years, making North Dakota the fasting growing State in the nation.

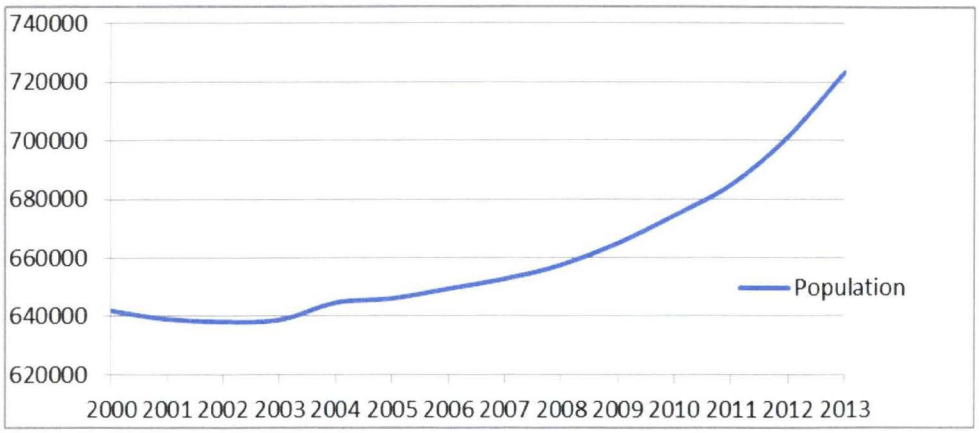


Figure 10: State of North Dakota Population Growth (U.S. Census)

This population expansion has been more prominent within the fossil fuel rich counties, and within the major cities of Bismarck-Mandan, Fargo, Minot, and Grand Forks and their respective counties. However, as shown in Figure 11, **over 70% of the State's counties and jurisdictions are undergoing a swell in permanent population. Even more compelling to the growth of the State's permanent population, the** growth of the temporary **"service population" within the oil and gas rich counties and adjoining counties** and cities has generated even more significant overall population growth. A recent study published by the North Dakota State University[17] estimated that the dramatic rise in the service population has resulted in a doubling of the population of some central and western counties even beyond the population increase reported by the United States Census Bureau.

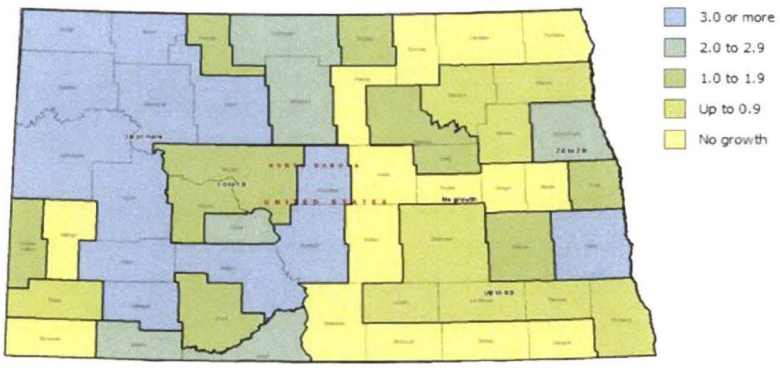


Figure 11: County-by-County Population Growth[18]

2.3 Criminal Offenses as Related to Population Expansion

As the State's population has expanded, the percent of criminal offenses statewide has risen even faster than the permanent population. Between 2004 and 2013, as illustrated in Figure 12 and Figure 13, crime

[17] *Population Estimates for the City of Williston*, Nancy M. Hodur and Dean A. Bangsund, Agribusiness and Applied Economics Report No. 707-S, January 2013

[18] U.S. Census Bureau; Story Map, County Population Growth Between 2012 and 2013 and the Primary Source of Population Change; <http://storymaps.esri.com/stories/2014/census-county-population-change/>; (9 November 2014).

within the State has increased by over 21%. This increase has placed tremendous demands on all levels of public safety response and mitigation, and as the permanent and service population throughout the State continues to increase, greater challenges for the law enforcement community and the radio networks supporting their communications can be expected.

Crime Index Offense Summary

Year	Population	Crime Index Offense Total	% Change in Number from Previous Year	Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	% Change in Rate from Previous Year	Percent Cleared
2004	634,500	12,412	-4.6%	1956.2	-4.7%	20.7%
2005	637,000	12,979	4.6	2037.5	4.2	20.2
2006	636,000	13,099	0.9	2059.6	1.1	21.0
2007	640,000	12,532	-4.3	1958.1	-4.9	22.2
2008	641,500	12,850	2.5	2003.1	2.3	26.1
2009	647,000	12,822	-0.2	1981.8	-1.1	27.5
2010	672,591	12,427	-3.1	1847.6	-6.8	28.9
2011	683,932	13,778	10.9	2014.5	9.0	27.3
2012	699,628	14,866	7.9	2124.8	5.5	25.6
2013	723,393	15,685	5.5	2168.3	2.0	24.5

Figure 12: North Dakota Crime Index[19]

Crime Index Offenses, 2004-2013

Crime Index Offense	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Murder/Non-Neg. Mansl.	10	14	9	17	4	15	11	15	20	14
Forcible Rape	181	179	195	202	222	206	222	207	243	237
Robbery	49	53	72	68	71	102	85	91	117	151
Aggravated Assault	343	444	532	599	738	795	847	1040	1071	1156
Burglary	1953	1966	2302	2096	2035	2180	1826	2227	2200	2656
Larceny/Theft	8984	9293	9012	8672	8926	8699	8673	9344	10184	10243
Motor Vehicle Theft	892	1030	977	878	854	825	763	854	1031	1228
Crime Index Offense Total	**12412**	**12979**	**13099**	**12532**	**12850**	**12822**	**12427**	**13778**	**14866**	**15685**

Figure 13: North Dakota Crime Index Offense Summary[20]

2.4 9-1-1 Call Volumes to Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs)

There are 22 Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) operational throughout the State of North Dakota. Twenty-one of the PSAPS are operated at the County/Regional level, and the Division of State Radio— a division of the Department of Emergency Services (DES)—provides dispatch for the North Dakota Highway Patrol (NDHP), other State and Federal law enforcement and public safety responders, and for 24 rural Counties that do not operate a local PSAP[21]. The PSAP, commonly referred to as the 9-1-1 Center or the dispatch center, is responsible for fielding emergency response request calls from the public, and for alerting responders via a radio page[22] and for dispatching public safety responders over the radio network.

[19] State of North Dakota, Office of the Attorney General, Bureau of Criminal Investigations, *Crime in North Dakota, 2013: A Summary of Uniform Crime Report Data.*

[20] Ibid.

[21] State Radio also provides radio communications over the State radio network to NDHP, other State and Federal law enforcement agencies, and public safety responders, and the 24 rural counties being served by the State radio PSAP.

[22] Typically fire fighters and emergency medical service (EMS) responders are alerted over a radio pager about the incident and once en route will begin communications with dispatch and one another over the radio network.

The State Radio dispatch also incorporated a Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) as did a few additional PSAPs. The CAD dispatch is made in addition to the radio dispatch.

Public calls for 9-1-1 service provide an important perspective into the level of public safety response activities through the State and further illustrate the demands being place on radio paging and radio communications. As illustrated in Figure 14, the number of 9-1-1 calls statewide has steadily increased between 2005 and 2013. Over this timeframe, requests for emergency services have nearly tripled, which represents the impact of the rapidly expanding population base throughout the State. The 9-1-1 calls can be expected to expand at a similar pace with future permanent and service population.

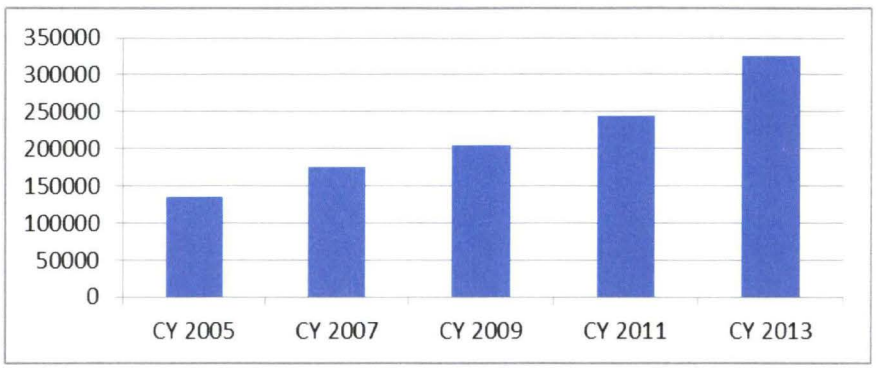


Figure 14: Annual Statewide 911 Call Volume[23]

It is important to note that the call volume at the PSAPs directly translates into greater demands and requirements on the paging and radio networks supporting emergency alerts, notifications, dispatch, and incident response and management. Citizen calls for help initiate the emergency response process, which is dependent on the quality, availability and interoperability of private radio paging and land mobile radio networks. As demonstrated within this report, the 9-1-1 facilities and personnel are at the center of the overall emergency response process, and they regularly encounter challenges in providing the required level of service due to radio network issues and other operational limitations.[24]

[23] North Dakota Emergency Services Communications Coordinating Committee. (2014). *Emergency Services Communication in North Dakota: A Biennial Status Report 2014.*

[24] While not directly included in the Radio Network Assessment project, PSAP personnel indicated challenges with Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) systems, or the lack of a CAD; challenges in maintaining qualified personnel due to salary competition and other factors; the absence of mobile data solutions; and in the need for additional tools, training and exercises. It is also important to note that the Next Generation 911 (NG911) enhancements now being implemented that will allow citizens to send text 911 requests and forward photos and videos, as well as provide additional capabilities, are likely to increase the need for additional training and staffing.

3 Stakeholder Requirements Gathering Survey

3.1 Requirements Gathering Methodology and Participation

The active engagement of the end user stakeholders is integral to the development of any technology initiative. A program of the magnitude and impact of a statewide mission critical communications must certainly be anchored on clear and comprehensive stakeholder requirements. Investments in, and the adoption of technology is best driven by the user community to ensure that the next generation radio network satisfies their unique communications needs, and likewise considers fundamental financial and governance objectives. A comprehensive requirements and data collection effort was undertaken to determine and evaluate the radio communications needs of the State of North Dakota's public safety practitioners, agency managers, radio network and PSAP operators, emergency coordinators, public works stakeholders, and all radio network user populations. The requirements definition activities were additionally focused on the assessment of current and future mobile communications requirements and documented legacy network performance strengths and weaknesses, with the objective of investigating various information relevant to defining an optimal approach to evolve statewide radio communications. The evaluations and recommendations presented in this report appropriately incorporate the findings of these surveys.

Methodology	Participating Jurisdictions	Total Number of Participants
Online Surveys	43 Counties 5 State Agencies 3 Others[25]	320 Responses
Physical Meetings/ Conference Calls	32 Counties 2 State Agencies 1 Tribal Entity	155 (35 Meetings)

Table 6: Requirements Gathering Web surveys and Interviews Scope

To ensure broad participation among all systems' managers and users, information collection was conducted using various approaches and covered a wide range of tactical operational and radio communications technology topics (See Table 6). Over the course of the program, an extensive outreach effort was undertaken targeting a wide cross-section of State, Local and Tribal public safety stakeholders throughout the State (See Figure 15). Televate conducted dozens of regional meetings and teleconferences, administered a comprehensive web-survey, and collected documentation on the communications systems currently in use throughout the State. Survey questions and data collection templates were developed in conjunction with the North Dakota SIEC and targeted the following elements:

- Existing radio systems, portable/mobile radio terminals and their respective lifecycle status
- System attributes including coverage, capacity and network features
- Local and cross-jurisdictional interoperability
- Dispatch capabilities and requirements

[25] "Other" designation includes businesses that public safety services such as private ambulance and EMS companies.

- Current and projected interoperable voice and data communications needs
- Prospective statewide solutions and governance models
- Guidance on training and other state-led initiatives

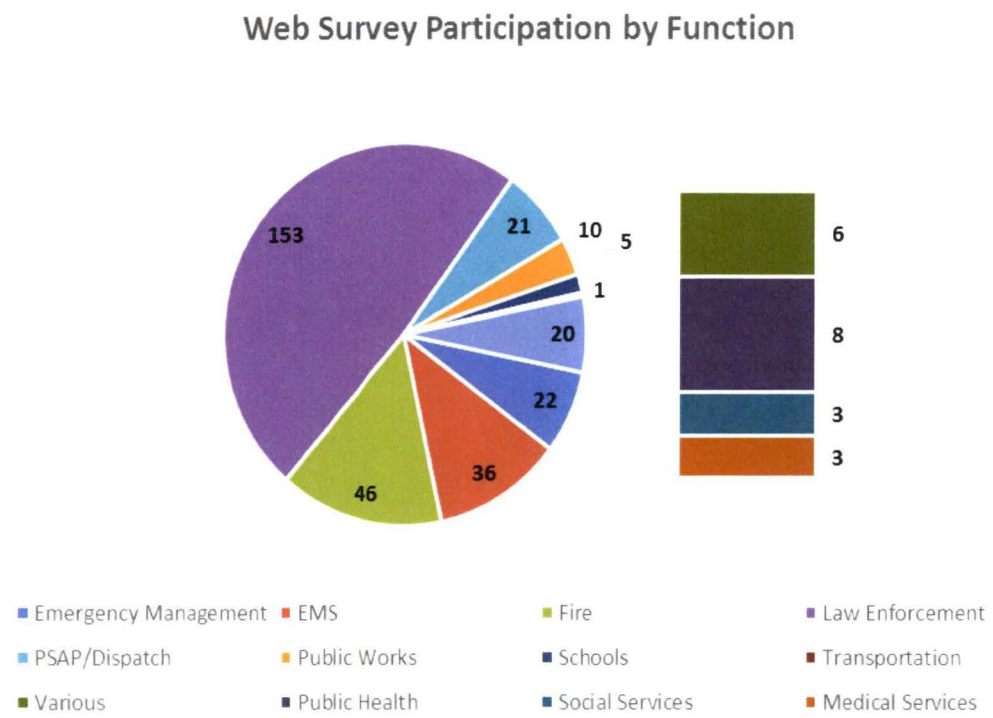


Figure 15: Web Survey Participation by Function (Combine more)

Communications Systems Information Collection

Data collection forms were distributed to all 53 counties and multiple state agencies to document specific information on their respective radio communications tools, and to conduct independent evaluations of the existing system capabilities. Establishing a comprehensive baseline of the current infrastructure and components is an essential early step in defining how future solutions can best leverage state and local capital investments to evolve the public safety communications systems. A thorough understanding of existing assets facilitated technical analyses of the strengths and weaknesses of the current networks to determine optimal and cost-efficient approaches for their evolution. Statewide documentation collected and analyzed over the course of this program include:

- Existing assets including network architecture and connectivity, radio towers and related infrastructure (equipment buildings, back-up power, HVAC, etc.)
- Base station equipment and radio frequency licenses
- PSAP facility tools such as radio consoles, telephony systems, and dispatch applications
- End user devices including portable and mobile radios, local repeaters

Relevant findings and technical functionality evaluations on the technologies and networks gathered and assessed are presented throughout the document to substantiate technical shortcomings and prospective

solutions; this section summarizes critical themes documented from the online surveys and meetings that directly highlight the need for and impact the evolution of radio systems in the State of North Dakota.

3.2 Stakeholder Assessments and Requirements Highlights

Reliable access to and the exchange of information among citizens, PSAP facilities, and first responders is fundamental to the effective preservation of life and property. Mission critical voice and paging communications systems provide a vital resource for public safety practitioners in fulfilling their daily duties and emergency response operations. Survey participants stressed reliance on their respective radio systems, and acknowledged that their State and Local governments have historically been committed to sustaining communications networks within their financial means to support functional operations. However, as the State's population and public safety response increase, a host of key issues including, the lack of centralized planning, and the requisite capital to advance communications systems, have made mission communications less reliable and more susceptible to operational issues.

"Rather than a lifeline, our radio system causes us more stress."

"It has gotten to the point where you just go to your cell phone instead of using the radio"

"We no longer consider the radio network as a mission critical communications system"

3.2.1 Current Gaps and Future Requirements

Overall network satisfaction is gauged by the composite performance of technical attributes including adequate coverage and capacity, high reliability, seamless interoperability across user groups, and corresponding operational elements such as training, standard operational planning and procedures. Both in-person interviews and online surveys sought input on a these wide range of topics to evaluate key technical and operational attributes in support of defining future network and administrative solutions. The degree to which existing mission critical communications tools fulfill statewide end user requirements vary by County, agency function, and the architecture of the underlying radio systems and corresponding historical investment; however, several common themes regarding current operational gaps and future requirements of public safety radio were articulated by the participants.

Despite recent significant investments in costly radio systems, several personnel resort to a variety of tools, including cellular phones, and mobile data terminals to fulfill their mission critical communications need. In certain cases, public safety personnel are unable to communicate among each other, or with their dispatch center at all. To develop a proper understanding of the end user requirements for advancing a suitable next generation radio solution, an in-depth assessment of the survey responses and the in-person discussion is imperative.

Table 7 provides central themes as stated on the gaps and the limitations of State and Local radio system along with desired stakeholder requirements. The remainder of this section describes key documented features that drive the evolution of radio systems statewide.

Table 7: Central Themes on Gaps in Radio Service

Topic	Relevant Findings Summary
System Coverage	▪ Significant outdoor and indoor portable radio coverage gaps in existing State and Local systems ▪ Typically, absent interference, sufficient vehicle mobile coverage of State and local systems ▫ However, vehicular repeaters used to extend radio network coverage to portables have experienced operational issues and restrict the flexibility and features (scanning, changing channels, etc.) of the network infrastructure ▪ Rugged terrain in the West, low lying riverbed or valley/gorge communities, and remote rural areas experience adequate coverage challenges ▪ Decreasing reliability of systems (due to age and increased usage) have resulted in some entities using their cellphones as the first resource where carrier coverage is available
System Capacity	▪ Oversubscribed and simultaneous use of State Radio channels for a host of State and Local functional network use causes bleed over from distant communications, nuisance transmissions, or missed communications
Conventional Radio Technology	▪ All radio systems require users to be constantly aware of their location in relationship to a radio tower to initiate successful communications. Some exceptions are more populous areas such as Bismarck, Mandan, Fargo, Grand Forks, Williams and Ward which use simulcast systems. ▪ Inability to exploit all available radio sites due to restricted access or radio programming limitations impedes communications ▪ Reuse of the same channels at all radio sites by the State Radio system causes significant interference impacts
Interoperability	▪ Lack of coordinated regional and local frequency sharing and decentralized independent systems impede the ability to communicate with mutual aid partners ▪ Limited direct means of radio communications with neighboring jurisdictions; use cellular phones or other means to initiate communication ▪ Interoperability gaps with federal partners and Canadian counterparts (other than the national interoperable channel VLAW 31)
Funding	▪ Major funding challenges for rural counties with small tax bases to evolve radio systems and fulfill federal and state mandates ▪ State grants are being directed to areas experiencing oil impact although those regions also have more direct access to oil revenue

Topic	Relevant Findings Summary
	▪ Lack of sustainable funding and access to technical guidance hamper ability to implement a well-conceived, long term strategy for public safety communications ▪ Critical paging systems and pagers – the initial tier of alerting Fire and EMS volunteer – not eligible for grant funding ▪ Grant funding is perceived to typically deploy State led initiatives, not locally cultivated programs (grant program initiatives are recommended by the DESAC[26] a State and local advisory board) ▪ State and Local dispatch agencies typically experience challenges in retaining qualified dispatch personnel due to competitive compensation and other factors
State Led Initiatives	▪ State and federal directives and programs are well-intentioned but are perceived to be unilaterally imposed and require Local input, training and funding ▫ Costly mandates with no noticeable performance enhancements ▪ Direct mode only capability[27] of Bank 5 and inconsistent operational training limits practical use during incidents ▪ Increased participation by local public safety entities in the development of technology and interoperability initiatives ▪ Limited long term technology planning and guidance has led to frequent short term changes in radio technology and programming with limited functional benefit to the end users ▪ Regular State and Local level training is required to efficiently leverage the available tools
Operations and Maintenance	▪ Distant two way radio vendors – long response/issue resolution time ▪ Fragmented vendors some with less training than others ▪ No dedicated Operational Expenditure (OpEx) budget
On Centralized Solutions	▪ Virtually all participants were amenable to a centralized solution that afforded a framework for local autonomy and to contribute their assets but emphasized the need for the solution to be State funded

[26] Department of Emergency Services Advisory Committee

[27] Bank 5 is a set of frequencies all public safety agencies are required to support on their radios geared at enhancing interoperability across all functions statewide.

State and Local Radio Systems Coverage Assessment

To closely investigate coverage limitations across a large State with a wide array of functional users, different approaches were used during the requirements gathering efforts. Discussion and online surveys focused on the existing coverage gaps of the available Local and State radio network sources, and likewise explored potential solutions to these gaps. Figure 16 demonstrates that field users who strictly employ high powered mobile radios responded that the existing networks typically meets all, or most of their needs. When other form factors, such as low powered portable devices are used, the degree to which state and local network fulfill their needs significantly decreases. Survey participants indicated the prevalence of poor or sporadic audio, the complications stemming from distant audio bleed over or radio interference, and the ability to hear dispatch communications but an inability to respond, as the key issues affecting their experience. As described in Section 4, these issues are largely caused due to the legacy technologies employed and/or the lack of proper usage or fragmentation of the networks. Approximately 340 radio sites are now currently in use by State and Local entities within North Dakota, however, a given user group is typically provisioned for access to only a limited subset of these facilities. Additionally, the coordination of Local, Regional, State and Federal user access to existing channels, while being advanced under the right intentions and objectives, is also not sufficiently managed or structured to facilitate statewide requirements.

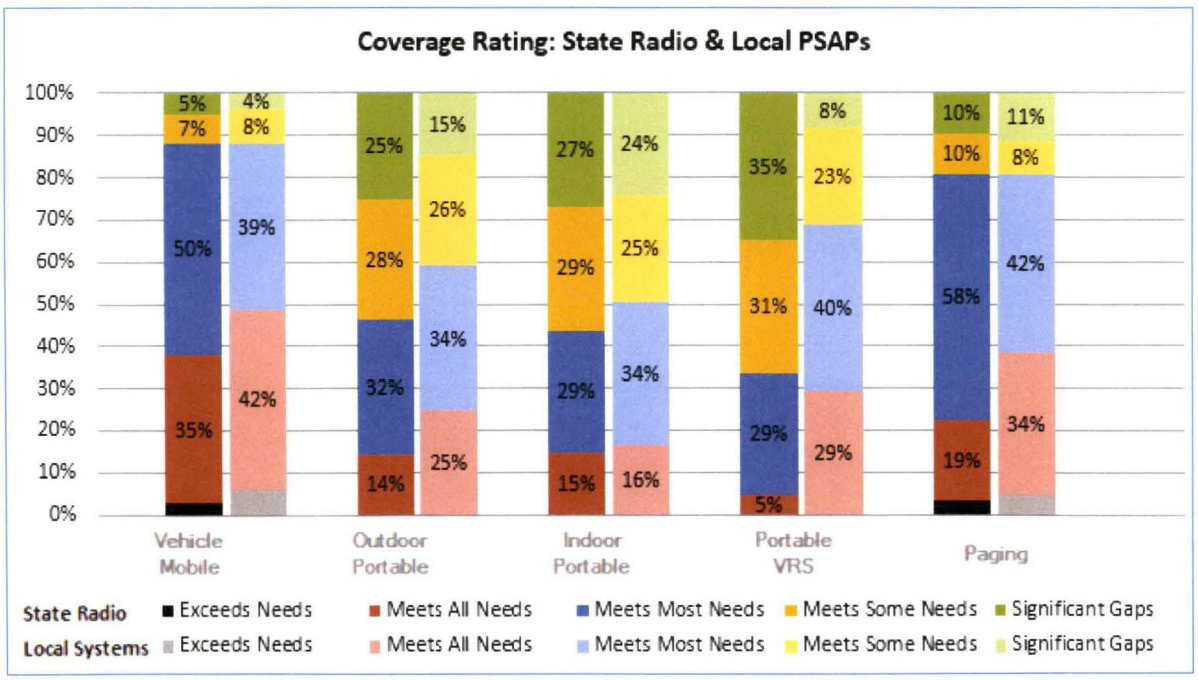


Figure 16: Coverage Needs Fulfillment – State Radio & Local Systems

Figure 16 additionally indicates the notable difference in satisfaction between users of State Radio – primarily State Highway Patrol and rural counties – and the assortment local radio systems at the County and local levels. While all first responders consider the ability to communicate a critical need, larger counties with more populated municipalities have higher requirements. Given this need and their larger tax base, these counties have deployed infrastructure to better satisfy their requirements. In some cases,

a populous county may employ several sites while the State Radio network consists of 43 statewide averaging less than one site per County. In fact, some Highway Patrol participants indicated their inclination to using local networks due to the enhanced coverage; however, this heightens risk as their dispatcher are not able to monitor their communications. A fundamental recommendation of this report is therefore the transition to a centralized network that leverages the collective benefit of all existing infrastructure in the state for all users.

Such an architecture would not only greatly enhance radio coverage for all participating state and local users but will also advance seamless interoperability across all State and local users. Figure 17 demonstrates the differences in the respondents' ability to communicate among their own county or agencies and first responders from other jurisdictions. Enhancing seamless interoperability has been the central focus of the first responder community and legislators in the wake of glaring public safety communications gaps during identified emergencies such as 9/11 and Hurricane Katrina. Locally, recent oil spills and train derailments highlight the need for interoperability across functional and jurisdictional lines.

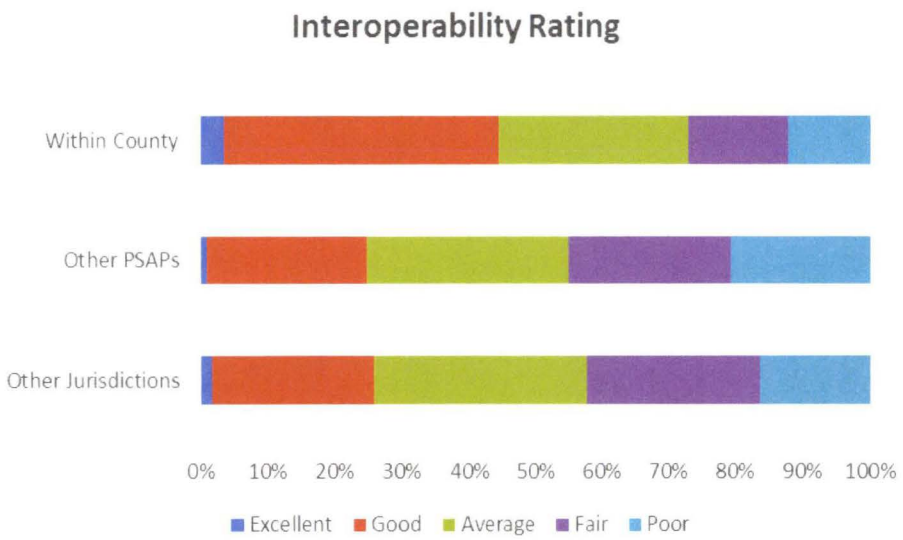


Figure 17: End User Interoperable Radio Communications Ratings

Implications of findings on future solutions evolution

The requirements gathering effort generated several key attributes that will drive the technical and operational evolution of mission critical voice communications within the State. These key attributes include:

- Maximize mobile radio coverage throughout the state to provide a baseline means of communications for first and second responders
- Improve portable radio coverage in populated areas, roadways and high incident areas
- Enhance network capacity by providing a mechanism to support private group communications links for different disciplines and functions
- Deliver enhanced features such as end-to-end encryption and GPS location services

- Achieve seamless interoperability across all State, Local and Tribal users and neighboring states
- Maintain local PSAP service area autonomy over locally based assets and resources
- Provide centralized guidance outlining long term technology goals and objectives for State and Local entities
- Engage actively county and local end-user communities during the development of future technology initiatives
- Provide a framework for underserved counties to leverage funded mission critical communications tools such as computer aided dispatch, GIS mapping and records management

4 North Dakota State and Local Radio Systems

4.1 Public Safety Communications Systems Overview

Public safety entities in rural communities throughout the United States have historically operated a myriad of small, localized networks and solutions to support the mission critical communications needs of decentralized career and volunteer first and second responder agencies. In particular, large rural counties with sparsely distributed population centers have traditionally implemented independent systems under limited collaboration with their regional counterparts. This practice has been perpetuated due to a variety of reasons such as varied funding streams, the absence of communications standards and best practices, and the inability of centralized interoperable communications governance to drive the definition and coordination of appropriate policies and procedures[28]. With over 130 law enforcement agencies, 175 public and private EMS departments, and 385 volunteer fire departments, operational across 54 counties, Tribal nations, and the State, North Dakota is no exception.

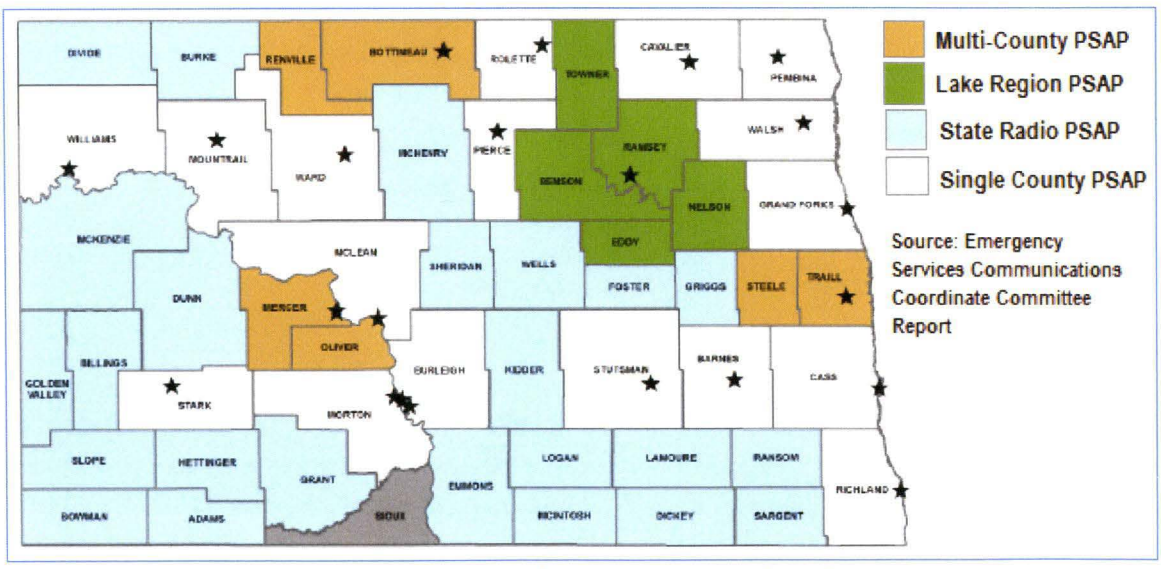


Figure 18: North Dakota Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) Service Areas

[28] Through the Statewide Radio Assessment Program, the North Dakota Statewide Interoperable Executive Committee (SIEC) is defining radio communications needs and identifying opportunities for the SIEC to advance initiatives to address current shortcomings. Statewide stakeholder are eager to support the SIEC on this imitative.

Land mobile radio systems in the State of North Dakota are comprised of disparate statewide, regional and local two-way voice and paging systems with varying levels of performance and sophistication. Figure 18 depicts the PSAP service areas classifications in the state illustrating the network affiliations by County. Typically, most counties in the State operate an independent, or local dispatch facility and communications system, or have partnered with one or more neighboring counties to form consolidated systems. Populous counties or jurisdictions such as Burleigh, Grand Forks and the City of Fargo each maintain independent simulcast radio systems utilizing several sites to provide the requisite hand held or portable coverage to their end users. A number of the less populous rural counties employ the State Radio network, further detailed below, for all their primary mission critical communication needs including 911 call taking and processing, first responder dispatching and radio communications. Most counties additionally operate various small, local areas communications networks to provide two-way voice services to secondary agencies such as highway departments, public works and schools. (Figure 18 illustrates the alliances or consortiums currently in place by PSAP service areas). Therefore, while dispatch services statewide are being delivered by 22 PSAPs, the communications needs of first and second responder agencies in the State are delivered by dozens of county and regional radio networks and the State Radio system.

While the use of disparate systems may at times impede interoperable communications, virtually all systems operate on the Very High Frequency (VHF) radio spectrum and therefore provide baseline interoperability capabilities among the first and second responder agencies. Agencies typically share their frequencies with their regional and State Patrol mutual aid partners, and across jurisdictional lines providing them the ability to communicate with each other if properly provisioned[29]. However, as regional disasters underscore the importance of seamless interoperable voice communications among first responders and other secondary partners such as schools, hospital, transportation agencies and others, a centralized, yet autonomous, land mobile radio network may be better suited to cost-effectively evolve current legacy systems and enhance interoperability. Based upon the extensive requirements gathering efforts performed, and an independent evaluation of the LMR systems in the State, a consolidated and sustainable radio system with independent control of local elements is advanced in this report as an optimal solution.

4.2 State and Local Radio Spectrum and Licensing

The Federal Communication Commission (FCC) allocates a portion of the radio spectrum – an increasingly scarce resource – for State and Local governments engaged in public safety activities (Figure 19). In the State of North Dakota, public safety radio systems primarily employ frequencies in the VHF spectrum due to its superior propagation characteristics (greater mobile radio coverage), and its prevalence and availability in the early days of land mobile radio. Legacy public safety systems have been operating over the VHF spectrum for decades and public safety entities have historically licensed this spectrum with limited coordination between each other. Therefore, despite its regulation by the FCC, as use of the VHF spectrum increased, the spectrum became interference prone and optimal structured use became increasingly difficult to achieve.

[29] A number of stakeholders interviewed detailed issues they had encountered in having their radio properly programmed and/or in not being provided access to frequencies that would support their desired communications.

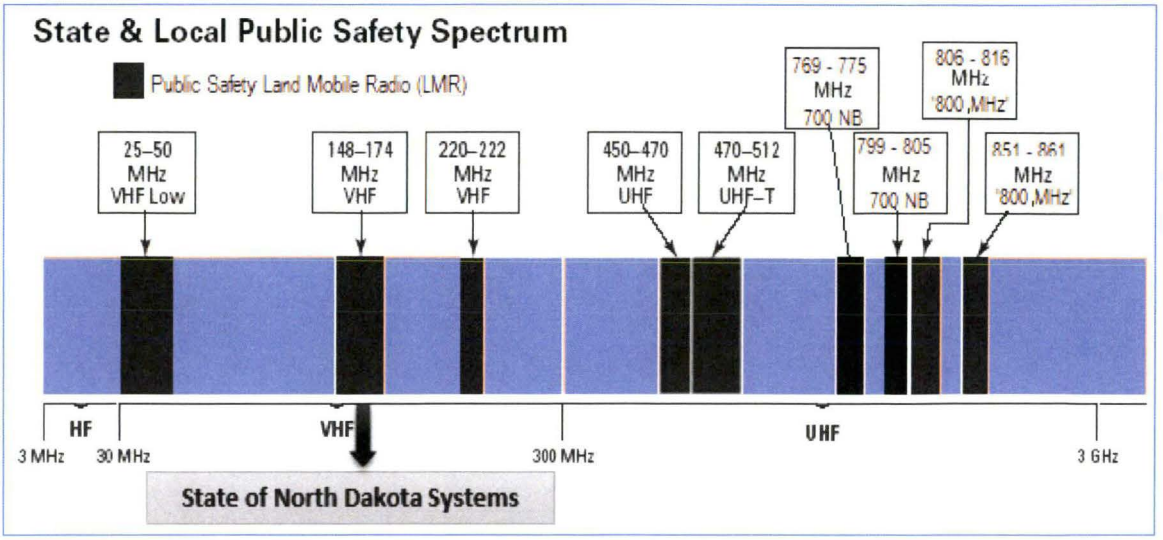


Figure 19: United States Public Safety Spectrum Bands[30]

As discussed in later sections of this report, the evaluation of the radio spectrum and the availability of frequencies is germane to the feasibility of retaining a centralized system that operates over the VHF spectrum. Conventional radio systems require a dedicated channel for a given user group; therefore, the abundance of independent local systems in the State require a significant number of channels to support end user needs. Extensive research[31] of all statewide public safety and public service licensed VHF frequencies yield a total of 354 distinct frequencies currently licensed by agencies for a wide range of functions (Table 8). Many of these frequencies are reused (in compliance to FCC regulations) multiple times across the State; some counties lack any unique frequencies. Within a given county each public safety and public service function typically licenses individual frequencies. Because of these limitations and the historically low capacity needs, the State Radio system reuses the same set of three frequencies at all 43 sites (the performance implications of such frequent reuse in discussed in the next Section).

County	Total Channels	Unique	County	Total	Unique	County	Total	Unique
ADAMS	11		GRIGGS	19		RICHLAND	42	1
BARNES	25	7	HETTINGER	7		ROLETTE	16	1
BENSON	11		KIDDER	3		SARGENT	12	
BILLINGS	15	2	LAMOURE	8		SHERIDAN	13	
BOTTINEAU	17	1	LOGAN	9		SIOUX	11	
BOWMAN	19		MCHENRY	10	3	SLOPE	8	
BURKE	14		MCIN TOSH	14	1	SPIRIT LAKE SIOUX	2	1
BURLEIGH	85	27	MCKENZIE	23	3	STARK	37	11
CASS	94	29	MCLEAN	23	1	STATE	46	10
CAVALIER	41	7	MERCER	19	1	STEELE	18	

[30] Source: http://www.nij.gov

[31] State Frequency Coordinator Databases, Independent Online Research/Tools, Direct collection from surveys

County	Total Channels	Unique	County	Total	Unique	County	Total	Unique
DICKEY	16		MORTON	36	8	STUTSMAN	30	
DIVIDE	7	1	MOUNTRAIL	22	6	TOWNER	8	1
DUNN	13	3	NELSON	18		TRAILL	24	3
EDDY	18		OLIVER	6		TURTLE MT.	3	2
EMMONS	13		PEMBINA	16		WALSH	27	4
FOSTER	11		PIERCE	14		WARD	63	9
GOLDEN VALLEY	12		RAMSEY	26	6	WELLS	25	
GRAND FORKS	40	2	RANSOM	16	2	WILLIAMS	40	4
GRANT	10		RENVILLE	8				

Table 8: State and Local VHF Frequencies

As the radio network user base increases, so does the need for additional radio channels to support day-to-day and emergency response communications. Acquiring channels in the VHF band in a State with international borders is increasingly difficult. In order to fulfill the projected needs of the user community, efficient use of the existing channels and broad participation of all first and second responder licensees (including schools, public works and others) will be essential.

4.3 State Radio System Overview

The Department of Emergency Services (DES), in collaboration with Department of Transportation (NDDOT), operates a 43-site land mobile radio system, commonly referred to as State Radio. The State Radio network, and the associated dispatch services offered by State Radio, serves as the primary mission critical voice and paging communications system for all State agencies, and twenty-four (24) North Dakota counties. Originally implemented in the mid-1970s as an analog conventional system comprised of 35 sites, the State Radio network has gradually evolved into a hybrid digital and analog conventional radio network to comply with Federal mandates and to provide enhanced end user features such as Caller ID and encryption.

All State Radio remote tower sites are interconnected with the dispatch subsystem located at the Fraine Barracks Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) in Bismarck. The network is interconnected (base station towers to the central dispatch facility) over a highly available Internet Protocol (IP) network that is provisioned by the State Information Technology Department (ITD), which is anchored on the Dakota Carrier Network fiber optic circuits. Each remote radio site consists of the same three radio channels – a vestige of its legacy architectural origin[32]. These channels provide the communications link between the dispatch facility and State and Local first responder agencies within the 24 State Radio counties and are additionally used for interoperability throughout the state for a variety of functions and incident response needs.

[32] NDDOT operates additional channels over the same constellation of towers.

4.3.1 State Radio PSAP/Dispatch Center

Public safety answering points (PSAP) serve as the critical hub of the public safety communications ecosystem facilitating the exchange of information between citizens' call for service and the first responders that provide emergency response services. Telecommunicators, or dispatchers, at the State Operations Center located within the Fraine Barracks employ a wide range of telephony, GIS, database, and communications tools to orchestrate the right front line call taking and response dispatch. During typical operational work shift, eight individuals handle and dispatch all 911 calls for service for the State Highway Patrol, other State and Federal law enforcement and other public safety, and the 24 counties that rely on State Radio for this service. In addition to the extensive multi-tasking required by these telecommunicators to deliver critical services over simplistic but challenging to manage State Radio network architecture, telecommunicators have to be:

- Constantly aware of the State and Local first responder location with respect to a State Radio site
- Endure several non-responses to their dispatch instruction, which are heard by field users who cannot respond due to device and network limitations
- Monitor and manage simultaneous communications across multiple functions due to the shared use of the three state channels

While the benefits and the services provided by the State Radio network, and the respective network manager, telecommunicators, and support staff are essential to the user community they serve, the State Radio network requires labor intensive efforts from both the end user community and the telecommunicators to foster desired communications. It is a testament to the capabilities and hard work of these individuals to support mission critical communications, but even under the best network performance, many end users of the State Radio expressed concern and dissatisfaction with the network, some of which stated that the network was not supporting their mission critical communications requirements.

4.3.2 State Radio Coverage

Reliable radio coverage is the most important attribute of a mission critical communications system. Unlike commercial carriers which focus their service in populated areas and major roadways, public safety networks are typically designed to achieve greater than 95% coverage with 95% reliability throughout the defined service area. Given the large rural nature of North Dakota, the State Radio network has been designed to maximize mobile radio coverage utilizing the VHF radio spectrum, which has superior propagation characteristics and delivers greater coverage ranges than radio systems in the UHF and 700-800 MHz spectrum. However, various factors such as terrain, use of identical frequencies, and distance of towers from populated communities limit the State Radio network's ability to fully exploit the existing site constellation and serve municipal public safety agencies. The VHF spectrum does also not generally provide high quality and reliable in building coverage, which is best achieved with alternative UHF and 700-800 MHz spectrum.

The utility of a two-way radio system is measured by its ability to successfully deliver information in two directions – from the base station tower to an end user radio (talk-out), and from an end-user radio to the system (talk-in). Base station repeaters typically transmit at 50 – 200 watts, while end user devices such as vehicle mounted mobile and handheld portables transmit at 50 – 100 watts and 5 watts respectively. Therefore, when portable coverage is required, two-way radio systems are designed to accommodate the power limitations of the significantly weaker end users devices that additionally experience signal attenuation, or loss of signal, from shielding by the user's body and other barriers in close proximity to the radio. To overcome this limiting factor, and to ensure successful talk-in (to the system), the performance from a portable or handheld device requires significantly more sites than a system that provides baseline mobile radio service.

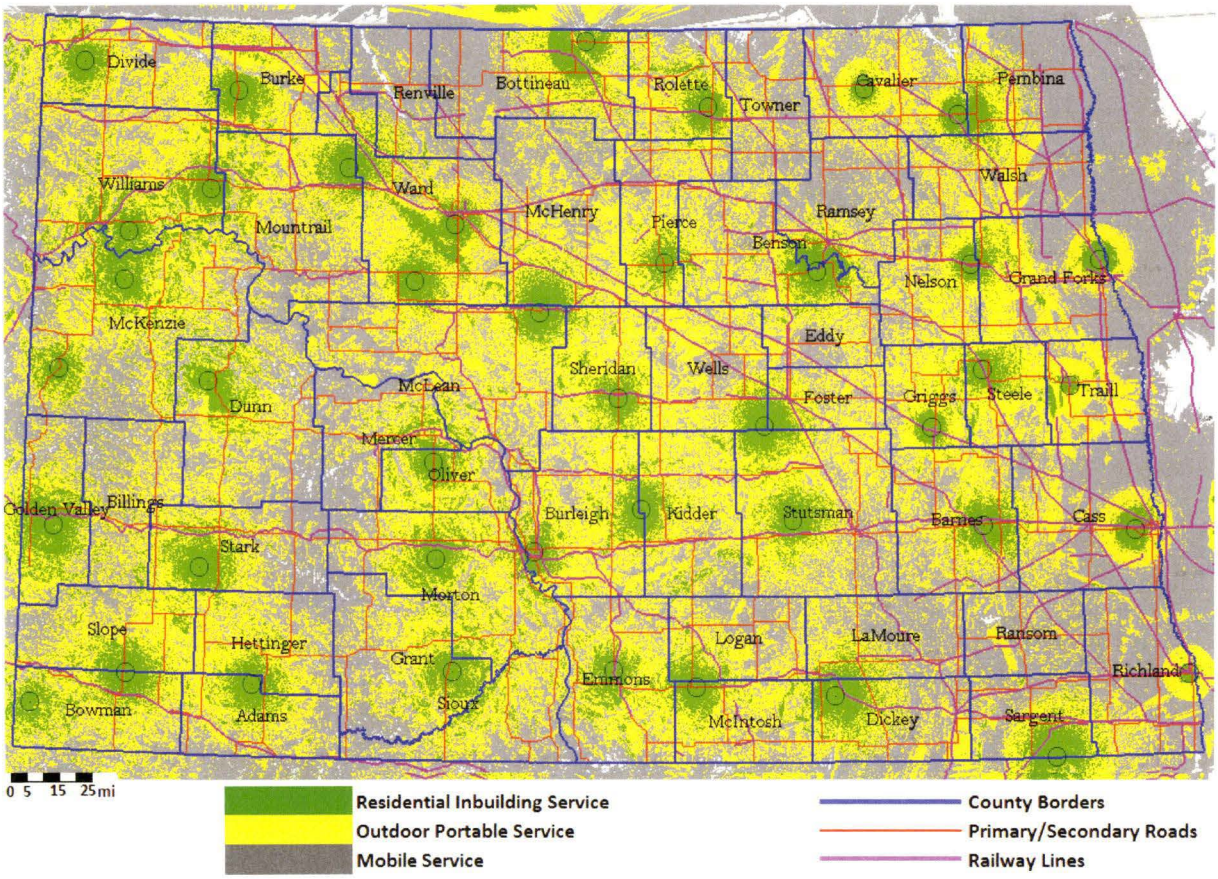


Figure 20: State Radio Network Mobile and Portable Talk-In Coverage Prediction

State Radio was primarily designed to provide mobile radio service to the North Dakota Highway Patrol (NDHP), and the State's Department of Transportation (NDDOT), and has made very efficient use of 43 radio sites to deliver satisfactory mobile coverage throughout the State. Figure 20 depicts the mobile and outdoor portable radio propagation studies of the State Radio system which demonstrates that, while mobile coverage is relatively adequate, large portions of the State do not have reliable portable level service. The survey findings support these predictive studies with almost 90% of respondents indicating that the State Radio system serves most or all of their radio communications needs when using a high powered mobile radio (Figure 21).

In sharp contrast, 55% of the surveyed users indicated that the system either meets some of their needs or has significant gaps when communicating using a handheld device. To bridge this gap, all NDHP field users employ vehicular repeater systems (VRS) to extend the State Radio service when using low power portable radios. In this configuration, a hand held device relays the message to the vehicle mounted repeaters, which in turn transmits the message to the State Radio PSAP. Depending on the amount of vehicles in service and the type of network access or features required, equipping vehicles with VRS systems may be more cost-effective than deploying additional radio towers. However, the feature and operational limitations of employing VRS on a wide scale should be measured against specific use cases. As Figure 21 illustrates, surveyed users indicated an even lower satisfaction with their ability to access the network using portables through a VRS (Portable via VRS) than directly over the portables themselves (Outdoor Portable).

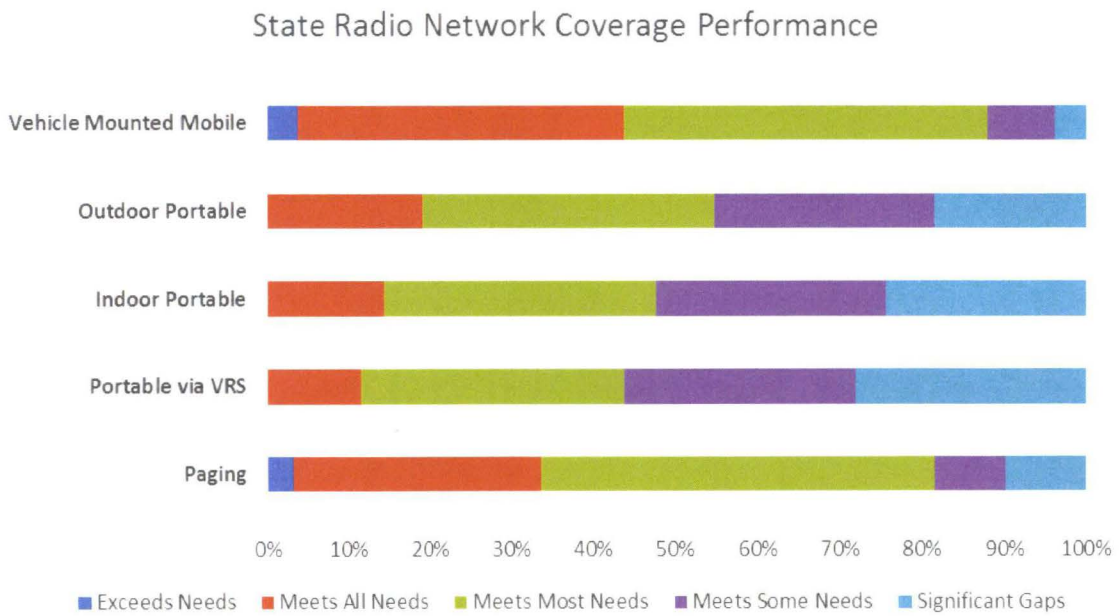
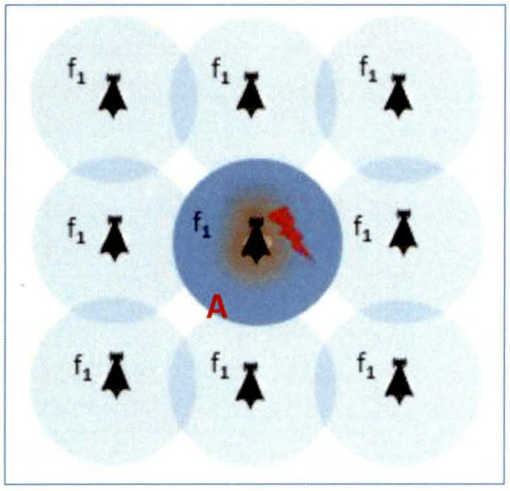


Figure 21: State Radio Network Coverage Performance

Lack of Frequency Plan and Interference Impact on Coverage

The primary attributes of a public safety grade radio system are reliable coverage over the required service area, and access to highly available radio frequency resources that are free of interference. Wide area radio networks generally employ an automated system controller or central switch to allocate radio channel resources, to manage device mobility and interference, and to connect users distributed across multiple radio towers. Land mobile radio (LMR) systems employ a well-conceived frequency plan that assigns *unique* frequencies to radio sites that are within a given distance of each other. This configuration enables the simultaneous use of available towers while limiting interference.



Due to the common reuse of the same three frequencies at all 43 towers, the State Radio system can only provide service from a small subset of these towers concurrently. In the figure to the left, only Site A can be used transmit at any given time. Since the system architecture does not have an automated controller, dispatch personnel are assigned a set of sites over which to dispatch and are trained to refrain from simultaneously transmitting on adjacent radio sites. Dispatchers often have to verbally communicate with each other to ensure proximate sites are not being used simultaneously to better manage interference, and hence function as the de facto radio network manager.[33] For example, during a call within, say the central site, call requests from adjacent sites may be overlooked or experience significant voice quality degradation. Therefore, even in cases when a user is within what would typically be considered the reliable coverage range of the State Radio system, communications may not be possible due to inherent interference in the current network architecture.

The FCC restricts the reuse of frequencies at adjacent sites by independent entities; however, within a single operating entity, such as State Radio, the management of this phenomenon is left to that entity. Figure 22 demonstrates contours within which radio sites are not allowed to reuse the same frequency; several State Radio tower sites fall within any given contour and are therefore prone to interference when used simultaneously. Of course, the State Radio dispatchers work to manage such interference, however end user communications requirements at times place demands on the network that can result in harmful interference and performance.

[33] A concern regarding dispatcher background chatter, which is required to manage adjacent channel assignments, was expressed by a number of stakeholders interviewed.

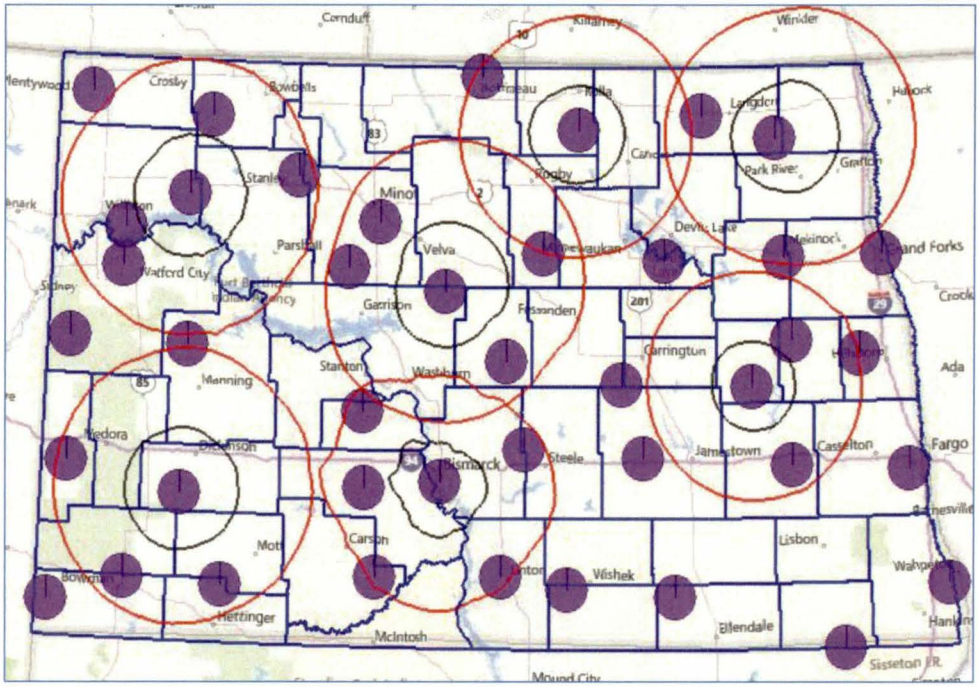


Figure 22: Frequency Pattern Reuse Guidelines

The State Radio system has effectively maintained this network architecture which provides efficient use of scarce VHF channel resources since the 1970s when capacity requirements on the system were significantly less than required today. Due to the rural and sparsely populated nature of North Dakota, the likelihood of multiple users making concurrent requests for a radio channel request within a given area was historically limited. However, as the first responder population increases and new base station sites are added to enhance coverage, this legacy architecture has increasingly become challenging and difficult to use.

This sentiment was highlighted broadly by State Radio (State and local) users during the needs assessment efforts. End users indicated that issues such as audio bleed over (a consequence of sites interfering with each other), and oversubscription of State Radio channels, to name but a few, have significantly impacted their ability to confidently rely on State Radio network as their mission critical communications system. Therefore, the solutions put forth by this report will emphasize the transition from reusing the same set of frequencies, expanding system capacity where required and implementing more recent and automated technologies to manage resource allocation.

Local Augmentation of State Radio Service

Although, the State Radio system is the primary communications network for the 24 counties that are served by the DES State Operations Center, virtually all of these counties maintain additional radio infrastructure assets to fulfill their local voice and paging needs. The 43-site State Radio network was implemented to maximize mobile radio coverage throughout the State and along State roadways – the jurisdiction of Highway Patrol and the State's Department of Transportation. At the local level, various incorporated municipalities require enhanced portable voice and paging services; these needs are

typically met with locally maintained sites near populated cities and towns. If the State transitions to a centralized statewide system, it is imperative that this locally developed radio coverage is sustained.

State Radio Capacity Limitations

State and Local agencies maintain several hundred frequencies using conventional technology to support their agencies communications needs. These frequency resources are used to communicate with dispatch personnel over radio networks or in direct-mode among users on the field. Many frequencies in the State are simultaneously used by multiple agencies and hence experience limitations in capacity. At these levels of channel oversubscription, network resources are not available for use when required. Additionally, sharing conventional channels across multiple agencies with independent functions, in some cases, causes irrelevant distractions. Future solutions should aim to make efficient use of available resources and provide disparate agencies with the ability to conduct private function specific group calls as well capabilities for interoperability.

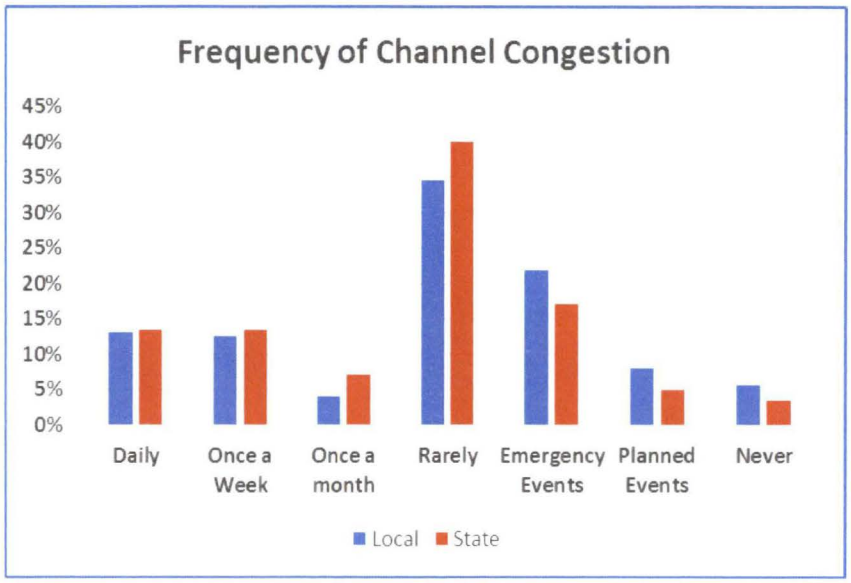


Figure 23: Channel Capacity Performance

4.4 Independent PSAPs and Radio Systems

4.4.1 Independent PSAP Systems Overview

The majority of public safety services in the State are provided by local PSAPs and radio systems implemented at the county, regional or tribal level. In addition to the 24 counties that use State Radio as their primary communications solution, 29 of the 53 counties maintain PSAPs and radio systems that are independently operated, managed and administered. Nearly **90% of the State's population are served by** these independent PSAPs;[34] additionally, 1,250 of the 1,500 sworn officers in the State maintain their mission critical communications over these independent systems. While these counties and jurisdictions receive general guidance and direction on communications standards and technologies, they have invested in and deployed communications systems that are designed to meet their unique local communications needs, whereas the State Radio network was designed to support mobile radio

[34] The State Highway Patrol supports law enforcement (LE) duties throughout the State and does serve all the State's population. However, beyond NDHP's jurisdiction (primarily roadways), local LE's, fire and medical departments and others are the primary emergency service providers to citizens.

requirements of various State and Local users. Unlike the Highway Patrol, whose primary jurisdiction consists of roadways, much of which can be supported by a system that provides mobile and outdoor portable service, local systems aim to provide their first responder agencies adequate indoor radio service in populated areas to the extent their funding allows.

Larger counties with densely populated hubs or cities such as Cass, Burleigh, Ward and Grand Forks, maintain complex, robust multi-site radio systems to provide the requisite service to their career and volunteer public safety practitioners. Medium sized counties either operate small localized systems using legacy equipment or have formed partnerships with neighboring counties to implement multi-county systems. Within each of those counties, various first and second responder agencies may operate multiple fragmented base station towers that fulfill unique coverage requirements. Additionally, as previously noted, most State Radio counties also maintain additional base stations to augment the radio service provided at the State level.

Within some counties, an incorporated city, county sheriff, fire departments, schools and public works agencies may all operate small localized independent networks comprised of a single or several base station towers. This proliferation of small networks with unique conventional frequencies causes duplication of services and adds a layer of operational complexity (agencies have to continually program and add frequencies to their radios to maintain interoperability as their neighbors make changes). Overall, there are dozens of localized radio systems with varying levels of architectural complexity, age of operations currently operating within the State. Most areas within North Dakota have sufficient coverage footprint from the summation of all the sites operated independently by agencies within that area. However, a given agency may only have access to a unique subset of sites and may experience limitations in coverage since they do not have access to sites operated by other agencies. For instance, a law enforcement agency may have two radio sites, the fire departments another site, and the highway department another set of sites, each of which meet the coverage requirements of the agency, but that collectively provide reasonable coverage throughout the county. In considering an integrated statewide solution, it is important that the enhanced local radio and paging service provided by these independent systems be maintained.

Table 9 provides a few examples of county level systems that further illustrates the breadth and scale of communications assets in operation in the State.

PSAP Service Area	Counties	Brief System Description
Lake Region 911	Towner, Ramsey, Eddy, Benson, Nelson	Hybrid analog and digital system with one or two sites per County. Analog systems maintained for volunteer fire departments and paging. Employs technologies to limit interference. Dispatch equipment upgraded in 2005. Most systems implemented between 1995 and 2005. Employs computer aided dispatch; no mobile access to databases.
Burleigh	Burleigh County	Multi-site (total of 11 towers) digital simulcast and multicast system implemented in 2011; provides in-building coverage in populated areas (including Bismarck/Mandan). Sites

		connected by IP backhaul. The Dispatch Center utilizes wide range of tools including computer aided dispatch, IP based dispatch consoles and 911 call taking systems; centralized paging system, mobile data terminals for field users, location based dispatch capabilities
Mercer/Oliver 911	Mercer and Oliver Counties	A total of 4 sites – Mercer (3), Oliver (1). Legacy Telco lines connect sites and PSAP.
Traill County Dispatch	Trail and Steele Counties	Hybrid digital and analog system with five sites serving a total 1,500 sq. miles. Typical age of network equipment is 15 years. No computer aided dispatch capabilities. Additional civil service systems for highway departments, public works and other supporting agencies.
McLean 911	McLean	Four towers with repeaters implemented in 1998. Legacy equipment software upgraded to digital/P25 in 2012. Backhaul connectivity is attained via a mixture of T-1 and fiber links. Most equipment beyond vendor recommended lifecycle.
William 911	Williams County	Sheriff's Office operates 4 site single channel P25 simulcast systems (2014 implementation) Williston PD – two site voted system Additional analog repeaters serving volunteer fire fighters and other rural agencies

Table 9: Examples of County and Municipality Radio Systems

Local Systems Funding

Public safety system operators utilize a variety of funding sources to sustain their local radio networks including capital project funding, dedicated annual budgets, taxes and other fees, debt service and federal and state grants. For rural counties with small tax bases in North Dakota, grants are the primary, and sometimes the sole, funding source for deploying and maintaining emergency communications systems. Federal and state mandates aimed at standardizing technology, improving interoperability and making efficient use of the radio spectrum have required that most entities replace or upgrade their systems. The North Dakota Department of Emergency Services (NDDES) administers and issues federal grants to support jurisdictional compliance with various operational object and regulatory mandates. However, these grants are typically dedicated for compliance with mandates and may not directly enhance system performance or fund locally cultivated initiatives to advance public safety communications. Additionally, as Homeland Security grants targeting public safety communications diminish nationwide, rural communities have struggled to maintain their mission critical systems.

Within the State, the variation in implemented technologies is marked and is directly correlated with the funding capabilities of the county or region. Wealthier, populous counties as well as State Radio, for instance, employ state of the art fiber infrastructure to interconnect their sites, while rural counties with limited access to funds utilize technologies such as analog telephone lines that are over 30 years old, and radio links. Additionally, large counties, and more recently, counties with increasing oil extraction related

revenue, have sourced local funds in supplement grant funds to deploy systems that better suit their needs. Ironically, various counties indicated that grant funds are increasingly directed at "oil-impacted" areas that further limit their ability to qualify for much needed grants. While grants comprise an important source of network funding, short performance periods and unpredictable grant amounts result in incremental system patches. Many rural counties in the state, therefore, operate legacy systems dating back to over 15 years; these systems are beyond their serviceable lifespans and are at greater risk of failure.

4.4.2 Local Radio Tower Assets

In addition to the 43-site State Radio system, almost 300 two way radio and paging infrastructure facilities are owned or leased by County and municipal governments in the State of North Dakota to sustain mission critical voice and paging services (Figure 24). The size and scope of these tower assets varies from robust infrastructure supporting multiple antennas to small structures mounted atop fire stations or schools. This variety depends on the communications needs and, as discussed above, the financial capabilities of the operator.

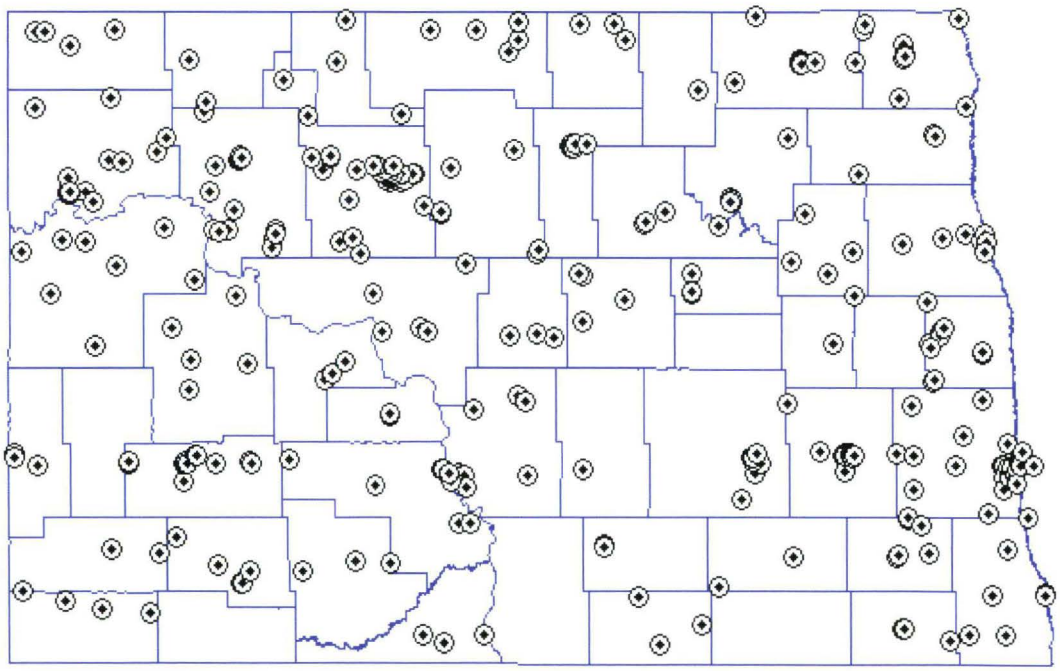


Figure 24: State and Local Radio Site Facilities in North Dakota

Due to limited historical collaboration across jurisdictional lines in implementing regionally based radio systems, the duplication of assets that cover common geographic areas is prevalent. In some cases, State Radio, a local law enforcement agency, neighboring fire departments, and transportation agencies might maintain tower sites within a few miles of each other. As an example, in Figure 25, the City of Fargo, the City of West Fargo, Cass County and the State of North Dakota each operate independent towers within relatively short distances of the other facilities. Leveraging radio technologies anchored on a centralized architecture could enable optimal and shared use of these assets by all state and local entities, significantly reducing this duplication of effort and capital.

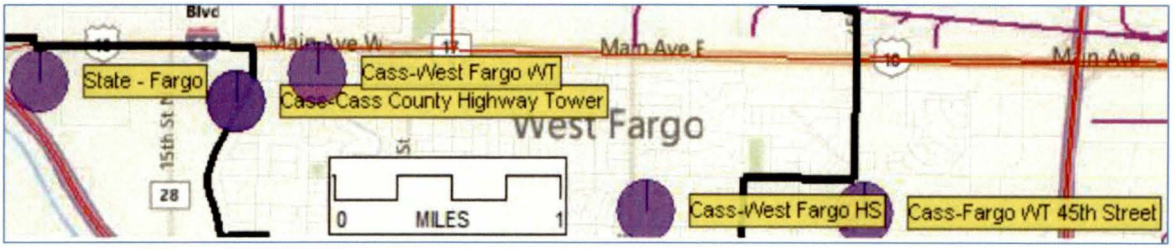


Figure 25: Metro Fargo Radio Sites

4.5 Paging and Notification Systems

Paging systems are a vital and cost-effective solution to alert permanent and volunteer based fire, ambulance and EMS personnel departments. Fire Services in the State are primarily provided by volunteer fire fighters; 94%[35] of the North Dakota's fire fighters are dedicated volunteers that sacrifice their time in protecting their communities at no direct compensation. Because volunteer agencies are comprised of citizens that generally have full time jobs, they tend to be organizations that are generally much larger per capita than career based departments. Equipping such a large base of volunteer personnel with two-way radios is cost prohibitive; therefore, volunteers carry less expensive tone and voice pagers to receive incident notification. Upon arriving on scene or at fire stations, responding personnel, that do not have personally assigned or apparatus installed radios, are provided with two way radios to fulfill their communications needs. The paging systems are also utilized to transmit two tone fire station alerting to selectively notify a single or group of fire stations, and to trigger other electronic relays such as sirens at fire stations.

To fulfill the paging needs of the over hundreds of fire, ambulance and EMS agencies, dozens of paging systems and local relays are utilized in the State. Because pager devices are typically being worn indoors when the alert notifications is transmitted, where pager coverage is limited, many counties maintain additional paging infrastructure beyond their two way radio towers to ensure successful reception of alerts. State Radio counties, for instance, receive the initial page from the State PSAP; however, due to the limitations of the system in delivering pager coverage indoors, counties use local relays mounted on smaller infrastructure or fire stations to retransmit the alert. In addition to private radio based paging systems, many entities also employ commercial carrier based paging applications that deliver alerts directly to cellular phones. Several survey participants noted that paging systems are not eligible for grant funding, which have led them to explore alternative commercial based text messaging solutions. While these systems require less initial capital investment, and leverage the volunteer's personal cellphones, unreliable rural carrier coverage and the technical limitations of local IT infrastructure have confined these solutions to a secondary tool. Therefore, in the near to mid-term, private paging/test messaging systems have to be retained and sufficiently funded to fulfill this critical emergency alert notification for first responders.

[35] U.S. Fire Administration: www.usfa.fema.gov

4.6 Radio Network Operations and Maintenance

Network operations and maintenance (O&M) of a mission critical network requires significant human and financial resource investment to achieve the desired public safety grade of performance quality and reliability. O&M consists of a variety of key tasks including, but not limited to, preventive maintenance, network repair and restoration, network monitoring, and software updates, all of which are key in preserving the integrity of service. State and Local North Dakota LMR operators use various approaches to deliver O&M services, including retaining equipment vendors, third-party contractors, local radio shops and internal staff (See Table 10).

	Vendor	Third-Party	Internal
Recurring Costs			
Technology Refresh			
Periodic Upgrades & Minor Enhancements	√		
Services	√	√	√
Support			
Software & Hardware	√	√	√
End-User	√	√	√
Maintenance			
Warranty	√		
Software & Hardware	√	√	√
Physical Infrastructure	√	√	√

Table 10: Radio Network Potential O&M Approaches

The Department of Transportation has a highly trained team of central and regional network maintenance system technologists and technicians that tend to the operational requirements of the State Radio network and end user State agencies. DOT outsources specific portions of the radio network maintenance, but primarily maintains the system with internal staff. Conversely, independent Counties predominantly rely on the myriad small business two way radio vendors and service shops for network design and deployment, system and subscriber provisioning, maintenance and upkeep.

The prevalence of small service shops in a large rural state is vital to the timely provision of service, and ultimately fosters healthy competition yielding financial benefit to local governments. Nonetheless, according to surveyed stakeholders, this independent and fragmented ecosystem of vendors occasionally affects proper implementation of interoperable parameters set forth by the State. Technical information such as radio programming requirements established locally and at the State level are not always circulated methodically to radio service vendors. They may gather information on requirements directly from a field user, a county technical manager, other sources including FCC licenses and online literature. To ensure that local first and second responder agencies with limited in-house technical capabilities receive equitable and high quality service from vendors, a centralized vendor certification and validation program is recommended.

5 System Evolution Recommendations

5.1 Overview of Gaps and Challenges | General System Evolution Considerations

Developing a comprehensive strategy addressing the needs and challenges of a multi-faceted user base distributed across a vast geography, while ensuring the operational, technical and lifecycle sustainment benefits of future investments, is a complex endeavor. The future of public safety voice communications has to account for a variety of salient factors fundamental to its evolution. Below are the key considerations that influence the development of the future radio systems within the State.

- **Coverage Retention and Enhancement**: Virtually all local counties and other entities operate radio infrastructure (in addition to the 43 State Radio sites) to meet unique local requirements including enhanced service in populated regions and other key areas where State Radio service is lacking. Despite this added infrastructure, several entities within the State continue to experience coverage difficulties. Therefore, future solutions have to, at minimum, sustain the service delivered by local systems while enhancing radio service where there is documented need. In order to support the overall coverage needs of the public safety community in the most cost effective manner, leveraging existing assets to the greatest extent possible is paramount. It is expected that a statewide radio network that does not match or exceed the performance and coverage that is currently available or required at the local level will affect network adoption by local users. Those jurisdictions who may opt to retain independent networks would prolong the worst aspects of the status quo – duplicative and less interoperable two-way radio service.

- **Frequency Planning and Elimination of Interference:** Frequent and uncoordinated reuse of State and Local channels severely affects the optimal operations of the networks. While using a common set of channels at all sites may have served the needs of users in previous decades, the ever increasing demand and user base cannot be sustained by such an architecture. It is imperative that future solutions use methodical assignment of channel resources and implement an automated central management system to effectively allocate frequencies and to make optimal use of existing infrastructure.

- **PSAP and Local Autonomy:** While the majority of the surveyed counties and PSAP operators supported the concept of a centralized solution, they emphasized the need to maintain local autonomy over their dispatch functions and systems. The system should provide local control and priority management of radio resources to effectively govern the use of a centralized system by local first responders, state level agencies and public service agencies. Standardized interfaces in the APCO TIA-25 suite of standards enable independent entities to deploy and maintain dispatch consoles that are interfaced to centralized radio systems.

- **Interoperability Improvement:** Interoperable communications among agencies in North Dakota is maintained through the use of a common VHF spectrum, which provides the ability to provision radios for accessing disparate entities' radio systems. However, the technical limitations of conventional systems and the complexity of provisioning radios with multiple frequencies, as well

as the lack of standard operating procedures, coordination and training, limit true interoperability. Therefore, achieving seamless interoperability across all layers – intra-county, inter-county, statewide – should be a major underlying consideration in advancing mission critical communications.

- **Effective Use of State/Local Assets by Consolidation and Sharing**: Essential to a cost-effective, interoperable, mission-critical solution is the shared use of assets, namely radio towers and frequencies. Cooperative and coordinated use of State and Local assets mutually benefit all participating State and Local members, ensures effective use of the available assets, eliminates duplication of effort and investment, and enhances key considerations such as coverage and interoperability.

- **Simplify Dispatcher and Field User Operations**: The existing conventional radio systems require field users and dispatchers to be constantly aware of their location with respect to a radio tower that can compromise the effective use of the system. Employing more current radio technologies would eliminate the requirement to affiliate with the local radio site by leveraging automated resource management systems, thereby reducing the incidence of interference and missed calls, and simplifying not only dispatcher operations, but also field user communications.

- **Sustainability through Centralized Guidance**: Investments in public safety systems have historically been reactive to events or incidents as opposed to directed through well-conceived long term planning. In particular, smaller rural communities rely almost entirely on two-way radio vendors to conceive and implement their respective communications systems. These reactive advancements have resulted in significant investment on solutions with limited sustainability or long term functionality, as well as duplicated services. Centralization of the radio backbone at the direction of a dedicated implementation project team ensures that the evolution of, and the investment in systems at the State and Local level considers and addresses the collective needs of all public safety users in a sustainable and cost-effective manner.

5.2 Radio System Evolution Recommendations

5.2.1 Review of Proposed and Evaluated Technologies

In developing a sustainable, cost effective and interoperable network to meet the unique technical and operational needs of hundreds of statewide public safety and public service agencies, a variety of standards based radio network solutions were considered and discussed directly with the stakeholder community. The stakeholders were asked to consider their perspective on enhancing the legacy "conventional" networks they were currently operating, or if a consolidated statewide "trunked" network was more suitable in meeting their operational requirements. There was near unanimous support for a statewide trunked radio network, assuming that the state could cover the network capital investment, and that a viable network governance model could be established. Two primary technologies within the standards suite – conventional operation (the status quo) and trunked radio systems – each with minor variations are available with which to implement such a framework were measured against the objectives set forth above.

Conventional Radio Systems

Conventional radio systems are better-suited for small agencies with limited need for seamless interoperability with other agencies within their jurisdiction, or across a large geographic area where mutual aid response could comprise several agencies. In a conventional system, each user agency is typically assigned a specific radio frequency or channel to limit communications over other agencies' communications channels. Therefore, within a given jurisdiction, law enforcement, fire, EMS, schools, highway departments, public works and other agencies could be assigned unique radio channels to support independent agency communications and/or other interoperability radio channels for communications between agencies.

Frequency licensing limitations in the VHF spectrum have led many counties to share a few channels, or deploy the same co-channels at adjacent tower sites, which prevent simultaneous use of these facilities. The State Radio system uses the same set of three frequencies across all 43 sites, which can place operational limitations on end users and also creates issues. Local agencies can hear one another when not appropriate or unwanted radio communications from two or three counties away. In some counties, all primary emergency and public service agencies employ a single channel, or frequency for radio communications causing undesired congestion.

To mitigate this phenomenon within the conventional radio network architecture, each radio tower would have to employ a dedicated set of frequencies to facilitate wide area coverage and manage interference. As detailed in the following section, to support the coverage needs of all State and Local users, approximately 114 radio sites will be required. Therefore, addressing the documented needs and objectives would require a significantly higher number of frequencies.[36] Employing conventional technology for a centralized system of this scope and size would additionally become increasingly challenging to effectively maintain and manage. In order to manage the technical constraints, to best manage the cost, and to meet stated radio communications requirements, a single statewide network anchored on trunked radio technology is proposed as the optimal evolution of public safety communications within the State of North Dakota.[37]

Independent Internetworked Radio Systems

The prospect of implementing independent yet inter-networked (trunked or conventional) State and Local systems was considered as an option for the evolution of LMR systems in the State. Current two-way radio P25 standards support the ability for independent conventional or trunked systems to be interfaced to create a "network of networks" approach to address the fundamental objectives outlined in this report. These standardized interfaces would permit local system owners to be fully autonomous and evolve their

[36] Conventional system would require two to five[36] times more radio channels to maintain the same level of service; Assessment of Alternative Future Federal Land Mobile Radio Systems, NTIA Report 08-451 December 2007

[37] It is appropriate to note that given sufficient frequencies to support the number of radio towers needed to meet statewide coverage requirements, conventional radio systems could be designed to support expanded operational objectives, however this architecture would not achieve the advanced capabilities and operational flexibilities supported by trunked radio networks.

systems relatively independently with a vendor of their choice if desired. However, such an approach was eliminated due to the following reasons:

- Does not achieve the requisite seamless interoperability requirements of the public safety community
- Does not support a number of additional operational requirements including wide area incident response communications (responders in different locations of the county, jurisdiction or state can talk simultaneously with one another) and others deemed appropriate
- Is a perpetuation of the status quo fragmentation and duplication of state and local systems, and would likely require higher cumulative costs
- Would require complicated manual provisioning and management of local and roaming users on a large number of systems resulting in the perpetuation of operational challenges of the current network architecture

Centralized Trunked Radio Systems and Benefits

Trunking technology was developed in the 1980s to ensure efficient usage of the radio spectrum – a scare resource, and to deliverable enhanced first responder communications capabilities not supported by conventional radio networks. Trunked systems do not require dedicated channels for a specific use, **rather, any available resource is allocated based upon the end user agencies' needs.** From an operational perspective, digital trunked systems have several key additional capabilities including caller ID display, automated radio mobility management, user prioritization, wide area roaming, enhanced interoperability, dispatching features. These elements enhance the user experience, increase network reliability, improve radio communications quality, and ultimately create a safer emergency communications and response environment. Trunked systems provide the following benefits **to the State's public safety community**:

- Supports multi-agency, multi-jurisdiction interoperable communications anywhere within the state for all mutual aid network end users
- Enables efficient shared use of the VHF spectrum while providing dedicated links to user agencies
- Facilitates, through centralized system switching, effective federated operation and local control of channel resources, while eliminating the need for human intervention and potential human error
- Enables the shared use of radio towers across jurisdictional lines based upon mutually established priority access schemes, thereby, significantly reducing the requirement, and associated costs of operating dozens of disparate radio networks
- Supports the ability for any approved user to access any PSAP statewide enabling redundant dispatching capabilities
- Supports automated mobility management of field users and dispatchers alike enabling them to roam over a wide area without the need to change frequencies
- Simplifies management of radio users profiles, device provisioning and network operations

- Supports preset or spontaneous multi-function or group calls to address the mutual aid response at hand
- Automatically registers and monitors end user devices providing network operators, dispatchers and managers information on who is utilizing the network
- Increases system reliability by assigning any available channel to any approved user in the event of partial equipment failure
- Supports the ability to centralize or create redundant systems for other PSAP functions such as CAD, logging recorders, call taking systems
- A statewide network would better manage the requirement, and associated costs, to operate dozens of disparate radio networks

5.2.2 Architecture of Statewide Radio Network Solutions

Figure 26 illustrates the primary layers of the proposed statewide land mobile radio network with the following functional radio access network elements anchored on a geographically redundant central network core:

- A 114 site VHF trunked network[38] providing statewide mobile radio coverage and maximizing portable radio (with enhancements supported by vehicular repeaters as required)
- 700/800 MHz radio layers in metropolitan areas of the State where the need for reliable in-building coverage is best supported by the 700/800 MHz spectrum
- Statewide VHF paging and fire alerting layer to support career and volunteer fire and emergency medical services
- Statewide analog VHF interoperability and transition layer to facilitate interoperability with mutual aid responders from out of State

[38] The actual number of VHF radio sites will be refined over the course of a detailed network design effort. The budgetary 110 site design represents a realistic estimate, but additional efficiencies may be achievable.

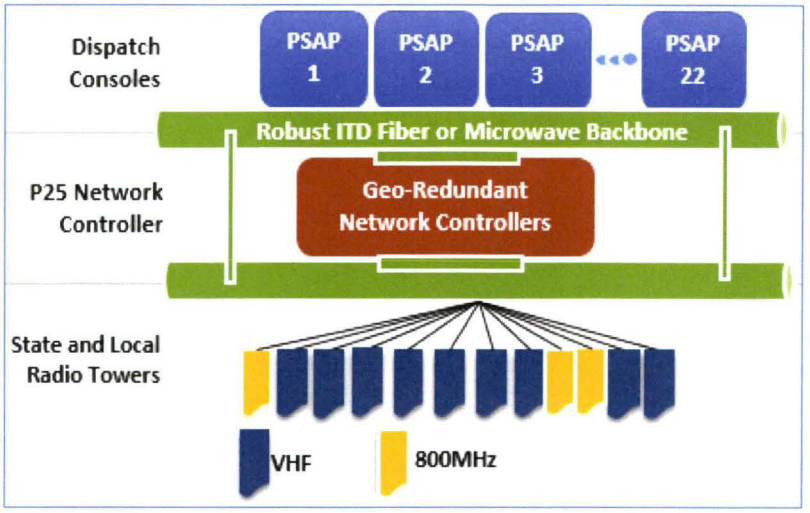


Figure 26: Proposed Architecture High Level Elements

The consolidated network configuration would be anchored on existing assets including radio towers and Ethernet capable backhaul connectivity centralizing all network elements and dispatch consoles. The centralized redundant network controller can manage the operation of all local and remote subsystems utilizing existing fiber and/or future IP-based microwave networks. Depending on the final implementation plan, this framework can be augmented to extend a full suite of PSAP services including computer aided dispatch and logging recorders to independent PSAPs.

Statewide Radio System Coverage Solutions

In designing a statewide radio network to consolidate all State and Local agency users onto a common radio network, comprehensive operational requirements must be gathered and assessed. It is additionally important to document the potential assets that can be integrated into the network or that need to be enhanced or replaced to support wide scale adoption and operations. These activities were undertaken in conjunction with the statewide radio assessment program and key objectives facilitating the design of the network were defined. The following key objectives were established to drive the conceptual coverage design development and to evaluate the technical and financial implications:

- Provide baseline statewide VHF mobile service statewide
- Maximize portable service in key areas including populated geographies, roadways and rail lines, and other areas with documented need
- Ensure the unique radio service that County and local governments have implemented is retained
- Anchor the network on assets owned or leased by public safety and public safety entities

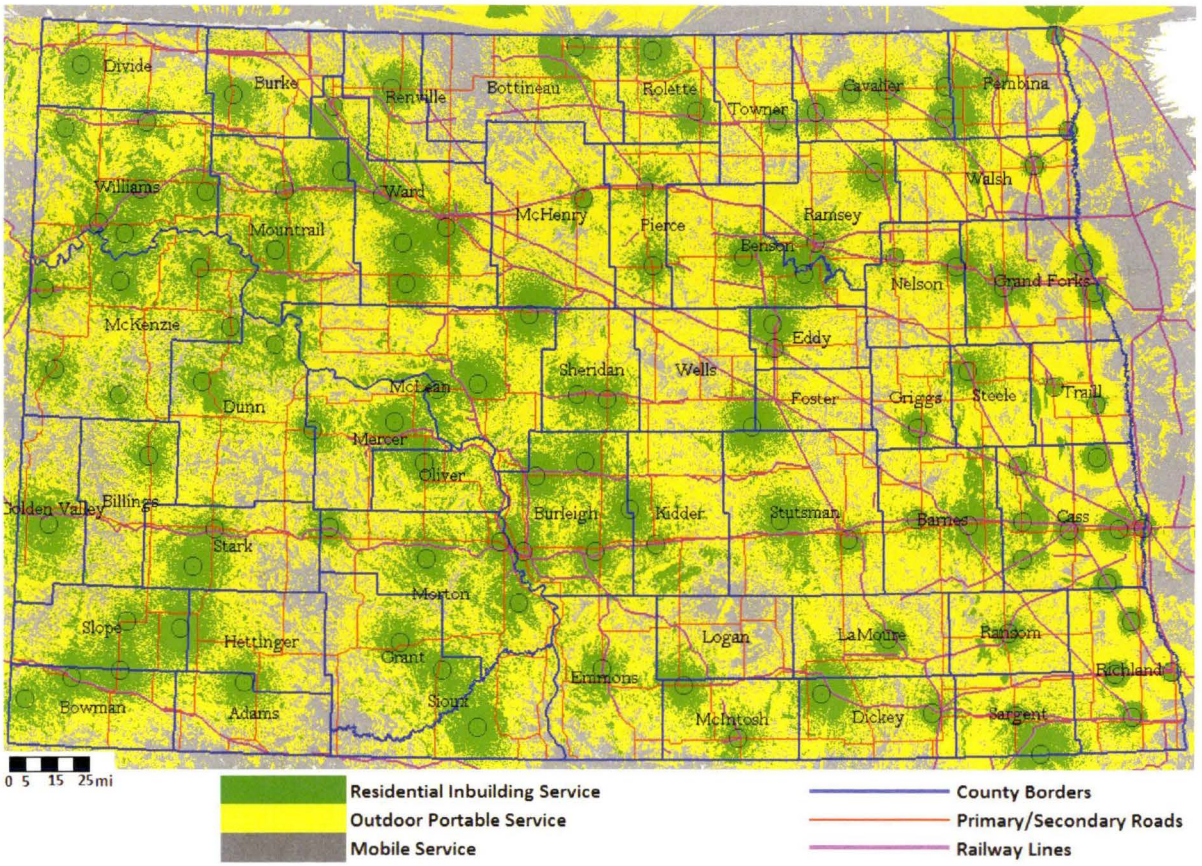


Figure 27: Prospective Site Statewide VHF Coverage Solution

Figure 27 illustrates a prospective 114[39] site VHF radio access network design that addresses these primary objectives with the largest nine counties accounting for 40% of the sites (See Table 11 for sites by County).[40] The conceptual prediction design employs the industry standard Anderson 2D propagation model with a variety of morphological layers to simulate losses from terrain, vegetation and man-made infrastructure that obstruct radio signals. Additionally, the model was optimized with empirical data collected by the DHS Office of Emergency Communications Technical Assistance Program (ICTAP) in 2010 and furnished to Televate by the State.

County	Sites	County	Sites	County	Sites
Adams	1	Grant	2	Renville	1
Barnes	2	Griggs	1	Richland	4
Benson	2	Kidder	2	Rolette	2
Billings	1	LaMoure	1	Sargent	2
Bottineau	1	McHenry	1	Sheridan	2
Bowman	3	McIntosh	2	Sioux	1
Burke	1	McKenzie	6	Slope	2

[39] Five privately owned sites were used where no current public safety assets were available.

[40] Site count does not account for metro area 800 MHz layers discussed later in this report

Burleigh	4	McLean	3	Stark	2
Cass	8	Mercer	1	Steele	1
Cavalier	5	Morton	4	Stutsman	2
Dickey	2	Mountrail	4	Towner	1
Divide	1	Nelson	2	Traill	2
Dunn	3	Oliver	1	Walsh	1
Eddy	2	Pembina	3	Ward	5
Emmons	1	Pierce	2	Wells	1
Golden Valley	1	Ramsey	2	Williams	6
Grand Forks	3	Ransom	1		

Table 11: Site Quantities By County

There are a variety of additional efforts the State could undertake to further refine and optimize the prospective design that may yield opportunities for reducing the total site count including:

- Conducting focused meetings with key stakeholders to further refine the coverage requirements and design
  - In some counties, potential radio sites operated by the local entity and state radio exist but have unique coverage footprints; depending on the collective coverage needs, a single site may serve all parties adequately
- Exploring private entity radio tower structures – hundreds of privately owned sites exist in the State some of which are more optimally located, and in a few cases potentially could support the coverage provided by two sites

Service Delivery Alternatives

The service provided by the proposed site constellation is considered essential to fulfilling the documented needs of first and second responders thereby ensuring participation by all local stakeholders.[41] There are, however, service delivery alternatives with which to sustain this level of coverage, each of which has unique technical, operational and financial implications.

- **Vehicular Repeater Systems Alternative:** Vehicular Repeater Systems (VRS) extend network service to a portable device by leveraging the high powered mobile radio. The portable communicates directly to a vehicular repeater which in turn relays the message to the network. VRS units are employed extensively by NDHP as the 43-site State Radio system provides limited direct portable service. Most sheriff deputies also employ VRS equipment to facilitate out of patrol car portable radio communications. VRS units can indeed provide connectivity in remote areas of the State, but should not be employed as the sole method of reliably accessing the network statewide. However, the overall operational needs of the stakeholders cannot be fully met by the feature limited vehicular repeaters.

[41] Televate conducted various designs and corresponding cost analyses including a solution with fewer sites than proposed. The loss in service and potential reduction in buy-in from local counties did not justify the limited cost savings.

The capital cost estimates provided in this report account for 1,100 cross-band VRS units operating on the 800MHz for law enforcement and key emergency vehicles and corresponding dual band end-user radios in the event that additional system coverage is required. This approach exploits the more readily available 800 MHz spectrum for network extension and in-building coverage, while equipping users with handheld devices that can operate on both the network and vehicular repeaters. It should be noted that if additional VHF frequencies are available upon final network design, implementing an in-band VHF VR system may also be considered.

- **Receive Only Radio Sites:** The required coverage footprint may be supplied by replacing a subset of the proposed site constellation with receive-only sites. In such an architecture, the talk-out link (network to end user device) for a given area is delivered by a portion of strategically selected transmitter sites, whereas the talk-in link (end user device to network) are supplied by receiver sites at the remaining locations to ensure low-powered handhelds can reliably connect with the network. All radio tower sites have fixed costs; however, equipment associated with a receive-only site is approximately one-third that of a full blown base station rendering it a viable and cost-effective solution. The optimal architecture will be refined over the course of the Request for Proposal (RFP) process.

- **Critical Infrastructure In-Building Systems**: Wireless systems will invariably have limitations delivering service within all man-made infrastructure facilities. In addition to recent events that highlight the need for enhanced coverage within schools and other key facilities, these facilities are designed to serve as public shelters during tornadoes and other natural disasters. Therefore, the budget reserves an additional $2.5 M to supply in-building radio distribution equipment for 75 such structures.

Metro areas 800 MHz Migrations Considerations

The proposed statewide VHF solution addresses the coverage needs of North Dakota users with the exception of the **State's** metropolitan areas, where first responders have greater in-building portable service requirements that cannot be supported by the VHF spectrum. The VHF radio signal is not conducive to delivering reliable coverage within buildings. While most densely populated areas such as Fargo, Bismarck, Minot and other major cities operate multiple VHF sites to enhance in-building coverage, they continue to experience coverage constraints while communicating within large structures. A

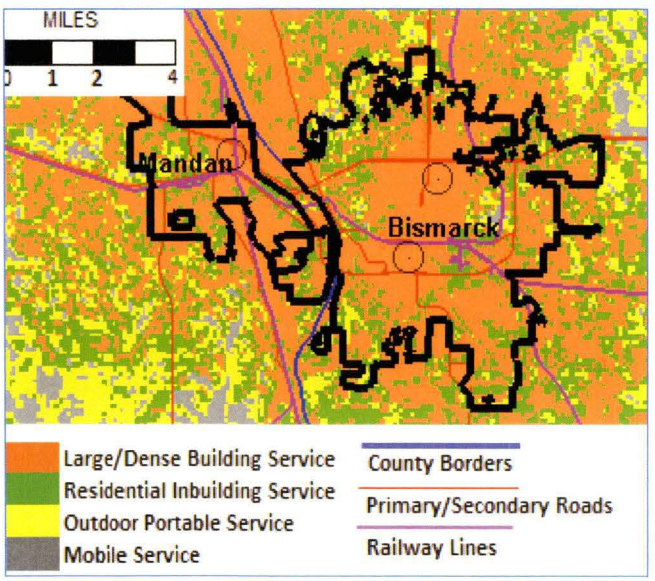


Figure 28: Bismarck/Mandan 800 MHz Coverage Prediction

viable solution to alleviating these coverage issues is the implementation of a 800 MHz network layer in all major areas including – Metro Fargo, Bismarck/Mandan, Grand Forks and Minot. Depending on pending requirements to be obtained, the proposed 800 MHz layer may also be extended to other larger towns such as Williston, Dickinson and Jamestown with limited variations in network cost. The 800 MHz radio layer being deployed in denser populated areas has the following key benefits:

- Enhanced in-building coverage typically with fewer radio base station sites than currently deployed[42]
- Vacate VHF channels for use in other parts of the State
- Enhanced interoperability for Grand Forks and Fargo with their Minnesota counterparts
- Provide seamless interoperability with VHF statewide end users

Figure 28 and Figure 29 demonstrate that an 800 MHz layer can be designed to fulfill the coverage need of these areas leveraging only existing public safety assets.

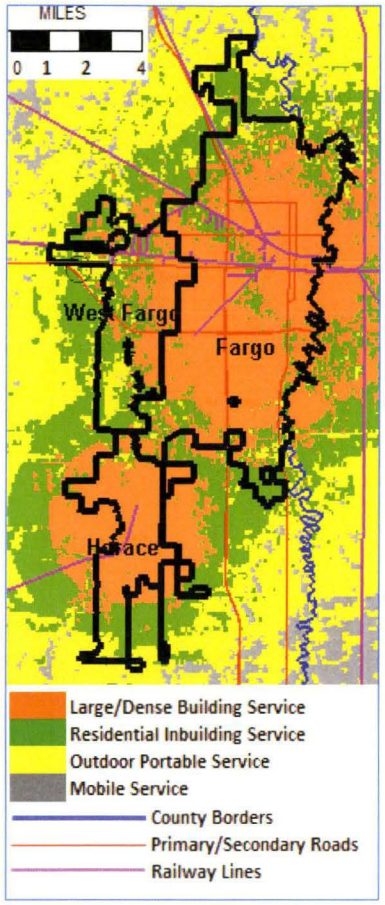


Figure 29: Metro Fargo 800 MHz Coverage Prediction

Hybrid Spectrum Interoperability

By employing a central switch, trunking technology is frequency agnostic and hence supports interoperability between users of both the VHF and 800 MHz spectrum in areas where the services intersect. The proposed statewide VHF solution would still maintain baseline service levels within each of the 800 MHz cities to support in-bound mutual aid responders, and primarily to support State agency VHF subscribers. Select units within each of these cities would be equipped with dual band (VHF/800 MHz) radios to maintain interoperability when responding outside of their jurisdiction[43].

Network Capacity and Frequency Considerations

Eliminating the use of the same set of frequencies at all sites by the State Radio and wherever deployed throughout the State and implementing a structured use of the VHF spectrum statewide is a primary consideration of this report. This network design strategy will enhance radio network performance and quality, simplify operations, be more reliable, and best manage the radio interference currently experienced. The FCC has well-established rules anchored on engineering principles to govern frequency

[42] The City of Fargo has deployed 11 sites and is still experiencing coverage issues. It is expected that the 800 MHz network would use only a subset of these sites and would be anchored on the most optimal tower sites.

[43] It should be noted that migration to the 800 MHz spectrum statewide is not viable and cost effective. The propagation characteristics of the radio signal at this band in flat rural counties are significantly inferior and would require two or three times more sites to provide equivalent coverage.

reuse by proximate entities; radio trunking technology will require unique sets of frequencies at proximate sites to comply with these rules and to manage intra-network interference. Unlike radio spectrum in other bands, the VHF spectrum, which has been available for use by two-way systems for decades, lacks a **structured "band plan"** which may pose challenges in using this spectrum band statewide. Therefore, the viability of a statewide solution is contingent upon the availability of sufficient VHF frequencies that can be uniquely allocated to each site within the allotted distance.

No of Voice Channels Pairs [44]	No of Channels
2	20
3	50
4	12
5*	21
6*	4
7*	8

***Generally, counties with more than 5 channels include metro areas for which migration to 800 MHz is recommended for the largest cities. Since the bulk of the population will therefore use 800 MHz, there is a potential to reduce the projected number of VHF channels at these sites.**

Table 12: Frequency Requirements by County

While a comprehensive frequency planning effort is beyond the scope of the project, analysis of this potential obstacle is critical in evaluating the feasibility of deploying a centralized VHF network statewide. The capacity needs of all State, Local and Tribal users was estimated using a variety of variables including population density and growth, existing and projected future radio user populations, heightened use during emergencies, and redundancy during equipment failure among others. The projected radio channel needs by County (Table 12) was compared with the current total and unique number of frequencies currently in use by all public safety and public service agencies as summarized in Table 8 (Section 4.2). This assessment demonstrates that a well-conceived reuse plan of existing frequencies could be sufficient to implement the proposed statewide VHF network. Figure 30 depicts conservative (western portion) and average (eastern) frequency reuse patterns; each contour depicts an area within which a given channel can only be used once. However, it is important to note that this model and recommendation is reliant on broad participation of state and local agencies such that the entire pool of existing frequencies can be optimally leveraged.

[44] One additional channel is required for trunking control.

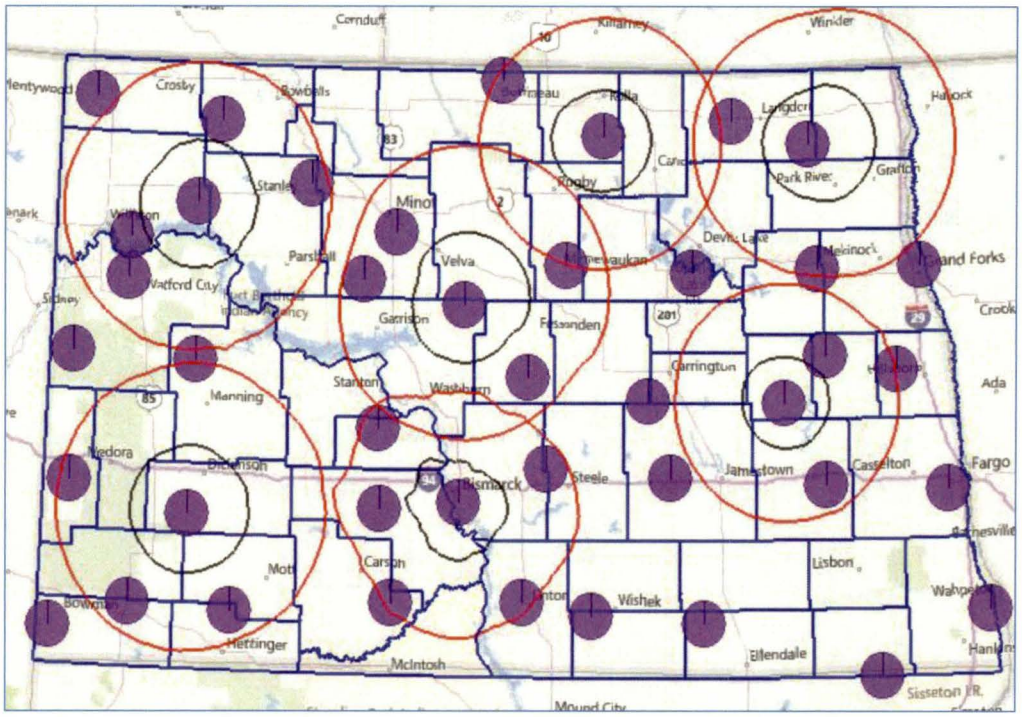


Figure 30: Typical Frequency Reuse Patterns in the VHF Spectrum

Additional analysis is required to determine the number of unique VHF frequencies required to implement the statewide network. Based on a preliminary assessment of the total number of VHF frequencies currently licensed within the state, and an inquiry into the availability of additional VHF frequencies that could potentially be licensed from the FCC, sufficient VHF resources should be available. Additional engineering analysis will also be required on a site by site basis[45] along with an investigation of frequency use in neighboring states to finalize the VHF frequency reuse plan. However, there are available approaches to managing effective frequency reuse and/or reducing overall need:

- More frequent reuse of low priority or oft unused channels
- Use of receive only sites – receive only sites do not require a unique set of transmit channels
- Encourage participation by other entities holding VHF licenses including federal agencies and the private sector

Infrastructure Facilities Connectivity

A centralized network requires that all network components, including radio sites and dispatch consoles (at PSAPs), be interconnected with the central controllers and switches over a robust, reliable network backbone, often called the backhaul or interconnection subsystem. Division of State Radio already supports fiber connectivity provided by the Information Technology Department (NDITD) to all 43 sites, and most large cities maintain high available fiber or IP microwave links. The capacity of these links will

[45] Specific parameters such as transmitter frequency separation, transmitter and receiver isolation and intra-site intermodulation have to be evaluated in a structured and iterative process to validate feasibility.

depend on the function of the facility – that is, a PSAP with a large number of dispatch positions will require higher throughput than a site with fewer frequencies. Existing infrastructure can be leveraged where available, but it is expected that several rural county sites will require new equipment to be integrated into the statewide system.

Microwave links require a higher initial capital investment than the fiber connectivity currently contracted to the State delivered at a cost of $1,200 per month. At $1,200 per month, the microwave capital investment would be amortized within four to six years and could be considered to be a more prudent investment over the long term than the fiber connectivity. There are pros and cons for both options that will impact the Capital Expenditure (CapEx) and the Operational Expenditures (OpEx) investment and budgets.

5.2.3 Underlying Implications of Recommended Solutions

Transitioning to a centralized trunked system has a variety of technical, operational and financial implications that require proper consideration. These considerations include but are not limited to the following:

- **Impact on the competitive market place**: Presently, the independence of local radio systems has enabled a large number of two-way radio vendors, technologies and products to thrive within the State. While centralized trunked systems enable a certain degree of autonomy and vendor flexibility with respect to dispatch and subscriber equipment, centralization precludes the intermingling of central controller and radio site equipment across different vendors. The subsystems and components that comprise a significant portion of the network and corresponding capital have to be procured from a single land mobile radio manufacturer and require unanimous commitment to the selected vendor from all participating members.

  Radio Template and System Access Standardization: To fully exploit the benefits of the proposed radio system, a centralized body has to establish guidelines and regulations on the provisioning of users for system access and interoperability. Specific radio communications user groups would be defined for local and interoperable use by State and Local government agencies and functions. It is expected that system-wide, hundreds of such users groups would be created to sustain the unique and common needs of Local, State and Federal agencies. Radio fleetmaps outline when, where, and with whom they can communicate, what system features they have access to, and which dispatch center supports their operations. A trunked system does have the ability to dynamically create user groups for specific use cases; however, it is vital that a pre-established framework is in place for most operations. Development of a well-conceived governance and operational framework that outlines these complex variables requires dedicated resources to further refine user needs (See Section 5.4 for additional discussion)

- **Operational Usage Considerations**: Transitioning to a fundamentally different technology will likely result in operational changes and undoubtedly require the users' base to be adequately trained. The fundamental changes resulting in the transition to a new radio technology include:

- Division of user groups that have vast jurisdictional geographies yet localized operations into smaller sub groups for system efficiency. For example, Highway Patrol may be divided into HP North East, South West and so forth to ensure that all radio communications are not unnecessarily heard statewide if not required.
- Separation of functional user groups: Since some counties currently have radio channel or system limitations, many agencies share a single conventional channel and all radio subscriber can hear all communications. End users have grown accustomed to listening to all communications, which in some cases are not relevant to their operation, but may have a latent benefit. This functionality can be retained, but trunking would enable private communications while sharing the same channel

- **End User Device Considerations**: Standards enable system users to acquire portable and mobile radios from a large pool of vendors. However, it is recommended that a certified and approved list of vendors and radio models/types be established centrally to ensure that the radio access and feature provisioning complexities do not result in errors compromising effective use and interoperability. The system operator could leverage the Compliance Assessment Program (CAP) – a standardized test facilitated by APCO – to develop such a list and refine with local needs.

5.2.4 Statewide Network Capital and Operational Costs Estimates

Public safety LMR networks require substantial investments to deliver mission critical wireless service to the first responder community. Therefore, a thorough evaluation of the capital and operational impact of the available deployment scenarios is a prudent undertaking. Although a dual layer VHF and 800 MHz trunked radio architecture appears to be the best option to meet stakeholder requirements and radio communications objectives, there are a variety of underlying factors and assumptions that influence the ultimate network architecture and associate capital and operational cost. These factors include the level of local adoption and participation, system implementation time, retention of existing network assets and devices, and the acquisition strategy. This section provides comprehensive capital costs for the evolution of all State, Local and Tribal two-way radio and ancillary systems, subsystems and devices statewide to the proposed primary solution[46]. Where applicable, the impact of these assumptions and corresponding financial and technical implications are presented. It is, nonetheless, important that the State consider and plan for this holistic budget; savings that come to bear due to variations in assumptions may likely have to be diverted to address other elements.

Statewide Radio System Capital Budget Estimates

The capital expenditure estimates presented in the section are based upon extensive market research and past experiences on the cost of LMR vendor equipment and services required to implement a system of

[46] It is important to note that some jurisdictions and Tribal entities may not initially adopt the concept of a statewide network. Only a very small percentage of the total number of stakeholders interviewed expressed concern with the consolidated network and it was not possible to interview all agencies statewide. There was only limited Tribal involvement as well. However, a public relations component of the program would likely flush out and address stakeholder concerns and ideally gain support throughout the State for a consolidated trunked network.

this scope and size. Additionally, the following key assumption and considerations were used to develop the estimated budget:

- **Radio Site Infrastructure**: A total of 114 VHF base station sites anchored on existing infrastructure (radio towers, water towers, building, grain elevators, etc.) are assumed.[47] However, a portion of the radio sites may be implemented as receive-only sites, which would require less capital investment and are expected to provide the same level of service. The financial impact to this network architecture is discussed within this section. 800 MHz Metro area systems will consist of an estimated total of 16 radio site facilities.

- **Site Development** Most sites will require typical Architectural and Engineering (A&E) services and site development activities; however, approximately 40% of the proposed sites are estimated to require additional site development activities to strengthen infrastructure, to construct radio equipment shelters and other civil work required to support the proposed radio equipment.

- **Retention of Existing Infrastructure Equipment**: The ability to reuse certain network components is a primary consideration in the recommendations to remain on the VHF spectrum. Several underlying assumptions to reuse or upgrade equipment including transmission lines and antennas, power and environmental systems (UPS, HVAC and generators), base station repeater and microwave equipment, etc. have been made.

- **PSAP Equipment and Interfaces:** The proposed solution requires all 22 PSAP centers to be interfaced with the centralized network control to monitor and manage their user base. Various PSAPs currently operate legacy dispatch consoles and networking equipment that need to be upgraded to complement the proposed solution. Therefore, replacement of dispatch center equipment, interfaces and corresponding applications is included.

- **Professional Services:** Implementing a network of this scope and scale requires significant engineering, project management, administrative and coordination efforts to ensure a smooth deployment. Numerous assumptions based on similar past deployments and the projected implementation schedule have been made to estimate the expected contracted services and costs.

- **Contingency:** In deploying of a wireless network with over 100 base station sites with differing statuses and 17,000 users, it is important to budget for a wide range of potential issues including tower strengthening, additional rounds of radio programming, and others costly items that may arise. A contingency fund in the amount of 10% is incorporated into the estimated cost; it is recommended that these funds be retained until the completion of the project to minimize delays in acquiring funds for required changes.

Table 13 outlines a Rough Order Magnitude (ROM) costs for a complete mission critical radio network solution based upon the enhancements and recommendations discussed within this report. These costs

[47] Five privately owned sites currently not is use (or leased) by public safety are included.

constitute standard discounts over list price that radio vendors typically offer in state and local schedules. However, competitive and modular acquisition of various elements and vendor negotiations are expected to yield a reduction of 15% – 20%. Radio network vendors typically subcontract most services such as site development and preparation, equipment installation, civil engineering, frequency licensing and permitting to local firms with significant markups to the purchaser; by acquiring these services in a modular fashion (separate RFPs) cost escalation can be controlled.

Category	Estimated Costs
Land Mobile Radio Network and Systems	
Analog Overlay	$ 1,221,740.00
Backhaul Subsystem Equipment	$ 4,322,086.96
Central Network Switch	$ 4,300,000.00
Equipment Spares + Test Gear	$ 1,800,000.00
Paging Systems Overlay	$ 1,974,850.00
Power Systems	$ 6,223,000.00
Site Radio Equipment	$ 25,463,035.00
PSAP Centers Equipment and Interfaces	
Network Interfaces	$ 1,250,000.00
Paging Systems Overlay	$ 990,000.00
PSAP Equipment - Consoles	$ 2,868,750.00
PSAP Equipment - Logging Recorder	$ 1,960,000.00
Services - Engineering, Installation, Management and Training	
Install - Site Radio Equipment	$ 4,606,500.00
Professional/Engineering Services	$ 9,560,000.00
Training	$ 525,000.00
Services - Site Development and Preparation	
Power Systems	$ 952,500.00
Prof Services - Site Radio Equipment	$ 3,936,000.00
Professional/Engineering Services	$ 1,750,000.00
Site Development	$ 5,270,500.00
State & Third Party Costs[48]	
State & Third Party Costs	$ 4,950,000.00
In-building Systems	
In-building Systems	$ 2,512,500.00
Contingency	
System Contingency	$ 8,148,646.20
Total	**$ 94,585,108.15**

Table 13: Estimated Radio Network Capital Costs

[48] A list of "soft costs" including, but not limited to, specifications development, preliminary design, a project management office, regional project coordinators and others are accounted for and detailed in Section 5.4.2

Estimated End User Subscriber Device Costs

Subscriber devices including mobiles, portables and control stations account for a significant portion of the overall land mobile radio migration costs. Unit costs for a device vary widely depending on a large range of functionality, features and the respective manufacturer's cost structure. The evolution of the P25 standard has garnered an increasing number of device manufacturers for the public safety and public sector industry; however, due to the small public safety/service user market (in comparison to the at large population), device costs remain much higher than typical consumer devices. Therefore, funding of these devices by the State was a central theme conveyed by survey participants to ensure high rate of adoption by local jurisdictions and volunteer agencies.

In estimating the cost of radios, a variety of assumptions were made regarding the user population, the ability to upgrade existing equipment and others as detailed below. Importantly, in recent years, State and Local governments have invested significantly in subscriber devices that can be upgraded to operate on the proposed statewide trunked network. A review of the documentation collected indicates that upwards of 40% of existing subscribers, notably of the Motorola XTS and XTL make, have the capability to support trunked operation with firmware upgrades. These devices as well as others from manufacturers such as iCOM, Harris, Tait and Bendix King are expected to function well beyond the manufacturer's published end-of-support dates. However, as vendors implement their planned obsolescence of products, software upgrades for out of support radios will not be available. Upgrade firmware for the Motorola products, for instance are available until only until 2019. Therefore, the successful reuse of these devices with a projected $ 20 M in savings is predicated on an expedited transition to the proposed radio network.

A complete list of assumptions on the development of radio device costs are outlined below:

- Total public safety and public sector radios in operation in North Dakota is 16,700[49]
- Various device and feature tiers targeting different users – career metropolitan area front line first responders would be furnished with higher-tier radios than rural highway departments
- Approximately 5,300[50] radios can be upgraded and repurposed for use by volunteer agencies, public services entities and others, existing higher-tier radios within agencies migrating to 800 MHz can be utilized by law enforcement and other first responders[51]
- All sworn law enforcement devices will be encrypted with multi-key capabilities

[49] A total of 13,200 radios were documented during the project directly from 42 counties and 3 state agencies. However, most documentation was reported to exclude various user groups such as public works, schools, transportation departments and other secondary users. Therefore, estimates were made to account for the remaining 11 counties, missing state agencies and many secondary user agencies based upon trends in existing data, populations served and projections documented through interview and web surveys.

[50] Further investigation of the capability of existing services is recommended to verify whether additional subscribers can be upgraded without replacement.

[51] Metropolitan area agencies (e.g., Grand Forks PD) maintain the bulk of devices that could support migration to trunking technology; therefore, migration of these entities to 800 MHz as the initial phase in the implementation will enable radios to be prepared for distribution to other agencies.

- 1,000 dual band radios are distributed to key city and rural stakeholder to support cross band interoperability
- 1,100 cross-band vehicular systems to be installed in law enforcement and other key emergency vehicles
    - 1,100 dual band radios to pair with cross-band 800 MHz VRS network extenders
- 50% of legacy pagers will be replaced[52]

Table 14 summarizes the estimated cost of subscriber devices inclusive of the associated services such as installation and programming. These costs represent typical list price costs; it is expected that bulk purchases and competitive acquisition could reduce the total costs.

Radio Type	Control Station	Mobile	Portable	Cost
High-Tier	105	1214	1285	$ 14,601,662
Mid-Tier	148	1702	1884	$ 15,552,613
Low-Tier	203	2412	2144	$ 11,599,677
Upgrade Only	222	2553	2826	$ 5,601,840
Vehicular Repeaters			1100	$ 12,100,000
Encryption			1500	$ 900,000
Dual Band			2100	$ 1,890,000
Pagers			5135	$ 2,310,750
Estimated Total Cost				**$ 64,556,543**

Table 14: End User Subscriber Devices Estimated Cost

At an estimated total capital investment of $160,000,000 spread over a five year network implementation timeframe, Table 15 provides a logical list of project implementation activities completed each year and the projected funding requirement per year over this five year timeframe. These activities and corresponding schedule are presented in Section 5.2.6. The spend analysis additionally includes an annual Cost Escalation of 3/5/10 percent to represent how potential changes in the economy of the State could further affect the overall project costs.

[52] Over the lifespan of the proposed network, it is expected that all pagers will require replacement. However, with the advancement of cellular based paging solutions, counties are encouraged to explore alternative solutions in the long term. Additionally, recently purchased pagers can be re-provisioned for continued use over the future solution.

Network Solution Elements	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Land Mobile Radio Network and Systems	$ 0	$15,890,000	$11,160,000	$ 8,880,000	$ 9,380,000	$ 45,300,000
PSAP Centers Equipment and Interfaces	$ 0	$4,390,000	$1,210,000	$1,210,000	$250,000	$ 7,070,000
Services - Engineering, Installation, Management and Training	$3,900,000	$3,810,000	$2,250,000	$2,510,000	$2,230,000	$ 14,690,000
Services - Site Development and Preparation	$ 3,190,000	$4,480,000	$2,350,000	$1,650,000	$240,000	$11,910,000
State & Third Party Costs*	$1,490,000	$990,000	$990,000	$990,000	$500,000	$4,950,000
Vehicular Repeater Systems	$ 0	$3,030,000	$3,630,000	$3,630,000	$1,820,000	$12,100,000
Pagers	$ 0	$580,000	$690,000	$690,000	$350,000	$2,310,000
Mobile & Portable Radios	$ 0	$12.540,000	$15,040,000	$15,040,000	$7,520,000	$50,150,000
In-building Systems	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$1,260,000	$1,260,000	$2,510,000
Contingency	$1,630.000	$1,630,000	$1,630,000	$1,630,000	$1,630,000	$8.150,000
Total	**$10,200,000**	**$47,340,000**	**$38,960,000**	**$37,490.000**	**$25,160,000**	**$159,140,000**
No Cost Escalation	$10,200,000	$47,340,000	$38,960,000	$37,490,000	$25,160,000	$159,140.000
3% Annual Cost Escalation	$10,200,000	$48,760,000	$41,330,000	$40,970,000	$28,320,000	$169,570,000
5% Annual Cost Escalation	$10,200,000	$49,700,000	$42,950,000	$43,400,000	$30,580,000	$176,830,000
10% Annual Cost Escalation	$10,200,000	$52,070,000	$47,140,000	$49,900,000	$36,830,000	$196,140,000

Table 15: Project Annual Funding Plan per Project Activity

Other "Soft" Costs or Resource Allocation Items

The SIEC has made a significant step towards evolving mission critical communications in the State by initiating the statewide radio assessment and feasibility study. In advancing the evolution of public safety radio communications statewide, there are several important programmatic and preliminary engineering activities the State has to pursue to formally initiate a statewide radio network implementation, and to promote the concept of an integrated statewide solution. Additional activities and funding to establish a project management office (PMO) and to support a variety of administrative and community outreach

and governance are required. The budget to support these activities have been incorporated into the CapEx estimates in this section; recommended activities include the following:

- Formalize project charter and assemble a project committee and project management office (PMO) team to advance the study and program
- Investigate optimal governance models and conduct statewide outreach to gather ideas, support and adoption
- Conduct concerted outreach, training and public relations programs to establish a solid and legitimate brand, and ensure broad participation (activities include speaking engagements, website development, system branding)
- Advance existing asset collection to obtain additional details and to refine the feasibility of reuse and integration of these assets into the program
- Comprehensive VHF channel search, documentation and planning studies
- Refine radio network solution architecture and develop technical specifications and vendor(s) scope of work
- Develop the strategic plan and secure funding required to procure the network

Statewide System Sustainment and Lifecycle Costs

Network sustainment, operations, maintenance and administration of a statewide mission critical grade communications system is a significant component of the total lifecycle ownership costs. LMR network operational structures vary widely nationwide ranging from government agencies that employ the requisite internal staff and tools supporting comprehensive system maintenance, to agencies that outsource all operational and maintenance needs to third-party contractors. Some operators even opt for a fully vendor owned and operated network and pay subscription fees to use the system. Regardless of the operational structure the state pursues, long term commitment of operational funding is critical to fulfilling the annual software support, maintenance, technology upgrades, engineering and administrative personnel, and a wide variety of recurring network costs,. Well-established network sustainment plans and budget safeguard the longevity of the network and better manage the financial burden of operating a statewide system.

Table 16 summarizes the projected annual costs for the first five years after implementation based upon current expenditures by State Radio and other regional system operators, typical network equipment lifecycle costs, the estimated human capital and anticipated inflation. As radio system manufacturers increasingly anchor their solutions on third party networking equipment and software, comprehensive software and hardware sustainment plans are becoming a common place operational expenditure for recently deployed LMR networks. The estimated operational expenditure presented is based on costs of comparable systems; due to these recently changing paradigm however, the costs for these plans remains dynamic and could vary greatly depending on the ultimate O &M structure. In addition to typical radio network sustainment cost, support personnel resources at the state, regional and local levels to support the technical, administrative and functional needs of the users are included.

Operational Cost Category	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Vendor Network Maintenance & Technology Refresh	$3,420,000	$3,520,000	$3,630,000	$3,730,000	$3,850,000
Infrastructure Maintenance & Support: Utilities, Lease, Upkeep	$1,220,000	$1,250,000	$1,290,000	$1,330,000	$1,370,000
Network Facilities and Data Center Connectivity/Leased Lines	$ 860,000	$ 890,000	$ 920,000	$ 940,000	$ 970,000
Operations and Maintenance Personnel	$2,210,000	$2,270,000	$2,340,000	$2,410,000	$2,480,000
Estimated Annual Costs	**$7,710,000**	**$7,930,000**	**$8,180,000**	**$8,410,000**	**$8,670,000**

Table 16: Annual Operational Costs Estimates

5.2.5 Funding Strategies

The funding of the consolidated statewide radio network implementation will require a significant capital commitment that would ideally be expended over a 3-5 year timeframe. A project of this magnitude can be completed within this schedule, particularly in consideration that the State has significant existing assets, and is unlikely have to build new radio towers. The construction of new towers is one of the longer lead items in radio network deployment programs and typically result in project delays.

The schedule of the capital allocation depends on the pace in which the State proceeds with the implementation program as described. At a projected capital investment of $165,000,000 spread over a five year timeframe, a funding allocation strategy of $33,000,000 committed annually over that period of time represents a conservative funding approach. Completing the program within a five year timeframe would also allow the State to upgrade a substantial percentage of existing radios, after which time these radios would need to be replaced. Therefore, the speed of the implementation will affect the final projected cost.

Regarding the source of the capital funding, the State of North Dakota would need to assure the funding availability to proceed with the program. While there is broad support for a consolidated trunked radio network, based on the results of the stakeholder survey, there are limited sources of funding available at the local level to support the program. The State legislature would need to commit to the program and associated funding via a direct capital allocation or via a bond initiative. The funding commitment must cover the radio network infrastructure, the portable and mobile radios, the project management team and all other associated program costs. It is also recommended that an ongoing State funding allocation be considered to maintain and operate the network, or at a minimum, while a radio governance structure is solidified to include the ongoing contribution of end users entities to sustain the network, that the State fund the network operations over an appropriate timeframe.

In summary of the funding strategy, the following considerations are offered:

- The baseline radio system and radio subscribers funding is provided by the State

- State funding for radio subscribers and radio paging devices for State and Local public safety agencies, Volunteers Fire and Medical Service personnel, and public service agencies including public works, schools and others
- The conversion of private ambulance operators and personnel onto the network could either be subsidized via a grant, a no/low interest loan, or an alternative funding mechanism where appropriate
- Opportunity to provide access to the network to private commercial entities including utility, transportation and oil and gas and other entities and to secure capital funding from these businesses[53]

Acquisition Strategies

The approach for procuring the proposed radio network should be based on an open competitive process. While there are only a few companies that would provide the trunked radio infrastructure, there are many other system integrator companies that might be interested in the program, and there are a variety of radio subscriber companies that can provide portable and mobile radio that can properly operate on the network. It is likewise important that State of North Dakota radio shops that currently support State and Local radio communications requirement be integrated into the ultimate solution.
In summary of the solution acquisition process, the following considerations are recommended:

- Competitive radio infrastructure equipment, construction and installation process
- Radio network and subscriber equipment based on the public safety Project 25 standard, which will further stimulate the competitive vendor environment
- Select equipment including radio subscribers, vehicular repeater systems (VRS), radio consoles, computer aided dispatch (CAD) and others to be incorporated into an Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) supply schedule for approved vendors and equipment to facilitate long term individual entity procurement requirements
- Modular acquisition with direct contractor firms for site development, civil and electrical work
- Program management office contract staff to support the State in the system procurement and implementation process, to prepare and deliver training, develop standard operating procedures (SOP), field operations guides (FOG) and communications plans; and to support the program and act as the agency that manages the network implementation, adoption and cutover

5.2.6 Phased Implementation Approaches

Implementing a seamless technology migration of this scope is a complex and challenging undertaking requiring a well-conceived approach that minimizes network downtime and aligns with the appropriated funding. A series of logical steps as outlined below may be used to guide statewide implementation of the proposed solution over a period of three to five years. This timeframe is a critical aspect of retaining the ability to reuse subscriber equipment with an estimated saving of $20 M that cannot be upgraded beyond

[53] Alternatively to seeking capital funding from commercial users, securing their commitment to use the network under a monthly fee based relationship should be considered.

2019. Importantly, as described in Section 6 Next Steps, a variety of key internal activities that precede acquisition of a statewide solution and the commencement of network implementation will have significant impact on the overall deployment schedule. Of foremost importance is the development of a program that fosters broad participation in the prospective solution by State and Local entities under a structured governance framework. The State should immediately begin the requisite outreach and branding efforts, and establish a project team and charter to ensure timely network implementation. These efforts would be conducted in parallel with technical and engineering activities including site selection, frequency engineering and requirements refinement in support of comprehensive specifications and scope of work development.

A high-level phased implementation plan approach is presented below.

Phase	High Level Activities	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
I - Pre-Acquisition	▪ *Site selection, analysis and preparation* ▪ *800MHz/VHF Frequency search/licensing* ▪ *Radio equipment inventory development*					
II - System Acquisition	▪ *Specifications development and vendor negotiations* ▪ *System Selection and contract execution*					
III – Metro Area 800 MHz	▪ *Migrate Metro Areas to 800 MHz to vacate frequencies and prepare portables and mobiles for reallocation*					
IV – Regional VHF layer Implementation	▪ *Regional VHF deployment - four to six regions approach -PSAPs*					
Radio Procurement Redistribution and Programming	▪ *On-going efforts to gather, provision and distribute radios*					
Estimated Annual Costs (in Millions)		**$ 10.20**	**$ 47.34**	**$ 38.96**	**$ 37.49**	**$25.16**
Total Cost of Goods and Services (in Millions)		**$159,140,000**				

Table 17: High Level Network Implementation Timeline

5.3 Near Term Enhancements and Other Initiatives

The North Dakota Department of Emergency Services (DES) has expended considerable effort to advance public safety radio communications throughout the State. Their achievements are commendable, particularly considering budgetary and staffing limitations within the department. While DES actions are favorably recognized by the statewide community they support, there are a variety of communications needs of the statewide public safety community and new initiatives that should be considered. A next generation mission critical radio network will certainly mitigate current communications gaps and provide end users with desired features and performance reliability; however, there are a variety of near-term enhancements that will provide end users with improvements and capabilities that will deliver important

operational benefits immediately. Table 18 describes recommended near term activities and other opportunities that can be undertaken to enhance public safety communications capabilities, personnel safety and interoperability.

Activity Name	Activity Description
Radio and Communications Training	End users, particularly volunteer fire fighter and emergency response personnel, need additional training on radio capabilities and operations. Training considerations include: ▪ Develop online training modules ▪ Develop a web-based collaboration site and information exchange board for radio users and others to ask questions and share knowledge ▪ Retain fulltime and/or as-needed trainers in all public safety divisions (police, fire, EMS, EMA, etc.) and provide ongoing/periodic training onsite ▪ Develop and foster a train-the-trainer program ▪ Conduct periodic radio certification to ensure and demonstrate capabilities ▪ Develop a requirement or incentive to ensure volunteers attendance.
Exercises	▪ Facilitate regular exercises to regularly demonstrate capabilities and to identify gaps that need to be addressed ▪ Exercises should be coordinated and facilitated by the State, ideally through the State DES ▪ Develop and make available scripted exercise to ensure that these events achieve the desired outcome and that gaps identified are reported and addressed
Regional Emergency Communications Working Groups	▪ Implement a program to foster the development of Regional Emergency Communications Working Groups that regularly discuss capabilities, gather and refine requirements and define initiatives to enhance voice and data interoperable communications ▪ These Working Groups would be composed of key public safety agency representatives, facilitated by the appropriate State agency (possibly the State DES) that can present the mission critical communications requirements of their respective regions ▪ Retain Regional Interoperability Coordinators (RICs) who maintain a dialogue with the regional committees, gather information and function as a liaison among the regional committees, SIEC and lead State agency
Utility and Railroad Partnership	▪ Develop and maintain an ongoing relationship and partner with energy and transportation authorities and utilities, and the oil and gas industry to expand the network subscribership to these entities
Vendor Certification	▪ Implement a certification program for all radio shops to ensure they possess the required skills, capabilities and knowledge regarding State and Local public safety communications requirements and associated processes

	▪ Conduct semi-annual meetings with the radio shops to discuss requirements, issues, new technologies, performance gaps, and other topics of mutual interest ▪ Enter into a dialogue with the major manufacturers represented by statewide communications shops and develop a process by which local service shops and vendors are certified and trained on the vendor products
Additional Data Interoperability Initiatives	▪ Develop a framework for the State to support a hub-and-spoke model for extending complex and costly data systems to underserved rural leveraging the economies of scale ▪ Approach can be used common CAD systems, 911 call-taking systems, mobile data systems, and database sharing including law enforcement records and Geographical Information System (GIS) data sets ▪ Work with the stakeholder community to define and advance data sharing initiatives to provide access to a robust family of law enforcement, fire, emergency medical, emergency management and others
Enhanced Paging Services	▪ Supplement the current radio page with an email blast and text message to first responders not currently receiving mobile data dispatches ▪ While eDispatch and IamResponding commercial text messaging applications are being utilized by volunteer fire and ambulance services that can afford these applications, not all volunteers have access to these solutions, and such services could be offered centrally ▪ Alternatively, the State could enter into a master agreement with the providers of eDispatch and/or IamResponding and offer volume discounts to end users

Table 18: Near Term Activities to Enhance Public Safety Communications

5.4 Emergency Communications System Governance and Operations

The Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee (SIEC) and various public safety and Local government associations (Sheriffs and Deputies, Fire Chiefs, 9-1-1 Coordinators, Emergency Management, APCO and others) represent their respective constituents regarding matters of emergency communications, operations and practices, among other challenges. The SIEC plays a more central role in the assessment of mission critical communication requirements and gaps, and in the advancement of initiatives to address major challenges. Structurally, the SIEC organization includes committee members from these key public safety associations, along with other large public safety radio system end user entities (ND Highway Patrol, ND Department of Transportation, Emergency Medical), and therefore collectively the SIEC represents the statewide radio stakeholders.

The SIEC will continue to assess and guide public safety and emergency system communications and information sharing requirements and initiatives. Individual agencies and associations will continue to focus on the unique requirements within their respective disciplines. A consolidated radio network would

require even greater collaboration and present significant opportunities for State, Local and Tribal agencies to enhance interoperability and cross-agency/jurisdiction response and mutual aid. The statewide network will require a functional governance structure and associated organizational composition to define requirements and guide the eventual network operator to properly operate and maintain the network to the defined public safety grade. A statewide network supporting all or most State, Local and Tribal end users will encounter operational challenges, but when properly governed will deliver tremendous performance, interoperability and cost management benefits.

In architecting the governance model, the State begins with a fresh start and should assess and vet the model with members a variety of options before creating a final structure. The primary objective of the radio network governance – or perhaps best referenced as the emergency communications systems governance organization – is to integrate the broadest possible statewide participation from rural, metropolitan, state, tribal and commercial entities into the organization. Collectively, operating under a formal Charter and well-structured Bylaws, the governance organization would define network operational requirements, determine and manage membership, define and assess fees, address operational issues and network evolution, and ultimately manage network operations from a tactical perspective. The governance organization should also advise the SIEC on matters of voice and data interoperability and make recommendations regarding future initiatives to advance interoperable communications.

An inclusive organization does not necessarily require that all voting members attend every statewide committee meeting in concern that their respective requirements and local jurisdiction's voice is not represented. The regional-based model, as illustrated in Figure 31, would be structured such that regions within the state are organized and tasked with the governance of their respective regions. The regions would be created based on the most rational mutual aid relationship and could adopt existing regional composition as derived from Emergency Management, State Radio or other current structures. Delegated members of the region would additionally represent their region in a statewide executive committee where requirements of the statewide emergency systems are advanced.

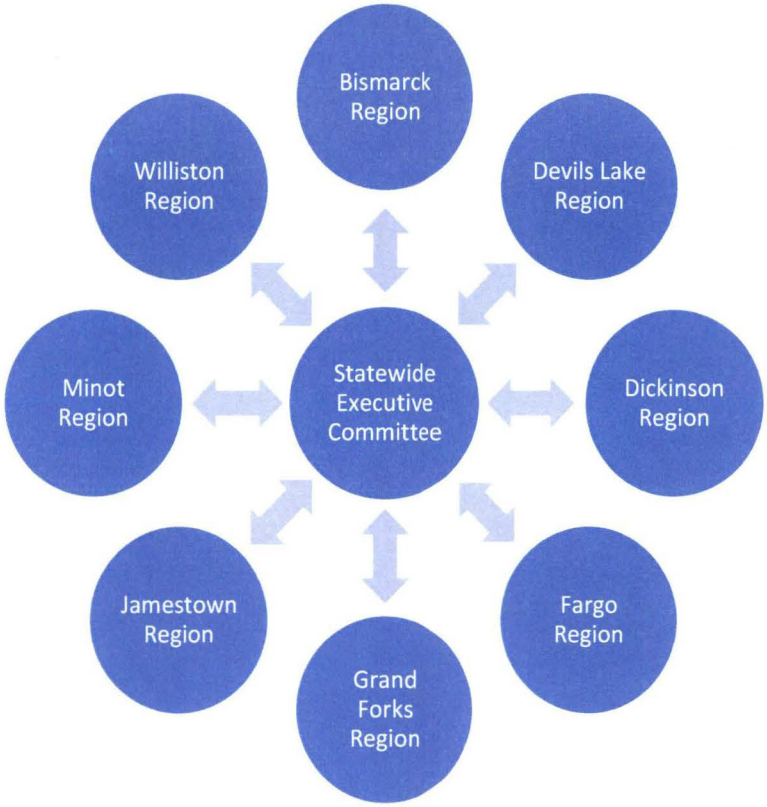


Figure 31: Region Based Governance Structure

Figure 32 illustrates an alternative Functional Areas based governance structure where the representation of areas is based on the unique geographic or functional focus of emergency communication system end users. A combination of both the regional and functional areas might also be investigated.

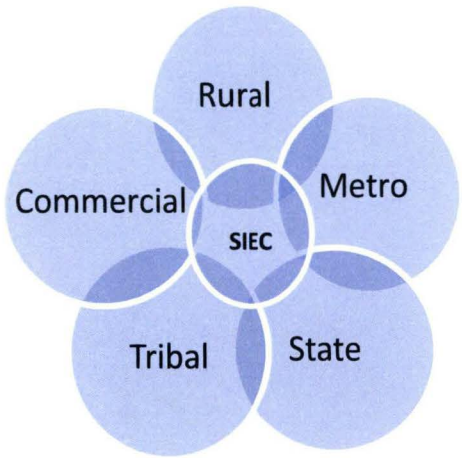


Figure 32: Functional Area Based Statewide Governance Structure

A well-conceived and structured governance organization will best ensure the proper design, operations and sustainability of the proposed consolidated radio network and other emergency communications

systems that may be considered by the regional and state committees. The governance organization should be vetted with stakeholders during the outreach and public relationships efforts, and options and ideas should be solicited during those meetings. The best model will be a reflection of the stakeholder community's goals and objectives.

6 Next Steps

The SIEC endorsed the statewide Radio Assessment to determine needs and options to enhance and advance public safety communications throughout the State. The public safety agencies and their employees identified their respective requirements and identified radio communications gaps. Table 19 details fundamental next steps and decisions that need to be undertaken to define and implement a successful program to achieve the desired goals and objectives.

Table 19: Next Steps and Actions

Next Step Tasks/Decisions	Task Description
Consolidated Radio Network	▪ The consolidate trunked radio network is designed to support all State, and Local requirements, however a decision to pursue this architecture must be determined ▪ In the event that the State does not advance a statewide trunked radio network, the individual State and Local network enhancements strategy and associated costs need to be investigated
Outreach and Public Relations	▪ Once an executive decision is made regarding the radio network funding and strategy, outreach to the statewide community must be undertaken ▪ While there was widespread support for a consolidated statewide network expressed at the public safety level, outreach to the local government leadership will be required to gain their support ▪ Additional outreach and Public Relations (PR) at the public safety level for all State, County, Cities, Tribal Nations and others must also be undertaken
Governance Structure and Organization	▪ The governance organization and associated charter and bylaws governing the decision-making process and operations of the consolidated radio network must be created ▪ Governance would address membership, fee structures, operational process and procedures, asset contributions (towers, frequencies, backhaul, and other shared facilities), interoperable communication requirements (communications plans, standard operational procedures, mutual aid channels, etc.), and other salient requirements
Procurement Plan and Approach	▪ Once the necessary funding is appropriated, the radio network procurement strategy and support team would be defined and assigned

	▪ While relevant information (radios, tower assets, frequencies, number of users, etc.) and requirements were gathered over the course of the Radio Assessment program, more comprehensive efforts to gather, assess, and catalogue this information must be undertaken statewide ▪ The proposal development team would prepare the competitive Request for Proposal and the evaluation team would be assembled
Preliminary Radio Network Design and Specifications	▪ In conjunction with the network procurement process, a preliminary radio network design, elaborating on the work advanced through the Radio Assessment project, would be developed ▪ Develop a design to further assess radio tower and equipment facility availability and to assess radio spectrum licenses and assignment to the design ▪ The preliminary design facilitates the procurement effort by assembling essential content for the RFP, validates the radio network design, and best positions the State for a successful program
Project Management Office - Implementation Plan and Schedule	▪ A project of this magnitude and scope will require a dedicated Project Management Office (PMO) to facilitate all activities associated with the Project and Fiscal Budget Management, Outreach, Governance, Procurement, Network Construction and Implementation, Training, and Cutover ▪ An implementation project plan and associated schedule is required to guide the overall program and would be the responsibility of the PMO to develop and oversee ▪ The lead agency responsible for providing executive oversight must be selected – recommendations include the Information Technology Department (ITD), the Department of Emergency Services (DES) and the Department of Transportation (DOT)
Radio Network Operator	▪ The North Dakota Department of Transportation (DOT) currently operates the State Radio network and a decision to continue that operator relationship must be made ▪ An alternative radio network operator strategy could be determined by the executive governance committee
Network Operational Committee	▪ A working committee would be established to determine the critical considerations, procedures and processes that must be achieved to advance the radio network implementation and cutover plan for all end users. Activities to include but not be limited to: ▫ Individual agency radio communications requirements and associated radio fleetmaps ▫ Multi-agency/multi-jurisdiction interoperability requirements and associated fleetmaps ▫ Training, exercise, communications plans and standard operating procedures ▫ Trouble reporting and resolution approach

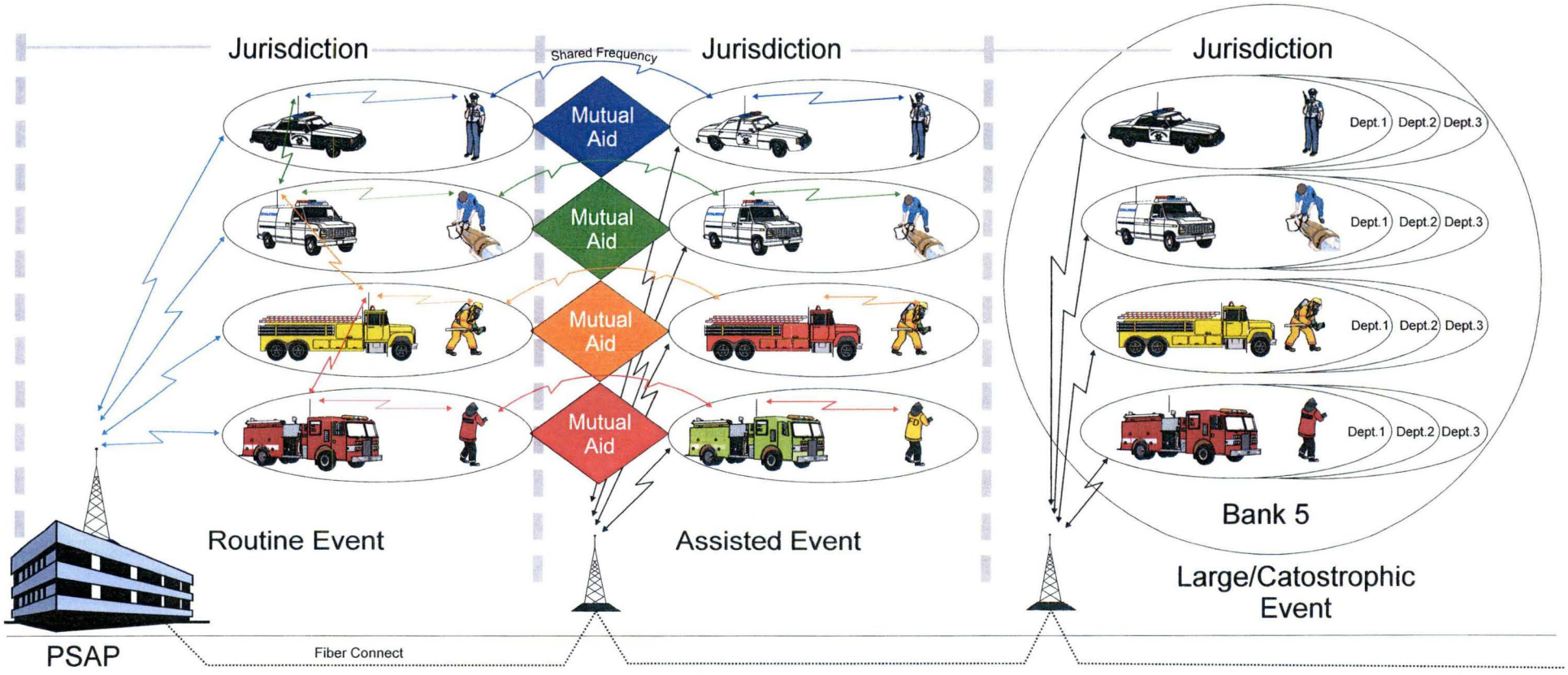
	▫ Process to suggest network enhancements and expansion ▪ The working group members would include broad representation of all radio user stakeholder agencies and entities to ensure that a comprehensive network adoption and operational plan is prepared and implemented

7 Concluding Remarks

North Dakota public safety agencies have a great and growing need for upgrades to their radio communications systems. Through a process that involved interviewing and surveying agencies throughout the State, it became clear that many agencies lacked access to modern radio technology; that maximally effective use of the network and devices can be challenging to ensure; and that there are critical requirements to improve coverage, capacity, and interoperability. Rectifying these shortcomings relies on investing in network and operational solutions that enhance user experience and network sustainment, operations, maintenance, and administration. However, none of this can be achieved optimally without including those user agencies in the decision-making process. The State has taken an important step in this matter by commissioning this Radio Assessment project. It is to the benefit of the entire State and its citizens that we meet the needs of State and Local public safety agencies and provide them access to a mission critical radio network that supports the many communications demands placed on them. Affording them these resources is how we assume the responsibility to protect those who protect us.

Conventional Radio System

A conventional system is the most basic radio communications system. It is what North Dakota has today and has been in existence since 1950. Conventional radios operate on fixed channels and each user group is permanently assigned a fixed frequency or a set of frequencies. Radios with multiple channels operate one channel at a time allowing the user to scan mulitple channels. The proper channel is selected by a user. In multi-channel systems, channels are used to separate purposes. Channels may be reserved for law enforcement, fire, and others. Only one radio can use a single frequency at any one time. If two radios attempt to transmit in the same frequency at the same time, signal collision will cause interference. The system requires several frequencies to talk among responder groups and achieve interoperability. Interoperability requires frequencies to be shared. Radios have each frequency programed in so communications in joint emergency operations and mutual aid can be achieved. The diagram below depicts generically how the current conventional radio system works in North Dakota regardless of PSAP or jurisdiction.



Pros:

Users equipped with radios from different manufacturers can communicate with one another provided radios are programmed to the same frequency.

The system is less expensive to own and operate.

Life cycle is hardware based versus software or controller based and is generally longer than trunked radios.

Cons:

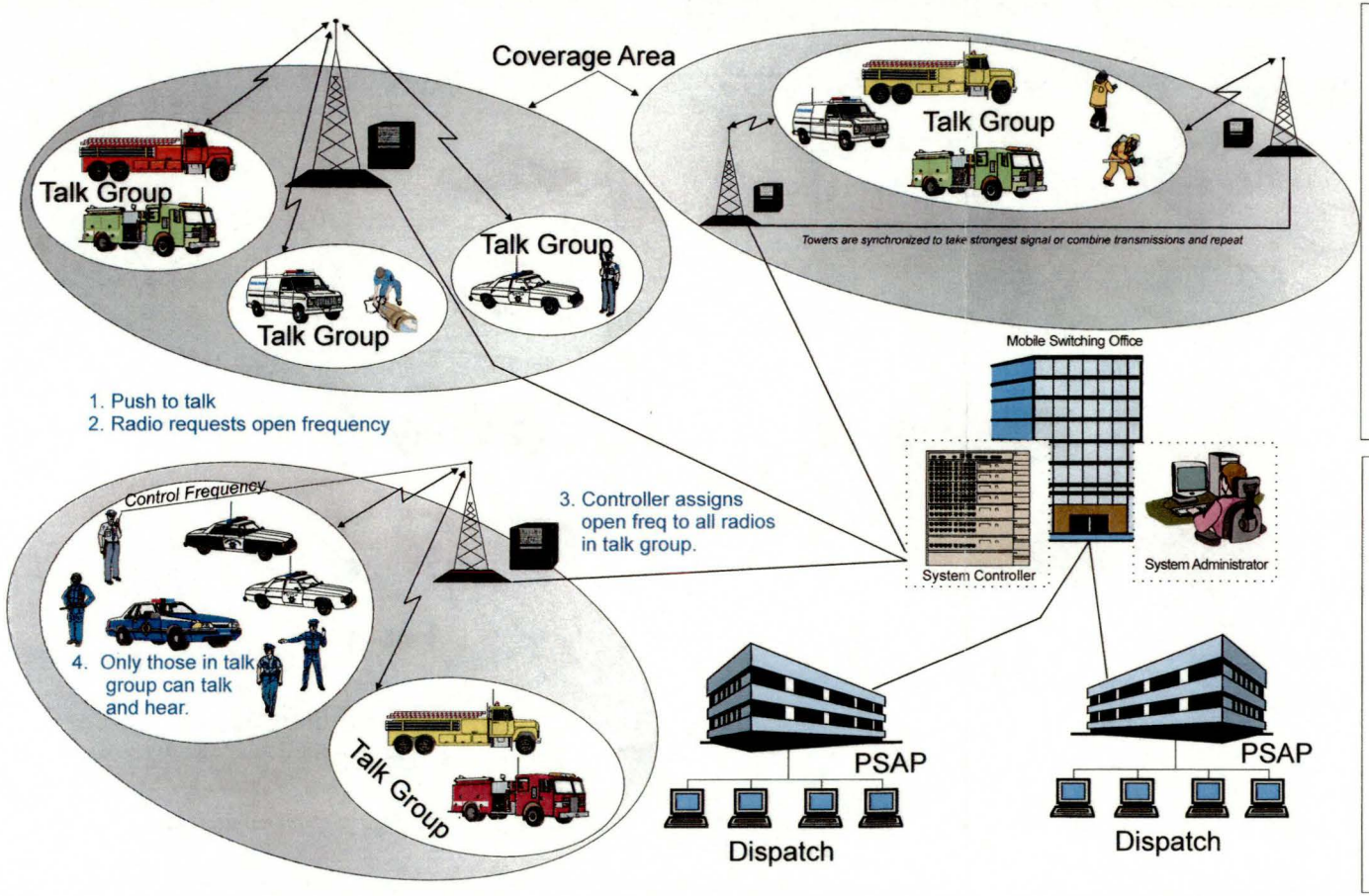
There are user accessibility delays when a channel is being utilized by other users.

There are security concerns because of the ease of "eavesdropping" on potentially sensitive communications by the public or media equipped with scanner radios unless the communication is encrypted.

Radio users loose communications with "home" in mutual aid or regional response.

Trunked Radio System

A trunked radio system is a computer-controlled two-way radio system that allows sharing relatively few radio frequency channels among a large group of users. Instead of assigning a radio channel to one particular organization at a time, users are instead assigned to a logical grouping, a "talkgroup". These can be thought of as virtual channels which appear and disappear as conversations occur. When any user in that group wishes to converse with another user in the talkgroup, a vacant radio channel is found automatically by the system and the conversation takes place on that channel. The controller sends a digital signal to all radios monitoring that talkgroup, instructing the radios to automatically switch to the frequency indicated by the system to monitor the transmission. After the user is done speaking, the users' radios return to monitoring the control channel for additional transmissions. With a trunked system, radios do not talk to radios. All traffic is routed through the controller and repeated. Interoperability is achieved by adding units into a talk group and can be accomplished on the fly remotely without a need to reprogram radios.



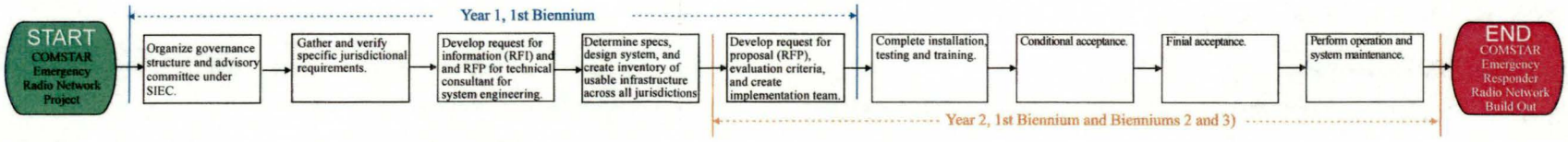
Pros:

- Provides seamless communications throughout the radio system's coverage area.
- Provides improved radio frequency utilization.
- Provides improved coverage in areas with difficult terrain.
- New design provides improved in-building coverage.
- Looks like an ordinary radio.
- The same radio model can be used for many different types of system users (i.e. Police, Public Works, Animal Control, etc.)
- It is more difficult for a scanner listener without a programmed trunk tracking scanner to keep up with the conversation.
- Radios possess the ability to be individually disabled if lost or stolen.

Cons:

- Trunked radio systems are vulnerable to sophisticated denial of service attacks.
- Trunked radio systems rely on a centralized computer controller to make channel assignments.
- The audio latency through a digital trunked radio system can be quite high.
- Trunked radio systems rely on proprietary software.
- Interoperability with radio systems that use different trunking technology (different brand of equipment or different software versions) is usually not possible.
- Controller problems can have an impact on thousands of radios.
- Build, operations, and maintenance costs are significantly greater than conventional systems.

High Level Project Flow Chart



March 11, 2015 SB 2016 Attachment C

ND SIRN 20/20

A Statewide Integrated Radio Network Vision for North Dakota

An initiative of the ND SIEC

The 63rd Legislative Assembly formed a Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee (SIEC) to prepare recommendations on how to move our state forward with an emergency response radio system that meets the needs of state and local responders. The Committee has made its recommendation. Now is the time to take action. Failing to act now will result in diminished response capacity and increasing costs of any future solutions.

Emergency responders now request that the ND House of Representatives continue that commitment by endorsing and funding the full, five-year $160 million plan. This requires increasing the funding line item in SB 2016 to $57 million.

CURRENT SYSTEMS

- Outdated radio technologies
- Interference prone
- Non-interoperable
- Non-portable
- Insufficient coverage
- Unnecessary duplication
- Independent and decentralized, rather than coordinated and networked
- No economies of scale due to lack of cooperative purchasing
- Public safety suffers

"Rather than a lifeline, our radio system causes us more stress."

"We no longer consider the radio network as a mission critical system."

RECOMMENDATION | A FIVE YEAR PLAN

Phase	High Level Activities	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
I - Pre-Acquisition	Site selection, analysis and preparation 800MHz/VHF Frequency search/licensing Radio equipment inventory development					
II - System Acquisition	Specifications development and vendor negotiations System Selection and contract execution					
III – Metro Area 800 MHz	Migrate Metro Areas to 800 MHz to vacate frequencies and prepare portables and mobiles for reallocation					
IV – Regional VHF layer Implementation	Regional VHF deployment - four to six regions approach -PSAPs					
Radio Procurement Redistribution and Programming	On-going efforts to gather, provision and distribute radios					
Estimated Annual Costs (in Millions)		$ 10.20	$ 47.34	$ 38.96	$ 37.49	$25.16
Total Cost of Goods and Services (in Millions)		$159,140,000				

SIRN 20/20 SUPPORTERS

North Dakota Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee
North Dakota 9-1-1 Association
North Dakota Association of Public Safety Communications Officials
North Dakota Department of Emergency Services
North Dakota Department of Transportation
North Dakota Emergency Management Association
North Dakota EMS Association
North Dakota Fire Chief's Association
North Dakota Highway Patrol
North Dakota Information Technology Department
North Dakota Peace Officers Association
North Dakota Sheriff's and Deputies Association
Strategic Technology and Planning Subcommittee (9-1-1 Assoc.)
Emergency Services Communications Coordinating Committee

SB 2016 March 11, 2015 attachment B

March 11, 2015
Senate Appropriations Committee
Honorable Chairman Jeff Delzer

SB 2016
Support

Chairman Delzer and members of the House Appropriations Committee, for the record my name is Becky Ault, Director of the Grand Forks Public Safety Answering Point, and active member of the ND 911 Association. I'm here to support the **statewide radio communications project** funding on **Page 3, Line 17**.

I have been the director in Grand Forks for four years. Prior to that, I worked as a regional coordinator in northeast ND in the Homeland Security Division at the Department of Emergency Services for 2 years (this area encompassed 14 counties and 2 Indian Reservations), and prior to that I was the Pembina County Emergency Manager and 911 Director for 14 years. I give you that background to show that over the years, I have worked with both large paid departments, as well as small rural departments, and all disciplines, encompassing law enforcement, fire personnel, emergency medical services, public works, and schools, to name a few. I can tell you that with all the disasters and emergencies I have worked, almost all of them, when we complete an after action analogy of what went well and what to improve – listed communications as an area that needed improvement. Granted, sometimes this was due to operator error. However, many times that is not the case. Larger communities, many times due to access to grants or additional resources, have upgraded their radio systems so that many of the operational gaps have been greatly reduced – we have come a long way towards addressing those areas, but still have problems with in-building coverage for example. In the more rural areas, we have gaps in coverage. In fact, in Grand Forks County, we have a small community that straddles Traill and Grand Forks County called Reynolds. The Reynolds Fire Department struggles with good coverage for both paging and communications because they are on the fringe of both counties, and tower location for repeaters are also in a fringe location. Frankly we could keep placing towers to close those gaps, but towers are expensive. The solution identified in the Televate study will improve both our larger community in-building coverage challenges, as well as our small community rural gaps across the state, by utilizing existing resources at a local and state level, and tying them together. Further we will close gaps with additional resources, in a collaborative interoperable investment.

The Grand Forks Public Safety Answering Point supports legislative action to fund and implement a new, statewide integrated public safety land mobile radio system and would encourage adequate funding be appropriated over this and the next two biennia.

At least 12 of the 22 public safety answering points are facing the need to replace their radio system console equipment in the near future. There exists also, a significant amount of infrastructure out in the field that is nearing end of life that will need to be replaced. We are approaching a time where there exists an opportunity to work together to utilize economies of scale, spending wisely for a long-term solution that will meet our needs now and into the future in a collaborative fashion, where in the past, we were much more tied to geographical boundries – technology is opening up new worlds in communication that could vastly improve service delivery for our citizens and improve the information flow to our responding entities, both large and small, volunteer and full time.

You have been briefed on the work that our SIEC study conducted by Televate which identified a path forward that will address these issues and implement a new statewide radio communications system for emergency personnel statewide.

What is needed is a significant increase in the funding for the **statewide radio communications project** on **Page 3**, **Line 17**. The Televate findings estimate a total project cost in the area of $160 million which if allocated over three biennia would require an increase in appropriation over the Governor's budget of $50-$60 million during this first biennium.

We all realize that the budget forecast changed with the change in the price of oil. We recognize you have a very tough job to do as we all plan on how we will address challenges due to growth as well as technology changes, and public expectations. We thank you for your service and for your consideration of this challenge and opportunity.

Adjutant General - Budget No. 540
Senate Bill No. 2016
Base Level Funding Changes

	Executive Budget Recommendation				Senate Version				Senate Changes to Executive Budget			
	FTE Positions	General Fund	Other Funds	Total	FTE Positions	General Fund	Other Funds	Total	FTE Positions	General Fund	Other Funds	Total
2015-17 Biennium Base Level	246.00	$26,449,589	$247,844,597	$274,294,186	246.00	$26,449,589	$247,844,597	$274,294,186	0.00	$0	$0	$0
2015-17 Ongoing Funding Changes												
Base payroll changes		$1,113,293	($2,689,367)	($1,576,074)		$1,113,293	($2,689,367)	($1,576,074)				$0
Salary increase - Performance		748,383	1,004,281	1,752,664		566,384	743,809	1,310,193		(181,999)	(260,472)	(442,471)
Salary increase - Market equity		174,617	203,315	377,932				0		(174,617)	(203,315)	(377,932)
Salary increase - Targeted equity		153,528		153,528				0		(153,528)		(153,528)
Retirement contribution increase		77,088	103,448	180,536				0		(77,088)	(103,448)	(180,536)
Health insurance increase		418,526	561,634	980,160		418,526	561,634	980,160				0
Remove security guard and firefighter positior	(12.00)		(1,628,224)	(1,628,224)	(12.00)		(1,628,224)	(1,628,224)				0
Increase base budget capital		(7,509)	339,923	332,414		(7,509)	339,923	332,414				0
Reduce federal grants			(40,700,000)	(40,700,000)			(40,700,000)	(40,700,000)				0
Operating costs for ND Cares Task Force		260,000		260,000		260,000		260,000				0
Increase special assessments and payments in lieu of taxes		74,000		74,000		74,000		74,000				0
Civil air patrol operational increase		11,000		11,000		11,000		11,000				0
Base map maintenance		382,000		382,000		382,000		382,000				0
Next generation 911 maintenance		209,280		209,280		209,280		209,280				0
Radio tower redundancy maintenance		120,000		120,000		120,000		120,000				0
Vulnerable population registry		80,000		80,000		80,000		80,000				0
Records management system maintenance		150,000		150,000		150,000		150,000				0
Remove book of veterans funding		(50,000)		(50,000)		(50,000)		(50,000)				0
Other change				0				0				0
Other change				0				0				0
Other change				0				0				0
Other change				0				0				0
Total ongoing funding changes	(12.00)	$3,914,206	($42,804,990)	($38,890,784)	(12.00)	$3,326,974	($43,372,225)	($40,045,251)	0.00	($587,232)	($567,235)	($1,154,467)
One-time funding items												
Grants to fire departments - Equipment for train derailment fires		$3,000,000		$3,000,000		$3,000,000		$3,000,000		$0		$0
Veterans' bonus program		500,000		500,000		500,000		500,000		0		0
Veterans' Cemetery land purchase		69,500	$69,500	139,000		69,500	69,500	139,000		0	0	0
Next generation 911 initial purchase		386,000		386,000		386,000		386,000		0		0
Radio tower infrastructure redundancy		80,000		80,000		80,000		80,000		0		0
Microsoft SQL Enterprise for CAD system		90,000		90,000		90,000		90,000		0		0
Emergency response supplies - Flooding and hazardous materials		550,000		550,000		550,000		550,000		0		0
Disaster recovery assistance contract			1,000,000	1,000,000			1,000,000	1,000,000			0	0
Disaster volunteer coordination			400,000	400,000			400,000	400,000			0	0
Message switch test server		70,000		70,000		70,000		70,000		0		0
Radio communications improvement		5,000,000		5,000,000		5,000,000		5,000,000		0		0

Other one-time funding item				0				0				0
Other one-time funding item				0				0				0
Other one-time funding item				0				0				0
Other one-time funding item				0				0				0
Total one-time funding changes	0.00	$9,745,500	$1,469,500	$11,215,000	0.00	$9,745,500	$1,469,500	$11,215,000	0.00	$0	$0	$0
Total Changes to Base Level Funding	(12.00)	$13,659,706	($41,335,490)	($27,675,784)	(12.00)	$13,072,474	($41,902,725)	($28,830,251)	0.00	($587,232)	($567,235)	($1,154,467)
2015-17 Total Funding	234.00	$40,109,295	$206,509,107	$246,618,402	234.00	$39,522,063	$205,941,872	$245,463,935	0.00	($587,232)	($567,235)	($1,154,467)

Other Sections in Senate Bill No. 2016

	Executive Budget Recommendation	Senate Version
Appropriation - State Disaster Relief Fund	Section 3 provides an appropriation of $5,000,000 from the state disaster relief fund to the Adjutant General for the purpose of providing the required state share of funding for defraying the expenses associated with presidentially declared disasters.	Section 3 provides an appropriation of $5,000,000 from the state disaster relief fund to the Adjutant General for the purpose of providing the required state share of funding for defraying the expenses associated with presidentially declared disasters.
Appropriation - State Disaster Relief Fund - Rice Lake Flooding		Notwithstanding section 37-17.1-27, there is appropriated out of any moneys in the state disaster relief fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $2,000,000, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, to the adjutant general for the purpose of providing for removal of debris and other health hazards in organized service districts that are experiencing chronic flooding, for the period beginning with the effective date of this act, and ending June 30, 2017. The adjutant general shall consult with the environmental division of the state department of health regarding the process of environmental cleanup.
Veterans' Cemetery maintenance fund	Section 4 provides an additional appropriation for any funds which are received and deposited in the Veterans' Cemetery maintenance fund pursuant to North Dakota Century Code Sections 37-03-14 and 39-04-10.10 for the operation of the Veterans' Cemetery for the 2015-17 biennium.	Section 4 provides an additional appropriation for any funds which are received and deposited in the Veterans' Cemetery maintenance fund pursuant to North Dakota Century Code Sections 37-03-14 and 39-04-10.10 for the operation of the Veterans' Cemetery for the 2015-17 biennium.
Maintenance and repairs	Section 5 provides that the Adjutant General may transfer up to $500,000 from various line items to the operating expenses and capital assets line items for the maintenance and repair of state-owned armories during the 2015-17 biennium. Any amounts transferred must be reported to the Office of Management and Budget.	Section 5 provides that the Adjutant General may transfer up to $500,000 from various line items to the operating expenses and capital assets line items for the maintenance and repair of state-owned armories during the 2015-17 biennium. Any amounts transferred must be reported to the Office of Management and Budget.
Funding transfers - State employee compensation adjustments	Section 6 provides that the Adjutant General may transfer appropriation authority between line items as it relates to state employee compensation increases.	Section 6 provides that the Adjutant General may transfer appropriation authority between line items as it relates to state employee compensation increases.

SB2016 March 11, 2015 attachment E

Bismarck
Combined Communications Center
2301 University Dr., Bldg 21 ★ Bismarck, ND 58504-7595
Phone: 701-222-6727 ★ Fax: 701-221-6804

March 11, 2015
House Appropriations – Government Operations
Honorable Chairman Blair Thoreson

SB 2016
Support

Chairman Thoreson and members of the House Appropriations Sub-Committee, for the record my name is Mike Dannenfelzer, Director of the Bismarck/Burleigh Combined Communications Center here in Bismarck. I also serve as Chairman of the 9-1-1 Strategic Technology Planning Subcommittee (STEPS) of the 9-1-1 Association and am the Vice Chairman of the Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee (SIEC). I'm here speaking specifically to the **statewide radio communications project** funding on **Page 3, Line 17**.

The Bismarck/Burleigh Combined Communications Center supports legislative action to fund and implement a new, statewide integrated public safety land mobile radio system and would encourage adequate funding be appropriated over this and the next two biennia.

As the Chairman of STEPS, I can also convey support on behalf of the 9-1-1 Association. STEPS is the joint powers entity referenced in NDCC 57-40.6-15 responsible for implementing emergency services communications systems for the state's political subdivisions, more specifically relating to 9-1-1 services. STEPS provided a significant amount of funding in support of the recently completed statewide radio system assessment conducted by Televate.

As the Vice Chairman of the SIEC, I can advise full support for the findings in the Televate study. The SIEC, established during the 63rd Legislative Assembly, was tasked to prepare recommendations regarding a statewide integrated radio system. SIEC, with financial support of several organizations including State agencies, hired Televate to conduct a study and determine a course of action to implement a new integrated public safety land mobile radio system statewide. The SIEC has named this initiative the Statewide Integrated Radio Network (SIRN20/20), a vision for North Dakota.

For a little background, many local governments over the years have made significant investment in radio communications systems to serve law enforcement, fire services, emergency medical services, public works and highway departments and ultimately our residents, businesses and visitors. These investments have been made on a local basis to serve local needs as there has never been an option to use a more integrated statewide system. Now, however, we are converging to a point in time where there exists an opportunity to begin working together and change that landscape.

At least 12 of the 22 public safety answering points are facing the need to replace their radio system console equipment in the near future. There exists also, a significant amount of infrastructure out in the field that is nearing end of life that will need to be replaced. The SIEC study conducted by Televate identified a path forward that will address these issues and implement a new statewide radio communications system for all emergency personnel.

Today, independent radio systems operate in "silos" and interoperability among cities, counties and the state is limited. Implementing a system as the Televate study proposes would benefit all emergency personnel in the state and ultimately, the citizens we all serve.

What is needed is an increase in the funding for the **statewide radio communications project** on **Page 3, Line 17** to $57 million for this biennium. The Televate findings estimate a total project cost in the area of $160 million which can be funded over six years. But we are urgently requesting an increase over the Governor's budget to begin this year.

"Rather than a lifeline, our radio system causes us more stress."

"It has gotten to the point where you just go to your cell phone instead of using the radio."

"We no longer consider the radio network as a mission critical system."

These were comments noted in the feedback during the Televate study and are not uncommon references in North Dakota. These comments should be highly concerning to you because it is the law enforcement officers, firefighters and emergency medical personnel who rely on the current radio system and do not believe that if they need help, the radio system will allow them to call for it.

Imagine a Highway Patrolman on a traffic stop in a rural area of the State who comes under fire. Do we want them having to rely on their cellular telephone to get help? Or the firefighter in a burning building who calls for help but their radio transmission is never heard. Or the Paramedic who urgently needs assistance with a combative patient but they are out of system coverage. These are the situations you must consider when you deliberate increasing the funding for this critical initiative.

Now may be the only opportunity in the next 20 years where things will have converged to create this level of interest in working together. If steps are not taken now and this issue is pushed off to a future session, we will have missed an enormous window of opportunity as our Center, along with others will need to plan and issue RFPs to replace systems and continue on operating our own systems in a segregated manner.

Thank you and I would answer any questions you might have.

Mike Dannenfelzer
Communications Director
Chairman 9-1-1 STEPS
Vice Chairman SIEC
Vice President Dakota NENA

The Bismarck/Burleigh Combined Communications Center is a consolidated public safety answering point providing Enhanced 9-1-1 and public safety communications services for the City of Bismarck, Burleigh County and the southeast portion of McLean County, including the City of Lincoln.

Exemption - Radio communications	Section 7 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the radio communications line item relating to the statewide seamless base map, State Radio tower package, computer-aided dispatch upgrade, and the voice incident recorder for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.	Section 7 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the radio communications line item relating to the statewide seamless base map, State Radio tower package, computer-aided dispatch upgrade, and the voice incident recorder for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.
Exemption - Computer-aided dispatch	Section 8 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the operating expenses line item relating to the computer-aided dispatch upgrade and the disaster coordination contract for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.	Section 8 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the operating expenses line item relating to the computer-aided dispatch upgrade and the disaster coordination contract for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.
Exemption - Book of veterans	Section 9 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the operating expenses line item for the writing, publishing, and distribution of a record of all North Dakota veterans for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.	Section 9 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the operating expenses line item for the writing, publishing, and distribution of a record of all North Dakota veterans for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.
Exemption - Tuition, recruiting, and retention	Section 10 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the tuition, recruiting, and retention line item for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.	Section 10 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the tuition, recruiting, and retention line item for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.
Exemption - National Guard tuition assistance	Section 11 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the tuition, recruiting, and retention line item relating to the contingent appropriation for the purpose of providing tuition assistance to eligible members of the National Guard for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium. Funding authority is contingent upon the Adjutant General certifying to the Office of Management and Budget that the National Guard has received a new assignment is association with the Grand Forks Air Force Base.	Section 11 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the tuition, recruiting, and retention line item relating to the contingent appropriation for the purpose of providing tuition assistance to eligible members of the National Guard for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium. Funding authority is contingent upon the Adjutant General certifying to the Office of Management and Budget that the National Guard has received a new assignment is association with the Grand Forks Air Force Base.
Exemption - Veterans' bonus program	Section 12 provides that any unexpended general fund appropriation authority relating to the $5 million appropriated for the payment of adjusted compensation to veterans during the 2005-07, 2007-09, 2009-11, 2011-13, and 2013-15 bienniums is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and must be transferred to the Veterans' Cemetery trust fund during the 2015-17 biennium.	Section 12 provides that any unexpended general fund appropriation authority relating to the $5 million appropriated for the payment of adjusted compensation to veterans during the 2005-07, 2007-09, 2009-11, 2011-13, and 2013-15 bienniums is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and must be transferred to the Veterans' Cemetery trust fund during the 2015-17 biennium.

Exemption - Radio communications	Section 13 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the radio communications line item relating to state radio tower package for the 2011-13 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.	Section 13 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the radio communications line item relating to state radio tower package for the 2011-13 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.
Exemption - Disaster costs	Section 14 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the disaster costs line item relating flood relief or disaster mitigation projects for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.	Section 14 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the disaster costs line item relating flood relief or disaster mitigation projects for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.
Exemption - Flood-impacted housing rehabilitation	Section 15 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the disaster costs line item relating to grants to cities and counties for flood-impacted housing rehabilitation for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.	Section 15 provides that any unexpended general or special funds appropriation authority in the disaster costs line item relating to grants to cities and counties for flood-impacted housing rehabilitation for the 2013-15 biennium is not subject to the provisions of Section 54-44.1-11 and may be continued and expended during the 2015-17 biennium.
Emergency	Section 16 provides that $500,000 from the general fund in the grants line item relating to the veterans bonus program, $386,000 from the general fund in the radio communications line item relating to next generation 911, $209,280 from the general fund in the operating expenses line item relating to next generation 911, and $382,000 from the general fund in the operating expenses line item relating to statewide base map maintenance are declared to be an emergency measure.	Section 16 provides that $500,000 from the general fund in the grants line item relating to the veterans bonus program, $386,000 from the general fund in the radio communications line item relating to next generation 911, $209,280 from the general fund in the operating expenses line item relating to next generation 911, and $382,000 from the general fund in the operating expenses line item relating to statewide base map maintenance are declared to be an emergency measure.

SB2016 March 17, 2015 attachment A

Minutes of the Board of Ward County Commissioners
Special Meeting
February 3, 2015

The special meeting of the Ward County Commission was called to order by Chairman Walter at 2:00 p.m. with Comm. Fjeldahl, Nybakken, Weppler and Louser present. The purpose of the special meeting is to discuss submitting an amendment to the current State Water Bill to receive funding for the flooding situation at Rice Lake (RL). Also present was Ward County Building Inspector Mike Larson, Rice Lake Recreational District Chairman Jarid Lundeen, Rice Lake Recreational District Vice Chairman Paul Pitner, Rice Lake Treasurer Shannon Erie, Rice Lake Recreational District Secretary Jamie Mercier, Ackerman Estvold Engineer Steve Eberle and Rice Lake Residents Bob Hargrave, Dale Gehring, and Colby Hood.

RL Recreational District Chairman Jarid Lundeen appeared.

Lundeen is requesting guidance from Ward County to request funding through the state to assist with efforts for the flooding disaster and the cleanup of RL. Currently, 30 of the 110 homes at RL are inundated by water and have become a hazard. If the infrastructure of the lake is not secured, an additional 80 homes will be affected. Solutions were discussed to plan for a road raise, sanitary sewer system, debris removal and demolition of flooded property as well as surrounding the lake with a dike to protect the existing homes. Comm. Fjeldahl stated a number of properties will need to be relocated if the dike plan should go through. Ward County owns 25 lots that may be available for trade at a minimal fee, if the residents clean their existing lots to code. Chairman Walter

stated he will work on calculating final numbers needed for RL and draft the language for the amendment. Moved by Comm. Weppler, seconded by Comm. Louser to place an amendment to the State Water Bill currently in place to address the roads, sewer system, cleanup of the lake, and dike system for Rice Lake that is estimated to cost between 10.3 to 15 million. Roll call: all voted yes; motion carried.

At 3:23 p.m., with no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

SB2016 March 17, 2015 attachment B

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

North Dakota National Guard
Department of Emergency Services

The Honorable Jack Dalrymple
North Dakota Governor

Major General David A. Sprynczynatyk
The Adjutant General and
Director of Emergency Services

Office of The Adjutant General

March 16, 2015

Representative Blair Thoreson
Chairman, Government Operations Division
House Appropriation Committee
600 East Boulevard Avenue
Bismarck, ND 58501

Dear Representative Thoreson:

During the recent hearing on SB 2016, several requests for information were made by members of the Committee. Those requests were as follows:

1) Provide a spend down report for the agency. Attachment 1

2) Identify vacant positions proposed to be turned back, identify new funding for existing vacant positions, and identify vacant positions currently being advertised. Attachment 2

3) Provide status of remaining 2011 flood projects. Attachment 3

4) Provide a breakdown of $113 million of federal funds expected to be collected this biennium. Attachment 4

5) Identify projects from 2011 flood that have not been completed due to lack of funding by local entities. A request has been made to county emergency managers for this information.

6) Provide a breakdown of current State Radio fees and revenues. Attachment 5

7) Provide a map of State Radio PSAP countries. Attachment 6

8) Provide a list of all PSAP's in the state, the number of dispatchers and the number of vacancies in each. Attachment 7

9) Provide the current radio communications standards and protocol. Attachment 8

10) Provide the history of land purchased for the Veterans Cemetery. Attachment 9

11) Provide a list of equipment and supplies purchased with Homeland Security Grant funds and potential expiration dates of equipment and supplies. Attachment 10 identifies equipment and supplies purchased and the maintenance and upgrade costs for items purchased since 2010.

If you need further information or explanation we will be glad to provide it to you during our upcoming meeting.

Sincerely,

David A. Sprynczynatyk
Major General, ND National Guard
The Adjutant General

10 Enclosures

Agency: Office of the Adjutant General — Agcy No: 00540

1 Object/Revenue Description	Code	2 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	3 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	4 2013-15 Biennium Balance	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
10 Tuition and Enlistment Compensation	10	3,474,270	894,237	2,580,033	2,517,500	0	0
11 DES Administration	11	16,099,327	6,732,189	9,367,138	18,488,980	0	0
12 Homeland Security	12	205,082,812	68,226,266	136,856,546	124,303,306	0	0
13 State Radio	13	15,595,753	5,261,721	10,334,032	16,960,011	0	0
20 NG Operations	20	15,177,674	6,404,471	8,773,203	16,002,867	0	0
30 Air-Army Guard Contracts	30	71,357,100	20,398,618	50,958,482	68,345,738	0	0
TOTAL BY APPROPRIATION ORGS		**326,786,936**	**107,917,502**	**218,869,434**	**246,618,402**	**0**	**0**
Salaries and Wages	10	16,616,925	7,716,416	8,900,509	19,786,796	0	0
Accrued Leave	12	1,095,993	63,524	1,032,469	0	0	0
Operating Expenses	30	14,057,379	4,019,869	10,037,510	20,270,360	0	0
Capital Assets	50	2,293,872	520,797	1,773,075	1,128,046	0	0
Construction Carryover	51	937,435	233,402	704,033	0	0	0
Grants	60	20,446,067	6,260,371	14,185,696	22,682,761	0	0
Disaster Costs	65	189,771,791	65,680,455	124,091,336	108,186,157	0	0
Civil Air Patrol	70	287,451	147,528	139,923	314,488	0	0
Radio Communications	71	4,990,775	1,050,034	3,940,741	626,000	0	0
Tuition Fees	72	3,474,270	894,237	2,580,033	2,517,500	0	0
Air Guard Contract	73	11,483,158	4,390,187	7,092,971	8,157,194	0	0
Army Guard Contract	74	59,192,835	15,956,431	43,236,404	60,188,544	0	0
Reintegration Program	77	1,491,980	697,855	794,125	1,933,713	0	0
ND Veterans Cemetary	78	647,005	286,396	360,609	826,843	0	0
TOTAL BY OBJECT SERIES		**326,786,936**	**107,917,502**	**218,869,434**	**246,618,402**	**0**	**0**
Federal Funds	FED	258,973,206	81,584,575	177,388,631	184,956,052	0	0
General Fund	GEN	34,467,205	12,893,030	21,574,175	40,109,295	0	0
Special Funds	SPEC	33,346,525	13,439,897	19,906,628	21,553,055	0	0
TOTAL BY FUNDS		**326,786,936**	**107,917,502**	**218,869,434**	**246,618,402**	**0**	**0**
FTE		242.00	242.00	0.00	219.00	0.00	0.00
Vacant		4.00	4.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES		**246.00**	**246.00**	**0.00**	**234.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Agency Offi[redacted] Adjutant General
Program 10 [redacted] and Enlistment Compensation
Reporting Level 00-540-100-10-00-00-00-00000000

1 Object/Revenue Decription	Code	2 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	3 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	4 2013-15 Biennium Balance	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
72 Tuition Fees							
Professional Development	611000	3,474,270	894,237	2,580,033	2,517,500	0	0
TOTAL		3,474,270	894,237	2,580,033	2,517,500	0	0
MEANS OF FUNDING							
State General Fund	001	3,474,270	894,237	2,580,033	2,517,500	0	0
General Fund TOTAL		3,474,270	894,237	2,580,033	2,517,500	0	0
TOTAL		3,474,270	894,237	2,580,033	2,517,500	0	0
Agency TOTALS							
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		3,474,270	894,237	2,580,033	2,517,500	0	0
General Fund							
State General Fund	001	3,474,270	894,237	2,580,033	2,517,500	0	0
TOTAL		3,474,270	894,237	2,580,033	2,517,500	0	0
TOTAL FUNDING		3,474,270	894,237	2,580,033	2,517,500	0	0

Agency Offi[redacted] Adjutant General
Program 11 D[redacted]dministration
Reporting Level 00-540-200-11-00-00-00-00000000

1 Object/Revenue Decription	Code	2 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	3 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	4 2013-15 Biennium Balance	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
10 Salaries and Wages							
Salaries - Permanent	511000	510,000	247,545	262,455	546,216	0	0
Health Increase	511012	0	0	0	21,589	0	0
Retirement Increase	511013	0	0	0	4,094	0	0
Temporary Salaries	513000	10,000	4,233	5,767	0	0	0
Overtime	514000	25,000	12,176	12,824	0	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	225,000	111,503	113,497	228,478	0	0
Salary Increase	599110	0	0	0	33,211	0	0
Benefit Increase	599160	0	0	0	6,615	0	0
TOTAL		770,000	375,457	394,543	840,203	0	0
MEANS OF FUNDING							
Emergency Mgmt Performance Grants	P151	270,000	108,479	161,521	358,086	0	0
Public Assistance Grants	P257	0	0	0	42,124	0	0
Hazard Mitigation Grants	P258	0	0	0	29,489	0	0
Homeland Security Grants	P286	170,000	79,437	90,563	43,529	0	0
Federal Funds TOTAL		440,000	187,916	252,084	473,228	0	0
State General Fund	001	215,000	131,394	83,606	239,125	0	0
General Fund TOTAL		215,000	131,394	83,606	239,125	0	0
Radio Communications Fund 373	373	30,000	14,223	15,777	33,566	0	0
State Hazardous Chemical Fund 378	378	85,000	41,924	43,076	94,284	0	0
Special Funds TOTAL		115,000	56,147	58,853	127,850	0	0
TOTAL		770,000	375,457	394,543	840,203	0	0
30 Operating Expenses							
Travel	521000	270,000	136,762	133,238	270,000	0	0
Supplies - IT Software	531000	40,000	12,964	27,036	40,000	0	0
Supply/Material-Professional	532000	12,000	5,669	6,331	12,000	0	0
Bldg, Ground, Maintenance	534000	6,000	2,536	3,464	6,000	0	0
Miscellaneous Supplies	535000	30,925	23,497	7,428	30,925	0	0
Office Supplies	536000	50,000	12,556	37,444	50,000	0	0
Postage	541000	4,000	1,739	2,261	4,000	0	0
Printing	542000	8,000	2,135	5,865	8,000	0	0
IT Equip Under $5,000	551000	260,000	16,393	243,607	260,000	0	0
Other Equip Under $5,000	552000	50,000	1,179	48,821	50,000	0	0
Office Equip & Furn Supplies	553000	20,000	0	20,000	20,000	0	0
Utilities	561000	8,000	3,066	4,934	8,000	0	0
Insurance	571000	10,000	4,987	5,013	10,000	0	0
Rentals/Leases-Equip & Other	581000	10,000	3,874	6,126	10,000	0	0
Rentals/Leases - Bldg/Land	582000	245,000	122,482	122,518	245,000	0	0
Repairs	591000	22,000	9,146	12,854	22,000	0	0
IT - Data Processing	601000	220,000	108,742	111,258	220,000	0	0

Agency Offic[redacted] Adjutant General
Program 11 [redacted]dministration
Reporting Level 00-540-200-11-00-00-00-00000000

1 Object/Revenue Decription	Code	2 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	3 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	4 2013-15 Biennium Balance	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
IT - Communications	602000	72,000	36,408	35,592	72,000	0	0
IT Contractual Srvcs and Rprs	603000	390,000	191,414	198,586	390,000	0	0
Professional Development	611000	60,000	30,278	29,722	60,000	0	0
Operating Fees and Services	621000	15,000	6,773	8,227	15,000	0	0
Fees - Professional Services	623000	40,000	20,788	19,212	40,000	0	0
TOTAL		1,842,925	753,388	1,089,537	1,842,925	0	0
MEANS OF FUNDING							
Emergency Mgmt Performance Grants	P151	695,000	320,950	374,050	695,000	0	0
Homeland Security Grants	P286	275,706	150,467	125,239	275,706	0	0
Federal Funds TOTAL		970,706	471,417	499,289	970,706	0	0
State General Fund	001	482,562	261,156	221,406	482,562	0	0
General Fund TOTAL		482,562	261,156	221,406	482,562	0	0
Disaster Relief Fund 352	352	308,299	0	308,299	308,299	0	0
Emergency Management Fund 375	375	76,358	18,660	57,698	76,358	0	0
State Hazardous Chemical Fund 378	378	5,000	2,155	2,845	5,000	0	0
Special Funds TOTAL		389,657	20,815	368,842	389,657	0	0
TOTAL		1,842,925	753,388	1,089,537	1,842,925	0	0
50 Capital Assets							
Equipment Over $5000	691000	463,800	17,734	446,066	740,000	0	0
IT Equip/Sftware Over $5000	693000	178,000	6,800	171,200	0	0	0
TOTAL		641,800	24,534	617,266	740,000	0	0
MEANS OF FUNDING							
Emergency Mgmt Performance Grants	P151	420,000	0	420,000	641,723	0	0
Homeland Security Grants	P286	181,800	24,534	157,266	0	0	0
Federal Funds TOTAL		601,800	24,534	577,266	641,723	0	0
State General Fund	001	40,000	0	40,000	98,277	0	0
General Fund TOTAL		40,000	0	40,000	98,277	0	0
TOTAL		641,800	24,534	617,266	740,000	0	0
51 Construction Carryover							
Other Capital Payments	683000	78,750	78,750	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		78,750	78,750	0	0	0	0
MEANS OF FUNDING							
State General Fund	001	78,750	78,750	0	0	0	0
General Fund TOTAL		78,750	78,750	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		78,750	78,750	0	0	0	0

Agency Offi[redacted] Adjutant General
Program 11 [redacted]dministration
Reporting Level 00-540-200-11-00-00-00-00000000

1 Object/Revenue Decription	Code	2 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	3 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	4 2013-15 Biennium Balance	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
60 Grants							
Grants, Benefits & Claims	712000	12,265,852	5,257,828	7,008,024	14,565,852	0	0
Transfers Out	722000	500,000	242,232	257,768	500,000	0	0
TOTAL		12,765,852	5,500,060	7,265,792	15,065,852	0	0
MEANS OF FUNDING							
Emergency Mgmt Performance Grants	P151	3,777,596	1,649,125	2,128,471	3,777,596	0	0
Homeland Security Grants	P286	8,988,256	3,850,935	5,137,321	8,288,256	0	0
Federal Funds TOTAL		12,765,852	5,500,060	7,265,792	12,065,852	0	0
State General Fund	001	0	0	0	3,000,000	0	0
General Fund TOTAL		0	0	0	3,000,000	0	0
TOTAL		12,765,852	5,500,060	7,265,792	15,065,852	0	0
Agency TOTALS							
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		16,099,327	6,732,189	9,367,138	18,488,980	0	0
Federal Funds							
Emergency Mgmt Performance Grants	P151	5,162,596	2,078,554	3,084,042	5,472,405	0	0
Public Assistance Grants	P257	0	0	0	42,124	0	0
Hazard Mitigation Grants	P258	0	0	0	29,489	0	0
Homeland Security Grants	P286	9,615,762	4,105,373	5,510,389	8,607,491	0	0
TOTAL		14,778,358	6,183,927	8,594,431	14,151,509	0	0
General Fund							
State General Fund	001	816,312	471,300	345,012	3,819,964	0	0
TOTAL		816,312	471,300	345,012	3,819,964	0	0
Special Funds							
Disaster Relief Fund 352	352	308,299	0	308,299	308,299	0	0
Radio Communications Fund 373	373	30,000	14,223	15,777	33,566	0	0
Emergency Management Fund 375	375	76,358	18,660	57,698	76,358	0	0
State Hazardous Chemical Fund 378	378	90,000	44,079	45,921	99,284	0	0
TOTAL		504,657	76,962	427,695	517,507	0	0
TOTAL FUNDING		16,099,327	6,732,189	9,367,138	18,488,980	0	0
AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES							
FTE		5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES		5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00

Agency Offi[redacted] Adjutant General
Program 12 Homeland Security
Reporting Level 00-540-200-12-00-00-00-00000000

1 Object/Revenue Decription	Code	2 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	3 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	4 2013-15 Biennium Balance	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
10 Salaries and Wages							
Salaries - Permanent	511000	2,721,810	1,221,475	1,500,335	2,994,034	0	0
Health Increase	511012	0	0	0	114,993	0	0
Retirement Increase	511013	0	0	0	22,456	0	0
Temporary Salaries	513000	444,101	164,006	280,095	288,000	0	0
Overtime	514000	50,000	31,580	18,420	0	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	1,008,190	510,622	497,568	1,270,810	0	0
Salary Increase	599110	0	0	0	182,004	0	0
Benefit Increase	599160	0	0	0	36,231	0	0
TOTAL		4,224,101	1,927,683	2,296,418	4,908,528	0	0
MEANS OF FUNDING							
Hazardous Material Emergency Prep	P078	20,000	10,859	9,141	24,391	0	0
Emergency Mgmt Performance Grants	P151	1,418,810	571,895	846,915	1,764,477	0	0
Hazard Mitigation Grants	P258	10,000	145	9,855	0	0	0
Homeland Security Grants	P286	1,529,304	785,677	743,627	1,605,702	0	0
Federal Funds TOTAL		2,978,114	1,368,576	1,609,538	3,394,570	0	0
State General Fund	001	941,886	488,316	453,570	1,189,223	0	0
General Fund TOTAL		941,886	488,316	453,570	1,189,223	0	0
Disaster Relief Fund 352	352	20,000	10,030	9,970	0	0	0
State Hazardous Chemical Fund 378	378	284,101	60,761	223,340	324,735	0	0
Special Funds TOTAL		304,101	70,791	233,310	324,735	0	0
TOTAL		4,224,101	1,927,683	2,296,418	4,908,528	0	0
12 Accrued Leave							
Fringe Benefits	516000	100,000	0	100,000	0	0	0
TOTAL		100,000	0	100,000	0	0	0
MEANS OF FUNDING							
Homeland Security Grants	P286	100,000	0	100,000	0	0	0
Federal Funds TOTAL		100,000	0	100,000	0	0	0
TOTAL		100,000	0	100,000	0	0	0
30 Operating Expenses							
Travel	521000	25,000	1,131	23,869	25,000	0	0
Supply/Material-Professional	532000	2,000	122	1,878	2,000	0	0
Miscellaneous Supplies	535000	6,000	0	6,000	556,000	0	0
Office Supplies	536000	4,500	17	4,483	4,500	0	0
Postage	541000	2,500	435	2,065	2,500	0	0
Printing	542000	3,500	101	3,399	3,500	0	0
IT Equip Under $5,000	551000	272,000	157,755	114,245	272,000	0	0
Insurance	571000	500	29	471	500	0	0

Agency Off[redacted] Adjutant General
Program 12[redacted] and Security
Reporting Level 00-540-200-12-00-00-00-00000000

1 Object/Revenue Decription	Code	2 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	3 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	4 2013-15 Biennium Balance	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
Repairs	591000	2,500	0	2,500	2,500	0	0
IT - Data Processing	601000	13,000	2,869	10,131	13,000	0	0
IT - Communications	602000	6,000	1,488	4,512	6,000	0	0
Professional Development	611000	20,000	74	19,926	20,000	0	0
Operating Fees and Services	621000	622,025	343	621,682	702,025	0	0
Fees - Professional Services	623000	3,400,000	146,861	3,253,139	2,991,701	0	0
TOTAL		4,379,525	311,225	4,068,300	4,601,226	0	0
MEANS OF FUNDING							
Hazardous Material Emergency Prep	P078	30,000	261	29,739	30,000	0	0
Public Assistance Grants	P257	1,571,886	0	1,571,886	1,571,886	0	0
Federal Funds TOTAL		1,601,886	261	1,601,625	1,601,886	0	0
State General Fund	001	77,639	0	77,639	707,639	0	0
General Fund TOTAL		77,639	0	77,639	707,639	0	0
Disaster Relief Fund 352	352	2,341,701	291,088	2,050,613	2,241,701	0	0
Emergency Management Fund 375	375	308,299	0	308,299	0	0	0
State Hazardous Chemical Fund 378	378	50,000	19,876	30,124	50,000	0	0
Special Funds TOTAL		2,700,000	310,964	2,389,036	2,291,701	0	0
TOTAL		4,379,525	311,225	4,068,300	4,601,226	0	0
60 Grants							
Grants, Benefits & Claims	712000	6,507,395	260,297	6,247,098	6,507,395	0	0
Transfers Out	722000	100,000	46,606	53,394	100,000	0	0
TOTAL		6,607,395	306,903	6,300,492	6,607,395	0	0
MEANS OF FUNDING							
Hazardous Material Emergency Prep	P078	357,395	119,460	237,935	357,395	0	0
Public Assistance Grants	P257	4,810,000	0	4,810,000	4,810,000	0	0
Hazard Mitigation Grants	P258	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0
Federal Funds TOTAL		6,167,395	119,460	6,047,935	6,167,395	0	0
State Hazardous Chemical Fund 378	378	440,000	187,443	252,557	440,000	0	0
Special Funds TOTAL		440,000	187,443	252,557	440,000	0	0
TOTAL		6,607,395	306,903	6,300,492	6,607,395	0	0
65 Disaster Costs							
Salaries - Permanent	511000	310,000	145,828	164,172	641,966	0	0
Health Increase	511012	0	0	0	23,184	0	0
Retirement Increase	511013	0	0	0	4,813	0	0
Temporary Salaries	513000	1,480,000	864,926	615,074	1,200,000	0	0
Overtime	514000	170,000	101,556	68,444	108,000	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	300,000	138,004	161,996	394,524	0	0

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1 Object/Revenue Decription	Code	2 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	3 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	4 2013-15 Biennium Balance	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
Travel	521000	120,000	71,744	48,256	120,000	0	0
Supplies - IT Software	531000	10,000	2,737	7,263	10,000	0	0
Supply/Material-Professional	532000	5,000	1,383	3,617	5,000	0	0
Miscellaneous Supplies	535000	10,000	332	9,668	10,000	0	0
Office Supplies	536000	18,000	11,641	6,359	18,000	0	0
Postage	541000	10,000	2,552	7,448	10,000	0	0
Printing	542000	2,500	706	1,794	2,500	0	0
IT Equip Under $5,000	551000	33,000	31,249	1,751	33,000	0	0
Other Equip Under $5,000	552000	5,000	0	5,000	5,000	0	0
Office Equip & Furn Supplies	553000	5,000	0	5,000	5,000	0	0
Insurance	571000	1,500	343	1,157	1,500	0	0
Rentals/Leases-Equip & Other	581000	10,000	6,692	3,308	10,000	0	0
Repairs	591000	5,000	2,395	2,605	5,000	0	0
Salary Increase	599110	0	0	0	39,032	0	0
Benefit Increase	599160	0	0	0	7,772	0	0
IT - Data Processing	601000	75,000	35,766	39,234	75,000	0	0
IT - Communications	602000	50,000	22,025	27,975	50,000	0	0
IT Contractual Srvcs and Rprs	603000	23,000	10,614	12,386	23,000	0	0
Operating Fees and Services	621000	240,000	130,764	109,236	240,000	0	0
Fees - Professional Services	623000	5,100,000	1,423,154	3,676,846	5,100,000	0	0
Grants, Benefits & Claims	712000	181,638,791	62,583,246	119,055,545	99,893,866	0	0
Transfers Out	722000	150,000	92,798	57,202	150,000	0	0
TOTAL		189,771,791	65,680,455	124,091,336	108,186,157	0	0
MEANS OF FUNDING							
Public Assistance Grants	P257	143,899,224	41,644,748	102,254,476	46,633,610	0	0
Hazard Mitigation Grants	P258	20,200,000	12,779,120	7,420,880	46,298,952	0	0
Federal Funds TOTAL		164,099,224	54,423,868	109,675,356	92,932,562	0	0
State General Fund	001	20,000	12,747	7,253	20,000	0	0
General Fund TOTAL		20,000	12,747	7,253	20,000	0	0
Disaster Relief Fund 352	352	22,049,967	9,889,121	12,160,846	15,233,595	0	0
Emergency Management Fund 375	375	3,602,600	1,354,719	2,247,881	0	0	0
Special Funds TOTAL		25,652,567	11,243,840	14,408,727	15,233,595	0	0
TOTAL		189,771,791	65,680,455	124,091,336	108,186,157	0	0
Agency TOTALS							
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		205,082,812	68,226,266	136,856,546	124,303,306	0	0
Federal Funds							
Hazardous Material Emergency Prep	P078	407,395	130,580	276,815	411,786	0	0
Emergency Mgmt Performance Grants	P151	1,418,810	571,895	846,915	1,764,477	0	0

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1 Object/Revenue Decription	Code	2 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	3 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	4 2013-15 Biennium Balance	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
Public Assistance Grants	P257	150,281,110	41,644,748	108,636,362	53,015,496	0	0
Hazard Mitigation Grants	P258	21,210,000	12,779,265	8,430,735	47,298,952	0	0
Homeland Security Grants	P286	1,629,304	785,677	843,627	1,605,702	0	0
TOTAL		174,946,619	55,912,165	119,034,454	104,096,413	0	0
General Fund							
State General Fund	001	1,039,525	501,063	538,462	1,916,862	0	0
TOTAL		1,039,525	501,063	538,462	1,916,862	0	0
Special Funds							
Disaster Relief Fund 352	352	24,411,668	10,190,239	14,221,429	17,475,296	0	0
Emergency Management Fund 375	375	3,910,899	1,354,719	2,556,180	0	0	0
State Hazardous Chemical Fund 378	378	774,101	268,080	506,021	814,735	0	0
TOTAL		29,096,668	11,813,038	17,283,630	18,290,031	0	0
TOTAL FUNDING		205,082,812	68,226,266	136,856,546	124,303,306	0	0
AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES							
FTE		25.00	25.00	0.00	32.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES		25.00	25.00	0.00	32.00	0.00	0.00

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1 Object/Revenue Decription	Code	2 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	3 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	4 2013-15 Biennium Balance	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
10 Salaries and Wages							
Salaries - Permanent	511000	3,567,156	1,614,572	1,952,584	3,975,840	0	0
Health Increase	511012	0	0	0	172,714	0	0
Retirement Increase	511013	0	0	0	29,823	0	0
Salaries - Other	512000	0	0	0	153,528	0	0
Temporary Salaries	513000	80,000	35,556	44,444	0	0	0
Overtime	514000	300,000	207,619	92,381	408,000	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	1,611,764	728,152	883,612	1,801,017	0	0
Salary Increase	599110	0	0	0	241,661	0	0
Benefit Increase	599160	0	0	0	48,110	0	0
TOTAL		5,558,920	2,585,899	2,973,021	6,830,693	0	0
MEANS OF FUNDING							
Emergency Mgmt Performance Grants	P151	380,000	195,134	184,866	402,663	0	0
Federal Funds TOTAL		380,000	195,134	184,866	402,663	0	0
State General Fund	001	4,640,000	2,121,897	2,518,103	5,774,066	0	0
General Fund TOTAL		4,640,000	2,121,897	2,518,103	5,774,066	0	0
Radio Communications Fund 373	373	538,920	268,868	270,052	653,964	0	0
Special Funds TOTAL		538,920	268,868	270,052	653,964	0	0
TOTAL		5,558,920	2,585,899	2,973,021	6,830,693	0	0
12 Accrued Leave							
Fringe Benefits	516000	183,895	7,024	176,871	0	0	0
TOTAL		183,895	7,024	176,871	0	0	0
MEANS OF FUNDING							
State General Fund	001	127,298	7,024	120,274	0	0	0
General Fund TOTAL		127,298	7,024	120,274	0	0	0
Radio Communications Fund 373	373	56,597	0	56,597	0	0	0
Special Funds TOTAL		56,597	0	56,597	0	0	0
TOTAL		183,895	7,024	176,871	0	0	0
30 Operating Expenses							
Travel	521000	45,000	22,851	22,149	45,000	0	0
Supplies - IT Software	531000	120,000	2,851	117,149	120,000	0	0
Supply/Material-Professional	532000	5,000	0	5,000	5,000	0	0
Bldg, Ground, Maintenance	534000	5,000	2,384	2,616	5,000	0	0
Miscellaneous Supplies	535000	10,000	2,409	7,591	10,000	0	0
Office Supplies	536000	9,000	2,253	6,747	9,000	0	0
Postage	541000	3,000	505	2,495	3,000	0	0
Printing	542000	10,000	203	9,797	10,000	0	0

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1 Object/Revenue Decription	Code	2 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	3 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	4 2013-15 Biennium Balance	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
IT Equip Under $5,000	551000	150,000	5,273	144,727	150,000	0	0
Office Equip & Furn Supplies	553000	25,000	2,425	22,575	25,000	0	0
Insurance	571000	22,000	10,825	11,175	22,000	0	0
Rentals/Leases-Equip & Other	581000	5,000	2,746	2,254	5,000	0	0
Repairs	591000	550,000	209,690	340,310	550,000	0	0
IT - Data Processing	601000	1,500,000	706,813	793,187	1,829,280	0	0
IT - Communications	602000	200,000	93,219	106,781	200,000	0	0
IT Contractual Srvcs and Rprs	603000	1,003,038	330,545	672,493	1,073,038	0	0
Professional Development	611000	18,000	8,213	9,787	18,000	0	0
Operating Fees and Services	621000	17,000	8,087	8,913	399,000	0	0
Fees - Professional Services	623000	25,000	12,820	12,180	5,025,000	0	0
TOTAL		3,722,038	1,424,112	2,297,926	9,503,318	0	0
MEANS OF FUNDING							
State General Fund	001	2,790,678	977,333	1,813,345	8,571,958	0	0
General Fund TOTAL		2,790,678	977,333	1,813,345	8,571,958	0	0
Radio Communications Fund 373	373	931,360	446,779	484,581	931,360	0	0
Special Funds TOTAL		931,360	446,779	484,581	931,360	0	0
TOTAL		3,722,038	1,424,112	2,297,926	9,503,318	0	0
50 Capital Assets							
Equipment Over $5000	691000	281,440	40,000	241,440	0	0	0
TOTAL		281,440	40,000	241,440	0	0	0
MEANS OF FUNDING							
State General Fund	001	281,440	40,000	241,440	0	0	0
General Fund TOTAL		281,440	40,000	241,440	0	0	0
TOTAL		281,440	40,000	241,440	0	0	0
51 Construction Carryover							
IT Equip/Sftware Over $5000	693000	858,685	154,652	704,033	0	0	0
TOTAL		858,685	154,652	704,033	0	0	0
MEANS OF FUNDING							
State General Fund	001	858,685	154,652	704,033	0	0	0
General Fund TOTAL		858,685	154,652	704,033	0	0	0
TOTAL		858,685	154,652	704,033	0	0	0
71 Radio Communications							
Temporary Salaries	513000	300,000	151,714	148,286	0	0	0
Overtime	514000	5,040	4,167	873	0	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	30,504	11,927	18,577	0	0	0
Other Capital Payments	683000	2,608,865	593,371	2,015,494	0	0	0

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1 Object/Revenue Decription	Code	2 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	3 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	4 2013-15 Biennium Balance	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
Equipment Over $5000	691000	0	0	0	80,000	0	0
IT Equip/Sftware Over $5000	693000	2,046,366	288,855	1,757,511	546,000	0	0
TOTAL		4,990,775	1,050,034	3,940,741	626,000	0	0
MEANS OF FUNDING							
Hazard Mitigation Grants	P258	921,910	421,910	500,000	0	0	0
Federal Funds TOTAL		921,910	421,910	500,000	0	0	0
State General Fund	001	4,068,865	628,124	3,440,741	626,000	0	0
General Fund TOTAL		4,068,865	628,124	3,440,741	626,000	0	0
TOTAL		4,990,775	1,050,034	3,940,741	626,000	0	0
Agency TOTALS							
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		15,595,753	5,261,721	10,334,032	16,960,011	0	0
Federal Funds							
Emergency Mgmt Performance Grants	P151	380,000	195,134	184,866	402,663	0	0
Hazard Mitigation Grants	P258	921,910	421,910	500,000	0	0	0
TOTAL		1,301,910	617,044	684,866	402,663	0	0
General Fund							
State General Fund	001	12,766,966	3,929,030	8,837,936	14,972,024	0	0
TOTAL		12,766,966	3,929,030	8,837,936	14,972,024	0	0
Special Funds							
Radio Communications Fund 373	373	1,526,877	715,647	811,230	1,585,324	0	0
TOTAL		1,526,877	715,647	811,230	1,585,324	0	0
TOTAL FUNDING		15,595,753	5,261,721	10,334,032	16,960,011	0	0
AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES							
FTE		35.00	35.00	0.00	38.00	0.00	0.00
Vacant		4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES		39.00	39.00	0.00	42.00	0.00	0.00

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1 Object/Revenue Decription	Code	2 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	3 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	4 2013-15 Biennium Balance	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
10 Salaries and Wages							
Salaries - Permanent	511000	3,863,904	1,784,980	2,078,924	4,034,016	0	0
Health Increase	511012	0	0	0	142,489	0	0
Retirement Increase	511013	0	0	0	30,254	0	0
Salary Budget Adjustment	511900	0	0	0	377,932	0	0
Temporary Salaries	513000	570,000	285,044	284,956	624,000	0	0
Overtime	514000	5,000	1,334	3,666	0	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	1,625,000	756,019	868,981	1,707,299	0	0
Salary Increase	599110	0	0	0	245,268	0	0
Benefit Increase	599160	0	0	0	46,114	0	0
TOTAL		6,063,904	2,827,377	3,236,527	7,207,372	0	0
MEANS OF FUNDING							
Federal Fund Budget	002	0	0	0	178,974	0	0
Federal Funds TOTAL		0	0	0	178,974	0	0
State General Fund	001	5,556,367	2,646,240	2,910,127	6,450,811	0	0
General Fund TOTAL		5,556,367	2,646,240	2,910,127	6,450,811	0	0
Special Fund Budget	003	0	0	0	24,341	0	0
National Guard Fund 383	383	507,537	181,137	326,400	553,246	0	0
Special Funds TOTAL		507,537	181,137	326,400	577,587	0	0
TOTAL		6,063,904	2,827,377	3,236,527	7,207,372	0	0
12 Accrued Leave							
Fringe Benefits	516000	130,991	4,500	126,491	0	0	0
TOTAL		130,991	4,500	126,491	0	0	0
MEANS OF FUNDING							
State General Fund	001	82,991	4,500	78,491	0	0	0
General Fund TOTAL		82,991	4,500	78,491	0	0	0
National Guard Fund 383	383	40,000	0	40,000	0	0	0
Veterans Cemetery Fund 433	433	8,000	0	8,000	0	0	0
Special Funds TOTAL		48,000	0	48,000	0	0	0
TOTAL		130,991	4,500	126,491	0	0	0
30 Operating Expenses							
Travel	521000	202,000	82,417	119,583	462,000	0	0
Supplies - IT Software	531000	15,000	788	14,212	15,000	0	0
Supply/Material-Professional	532000	55,000	2,801	52,199	55,000	0	0
Food and Clothing	533000	24,000	9,752	14,248	24,000	0	0
Bldg, Ground, Maintenance	534000	134,000	60,646	73,354	134,000	0	0
Miscellaneous Supplies	535000	142,000	28,371	113,629	142,000	0	0

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1 Object/Revenue Decription	Code	2 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	3 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	4 2013-15 Biennium Balance	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
Office Supplies	536000	43,000	13,113	29,887	43,000	0	0
Postage	541000	13,000	2,933	10,067	13,000	0	0
Printing	542000	10,000	5,404	4,596	10,000	0	0
IT Equip Under $5,000	551000	25,500	7,348	18,152	25,500	0	0
Other Equip Under $5,000	552000	35,000	0	35,000	35,000	0	0
Office Equip & Furn Supplies	553000	5,500	0	5,500	5,500	0	0
Utilities	561000	1,568,000	795,867	772,133	1,568,000	0	0
Insurance	571000	216,000	135,900	80,100	216,000	0	0
Rentals/Leases-Equip & Other	581000	5,000	699	4,301	5,000	0	0
Repairs	591000	1,308,891	264,964	1,043,927	1,308,891	0	0
IT - Data Processing	601000	117,000	64,630	52,370	117,000	0	0
IT - Communications	602000	17,000	5,868	11,132	17,000	0	0
Professional Development	611000	18,000	11,947	6,053	18,000	0	0
Operating Fees and Services	621000	64,000	29,560	34,440	14,000	0	0
Fees - Professional Services	623000	95,000	8,136	86,864	95,000	0	0
TOTAL		4,112,891	1,531,144	2,581,747	4,322,891	0	0
MEANS OF FUNDING							
State General Fund	001	4,088,165	1,528,296	2,559,869	4,298,165	0	0
General Fund TOTAL		4,088,165	1,528,296	2,559,869	4,298,165	0	0
National Guard Fund 383	383	24,726	2,848	21,878	24,726	0	0
Special Funds TOTAL		24,726	2,848	21,878	24,726	0	0
TOTAL		4,112,891	1,531,144	2,581,747	4,322,891	0	0
50 Capital Assets							
Land and Buildings	682000	1,170,000	322,918	847,082	139,000	0	0
Other Capital Payments	683000	178,632	133,345	45,287	224,046	0	0
Equipment Over $5000	691000	22,000	0	22,000	25,000	0	0
TOTAL		1,370,632	456,263	914,369	388,046	0	0
MEANS OF FUNDING							
State General Fund	001	1,370,632	456,263	914,369	318,546	0	0
General Fund TOTAL		1,370,632	456,263	914,369	318,546	0	0
Veterans Cemetery Fund 433	433	0	0	0	69,500	0	0
Special Funds TOTAL		0	0	0	69,500	0	0
TOTAL		1,370,632	456,263	914,369	388,046	0	0
60 Grants							
Grants, Benefits & Claims	712000	1,072,820	453,408	619,412	1,009,514	0	0
TOTAL		1,072,820	453,408	619,412	1,009,514	0	0
MEANS OF FUNDING							

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1 Object/Revenue Decription	Code	2 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	3 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	4 2013-15 Biennium Balance	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
State General Fund	001	1,072,820	453,408	619,412	1,009,514	0	0
General Fund TOTAL		1,072,820	453,408	619,412	1,009,514	0	0
TOTAL		1,072,820	453,408	619,412	1,009,514	0	0
70 Civil Air Patrol							
Salaries - Permanent	511000	74,000	36,744	37,256	75,696	0	0
Health Increase	511012	0	0	0	4,318	0	0
Retirement Increase	511013	0	0	0	568	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	35,000	19,247	15,753	38,936	0	0
Travel	521000	14,000	7,162	6,838	14,000	0	0
Supplies - IT Software	531000	4,000	2,232	1,768	4,000	0	0
Bldg, Ground, Maintenance	534000	38,000	25,654	12,346	44,000	0	0
Miscellaneous Supplies	535000	6,000	2,815	3,185	6,000	0	0
Office Supplies	536000	1,000	835	165	1,000	0	0
Postage	541000	500	180	320	500	0	0
Printing	542000	2,000	1,366	634	2,000	0	0
Other Equip Under $5,000	552000	5,000	0	5,000	5,000	0	0
Insurance	571000	1,000	24	976	1,000	0	0
Rentals/Leases-Equip & Other	581000	22,000	11,703	10,297	27,000	0	0
Rentals/Leases - Bldg/Land	582000	18,000	7,061	10,939	18,000	0	0
Repairs	591000	47,951	23,535	24,416	47,951	0	0
Salary Increase	599110	0	0	0	4,603	0	0
Benefit Increase	599160	0	0	0	916	0	0
IT - Communications	602000	15,000	7,228	7,772	15,000	0	0
Professional Development	611000	2,000	788	1,212	2,000	0	0
Operating Fees and Services	621000	2,000	954	1,046	2,000	0	0
TOTAL		287,451	147,528	139,923	314,488	0	0
MEANS OF FUNDING							
State General Fund	001	287,451	147,528	139,923	314,488	0	0
General Fund TOTAL		287,451	147,528	139,923	314,488	0	0
TOTAL		287,451	147,528	139,923	314,488	0	0
77 Reintegration Program							
Salaries - Permanent	511000	335,000	158,650	176,350	924,384	0	0
Health Increase	511012	0	0	0	34,543	0	0
Retirement Increase	511013	0	0	0	6,933	0	0
Temporary Salaries	513000	487,200	241,741	245,459	22,608	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	190,000	85,388	104,612	398,073	0	0
Travel	521000	40,000	35,762	4,238	40,000	0	0
Supply/Material-Professional	532000	5,000	0	5,000	5,000	0	0
Bldg, Ground, Maintenance	534000	2,000	8	1,992	2,000	0	0
Miscellaneous Supplies	535000	5,000	292	4,708	5,000	0	0
Office Supplies	536000	7,000	1,148	5,852	7,000	0	0

Agency Off[redacted]s Adjutant General
Program 20[redacted]perations
Reporting Level 00-540-100-20-00-00-00-00000000

1 Object/Revenue Decription	Code	2 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	3 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	4 2013-15 Biennium Balance	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
Postage	541000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	0
IT Equip Under $5,000	551000	10,000	0	10,000	10,000	0	0
Office Equip & Furn Supplies	553000	2,000	0	2,000	2,000	0	0
Utilities	561000	35,000	17,175	17,825	35,000	0	0
Insurance	571000	400	72	328	400	0	0
Rentals/Leases-Equip & Other	581000	5,000	85	4,915	5,000	0	0
Rentals/Leases - Bldg/Land	582000	320,000	140,018	179,982	320,000	0	0
Repairs	591000	10,000	4,709	5,291	10,000	0	0
Salary Increase	599110	0	0	0	56,202	0	0
Benefit Increase	599160	0	0	0	11,190	0	0
IT - Communications	602000	15,000	7,561	7,439	15,000	0	0
Professional Development	611000	3,000	1,461	1,539	3,000	0	0
Operating Fees and Services	621000	3,500	1,535	1,965	3,500	0	0
Fees - Professional Services	623000	15,880	2,250	13,630	15,880	0	0
TOTAL		1,491,980	697,855	794,125	1,933,713	0	0
MEANS OF FUNDING							
State General Fund	001	1,491,980	697,855	794,125	1,933,713	0	0
General Fund TOTAL		1,491,980	697,855	794,125	1,933,713	0	0
TOTAL		1,491,980	697,855	794,125	1,933,713	0	0
78 ND Veterans Cemetary							
Salaries - Permanent	511000	342,005	139,823	202,182	447,528	0	0
Health Increase	511012	0	0	0	21,591	0	0
Retirement Increase	511013	0	0	0	3,356	0	0
Temporary Salaries	513000	140,000	76,198	63,802	96,000	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	165,000	70,375	94,625	225,742	0	0
Salary Increase	599110	0	0	0	27,209	0	0
Benefit Increase	599160	0	0	0	5,417	0	0
TOTAL		647,005	286,396	360,609	826,843	0	0
MEANS OF FUNDING							
State General Fund	001	279,600	221,732	57,868	338,463	0	0
General Fund TOTAL		279,600	221,732	57,868	338,463	0	0
Veterans Cemetery Fund 433	433	367,405	64,664	302,741	488,380	0	0
Special Funds TOTAL		367,405	64,664	302,741	488,380	0	0
TOTAL		647,005	286,396	360,609	826,843	0	0
Agency TOTALS							
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		15,177,674	6,404,471	8,773,203	16,002,867	0	0
Federal Funds							

Agency Offi Adjutant General
Program 20 NG Operations
Reporting Level 00-540-100-20-00-00-00-00000000

1 Object/Revenue Decription	Code	2 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	3 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	4 2013-15 Biennium Balance	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
Federal Fund Budget	002	0	0	0	178,974	0	0
TOTAL		0	0	0	178,974	0	0
General Fund							
State General Fund	001	14,230,006	6,155,822	8,074,184	14,663,700	0	0
TOTAL		14,230,006	6,155,822	8,074,184	14,663,700	0	0
Special Funds							
Special Fund Budget	003	0	0	0	24,341	0	0
National Guard Fund 383	383	572,263	183,985	388,278	577,972	0	0
Veterans Cemetery Fund 433	433	375,405	64,664	310,741	557,880	0	0
TOTAL		947,668	248,649	699,019	1,160,193	0	0
TOTAL FUNDING		15,177,674	6,404,471	8,773,203	16,002,867	0	0
AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES							
FTE		40.00	40.00	0.00	48.00	0.00	0.00
Vacant		0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES		40.00	40.00	0.00	49.00	0.00	0.00

Agency Offi[redacted] Adjutant General
Program 30 [redacted]y Guard Contracts
Reporting Level 00-540-100-30-00-00-00-00000000

1 Object/Revenue Decription	Code	2 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	3 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	4 2013-15 Biennium Balance	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
12 Accrued Leave							
Fringe Benefits	516000	681,107	52,000	629,107	0	0	0
TOTAL		681,107	52,000	629,107	0	0	0
MEANS OF FUNDING							
Air Guard Contracts	P003	106,107	0	106,107	0	0	0
Army Guard Contracts	P004	425,000	52,000	373,000	0	0	0
Federal Funds TOTAL		531,107	52,000	479,107	0	0	0
State General Fund	001	150,000	0	150,000	0	0	0
General Fund TOTAL		150,000	0	150,000	0	0	0
TOTAL		681,107	52,000	629,107	0	0	0
73 Air Guard Contract							
Salaries - Permanent	511000	5,620,000	2,331,726	3,288,274	3,028,776	0	0
Health Increase	511012	0	0	0	138,168	0	0
Retirement Increase	511013	0	0	0	22,720	0	0
Temporary Salaries	513000	650,000	258,906	391,094	600,000	0	0
Overtime	514000	5,000	954	4,046	0	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	2,566,374	1,089,235	1,477,139	1,504,616	0	0
Travel	521000	12,000	3,998	8,002	12,000	0	0
Supply/Material-Professional	532000	10,000	0	10,000	10,000	0	0
Food and Clothing	533000	2,000	130	1,870	2,000	0	0
Bldg, Ground, Maintenance	534000	100,000	22,220	77,780	100,000	0	0
Miscellaneous Supplies	535000	4,000	551	3,449	4,000	0	0
Printing	542000	500	14	486	500	0	0
Other Equip Under $5,000	552000	10,000	0	10,000	10,000	0	0
Utilities	561000	1,350,000	574,103	775,897	1,350,000	0	0
Insurance	571000	2,000	1,158	842	2,000	0	0
Repairs	591000	1,135,284	101,521	1,033,763	1,135,284	0	0
Salary Increase	599110	0	0	0	184,173	0	0
Benefit Increase	599160	0	0	0	36,957	0	0
Professional Development	611000	5,000	1,740	3,260	5,000	0	0
Operating Fees and Services	621000	10,000	3,931	6,069	10,000	0	0
Fees - Professional Services	623000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	0
TOTAL		11,483,158	4,390,187	7,092,971	8,157,194	0	0
MEANS OF FUNDING							
Air Guard Contracts	P003	9,360,785	3,389,864	5,970,921	7,193,076	0	0
Federal Funds TOTAL		9,360,785	3,389,864	5,970,921	7,193,076	0	0
State General Fund	001	851,718	414,722	436,996	964,118	0	0
General Fund TOTAL		851,718	414,722	436,996	964,118	0	0

Agency Of e Adjutant General
Program 30 my Guard Contracts
Reporting Level 00-540-100-30-00-00-00-00000000

1 Object/Revenue Decription	Code	2 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	3 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	4 2013-15 Biennium Balance	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
National Guard Fund 383	383	1,270,655	585,601	685,054	0	0	0
Special Funds TOTAL		1,270,655	585,601	685,054	0	0	0
TOTAL		11,483,158	4,390,187	7,092,971	8,157,194	0	0
74 Army Guard Contract							
Salaries - Permanent	511000	7,594,192	3,590,490	4,003,702	7,402,896	0	0
Health Increase	511012	0	0	0	306,571	0	0
Retirement Increase	511013	0	0	0	55,519	0	0
Temporary Salaries	513000	875,000	427,259	447,741	840,000	0	0
Overtime	514000	50,000	23,799	26,201	0	0	0
Fringe Benefits	516000	3,301,811	1,684,455	1,617,356	3,371,747	0	0
Travel	521000	400,000	152,005	247,995	400,000	0	0
Supplies - IT Software	531000	16,000	600	15,400	16,000	0	0
Supply/Material-Professional	532000	9,000	1,317	7,683	9,000	0	0
Food and Clothing	533000	6,000	1,192	4,808	6,000	0	0
Bldg, Ground, Maintenance	534000	95,000	30,358	64,642	95,000	0	0
Miscellaneous Supplies	535000	200,000	24,169	175,831	200,000	0	0
Office Supplies	536000	15,000	4,691	10,309	15,000	0	0
Printing	542000	2,000	1,322	678	2,000	0	0
IT Equip Under $5,000	551000	30,000	5,352	24,648	30,000	0	0
Other Equip Under $5,000	552000	200,000	0	200,000	200,000	0	0
Office Equip & Furn Supplies	553000	150,000	2,775	147,225	150,000	0	0
Utilities	561000	3,039,668	1,484,705	1,554,963	3,039,668	0	0
Insurance	571000	16,000	5,940	10,060	16,000	0	0
Rentals/Leases-Equip & Other	581000	3,000	2,051	949	3,000	0	0
Rentals/Leases - Bldg/Land	582000	1,100,000	525,775	574,225	1,100,000	0	0
Repairs	591000	8,125,000	4,859,937	3,265,063	8,125,000	0	0
Salary Increase	599110	0	0	0	450,063	0	0
Benefit Increase	599160	0	0	0	89,916	0	0
IT - Data Processing	601000	800,000	424,202	375,798	800,000	0	0
IT - Communications	602000	260,000	125,249	134,751	260,000	0	0
IT Contractual Srvcs and Rprs	603000	100,000	61,122	38,878	100,000	0	0
Professional Development	611000	20,000	6,844	13,156	20,000	0	0
Operating Fees and Services	621000	100,000	58,578	41,422	100,000	0	0
Fees - Professional Services	623000	2,985,164	1,553,117	1,432,047	2,985,164	0	0
Land and Buildings	682000	29,700,000	899,127	28,800,873	30,000,000	0	0
TOTAL		59,192,835	15,956,431	43,236,404	60,188,544	0	0
MEANS OF FUNDING							
Army Guard Contracts	P004	58,054,427	15,429,575	42,624,852	58,933,417	0	0
Federal Funds TOTAL		58,054,427	15,429,575	42,624,852	58,933,417	0	0
State General Fund	001	1,138,408	526,856	611,552	1,255,127	0	0
General Fund TOTAL		1,138,408	526,856	611,552	1,255,127	0	0

Agency Offi[redacted] Adjutant General
Program 30 Air/Army Guard Contracts
Reporting Level 00-540-100-30-00-00-00-00000000

1 Object/Revenue Decription	Code	2 2013-15 Biennium Appropriation	3 2013-15 First Year Expenditures	4 2013-15 Biennium Balance	5 2015-17 Recommendation	6	7
TOTAL		59,192,835	15,956,431	43,236,404	60,188,544	0	0
Agency TOTALS							
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		71,357,100	20,398,618	50,958,482	68,345,738	0	0
Federal Funds							
Air Guard Contracts	P003	9,466,892	3,389,864	6,077,028	7,193,076	0	0
Army Guard Contracts	P004	58,479,427	15,481,575	42,997,852	58,933,417	0	0
TOTAL		67,946,319	18,871,439	49,074,880	66,126,493	0	0
General Fund							
State General Fund	001	2,140,126	941,578	1,198,548	2,219,245	0	0
TOTAL		2,140,126	941,578	1,198,548	2,219,245	0	0
Special Funds							
National Guard Fund 383	383	1,270,655	585,601	685,054	0	0	0
TOTAL		1,270,655	585,601	685,054	0	0	0
TOTAL FUNDING		71,357,100	20,398,618	50,958,482	68,345,738	0	0
AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES							
FTE		137.00	137.00	0.00	96.00	0.00	0.00
Vacant		0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES		137.00	137.00	0.00	106.00	0.00	0.00

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL
FTE INFORMATION 2015-17 BUDGET

ATTACHMENT #2

QUESTION: What is the funding of the 12 positions which are being turned-back?

2015-17 FTE TURN BACK (12 POSITIONS):

POSITION #	POSITION DESCRIPTION	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL/SPECIAL FUNDS	TOTAL AUTHORITY TURNBACK
6199	ANG FIRE FIGHTER (NDNG)	$ -	$ 134,328.00	$ 134,328.00
6200	ANG FIRE FIGHTER (NDNG)	$ -	$ 143,471.00	$ 143,471.00
6201	ANG FIRE FIGHTER (NDNG)	$ -	$ 134,328.00	$ 134,328.00
6215	ANG FIRE FIGHTER (NDNG)	$ -	$ 134,328.00	$ 134,328.00
6228	ANG FIRE FIGHTER (NDNG)	$ -	$ 163,472.00	$ 163,472.00
6229	ANG FIRE FIGHTER (NDNG)	$ -	$ 183,991.00	$ 183,991.00
24461	ARNG SECURITY (NDNG)	$ -	$ 121,402.00	$ 121,402.00
24463	ARNG SECURITY (NDNG)	$ -	$ 98,092.00	$ 98,092.00
24472	ARNG SECURITY (NDNG)	$ -	$ 118,498.00	$ 118,498.00
28359	ANG FIRE FIGHTER (NDNG)	$ -	$ 134,328.00	$ 134,328.00
28361	ANG FIRE FIGHTER (NDNG)	$ -	$ 134,328.00	$ 134,328.00
28362	ANG FIRE FIGHTER (NDNG)	$ -	$ 127,658.00	$ 127,658.00
	TOTAL	$ -	$ 1,628,224.00	$ 1,628,224.00

QUESTION: What is the funding of the current vacant 12 positions for which funding is requested for 2015-17?

2015-17 FUNDING REQUEST FOR EXISTING VACANT FTE (12 POSITIONS):

POSITION #	EXECUTIVE BUDGET POSITION DESCRIPTION**	GENERAL FUNDS	FEDERAL/SPECIAL FUNDS	EXECUTIVE RECOMMENDATION TOTAL
6197	ND CARES DIRECTOR (NDNG)	$ 196,742.00	$ -	$ 196,742.00
6198	HUMAN RESOURCE TECH (NDNG)	$ 72,644.00	$ 72,644.00	$ 145,288.00
6202	MILITARY OUTREACH (NDNG)	$ 181,321.00	$ -	$ 181,321.00
6203	MILITARY OUTREACH (NDNG)	$ 181,321.00	$ -	$ 181,321.00
6204	MILITARY OUTREACH (NDNG)	$ 181,321.00	$ -	$ 181,321.00
6213	MILITARY OUTREACH (NDNG)	$ 181,321.00	$ -	$ 181,321.00
6214	MILITARY OUTREACH (NDNG)	$ 181,321.00	$ -	$ 181,321.00
6217	CUSTODIAN - RTI (NDNG)	$ 26,335.00	$ 79,005.00	$ 105,340.00
6218	CUSTODIAN - 119TH ANG (NDNG)	$ 26,335.00	$ 79,005.00	$ 105,340.00
6219	IT TECHNICIAN (STATE RADIO)	$ 155,149.00	$ -	$ 155,149.00
6220	BASE MAP GIS (STATE RADIO)	$ 182,796.00	$ -	$ 182,796.00
6227	BASE MAP GIS (STATE RADIO)	$ 182,796.00	$ -	$ 182,796.00
	TOTAL	$ 1,749,402.00	$ 230,654.00	$ 1,980,056.00

** Request to fund the above existing FTE's. Funding is based on Executive Pay Plan.

QUESTION: Which vacant positions are you currently advertising?

Currently, there are 36 vacancies within the agency to include the 24 listed above. The remaining 12 include 6 State Radio Dispatchers which we are currently advertising and the other 6 are 100% federally funded positions awaiting federal funding.

ATTACHMENT #3

DR-1981 PA Info - As of 3-16-2015

Projects	Open	Closed	Total	100% Funding Amt
Large	558	172	730	$ 224,011,467
Small	4167	4	4171	$ 61,136,680
Total	**4725**	**176**	**4901**	**$ 285,148,147**

Note: Currently there are 146 large project closeouts at FEMA waiting closeout action.

Note: Small project closeouts occur when an applicant has completed all of their small projects. 94% of funding has been paid to local political subs and the remaining 3% State share will be paid upon project closeouts (3% of project cost is the responsibility of the local political sub).

						$ to 6-15		$ 15 to 17		$ Post 17	
		Fed Share Expeneded to Date	State Share Expeneded to Date	Fed Share Remaining	State Share Remaining	Fed	State	Fed	State	Fed	State
DR-1981	PA	$ 204,949,551	$ 18,670,257	$ 45,122,370	$ 7,851,523	$ 6,317,132	$ 1,099,213	$ 23,012,409	$ 4,004,277	$ 15,792,830	$ 2,748,033

ATTACHMENT #4

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL - NDDES
FEDERAL REVENUE PROJECTTIONS

Question: What is the breakdown of $113 million in federal funds referenced on page 4 of testimony?

GRANT NAME	ESTIMATED 2013-15 PROJECTIONS
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	$ 66,000,000.00
HAZARD MITIGATION	$ 32,000,000.00
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE	$ 5,000,000.00
HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM	$ 10,000,000.00
	$ 113,000,000.00

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ATTACHMENT #5

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL - NDDES
STATE RADIO REVENUES

Question: What is the current State Radio Revenues?

	911	LETS	TOTALS
2011-13 BIENNIUM	$ 768,974.00	$ 569,296.00	$ 1,338,270.00
2013-15 ESTIMATED	$ 953,623.00	$ 687,734.00	$ 1,641,357.00

Current 911 fees are at $.42/line and will increase to $.44/line on 7/1/2015.

Current LETS fees are at $304.91/terminal and will increase to $325.33/terminal on 7/1/2015.
LETS fees are regulated by NDCC 37-17.3-8.

Supplemental Information Prepared for The

House Appropriations Government Operations Division

Prepared March 11, 2015 by
Terry Traynor, Assistant Director
North Dakota Association of Counties

RE: SB2016 – DES Budget

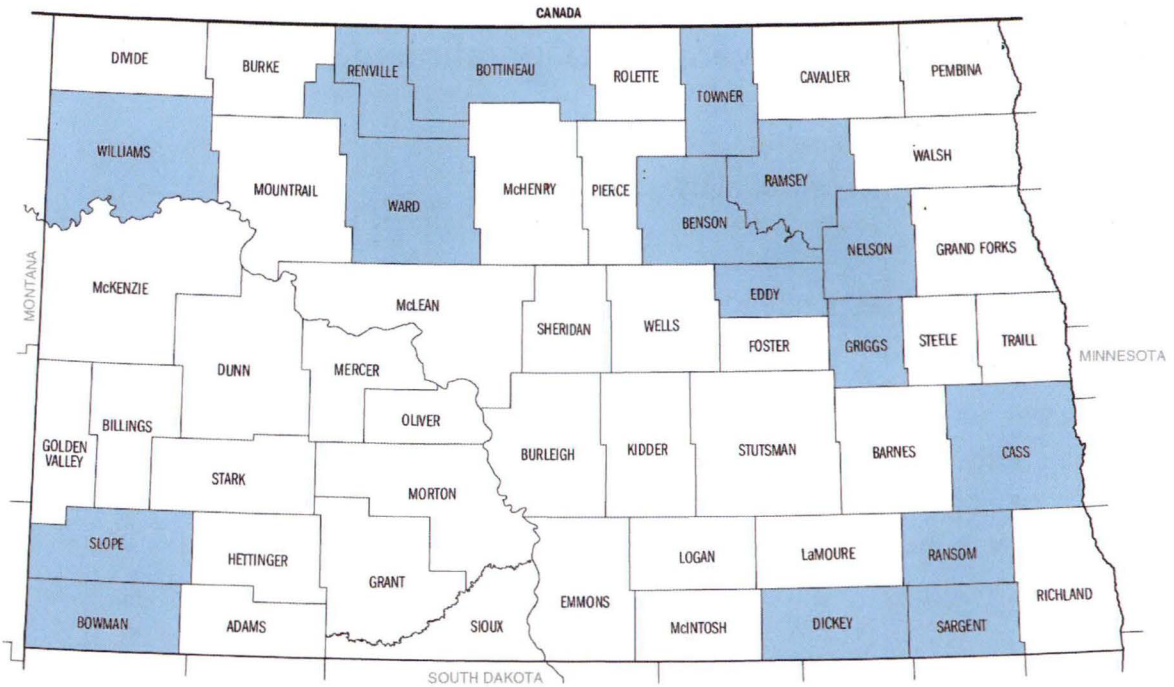
Chairman Thorson, in response to Division requests, the following material has been compiled.

A question was asked about vacancies in the dispatcher/call-taker positions within the local public safety answering points. We asked the PSAP managers for the number of authorized positions and the number of vacancies on the day of the survey, March 11th. The table below is the results of this survey.

Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP)	Call-Taker/ Dispatcher Positions	Vacancies Today
Red River Regional	38	0
State Radio	32	6
Burleigh/Bismarck	25	3
Ward County	17	0
Grand Forks	15	0
Stark County	12	1
Morton County	12	1
Rolette County	12	0
Mountrail County	11	0
Lake Region 5-County	10	0
Richland County	10	1
Williams County	10	0
Stutsman County	10	1
Walsh County	7	2
Barnes County	7	0
Bottineau/Renville	6	0
Traill/Steele	6	0
Pierce County	6	0
Mercer/Oliver	5	0
Cavalier County	5	0
Pembina County	5	0
Total	261	15

Additionally, the Division asked about the current level of fees authorized by the citizens of each of the counties. The map on the following page highlights the 16 counties where a ballot measure has been approved authorizing "up to" $1.50 per device. The remaining counties are authorized up to $1.00/per device.

A copy of the "PSAP Map" is also included to contrast the fees with their dispatch location. We have added the linkages illustrating where virtual joint PSAPs have been created through equipment sharing.



Counties where voters have increased their 9-1-1 fee maximum to $1.50/device are highlighted – all others are at $1.00/device

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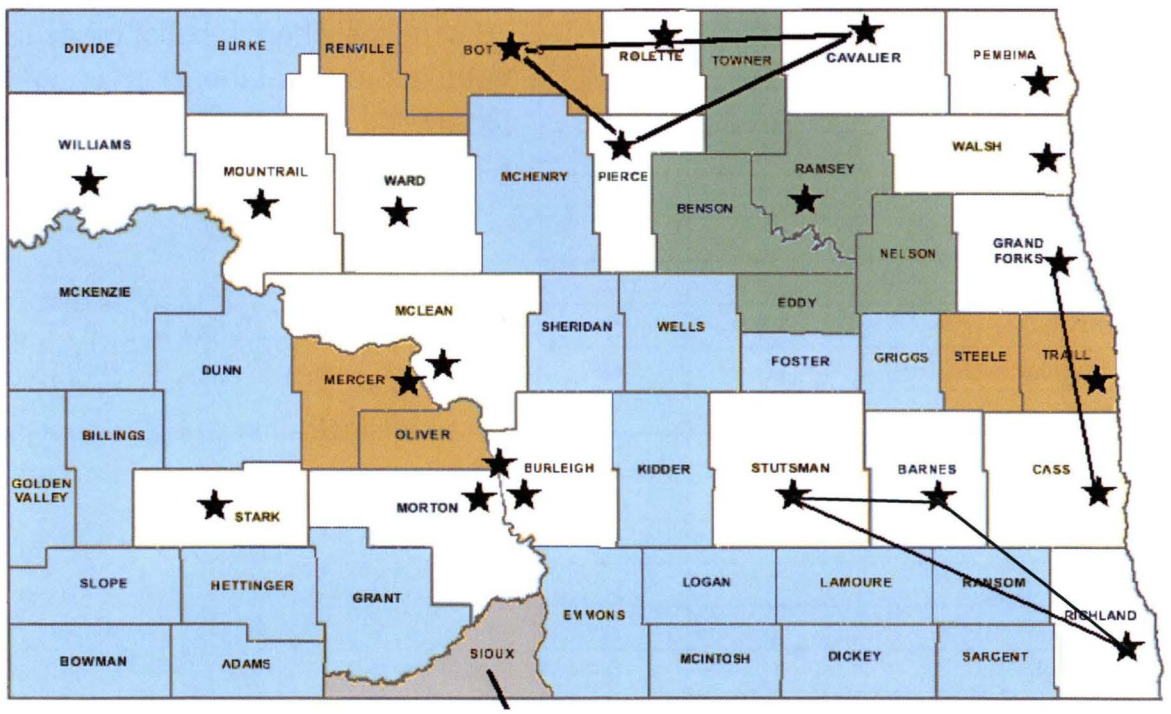

Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) ★ Colors denote multi-county dispatching

Virtual PSAP Consolidation and Equipment Sharing indicated by connecting lines

Per the committee's request:

The federal regulation for licensing and use of radio are in the Federal Communications Commission rule Part 90 and 94-102. A link to the site is below:

http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title47/47cfr90_main_02.tpl

http://transition.fcc.gov/Bureaus/Wireless/News_Releases/1996/nrwl6026.txt

North Dakota Laws:

NDCC chapter 37-17.3 - State Radio Broadcasting System

NDCC chapter 54-40.3 - Joint Powers agreement fund

NDCC chapter 57-34.1-02 - Tax revenue for 911 Services:

This chapter applies to any tax, charge, or fee levied by a taxing jurisdiction as a fixed charge for each customer or measured by gross amounts charged to customers for mobile telecommunications services, regardless of whether the tax, charge, or fee is imposed on the vendor or customer of the service and regardless of the terminology used to describe the tax, charge, or fee.

NDCC chapter 57-39.2 and 57-39.4 - Prepaid wireless revenue collections

NDCC chapter 57-40.6 - Emergency Services Communication System (PSAP standards)

Link to the Federal Research Center (Public Safety Communications Research)

http://www.pscr.gov/index.php

History of the Veterans Cemetery land acquisition:

In 1971 Fred and Ruth Keller sold property to the state of North Dakota. The Keller's had the option to farm the property for the rest of their lives, in essence a living trust. The record title owner in 1989 was the State of North Dakota (State Parks and Recreation Department).

In 1989 the State Legislature authorized The Adjutant General to construct and operate the North Dakota Veterans Cemetery. In 1990 the ND State Parks and Recreation Department obtained a Quit Claim Deed from Fred and Ruth Keller for 40 acres necessary to build the ND Veterans Cemetery. The NDNG acquired this property from the ND State Parks and Recreations Department for $7,080.

Ownership of the 35.73 acres to be acquired:

The 35.73 acres are owned by the State of North Dakota, Department of Parks and Recreation. A portion of the land has been cultivated in the past and was farmed in 2014. This was under the terms and conditions of the original 1971 agreement and the subsequent agricultural lease between the Keller's and the State of North Dakota. The lease expired last year, subsequent to the passing of Mrs. Ruth Keller. The State Parks and Recreation Department is planning to reseed the area to natural prairie grass. This will include the 35.73 acres that the NDNG is seeking to purchase as well.

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL
HOMELAND SECURITY EQUIPMENT
FISCAL YEARS 2010 THRU 2014

ATTACHMENT #10

Fiscal Year	County	Applicant	Category Description	Item Description	Amount	Purchase Price
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	Personal Protective Equipment	Helmet, Protective Surface Water Operations, NFPA 1952	$659.40	$659.40
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	Personal Protective Equipment	System, Water Operations, Emergency Backup Air Supply	$16,800.00	$16,800.00
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	Personal Protective Equipment	Apparatus, Self-Contained Underwater Breathing (SCUBA)	$18,388.00	$18,388.00
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	Personal Protective Equipment	Boots, Diving	$900.00	$900.00
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	Personal Protective Equipment	Gloves, Diving	$600.00	$600.00
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	Personal Protective Equipment	Hood, Diving	$900.00	$900.00
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	Personal Protective Equipment	Suit, Dry, Diving	$30,000.00	$30,000.00
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	Personal Protective Equipment	Suit, Wet, Diving	$6,600.00	$6,600.00
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	Personal Protective Equipment	Device, Personal Flotation, Swift Water Rescue	$5,000.00	$5,000.00
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	Personal Protective Equipment	Compensators, Buoyancy, Diving	$1,771.12	$1,771.12
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	Personal Protective Equipment	Compensators, Buoyancy, Diving	$3,600.00	$3,600.00
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	Personal Protective Equipment	Fins, Swimming/Diving	$2,400.00	$2,400.00
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	Personal Protective Equipment	Harness, Diving	$3,200.00	$3,200.00
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	Personal Protective Equipment	Mask, Diving	$480.00	$480.00
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	Personal Protective Equipment	Device, Personal Flotation	$3,200.00	$3,200.00
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	Personal Protective Equipment	Weights, Diving	$1,680.00	$1,680.00
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Lighting, Portable Area Illumination	$16,500.00	$15,147.50
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Harnesses, Life Safety/Rappelling	$1,028.50	$1,028.50
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Rope, Life Safety	$10,199.00	$10,199.00
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Hardware, Rappelling or Rescue Operations, Life Safety	$960.00	$960.00
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Bag, Lift	$432.72	$432.72
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Line, Work Water Operations	$153.94	$153.94
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Lights, Underwater, Personal	$2,712.00	$2,712.00
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Detector, Metal, Underwater	$2,294.00	$2,294.00
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Sonar, Imaging	$7,000.00	$7,000.00
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Radio, Mobile	$12,079.87	$12,079.87
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Radio, Portable	$12,000.00	$12,792.47
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Intercom	$15,850.00	$15,850.00
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	Medical Supplies and Limited Types of Pharmaceuticals	Litters/Stretchers	$1,960.00	$1,960.00
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	Power Equipment	Supply, Uninterruptible Power (UPS)	$875.00	$866.92
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	CBRNE Incident Response Vehicles	Mover, Prime, for Equipment/Water Trailers	$80,088.81	$80,088.81
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	CBRNE Incident Response Vehicles	Trailer, Equipment	$2,723.88	$2,723.88
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	CBRNE Prevention and Response Watercraft	Watercraft, CBRNE Prevention and Response	$58,335.00	$58,335.00
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	CBRNE Prevention and Response Watercraft	Watercraft, CBRNE Prevention and Response	$54,393.76	$54,393.76
FY 2013	**Grand Forks**	**Grand Forks County Sheriff**	**Other Authorized Equipment**	**Maintenance Contracts & Waranties**	**$6,000.00**	**$6,000.00**
FY 2013	**Grand Forks**	**Grand Forks County Sheriff**	**Other Authorized Equipment**	**Repair and Replacement Costs**	**$1,100.00**	**$749.02**
FY 2013	**Grand Forks**	**Grand Forks County Sheriff**	**Other Authorized Equipment**	**Upgrades**	**$1,100.00**	**$0.00**
					$383,965.00	**$381,945.91**
FY 2011	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Cylinders and Valve Assemblies, Spare, and Service/Repair Kits, SCBA	$10,345.60	$10,345.60
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Cylinders and Valve Assemblies, Spare, and Service/Repair Kits, SCBA	$400.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Canister, CBRN, APR	$600.00	$0.00
FY 2011	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Ensemble, Vapor-Protective, NFPA 1991	$3,755.08	$3,755.08
FY 2011	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Gloves, Outer, Disposable	$1,000.00	$1,000.00
FY 2014	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Drain Seals	$700.00	$0.00
FY 2011	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Kit, Chemical Leak Control	$1,495.00	$1,495.00
FY 2014	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Kit, Chemical Leak Control	$400.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Information Technology	Hardware, Computer, Integrated	$950.00	$593.71
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Device, Data Service Access	$1,000.00	$0.00

FY 2014	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Device, Data Service Access	$1,800.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Bridge, Video Teleconferencing	$2,500.00	$2,054.00
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Detector, Raman Infrared, Point, Chemical Agent	$90,000.00	$83,063.57
FY 2011	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Detector, Multi-sensor Meter, Point, Chemical	$16,009.05	$16,009.05
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Detector, Multi-sensor Meter, Point, Chemical	$6,000.00	$998.71
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Detector, Photo-Ionization (PID), Point, Volatile Organic Chemical (VOC)	$400.00	$0.00
FY 2011	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Detector, Spectrometry, Ion Mobility, Point, Chemical Agent	$19,240.54	$19,240.54
FY 2011	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Kit, Colorimetric Tape/Tube/Chip	$2,687.35	$2,687.35
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Kit, Colorimetric Tape/Tube/Chip	$2,600.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Kit, Colorimetric Tape/Tube/Chip	$3,000.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Dosimeter, Personal, Electronic	$180.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Meter, Survey, Handheld	$250.00	$117.00
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Decontamination Equipment	Items, Support, Decontamination Corridor	$175.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Decontamination Equipment	Items, Support, Decontamination Corridor	$144.00	$0.00
FY 2011	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Decontamination Equipment	Equipment, Technical Decontamination - Wet	$597.68	$597.68
FY 2011	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Power Equipment	Batteries, All Types, Sizes	$1,569.60	$1,569.60
FY 2014	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Power Equipment	Batteries, All Types, Sizes	$3,125.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Power Equipment	Conditioners, Battery	$5,400.00	$5,367.38
FY 2014	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Reference Materials	Reference Materials, CBRNE	$540.00	$338.11
FY 2011	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Reference Materials	References, Field Expedient	$718.95	$718.95
FY 2011	**Grand Forks**	**Grand Forks Fire Department**	**Other Authorized Equipment**	**Maintenance Contracts & Warranties**	**$14,676.40**	**$14,676.40**
FY 2014	**Grand Forks**	**Grand Forks Fire Department**	**Other Authorized Equipment**	**Maintenance Contracts & Waranties**	**$13,110.00**	**$0.00**
FY 2011	**Grand Forks**	**Grand Forks Fire Department**	**Other Authorized Equipment**	**Repair and Replacement Costs**	**$729.91**	**$729.91**
FY 2011	**Grand Forks**	**Grand Forks Fire Department**	**Other Authorized Equipment**	**Upgrades**	**$15,000.00**	**$15,000.00**
					$221,099.16	**$180,357.64**
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	SCBA, CBRN	$8,995.63	$8,995.63
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Respirator, Particulate, Disposable	$60.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Helmet, Rescue and Recovery, Protective, Technical Rescue Incidents, NFPA 1951	$400.00	$371.00
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Googles, Utility, Technical Rescue Incidents, NFPA 1951	$356.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Gloves, Outer, Work	$180.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Protection, Hearing	$52.00	$0.00
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Optics, Thermal Imaging and/or Light Amplification	$8,500.00	$8,500.00
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Lighting, Portable Area Illumination	$236.91	$236.91
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Lighting, Portable Area Illumination	$60.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Extinguisher, Fire, Class ABC	$700.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Harnesses, Life Safety/Rappelling	$128.00	$130.00
FY 2014	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Harnesses, Life Safety/Rappelling	$3,120.00	$0.00
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Rope, Life Safety	$1,420.00	$1,420.00
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Rope, Life Safety	$1,380.00	$1,078.00
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Hardware, Rappelling or Rescue Operations, Life Safety	$3,400.00	$3,400.00
FY 2011	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Hardware, Rappelling or Rescue Operations, Life Safety	$1,150.00	$1,150.00
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Hardware, Rappelling or Rescue Operations, Life Safety	$1,175.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Hardware, Rappelling or Rescue Operations, Life Safety	$6,150.00	$0.00
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Software, Rope, Life Safety	$127.00	$127.00
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Software, Rope, Life Safety	$575.00	$1,795.65
FY 2014	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Software, Rope, Life Safety	$1,800.00	$0.00
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Airbag, Lifting, Low or High Pressure	$25,819.69	$25,819.69
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Equipment/System, Shoring	$32,191.88	$32,191.88
FY 2014	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Equipment/System, Shoring	$3,310.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Hand, Pneumatic	$260.00	$0.00

FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Structural Assessment, Marking and Monitoring	$75.00	$0.00
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Hand	$3,308.88	$3,308.88
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Hand	$1,800.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Hand	$350.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Power, Electric	$1,555.00	$499.32
FY 2014	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Power, Electric	$600.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Gasoline-Powered	$1,100.00	$1,047.56
FY 2014	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Gasoline-Powered	$2,100.00	$0.00
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Power, Hydraulic	$49,998.00	$49,998.00
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Power, Hydraulic	$2,400.00	$2,398.00
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Heavy Rigging	$3,200.00	$3,175.00
FY 2014	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Heavy Rigging	$200.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Camera, Search	$375.00	$375.27
FY 2014	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Camera, Search	$6,500.00	$0.00
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Information Technology	Computer, Mobile Data	$4,743.81	$4,743.81
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Radio, Mobile	$1,945.00	$1,945.00
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Radio, Portable	$3,464.00	$3,464.00
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Accessories, Portable Radio	$285.60	$285.60
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Decontamination Equipment	Device, Victim Extrication	$1,590.00	$1,590.00
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Power Equipment	Batteries, All Types, Sizes	$744.00	$744.00
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Power Equipment	Batteries, All Types, Sizes	$1,000.00	$383.97
FY 2010	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Incident Response Vehicles	Mover, Prime, for Equipment/Water Trailers	$369,757.64	$369,757.64
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	CBRNE Logistical Support Equipment	Equipment, Bulk Material Handling	$70.00	$0.00
					$558,709.04	**$528,931.81**
FY 2014	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Police Department	Explosive Device Mitigation and Remediation Equipment	Suit, Improvised Explosive Device/Explosive Ordnance Disposal (IED/EOD) Protective Er	$26,000.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Police Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Robots	$40,000.00	$38,845.00
FY 2011	**Grand Forks**	**Grand Forks Police Department**	**CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment**	**Upgrades, Robots or Remotely Piloted Vehicles**	**$83,331.40**	**$83,331.40**
FY 2014	**Grand Forks**	**Grand Forks Police Department**	**CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment**	**Upgrades, Robots or Remotely Piloted Vehicles**	**$18,000.00**	**$0.00**
FY 2011	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Police Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Attachments/Tools, Search & Rescue Robot or Remotely Piloted Vehicle	$899.97	$899.97
FY 2011	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Police Department	Information Technology	Camera, Infrared (IR)	$20,260.00	$20,260.00
FY 2011	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Police Department	Information Technology	Equipment, Illumination, IR	$1,453.62	$1,453.62
FY 2014	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Police Department	Detection Equipment	Detector, Multi-sensor Meter, Point, Chemical	$16,000.00	$13,278.74
FY 2014	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Police Department	CBRNE Incident Response Vehicles	Vehicles, Specialized Mission, CBRNE	$15,000.00	$0.00
					$220,944.99	**$158,068.73**
FY 2014	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Police Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Canister, CBRN, APR	$3,500.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Police Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Helmet, Ballistic	$7,000.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Police Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Shield, Ballistic	$7,000.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Police Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Specialized Clothing, NFPA 1975 or NFPA 2112	$32,000.00	$0.00
FY 2011	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Police Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Device, Tactical Communications	$23,499.99	$23,499.99
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Police Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Binoculars/Scopes	$1,800.00	$1,533.15
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Police Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Optics, Thermal Imaging and/or Light Amplification	$26,000.00	$26,000.00
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Police Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Lighting, Portable Area Illumination	$10,000.00	$9,874.78
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Police Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Light, Personal, Intrinsically Safe	$1,200.00	$1,060.87
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Police Department	Information Technology	NIMS ID System	$500.00	$500.00
FY 2014	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Police Department	Information Technology	Software, ICS	$3,200.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Police Department	Information Technology	Computing Device, Handheld	$4,400.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Police Department	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Radio, Portable	$26,307.50	$0.00
FY 2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Police Department	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Equipment, Bridging/Patching/Gateway	$50.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Police Department	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Equipment, Bridging/Patching/Gateway	$1,199.50	$1,199.50

FY 2014	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Police Department	CBRNE Logistical Support Equipment	Systems, Shelter, Rapid Deployment	$4,000.00	$0.00
					$151,656.99	**$63,668.29**
FY 2010	Ramsey	Devils Lake Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	SCBA, CBRN	$36,835.00	$36,835.00
FY 2010	Ramsey	Devils Lake Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Detector, Multi-sensor Meter, Point, Chemical	$3,239.00	$3,239.00
FY 2013	Ramsey	Devils Lake Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Detector, Single Chemical Sensors	$3,050.00	$3,050.00
FY 2013	Ramsey	Devils Lake Fire Department	Power Equipment	Batteries, All Types, Sizes	$5,000.00	$4,082.00
					$48,124.00	**$47,206.00**
FY 2014	Ramsey	Devils Lake Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Helmet, Utility, Protective, Technical Rescue Incidents, NFPA 1951	$689.70	$689.70
FY 2014	Ramsey	Devils Lake Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Gloves, Outer, Work	$113.70	$113.70
FY 2014	Ramsey	Devils Lake Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Protection, Eye	$103.92	$99.96
FY 2014	Ramsey	Devils Lake Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Protection, Hearing	$43.96	$0.00
FY 2014	Ramsey	Devils Lake Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Software, Rope, Life Safety	$639.80	$681.66
FY 2014	Ramsey	Devils Lake Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Airbag, Lifting, Low or High Pressure	$10,493.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Ramsey	Devils Lake Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Equipment/System, Shoring	$25,409.00	$37,027.29
FY 2014	Ramsey	Devils Lake Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Hand, Pneumatic	$541.74	$1,177.84
FY 2014	Ramsey	Devils Lake Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Hand	$682.44	$308.54
FY 2014	Ramsey	Devils Lake Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Power, Electric	$407.98	$264.99
FY 2014	Ramsey	Devils Lake Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Power, Hydraulic	$1,200.00	$0.00
					$40,325.24	**$40,363.68**
FY 2010	Ramsey	Ramsey County Sheriff	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Binoculars/Scopes	$3,800.00	$3,800.00
FY 2010	Ramsey	Ramsey County Sheriff	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Optics, Thermal Imaging and/or Light Amplification	$11,754.76	$11,754.76
FY 2010	Ramsey	Ramsey County Sheriff	CBRNE Incident Response Vehicles	Mover, Prime, for Equipment/Water Trailers	$25,247.00	$25,247.00
FY 2010	Ramsey	Ramsey County Sheriff	CBRNE Prevention and Response Watercraft	Watercraft, CBRNE Prevention and Response	$184,220.00	$184,220.00
					$225,021.76	**$225,021.76**
					$1,849,846.18	**$1,625,563.82**
FY 2013	Ward	Minot Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Cylinders and Valve Assemblies, Spare, and Service/Repair Kits, SCBA	$1,020.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Ward	Minot Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Cylinders and Valve Assemblies, Spare, and Service/Repair Kits, SCBA	$1,020.00	$0.00
FY 2012	Ward	Minot Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Ensemble, Vapor-Protective, NFPA 1991	$6,234.24	$6,234.24
FY 2013	Ward	Minot Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Ensemble, Vapor-Protective, NFPA 1991	$5,100.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Ward	Minot Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Ensemble, Vapor-Protective, NFPA 1991	$5,100.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Ward	Minot Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Gloves, Outer, Disposable	$450.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Ward	Minot Fire Department	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Bridge, Video Teleconferencing	$2,500.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Ward	Minot Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Strips, Classifier (pH, Waste Water, Chemical)	$290.00	$0.00
FY 2012	Ward	Minot Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Detector, Multi-sensor Meter, Point, Chemical	$23,979.68	$23,979.68
FY 2013	Ward	Minot Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Detector, Multi-sensor Meter, Point, Chemical	$7,054.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Ward	Minot Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Detector, Multi-sensor Meter, Point, Chemical	$9,670.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Ward	Minot Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Meter, Survey, Handheld	$1,675.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Ward	Minot Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Meter, Survey, Handheld	$1,550.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Ward	Minot Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Detector, Personal Radiation (Gamma & Neutron)	$225.00	$0.00
FY 2012	Ward	Minot Fire Department	Decontamination Equipment	Equipment, Technical Decontamination - Wet	$572.85	$572.85
FY 2013	Ward	Minot Fire Department	Power Equipment	Batteries, All Types, Sizes	$450.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Ward	Minot Fire Department	Power Equipment	Batteries, All Types, Sizes	$600.00	$0.00
FY 2012	Ward	Minot Fire Department	CBRNE Reference Materials	References, Field Expedient	$701.74	$701.74
FY 2012	Ward	Minot Fire Department	Other Authorized Equipment	Maintenance Contracts & Warranties	$3,585.00	$3,585.00
					$71,777.51	**$35,073.51**
FY 2010	Ward	Minot Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	SCBA, CBRN	$19,980.00	$19,980.00

FY 2010	Ward	Minot Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Cylinders and Valve Assemblies, Spare, and Service/Repair Kits, SCBA	$2,340.00	$2,340.00
FY 2010	Ward	Minot Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Gloves, Rescue and Recovery, Protective, Technical Rescue Incidents, NFPA 1951	$252.00	$252.00
FY 2010	Ward	Minot Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Helmet, Rescue and Recovery, Protective, Technical Rescue Incidents, NFPA 1951	$750.00	$750.00
FY 2013	Ward	Minot Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Gloves, Utility, Protective, Technical Rescue Incidents, NFPA 1951	$299.50	$0.00
FY 2010	Ward	Minot Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Suit, Dry, Diving	$4,198.30	$4,198.30
FY 2010	Ward	Minot Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Harness, Diving	$244.80	$244.80
FY 2013	Ward	Minot Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Hardhat	$495.00	$0.00
FY 2010	Ward	Minot Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Optics, Thermal Imaging and/or Light Amplification	$10,328.60	$10,328.60
FY 2010	Ward	Minot Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Lighting, Portable Area Illumination	$7,139.40	$7,139.40
FY 2010	Ward	Minot Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Detectors, Current	$590.00	$590.00
FY 2010	Ward	Minot Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Light, Hand-Held or Helmet-Mounted Illumination	$839.86	$839.86
FY 2010	Ward	Minot Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Harnesses, Life Safety/Rappelling	$3,111.00	$3,111.00
FY 2010	Ward	Minot Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Rope, Life Safety	$1,993.70	$1,993.70
FY 2013	Ward	Minot Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Rope, Life Safety	$1,449.00	$0.00
FY 2010	Ward	Minot Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Hardware, Rappelling or Rescue Operations, Life Safety	$7,974.75	$7,974.75
FY 2013	Ward	Minot Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Hardware, Rappelling or Rescue Operations, Life Safety	$663.00	$0.00
FY 2010	Ward	Minot Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Software, Rope, Life Safety	$777.00	$777.00
FY 2013	Ward	Minot Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Software, Rope, Life Safety	$603.00	$0.00
FY 2010	Ward	Minot Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Airbag, Lifting, Low or High Pressure	$22,387.50	$22,387.50
FY 2010	Ward	Minot Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Equipment/System, Shoring	$40,202.54	$40,202.54
FY 2013	Ward	Minot Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Equipment/System, Shoring	$35,300.00	$35,300.00
FY 2010	Ward	Minot Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Hand	$362.65	$362.65
FY 2010	Ward	Minot Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Hand	$2,490.00	$2,490.00
FY 2013	Ward	Minot Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Hand	$120.00	$0.00
FY 2010	Ward	Minot Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Power, Electric	$6,027.07	$6,027.07
FY 2013	Ward	Minot Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Power, Electric	$64.80	$0.00
FY 2010	Ward	Minot Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Gasoline-Powered	$4,935.31	$4,935.31
FY 2010	Ward	Minot Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Bag, Throw	$8,647.00	$8,647.00
FY 2010	Ward	Minot Fire Department	Medical Supplies and Limited Types of Pharmaceuticals	Equipment, Spinal Immobilization	$1,272.00	$1,272.00
FY 2013	Ward	Minot Fire Department	Medical Supplies and Limited Types of Pharmaceuticals	Equipment, Spinal Immobilization	$1,425.90	$0.00
FY 2010	Ward	Minot Fire Department	Medical Supplies and Limited Types of Pharmaceuticals	Litters/Stretchers	$1,579.00	$1,579.00
FY 2010	Ward	Minot Fire Department	CBRNE Incident Response Vehicles	Trailer, Equipment	$9,527.77	$9,527.77
FY 2010	Ward	Minot Fire Department	CBRNE Prevention and Response Watercraft	Watercraft, CBRNE Prevention and Response	$20,723.95	$20,723.95
					$219,094.40	**$213,974.20**
FY 2013	Ward	Minot Police Dept-Bomb Squad	Explosive Device Mitigation and Remediation Equipment	Tools, Bomb Disabling	$7,000.00	$7,010.08
FY 2014	Ward	Minot Police Dept-Bomb Squad	Explosive Device Mitigation and Remediation Equipment	Tools, Bomb Disabling	$37,070.00	$11,362.00
FY 2013	Ward	Minot Police Dept-Bomb Squad	Explosive Device Mitigation and Remediation Equipment	Suit, Improvised Explosive Device/Explosive Ordnance Disposal (IED/EOD) Protective Er	$27,474.00	$26,967.00
FY 2013	Ward	Minot Police Dept-Bomb Squad	Explosive Device Mitigation and Remediation Equipment	Suit, "Search", Improvised Explosive Device/Explosive Ordnance Disposal (IED/EOD) Pro	$34,242.00	$33,030.00
FY 2014	**Ward**	**Minot Police Dept-Bomb Squad**	**CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment**	**Upgrades, Robots or Remotely Piloted Vehicles**	**$63,695.00**	**$0.00**
FY 2014	Ward	Minot Police Dept-Bomb Squad	Information Technology	Hardware, Computer, Integrated	$5,000.00	$0.00
					$174,481.00	**$78,369.08**
FY 2013	Ward	Minot Police Dept-SWAT Team	Personal Protective Equipment	Canister, CBRN, APR	$414.00	$414.00
FY 2013	Ward	Minot Police Dept-SWAT Team	Personal Protective Equipment	Tester, Mask Leak/Fit	$355.00	$296.55
FY 2013	Ward	Minot Police Dept-SWAT Team	Explosive Device Mitigation and Remediation Equipment	Magazines, Portable or Transportable, Explosive	$3,640.00	$3,420.00
FY 2013	Ward	Minot Police Dept-SWAT Team	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Device, Tactical Communications	$2,400.00	$2,400.00
FY 2014	Ward	Minot Police Dept-SWAT Team	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Binoculars/Scopes	$1,100.00	$798.00
FY 2014	Ward	Minot Police Dept-SWAT Team	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Range Finder, Laser	$375.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Ward	Minot Police Dept-SWAT Team	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Spotting Scopes/Surveillance Telescopes	$3,100.00	$3,100.00
FY 2013	Ward	Minot Police Dept-SWAT Team	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Optics, Thermal Imaging and/or Light Amplification	$1,710.00	$0.00
FY 2012	Ward	Minot Police Dept-SWAT Team	Information Technology	Computing Device, Handheld	$1,128.99	$1,128.99

FY 2012	Ward	Minot Police Dept-SWAT Team	Information Technology	Hardware, Computer, Integrated	$199.99	$199.99
FY 2012	Ward	Minot Police Dept-SWAT Team	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Radio, Mobile	$4,111.20	$4,111.20
FY 2013	Ward	Minot Police Dept-SWAT Team	Power Equipment	Batteries, All Types, Sizes	$4,200.00	$4,215.00
FY 2012	Ward	Minot Police Dept-SWAT Team	CBRNE Incident Response Vehicles	Vehicles, Command, Mobile	$247,000.00	$247,000.00
					$269,734.18	**$267,083.73**
FY 2010	Ward	Ward County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Apparatus, Self-Contained Underwater Breathing (SCUBA)	$2,864.45	$2,864.45
FY 2010	Ward	Ward County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Apparatus, Self-Contained Underwater Breathing (SCUBA), Contaminated Water Diving	$3,450.00	$3,450.00
FY 2010	Ward	Ward County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Hood, Diving	$162.00	$162.00
FY 2010	Ward	Ward County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Suit, Dry, Diving	$4,199.85	$4,199.85
FY 2010	Ward	Ward County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Suit, Dry, Diving	$6,199.80	$6,199.80
FY 2010	Ward	Ward County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Undergarment, Dry Suit, Diving	$1,599.80	$1,599.80
FY 2010	Ward	Ward County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Device, Personal Flotation, Swift Water Rescue	$980.00	$980.00
FY 2010	Ward	Ward County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Device, Personal Flotation, Swift Water Rescue	$1,047.01	$1,047.01
FY 2010	Ward	Ward County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Suit, Surface Ice Rescue	$936.00	$936.00
FY 2010	Ward	Ward County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Undergarment, Surface / Swift Water	$989.85	$989.85
FY 2010	Ward	Ward County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Fins, Diving, Dry, Protective, Contaminated Water	$747.00	$747.00
FY 2010	Ward	Ward County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Fins, Diving, Dry, Protective, Contaminated Water	$945.00	$945.00
FY 2010	Ward	Ward County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Gloves or Mittens, Dry Suit Diving, Contamined Water	$132.00	$132.00
FY 2010	Ward	Ward County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Compensators, Buoyancy, Diving	$6,040.00	$6,040.00
FY 2010	Ward	Ward County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Mask, Diving	$3,332.74	$3,332.74
FY 2010	Ward	Ward County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Mask, Diving	$5,105.85	$5,105.85
FY 2010	Ward	Ward County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Weights, Diving	$219.00	$219.00
FY 2010	Ward	Ward County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Weights, Diving	$300.00	$300.00
FY 2010	Ward	Ward County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Rope, Life Safety	$1,047.40	$1,047.40
FY 2010	Ward	Ward County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Hardware, Rappelling or Rescue Operations, Life Safety	$450.00	$450.00
FY 2010	Ward	Ward County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Computer/Gauge, Dive	$705.00	$705.00
FY 2010	Ward	Ward County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Line, Work Water Operations	$1,080.00	$1,080.00
FY 2010	Ward	Ward County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Detector, Metal, Underwater	$2,600.00	$2,600.00
FY 2010	Ward	Ward County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Sonar, Imaging	$24,999.00	$24,999.00
FY 2010	Ward	Ward County Sheriff's Department	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Radio, Mobile	$16,960.80	$16,960.80
FY 2010	Ward	Ward County Sheriff's Department	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Intercom	$1,099.00	$1,099.00
FY 2010	Ward	Ward County Sheriff's Department	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Intercom	$14,793.22	$14,793.22
FY 2010	Ward	Ward County Sheriff's Department	Power Equipment	Generators	$3,999.99	$3,999.99
FY 2010	Ward	Ward County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Incident Response Vehicles	Mover, Prime, for Equipment/Water Trailers	$27,752.82	$27,752.82
FY 2010	Ward	Ward County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Incident Response Vehicles	Trailer, Equipment	$6,400.00	$6,400.00
FY 2010	Ward	Ward County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Prevention and Response Watercraft	Watercraft, CBRNE Prevention and Response	$3,900.00	$3,900.00
FY 2010	Ward	Ward County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Prevention and Response Watercraft	Watercraft, CBRNE Prevention and Response	$37,995.00	$37,995.00
FY 2010	Ward	Ward County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Logistical Support Equipment	Compressors and Systems, Breathing Air	$30,000.00	$30,000.00
					$213,032.58	**$213,032.58**
					$948,119.67	**$807,533.10**
FY 2010	Barnes	Valley City Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	System, Water Operations, Emergency Backup Air Supply	$1,799.20	$1,799.20
FY 2010	Barnes	Valley City Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Apparatus, Self-Contained Underwater Breathing (SCUBA)	$9,840.00	$9,840.00
FY 2010	Barnes	Valley City Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Suit, Dry, Diving	$18,039.60	$18,039.60
FY 2010	Barnes	Valley City Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Suit, Surface Ice Rescue	$4,240.00	$4,240.00
FY 2010	Barnes	Valley City Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Suit, Wet, Surface / Swift Water	$3,111.12	$3,111.12
FY 2010	Barnes	Valley City Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Harness, Diving	$7,151.60	$7,151.60
FY 2010	Barnes	Valley City Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Rope, Life Safety	$400.00	$400.00
FY 2010	Barnes	Valley City Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Computer/Gauge, Dive	$1,279.60	$1,279.60
FY 2010	Barnes	Valley City Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Sonar, Imaging	$1,469.97	$1,469.97
FY 2010	Barnes	Valley City Fire Department	CBRNE Prevention and Response Watercraft	Watercraft, CBRNE Prevention and Response	$1,395.40	$1,395.40
					$48,726.49	**$48,726.49**
FY 2010	Cass	Cass County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Boots, Protective, Tactical/Climbing	$774.37	$774.37
FY 2010	Cass	Cass County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Goggles, Rescue and Recovery, Technical Rescue Incidents, NFPA 1951	$469.80	$469.80
FY 2010	Cass	Cass County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Gloves, Utility, Protective, Technical Rescue Incidents, NFPA 1951	$299.90	$299.90
FY 2010	Cass	Cass County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Suit, Dry, Surface / Swift Water	$21,456.83	$21,456.83

FY 2010	Cass	Cass County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Device, Personal Flotation, Swift Water Rescue	$1,839.54	$1,839.54
FY 2010	Cass	Cass County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Kits, Maintenance / Field Repair, Underwater Equipment	$14.98	$14.98
FY 2010	Cass	Cass County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Light, Personal, Intrinsically Safe	$89.97	$89.97
FY 2010	Cass	Cass County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Hardware, Rappelling or Rescue Operations, Life Safety	$109.90	$109.90
FY 2010	Cass	Cass County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Hand	$164.93	$164.93
FY 2010	Cass	Cass County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Knives, Punches, and Cutting Shears, Diving	$369.90	$369.90
FY 2010	Cass	Cass County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Device, Marking, Marine	$206.42	$206.42
FY 2013	Cass	Cass County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Device, Marking, Marine	$1,100.00	$600.00
FY 2013	Cass	Cass County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Equipment, Navigation, Underwater	$840.00	$0.00
FY 2010	Cass	Cass County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Housings and Accessories, Underwater/Waterproof	$379.66	$379.66
FY 2010	Cass	Cass County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Bag, Throw	$303.95	$303.95
FY 2013	Cass	Cass County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Sonar, Imaging	$3,498.00	$0.00
FY 2010	Cass	Cass County Sheriff's Department	Information Technology	Device, Global Positioning System (GPS)	$279.98	$279.98
FY 2010	Cass	Cass County Sheriff's Department	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Radio, Mobile	$20,789.32	$20,789.32
FY 2013	Cass	Cass County Sheriff's Department	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Radio, Mobile	$4,676.60	$3,464.60
FY 2010	Cass	Cass County Sheriff's Department	Medical Supplies and Limited Types of Pharmaceuticals	Bag/Kit/Pack, Medical	$1,333.46	$1,333.46
FY 2010	Cass	Cass County Sheriff's Department	Medical Supplies and Limited Types of Pharmaceuticals	Defibrillator, Automated External	$3,688.72	$3,688.72
FY 2010	Cass	Cass County Sheriff's Department	Medical Supplies and Limited Types of Pharmaceuticals	Litters/Stretchers	$923.70	$923.70
FY 2010	Cass	Cass County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Incident Response Vehicles	Mover, Prime, for Equipment/Water Trailers	$85,425.46	$85,425.46
FY 2010	Cass	Cass County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Incident Response Vehicles	Trailer, Equipment	$12,004.00	$12,004.00
FY 2010	Cass	Cass County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Prevention and Response Watercraft	Watercraft, CBRNE Prevention and Response	$114,221.24	$114,221.24
FY 2013	Cass	Cass County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Prevention and Response Watercraft	Watercraft, CBRNE Prevention and Response	$26,975.00	$33,025.00
FY 2010	Cass	Cass County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Logistical Support Equipment	Containers, Storage	$31.98	$31.98
					$302,267.61	**$302,267.61**
FY 2013	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Ensemble, Chemical/Biological Protective, NFPA 1994 Class 2	$800.00	$795.78
FY 2011	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Gloves, Outer, Disposable	$946.77	$946.77
FY 2013	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Gloves, Outer, Disposable	$1,000.00	$0.00
FY 2011	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Binoculars/Scopes	$94.99	$94.99
FY 2011	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Kit, Chemical Leak Control	$1,502.28	$1,502.28
FY 2013	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Hand	$150.00	$0.00
FY 2011	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Information Technology	Camera, Still	$487.76	$487.76
FY 2013	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Device, Data Service Access	$1,100.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Bridge, Video Teleconferencing	$2,500.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Strips, Classifier (pH, Waste Water, Chemical)	$290.00	$0.00
FY 2011	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Detector, Multi-sensor Meter, Point, Chemical	$18,914.95	$18,914.95
FY 2013	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Detector, Multi-sensor Meter, Point, Chemical	$30,900.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Detector, Multi-sensor Meter, Point, Chemical	$13,050.00	$0.00
FY 2011	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Kit, Colorimetric Tape/Tube/Chip	$2,625.67	$2,625.67
FY 2014	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Kit, Colorimetric Tape/Tube/Chip	$1,500.00	$0.00
FY 2011	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Detector, Single Chemical Sensors	$1,208.26	$1,208.26
FY 2011	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Explosive Field Test Kit	$209.00	$209.00
FY 2014	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Explosives Field Test (DET)	$250.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Detection Equipment	FH40G Radiological Monitor	$6,950.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Decontamination Equipment	Systems, Mass Casualty Decontamination	$800.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Incident Response Vehicles	Trailer, Equipment	$60,000.00	$0.00
FY 2011	**Cass**	**Fargo Fire Department**	**Other Authorized Equipment**	**Maintenance Contracts & Warranties**	**$973.12**	**$973.12**
FY 2014	**Cass**	**Fargo Fire Department**	**Other Authorized Equipment**	**Maintenance Contracts & Waranties**	**$6,150.00**	**$0.00**
FY 2011	**Cass**	**Fargo Fire Department**	**Other Authorized Equipment**	**Repair and Replacement Costs**	**$5,143.26**	**$5,143.26**
					$157,546.06	**$32,901.84**
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Respirator, Supplied Air	$18,935.00	$18,935.00
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Cylinders and Valve Assemblies, Spare, and Service/Repair Kits, SCBA	$5,140.00	$5,140.00
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Respirator, Particulate, Disposable	$56.00	$56.00

FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Gloves, Rescue and Recovery, Protective, Technical Rescue Incidents, NFPA 1951	$287.64	$287.64
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Helmet, Rescue and Recovery, Protective, Technical Rescue Incidents, NFPA 1951	$654.00	$654.00
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Googles, Utility, Technical Rescue Incidents, NFPA 1951	$47.76	$47.76
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Ensemble, Vapor-Protective, NFPA 1991	$10,530.00	$10,530.00
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Protection, Hearing	$40.80	$40.80
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Hardhat	$71.88	$71.88
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Bag/Box, Ensemble Gear Storage	$3,361.00	$3,361.00
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Binoculars/Scopes	$59.97	$59.97
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Optics, Thermal Imaging and/or Light Amplification	$10,032.88	$10,032.88
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	System, Lock Out/Tag Out	$270.68	$270.68
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Lighting, Portable Area Illumination	$1,271.70	$1,271.70
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Detectors, Current	$299.00	$299.00
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Light, Personal, Intrinsically Safe	$175.00	$175.00
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Light, Hand-Held or Helmet-Mounted Illumination	$359.70	$359.70
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Harnesses, Life Safety/Rappelling	$2,856.49	$2,856.49
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Rope, Life Safety	$1,152.00	$1,152.00
FY 2011	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Rope, Life Safety	$605.70	$605.70
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Hardware, Rappelling or Rescue Operations, Life Safety	$3,570.58	$3,570.58
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Software, Rope, Life Safety	$554.00	$554.00
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Airbag, Lifting, Low or High Pressure	$31,184.81	$31,184.81
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Compressor, Industrial Air	$296.99	$296.99
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Equipment/System, Shoring	$81,331.31	$81,331.31
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Hand, Pneumatic	$3,503.94	$3,503.94
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Structural Assessment, Marking and Monitoring	$1,224.00	$1,224.00
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Hand	$4,926.25	$4,926.25
FY 2011	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Hand	$154.00	$154.00
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Power, Electric	$24,821.07	$24,821.07
FY 2014	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Power, Electric	$244.00	$0.00
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Gasoline-Powered	$3,153.61	$3,153.61
FY 2011	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Gasoline-Powered	$1,283.42	$1,283.42
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Power, Hydraulic	$17,955.32	$17,955.32
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Heavy Rigging	$399.93	$399.93
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Kits, Confined Space Air Monitoring	$4,295.14	$4,295.14
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Camera, Search	$2,815.00	$2,815.00
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tape, Boundary Marking	$104.62	$104.62
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Information Technology	Computer, Mobile Data	$6,733.00	$6,733.00
FY 2011	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Radio, Mobile	$2,687.40	$2,687.40
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Radio, Portable	$16,968.92	$16,968.92
FY 2014	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Power Equipment	Batteries, All Types, Sizes	$460.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Power Equipment	Cells, Fuel	$30.00	$0.00
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Power Equipment	Generators	$875.00	$875.00
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Power Equipment	Reels, Electric Cord	$775.92	$775.92
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Reference Materials	Reference Materials, Non-CBRNE	$219.95	$219.95
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Incident Response Vehicles	Mover, Prime, for Equipment/Water Trailers	$52,093.79	$52,093.79
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Incident Response Vehicles	Trailer, Equipment	$31,703.78	$31,703.78
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Incident Response Vehicles	Vehicles, Command, Mobile	$50,761.51	$50,761.51
FY 2010	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	CBRNE Logistical Support Equipment	Fan, Intrinsically Safe, Exhaust	$2,110.00	$2,110.00
					$403,444.46	**$402,710.46**
FY 2013	Cass	FM Ambulance	Information Technology	Hardware, Computer, Integrated	$3,657.30	$3,657.30
FY 2010	Cass	FM Ambulance	Decontamination Equipment	Device, Victim Extrication	$23,338.00	$23,338.00
FY 2013	Cass	FM Ambulance	Medical Supplies and Limited Types of Pharmaceuticals	Bag/Kit/Pack, Medical	$9,270.00	$9,270.00
FY 2010	Cass	FM Ambulance	Medical Supplies and Limited Types of Pharmaceuticals	Shelter, Medical	$8,072.00	$8,072.00
FY 2013	Cass	FM Ambulance	Medical Supplies and Limited Types of Pharmaceuticals	Defibrillator/Cardiac Monitors/Pacing	$96,000.00	$96,000.00
FY 2010	Cass	FM Ambulance	Medical Supplies and Limited Types of Pharmaceuticals	Tags and Supplies, Triage	$1,200.00	$1,200.00
FY 2013	Cass	FM Ambulance	Power Equipment	Chargers	$2,300.00	$2,300.00
					$143,837.30	**$143,837.30**

FY 2013	Cass	Red River Valley Bomb Squad	Explosive Device Mitigation and Remediation Equipment	Suit, Improvised Explosive Device/Explosive Ordnance Disposal (IED/EOD) Protective Er	$54,441.00	$55,329.00
FY 2013	Cass	Red River Valley Bomb Squad	Explosive Device Mitigation and Remediation Equipment	Suit, "Search", Improvised Explosive Device/Explosive Ordnance Disposal (IED/EOD) Prc	$11,500.00	$10,117.00
FY 2010	**Cass**	**Red River Valley Bomb Squad**	**CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment**	**Upgrades, Robots or Remotely Piloted Vehicles**	**$90,479.00**	**$90,479.00**
					$156,420.00	**$155,925.00**
FY 2014	Cass	Red River Valley SWAT Team	Personal Protective Equipment	Respirator, Particulate, Reusable	$11,250.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Cass	Red River Valley SWAT Team	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Device, Tactical Communications	$4,156.25	$0.00
FY 2013	Cass	Red River Valley SWAT Team	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Robots	$44,485.00	$44,485.00
					$59,891.25	**$44,485.00**
FY 2010	Richland	Richland County	Personal Protective Equipment	System, Water Operations, Emergency Backup Air Supply	$3,369.00	$3,369.00
FY 2010	Richland	Richland County	Personal Protective Equipment	Apparatus, Self-Contained Underwater Breathing (SCUBA)	$3,007.00	$3,007.00
FY 2010	Richland	Richland County	Personal Protective Equipment	Gloves, Diving	$396.00	$396.00
FY 2010	Richland	Richland County	Personal Protective Equipment	Hood, Diving	$380.00	$380.00
FY 2010	Richland	Richland County	Personal Protective Equipment	Dam, Neck, Diving	$478.00	$478.00
FY 2010	Richland	Richland County	Personal Protective Equipment	Suit, Dry, Diving	$3,930.00	$3,930.00
FY 2010	Richland	Richland County	Personal Protective Equipment	Undergarment, Dry Suit, Diving	$648.00	$648.00
FY 2010	Richland	Richland County	Personal Protective Equipment	Helmet, Protective, Swift Water Rescue	$510.00	$510.00
FY 2010	Richland	Richland County	Personal Protective Equipment	Compensators, Buoyancy, Diving	$960.00	$960.00
FY 2010	Richland	Richland County	Personal Protective Equipment	Fins, Swimming/Diving	$249.90	$249.90
FY 2010	Richland	Richland County	Personal Protective Equipment	Device, Personal Flotation	$928.15	$928.15
FY 2010	Richland	Richland County	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Detector, Metal, Underwater	$2,960.00	$2,960.00
FY 2010	Richland	Richland County	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Bag, Throw	$375.00	$375.00
FY 2010	Richland	Richland County	Power Equipment	Generators	$1,500.00	$1,500.00
FY 2010	Richland	Richland County	CBRNE Incident Response Vehicles	Mover, Prime, for Equipment/Water Trailers	$27,048.28	$27,048.28
FY 2010	Richland	Richland County	CBRNE Incident Response Vehicles	Trailer, Equipment	$19,475.00	$19,475.00
FY 2010	Richland	Richland County	CBRNE Prevention and Response Watercraft	Watercraft, CBRNE Prevention and Response	$7,537.00	$7,537.00
FY 2010	Richland	Richland County	CBRNE Logistical Support Equipment	Systems, Shelter, Rapid Deployment	$419.98	$419.98
					$74,171.31	**$74,171.31**
FY 2010	Richland	Wahpeton Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	System, Water Operations, Emergency Backup Air Supply	$3,360.00	$3,360.00
FY 2010	Richland	Wahpeton Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Apparatus, Self-Contained Underwater Breathing (SCUBA)	$4,236.00	$4,236.00
FY 2010	Richland	Wahpeton Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Gloves, Diving	$899.70	$899.70
FY 2010	Richland	Wahpeton Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Hood, Diving	$929.70	$929.70
FY 2010	Richland	Wahpeton Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Dam, Neck, Diving	$2,099.40	$2,099.40
FY 2010	Richland	Wahpeton Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Suit, Dry, Diving	$8,599.70	$8,599.70
FY 2010	Richland	Wahpeton Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Undergarment, Dry Suit, Diving	$1,607.40	$1,607.40
FY 2010	Richland	Wahpeton Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Helmet, Protective, Swift Water Rescue	$510.00	$510.00
FY 2010	Richland	Wahpeton Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Fins, Diving, Dry, Protective, Contaminated Water	$858.00	$858.00
FY 2010	Richland	Wahpeton Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Bag, Gear, Water Operations	$89.45	$89.45
FY 2010	Richland	Wahpeton Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Compensators, Buoyancy, Diving	$2,880.00	$2,880.00
FY 2010	Richland	Wahpeton Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Harness, Diving	$1,048.00	$1,048.00
FY 2010	Richland	Wahpeton Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Mask, Diving	$5,193.50	$5,193.50
FY 2010	Richland	Wahpeton Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Device, Personal Flotation	$923.80	$923.80
FY 2010	Richland	Wahpeton Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Weights, Diving	$693.08	$693.08
FY 2010	Richland	Wahpeton Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Hand	$400.00	$400.00
FY 2010	Richland	Wahpeton Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Gasoline-Powered	$349.00	$349.00
FY 2010	Richland	Wahpeton Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Bag, Lift	$231.00	$231.00
FY 2010	Richland	Wahpeton Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Line, Work Water Operations	$158.00	$158.00
FY 2010	Richland	Wahpeton Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Device, Marking, Marine	$228.00	$228.00
FY 2010	Richland	Wahpeton Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Bag, Throw	$360.00	$360.00
FY 2010	Richland	Wahpeton Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Boards/Sleds, Search and Rescue	$2,669.00	$2,669.00
FY 2010	Richland	Wahpeton Fire Department	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Intercom	$6,498.50	$6,498.50
FY 2010	Richland	Wahpeton Fire Department	CBRNE Prevention and Response Watercraft	Watercraft, CBRNE Prevention and Response	$13,368.00	$13,368.00
					$58,189.23	**$58,189.23**
FY 2014	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	Decontamination Equipment	Device, Liquid Decontamination Containment	$600.00	$570.00

FY 2014	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	Decontamination Equipment	Items, Support, Decontamination Corridor	$200.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	Decontamination Equipment	Shower, Portable Decontamination	$5,500.00	$5,157.75
FY 2014	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	Decontamination Equipment	Equipment, Technical Decontamination - Wet	$1,100.00	$1,046.40
					$7,400.00	**$6,774.15**
FY 2014	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Signs	$1,400.00	$1,351.85
FY 2014	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Equipment/System, Shoring	$35,477.00	$35,477.00
					$36,877.00	**$36,828.85**
FY 2010	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Suit, Ice, Surface Water Operations Protective, NFPA 1952	$2,490.00	$2,490.00
FY 2010	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	System, Water Operations, Emergency Backup Air Supply	$3,918.00	$3,918.00
FY 2010	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Apparatus, Self-Contained Underwater Breathing (SCUBA)	$3,774.00	$3,774.00
FY 2010	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Boots, Diving	$240.00	$240.00
FY 2010	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Gloves, Diving	$240.00	$240.00
FY 2010	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Hood, Diving	$240.00	$240.00
FY 2010	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Suit, Dry, Diving	$10,344.00	$10,344.00
FY 2010	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Undergarment, Dry Suit, Diving	$1,650.00	$1,650.00
FY 2010	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Compensators, Buoyancy, Diving	$3,870.00	$3,870.00
FY 2012	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Compensators, Buoyancy, Diving	$4,680.00	$4,680.00
FY 2010	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Fins, Swimming/Diving	$990.00	$990.00
FY 2010	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Harness, Diving	$264.00	$264.00
FY 2010	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Mask, Diving	$240.00	$240.00
FY 2010	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Weights, Diving	$880.00	$880.00
FY 2012	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Weights, Diving	$560.00	$560.00
FY 2010	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	Explosive Device Mitigation and Remediation Equipment	Suit, Wet, Diving	$1,170.00	$1,170.00
FY 2010	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Vehicles, Remotely Piloted	$62,859.00	$62,859.00
FY 2012	**Stutsman**	**Jamestown Fire Department**	**CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment**	**Upgrades, Robots or Remotely Piloted Vehicles**	**$7,815.00**	**$7,815.00**
FY 2010	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Bag, Lift	$640.00	$640.00
FY 2010	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Computer/Gauge, Dive	$1,080.00	$1,080.00
FY 2010	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Knives, Punches, and Cutting Shears, Diving	$300.00	$300.00
FY 2010	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Line, Work Water Operations	$1,015.00	$1,015.00
FY 2010	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Device, Marking, Marine	$210.00	$210.00
FY 2010	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Lights, Underwater, Personal	$774.00	$774.00
FY 2010	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Equipment, Navigation, Underwater	$480.00	$480.00
FY 2010	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Detector, Metal, Underwater	$2,270.00	$2,270.00
FY 2010	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	Information Technology	Camera, Underwater (Still/Video)	$645.17	$645.17
FY 2010	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Intercom	$15,679.00	$15,679.00
FY 2010	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	CBRNE Incident Response Vehicles	Trailer, Equipment	$1,495.00	$1,495.00
FY 2010	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	CBRNE Prevention and Response Watercraft	Watercraft, CBRNE Prevention and Response	$11,795.83	$11,795.83
					$142,608.00	**$142,608.00**
FY 2013	Stutsman	Jamestown Police Department	Explosive Device Mitigation and Remediation Equipment	Attachments/Tools, Robot	$24,575.00	$24,575.00
FY 2014	Stutsman	Jamestown Police Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Binoculars/Scopes	$60,210.00	$0.00
FY 2012	Stutsman	Jamestown Police Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Robots	$12,500.00	$12,500.00
FY 2012	Stutsman	Jamestown Police Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Attachments/Tools, Search & Rescue Robot or Remotely Piloted Vehicle	$5,000.00	$5,000.00
FY 2013	Stutsman	Jamestown Police Department	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Radio, Mobile	$3,401.75	$3,097.40
FY 2012	Stutsman	Jamestown Police Department	Power Equipment	Batteries, All Types, Sizes	$345.00	$345.00
FY 2012	Stutsman	Jamestown Police Department	CBRNE Logistical Support Equipment	Containers, Storage	$355.00	$355.00
					$106,386.75	**$45,872.40**
FY 2013	Stutsman	Stutsman County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Suit, Dry, Surface Water Operations Protective, NFPA 1952	$4,174.00	$4,174.00
FY 2013	Stutsman	Stutsman County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Gloves, Surface Water Operations Protective Wet Suit, NFPA 1952	$286.00	$286.00
FY 2013	Stutsman	Stutsman County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Device, Personal Flotation, Surface Water Operations, NFPA 1952	$1,156.00	$1,156.00
FY 2013	Stutsman	Stutsman County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Vest or Outer Garment, High visibility	$780.00	$0.00

					$6,396.00	**$5,616.00**
					$1,704,161.46	**$1,500,913.64**
FY 2013	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Cylinders and Valve Assemblies, Spare, and Service/Repair Kits, SCBA	$4,500.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Cylinders and Valve Assemblies, Spare, and Service/Repair Kits, SCBA	$450.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Ensemble, Vapor-Protective, NFPA 1991	$5,100.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Ensemble, Vapor-Protective, NFPA 1991	$5,100.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Gloves, Outer, Disposable	$450.00	$0.00
FY 2011	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Kit, Chemical Leak Control	$3,358.38	$3,358.38
FY 2013	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Kit, Chemical Leak Control	$1,000.00	$0.00
FY 2011	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Information Technology	Computing Device, Handheld	$1,716.37	$1,716.37
FY 2013	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Bridge, Video Teleconferencing	$2,500.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Strips, Classifier (pH, Waste Water, Chemical)	$290.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Detector, Multi-sensor Meter, Point, Chemical	$10,775.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Detector, Multi-sensor Meter, Point, Chemical	$10,220.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Meter, Survey, Handheld	$1,225.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Meter, Survey, Handheld	$495.00	$219.00
FY 2013	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Detector, Personal Radiation (Gamma & Neutron)	$225.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Power Equipment	Batteries, All Types, Sizes	$450.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Power Equipment	Batteries, All Types, Sizes	$600.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	CBRNE Logistical Support Equipment	Fan, Intrinsically Safe, Exhaust	$537.00	$0.00
FY 2011	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Other Authorized Equipment	Maintenance Contracts & Warranties	$230.25	$230.25
FY 2011	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Other Authorized Equipment	Upgrades	$14,750.00	$14,750.00
					$63,972.00	**$20,274.00**
FY 2010	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Cylinders and Valve Assemblies, Spare, and Service/Repair Kits, SCBA	$10,360.00	$10,360.00
FY 2011	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Cylinders and Valve Assemblies, Spare, and Service/Repair Kits, SCBA	$3,737.00	$3,737.00
FY 2010	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Footwear, Rescue and Recovery, Protective, Technical Rescue Incidents, NFPA 1951	$1,000.00	$1,000.00
FY 2010	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Gloves, Rescue and Recovery, Protective, Technical Rescue Incidents, NFPA 1951	$785.79	$785.79
FY 2010	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Helmet, Rescue and Recovery, Protective, Technical Rescue Incidents, NFPA 1951	$4,391.80	$4,391.80
FY 2013	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Gloves, Utility, Protective, Technical Rescue Incidents, NFPA 1951	$599.00	$600.00
FY 2011	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Ensemble, Vapor-Protective, NFPA 1991	$6,725.04	$6,725.04
FY 2013	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Hardhat	$990.00	$999.50
FY 2010	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Lighting, Portable Area Illumination	$2,551.44	$2,551.44
FY 2010	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Harnesses, Life Safety/Rappelling	$3,528.00	$3,528.00
FY 2010	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Rope, Life Safety	$5,986.15	$5,986.15
FY 2010	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Hardware, Rappelling or Rescue Operations, Life Safety	$7,200.00	$7,200.00
FY 2013	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Airbag, Lifting, Low or High Pressure	$5,310.00	$5,185.00
FY 2010	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Equipment/System, Shoring	$16,938.00	$16,938.00
FY 2011	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Equipment/System, Shoring	$5,902.77	$5,902.77
FY 2013	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Equipment/System, Shoring	$5,718.48	$2,780.00
FY 2014	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Equipment/System, Shoring	$1,800.00	$0.00
FY 2010	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Hand, Pneumatic	$1,110.98	$1,110.98
FY 2011	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Hand, Pneumatic	$367.73	$367.73
FY 2011	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Hand	$458.23	$458.23
FY 2013	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Hand	$620.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Hand	$154.00	$0.00
FY 2010	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Power, Electric	$2,366.61	$2,366.61
FY 2013	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Power, Electric	$64.80	$64.80
FY 2010	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Gasoline-Powered	$4,056.96	$4,056.96
FY 2011	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Gasoline-Powered	$3,248.00	$3,248.00

FY 2010	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Power, Hydraulic	$8,550.00	$8,550.00
FY 2013	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Power, Hydraulic	$2,400.00	$0.00
FY 2011	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Heavy Rigging	$152.00	$152.00
FY 2011	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Camera, Search	$26,991.00	$26,991.00
FY 2010	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Radio, Portable	$26,268.64	$26,268.64
FY 2010	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Accessories, Portable Radio	$2,922.00	$2,922.00
FY 2011	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Detector, Multi-sensor Meter, Point, Chemical	$8,079.94	$8,079.94
FY 2011	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Detector, Spectrometry, Ion Mobility, Point, Chemical Agent	$9,539.00	$9,539.00
FY 2013	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Medical Supplies and Limited Types of Pharmaceuticals	Equipment, Spinal Immobilization	$1,425.90	$1,426.46
FY 2011	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Power Equipment	Batteries, All Types, Sizes	$677.49	$677.49
FY 2011	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Power Equipment	Cells, Fuel	$179.90	$179.90
FY 2014	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Power Equipment	Cells, Fuel	$180.00	$0.00
FY 2010	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	CBRNE Logistical Support Equipment	Container, Fuel Storage	$287.00	$287.00
					$183,623.65	**$175,417.23**
FY 2011	Burleigh	Bismarck Police Department	Explosive Device Mitigation and Remediation Equipment	X-Ray Unit, Portable or Transportable	$5,615.00	$5,615.00
FY 2014	Burleigh	Bismarck Police Department	Explosive Device Mitigation and Remediation Equipment	X-Ray Unit, Portable or Transportable	$4,365.89	$3,588.22
FY 2011	Burleigh	Bismarck Police Department	Explosive Device Mitigation and Remediation Equipment	Suit, Improvised Explosive Device/Explosive Ordnance Disposal (IED/EOD) Protective Er	$53,639.00	$53,639.00
FY 2011	Burleigh	Bismarck Police Department	Explosive Device Mitigation and Remediation Equipment	Suit, "Search", Improvised Explosive Device/Explosive Ordnance Disposal (IED/EOD) Prc	$20,756.00	$20,756.00
FY 2013	**Burleigh**	**Bismarck Police Department**	**CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment**	**Upgrades, Robots or Remotely Piloted Vehicles**	**$27,320.00**	**$27,320.00**
FY 2014	**Burleigh**	**Bismarck Police Department**	**CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment**	**Upgrades, Robots or Remotely Piloted Vehicles**	**$61,547.00**	**$0.00**
FY 2014	Burleigh	Bismarck Police Department	Detection Equipment	Remote Shock Tube Initiator	$5,329.00	$0.00
					$178,571.89	**$110,918.22**
FY 2013	Burleigh	Bismarck Police Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Respirator, Air-Purifying, Full-Face, Tight-Fitting, Negative Pressure, CBRN	$24,500.00	$0.00
FY 2011	Burleigh	Bismarck Police Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Armor, Body	$39,887.30	$39,887.30
FY 2013	Burleigh	Bismarck Police Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Armor, Body	$36,000.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Burleigh	Bismarck Police Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Armor, Body	$42,500.00	$0.00
FY 2011	Burleigh	Bismarck Police Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Shield, Ballistic	$7,600.00	$7,600.00
FY 2013	Burleigh	Bismarck Police Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Lighting, Portable Area Illumination	$7,325.50	$0.00
FY 2014	Burleigh	Bismarck Police Department	Medical Supplies and Limited Types of Pharmaceuticals	Defibrillator, Automated External	$1,805.00	$2,378.62
FY 2014	Burleigh	Bismarck Police Department	Terrorism Incident Prevention Equipment	Equipment, Law Enforcement Surveillance	$24,100.00	$0.00
FY 2011	Burleigh	Bismarck Police Department	CBRNE Logistical Support Equipment	Bags / Packs	$6,645.70	$6,645.70
					$190,363.50	**$56,511.62**
FY 2010	Burleigh	Burleigh County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Apparatus, Self-Contained Underwater Breathing (SCUBA)	$2,450.00	$2,450.00
FY 2010	Burleigh	Burleigh County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Suit, Dry, Diving	$37,100.00	$37,100.00
FY 2010	Burleigh	Burleigh County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Gloves or Mittens, Dry Suit Diving, Contamined Water	$1,800.00	$1,800.00
FY 2010	Burleigh	Burleigh County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Compensators, Buoyancy, Diving	$6,600.00	$6,600.00
FY 2013	Burleigh	Burleigh County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Vehicles, Remotely Piloted	$123,848.00	$126,343.00
FY 2010	Burleigh	Burleigh County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Computer/Gauge, Dive	$4,740.00	$4,740.00
FY 2010	Burleigh	Burleigh County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Knives, Punches, and Cutting Shears, Diving	$200.37	$200.37
FY 2010	Burleigh	Burleigh County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Lights, Underwater, Personal	$780.00	$780.00
FY 2013	Burleigh	Burleigh County Sheriff's Department	Power Equipment	Generators	$1,150.00	$1,099.00
FY 2010	Burleigh	Burleigh County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Incident Response Vehicles	Trailer, Equipment	$22,000.00	$22,000.00
					$200,668.37	**$203,112.37**
FY 2013	Mercer	Mercer Co Search & Rescue Dive Team	Personal Protective Equipment	Bag, Gear, Water Operations	$803.40	$803.40
FY 2013	Mercer	Mercer Co Search & Rescue Dive Team	Personal Protective Equipment	Compensators, Buoyancy, Diving	$6,600.00	$6,600.00
FY 2013	Mercer	Mercer Co Search & Rescue Dive Team	Personal Protective Equipment	Weights, Diving	$571.86	$436.47
FY 2013	Mercer	Mercer Co Search & Rescue Dive Team	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Computer/Gauge, Dive	$5,700.00	$5,700.00
FY 2013	Mercer	Mercer Co Search & Rescue Dive Team	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Knives, Punches, and Cutting Shears, Diving	$539.40	$539.40
FY 2013	Mercer	Mercer Co Search & Rescue Dive Team	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Lights, Underwater, Personal	$1,379.40	$1,514.79

FY 2013	Mercer	Mercer Co Search & Rescue Dive Team	Information Technology	Device, Global Positioning System (GPS)	$2,045.94	$2,045.94
					$17,640.00	**$17,640.00**
FY 2010	Mercer	Mercer County Sheriff	Personal Protective Equipment	Apparatus, Self-Contained Underwater Breathing (SCUBA)	$19,550.00	$19,550.00
FY 2010	Mercer	Mercer County Sheriff	Personal Protective Equipment	Gloves, Diving	$900.00	$900.00
FY 2010	Mercer	Mercer County Sheriff	Personal Protective Equipment	Suit, Surface Ice Rescue	$9,551.99	$9,551.99
FY 2010	Mercer	Mercer County Sheriff	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Hardware, Rappelling or Rescue Operations, Life Safety	$312.00	$312.00
FY 2010	Mercer	Mercer County Sheriff	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Line, Work Water Operations	$2,374.32	$2,374.32
FY 2010	Mercer	Mercer County Sheriff	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Boards/Sleds, Search and Rescue	$2,027.00	$2,027.00
FY 2010	Mercer	Mercer County Sheriff	CBRNE Incident Response Vehicles	Mover, Prime, for Equipment/Water Trailers	$32,482.00	$32,482.00
FY 2010	Mercer	Mercer County Sheriff	CBRNE Incident Response Vehicles	Trailer, Equipment	$20,518.00	$20,518.00
					$87,715.31	**$87,715.31**
FY 2014	Morton	Mandan Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Cylinders and Valve Assemblies, Spare, and Service/Repair Kits, SCBA	$14,250.00	$0.00
					$14,250.00	**$0.00**
FY 2013	Morton	Morton Co Sheriff Dive/Rescue	Personal Protective Equipment	System, Water Operations, Emergency Backup Air Supply	$3,200.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Morton	Morton Co Sheriff Dive/Rescue	Personal Protective Equipment	Apparatus, Self-Contained Underwater Breathing (SCUBA)	$4,000.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Morton	Morton Co Sheriff Dive/Rescue	Personal Protective Equipment	Apparatus, Self-Contained Underwater Breathing (SCUBA), Contaminated Water Diving	$4,400.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Morton	Morton Co Sheriff Dive/Rescue	Personal Protective Equipment	Gloves or Mittens, Dry Suit Diving, Contamined Water	$600.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Morton	Morton Co Sheriff Dive/Rescue	Personal Protective Equipment	Bag, Gear, Water Operations	$1,800.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Morton	Morton Co Sheriff Dive/Rescue	Personal Protective Equipment	Harness, Diving	$1,100.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Morton	Morton Co Sheriff Dive/Rescue	Personal Protective Equipment	Kits, Maintenance / Field Repair, Underwater Equipment	$5,772.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Morton	Morton Co Sheriff Dive/Rescue	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Hardware, Rappelling or Rescue Operations, Life Safety	$2,900.00	$2,899.61
FY 2013	Morton	Morton Co Sheriff Dive/Rescue	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Bag, Body, Underwater	$980.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Morton	Morton Co Sheriff Dive/Rescue	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Boards/Sleds, Search and Rescue	$800.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Morton	Morton Co Sheriff Dive/Rescue	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Sonar, Imaging	$5,600.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Morton	Morton Co Sheriff Dive/Rescue	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Intercom	$2,956.00	$0.00
FY 2013	Morton	Morton Co Sheriff Dive/Rescue	Power Equipment	Batteries, All Types, Sizes	$800.00	$0.00
					$34,908.00	**$2,899.61**
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Gloves, Rescue and Recovery, Protective, Technical Rescue Incidents, NFPA 1951	$225.00	$225.00
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Footwear, Utility, Protective, Technical Rescue Incidents, NFPA 1951	$260.00	$260.00
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Apparatus, Self-Contained Underwater Breathing (SCUBA)	$4,320.00	$4,320.00
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	System, Surface Supplied Air, Diving	$22,750.37	$22,750.37
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Boots, Diving	$311.70	$311.70
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Suit, Dry, Diving	$22,770.00	$22,770.00
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Undergarment, Dry Suit, Diving	$4,180.00	$4,180.00
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Fins, Swift Water Rescue	$280.00	$280.00
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Suit, Dry, Surface / Swift Water	$3,058.00	$3,058.00
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Device, Personal Flotation, Swift Water Rescue	$1,079.92	$1,079.92
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Suit, Surface Ice Rescue	$7,088.00	$7,088.00
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Bag, Gear, Water Operations	$236.25	$236.25
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Compensators, Buoyancy, Diving	$7,194.00	$7,194.00
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Fins, Swimming/Diving	$1,800.00	$1,800.00
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Harness, Diving	$1,060.00	$1,060.00
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Kits, Maintenance / Field Repair, Underwater Equipment	$258.00	$258.00
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Mask, Diving	$1,140.00	$1,140.00
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Mask, Diving	$5,333.88	$5,333.88
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Weights, Diving	$2,100.00	$2,100.00
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Bag/Box, Ensemble Gear Storage	$2,400.00	$2,400.00
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Binoculars/Scopes	$1,299.88	$1,299.88
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Optics, Thermal Imaging and/or Light Amplification	$7,813.50	$7,813.50
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Handheld, PA System	$198.89	$198.89
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Light, Personal, Intrinsically Safe	$172.46	$172.46
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Hardware, Rappelling or Rescue Operations, Life Safety	$2,032.00	$2,032.00

FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Hardware, Rappelling or Rescue Operations, Life Safety	$3,297.70	$3,297.70
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Hand	$966.00	$966.00
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Computer/Gauge, Dive	$3,416.00	$3,416.00
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Kit, Medical First Aid, Dive Specific	$355.00	$355.00
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Line, Work Water Operations	$630.00	$630.00
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Line, Work Water Operations	$681.69	$681.69
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Bag, Throw	$1,405.72	$1,405.72
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Boards/Sleds, Search and Rescue	$6,238.00	$6,238.00
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Radio, Portable	$5,935.20	$5,935.20
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Intercom	$4,379.05	$4,379.05
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Accessories, Portable Radio	$893.00	$893.00
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	Medical Supplies and Limited Types of Pharmaceuticals	Litters/Stretchers	$1,249.90	$1,249.90
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	Power Equipment	Generators	$2,156.95	$2,156.95
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Incident Response Vehicles	Mover, Prime, for Equipment/Water Trailers	$40,000.00	$40,000.00
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Incident Response Vehicles	Trailer, Equipment	$22,000.00	$22,000.00
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Prevention and Response Watercraft	Watercraft, CBRNE Prevention and Response	$40,000.00	$40,000.00
FY 2010	Morton	Morton County Sheriff's Department	CBRNE Prevention and Response Watercraft	Watercraft, CBRNE Prevention and Response	$43,975.00	$43,975.00
					$276,941.06	**$276,941.06**
FY 2013	Stark	Dickinson Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Cylinders and Valve Assemblies, Spare, and Service/Repair Kits, SCBA	$330.00	$299.94
FY 2010	Stark	Dickinson Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Detector, Multi-sensor Meter, Point, Chemical	$906.00	$906.00
FY 2013	Stark	Dickinson Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Detector, Multi-sensor Meter, Point, Chemical	$4,066.00	$2,133.81
FY 2010	Stark	Dickinson Fire Department	Detection Equipment	Kit, Colorimetric Tape/Tube/Chip	$2,258.95	$2,258.95
FY 2013	Stark	Dickinson Fire Department	Power Equipment	Batteries, All Types, Sizes	$1,060.00	$514.76
FY 2010	**Stark**	**Dickinson Fire Department**	**Other Authorized Equipment**	Maintenance Contracts & Warranties	**$2,380.00**	**$2,380.35**
					$11,000.95	**$8,493.81**
FY 2014	Stark	Dickinson Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Gloves, Outer, Work	$113.70	$0.00
FY 2014	Stark	Dickinson Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Protection, Eye	$43.98	$0.00
FY 2014	Stark	Dickinson Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Protection, Hearing	$43.96	$0.00
FY 2014	Stark	Dickinson Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Airbag, Lifting, Low or High Pressure	$10,493.00	$10,493.00
FY 2014	Stark	Dickinson Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Equipment/System, Shoring	$25,409.00	$23,949.00
FY 2014	Stark	Dickinson Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Hand, Pneumatic	$541.74	$0.00
FY 2014	Stark	Dickinson Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Hand	$99.96	$0.00
FY 2014	Stark	Dickinson Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Power, Electric	$407.98	$0.00
FY 2014	Stark	Dickinson Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Tools, Power, Hydraulic	$2,000.00	$1,979.99
FY 2014	Stark	Dickinson Fire Department	CBRNE Incident Response Vehicles	Trailer, Equipment	$10,000.00	$9,989.35
					$49,153.32	**$46,411.34**
FY 2010	Stark	Dickinson Police Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Armor, Body	$5,801.12	$5,801.12
FY 2013	Stark	Dickinson Police Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Armor, Body	$2,475.00	$2,515.00
FY 2014	Stark	Dickinson Police Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Armor, Body	$14,400.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Stark	Dickinson Police Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Helmet, Ballistic	$7,200.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Stark	Dickinson Police Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Hydration System, Personal	$1,300.00	$0.00
FY 2014	Stark	Dickinson Police Department	Explosive Device Mitigation and Remediation Equipment	Magazines, Portable or Transportable, Explosive	$3,000.00	$3,117.60
FY 2013	Stark	Dickinson Police Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Optics, Thermal Imaging and/or Light Amplification	$30,000.00	$29,979.35
FY 2014	Stark	Dickinson Police Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Handheld, PA System	$3,000.00	$2,682.31
FY 2014	Stark	Dickinson Police Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Light, Hand-Held or Helmet-Mounted Illumination	$1,500.00	$0.00
FY 2010	Stark	Dickinson Police Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Robots	$19,089.55	$19,089.55
FY 2013	Stark	Dickinson Police Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Camera, Search	$16,150.00	$16,130.65
FY 2014	Stark	Dickinson Police Department	Medical Supplies and Limited Types of Pharmaceuticals	Bag/Kit/Pack, Medical	$2,950.00	$2,271.67
FY 2010	**Stark**	**Dickinson Police Department**	**Other Authorized Equipment**	Maintenance Contracts & Warranties	**$5,952.70**	**$5,952.79**
					$112,818.37	**$87,540.04**
FY 2010	Stark	Dickinson Rural Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Apparatus, Self-Contained Underwater Breathing (SCUBA)	$5,600.00	$5,600.00

FY 2010	Stark	Dickinson Rural Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	System, Surface Supplied Air, Diving	$27,000.00	$27,000.00
FY 2010	Stark	Dickinson Rural Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Suit, Dry, Diving	$14,000.00	$14,000.00
FY 2010	Stark	Dickinson Rural Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Undergarment, Dry Suit, Diving	$3,150.00	$3,150.00
FY 2010	Stark	Dickinson Rural Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Bag, Gear, Water Operations	$250.00	$250.00
FY 2010	Stark	Dickinson Rural Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Compensators, Buoyancy, Diving	$4,760.00	$4,760.00
FY 2010	Stark	Dickinson Rural Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Fins, Swimming/Diving	$1,050.00	$1,050.00
FY 2010	Stark	Dickinson Rural Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Mask, Diving	$455.00	$455.00
FY 2010	Stark	Dickinson Rural Fire Department	Personal Protective Equipment	Weights, Diving	$520.00	$520.00
FY 2010	Stark	Dickinson Rural Fire Department	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Radio, Mobile	$6,768.00	$6,768.00
FY 2010	Stark	Dickinson Rural Fire Department	Power Equipment	Generators	$3,500.00	$3,500.00
FY 2010	Stark	Dickinson Rural Fire Department	CBRNE Incident Response Vehicles	Trailer, Equipment	$22,232.00	$23,232.00
FY 2010	Stark	Dickinson Rural Fire Department	CBRNE Incident Response Vehicles	Vehicle, Specialized Emergenct Management	$33,000.00	$33,000.00
FY 2010	Stark	Dickinson Rural Fire Department	CBRNE Prevention and Response Watercraft	Watercraft, CBRNE Prevention and Response	$36,000.00	$36,000.00
					$158,285.00	**$159,285.00**
					$1,579,911.41	**$1,253,159.61**
					$6,082,038.72	**$5,187,170.17**

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL
HOMELAND SECURITY EQUIPMENT - MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS

ATTACHMENT #10

FISCAL YEARS 2010 THRU 2014

FY	County	Applicant	Category Description	Item Description	Amount	Purchase Price
2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	Other Authorized Equipment	Maintenance Contracts & Waranties	$6,000.00	$6,000.00
2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	Other Authorized Equipment	Repair and Replacement Costs	$1,100.00	$749.02
2013	Grand Forks	Grand Forks County Sheriff	Other Authorized Equipment	Upgrades	$1,100.00	$0.00
2011	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Other Authorized Equipment	Maintenance Contracts & Warranties	$14,676.40	$14,676.40
2014	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Other Authorized Equipment	Maintenance Contracts & Waranties	$13,110.00	$0.00
2011	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Other Authorized Equipment	Repair and Replacement Costs	$729.91	$729.91
2011	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Fire Department	Other Authorized Equipment	Upgrades	$15,000.00	$15,000.00
2011	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Police Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Upgrades, Robots or Remotely Piloted Vehicles	$83,331.40	$83,331.40
2014	Grand Forks	Grand Forks Police Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Upgrades, Robots or Remotely Piloted Vehicles	$18,000.00	$0.00
					$153,047.71	**$120,486.73**
2012	Ward	Minot Fire Department	Other Authorized Equipment	Maintenance Contracts & Waranties	$3,585.00	$3,585.00
2014	Ward	Minot Police Dept-Bomb Squad	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Upgrades, Robots or Remotely Piloted Vehicles	$63,695.00	$0.00
					$67,280.00	**$3,585.00**
2011	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Other Authorized Equipment	Maintenance Contracts & Warranties	$972.12	$973.12
2014	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Other Authorized Equipment	Maintenance Contracts & Waranties	$6,150.00	$0.00
2011	Cass	Fargo Fire Department	Other Authorized Equipment	Repair and Replacement Costs	$5,143.26	$5,143.26
2010	Cass	Red River Valley Bomb Squad	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Upgrades, Robots or Remotely Piloted Vehicles	$90,479.00	$90,479.00
2012	Stutsman	Jamestown Fire Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Upgrades, Robots or Remotely Piloted Vehicles	$7,815.00	$7,815.00
					$110,559.38	**$104,410.38**
2011	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Other Authorized Equipment	Maintenance Contracts & Warranties	$230.25	$230.25
2011	Burleigh	Bismarck Fire Department	Other Authorized Equipment	Upgrades	$14,750.00	$14,750.00
2013	Burleigh	Bismarck Police Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Upgrades, Robots or Remotely Piloted Vehicles	$27,320.00	$27,320.00
2014	Burleigh	Bismarck Police Department	CBRNE Operational and Search and Rescue Equipment	Upgrades, Robots or Remotely Piloted Vehicles	$61,547.00	$0.00
2010	Stark	Dickinson Fire Department	Other Authorized Equipment	Maintenance Contracts & Warranties	$2,380.00	$2,380.35
2010	Stark	Dickinson Police Department	Other Authorized Equipment	Maintenance Contracts & Warranties	$5,952.79	$5,952.79
					$112,180.04	**$50,633.39**

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Subpart B—Public Safety Radio Pool

SOURCE: 62 FR 18845, Apr. 17, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

§ 90.15 Scope.

The Public Safety Radio Pool covers the licensing of the radio communications of governmental entities and the following category of activities: Medical services, rescue organizations, veterinarians, persons with disabilities, disaster relief organizations, school buses, beach patrols, establishments in isolated places, communications stand- by facilities, and emergency repair of public communications facilities. Entities not meeting these eligibility criteria may also be licensed in the Public Safety Radio Pool solely to provide service to eligibles on one-way paging- only frequencies below 800 MHz, *i.e.*, those frequencies with the assignment limitations appearing at § 90.20(d)(13) or (d)(60). Private carrier systems licensed on other channels prior to June 1, 1990, may continue to provide radio communications service to eligibles. Rules as to eligibility for licensing, frequencies available, permissible communications and classes and number of stations, and any special requirements are set forth in the following sections.

§ 90.16 Public Safety National Plan.

The Commission has established a National Plan which specifies special policies and procedures governing the Public Safety Pool (formally Public Safety Radio Services and the Special Emergency Radio Service). The National Plan is contained in the Report and Order in General Docket No. 87–112. The principal spectrum resource for the National Plan is the 806–809 MHz and the 851–854 MHz bands at locations farther then 110 km (68.4 miles) from the U.S./Mexico border and 140 km (87 miles) from the U.S./Canadian border (''border regions''). In the border regions, the principal spectrum for the National Plan may be different. The National plan establishes planning regions covering all parts of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. No assignments will be made in the spectrum designated for the National Plan until a regional plan for the area has been accepted by the Commission.

§ 90.19 Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network.

Pursuant to the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012, Public Law 112–96, 126 Stat. 156 (2012), the 758–769 MHz and 788–799 MHz bands are allocated for use by the First Responder Network Authority to deploy a nationwide public safety broadband network as prescribed by statute.

§ 90.20 Public Safety Pool.

(a) *Eligibility.* The following are eligible to hold authorizations in the Public Safety Pool.

(1) Any territory, possession, state, city, county, town or similar governmental entity is eligible to hold authorizations in the Public Safety Pool to operate radio stations for transmission of communications essential to official activities of the licensee, including:

(i) A district and an authority;

(ii) A governmental institution authorized by law to provide its own police protection;

(iii) Persons or entities engaged in the provision of basic or advanced life support services on an ongoing basis are eligible to hold authorization to operate stations for transmission of communications essential for the delivery or rendition of emergency medical services for the provision of basic or advanced life support. Applications submitted by persons or organizations (governmental or otherwise) other than the governmental body having jurisdiction over the state's emergency medical service plans must be accompanied by a statement prepared by the govern- mental body having jurisdiction over the state's emergency medical services plan indicating that the applicant is included in the state's emergency plan or otherwise supporting the application;

(iv) Governmental entities and governmental agencies for their own medical activities; and

(v) Governmental entities and governmental agencies for providing medical services communications to other eligible persons through direct participation in and direct operational control of the system, such as through central dispatch service.

(2) Persons or organizations other than governmental entities are eligible to hold authorizations in the Public Safety Pool to operate radio stations for transmission of communications, as listed below. When requesting frequencies not designated by a ''PS'' in the coordinator column of the frequency table in paragraph (c)(3) of this section, applications must be accompanied by a statement from the govern- mental entity having legal jurisdiction over the area to be served, supporting the request:

(i) Persons or organizations charged with specific fire protection activities; (ii) Persons or organizations charged with specific forestry-conservation activities;

(iii) Persons or organizations, listed below, engaged in the delivery or rendition of medical services to the public and on a secondary basis, for transmission of messages related to the efficient administration of organizations and facilities engaged in medical services operations:

(A) Hospital establishments that offer services, facilities, and beds for use beyond 24 hours in rendering medical treatment;

(B) Institutions and organizations regularly engaged in providing medical services through clinics, public health facilities, and similar establishments;

(C) Ambulance companies regularly engaged in providing medical ambulance services;

(D) Rescue organizations for the limited purpose of participation in pro- viding medical services;

(E) Associations comprised of two or more of the organizations eligible under paragraph (a)(2)(iii) (A), (B), (C), and (D) of this section, for the purpose of active participation in and direct operational control of the medical services communication activities of such organizations; or

(F) Physicians, schools of medicine, oral surgeons, and associations of physicians or oral surgeons;

(iv) Persons or organizations operating a rescue squad for transmission of messages pertaining to the safety of life or property and urgent messages necessary for the rendition of an efficient emergency rescue service.

(A) Each rescue squad will normally be authorized to operate one base station, and a number of mobile units (excluding hand carried mobile units) not exceeding the number of vehicles actually used in emergency rescue operations.

(B) In addition, each rescue squad will be authorized to operate a number of hand carried mobile units not exceeding two such units for each radio equipped vehicle actually used in emergency rescue operations.

(v) *Persons with disabilities.* The initial application from a person claiming eligibility under this paragraph shall be accompanied by a statement from a physician attesting to the condition of the applicant or the applicant's child (or ward in case of guardianship).

(A) Any person having a hearing deficiency such that average hearing threshold levels are 90 dB above ANSI (American National Standards Institute) 1969 or ISO (International Standards Organization) 1964 levels and

such other persons who submit medical certification of similar hearing deficiency. (B) Any person having visual acuity corrected to no better than 20/200 in the better eye or having a field of vision of less than 20 degrees.

(C) Any person, who, through loss of limbs or motor function, is confined to a wheelchair, or is non-ambulatory.

(D) Any person actively awaiting an organ transplant.

(E) Parents or guardians of persons under 18 years eligible under paragraphs (a)(2)(v)(A), (a)(2)(v)(B), (a)(2)(v)(C) of this section, or institutions devoted to the care or training of those persons.

(vi) A veterinarian, veterinary clinic, or a school of veterinary medicine for the transmission of messages pertaining to the care and treatment of animals. Each licensee may be authorized to operate one base station and two mobile units. Additional base stations or mobile units will be authorized only on a showing of need.

(vii) Organizations established for disaster relief purposes having an emergency radio communications plan for the transmission of communications relating to the safety of life or property, the establishment and maintenance of temporary relief facilities, and the alleviation of the emergency situation during periods of actual or impending emergency, or disaster, and until substantially normal conditions are restored. In addition, the stations may be used for training exercises, incidental to the emergency communications plan, and for operational communications of the disaster relief organization or its chapter affiliates. The initial application from a disaster relief organization shall be accompanied by a copy of the charter or other authority under which the organization was established and a copy of its communications plan. The plan shall fully describe the operation of the radio facilities and describe the method of integration into other communications facilities which normally would be available to assist in the alleviation of the emergency condition.

(viii) Persons or organizations operating school buses on a regular basis over regular routes for the trans- mission of messages pertaining to either the efficient operation of the school bus service or the safety or general welfare of the students they are engaged in transporting. Each school bus operator may be authorized to operate one base station and a number of mobile units not in excess of the total of the number of buses and maintenance vehicles regularly engaged in the school bus operation. Additional base stations or mobile units will be authorized only in exceptional circumstances when the applicant can show a specific need.

(ix) Persons or organizations operating beach patrols having responsibility for life-saving activities for the transmission of messages required for the safety of life or property.

(x) Persons or organizations maintaining establishment in isolated areas where public communications facilities are not available and where the use of radio is the only feasible means of establishing communication with a center of population, or other point from which emergency assistance might be obtained if needed, for the trans- mission of messages only during an actual or impending emergency endangering life, health or property for the transmission of essential communications arising from the emergency. The transmission of routine or non-emergency communications is strictly prohibited.

(A) *Special eligibility showing.* The initial application requesting a station authorization for an establishment in an isolated area shall be accompanied by a statement describing the status of public communication facilities in the area of the applicant's establishment; the results of any attempts the applicant may have made to obtain public communication service, and; in the event radio communications service is to be furnished under paragraph (a)(2)(x)(C)(*2*) of this section, a copy of the agreement involved must be sub- mitted.

(B) *Class and number of stations avail- able.* Persons or organizations in this category may be authorized to operate not more than one fixed station at any isolated establishment and not more than one fixed station in a center of population.

(C) *Communication service rendered and received.* (*1*) The licensee of a station at any establishment in an isolated area shall make the communication facilities of such station available at no charge to any person desiring the transmission of any communication permitted by paragraph (a) of this section.

(*2*) For the purpose of providing the communications link desired the licensee of a station at an establishment in an isolated area either may be the licensee of a similar station at another location or may obtain communication service under a mutual agreement from the licensee of any station in the Public Safety Pool or any other station which is authorized to communicate with the fixed station.

(xi) A communications common carrier operating communications circuits that normally carry essential communication of such a nature that their disruption would endanger life or public property is eligible to hold authorizations for standby radio facilities for the transmission of messages only during periods when the normal circuits are inoperative due to

circumstances beyond the control of the user. During such periods the radio facilities may be used to transmit any communication which would be carried by the regular circuit. Initial applications for authorization to operate a standby radio facility must include a statement de- scribing radio communication facilities desired, the proposed method of operation, a description of the messages normally being carried, and an explanation of how their disruption will endanger life or public property.

(xii) Communications common carriers for radio facilities to be used in effecting expeditious repairs to interruption of public communications facilities where such interruptions have resulted in disabling intercity circuits or service to a multiplicity of sub- scribers in a general area. Stations authorized under this section may be used only when no other means of communication is readily available, for the transmission of messages relating to the safety of life and property and messages which are necessary for the efficient restoration of the public communication facilities which have been disrupted.

(xiii) Persons or entities engaged in the provision of basic or advanced life support services on an ongoing basis are eligible to hold authorization to operate stations for transmission of communications essential for the delivery or rendition of emergency medical services for the provision of basic or advanced life support. Applications submitted by persons or organizations (governmental or otherwise) other than the governmental body having jurisdiction over the state's emergency medical service plans must be accompanied by a statement prepared by the govern- mental body having jurisdiction over the state's emergency medical services plan indicating that the applicant is included in the state's emergency plan or otherwise supporting the application.

(b) *International police radio- communication.* Police licensees which are located in close proximity to the borders of the United States may be authorized to communicate internationally. Request for such authority shall be written and signed and sub- mitted in duplicate. The request shall include information as to the station with which communication will be con- ducted, and the frequency, power, emission, etc., that will be used. If authorized, such international communication must be conducted in accordance with Article 5 of the Inter-American Radio Agreement, Washington, DC, 1949, which reads as follows:

Article 5. *Police radio stations.* When the American countries authorize their police radio stations to exchange emergency information by radio with similar stations of an- other country, the following rules shall be applied.

(a) Only police radio stations located close to the boundaries of contiguous countries shall be allowed to exchange this information.

(b) In general, only important police messages shall be handled, such as those which would lose their value, because of slowness and time limitations if sent on other communication systems.

(c) Frequencies used for radiotelephone communications with mobile police units shall not be used for radiotelegraph communications.

(d) Radiotelephone communications shall be conducted only on frequencies assigned for radiotelephony.

(e) Radiotelegraph communications shall be conducted on the following frequencies:

2804 kHz calling, 2808 kHz working, 2812 kHz working, 5195 kHz day calling, 5185 kHz day working, 5140 kHz day working.

(f) The characteristics of police radio stations authorized to exchange information shall be notified to the International Tele- communication Union, Geneva, Switzerland. (g) The abbreviations contained in Appendix 9 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations

shall be used to the greatest possible extent. Service indications are as follows: "P", priority, for messages that are to be sent immediately, regardless of the number of other messages on file. If no service indication is given, the messages are to be transmitted in the order of receipt.

(h) The message shall contain the preamble, address, text and signature, as follows:

Preamble. The preamble of the message shall consist of the following: The serial number preceded by the letters "NR", service indications, as appropriate; the group count according to standard cable count sys- tem; the letters "CK", followed by numerals indicating the number of words contained in the text of the message: Office and country of origin (not abbreviations): Day, month, and hour of filing;

Address. The address must be as complete as possible and shall include the name of the addressee with any supplementary particulars necessary for immediate delivery of the message;

Text. The text may be either in plain language or code;

Signature. The signature shall include the name and title of the person originating the message.

(c) *Public Safety frequencies.* (1) The following table indicates frequencies available for assignment to Public Safety stations, together with the class of station(s) to which they are normally assigned, the specific assignment limitations which are explained in paragraph (d) of this section, and the certified frequency coordinator for each frequency:

(2)(i) The letter symbol(s) listed in the Coordinator column of the frequency table in paragraph (c)(3) of this section specifies the frequency coordinator(s) for each frequency as follows:

PF—Fire Coordinator

PH—Highway Maintenance Coordinator PM—Emergency Medical Coordinator PO—Forestry-Conservation Coordinator PP—Police Coordinator

PS—Special Emergency Coordinator

PX—Any Public Safety Coordinator, except

the Special Emergency Coordinator

(ii) Frequencies without any coordinator specified may be coordinated by any coordinator certified in the Public Safety Pool.

(3) *Frequencies.*

Subpart G—Applications and Authorizations

§ 90.111 Scope.

This subpart supplements title 47, chapter 1, subpart F of the Code of Federal Regulations which establishes the requirements and conditions under which commercial and private radio stations may be licensed and used in the Wireless Telecommunications Services. The provisions of this subpart contain additional pertinent information for current and prospective licensees specific to the services governed by this part 90.

§ 90.119 Application requirements.

(a) Part 1, subpart F of this chapter contains the application filing procedures for the Wireless Telecommunications Services, including applications for new base, fixed, or mobile station authorizations governed by this part.

(b) If the control station(s) will operate on the same frequency as the mobile station, and if the height of the control station(s) antenna(s) will not exceed 6.1 meters (20 feet) above ground or an existing man-made structure (other

than an antenna structure), there is no limit on the number of such stations which may be authorized. Appropriate items on FCC Form 601 shall be completed showing the frequency, the station class, the total number of control stations, the emission, and the output power of the highest powered control station. Applicants in the 470–

512 MHz band must furnish the relevant information for all control stations.

§ 90.127 Submission and filing of applications.

(a) Applications should be filed in accordance with part 1, subpart F of this chapter.

(b) Each application shall limit its request for authorized mobile transmitters and paging receivers to:

(1) Mobile transmitters and paging receivers that will be installed and operated immediately after authorization issuance.

(2) Mobile transmitters and paging receivers for which purchase orders have already been signed and which will be in use within eight months of the authorization date.

(c) All applications for modification of license and renewal of license must include the number of mobile transmitters and paging receivers in use on the licensed facilities.

§ 90.129 Supplemental information to be routinely submitted with applications.

Each application under this part that is received by the Commission, through the application process outlined in part 1, subpart F, must be accompanied by the applicable information listed below:

(a) Evidence of frequency coordination as required by § 90.175.

(b) Description of any equipment proposed to be used if it is not approved for use under this part.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) Applicants proposing to share their authorized transmitters pursuant to § 90.179 shall so indicate in their application.

(e)–(f) [Reserved]

(g) The environmental assessment required by §§ 1.1307 and 1.1311 of this chapter, if applicable. If an application filed under this part proposes the use of one or more new or existing antenna structures that require registration under part 17 of this chapter, any required environmental assessment should be submitted pursuant to the process set forth in § 17.4(c) of this chapter rather than with the application filed under this part.

(h) Requests for authorization to communicate with foreign stations in accordance with § 90.20(b) or § 90.417;

(i) Showings required in connection with the use of frequencies as specified in subpart S of this chapter.

(j) Any other statements or other data specifically required under special circumstances which are set forth in the applicable subpart of this part, by the particular form on which the application is filed or upon request by the Commission.

(k) If the applicant proposes to use a multiple-licensed transmitter, he must provide the name of the owner and the names and call signs of any other licensees of that transmitter.

(l) Applicants for new land stations to be interconnected with the public switched telephone network must indicate on their applications that their stations will be interconnected.

(m) Applicants requesting licenses to operate on frequencies pursuant to § 90.20(d)(6) must submit disaster communications plans containing the following information:

(1) A system network/system use diagram including a showing of emergency power and methods of deployment to all parts of the State or insular area;

(2) A designation of the responsible governmental authority within the State or insular area who will be the controlling agency for the licensee;

(3) A schedule of proposed drills and/or exercises by the participants;

(4) The number of frequencies in each band, and the type of emission required by the applicant;

(5) The distances expected to be covered within that State or insular area; (6) The adjacent states and insular areas expected to be communicated with during a regional disaster or emergency;

(7) The point of contact for emergencies involving more than one State or insular area;

(8) The common frequency band(s) and number of frequencies in each band required for interstate communication, and the point(s) of contact for these adjacent States or insular areas;

(9) The format and emission parameters of radio teletype transmissions to be used for interstate communications. (n) All applications for renewal of base/mobile station licenses by licensees who also operate wildlife tracking telemetry transmitters, as described in § 90.20(f)(7), must include a statement detailing the number of units in service, by frequency, on Public Safety Pool frequencies at the time the renewal application is filed.

(o) Applicants requesting licenses to operate on frequencies pursuant to § 90.35(c)(1) must submit communications plans containing the following information:

(1) A description of the communication requirement sufficient to demonstrate that no alternative to the link is appropriate and that there is no reasonable way to abbreviate the link;

(2) The frequency bands and the number of frequencies necessary for the link(s);

(3) The name and phone number of the person(s) responsible for ceasing operations of the licensee's stations in the event of interference; and,

(4) Where the link(s) provides a standby backup circuit for another communications circuit, a brief description of the supported circuit and its vulnerability to disruption.

§ 90.135 Modification of license.

(a) In addition to those changes listed in § 1.929(k) of this chapter and in accordance with § 1.947 of this chapter the following modifications may be made to an existing authorization without prior Commission approval:

(1) Change in the number and location of station control points or of control stations operating below 470 or above 800 MHz meeting the requirements of § 90.119(b).

(2) Change in the number of mobile units operated by Radiolocation Service licensees.

(b) Unless specifically exempted in § 90.175, licensees must submit a Form 601 application for modification to the applicable frequency coordinator for any change listed in § 1.929(c)(4) of this chapter.

§ 90.137 Applications for operation at temporary locations.

(a) An application for authority to operate a base or a fixed transmitter at temporary locations shall be filed in accordance with § 1.931 of this chapter and the following:

(1) When one or more individual transmitters are to be operated by a licensee as a base station or as a fixed station at unspecified or temporary locations for indeterminate periods, such transmitters may be considered to comprise a single station intended to be operated at temporary locations.

(2) The application must specify the general geographic area within which the operation will be confined. The area may be specified as a city, a county or counties, a state or states or other definable geographic area such as a specified radius around a particular city or known geographic site.

(3) Applications for operation at temporary locations exceeding 180 days must be accompanied by evidence of frequency coordination, except that applications for operation at temporary locations exceeding 180 days by applicants using 220–222 MHz spectrum for geophysical telemetry operations need not be accompanied by evidence of frequency coordination.

(b) When any unit or units of a base station or fixed station which are authorized for operation at temporary locations actually remain or are intended to remain at the same location for more than 1 year, an application for a separate authorization specifying the fixed location shall be made as soon as possible, but not later than 30 days after the expiration of the 1-year period.

(c) The provisions of this section do not apply to the 4940–4990 MHz band.

§ 90.149 License term.

(a) Except as provided in subpart R of this part, licenses for stations authorized under this part will be issued for a term not to exceed ten (10) years from the date of the original issuance or renewal.

(b) Non-exclusive geographic area li- censes for DSRCS Roadside Units (RSUs) in the 5850–5925 MHz band will be issued for a term not to exceed ten years from the date of original issuance or renewal. The registration dates of individual RSUs (see § 90.375) will not change the overall renewal period of the single license.

§ 90.155 Time in which station must be placed in operation.

(a) All stations authorized under this part, except as provided in §§ 90.528, 90.529, 90.629, 90.631(f), 90.665, 90.685, and 90.1209, must be placed in operation within twelve (12) months from the date of grant or the authorization cancels automatically and must be re- turned to the Commission.

(b) A local government entity in the Public Safety Pool, applying for any frequency in this part, may also seek extended implementation authorization pursuant to § 90.629.

(c) For purposes of this section, a base station is not considered to be placed in operation unless at least one associated mobile station is also placed in operation. See also §§ 90.633(d) and 90.631(f).

(d) Multilateration LMS EA-licensees, authorized in accordance with § 90.353, must construct and place in operation a sufficient number of base stations that utilize multilateration technology (*see* paragraph (e) of this section) to provide multilateration location service to one-third of the EA's population within five years of initial license grant, and two-thirds of the population within ten years. Licensees may, in the alternative, provide substantial service to their licensed area within the appropriate five- and ten- year benchmarks. In demonstrating compliance with the construction and coverage requirements, the Commission will allow licensees to individually determine an appropriate field strength for reliable service, taking into account the technologies employed in their system design and other relevant technical factors. At the five- and ten- year benchmarks, licensees will be required to file a map and FCC Form 601 showing compliance with the coverage requirements (*see* § 1.946 of this chapter).

(e) A multilateration LMS station will be considered constructed and placed in operation if it is built in accordance with its authorized parameters and is regularly interacting with one or more other stations to provide location service, using multilateration technology, to one or more mobile units. Specifically, LMS multilateration stations will only be considered constructed and placed in operation if they are part of a system that can interrogate a mobile, receive the response at 3 or more sites, compute the location from the time of ar- rival of the responses and transmit the location either back to the mobile or to a subscriber's fixed site.

(f) For purposes of this section, a station licensed to provide commercial mobile radio service is not considered to have commenced service unless it provides service to at least one unaffiliated party.

(g) Application for extension of time to commence service may be made on FCC Form 601. Extensions of time must be filed prior to the expiration of the

construction period. Extensions will be granted only if the licensee shows that the failure to commence service is due to causes beyond its control. No extensions will be granted for delays caused by lack of financing, lack of site avail- ability, for the assignment or transfer of control of an authorization, or for failure to timely order equipment. If the licensee orders equipment within 90 days of the license grant, a presumption of due diligence is created.

(h) An application for modification of an authorization (under construction) at the existing location does not ex- tend the initial construction period. If additional time to commence service is required, a request for such additional time must be submitted on FCC Form 601, either separately or in conjunction with the submission of the FCC Form 601 requesting modification.

§ 90.159 Temporary and conditional permits.

(a) An applicant for a license under this part (other than a commercial mobile radio license) utilizing an already licensed station(s) for a period of up to one hundred eighty (180) days after submitting a Form 601 application for a station li- cense in accordance with § 90.127 of this part, provided that all the antennas employed by control stations are 6.1 meters (20 feet) or less above ground or 6.1 meters (20 feet) or less above a man- made structure other than an antenna tower to which it is affixed. When required by § 90.175 of this part, applications must be accompanied by evidence of frequency coordination. The temporary operation of stations, other than mobile stations within the Canadian coordination zone is limited to stations with a maximum of 5 watts effective radiated power and a maximum antenna height of 6.1 meters (20 ft) above average terrain.

(b) An applicant proposing to operate a new land mobile radio station or modify an existing station below 470 MHz or in the one-way paging 929–930 MHz band (other than a commercial mobile radio service applicant or licensee on these bands) that is required to submit a frequency recommendation pursuant to paragraphs (b) through (h) of § 90.175 of this part may operate the proposed station during the pendency of its application for a period of up to one hundred eighty (180) days upon the filing of a properly completed formal Form 601 application that complies with § 90.127 of this part if the application is accompanied by evidence of frequency coordination in accordance with § 90.175 of this part and provided that the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) For applicants proposing to operate below 470 MHz, that the proposed station location is south of Line A or west of Line C as defined in § 90.7; for applicants in the one-way paging 929–930 MHz band, that the proposed station location is west of Line C as de- fined in § 90.7.

(2) The proposed antenna structure has been previously studied by the Federal Aviation Administration and determined to pose no hazard to aviation safety as required by § 17.4 of the Com- mission's Rules; or the proposed antenna or tower structure does not exceed 6.1 meters (20 feet) above ground level or above an existing man-made structure (other than an antenna structure), if the antenna or tower has not been previously studied by the Federal Aviation Administration and cleared by the FCC.

(3) The grant of the application does not require a waiver of the Commission's Rules.

(4) The applicant has determined that the proposed facility will not significantly affect the environment as de- fined in § 1.1307.

(5) The applicant has determined that the proposed station affords the level of protection to radio quiet zones and radio receiving facilities as specified in § 1.924 of this chapter.

(6) The applicant has submitted an application to the Commission stating the frequency the applicant intends to use and that the frequency coordination requirements specified in § 90.175 for selection and use of this frequency have been met and a minimum of ten business days has passed between sub- mission of the application to the Com- mission and the onset of operation.

(c) An applicant proposing to operate an itinerant station or an applicant seeking the assignment of authorization or transfer of control of a license for an existing station below 470 MHz or in the 929–930 MHz band (other than a commercial mobile radio service aplicant or licensee on these bands) may operate the proposed station during the pendency of the application for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty (180) days upon the filing of a properly completed formal Form 601 application that complies with § 90.127 of this part. Conditional authority ceases immediately if the application is dismissed by the Commission. All other categories of applications listed in § 90.175(i) of this part that do not re- quire evidence of frequency coordination are excluded from the provisions of this section.

(d) Conditional authorization does not prejudice any action the Commission may take on the subject application. Conditional authority is accepted with the express understanding that such authority may be modified or canceled by the Commission at any time without hearing if, in the Commission's discretion, the need for such action arises. Consistent with § 90.175(g) of this part, the applicant assumes all risks associated with operation under conditional authority, the termination or modification of conditional authority, or the subsequent dismissal or denial of its application. Authority reverts back to the original licensee if an assignee or transferee's conditional authority is canceled.

(e) The transmissions of new stations operating pursuant to conditional authority shall be identified by a temporary call sign consisting of the prefix "WT" followed by the applicant's local seven digit business telephone number as provided in § 2.302. Transmissions by applicants for the modification, assignment of authorization or transfer of control of an existing station shall be identified by the station's call sign.

(d) *Terminology.* For the purposes of this section, terms have the following meanings:

(1) The "filing date" of an application is the date on which that application was received in a condition acceptable for filing or the date on which the most recently filed major amendment to that application was received, whichever is later, excluding major amendments in the following circumstances:

(i) The major amendment reflects only a change in ownership or control found by the Commission to be in the public interest;

(ii) The major amendment as received is defective or otherwise found unacceptable for filing; or

(iii) The application being amended has been designated for hearing and the Commission or the presiding officer ac- cepts the major amendment.

(2) An "application for initial authorization" is:

(i) Any application requesting an authorization for a new system or station;

(ii) Any application requesting authorization for an existing station to operate on an additional channel, un- less the additional channel is for paired two-way radiotelephone operation, is in the same frequency range as the existing channel(s), and will be operationally integrated with the existing channel(s) such as by trunking; or

(iii) any application requesting authorization for a new transmitter at a location more than 2 kilometers (1.2 miles) from any existing transmitters of the applicant licensee on the re- quested channel or channel block.

§ 90.169 Construction prior to grant of application.

Applicants may construct facilities prior to grant of their applications, subject to the provisions of this section, but must not operate such facilities until the Commission grants an authorization. If the conditions stated in this section are not met, applicants must not begin to construct facilities. (a) *When applicants may begin construction.* An applicant may begin construction

of a facility thirty-five (35) days after the date of the Public Notice listing the application for that facility as acceptable for filing.

(b) *Notification to stop.* If the Commission for any reason determines that construction should not be started or should be stopped while an application is pending, and so notifies the applicant, orally (followed by written confirmation) or in writing, the applicant must not begin construction or, if construction has begun, must stop construction immediately.

(c) *Assumption of risk.* Applicants that begin construction pursuant to this section before receiving an authorization do so at their own risk and have no recourse against the United States for any losses resulting from:

(1) Applications that are not granted; (2) Errors or delays in issuing Public

Notices;

(3) Having to alter, relocate, or dis- mantle the facility; or

(4) Incurring whatever costs may be necessary to bring the facility into compliance with applicable laws, or Commission rules and orders.

(d) *Conditions.* Except as indicated, all pre-grant construction is subject to the following conditions:

(1) The application is not mutually exclusive with any other application;

(2) No petitions to deny the application have been filed;

(3) The application does not include a request for a waiver of one or more Commission rules;

(4) For any construction or alteration that would exceed the requirements of § 17.7 of this chapter, the licensee has notified the appropriate Regional Office of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA Form 7460–1), filed a request for antenna height clearance and obstruction marking and lighting specifications (FCC Form 854) with the Commission;

(5) The applicant has indicated in the application that the proposed facility would not have a significant environ- mental effect, in accordance with §§ 1.1301 through 1.1319 of this chapter; and,

(6) Under applicable international agreements and rules in this part, individual coordination of the proposed channel assignment(s) with a foreign administration is not required.

Subpart H—Policies Governing the Assignment of Frequencies

§ 90.171 Scope.

This subpart contains detailed information concerning the policies under which the Commission assigns frequencies for the use of licensees under this part, frequency coordination procedures, and procedures under which licensees may cooperatively share radio facilities.

§ 90.173 Policies governing the assignment of frequencies.

(a) Except as indicated in paragraph (j) of this section, the frequencies which ordinarily may be assigned to stations in the services governed by this part are listed in subparts B, C and F of this part. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this part, frequencies assigned to land mobile stations are available on a shared basis only and will not be assigned for the exclusive use of any licensee.

(b) All applicants and licensees shall cooperate in the selection and use of frequencies in order to reduce interference and make the most effective use of the authorized facilities. Licensees of stations suffering or causing harmful interference are expected to cooperate and resolve this problem by mutually satisfactory arrangements. If the licensees are unable to do so, the Commission may impose restrictions including specifying the transmitter power, antenna height, or area or hours of operation of the stations concerned. Further the use of any frequency at a given geographical location may be denied when, in the judgment of the Com- mission, its use in that location is not in the public interest; the use of any frequency may be restricted as to specified geographical areas, maximum power, or such other operating conditions, contained in this part or in the station authorization.

(c) Frequencies allocated for Federal Government radio stations under Executive order of the President may be authorized for the use of stations in these services upon appropriate showing by the applicant that such assignment is necessary for inter-communication with government stations or required for coordination with activities of the Federal Government, and where the Commission finds, after consultation with the appropriate government agency or agencies, that such assignment is necessary.

(d) The radio facilities authorized under this part are intended for use in connection with and as an adjunct to the primary governmental or business activities of the licensee.

(e) Persons requesting authority to operate in the band 25–50 MHz should recognize that this band is shared with various services in other countries and that harmful interference may be caused by the propagation of signals in

this band from distant stations. No protection from such harmful interference generally can be expected.

(f) Applications for stations in the 150–174 MHz and 421–512 MHz bands for operation on frequencies 15 kHz or less removed from existing stations in the same geographic area will be granted based upon a recommendation from the applicable frequency coordinator as specified in §§ 90.20(c)(2) and 90.35(b)(2).

(g) In the states of Alaska and Hawaii, and in areas outside the continental limits of the United States and the adjacent waters, the frequencies above 150.8 MHz which are listed else- where in this part as available for assignment to base stations or mobile stations in the Industrial/Business Pool are also available for assignment to operational fixed stations in the Industrial/Business Pool on a secondary basis.

(h) In the Public Safety Pool, base stations may be authorized to operate on a secondary basis on frequencies below 450 MHz which are available to mobile stations.

(i) In the 450–470 MHz band, the frequencies are ordinarily assigned in pairs, with the mobile station transmit frequency 5 MHz above the paired base station transmit frequency. In the 470–512 MHz band, the frequencies are ordinarily assigned in pairs with the mobile station transmit frequency 3 MHz above the paired base station transmit frequency. In the Industrial/Business Pool, in the 150 MHz band, the frequencies subject to § 90.35(c)(6) may be assigned in pairs with the separation between base and mobile frequencies being 5.26 MHz. A mobile station may be assigned the frequency which would normally be assigned to a base station for single-frequency operation. However, this single-frequency operation may be subject to interference that would not occur to a two-frequency system.

(j) Frequencies other than those listed in subparts B and C of this part may be assigned in the 150–174 MHz, 421–430 MHz, 450–470 MHz, and 470–512 MHz bands, provided the following conditions are met:

(1) Such applications must be accompanied by a showing of frequency coordination in accordance with the requirements of § 90.175;

(2) The frequencies must not be avail- able in any other rule part of this chapter; and

(3) The authorized bandwidth of any system operating in accordance with this paragraph must not overlap spectrum available in other rule parts of this chapter unless that spectrum is also allocated in part 90.

(k) This paragraph is only applicable to entities with Finder's Preference requests pending before the Commission as of July 29, 1998. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this part, any eligible person shall be given a dispositive preference for a channel assignment on an exclusive basis in the 220–222 MHz, 470–512 MHz, and 800/900 MHz (except on frequencies designated exclusively for SMR service) bands by submitting information that leads to the recovery of channels in these bands. Recovery of such channels must result from information provided regarding the failure of existing licensees to comply with the provisions of § 90.155, § 90.157, § 90.629, § 90.631 (e) or (f), or § 90.633 (c) or (d).

(l) In the 150–174 MHz band, except where otherwise specifically provided, authorizations for frequencies that were available prior to August 18, 1995 will be granted with channel bandwidths of 25 kHz or less. Authorizations for all other frequencies in this band will be granted with channel bandwidths of 12.5 kHz or less (*i.e.*, in the Public Safety Pool, frequencies subject to §§ 90.20 (d)(27) and (d)(44), and in the Industrial/Business Pool, frequencies subject to §§ 90.35 (c)(30) and (c)(33)). (m) In the 421–512 MHz band, except where otherwise specifically provided, authorizations for frequencies that were available prior to August 18, 1995 will be granted with channel bandwidths of 25 kHz or less. New authorizations for frequencies 12.5 kHz re- moved from these frequencies will be made for channel bandwidths of 12.5 kHz or less (*i.e.*, in the Public Safety Pool, frequencies subject to § 90.20(d)(27) and in the Industrial/Business Pool, frequencies subject to § 90.35(c)(30)). Authorizations for frequencies 6.25 kHz removed from these frequencies will be granted with channel bandwidths of 6.25 kHz or less (*i.e.*, in the Public Safety Pool, frequencies subject to § 90.20(d)(44), and in the Industrial/Business Pool, frequencies subject to § 90.35(c)(33)).

(n) Any recovered channels in the 800 MHz SMR service will revert automatically to the holder of the EA license within which such channels are included. If there is no EA licensee for re- covered channels, such channels will be retained by the Commission for future licensing.

§ 90.175 Frequency coordinator requirements.

Except for applications listed in paragraph (j) of this section, each application for a new frequency assignment, for a change in existing facilities as listed in § 90.135(a), or for operation at temporary locations in accordance with § 90.137 must include a showing of frequency coordination as set forth further.

(a) Frequency coordinators may re- quest, and applicants are required to provide, all appropriate technical in- formation, system requirements, and justification for requested station parameters when such information is necessary to identify and recommend the most appropriate frequency.

Addition- ally, applicants bear the burden of proceeding and the burden of proof in re- questing the Commission to overturn a coordinator's recommendation.

(b) *For frequencies between 25 and 470*

MHz: (1) A statement is required from the applicable frequency coordinator as specified in §§ 90.20(c)(2) and 90.35(b) recommending the most appropriate frequency. In addition, for frequencies above 150 MHz, if the interference contour of a proposed station would over- lap the service contour of a station on a frequency formerly shared prior to radio service consolidation by licensees in the Manufacturers Radio Service, the Forest Products Radio Service, the Power Radio Service, the Petroleum Radio Service, the Motor Carrier Radio Service, the Railroad Radio Service, the Telephone Maintenance Radio Service or the Automobile Emergency Radio Service, the written concurrence of the coordinator for the industry-specific service, or the written concurrence of the licensee itself, must be obtained. Requests for concurrence must be responded to within 20 days of receipt of the request. The written re- quest for concurrence shall advise the receiving party of the maximum 20 day response period. The coordinator's recommendation may include comments on technical factors such as power, antenna height and gain, terrain and other factors which may serve to minimize potential interference. In addition:

(2) On frequencies designated for co- ordination or concurrence by a specific frequency coordinator as specified in

§§ 90.20(c)(3) and 90.35(b), the applicable frequency coordinator shall provide a written supporting statement in in- stances in which coordination or concurrence is denied. The supporting statement shall contain sufficient de- tail to permit discernment of the technical basis for the denial of concurrence. Concurrence may be denied only when a grant of the underlying application would have a demonstrable, material, adverse effect on safety.

(3) In instances in which a frequency coordinator determines that an applicant's requested frequency or the most appropriate frequency is one designated for coordination or concurrence by a specific frequency coordinator as specified in § 90.20(c)(3) or § 90.35(b), that frequency coordinator may forward the application directly to the appropriate frequency coordinator. A frequency coordinator may only forward an application as specified above if consent is received from the applicant.

(c) *For frequencies above 800 MHz:* When frequencies are shared by more than one service, concurrence must be obtained from the other applicable certified coordinators.

(d) *For frequencies in the 450–470 MHz band:* When used for secondary fixed operations, frequencies shall be as- signed and coordinated pursuant to

(e) *For frequencies between 470–512 MHz, 769–775/799–805 MHz, 806–824/851–869 MHz and 896–901/935–940 MHz:* A recommendation of the specific frequencies that are available for assignment in accordance with the loading standards and mileage separations applicable to the specific radio service, frequency pool, or category of user involved is required from an applicable frequency coordinator.

(f) *For frequencies in the 929–930 MHz band listed in paragraph (b) of § 90.494:* A statement is required from the coordinator recommending the most appropriate frequency.

(g) *For frequencies between 1427–1432 MHz:* A statement is required from the coordinator recommending the most appropriate frequency, operating power and area of operation in accordance with the requirements of § 90.259(b).

(h) Any recommendation submitted in accordance with paragraphs (a), (c), (d), or (e) of this section is advisory in character and is not an assurance that the Commission will grant a license for operation on that frequency. Therefore, applicants are strongly advised not to purchase radio equipment operating on specific frequencies until a valid authorization has been obtained from the Commission.

(i) Applications for facilities near the Canadian border north of line A or east of line C in Alaska may require coordination with the Canadian government. *See* § 1.928 of this chapter.

(j) The following applications need not be accompanied by evidence of frequency coordination:

(1) Applications for frequencies below 25 MHz.

(2) Applications for a Federal Government frequency.

(3) Applications for frequencies in the 72–76 MHz band except for mobile frequencies subject to § 90.35(c)(77).

(4) [Reserved]

(5) Applications in the Industrial/ Business Pool requesting a frequency designated for itinerant operations.

(6) Applications in the Radiolocation Service.

(7) Applications filed exclusively to modify channels in accordance with band reconfiguration in the 806–824/851–869 band.

(8) Applications for SMR frequencies contained in §§ 90.617(d) Table 4A, 90.617(e), 90.617(f) and 90.619(b)(2).

(9) Applications indicating license assignments such as change in ownership, control or corporate structure if there is no change in technical parameters.

(10) Applications for mobile stations operating in the 470–512 MHz band, 799–805 MHz band, or above 800 MHz if the frequency pair is assigned to a single system on an exclusive basis in the proposed area of operation.

(11) Applications for add-on base stations in multiple licensed systems operating in the 470–512 MHz, 769–775 MHz band, or above 800 MHz if the frequency pair is assigned to a single system on an exclusive basis.

(12) Applications for control stations operating below 470 MHz, 769–775/799–805 MHz, or above 800 MHz and meeting the requirements of § 90.119(b).

(13) Except for applications for the frequencies set forth in § 90.719(c) and § 90.720, applications for frequencies in the 220–222 MHz band.

(14) Applications for a state license under § 90.529.

(15) Applications for narrowband low power channels listed for itinerant use in § 90.531(b)(4).

(16) Applications for DSRCS licenses (as well as registrations for Roadside Units) in the 5850–5925 GHz band.

(17) Applications for the deletion of a frequency and/or transmitter site location.

(18) Applications for base, mobile, or control stations in the 763–768 MHz and 793–798 MHz bands.

(19) Applications filed exclusively to return channels that had been authorized for commercial operation pursuant to § 90.621(e) or (f) to non-commercial operation (including removal of the authorization to interconnect with the public switched telephone network).

(20) Applications for a reduction in the currently authorized emission bandwidth or a deletion of an existing emission designator.

(21) Applications for a reduction in antenna height or authorized power.

(22) Applications for frequencies in the 4940–4990 MHz band. See § 90.1209 of this chapter for further information.

§ 90.176 Coordinator notification requirements on frequencies below 512 MHz, at 769–775/799–805 MHz, or at 1427–1432 MHz.

(a) Frequencies below 470 MHz. With- in one business day of making a frequency recommendation, each frequency coordinator must notify and provide the information indicated in paragraph (g) of this section to all other frequency coordinators who are also certified to coordinate that frequency.

(1) The applicable frequency coordinator for each frequency is specified in the coordinator column of the frequency tables of §§ 90.20(c)(3) and 90.35(b)(3).

(2) For frequencies that do not specify any frequency coordinator, all certified in-pool coordinators must be notified.

(3) For frequencies that are shared between the Public Safety Pool and the Industrial/Business Pool (frequencies subject to §§ 90.20(d)(7), (d)(25), (d)(34), or (d)(46) in the Public Safety Pool, and subject to §§ 90.35(c)(13), (c)(25), or (d)(4) in the Industrial/Business Pool), all certified coordinators of both pools must be notified.

(b) Frequencies in the 470–512 MHz band. Within one business day of making a frequency recommendation, each frequency coordinator must notify and provide the information indicated in paragraph (g) of this section to all other certified frequency coordinators in the Public Safety Pool and the Industrial/Business Pool.

(c) *Frequencies in the 769–775/799–805 MHz band.* Within one business day of making a frequency recommendation, each frequency coordinator must notify and provide the information indicated in paragraph (g) of this section to all other certified frequency coordinators in the Public Safety Pool.

(d) Frequencies in the 1427–1432 MHz band. Within one business day of making a frequency recommendation, each frequency coordinator must notify and provide the information indicated in paragraph (g) of this section to the WMTS frequency coordinator designated in § 95.113 and to all other frequency coordinators who are also certified to coordinate that frequency.

(e) Each frequency coordinator must also notify all other certified in-pool coordinators on any day that the frequency coordinator does not make any frequency recommendations.

(f) Notification must be made to all coordinators at approximately the same time and can be made using any method that ensures compliance with the one business day requirement.

(g) At a minimum the following in- formation must be included in each notification:

(1) Name of applicant;

(2) Frequency or frequencies recommended;

(3) Antenna locations and heights;

(4) Effective radiated power (ERP);

(5) Type(s) of emissions;

(6) Description of the service area; and

(7) Date and time of recommendation.

(h) Upon request, each coordinator must provide any additional information requested from another certified coordinator regarding a pending recommendation that it has processed but has not yet been granted by the Com- mission.

(i) It is the responsibility of each coordinator to insure that its frequency recommendations do not conflict with the frequency recommendations of any other frequency coordinator. Should a conflict arise, the affected coordinators are jointly responsible for taking action to resolve the conflict, up to and including notifying the Commission that an application may have to be re- turned.

§ 90.179 Shared use of radio stations.

Licensees of radio stations authorized under this rule part may share the use of their facilities. A station is shared when persons not licensed for the station control the station for their own purposes pursuant to the licensee's authorization. Shared use of a radio station may be either on a non- profit cost shared basis or on a for- profit private carrier basis. Shared use of an authorized station is subject to the following conditions and limitations:

(a) Persons may share a radio station only on frequencies for which they would be eligible for a separate authorization.

(b) The licensee of the shared radio station is responsible for assuring that the authorized facility is used only by persons and only for purposes consistent with the requirements of this rule part.

(c) Participants in the sharing arrangement may obtain a license for their own mobile units (including control points and/or control stations for control of the shared facility), or they may use mobile stations, and control stations or control points authorized to the licensee.

(d) If the licensee shares the land station on a non-profit, cost shared basis to the licensee, this shared use must be pursuant to a written agreement between the licensee and each participant which sets out (1) the method of operation, (2) the components of the system which are covered by the sharing arrangements, (3) the method by which costs are to be apportioned, and (4) acknowledgement that all shared transmitter use must be subject to the licensee's control. These agreements must be kept as part of the station records.

(e) If the land station which is being shared is interconnected with the public switched telephone network, the provisions of § 90.477 *et seq.* apply.

(f) Above 800 MHz, shared use on a for-profit private carrier basis is permitted only by SMR, Private Carrier Paging, LMS, and DSRCS licensees. See subparts M, P, and S of this part. (g) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this section, licensees authorized to operate radio systems on Public Safety Pool frequencies designated in § 90.20 may share their facilities with Federal Government entities on a non-profit, cost-shared basis. Such a sharing arrangement is subject to the provisions of paragraphs (b), (d), and (e) of this section, and § 2.103(c) concerning approval of the Public Safety Broadband Licensee for Federal operations in the

763–768 MHz and 793–798 MHz bands. State governments authorized to operate radio systems under § 90.529 may share the use of their systems (for public safety services not made commercially available to the public) with any entity that would be eligible for licensing under § 90.523 and Federal Government entities.

(h) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this section, licensees authorized to operate radio systems on Industrial/Business Pool frequencies designated in § 90.35 may share their facilities with Public Safety Pool entities designated in § 90.20 and with Federal Government entities on a non-profit, cost-shared basis. Such a sharing arrangement is subject to the provisions of paragraphs (b), (d), and (e) of this section.

(i) The provisions of this section do not apply to licensees authorized to provide commercial mobile radio service under this part, including licensees authorized to use channels transferred or assigned pursuant to § 90.621(e)(2).

(j) On the Interoperability Channels in the 700 MHz Public Safety Band (*See* 90.531(b)(1)), hand-held and vehicular units operated by any licensee holding a license in the 700 MHz Public Safety Band or by any licensee for any public safety frequency pursuant to part 90 of the Commission's rules may communicate with or through land stations without further authorization and without a sharing agreement.

§ 90.185 Multiple licensing of radio transmitting equipment in the mobile radio service.

Two or more persons eligible for licensing under this rule part may be licensed for the same land station under the following terms and conditions.

(a) Each licensee complies with the general operating requirements set out in § 90.403 of the rules.

(b) Each licensee is eligible for the frequency(ies) on which the land station operates.

(c) If the multiple licensed base station is interconnected with the public switched telephone network, the provisions of § 90.477 *et seq.* apply.

§ 90.187 Trunking in the bands be- tween 150 and 512 MHz.

(a) Applicants for centralized and de- centralized trunked systems operating on frequencies between 150 and 512 MHz (except 220–222 MHz) must indicate on their applications (radio service and class of station code, instructions for FCC Form 601) that their system will be trunked. Licensees of stations that are not trunked may trunk their systems only after modifying their license (see § 1.927 of this chapter).

(b) Except as provided in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, trunked systems operating under this section must employ equipment that prevents transmission on a trunked frequency if a signal from another system is present on that frequency. The level of monitoring must be sufficient to avoid harmful interference to other systems. (c) The monitoring requirement in paragraph (b) of this section does not apply to trunked systems operating in the 470–512 MHz band that meet the loading requirements of § 90.313 and have exclusive use of their frequencies in their service area.

(d) The monitoring requirement in paragraph (b) of this section does not apply if the application is accompanied by written consent from all affected licensees.

(1) Affected licensees for the purposes of this section are licensees (and previously filed pending applicants) meeting both a spectral and a contour overlap as defined:

(i) *Spectral overlap.* Licensees (and filers of previously filed pending applications) with an assigned (or proposed) frequency having a spectral separation from a frequency of the proposed centralized trunked station that does not exceed these values:

	Incumbent		authorized
	25 kHz	*12.5 kHz*	*6.25 kHz*
25 kHz	15.0 kHz	15.0 kHz	15.0 kHz

The left column is the authorized bandwidth requested for the proposed trunked station. The second row is the authorized bandwidth of the incumbent. The other cells in the table show the frequency range above and below the frequency of the pro- posed centralized trunked station that must be considered.

(ii) *Contour overlap.* (A) Licensees (and filers of previously filed pending applications) with a service contour (37 dBu for stations in the 150–174 MHz band, and 39 dBu for stations in the

421–512 MHz band) that is overlapped by the proposed centralized trunked station's interference contour (19 dBu for stations in the 150–174 MHz band, and 21 dBu for stations in the 421–512 MHz band). Contour calculations are required for base station facilities and not for mobile stations associated with those base stations.

(B) The calculation of service and interference contours shall be performed using generally accepted engineering practices and standards, including appropriate derating factors, agreed to by a consensus of all certified frequency coordinators. Frequency coordinators shall make this information available to the Commission upon request.

(C) For purposes of this section, the authorized operating area of a station or proposed station with no associated base station shall be used as both the station's service contour and its interference contour.

(D) After January 1, 2013, licensees with an authorized bandwidth exceeding 12.5 kHz will not be deemed affected licensees, unless the licensee meets the efficiency standard set forth in § 90.203(j)(3) or the licensee was granted a waiver of § 90.209(b).

(2) The written consent from an affected licensee shall state all terms agreed to by the parties and shall be signed by the parties. The written consent shall be maintained by the operator of the centralized trunked station and be made available to the Commission upon request. An application for a centralized trunked station shall include either a certification from the applicant that written consent has been obtained from all affected licensees, or a certification from the frequency coordinator that there are no affected licensees.

(3) In addition, the service contour for proposed centralized trunked stations shall not be overlapped by an incumbent licensee's interference con- tour.

(e) The exclusive service area of a station that has been authorized for centralized trunked operation will be protected from proposed centralized trunked, decentralized trunked or conventional operations in accordance with the standards of paragraph (d) of this section.

(f) Trunking of systems licensed on paging-only channels or licensed in the Radiolocation Service (subpart F) is not permitted.

(g) *Channel limits.* (1) No more than 10 channels for new centralized trunked operation in the Industrial/Business Pool may be applied for at a single transmitter location or at locations with overlapping service contours as specified in paragraph (d) of this section. Subsequent applications for centralized trunked operation are limited to no more than an additional 10 channels, and must be accompanied by a certification, submitted to the certified frequency coordinator coordinating the application, that all of the applicant's existing channels authorized for centralized trunked operation at that location or at locations with overlapping service contours have been constructed and placed in operation. Certified frequency coordinators are authorized to require documentation in support of the applicant's certification that existing channels have been constructed and placed in operation.

(2) Applicants for Public Safety Pool

channels may request more than 10 centralized trunked channels at a single location or at locations with over- lapping service contours if accompanied by a showing of sufficient need. The requirement for such a showing may be satisfied by submission of loading studies demonstrating that re- quested channels in excess of 10 will be loaded with 50 mobiles per channel within a five year period commencing with the grant of the application.

(h) If a licensee authorized for centralized trunked operation discontinues trunked operation for a period of 30 consecutive days, the licensee, within 7 days thereafter, shall file a conforming application for modification of license with the Commission.

Subpart I—General Technical Standards

§ 90.201 Scope.

This subpart sets forth the general technical requirements for use of frequencies and equipment in the radio services governed by this part. Such requirements include standards for acceptability of equipment, frequency tolerance, modulation, emissions, power, and bandwidths. Special additional technical standards applicable to certain frequency bands and certain specialized uses are set forth in sub-parts J, K, N, and R.

§ 90.203 Certification required.

(a) Except as specified in paragraphs (b) and (l) of this section, each transmitter utilized for operation under this part and each transmitter marketed as set forth in § 2.803 of this chapter must be of a type which has been certificated for use under this part.

(1) Effective October 16, 2002, except in the 1427–1432 MHz band, an equipment approval may no longer be obtained for in-hospital medical telemetry equipment operating under the provisions of this part. The requirements for obtaining an approval for medical telemetry equipment after this date are found in subpart H of part 95 of this chapter.

(2) Any manufacturer of radio transmitting equipment (including signal boosters) to be used in these services may request certification for such equipment following the procedures set forth in subpart J of part 2 of this chapter. Certification for an individual transmitter or signal booster also may be requested by an applicant for a station authorization by following the procedure set forth in part 2 of this chapter. Such equipment if approved will be individually enumerated on the station authorization.

(b) Certification is not required for the following: (1) [Reserved]

(2) Transmitters used for police zone and interzone stations authorized as of January 1, 1965.

(3) Transmitting equipment used in the band 1427–1435 MHz.

(4) Transmitters used in radio location stations in accordance with subpart F authorized prior to January 1, 1974, for public safety and land transportation applications (old parts 89 and 93).

(5) Transmitters used in radio location stations in accordance with subpart F authorized for industrial applications (old part 91) prior to January 1, 1978.

(6) [Reserved]

(7) Transmitters imported and marketed prior to September 1, 1996 for use by LMS systems.

(c) Radiolocation transmitters for use in public safety and land transportation applications marketed prior to January 1, 1974, must meet the applicable technical standards in this part, pursuant to § 2.803 of this chapter.

(d) Radiolocation transmitters for use in public safety and land transportation applications marketed after January 1, 1974, must comply with the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section.

(e) Except as provided in paragraph (g) of this section, transmitters designed to operate above 25 MHz shall not be certificated for use under this part if the operator can program and transmit on frequencies, other than those programmed by the manufacturer, service or maintenance personnel, using the equipment's external operation controls.

(f) Except as provided in paragraph (g) of this section, transmitters designed to operate above 25 MHz that have been approved prior to January

15, 1988, and that permit the operator, by using external controls, to program the transmitter's operating frequencies, shall not be manufactured in, or imported into the United States after March 15, 1988. Marketing of these transmitters shall not be permitted after March 15, 1989.

(g) Transmitters having frequency programming capability and that are designed to operate above 25 MHz are exempt from paragraphs (e) and (f) of this section if the design of such transmitters:

(1) Is such that transmitters with external controls normally available to the operator must be internally modified to place the equipment in the programmable mode. Further, while in the programmable mode, the equipment shall not be capable of transmitting. The procedures for making the modification and altering the frequency pro- gram shall not be made available with the operating information normally supplied to the end user of the equipment; or

(2) Requires the transmitter to be programmed for frequencies through controls normally inaccessible to the operator; or

(3) Requires equipment to be programmed for frequencies through use of external devices or specifically programmed modules made available only to service/maintenance personnel; or

(4) Requires equipment to be programmed through cloning (copying a program directly from another transmitter) using devices and procedures made available only to service/maintenance personnel.

(h) The requirements of paragraphs (e), (f), and (g) of this section shall not apply if:

(1) The equipment has been designed and manufactured specifically for aircraft use; and

(2) The part 90 certification limits the use of the equipment to operations only under § 90.423.

(i) Equipment certificated after February 16, 1988 and marketed for public safety operation in the 806–809/851–854 MHz bands must have the capability to be programmed for operation on the mutual aid channels as designated in § 90.617(a)(1) of the rules.

(j) Except where otherwise specially provided for, transmitters operating on frequencies in the 150–174 MHz and 406–512 MHz bands must comply with the following:

(1) Applications for certification received on or after January 1, 2005, for mobile and portable transmitters de- signed to transmit voice on public safety frequencies in the 150–174 MHz band will be granted only if the mobile/portable equipment is capable of operating on the nationwide public safety interoperability calling channel in the 150–174 MHz band. (See § 90.20(c), (d) of this part.) Applications for certification received on or after January 1, 2005, for mobile and portable transmitters de- signed to transmit voice on public safety frequencies in the 450–470 MHz band will be granted only if the mobile/portable equipment is capable of operating on the nationwide public safety interoperability calling channel in the 450–470 MHz band. (See § 90.20(c), (d) of this part.)

(2) Applications for certification received on or after February 14, 1997 but before January 1, 2005 will only be granted for equipment with the following channel bandwidths:

(i) 12.5 kHz or less for single band- width mode equipment or multi-bandwidth mode equipment with a maximum channel bandwidth of 12.5 kHz;

(ii) 25 kHz for multi-bandwidth mode equipment with a maximum channel bandwidth of 25 kHz if it is capable of operating on channels of 12.5 kHz or less; and

(iii) 25 kHz if the equipment meets the efficiency standard of paragraph (j)(3) of this section.

(3) Applications for part 90 certification of transmitters designed to operate on frequencies in the 150.8–162.0125 MHz, 173.2–173.4 MHz, and/or 421–512 MHz bands, received on or after February 14, 1997 must include a certification that the equipment meets a spectrum efficiency standard of one voice channel per 12.5 kHz of channel bandwidth. Additionally, if the equipment is capable of transmitting data, has transmitter output power greater than 500 mW, and has a channel band- width of more than 6.25 kHz, the equipment must be capable of supporting a minimum data rate of 4800 bits per second per 6.25 kHz of channel bandwidth. (4) Applications for part 90 certification of transmitters designed to operate on frequencies in the 150.8–162.0125 MHz, 173.2–173.4 MHz, and/or 421–512 MHz bands, received on or after January 1, 2011, except for hand-held transmitters with an output power of two watts or less, will only be granted for equipment with the following channel bandwidths:

(i) 6.25 kHz or less for single band- width mode equipment;

(ii) 12.5 kHz for multi-bandwidth mode equipment with a maximum channel bandwidth of 12.5 kHz if it is capable of operating on channels of 6.25 kHz or less;

(iii) 25 kHz for multi-bandwidth mode equipment with a maximum channel bandwidth of 25 kHz if it is capable of operating on channels of 6.25 kHz or less; and

(iv) Up to 25 kHz if the equipment meets the efficiency standard of paragraph (j)(5) of this section.

(5) Applications for part 90 certification of transmitters designed to operate on frequencies in the 150.8–162.0125 MHz, 173.2–173.4 MHz, and/or 421–512 MHz bands, received on or after January 1, 2011, must include a certification that the equipment meets a spectrum efficiency standard of one voice channel per 6.25 kHz of channel bandwidth. Additionally, if the equipment is capable of transmitting data, has transmitter output power greater than 500 mW, and has a channel band- width of more than 6.25 kHz, the equipment must be capable of supporting a minimum data rate of 4800 bits per second per 6.25 kHz of channel bandwidth. (6) Modification and permissive changes to certification grants.

(i) The Commission's Equipment Authorization Division will not allow adding a multi-mode or narrowband operation capability to single bandwidth mode transmitters, except under the following conditions:

(A) Transmitters that have the inherent capability for multi-mode or narrowband operation allowed in para- graphs (j)(2) and (j)(4) of this section, may have their grant of certification modified (reissued) upon demonstrating that the original unit com- plies with the technical requirements for operation; and

(B) New FCC Identifiers will be required to identify equipment that needs to be modified to comply with the requirements of paragraphs (j)(2) and (j)(4) of this section.

(ii) All other applications for modification or permissive changes will be subject to the Rules of part 2 of this chapter.

(7) Transmitters designed only for one-way paging operations may be certificated with up to a 25 kHz bandwidth and are exempt from the spectrum efficiency requirements of paragraphs (j)(3) and (j)(5) of this section.

(8) The Commission's Equipment Authorization Division may, on a case by case basis, grant certification to equipment with slower data rates than specified in paragraphs (j)(3) and (j)(5) of this section, provided that a technical analysis is submitted with the application which describes why the slower data rate will provide more spectral efficiency than the standard data rate.

(9) Transmitters used for stolen vehicle recovery on 173.075 MHz must com- ply with the requirements of § 90.20(e)(6).

(10) Except as provided in this para- graph, single-mode and multi-mode transmitters designed to operate in the 150–174 MHz and 421–512 MHz bands that operate with a maximum channel band- width greater than 12.5 kHz shall not be manufactured in, or imported into, the United States after January 1, 2011, except as follows:

(i) To the extent that the equipment meets the efficiency standard of para- graph (j)(3) of this section, or

(ii) Where operation with a band- width greater than 12.5 kHz is specified elsewhere.

(k) For transmitters operating on frequencies in the 220–222 MHz band, certification will only be granted for equipment with channel bandwidths up to 5 kHz, except that certification will be granted for equipment operating on 220–222 MHz band Channels 1 through 160 (220.0025 through 220.7975/221.0025 through 221.7975), 171 through 180 (220.8525 through 220.8975/221.8525 through 221.8975), and 186 through 200 (220.9275 through 220.9975/221.9275 through 221.9975) with channel bandwidths greater than 5 kHz.

(l) Ocean buoy and wildlife tracking transmitters operating in the band 40.66–40.70 MHz or 216–220 MHz under the provisions of § 90.248 of this part shall be authorized under verification procedure pursuant to subpart J of part 2 of this chapter.

(m) Applications for part 90 certification received after December 31, 2014 will only be granted to transmitters designed to operate in the voice mode on channels designated in § 90.531.(b)(5) or § 90.531(b)(6) that provide at least one voice path per 6.25 kHz of spectrum bandwidth.

(n) Transmitters designed to operate in the voice mode on channels designated in §§ 90.531(b)(5) or 90.531(b)(6) that do not provide at least one voice path of 6.25 kHz of spectrum bandwidth shall not be manufactured in or imported into the United States after December 31, 2014. Marketing of these transmitters shall not be permitted after December 31, 2014.

(o) *Equipment certification for transmitters in the 3650–3700 MHz band.* (1) Applications for all transmitters must de- scribe the methodology used to meet the requirement that each transmitter employ a contention based protocol and indicate whether it is capable of avoiding co-frequency interference with devices using all other types of contention-based protocols (see §§ 90.7, 90.1305 and 90.1321 of this part);

(2) Applications for mobile transmitters must identify the base stations with which they are designed to communicate and describe how the requirement to positively receive and decode an enabling signal is incorporated (see § 90.1333 of this part); and

(3) Applications for systems using advanced antenna technology must pro- vide the algorithm used to reduce the equivalent isotropically radiated power (EIRP) to the maximum allowed in the event of overlapping beams (see § 90.1321 of this part).

(4) Applications for fixed transmitters must include a description of the installation instructions and guidelines for RF safety exposure requirements that will be included with the transmitter. (See § 90.1335).

(p) *Equipment certification for transmitters in the 763–769 and 793–799 MHz Bands.* Applications for all transmitters must show support for at least 3GPP TS 23.401, V8.8.0 (2009–12), "3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Services and System Aspects; General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) enhancements for Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network (E–UTRAN) access (Release 8)," December, 2009, which is incorporated by reference. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be inspected at the Federal Communications

Commission, 445 12th Street, SW., Washington, DC 20554 or National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this mate- rial at NARA, call 202–741– 6030, or go to: *http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.* Copies of the 3GPP Standard E–UTRA Release 8 can be obtained from 3GPP Mobile Competence Centre, c/o ETSI, 650, route des Lucioles, 06921 Sophia-Antipolis Cedex, France, Tel: +33 (0)4 92 94 42 00, Fax: +33

(q) Certification requirements for signal boosters are set forth in § 90.219.

§ 90.205 Power and antenna height limits.

Applicants for licenses must request and use no more power than the actual power necessary for satisfactory operation. Except where otherwise specifically provided for, the maximum power that will be authorized to applicants whose license applications for new stations are filed after August 18, 1995 is as follows:

(a) *Below 25 MHz.* For single sideband operations (J3E emission), the maximum transmitter peak envelope power is 1000 watts.

(b) *25–50 MHz.* The maximum transmitter output power is 300 watts.

(c) *72–76 MHz.* The maximum effective radiated power (ERP) for stations operating on fixed frequencies is 300 watts. Stations operating on mobile-only frequencies are limited to one watt transmitter output power.

(d) *150–174 MHz.* (1) The maximum allowable station ERP is dependent upon the station's antenna HAAT and required service area and will be authorized in accordance with table 1. Applicants requesting an ERP in excess of that listed in table 1 must submit an engineering analysis based upon generally accepted engineering practices and standards that includes coverage contours to demonstrate that the re- quested station parameters will not produce coverage in excess of that which the applicant requires.

(2) Applications for stations where special circumstances exist that make it necessary to deviate from the ERP and antenna heights in Table 1 will be submitted to the frequency coordinator accompanied by a technical analysis, based upon generally accepted engineering practices and standards, that demonstrates that the requested station parameters will not produce a signal strength in excess of 37 dBu at any point along the edge of the requested service area. The coordinator may then recommend any ERP appropriate to meet this condition.

(3) An applicant for a station with a service area radius greater than 40 km (25 mi) must justify the requested service area radius, which will be authorized only in accordance with table 1, note 4. For base stations with service areas greater than 80 km, all operations 80 km or less from the base station will be on a primary basis and all operations outside of 80 km from the base station will be on a secondary basis and will be entitled to no protection from primary operations.

TABLE 1—150–174MHZ—MAXIMUM ERP/REFERENCE HAAT FOR A SPECIFIC SERVICE AREA RADIUS

	Service area radius (km)									
	3	8	13	16	24	32	40	48 4	64 4	80 4
Maximum ERP (w) 1	1	28	178	2 500	2 500	2 500	500	2 500	2 500	2 500
Up to reference HAAT (m) 3	15	15	15	15	33	65	110	160	380	670

1 Maximum ERP indicated provides for a 37 dBu signal strength at the edge of the service area per FCC Report R–6602, Fig. 19 (See § 73.699, Fig. 10).

2 Maximum ERP of 500 watts allowed. Signal strength at the service area contour may be less than 37 dBu.

3 When the actual antenna HAAT is greater than the reference HAAT, the allowable ERP will be reduced in accordance with the following equation: ERPallow = ERPmax × (HAATref / HAATactual) 2.

4 Applications for this service area radius may be granted upon specific request with justification and must include a technical demonstration that the signal strength at the edge of the service area does not exceed 37 dBu.

(e) *217–220 MHz.* Limitations on power and antenna heights are specified in § 90.259.

(f) *220–222 MHz.* Limitations on power and antenna heights are specified in § 90.729.

(g) *421–430 MHz.* Limitations on power and antenna heights are specified in § 90.279.

(h) *450–470 MHz.* (1) The maximum allowable station effective radiated power (ERP) is dependent upon the station's antenna HAAT and required service area and will be authorized in accordance with table 2. Applicants requesting an ERP in excess of that listed in table 2 must submit an engineering

analysis based upon generally accepted engineering practices and standards that includes coverage contours to demonstrate that the requested station parameters will not produce coverage in excess of that which the applicant requires.

(2) Applications for stations where special circumstances exist that make it necessary to deviate from the ERP and antenna heights in Table 2 will be submitted to the frequency coordinator accompanied by a technical analysis, based upon generally accepted engineering practices and standards, that demonstrates that the requested station parameters will not produce a signal strength in excess of 39 dBu at any point along the edge of the requested service area. The coordinator may then recommend any ERP appropriate to meet this condition.

(3) An applicant for a station with a service area radius greater than 32 km (20 mi) must justify the requested service area radius, which may be authorized only in accordance with table 2, note 4. For base stations with service areas greater than 80 km, all operations 80 km or less from the base station will be on a primary basis and all operations outside of 80 km from the base station will be on a secondary basis and will be entitled to no protection from primary operations.

TABLE 2—450–470 MHZ—MAXIMUM ERP/REFERENCE HAAT FOR A SPECIFIC SERVICE AREA

RADIUS

	Service area radius (km)									
	3	8	13	16	24	32	40 4	48 4	64 4	80 4
Maximum ERP (w) 1	2	100	2 500	2 500	2 500	2 500	2 500	2 500	2 500	2 500
Up to reference HAAT (m) 3	15	15	15	27	63	125	250	410	950	2700

1 Maximum ERP indicated provides for a 39 dBu signal strength at the edge of the service area per FCC Report R–6602, Fig. 29 (See § 73.699, Fig. 10 b).

2 Maximum ERP of 500 watts allowed. Signal strength at the service area contour may be less than 39 dBu.

3 When the actual antenna HAAT is greater than the reference HAAT, the allowable ERP will be reduced in accordance with the following equation: ERPallow = ERPmax × (HAATref / HAATactual) 2.

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4 Applications for this service area radius may be granted upon specific request with justification and must include a technical demonstration that the signal strength at the edge of the service area does not exceed 39 dBu.

(i) *470–512 MHz.* Power and height limitations are specified in §§ 90.307 and 90.309.

(j) *763–775 MHz and 793–805 MHz.* Power and height limitations are specified in §§ 90.541 and 90.542.

(k) *806–824 MHz, 851–869 MHz, 896–901 MHz and 935–940 MHz.* Power and height limitations are specified in § 90.635

(l) *902–928 MHz.* LMS systems operating pursuant to subpart M of this part in the 902–927.25 MHz band will be authorized a maximum of 30 watts ERP. LMS equipment operating in the 927.25–928 MHz band will be authorized a maximum of 300 watts ERP. ERP must be measured as peak envelope power. Antenna heights will be as spec- ified in § 90.353(h).

(m) *929–930 MHz.* Limitations on power and antenna heights are specified in § 90.494.

(n) *1427–1429.5 MHz and 1429.5–1432 MHz.* Limitations on power are specified in § 90.259.

(o) *2450–2483.5 MHz.* The maximum transmitter power is 5 watts.

(p) *4940–4990 MHz.* Limitations on power are specified in § 90.1215.

(q) *5850–5925 MHz.* Power and height limitations are specified in subpart M of this part.

(r) *All other frequency bands.* Re- quested transmitter power will be considered and authorized on a case by case basis.

(s) The output power shall not exceed by more than 20 percent either the output power shown in the Radio Equipment List [available in accordance with § 90.203(a)(1)] for transmitters included in this list or when not so listed, the manufacturer's rated output power for the particular transmitter specifically listed on the authorization.

§ 90.207 Types of emissions.

Unless specified elsewhere in this part, stations will be authorized emissions as provided for in paragraphs (b) through (n) of this section.

(a) *Most common emission symbols.* For a complete listing of emission symbols allowable under this part, see § 2.201 of this chapter.

(1) The first symbol indicates the type of modulation on the transmitter carrier.

A—Amplitude modulation, double sideband with identical information on each side- band.

F—Frequency modulation.

G—Phase modulation.

J—Single sideband with suppressed carrier. P—Unmodulated pulse.

W—Cases not covered above, in which an emission consists of the main carrier modulated, either simultaneously or in a pre- established sequence, in a combination of two or more of the following modes: amplitude, angle, pulse.

(2) The second symbol indicates the type of signal modulating the transmitter carrier.

0—No modulation.

1—Digital modulation, no subcarrier.

2—Digital modulation, modulated subcarrier.

3—Analog modulation.

(3) The third symbol indicates the type of transmitted information.

A—Telegraphy for aural reception. B—Telegraphy for machine reception. C—Facsimile.

D—Data, telemetry, and telecommand. E—Voice.

N—No transmitted information. W—Combination of the above.

(b) Authorizations to use A3E, F3E, or G3E emission also include the use of emissions for tone signals or signaling devices whose sole functions are to establish and to maintain communications, to provide automatic station identification, and for operations in the Public Safety Pool, to activate emergency warning devices used solely for the purpose of advising the general public or emergency personnel of an impending emergency situation.

(c) The use of F3E or G3E emission in these services will be authorized only on frequencies above 25 MHz.

(d) Except for Traveler's Information stations in the Public Safety Pool authorized in accordance with § 90.242, only J3E emission will be authorized for telephony systems on frequencies below 25 MHz.

(e) For non-voice paging operations, only A1A, A1D, A2B, A2D, F1B, F1D, F2B, F2D, G1B, G1D, G2B, or G2D emissions will be authorized.

(f) For radioteleprinter operations that may be authorized in accordance with § 90.237, only F1B, F2B, G1B or G2B emissions will be authorize above 25 MHz, and A1B or A2B emissions below 25 MHz.

(g) For radiofacsimile operations that may be authorized in accordance with § 90.237, only F3C or G3C emissions will be authorized above 25 MHz, and A3C emissions below 25 MHz.

(h) [Reserved]

(i) For telemetry operations, when specifically authorized under this part, only A1D, A2D, F1D, or F2D emissions will be authorized.

(j) For call box operations that may be authorized in accordance with § 90.241, only A1A, A1D, A2B, A2D, F1B, F1D, F2B, F2D, G1B, G1D, G2B, G2D, F3E or G3E emissions will be authorized.

(k) For radiolocation operations as may be authorized in accordance with subpart F, unless otherwise provided for any type of emission may be authorized upon a satisfactory showing of need.

(l) For stations in the Public Safety and Industrial/Business Pools utilizing digital voice modulation, in either the scrambled or unscrambled mode, F1E or G1E emission will be authorized. Authorization to use digital voice emissions is construed to include the use of F1D, F2D, G1D, or G2D emission subject to the provisions of § 90.233.

(m) For narrowband operations in a 3.6 kHz maximum authorized bandwidth, any modulation type may be used which complies with the emission limitations of § 90.209.

(n) *Other emissions.* Requests for emissions other than those listed in paragraphs (c) through (e) of this section will be considered on a case-by-case basis to ensure that the requested emission will not cause more interference than other currently permitted emissions.

§ 90.209 Bandwidth limitations.

(a) Each authorization issued to a station licensed under this part will show an emission designator rep- resenting the class of emission authorized. The designator will be prefixed by a specified necessary bandwidth. This number does not necessarily indicate the bandwidth occupied by the emission at any instant. In those cases where § 2.202 of this chapter does not provide a formula for the computation of necessary bandwidth, the occupied bandwidth, as defined in part 2 of this chapter, may be used in lieu of the necessary bandwidth.

(b) The maximum authorized single channel bandwidth of emission corresponding to the type of emission specified in § 90.207 is as follows:

(1) For A1A or A1B emissions, the maximum authorized bandwidth is 0.25 kHz. The maximum authorized band- width for type A3E emission is 8 kHz.

(2) For operations below 25 MHz utilizing J3E emission, the bandwidth occupied by the emission shall not exceed

3000 Hz. The assigned frequency will be specified in the authorization. The authorized carrier frequency will be 1400

Hz lower in frequency than the as- signed frequency. Only upper sideband emission may be used. In the case of regularly available double sideband radiotelephone channels, an assigned frequency for J3E emissions is available either 1600 Hz below or 1400 Hz above the double sideband radiotelephone as- signed frequency.

(3) For all other types of emissions, the maximum authorized bandwidth shall not be more than that normally authorized for voice operations.

(4) Where a frequency is assigned exclusively to a single licensee, more than a single emission may be used within the authorized bandwidth. In such cases, the frequency stability requirements of § 90.213 must be met for each emission.

(5) Unless specified elsewhere, channel spacings and bandwidths that will be authorized in the following frequency bands are given in the following table.

STANDARD CHANNEL SPACING/BANDWIDTH

1 For stations authorized on or after August 18, 1995.

2 Bandwidths for radiolocation stations in the 420–450 MHz band and for stations operating in bands subject to this footnote will be reviewed and authorized on a case-by-case basis.

3 Operations using equipment designed to operate with a 25 kHz channel bandwidth will be authorized a 20 kHz bandwidth. Operations using equipment designed to operate with a 12.5 kHz channel bandwidth will be authorized a 11.25 kHz bandwidth. Operations using equipment designed to operate with a 6.25 kHz channel bandwidth will be authorized a 6 kHz bandwidth. All stations must operate on channels with a bandwidth of 12.5 kHz or less beginning January 1, 2013, unless the operations meet the efficiency standard of § 90.203(j)(3).

4 The maximum authorized bandwidth shall be 12 MHz for non-multilateration LMS operations in the band 909.75–921.75 MHz and 2 MHz in the band 902.00–904.00 MHz. The maximum authorized bandwidth for multilateration LMS operations shall be 5.75 MHz in the 904.00–909.75 MHz band; 2 MHz in the 919.75–921.75 MHz band; 5.75 MHz in the 921.75–927.25 MHz band and its associated 927.25–927.50 MHz narrowband forward link; and 8.00 MHz if the 919.75–921.75 MHz and 921.75–927.25 MHz bands and their associated 927.25–927.50 MHz and 927.50–927.75 MHz narrowband forward links are aggregated.

5 See § 90.259.

6 Operations using equipment designed to operate with a 25 kHz channel bandwidth may be authorized up to a 22 kHz bandwidth if the equipment meets the Adjacent Channel Power limits of § 90.221.

(6)(i) Beginning January 1, 2011, no new applications for the 150–174 MHz and/or 421–512 MHz bands will be acceptable for filing if the applicant utilizes channels with an authorized band- width exceeding 11.25 kHz, unless specified elsewhere or the operations meet the efficiency standards of § 90.203(j)(3). (ii) Beginning January 1, 2011, no modification applications for stations in the 150–174 MHz and/or 421–512 MHz bands that increase the station's authorized interference contour, will be acceptable for filing if the applicant utilizes channels with an authorized bandwidth exceeding 11.25 kHz, unless specified elsewhere or the operations meet the efficiency standards of § 90.203(j)(3). See § 90.187(b)(2)(iii) and (iv) for interference contour designations and calculations. Applications submitted pursuant to this paragraph must comply with frequency coordination requirements of § 90.175.

(7) Economic Area (EA)-based licensees in frequencies 817–824/862–869 MHz (813.5–824/858.5–869 MHz in the counties listed in § 90.614(c)) may exceed the standard channel spacing and authorized bandwidth listed in paragraph (b)(5) of this section in any National Public Safety Planning Advisory Committee Region when all 800 MHz public safety licensees in the Region have completed band reconfiguration consistent with this part. In any National Public Safety Planning Advisory Committee Region where the 800 MHz band reconfiguration is incomplete, EA- based licensees in frequencies 817–821/862–866 MHz (813.5–821/858.5–866 MHz in the counties listed in § 90.614(c)) may exceed the standard channel spacing and authorized bandwidth listed in paragraph (b)(5) of this section. Upon all 800 MHz public safety licensees in a National Public Safety Planning Advisory Committee Region completing band reconfiguration, EA-based 800 MHz SMR licensees in the 821–824/866–

869 MHz band may exceed the channel spacing and authorized bandwidth in paragraph (b)(5) of this section. Licensees authorized to exceed the standard channel spacing and authorized band- width under this paragraph must provide at least 30 days written notice prior to initiating such service in the bands listed herein to every 800 MHz public safety licensee with a base station in an affected National Public Safety Planning Advisory Committee Region, and every 800 MHz public safe- ty licensee with a base station within 113 kilometers (70 miles) of an affected National Public Safety Planning Advisory Committee Region. Such notice shall include the estimated date upon which the EA-based 800 MHz SMR licensee intends to begin operations that exceed the channel spacing and authorized bandwidth in paragraph (b)(5) of this section.

§ 90.210 Emission masks.

Except as indicated elsewhere in this part, transmitters used in the radio services governed by this part must comply with the emission masks outlined in this section. Unless otherwise stated, per paragraphs (d)(4), (e)(4), and (o) of this section, measurements of emission power can be expressed in either peak or average values provided that emission powers are expressed with the same parameters used to specify the unmodulated transmitter carrier power. For transmitters that do not produce a full power unmodulated carrier, reference to the unmodulated transmitter carrier power refers to the total power contained in the channel bandwidth. Unless indicated elsewhere in this part, the table in this section specifies the emission masks for equipment operating under this part.

APPLICABLE EMISSION MASKS

1 Equipment using single sideband J3E emission must meet the requirements of Emission Mask A. Equipment using other emissions must meet the requirements of Emission Mask B or C, as applicable.

2 Equipment designed to operate with a 25 kHz channel bandwidth must meet the requirements of Emission Mask B or C, as applicable. Equipment designed to operate with a 12.5 kHz channel bandwidth must meet the requirements of Emission Mask D, and equipment designed to operate with a 6.25 kHz channel bandwidth must meet the requirements of Emission Mask E.

3 Equipment used in this licensed to EA or non-EA systems shall comply with the emission mask provisions of § 90.691 of this chapter.

4 DSRCS Roadside Units equipment in the 5850–5925 MHz band is governed under subpart M of this part.

5 Equipment may alternatively meet the Adjacent Channel Power limits of § 90.221.

(a) *Emission Mask A.* For transmitters utilizing J3E emission, the carrier must be at least 40 dB below the peak envelope power and the power of emissions must be reduced below the output power (P in watts) of the transmitter as follows:

(1) On any frequency removed from the assigned frequency by more than 50 percent, but not more than 150 percent of the authorized bandwidth: At least 25 dB.

(2) On any frequency removed from the assigned frequency by more than 150 percent, but not more than 250 per- cent of the authorized bandwidth: At least 35 dB.

(3) On any frequency removed from the assigned frequency by more than 250 percent of the authorized band- width: At least 43 + 10 log P dB.

(b) *Emission Mask B.* For transmitters that are equipped with an audio low-pass filter, the power of any emission must be attenuated below the unmodulated carrier power (P) as follows:

(1) On any frequency removed from the assigned frequency by more than 50 percent, but not more than 100 percent of the authorized bandwidth: At least 25 dB.

(2) On any frequency removed from the assigned frequency by more than 100 percent, but not more than 250 per- cent of the authorized bandwidth: At least 35 dB.

(3) On any frequency removed from the assigned frequency by more than 250 percent of the authorized band- width: At least 43 + 10 log (P) dB.

(c) *Emission Mask C.* For transmitters that are not equipped with an audio low-pass filter, the power of any emission must be attenuated below the unmodulated carrier output power (P) as follows:

(1) On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by a displacement frequency (fd in kHz) of more than 5 kHz, but not more than 10 kHz: At least 83 log (fd/5) dB;

(2) On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by a displacement frequency (fd in kHz) of more than 10 kHz, but not more than 250 percent of the authorized band- width: At least 29 log ($f^2/11$) dB or 50 dB, whichever is the lesser attenuation;

(3) On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by more than 250 percent of the authorized bandwidth: At least 43 + 10 log (P) dB.

(d) *Emission Mask D—12.5 kHz channel bandwidth equipment.* For transmitters designed to operate with a 12.5 kHz channel bandwidth, any emission must be attenuated below the power (P) of the highest emission contained within the authorized bandwidth as follows:

(1) On any frequency from the center of the authorized bandwidth f0 to 5.625 kHz removed from f0: Zero dB.

(2) On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by a displacement frequency (fd in kHz) of more than 5.625 kHz but no more than 12.5 kHz: At least 7.27(fd¥2.88 kHz) dB.

(3) On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by a displacement frequency (fd in kHz) of more than 12.5 kHz: At least 50 + 10 log (P) dB or 70 dB, whichever is the lesser attenuation.

(4) The reference level for showing compliance with the emission mask shall be established using a resolution bandwidth sufficiently wide (usually two or three times the channel band- width) to capture the true peak emission of the equipment under test. In order to show compliance with the emission mask up to and including 50 kHz removed from the edge of the authorized bandwidth, adjust the resolution bandwidth to 100 Hz with the measuring instrument in a peak hold mode. A sufficient number of sweeps must be measured to insure that the emission profile is developed. If video filtering is used, its bandwidth must not be less than the instrument resolution bandwidth. For emissions beyond 50 kHz from the edge of the authorized bandwidth, see paragraph (o) of this section. If it can be shown that use of the above instrumentation settings do not accurately represent the true interference potential of the equipment under test, an alternate procedure may be used provided prior Commission approval is obtained.

(e) *Emission Mask E—6.25 kHz or less channel bandwidth equipment.* For transmitters designed to operate with a 6.25 kHz or less bandwidth, any emission must be attenuated below the power (P) of the highest emission contained within the authorized band- width as follows:

(1) On any frequency from the center of the authorized bandwidth f0 to 3.0 kHz removed from f0: Zero dB.

(2) On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by a displacement frequency (fd in kHz) of more than 3.0 kHz but no more than 4.6 kHz: At least 30 + 16.67(fd¥3 kHz) or 55 + 10 log (P) or 65 dB, whichever is the lesser attenuation.

(3) On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by more than 4.6 kHz: At least 55 + 10 log (P) or 65 dB, whichever is the lesser attenuation.

(4) The reference level for showing compliance with the emission mask shall be established using a resolution bandwidth sufficiently wide (usually two or three times the channel band- width) to capture the true peak emission of the equipment under test. In order to show compliance with the emission mask up to and including 50 kHz removed from the edge of the authorized bandwidth, adjust the resolution bandwidth to 100 Hz with the measuring instrument in a peak hold mode. A sufficient number of sweeps must be measured to insure that the emission profile is developed. If video filtering is used, its bandwidth must not be less than the instrument resolution bandwidth. For emissions beyond 50 kHz from the edge of the authorized bandwidth, see paragraph (o) of this section. If it can be shown that use of the above instrumentation settings do not accurately represent the true interference potential of the equipment under test, an alternate procedure may be used provided prior Commission approval is obtained.

(f) *Emission Mask F.* For transmitters operating in the 220–222 MHz frequency band, any emission must be attenuated below the power (P) of the highest emission contained within the authorized bandwidth as follows:

(1) On any frequency from the center of the authorized bandwidth fo to the edge of the authorized bandwidth fe: Zero dB.

(2) On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by a displacement frequency (fd in kHz) of more than 2 kHz up to and including 3.75 kHz: 30 + 20(fd -2) dB or 55 + 10 log (P), or 65 dB, whichever is the lesser attenuation.

(3) On any frequency beyond 3.75 kHz removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth fd™ At least 55 + 10 log (P) dB.

(g) *Emission Mask G.* For transmitters that are not equipped with an audio low-pass filter, the power of any emission must be attenuated below the unmodulated carrier power (P) as follows:

(1) On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by a displacement frequency (fd in kHz) of more than 10 kHz, but no more than 250 percent of the authorized band- width: At least 116 log (fd/6.1) dB, or 50 + 10 log (P) dB, or 70 dB, whichever is the lesser attenuation;

(2) On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by more than 250 percent of the authorized bandwidth: At least 43 + 10 log (P) dB.

(h) *Emission Mask H.* For transmitters that are not equipped with an audio low-pass filter, the power of any emission must be attenuated below the unmodulated carrier power (P) as follows:

(1) On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by a displacement frequency (fd in kHz) of 4 kHz or less: Zero dB.

(2) On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by a displacement frequency (fd in kHz) of more than 4 kHz, but no more than 8.5 kHz: At least 107 log (fd/4) dB;

(3) On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by a displacement frequency (fd in kHz) of more than 8.5 kHz, but no more than 15 kHz: At least 40.5 log (fd/1.16) dB;

(4) On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by a displacement frequency (fd in kHz) of more than 15 kHz, but no more than 25 kHz: At least 116 log (fd/6.1) dB;

(5) On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by more than 25 kHz: At least 43 + log (P) dB.

(i) *Emission Mask I.* For transmitters that are equipped with an audio low pass filter, the power of any emission must be attenuated below the unmodulated carrier power of the transmitter (P) as follows:

(1) On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by a displacement frequency of more than 6.8 kHz, but no more than 9.0 kHz: At least 25 dB;

(2) On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by a displacement frequency of more than 9.0 kHz, but no more than 15 kHz: At least 35 dB;

(3) On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by a displacement frequency of more than 15 kHz: At least 43 + 10 log (P) dB, or 70 dB, whichever is the lesser attenuation.

(j) *Emission Mask J.* For transmitters that are not equipped with an audio low-pass filter, the power of any emission must be attenuated below the unmodulated carrier power of the transmitter (P) as follows:

(1) On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by a displacement frequency (fd in kHz) of more than 2.5 kHz, but no more than 6.25 kHz: At least 53 log (fd/2.5) dB;

(2) On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by a displacement frequency (fd in kHz) of more than 6.25 kHz, but no more than 9.5 kHz: At least 103 log (fd/3.9) dB; (3) On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by a displacement frequency (fd in kHz) of more than 9.5 kHz: At least 157 log (fd/5.3) dB, or 50 + 10 log (P) dB or 70 dB, whichever is the lesser attenuation.

(k) *Emission Mask K*—(1) *Wideband multilateration transmitters.* For transmitters authorized under subpart M to provide forward or reverse links in a multilateration system in the subbands 904–909.75 MHz, 921.75–927.25 MHz and 919.75–921.75 MHz, and which transmit an emission occupying more than 50 kHz bandwidth: in any 100 kHz band, the center frequency of which is re- moved from the center of authorized sub-band(s) by more than 50 percent of the authorized bandwidth, the power of emissions shall be attenuated below the transmitter output power, as specified by the following equation, but in no case less than 31 dB:

A=16+0.4 (D¥50)+10 log B (attenuation greater than 66 dB is not required)

Where:

A = attenuation (in decibels) below the maximum permitted output power level

D = displacement of the center frequency of the measurement bandwidth from the center frequency of the authorized sub- band, expressed as a percentage of the authorized bandwidth B

B = authorized bandwidth in megahertz.

(2) *Narrowband forward link transmitters.* For LMS multilateration narrowband forward link transmitters operating in the 927.25–928 MHz frequency band the power of any emission shall be attenuated below the transmitter output power (P) in accordance with following schedule:

On any frequency outside the authorized sub-band and removed from the edge of the authorized sub-band by a displacement frequency (fd in kHz): at least 116 log ((fd+10)/6.1) dB or 50 + 10 log (P) dB or 70 dB, whichever is the lesser attenuation.

(3) *Other transmitters.* For all other transmitters authorized under subpart M that operate in the 902–928 MHz band, the peak power of any emission shall be attenuated below the power of the highest emission contained within the licensee's sub-band in accordance with the following schedule:

(i) On any frequency within the authorized bandwidth: Zero dB.

(ii) On any frequency outside the licensee's sub-band edges: 55 + 10 log(P) dB, where (P) is the highest emission (watts) of the transmitter inside the licensee's sub-band.

(4) In the 902–928 MHz band, the resolution bandwidth of the instrumentation used to measure the emission power shall be 100 kHz, except that, in regard to paragraph (2) of this section, a minimum spectrum analyzer resolution bandwidth of 300 Hz shall be used for measurement center frequencies with 1 MHz of the edge of the authorized subband. The video filter band- width shall not be less than the resolution bandwidth.

(5) Emission power shall be measured in peak values.

(6) The LMS sub-band edges for non- multilateration systems for which emissions must be attenuated are 902.00, 904.00, 909.5 and 921.75 MHz.

(l) *Emission Mask L.* For low power transmitters (20 dBm or less) operating in the 4940–4990 MHz frequency band, the power spectral density of the emissions must be attenuated below the output power of the transmitter as follows:

(1) On any frequency removed from the assigned frequency between 0–45% of the authorized bandwidth (BW): 0 dB.

(2) On any frequency removed from the assigned frequency between 45–50% of the authorized bandwidth: 219 log (% of (BW)/45) dB.

(3) On any frequency removed from the assigned frequency between 50–55% of the authorized bandwidth: 10 + 242 log (% of (BW)/50) dB.

(4) On any frequency removed from the assigned frequency between 55–100% of the authorized bandwidth: 20 +31 log (% of (BW)/55) dB attenuation.

(5) On any frequency removed from the assigned frequency between 100–150% of the authorized bandwidth: 28 + 68 log (% of (BW)/100) dB attenuation.

(6) On any frequency removed from the assigned frequency above 150% of the authorized bandwidth: 40 dB.

(7) The zero dB reference is measured relative to the highest average power of the fundamental emission measured across the designated channel band- width using a resolution bandwidth of at least one percent of the occupied bandwidth of the fundamental emission and a video bandwidth of 30 kHz. The power spectral density is the power measured within the resolution band- width of the measurement device di- vided by the resolution bandwidth of the measurement device. Emission levels are also based on the use of

measurement instrumentation employing a resolution bandwidth of at least one percent of the occupied bandwidth.

(m) *Emission Mask M.* For high power transmitters (greater that 20 dBm) operating in the 4940–4990 MHz frequency band, the power spectral density of the emissions must be attenuated below the output power of the transmitter as follows:

(1) On any frequency removed from the assigned frequency between 0–45% of the authorized bandwidth (BW): 0 dB.

(2) On any frequency removed from the assigned frequency between 45–50% of the authorized bandwidth: 568 log (% of (BW)/45) dB.

(3) On any frequency removed from the assigned frequency between 50–55% of the authorized bandwidth: 26 + 145 log (% of BW/50) dB.

(4) On any frequency removed from the assigned frequency between 55–100% of the authorized bandwidth: 32 + 31 log (% of (BW)/55) dB.

(5) On any frequency removed from the assigned frequency between 100–150% of the authorized bandwidth: 40 + 57 log (% of (BW)/100) dB.

(6) On any frequency removed from the assigned frequency between above 150% of the authorized bandwidth: 50 dB or 55 + 10 log (P) dB, whichever is the lesser attenuation.

(7) The zero dB reference is measured relative to the highest average power of the fundamental emission measured across the designated channel bandwidth using a resolution bandwidth of at least one percent of the occupied bandwidth of the fundamental emission and a video bandwidth of 30 kHz. The power spectral density is the power measured within the resolution bandwidth of the measurement device di- vided by the resolution bandwidth of the measurement device. Emission levels are also based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a resolution bandwidth of at least one percent of the occupied bandwidth.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (m): Low power de- vices may as an option, comply with para- graph (m).

(n) *Other frequency bands.* Transmitters designed for operation under this part on frequencies other than listed in this section must meet the emission mask requirements of Emission Mask B. Equipment operating under this part on frequencies allocated to but shared with the Federal Government, must meet the applicable Federal Government technical standards.

(o) *Instrumentation.* The reference level for showing compliance with the emission mask shall be established, except as indicated in §§ 90.210 (d), (e), and (k), using standard engineering practices for the modulation characteristic used by the equipment under test. When measuring emissions in the 150–174 MHz and 421–512 MHz bands the following procedures will apply. A sufficient number of sweeps must be measured to insure that the emission profile is developed. If video filtering is used, its bandwidth must not be less than the instrument resolution bandwidth. For frequencies more than 50 kHz removed from the edge of the authorized band- width a resolution of at least 100 kHz must be used for frequencies below 1000 MHz. Above 1000 MHz the resolution bandwidth of the instrumentation must be at least 1 MHz. If it can be shown that use of the above instrumentation settings do not accurately represent the true interference potential of the equipment under test, then an alternate procedure may be used pro- vided prior Commission approval is obtained.

§ 90.212 Provisions relating to the use of scrambling devices and digital voice modulation.

(a) Analog scrambling techniques may be employed at any station authorized the use of A3E, F3E, or G3E emission, subject to the provision of paragraph (d) of this section.

(b) The use of digital scrambling techniques or digital voice modulation requires the specific authorization of F1E or G1E emission, and these emissions will only be authorized subject to the provisions of paragraph (d) of this section.

(c) The transmission of any non-voice information or data under the authorization of F1E or G1E emission is prohibited. However, stations authorized the use of F1E or G1E emission may also be authorized F1D, F2D, G1D or G2D emission for non-voice communication purposes, pursuant to

(d) Station identification shall be transmitted in the unscrambled analog mode (clear voice) or Morse code in accordance with the provisions of § 90.425. All digital encoding and digital modulation shall be disabled during station identification.

§ 90.213 Frequency stability.

(a) Unless noted elsewhere, transmitters used in the services governed by this part must have a minimum frequency stability as specified in the following table.

MINIMUM FREQUENCY STABILITY

[Parts per million (ppm)]

1 Fixed and base stations with over 200 watts transmitter power must have a frequency stability of 50 ppm except for equipment used in the Public Safety Pool where the frequency stability is 100 ppm.

2 For single sideband operations below 25 MHz, the carrier frequency must be maintained within 50 Hz of the authorized carrier frequency.

3 Travelers information station transmitters operating from 530–1700 kHz and transmitters exceeding 200 watts peak envelope power used for disaster communications and long distance circuit operations pursuant to §§ 90.242 and 90.264 must maintain the carrier frequency to within 20 Hz of the authorized frequency.

4 Stations operating in the 154.45 to 154.49 MHz or the 173.2 to 173.4 MHz bands must have a frequency stability of 5 ppm.

5 In the 150–174 MHz band, fixed and base stations with a 12.5 kHz channel bandwidth must have a frequency stability of 2.5 ppm. Fixed and base stations with a 6.25 kHz channel bandwidth must have a frequency stability of 1.0 ppm.

6 In the 150–174 MHz band, mobile stations designed to operate with a 12.5 kHz channel bandwidth or designed to operate on a frequency specifically designated for itinerant use or designed for low-power operation of two watts or less, must have a frequency stability of 5.0 ppm. Mobile stations designed to operate with a 6.25 kHz channel bandwidth must have a frequency stability of 2.0 ppm.

7 In the 421–512 MHz band, fixed and base stations with a 12.5 kHz channel bandwidth must have a frequency stability of 1.5 ppm. Fixed and base stations with a 6.25 kHz channel bandwidth must have a frequency stability of 0.5 ppm.

8 In the 421–512 MHz band, mobile stations designed to operate with a 12.5 kHz channel bandwidth must have a frequency stability of 2.5 ppm. Mobile stations designed to operate with a 6.25 kHz channel bandwidth must have a frequency stability of 1.0 ppm.

9 Fixed stations with output powers above 120 watts and necessary bandwidth less than 3 kHz must operate with a frequency stability of 100 ppm. Fixed stations with output powers less than 120 watts and using time-division multiplex, must operate with a frequency stability of 500 ppm.

10 Except for DSRCS equipment in the 5850–5925 MHz band, frequency stability is to be specified in the station authorization. Frequency stability for DSRCS equipment in the 5850–5925 MHz band is specified in subpart M of this part.

11 Paging transmitters operating on paging-only frequencies must operate with frequency stability of 5 ppm in the 150–174 MHz band and 2.5 ppm in the 421–512 MHz band.

12 Mobile units may utilize synchronizing signals from associated base stations to achieve the specified carrier stability.

13 Fixed non-multilateration transmitters with an authorized bandwidth that is more than 40 kHz from the band edge, intermittently operated hand-held readers, and mobile transponders are not subject to frequency tolerance restrictions.

14 Control stations may operate with the frequency tolerance specified for associated mobile frequencies.

(b) For the purpose of determining the frequency stability limits, the power of a transmitter is considered to be the maximum rated output power as specified by the manufacturer.

§ 90.215 Transmitter measurements.

(a) The licensee of each station shall employ a suitable procedure to determine that the carrier frequency of each transmitter authorized to operate with an output power in excess of two watts is maintained within the tolerance prescribed in § 90.213. This determination shall be made, and the results entered in the station records in accordance with the following:

(1) When the transmitter is initially installed;

(2) When any change is made in the transmitter which may affect the carrier frequency or its stability.

(b) The licensee of each station shall employ a suitable procedure to determine that each transmitter authorized to operate with an output power in excess of two watts does not exceed the maximum figure specified on the current station authorization. On authorizations stating only the input power to the final radiofrequency stage, the maximum permissible output power is75 percent for frequencies below 25 MHz and 60 percent of the input power for frequencies above 25 MHz. If a non-DC final radiofrequency stage is utilized, then the output power shall not exceed75 percent of the input power.

(1) When the transmitter is initially installed;

(2) When any change is made in the transmitter which may increase the transmitter power input.

(c) The licensee of each station shall employ a suitable procedure to determine that the modulation of each transmitter, which is authorized to operate with an output power in excess of two watts, does not exceed the limits specified in this part. This determination shall be made and the following results entered in the station records, in accordance with the following:

(1) When the transmitter is initially installed;

(2) When any change is made in the transmitter which may affect the modulation characteristics.

(d) The determinations required by paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section may, at the opinion of the licensee, be made by a qualified engineering measurement service, in which case the required record entries shall show the name and address of the engineering measurement service as well as the name of the person making the measurements.

(e) In the case of mobile transmitters, the determinations required by paragraphs (a) and (c) of this section may be made at a test or service bench: *Provided,* That the measurements are made under load conditions equivalent to actual operating conditions; and provided further, that after installation in the mobile unit the transmitter is given a routine check to determine that it is capable of being received satisfactorily by an appropriate receiver.

§ 90.217 Exemption from technical standards.

Except as noted herein, transmitters used at stations licensed below 800 MHz on any frequency listed in subparts B and C of this part or licensed on a business category channel above 800 MHz which have an output power not exceeding 120 milliwatts are exempt from the technical requirements set out in this subpart, but must instead comply with the following:

(a) For equipment designed to operate with a 25 kHz channel bandwidth, the sum of the bandwidth occupied by the emitted signal plus the bandwidth required for frequency stability shall be adjusted so that any emission appearing on a frequency 40 kHz or more removed from the assigned frequency is attenuated at least 30 dB below the unmodulated carrier.

(b) For equipment designed to operate with a 12.5 kHz channel bandwidth, the sum of the bandwidth occupied by the emitted signal plus the bandwidth required for frequency stability shall be adjusted so that any emission appearing on a frequency 25 kHz or more removed from the assigned frequency is attenuated at least 30 dB below the unmodulated carrier.

(c) For equipment designed to operate with a 6.25 kHz channel bandwidth, the sum of the bandwidth occupied by the emitted signal plus the bandwidth required for frequency stability shall be adjusted so that any emission appearing on a frequency 12.5 kHz or more removed from the assigned frequency is attenuated at least 30 dB below the unmodulated carrier.

(d) Transmitters may be operated in the continuous carrier transmit mode. (e) Transmitters used for wireless microphone operations and operating on

frequencies allocated for Federal use must comply with the requirements of § 90.265(b).

§ 90.219 Use of signal boosters.

This section contains technical and operational rules allowing the use of signal boosters in the Private Land Mobile Radio Services (PLMRS). Rules for signal booster operation in the Commercial Mobile Radio Services under part 90 are found in § 20.21 of this chapter.

(a) *Definitions.* The definitions in this paragraph apply only to the rules in this section.

Class A signal booster. A signal booster designed to retransmit signals on one or more specific channels. A signal booster is deemed to be a Class A signal booster if none of its passbands exceed 75 kHz.

Class B signal booster. A signal booster designed to retransmit any signals within a wide frequency band. A signal booster is deemed to be a Class B signal booster if it has a passband that exceeds 75 kHz.

Coverage area of a PLMRS station. All locations within the normal reliable operating range (service contour) of a PLMRS station.

Deploy a signal booster. Install and/or initially adjust a signal booster.

Distributed Antenna System (DAS). A network of spatially separated antenna nodes connected to a common source via a transport medium that provides wireless service within a geographic area or structure.

Operate a signal booster. Maintain operational control over, and responsibility for the proper functioning of, a signal booster.

Signal booster. A device or system that automatically receives, amplifies, and retransmits signals from wireless stations into and out of building interiors, tunnels, shielded outdoor areas and other locations where these signals would otherwise be too weak for reliable communications. Signal booster systems may contain both Class A and Class B signal boosters as components. (b) *Authority to operate.* PLMRS licensees for stations operating on as- signed channels higher than 150 MHz may operate signal boosters, limited to the service band for which they are authorized, as needed anywhere within the PLMRS stations' service contour, but may not extend the stations' service contour.

(1) PLMRS licensees may also con- sent to operation of signal boosters by non-licensees (such as a building owner or a signal booster installation con-

tractor) within their service contour and across their applicable frequencies, but must maintain a reasonable level of control over these operations in order to resolve interference problems. (i) Non-licensees seeking to operate signal boosters must obtain the express consent of the licensee(s) of the frequencies for which the device or sys- tem is intended to amplify. The con- sent must be maintained in a record- able format that can be presented to an FCC representative or other relevant licensee investigating interference.

(ii) Consent is not required from third party (unintended) licensees whose signals are incidentally retransmitted. However, signal booster operation is on a non-interference basis and operations may be required to cease or alter the operating parameters due to a request from an FCC representative or a licensee's request to resolve interference.

(2) [Reserved]

(c) *Licensee responsibility; interference.* PLMRS licensees that operate signal boosters are responsible for their proper operation, and are responsible for correcting any harmful interference that signal booster operation may cause to other licensed communications services. Normal co-channel transmissions are not considered to be harmful interference. Licensees are required to resolve interference problems pursuant to § 90.173(b). Licensees shall act in good faith regarding the operation of signal boosters and in the resolution of interference due to signal booster operation. Licensees who are unable to determine the location or cause of signal booster interference may seek assistance from the FCC to resolve such problems.

(d) *Deployment rules.* Deployment of signal boosters must be carried out in accordance with the rules in this para- graph.

(1) Signal boosters may be used to improve coverage in weak signal areas only.

(2) Signal boosters must not be used to extend PLMRS stations' normal operating range.

(3) Signal boosters must be deployed such that the radiated power of the each retransmitted channel, on the for- ward link and on the reverse link, does not exceed 5 Watts effective radiated power (ERP).

(4) Class B signal boosters may be deployed only at fixed locations; mobile operation of Class B signal boosters is prohibited after November 1, 2014.

(5) Class B signal booster installations must be registered in the FCC signal booster database that can be accessed at the following URL: *www.fcc.gov/signal-boosters/registration.*

(6) Good engineering practice must be used in regard to the radiation of intermodulation products and noise, such that interference to licensed communications systems is avoided. In the event of harmful interference caused by any given deployment, the FCC may require additional attenuation or filtering of the emissions and/or noise from signal boosters or signal booster systems, as necessary to eliminate the interference.

(i) In general, the ERP of intermodulation products should not exceed ¥30 dBm in 10 kHz measurement band- width.

(ii) In general, the ERP of noise within the passband should not exceed

¥43 dBm in 10 kHz measurement band- width.

(iii) In general, the ERP of noise on spectrum more than 1 MHz outside of the passband should not exceed ¥70 dBm in a 10 kHz measurement band- width.

(7) Signal booster passbands are limited to the service band or bands for which the operator is authorized. In general, signal boosters should utilize the minimum passband that is sufficient to accomplish the purpose. Except for distributed antenna systems (DAS) installed in buildings, the passband of a Class B booster should not encompass both commercial services (such as ESMR and Cellular Radio- telephone) and part 90 Land Mobile and Public Safety Services.

(e) *Device Specifications.* In addition to the general rules for equipment certification in § 90.203(a)(2) and part 2, subpart J of this chapter, a signal booster must also meet the rules in this paragraph.

(1) The output power capability of a signal booster must be designed for deployments providing a radiated power not exceeding 5 Watts ERP for each re- transmitted channel.

(2) The noise figure of a signal booster must not exceed 9 dB in either direction.

(3) Spurious emissions from a signal booster must not exceed ¥13 dBm within any 100 kHz measurement band- width.

(4) A signal booster must be designed such that all signals that it retransmits meet the following requirements:

(i) The signals are retransmitted on the same channels as received. Minor departures from the exact provider or reference frequencies of the input signals are allowed, *provided that* the re- transmitted signals meet the requirements of § 90.213.

(ii) There is no change in the occupied bandwidth of the retransmitted signals.

(iii) The retransmitted signals continue to meet the unwanted emissions limits of § 90.210 applicable to the corresponding received signals (assuming that these received signals meet the applicable unwanted emissions limits by a reasonable margin).

(5) On or after March 1, 2014, a signal booster must be labeled to indicate whether it is a Class A or Class B de- vice, and the label must include the following advisory

(1) In on-line point-of-sale marketing materials,

(2) In any print or on-line owner's manual and installation instructions,

(3) On the outside packaging of the device, and

(4) On a label affixed to the device:

''WARNING. This is NOT a CON- SUMER device. It is designed for installation by FCC LICENSEES and QUALIFIED INSTALLERS. You MUST have an FCC LICENSE or express con- sent of an FCC Licensee to operate this device. You MUST register Class B signal boosters (as defined in 47 CFR90.219) online at *www.fcc.gov/signal- boosters/registration.* Unauthorized use may result in significant forfeiture penalties, including penalties in excess of $100,000 for each continuing violation.''

§ 90.221 Adjacent channel power lim- its.

(a) For the frequency bands indicated below, operations using equipment de- signed to operate with a 25 kHz channel bandwidth may be authorized up to a 22 kHz bandwidth if the equipment meets the adjacent channel power (ACP) limits below. The table specifies a value for the ACP as a function of the dis- placement from the channel center frequency and a measurement bandwidth of 18 kHz.

(b)(1) Maximum adjacent power lev- els for frequencies in the 450–470 MHz band:

(2) In any case, no requirement in excess of ¥36 dBm shall apply.

(c)(1) Maximum adjacent power levels for frequencies in the 809–824/854–869

MHz band:

Frequency offset	Maximum ACP (dBc) for devices less than 15 watts	Maximum ACP (dBc) for devices 15 watts and above
25 kHz	¥55 dBc	¥55 dBc
50 kHz	¥65 dBc	¥65 dBc
75 kHz	¥65 dBc	¥70 dBc

(2) In any case, no requirement in excess of ¥36 dBm shall apply.

(d) On any frequency removed from the assigned frequency by more than 75 kHz, the attenuation of any emission must be at least 43 +

Subpart J—Non-Voice and Other Specialized Operations

§ 90.231 Scope.

This subpart sets forth requirements and standards for licensing and operation of non-voice and other specialized radio uses (other than radiolocation). Such uses include secondary signaling, telemetry, radioteleprinter, radiofacsimile, automatic vehicle monitoring (AVM), radio call box, relay, vehicular repeater, and control station operations.

§ 90.235 Secondary fixed signaling operations.

Fixed operations may, subject to the following conditions, be authorized on a secondary basis for voice, tone or impulse signaling on a licensee's mobile

service frequency(ies) above 25 MHz within the area normally covered by the licensee's mobile system. Voice signaling will be permitted only in the Public Safety Pool.

(a) The bandwidth shall not exceed that authorized to the licensee for the primary operations on the frequency concerned.

(b) The output power shall not exceed 30 watts at the remote site.

(c) A1D, A2D, F1D, F2D, G1D and G2D emissions may be authorized. In the Police Radio Service, A3E, F1E, F2E, F3E, G1E, G2E, or G3E emissions may also be authorized.

(d) Except for those systems covered under paragraph (e) of this section, the maximum duration of any non-voice signaling transmission shall not exceed 2 seconds and shall not be repeated more than 3 times. Signaling transmissions may be staggered at any interval or may be continuous. In the Public Safety Pool, the maximum du- ration of any voice signaling transmission shall not exceed 6 seconds and shall not be repeated more than 3 times.

(e) Until December 31, 1999, for systems in the Public Safety Pool authorized prior to June 20, 1975, and Power and Petroleum licensees as defined in § 90.7 authorized prior to June 1, 1976, the maximum duration of any signaling transmission shall not exceed 6 seconds and shall not be repeated more than 5 times. For Power licensees authorized between June 1, 1976, and Au- gust 14, 1989, signaling duration shall not exceed 2 seconds and shall not be repeated more than 5 times. Such systems include existing facilities and additional facilities which may be authorized as a clear and direct expansion of existing facilities. After December 31, 1999, all signaling systems shall be required to comply with the 2 second message duration and 3 message repetition requirements.

(f) Systems employing automatic interrogation shall be limited to non-voice techniques and shall not be activated for this purpose more than 10 seconds out of any 60 second period. This 10 second timeframe includes both transmit and response times.

(g) Automatic means shall be pro- vided to deactivate the transmitter in the event the r.f. carrier remains on for a period in excess of 3 minutes or if a transmission for the same signaling function is repeated consecutively more than five times.

(h) Fixed stations authorized pursuant to the provisions of this section are exempt from the requirements of §§ 90.137(b), 90.425, and 90.429.

(i) Base, mobile, or mobile relay stations may transmit secondary signaling transmissions to receivers at fixed locations subject to the conditions set forth in this section.

(j) Under the provisions of this section, a mobile service frequency may not be used exclusively for secondary signaling.

(k) The use of secondary signaling will not be considered in whole or in part as a justification for authorizing additional frequencies in a licensee's land mobile radio system.

(l) Secondary fixed signaling operations conducted in accordance with the provisions of § 90.317(a) or § 90.637 are exempt from the foregoing provisions of this section.

§ 90.243 Mobile relay stations.

(a) Mobile relay operations will be authorized on frequencies below 512 MHz, except in the Radiolocation Service.

(b) Special provisions for mobile relay operations:

(1) In the Public Safety Pool, systems operating on any of the public safety frequencies listed in § 90.20(c) are per- mitted to be cross-banded for mobile stations operations with mobile relay stations where such stations are authorized.

(2) [Reserved]

(3) In the Industrial/Business Pool, on frequencies designated with an ''LR'' in the coordinator column of the frequency table in § 90.35(b)(3), mobile relay operation shall be on a secondary basis to other co-channel operations.

(4) Except where specifically precluded, a mobile relay station may be authorized to operate on any frequency available for assignment to base stations.

(5) A mobile station associated with mobile relay station(s) may not be authorized to operate on a frequency below 25 MHz.

(c) Technical requirements for mobile relay stations.

(1) Each new mobile relay station with an output power of more than one watt, and authorized after January 1,

1972, that is activated by signals below 50 MHz shall deactivate the station upon cessation of reception of the activating continuous coded tone signal. Licensees may utilize a combination of digital selection and continuous coded tone control where required to insure selection of only the desired mobile relay station.

(2) Mobile relay stations controlled by signals above 50 MHz or authorized prior to January 1, 1972, to operate below 50 MHz are not required to incorporate coded signal or tone control de- vices unless the transmitters are consistently activated by undesired signals and cause harmful interference to other licensees. If activation by undesired signals causes harmful interference, the Commission will require the installation of tone control equipment within 90 days of a notice to the licensee.

(3) Except in the Industrial/Business Pool, on frequencies designated with an "LR" in the coordinator column of the frequency table in § 90.35(b)(3), each new mobile-relay station authorized after January 1, 1972, shall be equipped for automatic deactivation of the transmitter within 5 seconds after the signals controlling the station cease.

(4) Except in the Industrial/Business Pool, on frequencies designated with an "LR" in the coordinator column of the frequency table in § 90.35(b)(3), each new mobile-relay station authorized after January 1, 1972, during periods that is not controlled from a manned fixed control point; shall have an automatic time delay or clock device that will deactivate the station not more than 3 minutes after its activation by a mobile unit.

(5) In the Industrial/Business Pool, on frequencies designated with an "LR" in the coordinator column of the frequency table in § 90.35(b)(3), each mobile relay station, regardless of the frequency or frequencies of the signal by which it is activated shall be so designated and installed that it will be de- activated automatically when its associated receiver or receivers are not receiving a signal on the frequency or frequencies which normally activate it. (6) Multiple mobile relay station radio systems shall use wireline or radio stations on fixed frequencies for any necessary interconnect circuits between the mobile relay stations.

§ 90.245 Fixed relay stations.

Except where specifically provided for, fixed relay stations shall be authorized to operate only on frequencies available for use by operational fixed stations.

§ 90.247 Mobile repeater stations.

A mobile station authorized to operate on a mobile service frequency above 25 MHz may be used as a mobile repeater to extend the communications range of hand-carried units subject to the following:

(a) Mobile repeaters and/or associated hand-carried transmitters may be assigned separate base/mobile frequencies for this use in addition to the number of frequencies normally assign- able to the licensee.

(b)–(c) [Reserved]

(d) In the Industrial/Business Pool, on frequencies designated with an ''LR'' in the coordinator column of the frequency table in § 90.35(b)(3), use of mobile repeaters is on a secondary basis to the stations of any other licensee. Hand carried units used in connection with mobile repeaters on frequencies designated with an ''LR'' in the coordinator column of the frequency table in § 90.35(b)(3) may operate only above 150 MHz and are limited to a maximum output power of six watts. The frequency and maximum power shall be specified in the station authorization.

(e) In the Industrial/Business Pool, on frequencies designated with an ''LR'' in the coordinator column of the frequency table in § 90.35(b)(3), the out- put power of a mobile repeater station, when transmitting as a repeater station on the frequency used for communication with its associated pack-carried or hand-carried units, shall not exceed 6 watts except when the same frequency is also used by the same station for direct communication with vehicular mobile units or with one or more base stations.

(f) When automatically retransmitting messages originated by or destined for hand-carried units, each mobile station shall activate the mobile transmitter only with a continuous access signal, the absence of which will deactivate the mobile transmitter. The continuous access signal is not required when the mobile unit is equipped with a switch that activates the automatic mode of the mobile unit and an automatic time-delay device that deactivates the transmitter after any uninterrupted transmission period in excess of 3 minutes. For the purposes of this rule section the continuous access sig- nal can be achieved by use of digital or analog methods.

§ 90.249 Control stations.

Control stations associated with land mobile stations under this part shall be authorized to operate subject to the following:

(a) *Frequencies for control stations.* (1) Control stations may be authorized to operate on frequencies available for use by operational fixed stations.

(2) A control station associated with mobile relay station(s) may, at the option of the applicant, be assigned the frequency of the associated mobile station. In the Industrial/Business Pool, on frequencies designated with an

"LR" in the coordinator column of the frequency table in § 90.35(b)(3), such a control station may be assigned any mobile service station frequency available for assignment to mobile stations. Such operation is on a secondary basis to use of the frequency for regular mobile service communications.

(3) Control and fixed stations in the Public Safety Pool may be authorized on a temporary basis to operate on frequencies available for base and mobile stations between 152 and 450 MHz, where there is an adequate showing that such operations cannot be con- ducted on frequencies allocated for assignment to operational fixed stations. Such operation will not be authorized initially or renewed for periods in excess of one year. Any such authorization shall be subject to immediate termination if harmful interference is caused to stations in the mobile service, or if the particular frequency is required for mobile service operations in the area concerned.

(b) [Reserved]

(c) A base station which is used intermittently as a control station for one or more associated mobile relay stations of the same licensee shall operate only on the mobile service frequency assigned to the associated mobile relay station when operating as a base station and on the mobile service frequency assigned to the associated mobile station when operating as a control station. Authority for such dual classification and use must be shown on the station authorization. When operating as a control station, the licensee must meet all control station requirements. In the Industrial/Business Pool, on frequencies designated with an "LR" in the coordinator column of the frequency table in § 90.257§ 90.35(b)(3), base stations used intermittently as control stations shall operate only on a mobile service frequency which is available for assignment to base stations.

Subpart N—Operating Requirements

§ 90.401 Scope.

The subpart prescribes general operating requirements for stations licensed under this part. This includes station operating procedures, points of communication, permissible Communications, methods of station identification, control requirements, and station record keeping requirements.

§ 90.403 General operating requirements.

(a) Licensees of radio stations in the private land mobile radio services shall be directly responsible for the proper operation and use of each transmitter for which they are licensed. In this connection, licensees shall exercise such direction and control as is necessary to assure that all authorized facilities are employed:

(1) Only for permissible purposes;

(2) Only in a permissible manner; and

(3) Only by persons with authority to use and operate such equipment.

(b) In carrying out their responsibilities under § 90.403(a), licensees shall be bound by the provisions of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and by the rules and regulations of the Commission governing the radio service in which their facilities are li- censed; and licensees may not, through written or oral agreements or other- wise, relieve themselves of any duty or obligation imposed upon them, by law, as licensees.

(c) Except for stations that have been granted exclusive channels under this part and that are classified as commercial mobile radio service providers pursuant to part 20 of this chapter, each licensee must restrict all transmissions to the minimum practical transmission time and must employ an efficient operating procedure designed to maximize the utilization of the spectrum.

(d) Communications involving the imminent safety-of-life or property are to be afforded priority by all licensees. (e) Licensees shall take reasonable precautions to avoid causing harmful interference. This includes monitoring the transmitting frequency for Communications in progress and such other measures as may be necessary to minimize the potential for causing interference.

(f) Stations licensed in this part shall not continuously radiate an unmodulated carrier except where required for tests as permitted in § 90.405, except where specifically permitted by this part, where specifically authorized in the station authorization, or on an as needed basis in the Radiolocation Radio Service.

(g) The radiations of the transmitter shall be suspended immediately upon detection or notification of a deviation from the technical requirements of the station authorization and until such deviation is corrected. For transmissions concerning the imminent safety-of-life or property, the trans- missions shall be suspended as soon as the emergency is terminated.

§ 90.405 Permissible communications.

(a) Stations licensed under this part may transmit only the following types of communication:

(1) Any communication related directly to the imminent safety-of-life or property;

(2) Communications directly related and necessary to those activities which make the licensee eligible for the station license held under this part. In addition, when communication service is provided under the cooperative sharing provisions of §90.179, the licensee pro- viding such service may transmit communications related to the activities for which the parties receiving the service would be eligible to be licensed. (3) Communications for testing purposes required for proper station and system maintenance. However, each licensee shall keep such tests to a minimum and shall employ every measure to avoid harmful interference.

(b) The provisions contained in para- graph (a) of this section do not apply where a single base station licensee has been authorized to use a channel above 470 MHz on an exclusive basis, or to stations licensed under this part that are classified as CMRS providers under part 20 of this chapter.

§90.407 Emergency communications.

The licensee of any station authorized under this part may, during a period of emergency in which the normal communication facilities are disrupted as a result of hurricane, flood, earth- quake or similar disaster, utilize such station for emergency communications in a manner other than that specified in the station authorization or in the rules and regulations governing the operation of such stations. The Commission may at any time order the dis- continuance of such special use of the authorized facilities.

§90.411 Civil defense communications.

The licensee of any station authorized under this part may, on a voluntary basis, transmit communications necessary for the implementation of civil defense activities assigned such station by local civil defense authorities during an actual or simulated emergency, including drills and tests. The Commission may at any time order the discontinuance of such special use of the authorized facilities.

§90.415 Prohibited uses.

Stations licensed under this part shall not:

(a) Transmit program material of any kind for use in connection with broadcasting; or

(b) Render a communications com- mon carrier service, except for stations in the Public Safety Pool providing communications standby facilities under § 90.20(a)(2)(xi) and stations li- censed under this part in the SMR, private carrier paging, Industrial/Business Pool, or 220–222 MHz services.

§ 90.417 Interstation communication.

(a) Any station licensed under this part may communicate with any other station without restriction as to type, service, or licensee when the Communications involved relate directly to the imminent safety-of-life or property.

(b) Any station licensed under this part may communicate with any other station licensed under this part, with U.S. Government stations, and with foreign stations, in connection with mutual activities, provided that where the communication involves foreign stations prior approval of the Commission must be obtained, and such communication must be permitted by the government that authorizes the foreign station. Communications by Public Safety Pool eligibles with foreign stations will be approved only to be con- ducted in accordance with Article 5 of the Inter-American Radio Agreement, Washington, DC, 1949, the provisions of which are set forth in § 90.20(b).

§ 90.419 Points of communication.

Normally, operations licensed under this part are intended to provide intrastation mobile communications. For example, a base station is intended to communicate with its associated mobile stations and mobile stations are intended to communicate between associated mobile stations and associated base stations of the licensee. Accordingly, operations between base stations at fixed locations are permitted only in the following situations:

(a) Base stations licensed under sub- part T of this part and those in the Public Safety Pool that operate on frequencies below 450 MHz, may communicate on a secondary basis with other base stations, operational fixed stations, or fixed receivers authorized in these services or pools.

(b) Base stations licensed on any frequency in the Industrial/Business Pool and on base stations frequencies above

450 MHz in the Public Safety Pool may communicate on a secondary basis with other base stations, operational fixed stations, or fixed receivers authorized in these pools only when:

(1) The messages to be transmitted are of immediate importance to mobile stations; or

(2) Wireline communications facilities between such points are inoperative, economically impracticable, or unavailable from communications common carrier sources. Temporary unavailability due to a busy wireline circuit is not considered to be within the provisions of this paragraph.

(c) Operational fixed stations may communicate with units of associated mobile stations only on a secondary basis.

(d) Operational fixed stations li- censed in the Industrial/Business Pool may communicate on a secondary basis with associated base stations licensed in these services when:

(1) The messages to be transmitted are of immediate importance to mobile stations; or

(2) Wireline communications facilities between such points are inoperative, economically impracticable, or unavailable from communications common carrier sources. Temporary unavailability due to a busy wireline circuit is not considered to be within the provisions of this paragraph.

(e) Travelers' Information Stations are authorized to transmit certain information to members of the traveling public (see § 90.242).

(f) CMRS licensees in the SMR categories of part 90, subpart S, CMRS providers authorized in the 220 MHz service of part 90, subpart T, CMRS paging operations as defined by part 90, subpart P and for-profit interconnected business radio services with eligibility defined by § 90.35 are permitted to utilize their assigned spectrum for fixed services on a co-primary basis with their mobile operations.

§ 90.421 Operation of mobile station units not under the control of the licensee.

Mobile stations, as defined in § 90.7, include vehicular-mounted and hand-held units. Such units may be operated by persons other than the licensee, as provided for below, when necessary for the licensee to meet its requirements in connection with the activities for which it is licensed. If the number of such units, together with units operated by the licensee, exceeds the number of mobile units authorized to the licensee, license modification is required. The licensee is responsible for taking necessary precautions to pre- vent unauthorized operation of such units not under its control.

(a) *Public Safety Pool.* (1) Mobile units licensed in the Public Safety Pool may be installed in any vehicle which in an emergency would require cooperation and coordination with the licensee, and in any vehicle used in the performance, under contract, of official activities of the licensee. This provision does not

permit the installation of radio units in non-emergency vehicles that are not performing governmental functions under contract but with which the licensee might wish to communicate.

(2) Mobile units licensed under § 90.20(a)(2)(iii) may be installed in a vehicle or be hand-carried for use by any person with whom cooperation or co-ordinations is required for medical services activities.

(3) On the Interoperability Channels in the 700 MHz Public Safety Band (*See* § 90.531(b)(1)), hand-held and vehicular transmitters may be operated by any licensee holding a license in the 700 MHz Public Safety Band or by any licensee holding a license for any other public safety frequency pursuant to part 90 of the Commission's rules. Therefore, individual licenses are not required for hand-held and vehicular transmitters in the 700 MHz Band.

(b) *Industrial/Business Pool.* Mobile units licensed in the Industrial/Business Pool may be installed in vehicles of persons furnishing under contract to the licensee and for the duration of the contract, a facility or service directly related to the activities of the licensee. (c) In addition to the requirements in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, frequencies assigned to licensees in the Private Land Mobile Radio Services may be installed in the facilities of those who assist the licensee in emergencies and with whom the licensee must communicate in situations involving imminent safety to life or property.

§ 90.425 Station identification.

Stations licensed under this part shall transmit identification in accordance with the following provisions:

(a) *Identification procedure.* Except as provided for in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section, each station or system shall be identified by the transmission of the assigned call sign during each transmission or exchange of transmissions, or once each 15 minutes (30 minutes in the Public Safety Pool) during periods of continuous operation. The call sign shall be transmitted by voice in the English language or by International Morse Code in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section. If the station is employing either analog or digital voice scrambling, or non- voice emission, transmission of the required identification shall be in the un- scrambled mode using A3E, F3E or G3E emission, or International Morse, with all encoding disabled. Permissible alternative identification procedures are as follows:

(1) A mobile relay stations call sign may be used to identify the associated control and mobile stations, except in the Public Safety Pool where the stations operate on frequencies below 450 MHz. Alternatively, a base station (including a mobile relay station) which is controlled by radio may be identified

by the transmission of the call sign of the station at which communications originate.

(2) One or more fixed relay stations may be identified by the transmission of the call signs of the stations at which the communications originate.

(3) When a mobile station transmits on a different frequency than its associated base station, the assigned call sign of either the mobile station or the base station may be transmitted. Further, a single mobile unit in the licensee's authorized geographic area of operation may transmit station identification on behalf of any other operating mobile units in the fleet.

(4) *Use of an identifier other than the assigned call sign.* (i) In the Public Safe- ty Pool, mobile units licensed to a governmental entity and which operate on frequencies above 30 MHz may use an identifier which contains, at a minimum, the name of the licensee if the licensee maintains at the station a list of the special identifiers to be used by the mobile units.

(ii) In the Industrial/Business Pool, licensees may request the Commission's local Engineer-in-Charge to approve the use of special mobile unit identifiers in lieu of the assigned call sign. Such requests, however, will not be granted where it appears that harmful interference to international operations may be caused by stations below 50 MHz, or by stations operating in areas within 80 km (50 miles) of an international boundary, or where it appears that the proposed method of identification will not adequately distinguish the mobile units of the applicant from the mobile units of other licensees in the area.

(iii) In the Industrial/Business Pool, railroad licensees (as defined in § 90.7) may identify stations by the name of the railroad and the train number, caboose number, engine number, or the name of the fixed wayside station. If none of these forms is practicable, any similar name or number may be designated by the railroad concerned for use by its employees in the identification of fixed points or mobile units, provided that a list of such identifiers is maintained by the railroad. An abbreviated name or the initials of the railroad may be used where such are in general usage. In those areas where it is shown that no difficulty would be encountered in identifying the trans- mission of a particular station (as, for example, where stations of one licensee are located in a yard isolated from other radio installations), approval may be given to a request from the licensee for permission to omit the station identification.

(5) *Use of identifiers in addition to as- signed call signs.* Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting the transmission of station or unit identifiers which may be necessary or desirable for system operation, provided that

they are transmitted in addition to the assigned station call sign or other permissible form of identification.

(b) *Use of automatic Morse code identification equipment.* Automatically activated equipment may be used to transmit station identification in International Morse Code pursuant to the following conditions:

(1) The signal output of the automatic identification equipment shall be connected to the transmitter at the microphone input or any other manufacturer-provided signal input terminal and shall be adjusted to produce 40 per- cent ±10 percent of the maximum permissible modulation or deviation level. This adjustment shall be performed when all other modulating signals are absent.

(2) The Morse code transmission rate shall be maintained between 20 and 25 words per minute.

(3) The frequency of the keyed tone comprising the identification signal shall be 1200 ±800 Hz. A licensee may be required to change the frequency in order to prevent interference to the operations of another co-channel licensee.

(4) Should activation of automatic Morse code identification equipment interrupt the communications of an- other co-channel licensee, the Commission may require the use of equipment which will delay automatic station identification until such co-channel communications are completed.

(c) *Special provisions for identification in the Radiolocation Service.* (1) Stations in the Radiolocation Service are not required to identify except upon specific instruction from the Commission or as required by paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(2) Stations in the Radiolocation Service operating on frequencies above 3400 kHz that employ spread spectrum techniques shall transmit a two letter manufacturer's designator, authorized by the Commission on the station authorization, at the beginning and ending of each transmission and once every 15 minutes during periods of continuing operation. The designator shall be transmitted in International Morse Code at a speed not exceeding 25 words per minute, and the spread spectrum mode of operation shall be maintained while the designator is being trans- mitted. The identifying signal shall be clearly receivable in the demodulated audio of a narrow-band FM receiver.

(d) *General exemptions.* A station need not transmit identification if:

(1) It is a mobile station operating on the transmitting frequency of the associated base station.

(2) It is a mobile station in the Public Safety Pool using F1E or G1E emission.
(3) It is transmitting for telemetering purposes or for the activation of devices which are employed solely as a means of attracting attention, or for remote control purposes, or which is retransmitting by self-actuating means, a radio signal received from another radio station or stations.

(4) It is any type of radiopositioning or radar station authorized in a service other than the Radiolocation Service.

(5) It is used solely for automatic vehicle monitoring or location.

(6) It is a paging station authorized in accordance with the provisions of § 90.20(a)(2)(v).

(7) It is a mobile station employing non-voice emissions and the associated base station identifies on behalf of the mobile unit(s).

(8) It is a base or mobile station in the 220–222 MHz band authorized to operate on a nationwide basis in accordance with subpart T of this part.

(9) It is a wireless microphone station operating in accordance with the provisions of § 90.265(b).

(10) It is a Roadside Unit in a DSRCS system.

(e) Special provisions for stations li- censed under this part that are classified as CMRS providers under part 20 of this chapter.

(1) Station identification will not be required for 929–930 MHz nationwide paging licensees or MTA or EA-based SMR licensees. All other CMRS stations will be required to comply with the station identification requirements of this paragraph.

(2) CMRS stations subject to a station identification requirement will be permitted to use a single call sign for commonly owned facilities that are operated as part of a single system. The call sign must be transmitted each hour within five minutes of the hour, or upon completion of the first transmission after the hour.

(3) CMRS stations granted exclusive channels may transmit their call signs digitally. A licensee that identifies its call sign in this manner must provide the Commission, upon request, information sufficient to decode the digital transmission and ascertain the call sign transmitted.

(f) Special provisions for stations li- censed under this part that are not classified as CMRS providers under part 20 of this chapter.

(1) Stations subject to a station identification requirement will be permitted to use a single call sign for commonly owned facilities that are operated as part of a single system.

(2) Stations licensed on an exclusive basis in the bands between 150 and 512 MHz that normally employ digital signals for the transmission of data, text, control codes, or digitized voice may be identified by digital transmission of the call sign. A licensee that identifies its call sign in this manner must provide the Commission, upon request, in- formation sufficient to decode the digital transmission and ascertain the call sign transmitted.

§ 90.427 Precautions against unauthorized operation.

(a) Each transmitter shall be so in- stalled and protected that it is not accessible to or capable of operation by persons other than those duly authorized by and under the control of the licensee. Provisions of this part authorizing certain unlicensed persons to operate stations, or authorizing unattended operation of stations in certain circumstances, shall not be construed to change or diminish in any respect the responsibility of station licensees to maintain control over the stations licensed to them (including all transmitter units thereof), or for the proper functioning and operation of those stations and transmitter units in accordance with the terms of the licenses of those stations.

(b) Except for frequencies used in accordance with § 90.417, no person shall program into a transmitter frequencies for which the licensee using the transmitter is not authorized.

§ 90.429 Control point and dispatch point requirements.

(a) *Control point required.* Unless per- mitted to be operated on an unattended basis, each station shall be provided with a control point;

(b) A control point is an operating position:

(1) Which must be under the control and supervision of the licensee;

(2) Where a person immediately responsible for the operation of the transmitter is stationed;

(3) Where the monitoring facilities required by this part are installed.

(c) *Control point location.* The location of the control point will be specified in the station license and will be assumed to be the same as that of the transmitting equipment unless an application for a different location has been approved by the Commission.

(d) *Control point facilities required.* At each control point, the following facilities shall be installed:

(1) A carrier-operated device which will provide continuous visual indication when the transmitter is radiating, or, a pilot lamp or meter which will provide continuous visual indication when the transmitter circuits have been placed in a condition to produce radiation. The provisions of this subparagraph shall not apply to hand-carried transmitters or transmitters installed on motorcycles. The control point for a transmitter utilized to activate another radio station may employ a single pilot lamp or meter as an indication of the activation of local and re- mote transmitters.

(2) Facilities which will permit the person responsible for the operation of the transmitter either to disconnect the dispatch point circuits from the transmitter or to render the transmitter inoperative from any dispatch point under his supervision; and

(3) Facilities which will permit the person responsible for the operation of the transmitter to turn the transmitter carrier on and off at will.

(e) *Dispatch point.* A dispatch point is any position from which messages may be transmitted under the supervision of the person at a control point who is responsible for the operation of the transmitter. Dispatch points may be installed without authorization from the Commission.

§ 90.431 Unattended operation.

No person is required to be in attendance at a station when transmitting during normal rendition of service and when either:

(a) Transmitting for telemetering purposes; or,

(b) Retransmitting by self-actuating means a radio signal received from another radio station or stations.

§ 90.433 Operator requirements.

(a) No operator license or permit is required for the operation, maintenance, or repair of stations licensed under this part.

(b) Any person, with the consent or authorization of the licensee, may employ stations in this service for the purpose of telecommunications.

(c) The station licensee shall be responsible for the proper operation of the station at all times and is expected to provide observations, servicing and maintenance as often as may be necessary to ensure proper operation. All

adjustments or tests during or coincident with the installation, servicing, or maintenance of the station should be performed by or under the immediate supervision and responsibility of a per- son certified as technically qualified to perform transmitter installation, operation, maintenance, and repair duties in the private land mobile services and fixed services by an organization or committee representative of users in those services.

(d) The provisions of paragraph (b) of this section shall not be construed to change or diminish in any respect the responsibility of station licensees to have and to maintain control over the stations licensed to them (including all transmitter units thereof), or for the proper functioning and operation of those stations (including all transmitter units thereof), in accordance with the terms of the licenses of those stations.

§ 90.437 Posting station licenses.

(a) The current original authorization for each station shall be retained as a permanent part of the station records but need not be posted.

(b) Entities authorized under this part must make available either a clearly legible photocopy of the authorization for each base or fixed station at a fixed location at every control point of the station or an address or location where the current authorization may be found.

(c) An applicant operating under temporary authority in accordance with § 90.159 must post an executed copy of FCC Form 601 at every control point of the system or an address or location where the current executed copy may be found.

§ 90.439 Inspection of stations.

All stations and records of stations in these services shall be made available for inspection at any reasonable time and any time while the station is in operation upon reasonable request of an authorized representative of the Commission.

§ 90.441 Inspection and maintenance of antenna structure marking and associated control equipment.

The owner of each antenna structure required to be painted and/or illuminated under the provisions of Section 303(q) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, shall operate and maintain the antenna structure painting and lighting in accordance with part 17 of this chapter. In the event of default by the owner, each licensee or permittee shall be individually responsible for conforming to the requirements pertaining to antenna structure painting and lighting.

§ 90.443 Content of station records.

Each licensee of a station in these services shall maintain records in accordance with the following:

(a) For all stations, the results and dates of the transmitting measurements required by § 90.215 of this part and the name of the person or persons making the measurements.

(b) For all stations, the dates and pertinent details of any maintenance performed on station equipment, and the name and address of the service technician who did the work. If all maintenance is performed by the same technician or service company, the name and address need be entered only once in the station records.

(c) For private land stations that are interconnected with the public switched telephone network, the licensee must maintain a detailed description of how interconnection is accomplished. When telephone service costs are shared, at least one licensee participating in the cost sharing arrangement must maintain cost sharing records. A report of the cost distribution must be placed in the licensee's station records and made available to participants in the sharing and the Commission upon request. See § 90.477.

(d) For shared land stations, the records required by § 90.179.

§ 90.445 Form of station records.

(a) Station records shall be kept in an orderly manner, and in such detail that the data required are readily available. Key letters or abbreviations may be used if proper meaning or ex- planation is set forth in the record.

(b) Each entry in the records of each station shall be signed by a person qualified to do so, having actual knowledge of the facts to be recorded.

(c) No record or portion thereof shall be erased, obliterated, or willfully destroyed within the required retention period. Any necessary correction may be made only by the person originating the entry, who shall strike out the erroneous portion, initial the correction made, and indicate the date of correction.

§ 90.447 Retention of station records.

Records required by this part shall be retained by the licensee for at least one year.

Subpart S—Regulations Governing Licensing and Use of Frequencies in the 806–824, 851–869, 896–901, and 935–940 MHz Bands

§ 90.601 Scope.

This subpart sets out the regulations governing the licensing and operations of all systems operating in the 806–824/851–869 MHz and 896–901/935–940 MHz bands. It includes eligibility requirements, and operational and technical standards for stations licensed in these bands. It also supplements the rules regarding application procedures con- tained in part 1, subpart F of this chapter. The rules in this subpart are to be read in conjunction with the applicable requirements contained elsewhere in this part; however, in case of conflict, the provisions of this subpart shall govern with respect to licensing and operation in these frequency bands.

§ 90.603 Eligibility.

The following persons are eligible for licensing in the 806–824 MHz, 851–869 MHz, 896–901 MHz, and 935–940 MHz

Bands.

(a) Any person eligible for licensing under subparts B, C, D, or E of this part.

(b) Any person proposing to provide communications service to any person eligible for licensing under subparts B or C of this part on a not-for-profit, cost-shared basis.

(c) Any person eligible under this part and proposing to provide on a commercial basis base station an ancillary facilities as a Specialized Mobile Radio Service System operator, for the use of individuals, federal government agencies and persons eligible for licensing under subparts B or C of this part.

§ 90.605 Forms to be used.

Applications for conventional and trunked radio facilities must be pre- pared on FCC Form 601 and must be submitted or filed in accordance with § 90.127 and part 1, subpart F of this chapter.

§ 90.607 Supplemental information to be furnished by applicants for facilities under this subpart.

(a) Except for applicants for SMR li- censes, all applicants for conventional radio systems must:

(1) List all radio systems licensed to them or proposed by them within 64 km (40 mi.) from the location of the base station transmitter site of the facility for which they have applied.

(2) Specify the number of mobile units to be placed in operation upon grant of the authorization and the number of such units that will be placed in operation within 8 months of the date of grant.

(b) Except for applicants for SMR li- censes, all applicants for trunked systems must:

(1) List all radio systems licensed to them within 64 km (40 mi.) from the location of the base station transmitter site of the facility for which they have applied;

(2) Specify the number of vehicular and portable mobile units and control stations to be placed in operation with- in the term of the license.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) All applicants for frequencies governed by this subpart are subject to the frequency coordination requirements of § 90.175(b) except applicants requesting frequencies for EA-based SMR operations in the 806–824 MHz/851–869 MHz band or 896–901 MHz/935–940 MHz band.

§ 90.609 Special limitations on amendment of applications for assignment or transfer of authorizations for radio systems above 800 MHz.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) A license to operate a conventional or trunked radio system may not be assigned or transferred prior to the completion of construction of the facility. However, the Commission may give its consent to the assignment or transfer of control of such a license prior to the completion of construction where:

(1) The assignment or transfer does not involve a substantial change in ownership or control of the authorized radio facilities; or,

(2) The assignment or transfer is in- voluntary due to the licensee's insolvency, bankruptcy, incapacity, or death.

(c) Licensees of constructed systems in any category are permitted to make partial assignments of an authorized grant to an applicant proposing to create a new system or to an existing limode by assignment of an authorized grant of the General Category station to the SMR station.

§ 90.613 Frequencies available.

The following table indicates the channel designations of frequencies available for assignment to eligible applicants under this subpart. Frequencies shall be assigned in pairs, with mobile and control station trans- mitting frequencies taken from the 806–824 MHz band with corresponding base station frequencies being 45 MHz higher and taken from the 851–869 MHz band, or with mobile and control station frequencies taken from the 896–901 MHz band with corresponding base station frequencies being 39 MHz higher and taken from the 935–940 MHz band. Only the base station transmitting frequency of each pair is listed in the following tables.

§ 90.614 Segments of the 806–824/851–869 MHz band for non-border areas.

The 806–824/851–869 MHz band (''800 MHz band'') will be divided as follows at locations farther then 110 km (68.4 miles) from the U.S./Mexico border and 140 km (87 miles) from the U.S./Canadian border (''non-border areas'')

(a) 800 MHz high density cellular systems—as defined in § 90.7—are prohibited from operating on channels 1–550 in non-border areas.

(b) 800 MHz high density cellular systems—as defined in § 90.7—are per- mitted to operate on channels 551–830 in non-border areas.

(c) In the following counties and parishes, 800 MHz high density cellular systems—as defined in § 90.7—are per- mitted to operate on channels 411–830:

§ 90.615 Individual channels available in the General Category in 806–824/851–869 MHz band.

The General Category will consist of channels 231–260 and 511–550 at locations farther then 110 km (68.4 miles) from the U.S./Mexico border and 140 km (87 miles) from the U.S./Canadian border. All entities will be eligible for licensing on these channels except as described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(a) In a given 800 MHz NPSPAC region, any channel in the 231–260 range which is vacated by a licensee relocating to channels 551–830 and which remains vacant after band reconfiguration will be available as follows:

(1) Only to eligible applicants in the Public Safety Category until three years after the release of a public no- tice announcing the completion of band reconfiguration in that region;

(2) Only to eligible applicants in the Public Safety or Critical Infrastructure Industry Categories from three to five years after the release of a public notice announcing the completion of band reconfiguration in that region;

(3) To all entities five years after re- lease of a public notice announcing the completion of band reconfiguration in that region.

(b) In a given 800 MHz NPSPAC region, any channel in the 231–260 range which is vacated by a licensee relocating to channels 511–550 and remains vacant after band reconfiguration will be available as follows:

(1) Only to eligible applicants in the Public Safety Category until three years after the release of a public no- tice announcing the completion of band reconfiguration in that region;

(2) Only to eligible applicants in the Public Safety or Critical Infrastructure Industry Categories from three to five years after the release of a public notice announcing the completion of band reconfiguration in that region;

(3) To all entities five years after re- lease of a public notice announcing the completion of band reconfiguration in that region.

(c) Spectrum Block F1 consists of channels 236–260.

§ 90.617 Frequencies in the 809.750–824/854.750–869 MHz, and 896–901/935–940 MHz bands available for trunked, conventional or cellular system use in non-border areas.

The following channels will be avail- able at locations farther then 110 km (68.4 miles) from the U.S./Mexico border and 140 km (87 miles) from the U.S./ Canadian border (''non-border areas'').

(a) Unless otherwise specified, the channels listed in Table 1 and paragraph (a)(1) of this section are avail- able for to eligible applicants in the Public Safety Category which consists of licensees eligible in the Public Safety Pool of subpart B of this part. 800 MHz high density cellular systems as defined in § 90.7 are prohibited on these channels. These frequencies are available in non-border areas. Specialized Mobile Radio Systems will not be authorized in this category. These channels are available for inter-category sharing as indicated in § 90.621(e).

TABLE 1—PUBLIC SAFETY POOL 806–816/851–

861 MHZ BAND CHANNELS

[70 Channels]

Group No.	Channel Nos.
269	269–289–311–399–439

270	270–290–312–400–440
279	279–299–319–339–359
280	280–300–320–340–360
309	309–329–349–369–389
310	310–330–350–370–390
313	313–353–393–441–461
314	314–354–394–448–468
321	321–341–361–381–419
328	328–348–368–388–420
351	351–379–409–429–449
332	352–380–410–430–450
Single Channels	391, 392, 401, 408, 421, 428, 459, 460, 469, 470

(1) Channels numbers 1–230 are also available to eligible applicants in the Public Safety Category in non-border areas. The assignment of these channels will be done in accordance with the policies defined in the Report and Order of Gen. Docket No. 87–112 (See

§ 90.16). The following channels are available only for mutual aid purposes as defined in Gen. Docket No. 87–112: channels 1, 39, 77, 115, 153.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph

(a)(3) of this section, the channels listed in Table 1A are available in the counties listed in § 90.614(c) to eligible applicants in the Public Safety Category. 800 MHz high density cellular systems as defined in § 90.7 are prohibited on these channels. These channels are available for inter-category sharing as indicated in § 90.621(e).

(3) The channels listed in Table 1B are available within 113 km (70 mi) of the center city coordinates of Atlanta, GA to eligible applicants in the Public Safety Category. The center city co- ordinates of Atlanta, GA—for the purposes of the rule—are defined as

33°44′55″ NL, 84°23′17″ WL. 800 MHz high density cellular systems as defined in § 90.7 are prohibited on these channels. These channels are available for inter-category sharing as indicated in § 90.621(e).

(b) Unless otherwise specified, the channels listed in Table 2 are available to applicants eligible in the Industrial/ Business Pool of subpart C of this part but exclude Special Mobilized Radio Systems as defined in § 90.603(c). 800

MHz high density cellular systems as defined in § 90.7 are prohibited on these channels. These frequencies are avail- able in non-border areas. Specialized Mobile Radio (SMR) systems will not be authorized on these frequencies. These channels are available for inter- category sharing as indicated in § 90.621(e).

TABLE 2—BUSINESS/INDUSTRIAL/LAND TRANS- PORTATION POOL 806–816/851–861 MHZ BAND CHANNELS

[100 Channels]

Group No.	Channel Nos.
322	322–362–402–442–482
323	323–363–403–443–483
324	324–364–404–444–484
325	325–365–405–445–485
326	326–366–406–446–486
327	327–367–407–447–487
342	342–382–422–462–502

TABLE 2—BUSINESS/INDUSTRIAL/LAND TRANS- PORTATION POOL 806–816/851–861 MHZ BAND CHANNELS—Continued

[100 Channels]

Group No.	Channel Nos.

343 343–383–423–463–503

344 344–384–424–464–504

345 345–385–425–465–505

346 346–386–426–466–506

347 347–387–427–467–507

Single Channels 261, 271, 281, 291, 301, 262,

272, 282, 292, 302, 263,

273, 283, 293, 303, 264,

274, 284, 294, 304, 265,

275, 285, 295, 305, 266,

276, 286, 296, 306, 267,

277, 287, 297, 307, 268,

278, 288, 298, 308

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the channels listed in Table 2A are available in the counties listed in § 90.614(c) to eligible applicants in the Industrial/Business Pool of subpart C of this part but exclude Special Mobilized Radio Systems as defined in § 90.603(c). 800 MHz high density cellular systems as defined in § 90.7 are prohibited on these channels. These channels are available for inter- category sharing as indicated in § 90.621(e). MHz high density cellular systems as defined in § 90.7 are prohibited on these channels. These channels are available for inter-category sharing as indicated in § 90.621(e).

(c) The channels listed in Table 3 are available to applicants eligible in the Industrial/Business Pool of subpart C of this part but exclude Special Mobilized Radio Systems as defined in § 90.603(c). These frequencies are available in non-border areas. Specialized Mobile Radio (SMR) systems will not be authorized on these frequencies. These channels are available for inter-category sharing as indicated in § 90.621(e).

For multi-channel systems, channels may be grouped vertically or horizontally as they appear in the following table.

(d) Unless otherwise specified, the channels listed in Tables 4A and 4B are available only to eligibles in the SMR category—which consists of Specialized Mobile Radio (SMR) stations and eligible end users. 800 MHz high density cellular systems, as defined in § 90.7, are prohibited on these channels. These frequencies are available in non-border areas. The spectrum blocks listed in Table 4A are available for EA-based services (as defined by § 90.681) prior to January 21, 2005. No new EA-based services will be authorized after January 21, 2005. EA-based licensees who operate non-high-density cellular systems prior to January 21, 2005, may choose to remain on these channels in the non-high-density cellular portion of the 800 MHz band (as defined in § 90.614). These licensees may continue to operate non-high-density cellular systems and will be grandfathered in- definitely. The channels listed in Table 4B will be available for site-based licensing after January 21, 2005, in any Economic Area where no EA-based licensee is authorized for these channels.

TABLE 4A—EA-BASED SMR CATEGORY 806–

816/851–861 MHZ BAND CHANNELS, AVAIL-

ABLE PRIOR TO JANUARY 21, 2005

[80 Channels]

Spectrum block	Channel Nos.
G	311–351–391–431–471
H	312–352–392–432–472
I	313–353–393–433–473
J	314–354–394–434–474
K	315–355–395–435–475
L	316–356–396–436–476
M	317–357–397–437–477
N	318–358–398–438–478
O	331–371–411–451–491
P	332–372–412–452–492

Q	333–373–413–453–493
R	334–374–414–454–494
S	335–375–415–455–495
T	336–376–416–456–496
U	337–377–417–457–497
V	338–378–418–458–498

TABLE 4B—SMR CATEGORY 806–816/851–861 MHZ BAND CHANNELS, AVAILABLE AFTER JANUARY 21, 2005, FOR SITE-BASED LICENSING

[80 Channels]

Group No.	Channel Nos.
315	315–355–395–435–475
316	316–356–396–436–476
317	317–357–397–437–477
318	318–358–398–438–478
331	331–371–411–451–491
332	332–372–412–452–492
333	333–373–413–453–493
334	334–374–414–454–494
335	335–375–415–455–495
336	336–376–416–456–496
337	337–377–417–457–497

338 338–378–418–458–498

Single Channels 431, 432, 433, 434, 471, 472,

473, 474, 479, 480, 481,

488, 489, 490, 499, 500,

501, 508, 509, 510

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(2) of this section, the channels listed in Table 4C are available in the counties listed in § 90.614(c) for non-high-density cellular operations only to eligibles in the SMR category—which consists of Specialized Mobile Radio (SMR) stations and eligible end users. 800 MHz high density cellular systems as defined in § 90.7 are prohibited on these channels. These channels are available for inter-category sharing as indicated in § 90.621(e).

TABLE 4C—SMR CATEGORY 806–816/851–861

MHZ BAND CHANNELS AVAILABLE FOR SITE-BASED LICENSING IN SOUTHEASTERN U.S. AFTER JANUARY 21, 2005

[11 Channels]

Channel Nos.

Single Channels 371, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377,

378, 395, 396, 397, 398

(2) The channels listed in Table 4D are available within 113 km (70 mi) of the center city coordinates of Atlanta, GA, only to eligibles in the SMR category—which consists of Specialized Mobile Radio (SMR) stations and eligible end users. The center city coordinates of Atlanta, GA—for the purposes of this rule—are defined as 33°44′55″ NL, 84°23′17″ WL. 800 MHz high density cellular systems as defined in § 90.7 are prohibited on these channels. These channels are available for inter-category sharing as indicated in § 90.621(e). 800 MHz high density cellular systems as defined in § 90.7 are prohibited on these channels. These channels are available for inter-category sharing as indicated in § 90.621(e).

(e) The Channels listed in § 90.614(b) and (c) are available to eligibles in the SMR category—which consists of Specialized Mobile Radio (SMR) stations and eligible end users. ESMR licensees which employ an 800 MHz high density cellular system, as defined in § 90.7, are permitted to operate on these channels

in non-border areas. ESMR licensees authorized prior to January 21, 2005, may continue to operate, if they so choose, on the channels listed in Table 5. These licensees will be grandfathered indefinitely.

TABLE 5—ESMR CATEGORY 816–821 MHZ BAND CHANNELS FOR CELLULAR OPERATIONS IN NON-BORDER AREAS AVAILABLE PRIOR TO JANUARY 21, 2005

[200 Channels]

Spectrum block

Channel Nos. A ..... 511 through 530.

B ..... 531 through 590.

C ..... 591 through 710.

(f) The channels listed in Tables 6 are available for operations only to eligibles in the SMR category—which consists of Specialized Mobile Radio (SMR) stations and eligible end users. These frequencies are available in non- border areas. The spectrum blocks listed below are available for EA-based services according to § 90.681.

TABLE 6—SMR CATEGORY 896–901/935–940

MHZ BAND CHANNELS

[200 channels]

(g) In a given NPSPAC region, channels below 471 listed in Tables 2 and 4B which are vacated by licensees relocating to channels 551–830 and which remain vacant after band reconfiguration will be available as indicated in § 90.617(g)(1 through 3). The only exception will be for the counties listed in § 90.614(c). At locations greater then 113 km (70 mi) from the center city coordinates of Atlanta, GA within the counties listed in § 90.614(c), the channels listed in Tables 2A and 4C which are vacated by licensees relocating to channels 411–830 and which remain vacant after band reconfiguration will be available as indicated in § 90.617(g)(1 through 3). At locations within 113 km (70 mi) of the center city coordinates of Atlanta, GA, the channels listed in Tables 2B and 4D which are vacated by licensees relocating to channels 411–830 and which remain vacant after band re-configuration will be available as follows:

(1) Only to eligible applicants in the Public Safety Category until three years after the release of a public no- tice announcing the completion of band reconfiguration in that region;

(2) Only to eligible applicants in the Public Safety or Critical Infrastructure Industry Categories from three to five years after the release of a public notice announcing the completion of band reconfiguration in that region;

(3) Five years after the release of a public notice announcing the completion of band reconfiguration in that region, these channels revert back to their original pool categories.

(h) In a given 800 MHz NPSPAC region—except for the counties listed in § 90.614(c)—channels below 471 listed in Tables 2 and 4B which are vacated by a licensee relocating to channels 511–550 and remain vacant after band reconfiguration will be available as follows:

(1) Only to eligible applicants in the Public Safety Category until three years after the release of a public no- tice announcing the completion of band reconfiguration in that region;

(2) Only to eligible applicants in the Public Safety or Critical Infrastructure Industry Categories from three to five years after the release of a public notice announcing the completion of band reconfiguration in that region;

(3) Five years after the release of a public notice announcing the completion of band reconfiguration in that region, these channels revert back to their original pool categories.

(i) Special Mobilized Radio Systems licensees who operate systems, other than 800 MHz high density cellular systems, on any of the public safety channels listed in Table 1 prior to January 21, 2005, are grandfathered and may continue to operate on these channels indefinitely. These grandfathered licensees will be prohibited from operating 800 MHz high density cellular systems as defined in § 90.7. Site-based licensees who are grandfathered on any of the public safety channels listed in Table 1 may modify their license only if they obtain concurrence from a certified public safety coordinator in accordance with § 90.175(c). Grandfathered EA-based licensees, however, are exempt from any of the frequency coordination requirements of § 90.175 as long as their operations remain within the Economic Area defined by their license in accordance with the requirements of

(j) Licensees operating 800 MHz high density cellular systems on the channels listed in § 90.614(a), prior to January 21, 2005, may elect to continue operating on these channels and will be permitted to continue operating 800 MHz high density cellular systems (as defined in § 90.7) in this portion of the band. These

licensees will be grand-fathered indefinitely subject to the provisions of §§ 90.673, 90.674 and 90.675.

(k) Licensees may operate systems other than 800 MHz high density cellular systems (as defined in § 90.7) on Channels 511–550 at any location vacated by an EA-based SMR licensee. For operations on these channels, unacceptable interference (as defined in

§ 22.970 of this chapter and § 90.672) will be deemed to occur only at sites where the following median desired signals are received (rather than those specified in § 22.970(a)(1)(i) of this chapter and § 90.672(a)(1(i). The minimum required median desired signal, as measured at the R.F. input of the receiver, will be as follows:

(1) Mobile units (except in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands):

(i) For channels 511 to 524—the minimum median desired signal levels specified in § 22.970(a)(1)(i) of this chapter and § 90.672(a)(1)(i) shall apply;

(ii) For channels 524 to 534—the minimum median desired signal level shall increase linearly from the values specified in § 22.970(a)(1)(i) of this chapter and § 90.672(a)(1)(i) to ¥70 dBm;

(iii) For channels 534 to 550—the minimum median desired signal level shall increase linearly from ¥70 dBm to ¥65 dBm.

(2) Portable units (except in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands):

(i) For channels 511 to 524—the minimum median desired signal levels specified in § 22.970(a)(1)(i) of this chapter and § 90.672(a)(1)(i) shall apply;

(ii) For channels 524 to 530—the minimum median desired signal level shall increase linearly from the values specified in § 22.970(a)(1)(i) of this chapter and § 90.672(a)(1)(i) to ¥80 dBm;

(iii) For channels 530 to 534—the minimum median desired signal level shall increase linearly from ¥80 dBm to ¥70 dBm;

(iv) For channels 534 to 550—the minimum median desired signal level shall increase linearly from ¥70 dBm to ¥65 dBm.

(3) Mobile units operating in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands:

(i) For channels 511 to 530—the minimum median desired signal levels specified in § 22.970(a)(1)(i) of this chapter and § 90.672(a)(1)(i) shall apply;

(ii) For channels 531 to 534—the minimum median desired signal level shall increase linearly from ¥80.2 dBm to ¥70 dBm;

(iii) For channels 534 to 550—the minimum median desired signal level shall increase linearly from ¥70 dBm to ¥65 dBm.

(4) Portable units operating in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands:

(i) For channels 511 to 530—the minimum median desired signal levels specified in § 22.970(a)(1)(i) of this chapter and § 90.672(a)(1)(i) shall apply;

(ii) For channels 531 to 534—the minimum median desired signal level shall increase linearly from ¥80 dBm to ¥70 dBm;

(iii) For channels 534 to 550—the minimum median desired signal level shall increase linearly from ¥70 dBm to ¥65 dBm.

§ 90.619 Operations within the U.S./ Mexico and U.S./Canada border areas.

(a) *Use of frequencies in 800 MHz band in Mexico border region.* All operations in the 806–824/851–869 MHz band within 110 km (68.35 miles) of the U.S./Mexico border (''Sharing Zone'') shall be in accordance with international agreements between the U.S. and Mexico.

(1) The U.S. and Mexico divide primary access to channels in the Sharing Zone as indicated in Table A1 below.

TABLE A1—U.S. AND MEXICO PRIMARY

CHANNELS IN SHARING ZONE

Channels	Primary access
1–360	U.S.
361–610	Mexico.
611–830	U.S.-Mexico Co-Primary.

(2) Stations authorized on U.S. primary channels in the Sharing Zone are subject to the effective radiated power (ERP) and antenna height limits listed below in Table A2.

(4) Stations authorized on U.S.-Mexico co-primary channels in the Sharing Zone are permitted to exceed a maximum power flux density (PFD) of ¥107 db(W/m^2) per 25 kHz of bandwidth at any point at or beyond the border only

if all potentially affected counterpart operators of 800 MHz high density cellular systems, as defined in § 90.7, agree.

(5) Channels in the Sharing Zone are available for licensing as indicated in Table A3 below.

TABLE A3—ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR

CHANNELS IN SHARING ZONE

Channels	Eligibility requirements
1–230	Report and Order of Gen. Docket No. 87–112.
231–315	Public Safety Pool.
316–550	General Category.
551–830	Special Mobilized Radio for 800 MHz High Density Cellular.

(i) Channels 1–230 are available to applicants eligible in the Public Safety Category. The assignment of these channels will be done in accordance with the policies defined in the Report and Order of Gen. Docket No. 87–112 (See § 90.16). The following channels are available only for mutual aid purposes as defined in Gen. Docket No. 87–112: channels 1, 39, 77, 115, 153. 800 MHz high

Average of the antenna height above average terrain on standard radials in the direction of the common border (meters) 1 Maximum ERP in any direction to- ward the common border per 25 kHz (watts)
density cellular systems as defined in § 90.7 are prohibited on these channels.

(ii) Channels 231–315 are available to applicants eligible in the Public Safety Category which consists of licensees eligible in the Public Safety Pool of subpart B of this part. 800 MHz high density cellular systems as defined in § 90.7 are prohibited on these channels.

(iii) Channels 316–550 are available in the General Category. All entities are eligible for licensing on these channels.

1 Standard radials are 0°, 45°, 90°, 135°, 180°, 225°, 270° and 315° to True North. The height above average terrain on any standard radial is based upon the average terrain elevation above mean sea level.

(3) Stations may be authorized on channels primary to Mexico in the Sharing Zone provided the maximum power flux density (PFD) at any point at or beyond the border does not exceed ¥107 db(W/m^2) per 25 kHz of bandwidth. Licensees may exceed this value only if all potentially affected counterpart op

800 MHz high density cellular systems as defined in § 90.7 are prohibited on these channels.

(iv) Channels 551–830 are available to applicants eligible in the SMR category—which consists of Specialized Mobile Radio (SMR) stations and eligible end users. ESMR licensees who employ 800 MHz high density cellular systems, as defined in § 90.7, are permitted to operate on these channels.

(6) Stations located outside the Sharing Zone (*i.e.* greater than 110 km from the border) are subject to the channel eligibility requirements and provisions listed in §§ 90.615 and 90.617 except that stations in the following counties are exempt from the requirements of para- graph (k) of § 90.617:

California: San Luis Obispo, Kern, San

Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los

TABLE 1—UNITED STATES/MEXICO BORDER AREA, BUSINESS/INDUSTRIAL/LAND TRANSPORTATION POOL 896–901/935–940 MHZ BAND—Continued

[199 Channels]

91–92–93–94–95	211–212–213–214–215
96–97–98–99–100	216–217–218–219–220

Angeles, Orange and Riverside.

(b) *Use of frequencies in 900 MHz Band in Mexico border region.* All operations in the 896–901/935–940 MHz band within the Mexico border region shall be in accordance with international agreements between the U.S. and Mexico.

(1) The channels listed in Table 1 below are available to applicants eligible in the Industrial/Business Pool of subpart C of this part but exclude Special Mobilized Radio Systems as de- fined in § 90.603(c). These frequencies are available within the Mexico border region. Specialized Mobile Radio (SMR) systems will not be authorized on these frequencies.

For multi-channel systems, channels may be grouped vertically or horizontally as they appear in the following table. Channels numbered above

TABLE 1—UNITED STATES/MEXICO BORDER AREA, BUSINESS/INDUSTRIAL/LAND TRANSPORTATION POOL 896–901/935–940 MHZ BAND

[199 Channels]

(2) The channels listed in Table 2 of this section are available for operations only to eligibles in the SMR category—which consists of Specialized Mobile Radio (SMR) stations and eligible end users. These frequencies are available in the Mexico border region. The spectrum blocks listed in the table

(4) All channels in the 896–901/935–940

MHz band are available for assignment to U.S. stations within the Mexico border region if the maximum power flux density (pfd) of the station's trans- mitted signal at any point at or beyond the border does not exceed ¥107 dB (W/ m^2). The spreading loss must be calculated using the free space formula taking into account any antenna dis- crimination in the direction of the border. Authorizations for stations using channels allotted to Mexico on a primary basis will be secondary to Mexican operations and conditioned to re- quire that licensees take immediate action to eliminate any harmful interference resulting from the station's transmitted signal exceeding ¥107 dB (W/m^2).

(c) *Use of 800 MHz Band in Canada*

Border Region. All operations in the

806–824/851–869 MHz band within 140 km (87 miles) of the U.S./Canada border (''U.S./Canada border area'') shall be in accordance with international agreements between the U.S. and Canada.

(1) The U.S./Canada border area is di- vided into the following geographical regions (''Canada Border Regions''). U.S. primary channels are shown in the table by region. The remaining channels are primary to Canada (''Canada Primary channels'').

Antenna height above Meters	Feet	ERP in watts
0–503	0–1650	500
.....		
.....	1651–2000	350
504–609		200

TABLE C1—GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS

Region	Location (longitude)	U.S. primary channels
1	66° W–71° W (0–100 km from border)	1–260, 561–710, 772–790 and 792–830.
2	71° W–80°30′ W (0–100 km from border)	1–170, 621–710 and 795–830.
3	80°30′ W–85° W (0–100 km from border)	1–320, 501–710, 729–730, 732–750, 752–770, 772–790 and 792–830.

(2) Stations authorized on U.S. primary channels in all Canada Border Regions, except Region 5, will be subject to the Effective Radiated Power (ERP) and Effective Antenna Height (EAH) limitations listed in Table C2. The Effective Antenna Height is calculated by subtracting the Assumed Average Terrain Elevation (AATE) listed in Table C3 from the antenna height above mean sea level.

TABLE C2—LIMITS OF EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER (ERP) CORRESPONDING TO EFFEC- TIVE ANTENNA HEIGHTS (EAH) FOR REGIONS 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 AND 8

TABLE C2—LIMITS OF EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER (ERP) CORRESPONDING TO EFFEC- TIVE ANTENNA HEIGHTS (EAH) FOR REGIONS 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 AND 8—Continued

TABLE C3—ASSUMED AVERAGE TERRAIN ELEVATION (AATE) ALONG THE U.S.-CANADA BORDER

Effective Antenna Height	
Metres	Feet

153–305	501–1000	125
306–457	1001–1500	40
458–609	1501–2000	20
610–914	2001–3000	10
915–1066	3001–3500	6
Above 1967	Above 3501	5

Longitude (F) (° West)	Latitude (W) (° North)	Assumed average terrain			
		United States		Canada	
		Feet	Metres	Feet	Metres
65 ≤F <69	W <45	0	0	0	0
,,	45 ≤W <46	1000	305	1000	305
,,	W ≥46	2000	609	1000	305
,,	All	500	152	500	152
,,	,,	250	76	250	76
69 ≤F <73	,,	250	76	250	76

(3) Stations authorized on U.S. primary channels in Canada Border Region 5 will be subject to the Effective Radiated Power (ERP) and Antenna Height Above Mean Sea Level limitations listed in Table C4.

TABLE C4—LIMITS OF EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER (ERP) CORRESPONDING TO ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL FOR REGION 5

TABLE C4—LIMITS OF EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER (ERP) CORRESPONDING TO ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL FOR REGION 5—Continued

Antenna Height Above		
Metres	Feet	ERP Watts (maximum)
763–914	2501–3000	140
915–1066	3001–3500	100
1067–1219	3501–4000	75
1220–1371	4001–4500	70
1372–1523	4501–5000	65
Above 1523	Above 5000	5

(4) Stations may be authorized on Canada Primary channels in the Canada Border Regions provided the maximum power flux density (PFD) per 25 kHz at or beyond the border does not exceed ¥107 dB(W/m2). Stations authorized on Canada Primary channels will be secondary to stations in Canada unless otherwise specified in an inter- national agreement between the U.S. and Canada.

Antenna Height Above		
Metres	Feet	

0–503	0–1650	500
.....	.....	
....	.	350
504–609	1651–2000	200
.....	.....	
610–762	2001–2500	
.....	.....	

(5) Stations authorized to operate within 30 kilometers of the center city coordinates listed in Table C5 may operate according to the band plan for Canadian Border Regions 7A and 7B as indicated below.

TABLE C5—CITIES THAT ARE CONSIDERED TO FALL WITHIN CANDIAN BORDER REGION 7

	Coordinates		
	Latitude	Longitude	
Akron, Ohio	41°05′00.2″ N	81°30′39.4″ W	7A
..... Youngstown, Ohio	41°05′57.2″ N	80°39′01.3″ W	7A
..... Syracuse, New York	43°03′04.2″ N	76°09′12.7″ W	7B

(6) The channels listed in Table C6 and paragraph (c)(6)(i) of this section are available in the Canada Border Regions for non-cellular operations to eligible applicants in the Public Safety Category which consists of licensees eligible in the Public Safety Pool of sub- part B of this part. 800 MHz high density cellular systems as defined in § 90.7 are prohibited on these channels.

TABLE C6—PUBLIC SAFETY POOL 806–816/851–861 MHZ BAND CHANNELS IN THE CANADA

BORDER REGIONS

(i) Channel numbers 1–230 are also available to eligible applicants in the Public Safety Category in the Canada Border Regions. The assignment of these channels will be done in accordance with the policies defined in the Report and Order of Gen. Docket No. 87–112 (See § 90.16). The following channels are available only for mutual aid purposes as defined in Gen. Docket No. 87–112: Channels 1, 39, 77, 115, 153.

(ii) [Reserved]

(7) The channels listed in Table C7 are available in the Canada Border Regions for the General Category. All entities will be eligible for licensing on these channels. 800 MHz high density cellular systems as defined in § 90.7 are permitted on these channels only as indicated in Table C7. The channels noted for Regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 where high density cellular systems are prohibited are all frequencies that are primary to Canada. Stations may be licensed on these Canada Primary channels according to paragraph (c)(4) of this section.

TABLE C7—GENERAL CATEGORY 806–821/851–866 MHZ BAND CHANNELS IN THE CANADA BORDER REGIONS

(8) The channels listed in Table C8 are available in the Canada Border Regions to applicants eligible in the Industrial/Business Pool of subpart C of this part but exclude Special Mobilized Radio Systems as defined in § 90.603(c).

800 MHz cellular high density systems as defined in § 90.7 are prohibited on these channels.

TABLE C8—BUSINESS/INDUSTRIAL/LAND TRANSPORTATION POOL 806–816/851–861 MHZ BAND

CHANNELS IN THE CANADA BORDER REGIONS

(9) The channels listed in Table C9 are available in the Canada Border Regions to applicants eligible in the SMR category—which consists of Specialized Mobile Radio (SMR) stations and eligible end users. 800 MHz high density cellular systems, as defined in § 90.7, are prohibited on these channels.

TABLE C9—SMR CATEGORY 806–816/851–861 MHZ CHANNELS AVAILABLE FOR SITE-BASED LICENSING IN THE CANADA BORDER REGIONS

(10) The channels listed in Table C10 are available in the Canada Border Regions to applicants eligible in the SMR category—which consists of Specialized Mobile Radio (SMR) stations and eligible end users. ESMR licensees

who employ 800 MHz high density cellular systems, as defined in § 90.7, are permitted to operate on these channels. Some of the channels listed in Table C10 are primary to Canada as indicated in para- graph (c)(1) of this section. ESMR systems may be authorized on these Canada Primary channels according to paragraph (c)(4) of this section.

TABLE C10—ESMR CATEGORY 817–824/862–869 MHZ CHANNELS AVAILABLE FOR 800 MHZ HIGH

DENSITY SYSTEMS

(11) In Canada Border Regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, the following General Category channels are available for licensing to all entities except as described below in paragraphs (c)(11)(i) and (c)(11)(ii): in Regions 1, 4, 5 and 6, channels 261–560; in Region 2, channels 231–620 and in Region 3, channels 321–500.

(i) In a given 800 MHz NPSPAC region, the General Category channels listed paragraph (c)(11) of this section which are vacated by licensees relocating to channels 711–830 and which remain vacant after band reconfiguration will be available for licensing as follows:

(A) Only to eligible applicants in the

Public Safety Category until three years after the release of a public notice announcing the completion of band reconfiguration in that region;

(B) Only to eligible applicants in the Public Safety or Critical Infrastructure Industry Categories from three to five years after the release of a public notice announcing the completion of band reconfiguration in that region; and (C) To all entities five years after release of a public notice announcing the completion of band reconfiguration in that region.

(ii) The General Category channels listed in paragraph (c)(11) of this section are primary to Canada. Stations may be authorized on these Canada Primary channels according to para- graph (c)(4).

(12) In Canada Border Regions 7A, 7B and 8, the following channels will be available as described in paragraphs (c)(12)(i) and (c)(12)(ii) of this section: for Canada Border Regions 7A and 8, channels 231–260 and channels below 471 in Tables C8 and C9; for Canada Border Region 7B all channels in Tables C8 and C9.

(i) In a given 800 MHz NPSPAC region, the channels listed paragraph (c)(12) of this section which are vacated by licensees relocating to channels 511-830 and which remain vacant after band reconfiguration will be available as follows:

(A) Only to eligible applicants in the Public Safety Category until three years after the release of a public no- tice announcing the completion of band reconfiguration in that region; and

(B) Only to eligible applicants in the Public Safety or Critical Infrastructure Industry Categories from three to five years after the release of a public notice announcing the completion of band reconfiguration in that region.

(ii) Five years after the release of a public notice announcing the completion of band reconfiguration in a given 800 MHz NPSPAC region, the channels listed in paragraph (c)(12) of this section will revert back to their original pool categories.

(d) *Use of 900 MHz Band in Canada Border Region.* All operations in the 896–901/935–940 MHz band within the Canada border region shall be in accordance with international agreements between the U.S. and Canada. The following criteria shall govern the assignment of frequency pairs (channels) in the 896–901/935–940 MHz band for stations located in the U.S./Canada border area. They are available for assignments for conventional or trunked systems in accordance with applicable sections of this subpart.

(1) Channels 1–399, as listed in § 90.613 table of 896–901/935–940 MHz Channel Designations, are available to eligible applicants for use in the U.S./Canada border area as shown in table 27. Additionally, Channels 71, 75, 79, 151, 155, and 159 are available in all regions only for implementation of an Advanced Train Control System as defined in 3

TABLE 27—CHANNELS IN THE 896–901/935–

940 MHZ FREQUENCY BANDS AVAILABLE IN THE U.S./CANADA BORDER AREA

Note: For assignments in the 896–901/935–940 MHz bands, the cities of Akron, Ohio (41°05′00″ N, 81°30′40″ W) and Youngstown, Ohio (41°05′57″ N, 80°39′02″ W) are considered outside of Region 3, and Syracuse, New York (43°03′04″ N, 76°09′14″ W) is considered outside of Region

2. These cities are defined as an area with the given center coordinates and encompassing a circle of 30 km radius.

(2) All frequency assignments made pursuant to paragraph (d)(1) of this section shall comply with the requirements of § 90.619(b).

(3) In Region 5, Channels 201–397 may be authorized in the United States under the following conditions:

(i) An assignment may be made if the predicted power flux density (PFD) of a proposed station's signal does not exceed –107 dBW/m^2 at the border. The

prediction of the PFD is calculated based upon a modified Longley-Rice point-to-point propagation model with time and location variabilities of 10 percent[3] and 3-second digitized terrain date[4].

(ii) Authorizations for Channels 201–397 in Region 5 are secondary to Canadian operations and conditioned to re- quire that licensees take immediate action to eliminate any harmful interference resulting from the station's transmitted signal exceeding –107 dBW/ m^2 at or beyond the U.S./Canada border.

(4) Channel assignments for stations to be located in the geographical area in Region 1 enclosed by the United States-Canada border, the meridian 71° W and the line beginning at the inter- section of 44°25′ N, 71° W, then running by great circle arc to the intersection of 45° N, 70° W, then North along meridian 70° W to the intersection of 45°45′ N, then running West along 45°45′ N to the intersection of the United States-Canada border, will be only for channels 121 through 160, inclusive, and will be limited to assignments with 11 kHz or less necessary bandwidth. Coordination with Canada will be required for these channels.

(5) Channel assignments for stations to be located in the geographical area in Region 3 enclosed by the meridian of 81° W longitude, the arc of a circle of 100 km radius centered at 42°39′30″ N latitude and 81° W longitude at the northern shore of Lake Erie and drawn clockwise from the southerly intersection with 80°30′ W longitude to inter- sect the United States-Canada border West of 81° W, and the United States- Canada border, will be only for channels 121 through 230, inclusive, and will be limited to assignments with 11 kHz or less necessary bandwidth. Coordination with Canada will be required for these channels. U.S. stations must protect Canadian stations operating on channels 121 through 230 within an area of 30 km radius from the center city co- ordinates (referenced to North American Datum 1983 (NAD83)) of London, Ontario (42°59′00.1″ N, 81°13′59.5″ W).

(6) *Additional channels available*—The channels listed in table 28 are available for assignment in Regions 1–6 if the maximum power flux density (PFD) of the station's transmitted signal does not exceed the limits specified in tables 29 and 30. The spreading loss shall be calculated using the free space for- mula taking into account any antenna discrimination in the direction of the border.

TABLE 28—ADDITIONAL CHANNELS AVAILABLE

[Regions 1–6]

Authorizations for stations using these channels will be secondary to Canadian operations and conditioned to require that licensees take

immediate action to eliminate any harmful interference resulting from the station's transmitted signal exceeding the values specified in tables 29 or 30 at or be- yond the U.S./Canada border.

TABLE 29—MAXIMUM POWER FLUX DENSITY (PFD) AT THE U.S./CANADA BORDER COR- RESPONDING TO EFFECTIVE ANTENNA HEIGHT

[Regions 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6]

Effective antenna height		
Feet	Meters	PFD (dBW/
0–500	0–152	¥84
...	..	¥90
501–1000	153–305	¥95
		¥98
1001–1500	306–457	¥101
1501–2000	458–609	¥101
		¥103
2001–2500	610–762	¥104
2501–3000	763–914	¥104
3001–3500	915–1066	
3501–4000	1067–1219	
Above 4000	Above 1219	

TABLE 30—MAXIMUM POWER FLUX DENSITY (PFD) AT THE U.S./CANADA BORDER COR- RESPONDING TO ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL

[Region 5]

Antenna height above		
Feet	Meters	PFD (dBW/ m 2)
0–1650	0–503	¥87.0
1651–2000	504–609	¥88.5
2001–2500	610–762	¥91.0
2501–3000	763–914	¥92.5
3001–3500	915–1066	¥94.0
3501–4000	1067–1219	¥95.0
		¥95.5
		¥96.0
		¥107.0

(Secs. 4(i) and 303, Communications Act, as amended, and 5 U.S.C. 553 (b)(3)(B) and (d)(1))

§ 90.621 Selection and assignment of frequencies.

(a) Applicants for frequencies in the Public Safety and Business/Industrial/ Land Transportation Categories must specify on the application the frequencies on which the proposed system will operate pursuant to a recommendation by the applicable frequency coordinator. Applicants for frequencies in the SMR Category must request specific frequencies by including in their applications the frequencies requested.

(1) For trunked systems, the assignment of frequencies will be made in accordance with applicable loading criteria and in accordance with the following:

(i) Channels will be chosen and assigned in accordance with §§ 90.615, 90.617, or 90.619.

(ii) A mobile station is authorized to transmit on any frequency assigned to its associated base station.

(iii) There are no limitations on the number of frequencies that may be trunked. Authorizations for non-SMR stations may be granted for up to 20 trunked frequency pairs at a time in accordance with the frequencies listed in §§ 90.615, 90.617, and 90.619.

(2) For conventional systems the assignment of frequencies will be made in accordance with applicable loading criteria. Accordingly, depending upon the number of mobile units to be served, an applicant may either be required to share a channel, or, if an applicant shows a sufficient number of mobile units to warrant the assignment of one or more channels for its exclusive use, it may be licensed to use such channel or channels on an unshared basis in the area of operation specified in its application.

(i) Channels will be chosen and assigned in accordance with §§ 90.615, 90.617, or 90.619.

(ii) A mobile station is authorized to transmit on any frequency assigned to its associated base station.

(b) Stations authorized on frequencies listed in this subpart, except for those stations authorized pursuant to paragraph (g) of this section and EA-based and MTA-based SMR systems, will be assigned frequencies solely on the basis of fixed distance separation criteria. The separation between co-channel systems will be a minimum of 113 km (70 mi) with one exception. For incumbent licensees in Channel Blocks F1 through V, that have received the consent of all affected parties or a certified frequency coordinator to utilize an 18 dBμV/m signal strength interference contour (*see* § 90.693), the separation between co-channel systems will be a minimum of 173 km (107 mi). The following exceptions to these separations shall apply:

(1) Except as indicated in paragraph (b)(4) of this section, no station in Channel Blocks A through V shall be less than 169 km (105 mi) distant from a co-channel station that has been granted channel exclusivity and authorized 1 kW ERP on any of the following mountaintop sites: Santiago Peak, Sierra Peak, Mount Lukens, Mount Wilson (California). Except as indicated in paragraph (b)(4) of this section, no incumbent licensee in Channel Blocks F1 through V that has received the consent of all affected parties or a certified frequency coordinator to utilize an 18 dBμV/m signal strength interference contour shall be less than 229 km (142 mi) distant from a co-channel station that has been granted channel exclusivity and authorized 1 kW ERP on any of the following mountaintop sites: Santiago Peak, Sierra Peak, Mount Lukens, Mount Wilson (California).

(2) The separation between co-channel stations that have been granted exclusivity and that are located at high sites in California north of 35° N Latitude and west of 118° W Longitude shall be determined as follows:

(i) Required co-channel separations between common antenna sites are given by table 1. A channel group as- signed to a station on a site listed in the vertical column may not be re-as- signed to a station on a site listed in the horizontal column if there is an "X" in the box created by the intersection of the vertical and horizontal lines. The geographic coordinates listed in the table represent an average for each particular site; all locations with- in 1.6 km (1 mi) of the coordinates will be considered to be at that site.

(ii) Required co-channel separations involving antenna sites not listed in table 1 shall be determined by Commission staff on a case by case basis. The interference potential of proposed assignments will be evaluated considering parameters such as antenna height, effective radiated power, terrain irregularities, and market conditions.

(3) Except as indicated in paragraph (b)(4) of this section, stations in Channel Blocks A through V that have been granted channel exclusivity and are located in the State of Washington at the locations listed in the table below shall be separated from co-channel stations by a minimum of 169 km (105 mi). Except as indicated in paragraph (b)(4) of this section, incumbent licensees in Channel Blocks F1 through V that have received the consent of all affected parties or a certified frequency coordinator to utilize an 18 dBμV/m signal strength interference contour, have been granted channel exclusivity and are located in the State of Washington at the locations listed in the table below shall be separated from co-channel stations by a minimum of 229 km (142 mi). Locations within one mile of the geographical coordinates listed in the table below will be considered to be at that site.

(4) Upon an applicant's specific re- quest to the Commission or a frequency coordinator, co-channel stations may be separated by less than 113 km (70 mi) by meeting certain transmitter ERP and antenna height criteria. The following table indicates separations assignable to such co-channel stations for various transmitter power and antenna height combinations. The minimum separation per- mitted is 88 km (55 mi). Applicants will provide the Commission with a statement that the application is submitted for consideration under the table, a list of all co-channel stations within 113 km (70 mi), and the DHAATs and ERPs for these stations and the applicant's proposed station. Applicants seeking to be licensed for stations located at distances less than those prescribed in the table are required to secure a waiver and must submit with the application, in addition to the above, an interference analysis, based upon any of the generally-accepted terrain-based propagation models, that shows that co- channel stations would receive the same or greater interference protection than provided in the table.

Requests for separations less than 88 km (55 mi) must also include an analysis of interference potential from mobile transmitters to existing co-channel base station receivers. Applicants seeking a waiver must submit with their application a certificate of service indicating that concurrent with the submission of the application to the Commission or a coordinator, all co-channel licensees within the applicable area were served with a copy of the application and all attachments thereto. Licensees thus served may file an opposition to the application within 30 days from the date the application is filed with the Com- mission.

(i) The directional height of the antenna above average terrain (DHAAT) is calculated from the average of the antenna heights above average terrain from 3 to 16 km (2 to 10 mi) from the proposed site along a radial extending in the direction of the existing station and the radials 15 degrees to either side of that radial.

(ii) Except for the sites listed in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of this section, additional co-channel distance separation must be afforded to an existing station from an applicant wishing to locate a station less than 113 km (70 mi) from a co-channel station, where either the applicant's or the existing station is located at sites with DHAATs of 458 m (1500 ft) and above. The separation between short-spaced co-channel stations shall be determined as follows:

(A) Calculate the DHAAT in each direction between every existing co-channel station with 113 km (70 mi) and the proposed station.

(B) In the table, locate the approximate ERP and DHAAT values for the proposed and existing stations.

(C) When DHAAT values are greater than 458 m (1500 ft), use the required separation for 305 m (1000 ft) and add 1.6 km (1 mi) for every 30.5 km (100 ft), or increment thereof, of DHAAT above 458 m (1500 ft) to the distance indicated in the table. If both the proposed existing stations have DHAATs of 458 m (1500 ft) or more, the additional distance is separately determined for each station and the combined distance is added to the distance obtained from the table. Protection to existing stations will be afforded only up to 113 km (70 mi).

1 Separations for stations on Santiago Peak, Sierra Peak, Mount Lukens, and Mount Wilson (CA) and the locations in the State of Washington listed in paragraph (b)(3) of this section are 56 km (35 mi) greater than those listed in the table above. In the event of conflict between this table and the table of additional California high elevation sites shown in para- graph (b)(2) of this section, the latter will apply.

2 Distances shown are derived from the R–6602 curves and are based upon a non-overlap of the 22 dBu (F50,10) interference contour of the proposed station with the 40 dBu (F50,50) contour of the

existing station(s). No consideration is given to the 40 dBu service contour of the proposed station and the 22 dBu contour of the existing station(s). The minimum separation of stations will be 88 km (55 mi).

3 All existing stations are assumed to operate with 1000 watts ERP. When the ERP and/or DHAAT of a proposed station or the DHAAT of an existing station is not indicated in the table, the next higher value(s) must be used.

(5) The separation between co-channel systems may be less than the separations defined above if an applicant submits with its application letters of concurrence indicating that the applicant and each co-channel licensee within the specified separation agree to accept any interference resulting from the reduced separation between their systems. Each letter from a co-channel licensee must certify that the system of the concurring licensee is constructed and fully operational. The applicant must also submit with its application a certificate of service indicating that all concurring co-channel licensees have been served with an actual copy of the application.

(6) A station located closer than the distances provided in this section to a co-channel station that was authorized as short-spaced under paragraph (b)(4) of this section shall be permitted to modify its facilities as long as the station does not extend its 22 dBu contour beyond its maximum 22 dBu contour (i.e., the 22 dBu contour calculated using the station's maximum power and antenna height at its original location) in the direction of the short- spaced station.

(7) Offset frequencies in the 811–821/856–866 MHz band for use only within U.S./Mexico border area, as designated in § 90.619(a), shall be considered co-channel with non-offset frequencies in this band as designated in § 90.613. New applications for frequencies in this band for stations adjacent to the U.S./ Mexico border area must comply with the co-channel separation provisions of this section.

(c) Conventional systems authorized on frequencies in the Public Safety (except for those systems that have participated in a formal regional planning process as described in § 90.16) and Business/Industrial/Land Transportation categories which have not met the loading levels necessary for channel exclusivity will not be afforded co-channel protection.

(d) [Reserved]

(e) Frequencies in the 809–817/854–862 MHz bands listed as available for eligibles in the Public Safety and Business/ Industrial/Land Transportation Categories are available for inter-category sharing under the following conditions: (1) Channels in the Public Safety and Business/Industrial/Land Transportation categories will be available to eligible applicants in those categories only if

there are no frequencies in their own category and no public safety systems are authorized on those channels under consideration to be shared.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (e)(5) of this section, licensees of channels in the Business/Industrial/Land Transportation category may request a modification of the license, see § 1.947 of this chapter, to authorize use of the channels for commercial operation. The licensee may also, at the same time or thereafter, seek authorization to transfer or assign the license, see § 1.948 of this chapter, to any person eligible for licensing in the General or SMR categories. Applications submitted pursuant to this paragraph must be filed in accordance with the rules governing other applications for commercial channels, and will be processed in accordance with those rules. Grant of requests submitted pursuant to this paragraph is subject to the following conditions:

(i) A licensee that modifies its license to authorize commercial operations will not be authorized to obtain additional 800 MHz Business/Industrial/ Land Transportation category channels for sites located within 113 km (70 mi.) of the station for which the license was modified, for a period of one year from the date the license is modified. This provision applies to the licensee, its controlling interests and their affiliates, as defined in § 1.2110 of this chapter.

(ii) With respect to licenses the initial application for which was filed on or after November 9, 2000, requests sub- mitted pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section may not be filed until five years after the date of the initial li- cense grant. In the case of a license that is modified on or after November 9, 2000 to add 800 MHz Business/Indus- trial/Land Transportation frequencies or to add or relocate base stations that expand the licensee's interference con- tour, requests submitted pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section for these frequencies or base stations may not be filed until five years after such modification.

(iii) Requests submitted pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section must include a certification that written no- tice of the modification application has been provided to all Public Safety licensees, see § 90.20(a), with base stations within 113 km (70 mi.) of the site of the channel(s) for which authorization for commercial use is sought that operate within 25 kHz of the center of those channel(s). If, pursuant to para- graph (e)(2) of this section, modification and assignment or transfer applications are filed at different times, the written notice required by this para- graph must be provided each time.

(iv) The applicant must certify that it will take reasonable precautions to avoid causing harmful interference to Public Safety licensees, *see* § 90.20(a), and to take such action as may be necessary to eliminate interference to

such licensees caused by its operations. (When an assignment or transfer application is filed pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section, this representation is required only of the assignee or transferee.) Licensees of stations suffering or causing harmful interference are expected to cooperate and resolve this problem by mutually satisfactory arrangements. If the licensees are un- able to do so, the Commission may impose restrictions including specifying the transmitter power, antenna height, or area or hours of operation.

(3) Licensees granted authorizations pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section may at any time request modification of the license to authorize use of the channels consistent with the rules governing the category to which they are allocated, provided that the licensee meets the applicable eligibility requirements.

(4) [Reserved]

(5) The frequency coordinator must certify that frequencies are not available in the applicant's own category, and coordination is required from the applicable out-of-category coordinator. (6) The out-of-category licensee must operate by the rules applicable to the category to which the frequency is allocated.

(f) Licensees of channels in the Business/Industrial/Land Transportation Categories in the 896–901/935–940 MHz bands may request a modification of the license, *see* § 1.947 of this chapter, to authorize use of the channels for commercial operation. The licensee may also, at the same time, or thereafter, seek authorization to transfer or as- sign the license, *see* § 1.948 of this chapter, to any person eligible for licensing in the General or SMR categories. Applications submitted pursuant to this paragraph must be filed in accordance with the rules governing other applications for commercial channels, and will be processed in accordance with those rules.

(g) Applications for Public Safety systems (both trunked and conventional) in the 806–809/851–854 MHz bands will be assigned and protected based on the criteria established in the appropriate regional plan. See § 90.16 and the Report and Order in General Docket 87–112.

(h) [Reserved]

§ 90.621 Selection and assignment of frequencies.

TABLE 1—CO-CHANNEL SEPARATIONS BETWEEN COMMON ANTENNA SITES IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA NORTH OF 35° NORTH LATITUDE AND WEST OF 118° WEST LONGITUDE

[NOTE: Coordinates are referenced to North American Datum

1983 (NAD83)]

TABLE 1—CO-CHANNEL SEPARATIONS BETWEEN COMMON ANTENNA SITES IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA NORTH OF 35° NORTH LATITUDE AND WEST OF 118° WEST LONGITUDE—Continued

[NOTE: Coordinates are referenced to North American Datum

1983 (NAD83)]

North latitude	West longitude	*	*
36°44′37.8″	119°17′02.4″	*	*
		*	
36°18′09.8″	120°24′06.6″		
		*	*
36°17′06.8″	118°50′22.3″	*	
35°38′28.8″	118°47′11.3″	*	*
		*	
35°33′08.8″	118°49′23.3″		
		*	*
35°17′16.9″	119°30′58.4″	*	
35°17′26.9″	119°45′51.5″	*	*
		*	
35°16′50.9″	119°44′55.5″		
		*	*

§ 90.623 Limitations on the number of frequencies assignable for conventional systems.

(a) The maximum number of frequency pairs that may be assigned to a licensee for operation in the conventional mode in a given area is five (5). (b) Where an applicant proposes to operate a conventional radio system to provide facilities for the use of a single person or entity eligible under subparts B or C of this part, the applicant may be assigned only the number of frequency pairs justified on the basis of the requirement of the proposed single user of the system.

(c) No non-SMR licensee will be authorized an additional frequency pair for a conventional system within 64 kilometers (40 miles) of an existing conventional system, except where:

(1) The additional frequency pair will be used to provide radio facilities to a single entity and the additional frequency pair is justified on the basis of the requirements of the proposed single user; or,

(2) The licensee's existing frequency pair(s) is loaded to prescribed levels.

(d) No licensee will be authorized frequencies for a conventional system if that licensee is operating an unloaded trunked system or has an application pending for a trunked system to serve multiple subscribers within 64 km (40 miles) of the requested conventional system.

North latitude	West longitude	*	*
38°03′39.7″	122°36′20.9″	*	*
		*	
37°55′43.7″	122°35′14.9″		
		*	*
37°50′56.7″	122°29′59.9″	*	
37°52′53.7″	121°55′08.9″	*	*
		*	
37°51′11.7″	122°12′33.9″		
		*	*
37°52′57.7″	122°13′14.9″	*	
37°50′59.7″	122°11′33.9″	*	*

§ 90.625 Other criteria to be applied in assigning channels for use in conventional systems of communication.

(a) Where an applicant certifies on its application that a channel will be loaded to 70 mobile stations, that channel will be made available to that applicant for its exclusive use in the area in which it proposes to operate. If the showing made justifies the assignment of more than one channel to the applicant, additional frequencies will be authorized.

(b) Where an applicant proposes to furnish service to eligibles under sub-parts B or C of this part on a commercial basis using a conventional system of communication, the applicant will be considered on the same basis as that of an applicant for private or shared communication facilities.

(c) No person authorized to operate any radio facility under the provisions of this subpart shall have a right to protest proposals on grounds other than violation of or inconsistency with the provisions of this subpart. All grants are made subject to this condition and to the other conditions and standards set out in this subpart.

§ 90.627 Limitation on the number of frequency pairs that may be assign- able for trunked systems and on the number of trunked systems.

(a) The maximum number of frequency pairs that may be assigned at any one time for the operation of a trunked radio system is twenty, except as specified in § 90.621(a)(1)(iv).

(b) No non-SMR licensee will be authorized an additional trunked system within 64 kilometers (40 miles) of an existing trunked system, except where:

(1) The additional trunked system will be used to provide radio facilities for a single entity, where the additional system is justified on the basis of the requirements of the proposed single user; or,

(2) The licensee's existing trunked system is loaded to at least 70 mobile and control stations per channel.

§ 90.629 Extended implementation period.

Applicants requesting frequencies for either trunked or conventional operations may be authorized a period of up to five (5) years for constructing and placing a system in operation in accordance with the following:

(a) The applicant must justify an extended implementation period. The justification must describe the proposed system, state the amount of time necessary to construct and place the sys- tem in operation, identify the number of base stations to be constructed and placed in operation during each year of the extended construction period, and show that:

(1) The proposed system will require longer than twelve (12) months to construct and place in operation because of its purpose, size, or complexity; or

(2) The proposed system is to be part of a coordinated or integrated wide-area system which will require more than twelve (12) months to plan, approve, fund, purchase, construct, and place in operation; or

(3) The applicant is required by law to follow a multi-year cycle for planning, approval, funding, and purchasing the proposed system.

(b) Where an applicant is required by law to follow a multi-year cycle for planning, approval, funding and purchasing a proposed system, the applicant must indicate whether funding approval has been obtained and if not, when such funding approval is expected.

(c) Authorizations under this section are conditioned upon the licensee constructing and placing its system in operation within the authorized implementation period and in accordance with an approved implementation plan of up to five years. Licensees must notify the Commission annually, using

FCC Form 601, that they are in compliance with their yearly station construction commitments, but may request amendment to these commitments at the time they file their annual certification. If the Commission approves the requested amendments to a licensee's implementation commitments, the licensee's extended implementation authority will remain in effect. If, however, the Commission concludes, at this or any other time, that a licensee has failed to meet its commitments, the Commission will terminate authority for the extended implementation period. When the Commission terminates an extended implementation authority, the affected licensee will be given six months from the date of termination to complete system construction. At the end of any licensee's extended implementation period, authorizations for all stations not constructed and placed in operation will be cancelled. Trunked systems granted an extended implementation period must comply with the channel loading requirements of section 90.631(b). Conventional channels not loaded to 70 mobile units may be subject to shared use by the addition of other licensees.

(d) [Reserved]

(e) As of March 18, 1996, Specialized Mobile Radio systems are not eligible for extended implementation periods under this section. Additionally, all 800 MHz SMR licensees that are operating under extended implementation authority as of March 18, 1996 must, by May 16, 1996, demonstrate that continuing to allow them to have an ex- tended period of time to construct their facilities is warranted and furthers the public interest. If a licensee's extended implementation authority showing is approved by the Bureau, such licensee will be afforded an ex- tended implementation of two years or the remainder of its current extended implementation period, whichever is shorter. Upon the termination of this period, the authorizations for those facilities that remain unconstructed will terminate automatically. If a licensee with a current extended implementation period fails to submit the showing mentioned above within the designated timeframe or submits an insufficient or incomplete showing, such licensee will have six months from the last day on which it could timely file such a showing or from the disapproval of its request to construct the remaining facilities covered under its implementation

plan to construct any unconstructed facilities for which it is authorized. The authorizations for those facilities remaining unconstructed after this six-month period will terminate automatically.

(f) Pursuant to § 90.155(b), the provisions of this section shall apply to local government entities applying for any frequency in the Public Safety Pool.

§ 90.631 Trunked systems loading, construction and authorization requirements.

(a) Non-SMR trunked systems will be authorized on the basis of a loading criteria of one hundred (100) mobile stations per channel. For purposes of determining compliance with trunked system loading requirements under this subpart, the term ''mobile station'' includes vehicular and portable mobile units and control stations.

(b) Each applicant for a non-SMR trunked system must certify that a minimum of seventy (70) mobiles for each channel authorized will be placed into operation within five (5) years of the initial license grant.

(c) Except for SMR applicants and as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, an applicant seeking to expand a trunked system by requesting additional channels from the Commission, or through inter-category sharing, or through an assignment, must have a loading level of seventy (70) mobiles per channel on the existing system that is the subject of the expansion re- quest.

(d) In rural areas, a licensee of a trunked system may request to increase its system capacity by five more channels than it has constructed without meeting the loading requirements specified in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section. A rural area is defined for purposes of this section as being beyond a 100-mile radius of the following designated centers of the following urban areas: New York, NY; Los Ange- les, CA; Chicago, IL; Philadelphia, PA; San Francisco, CA; Detroit, MI; Boston, MA; Houston, TX; Washington, DC; Dallas-Fort Worth, TX; Miami, FL; Cleveland, OH; St. Louis, MO; Atlanta, GA; Pittsburgh, PA; Baltimore, MD; Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN; Seattle, WA; San Diego, CA; and Tampa- St. Petersburg, FL. The coordinates for the centers of these areas are those referenced in § 90.741, except that the coordinates (referenced to North American Datum 1983 (NAD83)) for Tampa-St. Petersburg are latitude 28°00′1.1″ N, longitude 82°26′59.3″ W.

(e) Except as provided in § 90.629, licensees of trunked facilities must complete construction within one year.

(f) If a station is not placed in permanent operation, in accordance with the technical parameters of the station authorization, within one year, except as provided in § 90.629, its license cancels automatically. For purposes of this

section, a base station is not considered to be placed in operation unless at least two associated mobile stations, or one control station and one mobile station, are also placed in operation. An SMR licensee with facilities that have discontinued operations for 90 continuous days is presumed to have permanently discontinued operations, unless the licensee notifies the Commission otherwise, using FCC Form 601, prior to the end of the 90 day period and pro- vides a date on which operation will resume, which date must not be in excess of 30 additional days.

(g) Wide area systems may be authorized to persons eligible for licensing under subparts B or C of this part upon an appropriate showing of need. Re- mote or satellite stations of wide area systems in the Public Safety, Special Emergency, Telephone Maintenance, and Power Radio Services may be authorized on a primary basis if such stations are the first to be authorized in their area of operation on the frequency or group of frequencies. Remote or satellite stations of wide area systems in all other services will be authorized only on a secondary, non-interference basis to co-channel licensees. To determine system loading, the total number of mobile units and control stations operating in the wide-area sys- tem shall be counted with respect to the total number of base station frequencies assigned to the system.

(h) Regional, statewide, or ribbon configuration systems may be authorized to persons eligible for licensing under subparts B or C of this part upon an appropriate showing of need. In a ribbon, regional or statewide system, a mobile station will be counted for channel loading purposes only for the base station facility in the geographic area in which it primarily operates. If this cannot be determined, it will be counted fractionally over the number of base station facilities with which it communicates regularly.

§ 90.633 Conventional systems loading requirements.

(a) Non-SMR conventional systems of communication will be authorized on the basis of a minimum loading criteria of seventy (70) mobile stations for each channel authorized.

(b) A channel will not be assigned to additional licensees when it is loaded to 70 mobile stations. Where a licensee does not load a channel to 70 mobiles the channel will be available for assignment to other licensees. All authorizations for conventional systems are issued subject to this potential channel sharing condition.

(c) Except as provided in § 90.629 of this part, licensees of conventional systems must place their authorized stations in operation not later than one year after the date of grant of the sys- tem license.

(d) If a station is not placed in operation within one year, except as provided in Section 90.629 of this part, the license cancels automatically. For purposes of this section, a base station is not considered to be in operation un- less at least one associated mobile station is also in operation.

(e) A non-SMR licensee may apply for additional frequency pairs if its authorized conventional channel(s) is loaded to seventy (70) mobiles. Applications may be considered for additional channels in areas where spectrum is still available and not applied for, even if the already authorized channel(s) is not loaded to 70 mobile units, upon an

TABLE—EQUIVALENT POWER AND ANTENNA

HEIGHTS FOR BASE STATIONS IN THE 851–869 MHZ AND 935–940 MHZ BANDS WHICH HAVE A REQUIREMENT FOR A 32 KM (20 MI) SERVICE AREA RADIUS

(f) Wide area systems may be authorized to persons eligible for licensing under subparts B or C of this part upon an appropriate showing of need. For loading purposes, if the total number of mobile stations justifies the total number of authorized based frequencies in a given area, the system will be construed to be loaded.

Antenna height (ATT) meters (feet)

(g) Regional, statewide, or ribbon configuration systems may be authorized to persons eligible for licensing under subparts B or C of this part upon an appropriate showing of need. In a ribbon, regional or statewide system, a mobile station will be counted for channel loading purposes only for the base station facility in the geographic area in which it primarily operates. If this cannot be determined, it will be counted fractionally over the number of base station facilities with which it communicates regularly.

TECHNICAL REGULATIONS REGARDING THE USE OF FREQUENCIES IN THE 806–824 MHZ, 851–869 MHZ, 896–901 MHZ, AND 935–940 MHZ BANDS

§ 90.635 Limitations on power and antenna height.

(a) The effective radiated power and antenna height for base stations may not exceed 1 kilowatt (30 dBw) and 304 m. (1,000 ft.) above average terrain (AAT), respectively, or the equivalent thereof as determined from the Table. These are maximum values, and applicants will be required to justify power levels and antenna heights requested.

(b) The maximum output power of the transmitter for mobile stations is 100 watts (20 dBw).

1 Power is given in terms of effective radiated power (ERP). 2 Applicants in the Los Angeles, CA, area who demonstrate a need to serve both the downtown and fringe areas will be permitted to utilize an ERP of 1 kw at the following mountain-top sites: Santiago Park, Sierra Peak, Mount Lukens, and Mount Wilson.

3 Stations with antennas below 305 m (1,000 ft) (AAT) will be restricted to a maximum power of 1 kw (ERP).

4 Licensees in San Diego, CA, will be permitted to utilize an ERP of 500 watts at the following mountaintop sites: Palomar, Otay, Woodson and Miguel.

§ 90.637 Restrictions on operational fixed stations.

(a) Except for control stations, operational fixed operations will not be authorized in the 806–824 MHz, 851–869 MHz, 896–901 MHz, or 935–940 MHz bands. This does not preclude secondary fixed tone signaling and alarm operations authorized in § 90.235 or in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) Control stations associated with one or more mobile relay stations will be authorized only on the assigned frequency of the associated mobile station. Use of a mobile service frequency by a control station of a mobile relay system is subject to the condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to stations of licensees authorized to use the frequency for mobile service communications.

(c) Trunked and conventional systems that have exclusive-use status in their respective geographic areas may conduct fixed ancillary signaling and data transmissions subject to the following requirements:

(1) All operations must be on a secondary, non-interference basis to the primary mobile operation of any other licensee.

(2) The output power at the remote site must not exceed 30 watts.

(3) Any fixed transmitters will not count toward meeting the mobile loading requirements nor be considered in whole or in part as a justification for authorizing additional frequencies in the licensee's mobile system.

(4) Automatic means must be provided to deactivate the remote transmitter in the event the carrier remains on for a period in excess of three minutes.

(5) Operational fixed stations authorized pursuant to the provisions of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section are exempt from the requirements of §§ 90.425 and 90.429.

(d) Conventional systems that do not have exclusive-use status in their respective geographic areas may conduct fixed ancillary signaling and data transmissions only in accordance with all the provisions of § 90.235.

§ 90.645 Permissible operations.

Conventional and trunked radio systems may be used:

(a) Only for purposes expressly allowed under this part.

(b) Only persons who are eligible for facilities, either under this subpart or in the radio service included under sub- parts B or C of this part.

(c) Except for licensees classified as CMRS providers under part 20 of this chapter, only for the transmission of messages or signals permitted in the services is which the participants are eligible.

(d) For digital or analog transmissions.

(e) An SMRS licensee or a licensee who has been authorized a channel(s) on an exclusive basis, may use the sys- tem for the transmission of any base/ mobile message, page or signal per- mitted in the service in which the participants are eligible.

(f) Where the channel(s) is assigned to an SMRS licensee or exclusively to a single licensee, or where all users of a system agree, more than a single emission may be utilized within the authorized bandwidth. In such cases, the frequency stability requirements of § 90.213 shall not apply, but out-of-band emission limits of § 90.209 shall be met. (g) Up to five (5) contiguous 809–816/

854–861 band channels as listed in §§ 90.615, 90.617, and 90.619 may be authorized after justification for systems requiring more than the normal single channel bandwidth. If necessary, licensees may trade channels amongst themselves in order to obtain contiguous frequencies. Notification of such proposed exchanges shall be made to the appropriate frequency coordinator(s) and to the Commission by filing an application for license modification.

(h) Up to 10 contiguous 896–901/935–940 MHz band channels as listed in § 90.617 may be combined for systems requiring more than the normal single channel bandwidth. If necessary, licensees may trade channels amongst themselves in order to obtain contiguous frequencies. Notification of such proposed exchanges shall be made to the appropriate frequency coordinator(s) and to the Commission by filing an application for license modification.

(i) Paging operations may be utilized on multiple licensed facilities (community repeaters) only when all licensees of the facility agree to such use.

§ 90.647 Station identification.

(a) Conventional systems of communication shall be identified in accordance with existing regulations governing such matters.

(b) Trunked systems of communication, except as noted in paragraph (c) of this section, shall be identified through the use of an automatic device which transmits the call sign of the base station facility at 30 minute intervals. Such station identification shall be made on the lowest frequency in the base station trunk group assigned the licensee. Should this frequency be in use at the time station identification is required, such identification may be made at the termination of the communication in progress on this frequency. Identification may be made by voice or International Morse Code.

When the call sign is transmitted in International Morse Code, it must be at a rate of between 15 to 20 words per minute and by means of tone modulation of the transmitter, the tone frequency being between 800 and 1000 hertz.

(c) Stations operating in either the 806–824/851–869 MHz or 896–901/935–940 MHz bands that are licensed on an exclusive basis, and normally employ digital signals for the transmission of data, text, control codes, or digitized voice may also be identified by digital transmission of the call sign. A licensee that identifies its station in this manner must provide the Commission, upon its request, information sufficient to decode the digital transmission and ascertain the call sign transmitted.

(d) Notwithstanding the requirements set forth in this paragraph, systems operated by geographic area CMRS licensees are subject only to the station identification requirements of § 90.425(e).

§ 90.651 Supplemental reports required of licensees authorized under this subpart.

Licensees of conventional systems must notify the Commission in accordance with § 1.946 of this chapter of the number of mobile units placed in operation within their construction period.

1998, effective Feb. 12, 1999, does not contain paragraph (c), and the revision could not be made. For the convenience of the user, the revised text is set forth as follows:

§ 90.651 Supplemental reports required of licensees authorized under this subpart.

(c) Licensees of conventional systems must report the number of mobile units placed in operation within twelve months of the date of the grant of their license. Such reports shall be filed within 30 days from that date.

§ 90.655 Special licensing requirements for Specialized Mobile Radio systems.

End users of conventional or trunked Specialized Mobile Radio systems that have control stations that require FAA clearance, as specified in §§ 17.7 through

17.17 of this chapter, or that may have a significant environmental effect, as defined by § 1.1307, or that are located in a ''quiet zone'', as defined by § 1.924 of this chapter must be individually li- censed for such control stations prior to construction or operation. All other end users' operations will be within the scope of the base station licensee. All end users, however, continue to be responsible to comply with 47 CFR part 90 and other federal laws.

§ 90.656 Responsibilities of base station licensees of Specialized Mobile Radio systems.

(a) The licensees of base stations that provide Specialized Mobile Radio service on a commercial basis of the use of individuals, Federal government agencies, or persons eligible for licensing under either subparts B or C of this part will be responsible for exercising effective operational control over all mobile and control stations that communicate with the base station. The base station licensee will be responsible for assuring that its system is operated in compliance with all applicable rules and regulations.

(b) Customers that operate mobile units on a particular Specialized Mobile Radio system will be licensed to that system. A customer that operates temporarily on more than one system will be deemed, when communicating with the other system, to be temporarily licensed to the other system and for that temporary period, the licensee of the other system will assume the same licensee responsibility for the customer's mobile station(s) as if the customer's stations were licensed to that other system.

POLICIES GOVERNING THE LICENSING AND USE OF MTA-BASED SMR SYSTEMS IN THE 896–901/935–940 MHZ BAND

§ 90.661 MTA-based SMR service areas.

MTA licenses for SMR spectrum blocks in the 896–901/935–940 MHz band listed in table 4B of § 90.617(d) are avail- able in 51 Major Trading Areas (MTAs) as defined in § 90.7. Within these MTAs, licenses will be authorized in ten channel

blocks as specified in table 4B of § 90.617(d) through the competitive bid- ding procedures described in subpart U of this part.

§ 90.663 MTA-based SMR system operations.

(a) MTA-based licensees authorized in the 896–901/935–940 MHz band pursuant to § 90.661 may construct and operate base stations using any frequency identified in their spectrum block any- where within their authorized MTA, provided that:

(1) The MTA licensee affords protection, in accordance with § 90.621(b), to all sites for which applications were filed on or prior to August 9, 1994.

(2) The MTA licensee complies with any rules and international agreements that restrict use of frequencies identified in their spectrum block, including the provisions of § 90.619 relating to U.S./Canadian and U.S./Mexican border areas.

(3) The MTA licensee limits its field strength at any location on the border of the MTA service area in accordance with § 90.671 and masks its emissions in accordance with § 90.669.

(b) In the event that the authorization for a previously authorized co-channel station within the MTA licensee's authorized spectrum block is terminated or revoked, the MTA licensee's co-channel obligations to such station will cease upon deletion of the facility from the Commission's licensing record. The MTA licensee then will be able to construct and operate base stations using such frequency.

§ 90.665 Authorization, construction and implementation of MTA licenses.

(a) MTA licenses in the 896–901/935–940 MHz band will be issued for a term not to exceed ten years.

(b) MTA licensees in the 896–901/935–940 MHz band will be permitted five years to construct their stations. This five-year period will commence with the issuance of the MTA-wide authorization and will apply to all of the licensee's stations within the MTA spectrum block, including any stations that may have been subject to an earlier construction deadline arising from a pre-existing authorization.

(c) Each MTA licensee in the 896–901/935–940 MHz band must, three years from the date of license grant, construct and place into operation a sufficient number of base stations to pro- vide coverage to at least one-third of the population of the MTA; further, each MTA licensee must provide coverage

to at least two-thirds of the population of the MTA five years from the date of license grant. Alternatively, an MTA licensee must demonstrate, through a showing to the Commission five years from the date of license grant, that it is providing substantial service. An MTA licensee must, three years from license grant, either show that the 1/3 population coverage standard has been satisfied, or provide writ- ten notification that it has elected to show substantial service to the MTA five years from license grant. In addition, as part of the election to provide a substantial service showing, each MTA licensee must, three years from license grant, indicate how it expects to demonstrate substantial service at five years. The MTA licensee must meet the population coverage bench- marks regardless of the extent to which incumbent licensees are present within the MTA block.

(d) MTA licensees who fail to meet the coverage requirements imposed at either the third or fifth years of their license term, or to make a convincing showing of substantial service, will forfeit the portion of the MTA license that exceeds licensed facilities constructed and operating on the date of the MTA license grant.

§ 90.667 Grandfathering provisions for incumbent licensees.

(a) These provisions apply to all 900 MHz SMR licensees who obtained licenses or filed applications for secondary sites on or before August 9, 1994 (''incumbent licensees''), as well as to all 900 MHz SMR licensees who obtained authorizations pursuant to § 90.173(k). An incumbent licensee's service area shall be defined by its originally-licensed 40 dBu field strength contour. Incumbent licensees are permitted to add new or modify transmit sites in this existing service area without prior notification to the Commission so long as their original 40 dBu field strength contour is not expanded.

(b) Incumbent licensees operating at multiple sites may, after grant of MTA licenses has been completed, exchange multiple site licenses for a single license, authorizing operations through- out the contiguous and overlapping 40 dBu field strength contours of the multiple sites. Incumbents exercising this license exchange option must submit specific information for each of their external base sites after the close of the 900 MHz SMR auction.

(c) Applications in the 900 MHz SMR service for secondary sites filed after August 9, 1994 shall be authorized on a secondary, non-interference basis to MTA licensee operations. No secondary sites shall be granted on this basis in an MTA once the MTA licensee has been selected.

§ 90.669 Emission limits.

(a) On any frequency in an MTA licensee's spectrum block that is adjacent to a non-MTA frequency, the power of any emission shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) by at least 43 plus 10 log10(P) decibels or 80 decibels, whichever is the lesser attenuation.

NOTE: The measurements of emission power can be expressed in peak or average values, provided they are expressed in the same parameters as the transmitter power.

(b) When an emission outside of the authorized bandwidth causes harmful interference, the Commission may, at its discretion, require greater attenuation than specified in this section.

§ 90.671 Field strength limits.

The predicted or measured field strength at any location on the border of the MTA service area for MTA licensees shall not exceed 40 dBuV/m unless all bordering MTA licensees agree to a higher field strength. MTA licensees are also required to coordinate their frequency usage with so-channel adjacent MTA licensees and all other affected parties. To the extent that a single entity obtains licenses for adjacent MTAs on the same channel block, it will not be required to coordinate its operations in this manner. In the event that this standard conflicts with the MTA licensee's obligation to provide co-channel protection to incumbent licensees under § 90.621(b), the requirements of § 90.621(b) shall prevail.

PROCEDURES AND PROCESS— UNACCEPTABLE INTERFERENCE

§ 90.672 Unacceptable interference to non-cellular 800 MHz licensees from 800 MHz cellular systems or part 22 Cellular Radiotelephone systems, and within the 900 MHz Business/ Industrial Land Transportation Pool.

(a) *Definition.* Except as provided in 47 CFR 90.617(k), unacceptable interference to non-cellular licensees in the 800 MHz band from 800 MHz cellular systems or part 22 of this chapter, Cellular Radiotelephone systems and within the 900 MHz Business/Industrial Land Transportation (B/ILT) Pool will be deemed to occur when the below conditions are met:

(1) A transceiver at a site at which interference is encountered:

(i) Is in good repair and operating condition, and is receiving:

(A) A median desired signal strength of ¥104 dBm or higher if operating in the 800 MHz band, or a median desired signal strength of –88 dBm if operating in the 900 MHz B/ILT Pool, as measured at the R.F. input of the receiver of a mobile unit; or

(B) A median desired signal strength of ¥101 dBm or higher if operating in the 800 MHz band, or a median desired signal strength of –85 dBm if operating in the 900 MHz B/ILT Pool, as measured at the R.F. input of the receiver of a portable *i.e.*, hand-held unit; and either

(ii) Is a voice transceiver:

(A) With manufacturer published performance specifications for the receiver section of the transceiver equal to, or exceeding, the minimum standards set out in paragraph (b) of this section, and;

(B) Receiving an undesired signal or signals which cause the measured Carrier to Noise plus Interference (C/(I+N)) ratio of the receiver section of said transceiver to be less than 20 dB if operating in the 800 MHz band, or less than 17 dB if operating in the 900 MHz B/ILT Pool, or;

(iii) Is a non-voice transceiver receiving an undesired signal or signals which cause the measured bit error rate (BER) (or some comparable specification) of the receiver section of said transceiver to be more than the value reasonably designated by the manufacturer.

(2) Provided, however, that if the receiver section of the mobile or portable voice transceiver does not conform to the standards set out in paragraph (b) of this section, then that transceiver shall be deemed subject to unacceptable interference only at sites where the median desired signal satisfies the applicable threshold measured signal power in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) of this section after an upward adjustment to ac- count for the difference in receiver section performance. The upward adjustment shall be equal to the increase in the desired signal required to restore the receiver section of the subject transceiver to the 20 dB C/(I+N) ratio of paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(B) of this section. The adjusted threshold levels shall then define the minimum measured signal power(s) in lieu of paragraphs (a)(1)(i) of this section at which the licensee using such non-compliant transceiver is entitled to interference protection.

(b) *Minimum Receiver Requirements.*

Voice transceivers capable of operating in the 806–824 MHz portion of the 800 MHz band, or in the 900 MHz Business/ Industrial Land Transportation Pool, shall have the following minimum performance specifications in order for the system in which such transceivers are used to claim entitlement to full protection against unacceptable interference. (See paragraph (a)(2) of this section.)

(1) Voice units intended for mobile use: 75 dB intermodulation rejection ratio; 75 dB adjacent channel rejection ratio; –116 dBm reference sensitivity.

(2) Voice units intended for portable use: 70 dB intermodulation rejection ratio; 70 dB adjacent channel rejection ratio; –116 dBm reference sensitivity.

(3) Voice units intended for mobile or portable use in the 900 MHz Business/ Industrial Land Transportation Pool:

60 dB intermodulation rejection ratio;

60 dB adjacent channel rejection ratio;

–116 dBm reference sensitivity.

§ 90.673 Obligation to abate unacceptable interference.

(a) *Strict Responsibility.* Any licensee who, knowingly or unknowingly, directly or indirectly, causes or contributes to causing unacceptable interference to a non-cellular licensee in the

800 MHz band, as defined in this chapter, shall be strictly accountable to abate the interference, with full co- operation and utmost diligence, in the shortest time practicable. Interfering licensees shall consider all feasible interference abatement measures, including, but not limited to, the remedies specified in the interference resolution procedures set forth in this chapter. This strict responsibility obligation applies to all forms of interference, including out-of-band emissions and intermodulation.

(b) *Joint and Several Responsibility.* If two or more licensees knowingly or unknowingly, directly or indirectly, cause or contribute to causing unacceptable interference to a non-cellular licensee in the 800 MHz band, as defined in this chapter, such licensees shall be jointly and severally responsible for abating interference, with full cooperation and utmost diligence, in the shortest practicable time. This joint and several responsibility rule requires interfering licensees to consider all feasible interference abatement measures, including, but not limited to, the remedies specified in the interference resolution procedures set forth in this chapter. This joint and several responsibility rule applies to all forms of interference, including out-of-band emissions and intermodulation.

(1) This joint and several responsibility rule requires interfering licensees to consider all feasible interference abatement measures, including, but not limited to, the remedies specified in the interference resolution procedures set forth in § 90.674(c). This joint and several responsibility rule applies to all forms of interference, including out-of-band emissions and intermodulation.

(2) Any licensee that can show that its signal does not directly or indirectly, cause or contribute to causing unacceptable interference to a non-

cellular licensee in the 800 MHz band, as defined in this chapter, shall not be held responsible for resolving unacceptable interference. Notwithstanding, any licensee that receives an interference complaint from a public safety/CII licensee shall respond to such complaint consistent with the interference resolution procedures set forth in this chapter.

§ 90.674 Interference resolution procedures before, during and after band reconfiguration.

(a) *Initial Notification.* Any non-cellular licensee operating in the 806–824/

851–869 MHz band who reasonably believes it is receiving unacceptable interference, as described in § 90.672, shall provide an initial notification of the interference incident. This initial notification of an interference incident shall be sent to all part 22 of this chapter Cellular Radiotelephone licensees and ESMR licensees who operate cellular base stations (''cell sites'') within

1,524 meters (5,000 feet) of the interference incident.

(1) The initial notification of interference shall include the following information on interference:

(i) The specific geographical location where the interference occurs, and the time or times at which the interference occurred or is occurring;

(ii) A description of its scope and se- verity, including its source, if known;

(iii) The relevant Commission licensing information of the party suffering the interference; and

(iv) A single point of contact for the party suffering the interference.

(2) ESMR licensees, in conjunction with part 22 Cellular Radiotelephone licensees, shall establish an electronic means of receiving the initial notification described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. The electronic system must be designed so that all appropriate 800 MHz ESMR and part 22 Cellular Radiotelephone licensees can be contacted about the interference incident with a single notification. The electronic system for receipt of initial notification of interference complaints must be operating no later than February 22, 2005.

(3) ESMR licensees must respond to the initial notification described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, as soon as possible and no later than 24 hours of receipt of notification from a public safety/CII licensee. This response time may be extended to 48 hours after receipt from other non-cellular licensees provided affected communications on these systems are not safety related.

(b) *Interference analysis*. ESMR licensees—who receive an initial notification described in paragraph (a) of this section—shall perform a timely analysis of the interference to identify the possible source. Immediate on-site visits may be conducted when necessary to complete timely analysis. Interference analysis must be completed and corrective action initiated within 48 hours of the initial complaint from a public safety/CII licensee. This response time may be extended to 96 hours after the initial complaint from other non-cellular licensees provided affected communications on these systems are not safety related. Corrective action may be delayed if the affected licensee agrees in writing (which may be, but is not required to be, recorded via e-mail or other electronic means) to a longer period.

(c) *Mitigation Steps*. (1) All 800 MHz cellular system licensees and part 22 of this chapter Cellular Radiotelephone licensees who are responsible for causing unacceptable interference shall take all affirmative measures to re- solve such interference. 800 MHz cellular system licensees found to con- tribute to harmful interference, as de- fined in § 90.672, shall resolve such interference in the shortest time practicable. 800 MHz cellular system licensees and part 22 of this chapter Cellular Radiotelephone licensees must provide all necessary test apparatus and technical personnel skilled in the operation of such equipment as may be necessary to determine the most appropriate means of timely eliminating the interference. However, the means whereby interference is abated or the cell parameters that may need to be adjusted is left to the discretion of involved 800 MHz cellular system licensees and/or part 22 of this chapter Cellular Radio- telephone licensees, whose affirmative measures may include, but not be limited to, the following techniques:

(i) Increasing the desired power of the public safety signal;

(ii) Decreasing the power of the ESMR and/or part 22 Cellular Radio-telephone signal;

(iii) Modifying the ESMR and/or part 22 Cellular Radiotelephone systems antenna height;

(iv) Modifying the ESMR and/or part 22 Cellular Radiotelephone system antenna characteristics;

(v) Incorporating filters into ESMR and/or part 22 Cellular Radiotelephone system transmission equipment;

(vi) Permanently changing ESMR and/or part 22 Cellular Radiotelephone system frequencies; and

(vii) Supplying interference-resistant receivers to the affected public safety licensee(s). If this technique is used, in all circumstances, the ESMR and/or

part 22 Cellular Radiotelephone licensees shall be responsible for all costs thereof.

(2) Whenever short-term interference abatement measures prove inadequate, the affected licensee shall, consistent with but not compromising safety, make all necessary concessions to accepting interference until a longer-term remedy can be implemented.

(3) *Discontinuing operations when clear and imminent danger exists.* When a public safety licensee determines that a continuing presence of interference constitutes a clear and imminent danger to life or property, the licensee causing the interference must dis- continue the associated operation immediately, until a remedy can be identified and applied. The determination that a continuing presence exists that constitutes a clear and imminent danger to life or property, must be made by written statement that:

(i) Is in the form of a declaration, notarized affidavit, or statement under penalty or perjury, from an officer or executive of the affected public safety licensee;

(ii) Thoroughly describes the basis of the claim of clear and imminent danger;

(iii) Was formulated on the basis of either personal knowledge or belief after due diligence;

(iv) Is not proffered by a contractor or other third party; and

(v) Has been approved by the Chief of the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau or other designated Com- mission official. Prior to the authorized official making a determination that a clear and imminent danger exists, the associated written statement must be served by hand-delivery or receipted fax on the applicable offending licensee, with a copy transmitted by the fastest available means to the Washington, DC office of the Commission's Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau.

§ 90.675 Information exchange.

(a) *Prior coordination.* Public safety/ CII licensees may notify an ESMR or part 22 Cellular Radiotelephone licensee that they wish to receive prior notification of the activation or modification of ESMR or part 22 Cellular Radiotelephone cell sites in their area. Thereafter, the ESMR or part 22 Cellular Radiotelephone licensee must provide the following information to the public safety/CII licensee at least 10 business days before a new cell site is activated or an existing cell site is modified:

(1) Location;

(2) Effective radiated power; (3) Antenna height;

(4) Channels available for use.

(b) *Purpose of prior coordination.* The coordination of cell sites is for informational purposes only: public safety/ CII licensees are not afforded the right to accept or reject the activation of a proposed cell or to unilaterally require changes in its operating parameters. The principal purposes of notification are to:

(1) Allow a public safety/CII licensee to advise the ESMR or part 22 Cellular Radiotelephone licensee whether it believes a proposed cell will generate unacceptable interference;

(2) Permit ESMR or part 22 Cellular Radiotelephone licensees to make voluntary changes in cell parameters when a public safety licensee alerts them to possible interference; and

(3) Rapidly identify the source if interference is encountered when the cell is activated.

(c) *Public safety information exchange.*

(1) Upon request by an ESMR or part 22 Cellular Radiotelephone licensee, public safety/CII licensees who operate radio systems in the 806–824/851–869 MHz shall provide the operating parameters of their radio system to the ESMR or part 22 Cellular Radio- telephone licensee.

(2) Public safety licensees who perform the information exchange as described in this section must notify the appropriate ESMR and part 22 Cellular Radiotelephone licensees prior to any technical changes to their radio system.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 69 FR 67849, Nov.

22, 2004, § 90.675 was added. This section contains information collection and record- keeping requirements and will not become effective until approval has been given by the Office of Management and Budget.

§ 90.676 Transition administrator for reconfiguration of the 806–824/851–869 MHz band in order to separate cellular systems from non-cellular systems.

The Transition Administrator will be an independent party with no financial interest in any 800 MHz licensee; and will be selected by a committee representative of 800 MHz licensees. The Transition Administrator will

serve both a ministerial role and a function similar to a special master in a judicial proceeding.

(a) The duties of the Transition Administrator will include, but not be limited to:

(1) Obtaining estimates from licensees regarding the cost of reconfiguring their systems and ensuring that estimates contain a firm work schedule. The Transition Administrator will retain copies of all estimates and make them available to the Commission on request.

(2) Mediating disputes regarding cost estimates for reconfiguring a system.

(3) Issuing the Draw Certificate to authorize and instruct the Letter of Credit Trustee to draw down on the Letter of Credit to pay relocation costs in connection with reconfiguring a licensee's system.

(4) Establishing a relocation schedule on a NPSPAC region-by-region basis, prioritizing the regions on the basis of population. However, should a given region be encountering unusually severe amounts of unacceptable interference, that region may be moved up in priority. Any party disputing such a change in priority may refer the matter to the Chief, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, who here- by is delegated the authority to resolve such disputes. The Transition Administrator may direct that adjoining regions be reconfigured simultaneously when conditions so require.

(5) The Transition Administrator will coordinate relocation of a NPSPAC Region's NPSPAC channels with the relevant Regional Planning Committee(s) prior to commencing band reconfiguration in a NPSPAC Region.

(b) Once band reconfiguration commences in a given NPSPAC Region, the Transition Administrator will;

(1) Monitor the retuning schedule and resolve any schedule delays or refer same to the Chief, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, for resolution;

(2) Coordinate with adjoining NPSPAC Regions to ensure that interference is not being caused to their existing facilities from relocated stations;

(3) Provide quarterly progress reports to the Commission in such detail as the Commission may require and include, with such reports, certifications by Nextel and the relevant licensees that relocation has been completed and that both parties agree on the amount received from the letter of credit proceeds in connection with relocation of the licensees' facilities. The report

shall include description of any disputes that have arisen and the manner in which they were resolved. These quarterly reports need not be audited. The Transition Administrator may select the dates for filing the quarterly progress reports;

(4) Provide the Chief, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, with an annual audited statement of relocation funds expended to date, including salaries and expenses of Transition Administrator. The Transition Administrator may select the date for filing the annual audited statement;

(5) Facilitate resolution of disputes by mediation; or referral of the parties to alternative dispute resolution services as described in § 90.677(d).

(6) Notify the Commission when band reconfiguration is complete in each 800 MHz NPSPAC Region and identify which vacant channels are exclusively available to eligible applicants in the Public Safety or Critical Infrastructure Industry Categories as set forth in §sect; 90.615(a), (b) and 90.617(g), (h).

(c) The Transition Administrator may not serve as the repository of funds used in band reconfiguration, excepting such sums as Nextel may pay for the Transition Administrator's services. Moreover, the Transition Administrator will not be certified by the Commission as a frequency coordinator.

§ 90.681 EA-based SMR service areas.

EA licenses in for channels 711 through 830 and Spectrum Blocks A through V listed in Tables 4 and 5 of § 90.617 are available in 175 Economic Areas (EAs) as defined in § 90.7.

§ 90.683 EA-based SMR system operations.

(a) EA-based licensees authorized in the 809–824/854–869 MHz band pursuant to § 90.681 of this part may construct and operate base stations using any of the base station frequencies identified in their spectrum block anywhere within their authorized EA, provided that:

(1) The EA licensee affords protection, in accordance with § 90.621(b), to all previously authorized co-channel stations that are not associated with another EA license;

(2) The EA licensee complies with any rules and international agreements that restrict use of frequencies identified in their spectrum block, including the provisions of § 90.619 relating to U.S./Canadian and U.S./Mexican border areas;

(3) The EA licensee limits the field strength of its base stations at any location on the border of the EA service area in accordance with § 90.689;

(4) Upon request by an incumbent licensee or the Commission, the EA licensees shall furnish the technical parameters, location and coordinates of the completion of the addition, removal, relocation or modification of any of its facilities within the EA. The EA licensee must provide such information within ten (10) days of receiving a written request.

(5) For any construction or alteration that would exceed the requirements of § 17.7 of this chapter, licensees must notify the appropriate Regional Office of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA Form 7460–1) and file a request for antenna height clearance and obstruction marking and lighting specifications (FCC Form 854) with the FCC, WTB, Support Services Branch, Gettysburg, PA 17325.

(6) Any additional transmitters placed in operation must not have a significant environmental effect as de- fined by §§ 1.1301 through 1.1319 of this chapter.

(b) In the event that the authorization for a previously authorized co-channel station within the EA licensee's spectrum block is terminated or revoked, the EA licensee's co-channel obligations to such station will cease upon deletion of the facility from the Commission's official licensing records, and the EA licensee then will be able to construct and operate without regard to that previous authorization.

§ 90.685 Authorization, construction and implementation of EA licenses.

(a) EA licenses in the 809–824/854–869 MHz band will be issued for a term not to exceed ten years. Additionally, EA licensees generally will be afforded a renewal expectancy only for those stations put into service after August 10, 1996.

(b) EA licensees in the 809–824/854–869 MHz band must, within three years of the grant of their initial license, construct and place into operation a sufficient number of base stations to pro- vide coverage to at least one-third of the population of its EA-based service area. Further, each EA licensee must provide coverage to at least two-thirds of the population of the EA-based service area within five years of the grant of their initial license. EA-based licensees may, in the alternative, pro- vide substantial service to their markets within five years of the grant of their initial license. Substantial service shall be defined as: ''Service which is sound, favorable, and substantially above a level of mediocre service.''

(c) *Channel use requirement.* In addition to the population coverage requirements described in this section, we will require EA licensees in Channel blocks A, B and C in the 816–821/861–866

MHz band to construct 50 percent of the total channels included in their spectrum block in at least one location in their respective EA-based service area within three years of initial li- cense grant and to retain such channel usage for the remainder of the construction period.

(d) An EA licensee's failure to meet the population coverage requirements of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, will result in forfeiture of the entire EA license. Forfeiture of the EA li- cense, however, would not result in the loss of any constructed facilities authorized to the licensee prior to the date of the commencement of the auction for the EA licenses.

(e) EA licensees operating on channels listed in § 90.614(b) and (c) must implement an Enhanced Specialized Mobile Radio (ESMR) system—as defined in § 90.7—on their EA license and any associated site-based licenses prior to the expiration date of the EA li- cense. EA licensees operating on these channels shall follow the construction notification procedures set forth in § 1.946(d) of this chapter. Failure to implement an ESMR system on their EA and site-based licenses before the expiration date of the EA license will result in termination of the EA license and any associated site-based licenses pursuant to § 1.946(c) of this chapter.

§ 90.687 Special provisions regarding assignments and transfers of authorizations for incumbent SMR licensees in the 809–824/854–869 MHz band.

An SMR license initially authorized on any of the channels listed in Tables 4 and 5 of § 90.617 may transfer or assign its channel(s) to another entity subject to the provisions of § 1.948 of this chapter and § 90.609(b). If the proposed transferee or assignee is the EA licensee for the spectrum block to which the channel is allocated, such transfer or assignment presumptively will be deemed to be in the public interest. However, such presumption will be rebuttable.

§ 90.689 Field strength limits.

(a) For purposes of implementing §§ 90.689 through 90.699, predicted 36 and 40 dBμV/m contours shall be calculated using Figure 10 of § 73.699 of this chapter with a correction factor of ¥9 dB, and predicted 18 and 22 dBμV/m con- tours shall be calculated using Figure 10a of § 73.699 of this chapter with a correction factor of ¥9 dB.

(b) The predicted or measured field strength at any location on the border of the EA-based service area for EA licensees must not exceed 40 dBuV/m un-

less all bordering EA licensees agree to a higher field strength. In the event that this standard conflicts with the EA licensee's obligation to provide co-channel protection to incumbent licensees pursuant to § 90.621(b), the requirements of § 90.621(b) shall prevail.

§ 90.691 Emission mask requirements for EA-based systems.

(a) Out-of-band emission requirement shall apply only to the ''outer'' channels included in an EA license and to spectrum adjacent to interior channels used by incumbent licensees. The emission limits are as follows:

(1) For any frequency removed from the EA licensee's frequency block by up to and including 37.5 kHz, the power of any emission shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) in watts by at least 116 Log10(f/6.1) decibels or 50 + 10 Log10(P) decibels or 80 decibels, whichever is the lesser attenuation, where f is the frequency removed from the center of the outer channel in the block in kilohertz and where f is greater than 12.5 kHz.

(2) For any frequency removed from the EA licensee's frequency block greater than 37.5 kHz, the power of any emission shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) in watts by at least 43 + 10Log10(P) decibels or 80 decibels, whichever is the lesser attenuation, where f is the frequency removed from the center of the outer channel in the block in kilohertz and where f is greater than 37.5 kHz.

(b) When an emission outside of the authorized bandwidth causes harmful interference, the Commission may, at its discretion, require greater attenuation than specified in this section.

§ 90.693 Grandfathering provisions for incumbent licensees.

(a) *General provisions*. These provisions apply to ''incumbent licensees,'' all 800 MHz licensees authorized in the 809–821/854–866 MHz band who obtained licenses or filed applications on or be- fore December 15, 1995.

(b) *Spectrum blocks A through V.* An incumbent licensee's service area shall be defined by its originally licensed 40 dBμV/m field strength contour and its interference contour shall be defined as its originally-licensed 22 dBμV/m field strength contour. The ''originally-li- censed'' contour shall be calculated using the maximum ERP and the actual height of the antenna above average terrain (HAAT) along each radial. Incumbent licensees are permitted to add, remove or modify transmitter sites within their original 22 dBμV/m field strength contour without prior notification to the Commission so long as their original 22 dBμV/m field strength contour is not expanded. Incumbent licensee protection extends only to its 40 dBμV/m signal strength contour. Pursuant to the minor modification notification procedures set

forth in 1.947(b), the incumbent licensee must notify the Commission within 30 days of any change in technical parameters for stations that are authorized under a waiver of 90.621(b)(4), or that are authorized under 90.621(b)(5).

(c) Special provisions for spectrum blocks F1 through V. Incumbent licensees that have received the consent of all affected parties or a certified frequency coordinator to utilize an 18 dBμV/m signal strength interference contour shall have their service area defined by their originally-licensed 36 dBμV/m field strength contour and their interference contour shall be de- fined as their originally-licensed 18 dBμV/m field strength contour. The ''originally-licensed'' contour shall be calculated using the maximum ERP and the actual HAAT along each radial. Incumbent licensees seeking to utilize an 18 dBμV/m signal strength interference contour shall first seek to obtain the consent of affected co-channel incumbents. When the consent of a co-channel licensee is withheld, an incumbent licensee may submit to any certified frequency coordinator an engineering study showing that interference will not occur, together with proof that the incumbent licensee has sought consent. Incumbent licensees are permitted to add, remove or modify transmitter sites within their original 18 dBμV/m field strength contour without prior notification to the Commission so long as their original 18 dBμV/ m field strength contour is not expanded. Incumbent licensee protection extends only to its 36 dBμV/m signal strength contour. Pursuant to the minor modification notification procedures set forth in 1.947(b), the incumbent licensee must notify the Commission within 30 days of any change in technical parameters for stations that are authorized under a waiver of 90.621(b)(4), or that are authorized under 90.621(b)(5).

(d) *Consolidated license*—(1) *Spectrum blocks A through V.* Incumbent licensees operating at multiple sites may, after grant of EA licenses has been completed, exchange multiple site licenses for a single license, authorizing operations throughout the contiguous and overlapping 40 dBμV/m field strength contours of the multiple sites. Incumbents exercising this license exchange option must submit specific information on Form 601 for each of their external base sites after the close of the 800 MHz SMR auction. The incumbent's geographic license area is defined by the contiguous and overlapping 22 dBμV/m contours of its constructed and operational external base stations and interior sites that are constructed within the construction period applicable to the incumbent. Once the geo- graphic license is issued, facilities that are added within an incumbent's existing footprint and that are not subject to prior approval by the Commission will not be subject to construction requirements.

(2) *Special Provisions for Spectrum Blocks F1 through V.* Incumbent licensees that have received the consent of all affected parties or a certified frequency coordinator to utilize an 18 dBμV/m signal strength interference contour

operating at multiple sites may, after grant of EA licenses has been completed, exchange multiple site licenses for a single license. This single site license will authorize operations throughout the contiguous and overlapping 36 dBμV/m field strength con- tours of the multiple sites. Incumbents exercising this license exchange option must submit specific information on Form 601 for each of their external base sites after the close of the 800 SMR auction. The incumbent's geographic license area is defined by the contiguous and overlapping 18 dBμV/m con- tours of its constructed and operational external base stations and interior sites that are constructed within the construction period applicable to the incumbent. Once the geographic li- cense is issued, facilities that are added within an incumbent's existing footprint and that are not subject to prior approval by the Commission will not be subject to construction requirements.

§ 90.699 Transition of the upper 200 channels in the 800 MHz band to EA licensing.

In order to facilitate provision of service throughout an EA, an EA licensee may relocate incumbent licensees in its EA by providing ''comparable facilities'' on other frequencies in the 800 MHz band. Such relocation is subject to the following provisions:

(a)–(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Comparable facilities.* The replacement system provided to an incumbent during an involuntary relocation must be at least equivalent to the existing 800 MHz system with respect to the following four factors:

(1) *System.* System is defined functionally from the end user's point of view (*i.e.*, a system is comprised of base station facilities that operate on an integrated basis to provide service to a common end user, and all mobile units associated with those base stations). A system may include multiple-licensed facilities that share a common switch or are otherwise operated as a unitary system, provided that the end user has the ability to access all such facilities. A system may cover more than one EA if its existing geographic coverage ex- tends beyond the EA borders.

(2) *Capacity.* To meet the comparable facilities requirement, an EA licensee must relocate the incumbent to facilities that provide equivalent channel capacity. We define channel capacity as the same number of channels with the same bandwidth that is currently available to the end user. For example, if an incumbent's system consists of five 50 kHz (two 25 kHz paired frequencies) channels, the replacement system must also have five 50 kHz channels. If a different channel con- figuration is used, it must have the same overall capacity as the original configuration. Comparable channel capacity requires equivalent signaling capability, baud rate, and access time.

In addition, the geographic coverage of the channels must be coextensive with that of the original system.

(3) *Quality of service.* Comparable facilities must provide the same quality of service as the facilities being re- placed. Quality of service is defined to mean that the end user enjoys the same level of interference protection

NEWSReport No. DC 96-52 ACTION IN DOCKET CASE June 12, 1996

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

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

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

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

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

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

- FCC -

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

185

SB2016 April 2, 2015 Attachment A

15.8149.02002
Title.

Prepared by the Legislative Council staff for
Representative Skarphol
April 1, 2015

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ENGROSSED SENATE BILL NO. 2016

Page 1, line 2, after "general" insert "; to provide an appropriation to the information technology department"

Page 1, line 2, after "transfers" insert "; to provide legislative intent"

Page 4, after line 8, insert:

"**SECTION 5. APPROPRIATION - INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT.** There is appropriated out of any moneys in the general fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $1,500,000, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, to the information technology department for the purpose of planning and coordinating the implementation of the statewide radio interoperability network as provided in section 6 of this Act, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017. The funding provided in this section is considered a one-time funding item.

SECTION 6. STATEWIDE RADIO INTEROPERABILITY NETWORK - LEGISLATIVE INTENT - REPORT TO SIXTY-FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. The information technology department, under the direction of the statewide interoperability executive committee, shall determine the feasibility and desirability of implementing a statewide radio interoperability network. The department shall consult with representatives of political subdivisions and private entities affected by the implementation of the network to determine participation in the project. If the department determines it is feasible and desirable to proceed with the project, the department shall enter into agreements, including joint powers agreements, with affected entities to delineate the roles and responsibilities of each entity to implement the project. The agreements shall detail estimated future project costs to be paid be each entity.

The information technology department shall report to the appropriations committees of the sixty-fifth legislative assembly regarding the department's evaluation of the project, participation by affected entities, and recommendations for proceeding with the project or discontinuing future participation. It is the intent of the sixty-fourth legislative assembly that future legislative appropriations be provided for the state's share of the core project if the information technology department determines it is feasible and desirable to proceed with the project."

Renumber accordingly

SB2016 April 2, 2015 Attachment B

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

North Dakota National Guard
Department of Emergency Services

The Honorable Jack Dalrymple
North Dakota Governor

Major General David A. Sprynczynatyk
The Adjutant General and
Director of Emergency Services

Representative Blair Thoreson
House Appropriations Committee
600 East Boulevard Avenue
Bismarck, ND 58505

April 2, 2015

Dear Representative Thoreson:

During the April 2, 2015 hearing on SB 2016, a request was made by the Committee to provide estimated carry-over amounts as provided for under Exemption Sections 8 through 16.

The following is our estimates of remaining balances on June 30, 2015:

Section 8. Statewide Seamless Base Map - $500,000; State Radio Tower Package - $1,175,000; Computer-aided Dispatch (CAD) Upgrade - $50,000; Voice Incident Recorder - $150,000.

Section 9. CAD Upgrade - $50,000; Disaster Coordination Contract - $75,000

Section 10. Record of all North Dakota Veterans - $50,000

Section 11. Tuition, Recruiting and Retention - $800,000

Section 12. Tuition for Grand Forks Tanker Mission Contingent - $375,000

Section 13. Adjusted Compensation to Veterans (Veterans Bonus) - $30,000

Section 14. State Radio Tower Package (2011 Appropriation) - $500,000

Section 15. Disaster Mitigation Projects - $300,000; Road Grade Raising Projects - $4,700,000 (Both are 2011 appropriations)

Section 16. Retention and Housing Rehabilitation - $750,000

If you need further information or explanation we will be glad to provide it to you.

Sincerely,

David

David A. Sprynczynatyk
Major General, ND National Guard
The Adjutant General

P.O. Box 5511 Bismarck, North Dakota 58506-5511 701-333-2002/701-333-2017 Fax

NDLA, H APP GO - Lewis, Sheri

[redacted]om: Thoreson, Blair
[redacted]nt: Thursday, April 02, 2015 10:01 AM
NDLA, H APP GO - Lewis, Sheri
Subject: Fwd: Salary equity questions
Attachments: HOUSE OPTIONS PROPOSAL for SR EQUITY.xlsx; ATT00001.htm

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Sprynczynatyk, David A MG USARMY (US)" <david.a.sprynczynatyk.mil@mail.mil>
Date: March 23, 2015 at 4:51:47 PM CDT
To: "Thoreson, Blair" <bthoreson@nd.gov>
Subject: Salary equity questions

Good afternoon Representative Thoreson,

First, thank you for the opportunity to have the state radio system discussion this morning, I thought it was a very productive discussion, as did others. It is not an easy topic to fully understand, but having the opportunity for questions and the right people present to answer those questions will make a difference. I also think you will enjoy the tour of State Radio this week, giving you an opportunity to see firsthand what takes place in a PSAP.

Last week the Committee had questions relating to market salary inequities within the Division of State Radio, given the difficulty we are having in recruiting and retaining personnel within the division. The attached spreadsheet attempts to answer those questions. The first question asked was what would it take to bring salaries in line with other PSAPs in the state. The first page of the spreadsheet is a position by position analysis of what it would take next biennium, based on data from the Red River Dispatch Center, the Grand Forks Dispatch Center and the Burleigh County Dispatch Center. The average salary for the various positions for those two centers is shown on the lower half of page two of the spreadsheet. As you can see, the requirement for the next biennium is $192,621. This includes salary plus the addition FICA tax.

The second question was what would the added cost per phone line be to the 24 counties in the state PSAP if all of the market equity requirement were passed on to the 24 counties. Dividing the added annual cost of $96,310 by the number of phone lines, 94,163, per month gives you an increase of 8.5 cents per line per month. This analysis is shown on the top of page two. The current rate charged is 42 cents per month and it will increase on July 1, 2015, to 44 cents per month. Adding 8.5 cents would bring the new rate to 52.5 cents per line per month. Since our dispatch center does more than provide PSAP services to the 24 counties, plugging the added cost of $96,310 per year into the current cost share analysis yields an increase of 2 cents per line per month, assuming the state picks up the remaining $74,380. The new fee charged to the 24 counties would increase to 46 cents per line per month.

Lastly a question was asked regarding the situation with Minot State University and its request

for a deficiency appropriation for added costs as a result of the 2011 flood. We did review the information provided to the Appropriations Committee and believe that a portion of the work completed by MSU was outside the scope of what FEMA deemed as eligible, since there were no Project Worksheets for the work done.

I hope this adequately answers the questions asked, if not or if there are other questions, please let me know.

Thanks,
Spry

[redacted]

State Radio Equity Analysis

DIV/SEC	POS #	GRADE	YRS SVC	TITLE	CURRENT YEARLY SALARY	TARGET SALARY BASED ON EQUITY STUDY	AMOUNT TO BRING TO MARKET EQUITY
Sup	5612	K	6	COMM SUPERVISOR	$51,000.00	$60,386.00	$9,386.00
	5613	K	28	COMM SUPERVISOR	$69,720.00	$71,399.00	$1,679.00
	5614	K	7.2	COMM SUPERVISOR	$51,768.00	$60,386.00	$8,618.00
	5615	K	12.9	COMM SUPERVISOR	$67,092.00	$71,399.00	$4,307.00
Shift 1	5618	J	6.2	COMM SPEC III	$49,812.00	$49,114.00	
	5632	H	21.8	COMM SPEC II	$51,132.00	$55,815.00	$4,683.00
	5633	H	3.3	COMM SPEC II	$42,300.00	$37,836.00	
	28969	F	0.6	COMM SPEC I	$33,696.00	$36,938.00	$3,242.00
	5622	F	0.6	COMM SPEC II	$36,192.00	$36,938.00	$746.00
	5626	F	0.1	COMM SPEC I	$32,088.00	$36,938.00	$4,850.00
	5634	H		COMM SPEC II	$37,440.00	$36,938.00	
Shift 2	5619	J	20.6	COMM SPEC III	$55,212.00	$58,785.00	$3,573.00
	26275	H	5.8	COMM SPEC II	$47,088.00	$46,639.00	
	5636	H	5.8	COMM SPEC II	$45,048.00	$46,639.00	$1,591.00
	5616	H	2.9	COMM SPEC II	$42,492.00	$37,836.00	
	5623	H	2.3	COMM SPEC II	$36,192.00	$37,836.00	$1,644.00
	5639	H		COMM SPEC II	$37,440.00	$37,836.00	$396.00
	5631	F		COMM SPEC I	$32,088.00	$36,938.00	$4,850.00
Shift 3	5617	J	1.9	COMM SPEC III	$46,488.00	$49,114.00	$2,626.00
	5628	H	9.6	COMM SPEC II	$44,700.00	$46,639.00	$1,939.00
	28971	H	4	COMM SPEC II	$46,452.00	$37,836.00	
	5635	F	2.4	COMM SPEC II	$42,000.00	$37,836.00	
	5637	F	0.5	COMM SPEC I	$34,332.00	$36,938.00	$2,606.00
	5627	F	0.6	COMM SPEC I	$32,088.00	$36,938.00	$4,850.00
	5630	F		COMM SPEC I	$32,088.00	$36,938.00	$4,850.00
Shift 4	5629	J	3.2	COMM SPEC III	$48,348.00	$49,114.00	$766.00
	5620	H	15.2	COMM SPEC II	$48,852.00	$55,815.00	$6,963.00
	5624	H	19.7	COMM SPEC II	$52,344.00	$55,815.00	$3,471.00
	5625	H	6.2	COMM SPEC II	$41,580.00	$46,639.00	$5,059.00
	28970	F	0.4	COMM SPEC I	$34,404.00	$36,938.00	$2,534.00
	5621	H		COMM SPEC II	$37,440.00	$37,836.00	$396.00
	28972	F		COMM SPEC I	$32,088.00	$36,938.00	$4,850.00
							$90,475.00
						Bieneium Requiremnt	**$192,621.28**

[redacted]

State Radio (Dispatcher) Salary Equity Increase Options

	Biennial Cost	Annual Cost
[redacted] of Increased Equity as Needed to be at Market	$192,621.28	$96,310.64

	Annual County Cost	Cost Per Month Per Line	Annual State Cost
Option 1: Pass Full Equity Cost Increase to Contract Counties	$96,310.64	$0.085	$0.00
Option 2 Pass Equity Salary Increase to Counties Under Formula	$21,929.93	$0.02	$74,380.71

Average Yearly Minimum (Red River and Burliegh) - Comm Spec 1	$36,938.00	1 to 6 years
Average Yearly Mid Point (Red River and Bruliegh) - Comm Spec 1	$45,517.00	7 to 14 years
Average Yearly Max (Red River and Bruliegh) - Comm Spec 1	$54,469.00	15 to 20 years

Average Yearly Minimum (Red River and Burliegh) - Comm Spec 2	$37,836.00	1 to 6 years
Average Yearly Mid Point (Red River and Bruliegh) - Comm Spec 2	$46,639.00	7 to 14 years
Average Yearly Max (Red River and Bruliegh) - Comm Spec 2	$55,815.00	15 to 20 years

[redacted]rage Yearly Minimum (Red River and Grand Forks) - Comm Spec 3	$39,816.00	1 to 6 years
[redacted]rage Yearly Mid Point (Red River and Grand Forks) - Comm Spec 3	$49,114.00	7 to 14 years
Average Yearly Max (Red River and Grand Forks) - Comm Spec 3	$58,785.00	15 to 20 years

Average Yearly Minimum (Red River and Burliegh) - Supervisor	$49,722.00	1 to 6 years
Average Yearly Mid Point (Red River and Bruliegh) - Supervisor	$60,386.00	7 to 14 years
Average Yearly Max (Red River and Bruliegh) - Supervisor	$71,399.00	15 to 20 years

SB 2016 April 3, 2015 Attachment A

ND Radio Interoperability Network (ND-RIN)

Category	Assumptions	Cost Estimates	Comments/Risks
Governance Development and Outreach	•Establish optimal governance models and conduct statewide outreach to gather ideas, support and adoption • Formalize project charter and assemble a project committee and project management office (PMO) team to advance the study and program • Establish regional RICS to support local outreach • Establish PMO team commensurate with the tasks at hand	$ 600,000	Recommend a coordinator assigned full time. Also, need a full-time project manager.
Training	• Training material - customized on a regional basis - website, slides, videos, training - trainers/coordinators over two years with subject matter expertise support - train-the-trainer programs	$ 450,000	Potential for radio reprogramming to ensure regions have the required local interoperability channels
Subscriber Device Data	• Task local leaders with development of comprehensive device – model, types, firmware, etc.	$ 250,000	
Preliminary Site Verification	• System data collection on condition and capabilities of sites • Site visits (125 - 130 sites) • Structural analysis (5k per) • Preliminary site acquisition, development and assessment tasks	$ 1,300,000	Risk of repeating structural analyses if site design changes Includes costs for local communities to document and/or provide site costs; these tasks will likely be performed by their local service shops
Frequency Search	• Vacant VHF frequency search by region (sites are still fluid)	$ 150,000	
Network Design Engineering	• Coverage designs • Frequency planning/studies • System/backhaul architecture engineering	$ 400,000	
RFP Development	• Radio system upgrade RFP	$ 350,000	Potential for multiple RFPs depending on budget availability and procurement strategy - site development, consoles, network, engineering, others
Phase I (Planning and Preparation) Total		$ 3,500,000	

15.8149.01002

SB 2016
4-21-15
#1

Sixty-fourth
Legislative Assembly
of North Dakota

SENATE BILL NO. 2016

Introduced by

Appropriations Committee

(At the request of the Governor)

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the office of the adjutant general; to provide for transfers; to provide exemptions; and to declare an emergency.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NORTH DAKOTA:

SECTION 1. APPROPRIATION. The funds provided in this section, or so much of the funds as may be necessary, are appropriated out of any moneys in the general fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and from special funds derived from federal funds and other income, to the office of the adjutant general for the purpose of defraying the expenses of that agency, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017 as follows:

Subdivision 1.

NATIONAL GUARD

	Base Level	Adjustments or Enhancements	Appropriation
~~Salaries and wages~~	~~$6,063,904~~	~~$1,143,468~~	~~$7,207,372~~
~~Operating expenses~~	~~4,062,891~~	~~260,000~~	~~4,322,891~~
~~Capital assets~~	~~200,632~~	~~187,414~~	~~388,046~~
~~Grants~~	~~509,514~~	~~500,000~~	~~1,009,514~~
~~Civil air patrol~~	~~287,451~~	~~27,037~~	~~314,488~~
~~Tuition, recruiting, and retention~~	~~2,517,500~~	~~0~~	~~2,517,500~~
~~Air guard contract~~	~~11,483,158~~	~~(3,325,964)~~	~~8,157,194~~
~~Army guard contract~~	~~59,192,835~~	~~995,709~~	~~60,188,544~~
~~Veterans' cemetery~~	~~647,005~~	~~179,838~~	~~826,843~~
~~Reintegration program~~	~~1,491,980~~	~~441,733~~	~~1,933,713~~
~~Accrued leave payments~~	~~812,098~~	~~(812,098)~~	~~0~~
~~Total all funds~~	~~$87,268,968~~	~~($402,863)~~	~~$86,866,105~~

1.1

~~Less estimated income~~	~~70,164,642~~	~~(2,698,982)~~	~~67,465,660~~
~~Total general fund~~	~~$17,104,326~~	~~$2,296,119~~	~~$19,400,445~~
Salaries and wages	$6,063,904	$661,721	$6,725,625
Operating expenses	4,112,891	210,000	4,322,891
Capital assets	200,632	187,414	388,046
Grants	509,514	500,000	1,009,514
Civil air patrol	287,451	25,075	312,526
Tuition, recruiting, and retention	2,517,500	0	2,517,500
Air guard contract	11,483,158	(3,404,511)	8,078,647
Army guard contract	59,192,835	803,871	59,996,706
Veterans' cemetery	647,005	168,246	815,251
Reintegration program	1,491,980	417,786	1,909,766
Accrued leave payments	812,098	(812,098)	0
Total all funds	$87,318,968	($1,242,496)	$86,076,472
Less estimated income	70,164,642	(3,164,667)	66,999,975
Total general fund	$17,154,326	$1,922,171	$19,076,497

Subdivision 2.

DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

	Base Level	Adjustments or Enhancements	Appropriation
~~Salaries and wages~~	~~$10,553,021~~	~~$2,026,403~~	~~$12,579,424~~
~~Operating Expenses~~	~~8,364,488~~	~~7,582,981~~	~~15,947,469~~
~~Capital assets~~	~~682,000~~	~~58,000~~	~~740,000~~
~~Grants~~	~~19,373,247~~	~~2,300,000~~	~~21,673,247~~
~~Disaster costs~~	~~147,718,567~~	~~(39,532,410)~~	~~108,186,157~~
~~Radio communications~~	~~0~~	~~626,000~~	~~626,000~~
~~Accrued leave payments~~	~~283,895~~	~~(283,895)~~	~~0~~
~~Total all funds~~	~~$186,975,218~~	~~($27,222,921)~~	~~$159,752,297~~
~~Less estimated income~~	~~177,679,955~~	~~(38,636,508)~~	~~139,043,447~~
~~Total general fund~~	~~$9,295,263~~	~~$11,413,587~~	~~$20,708,850~~
Salaries and wages	$10,553,021	$1,678,199	$12,231,220

1.2

Operating expenses	8,364,488	7,582,981	15,947,469
Capital assets	682,000	58,000	740,000
Grants	19,373,247	2,300,000	21,673,247
Disaster costs	147,718,567	(39,549,040)	108,169,527
Radio communications	0	626,000	626,000
Accrued leave payments	283,895	(283,895)	0
Total all funds	$186,975,218	($27,587,755)	$159,387,463
Less estimated income	177,679,955	(38,738,058)	138,941,897
Total general fund	$9,295,263	$11,150,303	$20,445,566

Subdivision 3.

BILL TOTAL

	Base Level	Adjustments or Enhancements	Appropriation
~~Grand total general fund~~	~~$26,399,589~~	~~$13,709,706~~	~~$40,109,295~~
~~Grand total special funds~~	~~247,844,597~~	~~(36,335,490)~~	~~211,509,107~~
~~Grand total all funds~~	~~$274,244,186~~	~~($22,625,784)~~	~~$251,618,402~~
Grand total general fund	$26,449,589	$13,072,474	$39,522,063
Grand total special funds	247,844,597	(34,902,725)	212,941,872
Grand total all funds	$274,294,186	($21,830,251)	$252,463,935
Full-time equivalent positions	246.00	(12.00)	234.00

SECTION 2. ONE-TIME FUNDING - EFFECT ON BASE BUDGET - REPORT TO SIXTY-FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. The following amounts reflect the one-time funding items approved by the sixty-third legislative assembly for the 2013-15 biennium and the 2015-17 one-time funding items included in the appropriation in section 1 of this Act:

One-Time Funding Description	2013-15	2015-17
~~State radio tower package~~	~~$1,175,000~~	~~0~~
~~Statewide seamless base map~~	~~1,150,000~~	~~0~~
~~State radio communications center~~	~~1,201,240~~	~~0~~
~~Computer-aided dispatch upgrade~~	~~340,000~~	~~0~~
~~Voice incident recorder~~	~~150,000~~	~~0~~
~~State radio suppression project~~	~~210,000~~	~~0~~

~~Disaster coordination contract~~	~~1,500,000~~	~~400,000~~
~~Veterans' bonus program~~	~~600,000~~	~~500,000~~
~~Veterans' book~~	~~50,000~~	~~0~~
~~Veterans' tuition assistance~~	~~375,000~~	~~0~~
~~Next generation 911~~	~~0~~	~~386,000~~
~~Microsoft SQL enterprise for CAD~~	~~0~~	~~90,000~~
~~Message switch test server~~	~~0~~	~~70,000~~
~~Radio tower redundancy~~	~~0~~	~~80,000~~
~~Disaster recovery assistance contract~~	~~0~~	~~1,000,000~~
~~Emergency response supplies~~	~~0~~	~~550,000~~
~~Veterans' cemetery land purchase~~	~~0~~	~~139,000~~
~~Grants to fire departments~~	~~0~~	~~3,000,000~~
~~Statewide radio communications project~~	~~0~~	~~5,000,000~~
~~Total all funds~~	~~6,751,240~~	~~11,215,000~~
~~Less estimated income~~	~~2,000,000~~	~~1,469,500~~
~~Total general fund~~	~~$4,751,240~~	~~9,745,500~~
State radio tower package	$1,175,000	0
Statewide seamless base map	1,150,000	0
State radio communications center	1,201,240	0
Computer-aided dispatch upgrade	340,000	0
Voice incident recorder	150,000	0
State radio suppression project	210,000	0
Disaster coordination contract	1,500,000	400,000
Veterans' bonus program	600,000	500,000
Veterans' book	50,000	0
Veterans' tuition assistance	375,000	0
Next generation 911	0	386,000
Microsoft SQL enterprise for CAD	0	90,000
Message switch test server	0	70,000
Radio tower redundancy	0	80,000
Disaster recovery assistance contract	0	1,000,000

Emergency response supplies	0	550,000
Veterans' cemetery land purchase	0	139,000
Grants to fire departments	0	3,000,000
Statewide radio communications project	0	5,000,000
Total all funds	6,751,240	11,215,000
Less estimated income	2,000,000	1,469,500
Total general fund	$4,751,240	$9,745,500

The 2015-17 one-time funding amounts are not a part of the entity's base budget for the 2017-19 biennium. The adjutant general shall report to the appropriations committees of the sixty-fifth legislative assembly on the use of this one-time funding for the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017.

SECTION 3. APPROPRIATION - STATE DISASTER RELIEF FUND. Notwithstanding section 37-17.1-27, there is appropriated out of any moneys in the state disaster relief fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $5,000,000, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, subject to emergency commission approval, to the adjutant general for the purposes of providing the required state share of funding for defraying the expenses associated with presidentially declared disasters, for the period beginning with the effective date of this Act and ending June 30, 2017.

SECTION 4. APPROPRIATION - STATE DISASTER RELIEF FUND. Notwithstanding section 37-17.1-27, there is appropriated out of any moneys in the state disaster relief fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $2,000,000, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, to the adjutant general for the purpose of providing for removal of debris and other health hazards in organized service districts that are experiencing chronic flooding, for the period beginning with the effective date of this Act, and ending June 30, 2017. The adjutant general shall consult with the environmental division of the state department of health regarding the process of environmental cleanup.

SECTION 5. VETERANS' CEMETERY MAINTENANCE FUND - APPROPRIATION. In addition to the amount appropriated to the adjutant general in the veterans' cemetery line item in subdivision 1 of section 1 of this Act, there is appropriated any additional funds which are received and deposited in the veterans' cemetery maintenance fund pursuant to sections

1.5

37-03-14 and 39-04-10.10 for the operation of the North Dakota veterans' cemetery for the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017.

SECTION 6. MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS - TRANSFERS. The adjutant general may transfer to the operating expenses and capital assets line items contained in section 1 of this Act up to the sum of $500,000 from the various other line items contained in section 1 of this Act, as determined necessary by the adjutant general to provide for the maintenance and repair of state-owned armories in this state during the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017. Any amounts transferred pursuant to this section must be reported to the director of the office of management and budget.

SECTION 7. FUNDING TRANSFERS - STATE EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION ADJUSTMENTS - EXCEPTION. Notwithstanding section 54-16-04, the adjutant general may transfer appropriation authority between line items within each subdivision of section 1 of this Act and between subdivisions within section 1 of this Act, as it relates to state employee compensation increases authorized by the sixty-fourth legislative assembly, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017. The adjutant general shall notify the office of management and budget of any transfer made under this section.

SECTION 8. EXEMPTION. The amount appropriated in the radio communications line for statewide seamless base map, state radio tower package, computer-aided dispatch upgrade, and the voice incident recorder, in subdivision 2 of section 1 of chapter 16 of the 2013 Session Laws is not subject to section 54-44.1-11 and any unexpended funds are available for completing these projects during the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017.

SECTION 9. EXEMPTION. The amount appropriated in the operating expenses line for the computer-aided dispatch upgrade and the disaster coordination contract in subdivision 2 of section 1 of chapter 16 of the 2013 Session Laws is not subject to section 54-44.1-11 and any unexpended funds are available for these purposes during the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017.

SECTION 10. EXEMPTION. The amount appropriated in the operating expenses line for the writing, publishing, and distribution of a record of all North Dakota veterans, including a record of all North Dakotans killed in action and missing in action since statehood, subdivision 1 of section 1 of chapter 16 of the 2013 Session Laws is not subject to 54-44.1-11 and any

Title

unexpended funds are available for these purposes during the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017.

SECTION 11. EXEMPTION. The amount appropriated in the tuition, recruiting, and retention line item in subdivision 1 of section 1 of chapter 16 of the 2013 Session Laws is not subject to section 54-44.1-11, and any unexpended funds from this appropriation may be used to provide tuition assistance, recruiting and retention incentives to eligible members of the North Dakota national guard during the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017.

SECTION 12. EXEMPTION. The amount appropriated in the tuition, recruiting, and retention line item in section 3 of chapter 16 of the 2013 Session Laws is not subject to section 54-44.1-11 and any unexpended funds from this appropriation may be used to provide tuition assistance to eligible members of the North Dakota national guard, during the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017, contingent upon the adjutant general certifying to the office of management and budget that the national guard has received a new assignment in association with the Grand Forks air force base.

SECTION 13. EXEMPTION. Any amounts carried over pursuant to section 9 of chapter 16 of the 2013 Session Laws that is unexpended as of June 30, 2015 is not subject to section 54-44.1-11 and is available for payment of adjusted compensation to veterans. Any unexpended funds from this appropriation must be transferred to the veterans' cemetery trust fund during the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017.

SECTION 14. EXEMPTION. Any amounts carried over in the radio communications line for the state radio tower package pursuant to section 10 of chapter 16 of the 2013 Session Laws that is unexpended as of June 30, 2015, is not subject to section 54-44.1-11. Any unexpended funds are available for state radio tower package costs during the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017.

SECTION 15. EXEMPTION. Any amounts carried over in the disaster costs line for flood relief or disaster mitigation projects in incorporated cities, and grants to political subdivisions for amounts required to match federal dollars on road grade raising projects and federal emergency relief funding pursuant to section 11 of chapter 16 of the 2013 Session Laws that is unexpended as of June 30, 2015, is not subject to section 54-44.1-11. Any unexpended funds from this appropriation are available for these purposes during the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017.

1.7

SECTION 16. EXEMPTION. Any amounts carried over in the disaster costs line for grants to cities and counties for flood-impacted housing rehabilitation pursuant to section 12 of chapter 16 of the 2013 Session Laws that is unexpended as of June 30, 2015, is not subject to section 54-44.1-11. Any unexpended funds from this appropriation are available for these purposes during the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30,2017.

SECTION 17. EMERGENCY. Funding of $500,000 from the general fund in the grants line item in subdivision 1 of section 1 of this Act, relating to the veterans' bonus program, funding of $386,000 from the general fund in the radio communications line item in subdivision 2 of section 1 of this Act, relating to next generation 911, funding of $209,280 from the general fund in the operating line item in subdivision 2 of section 1 of this Act, relating to next generation 911 maintenance, ~~and~~ funding of $382,000 from the general fund in the operating line item in subdivision 2 of section 1 of this Act relating to statewide base map maintenance, and funding of $2,000,000 from the state disaster relief fund in section 4 of this Act relating to removal of debris and other health hazards, are declared to be an emergency measure.

1.8

SB 2016

15.8149.02003
Title.03000
Fiscal No. 2

Prepared by the Legislative Council staff for
House Appropriations Committee
April 10, 2015

4/24/15

#1

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ENGROSSED SENATE BILL NO. 2016

Page 1, line 2, after the first semicolon insert "to provide an appropriation to the information technology department;"

Page 1, line 2, after the third semicolon insert "to provide legislative intent;"

Page 1, replace line 13 with:

"Salaries and wages	$6,063,904	$636,876	$6,700,780"

Page 1, replace line 17 with:

"Civil air patrol	287,451	24,322	311,773"

Page 1, replace lines 19 through 22 with:

"Air guard contract	11,483,158	(3,428,604)	8,054,554
Army guard contract	59,192,835	750,414	59,943,249
Veterans' cemetery	647,005	164,481	811,486
Reintegration program	1,491,980	411,763	1,903,743"

Page 1, remove line 24

Page 2, replace lines 1 and 2 with:

"Total all funds	$87,318,968	($1,355,432)	$85,963,536
Less estimated income	70,164,642	(3,230,290)	66,934,352
Total general fund	$17,154,326	$1,874,858	$19,029,184"

Page 2, replace lines 7 and 8 with:

"Salaries and wages	$10,553,021	$1,816,888	$12,369,909
Operating expenses	8,364,488	2,182,981	10,547,469"

Page 2, replace lines 10 and 11 with:

"Grants	19,373,247	(700,000)	18,673,247
Disaster costs	147,718,567	(39,553,083)	108,165,484"

Page 2, replace lines 14 through 16 with:

"Total all funds	$186,975,218	($35,853,109)	$151,122,109
Less estimated income	177,679,955	(39,161,780)	138,518,175
Total general fund	$9,295,263	$3,308,671	$12,603,934"

Page 2, replace lines 21 through 23 with:

"Grand total general fund	$26,449,589	$6,683,529	$33,133,118
Grand total special funds	247,844,597	(40,392,070)	207,452,527
Grand total all funds	$274,294,186	($33,708,541)	$240,585,645"

Page 3, replace line 5 with:

1.1

"Disaster coordination contract	1,500,000	0"

Page 3, replace lines 16 through 20 with:

"Total all funds	$6,751,240	$2,815,000
Less estimated income	2,000,000	1,069,500
Total general fund	$4,751,240	$1,745,500"

Page 3, remove lines 25 through 31

Page 4, line 4, after "providing" insert "for repair and replacement of infrastructure and"

Page 4, line 5, replace "organized" with "recreation"

Page 4, after line 8, insert:

"SECTION 4. APPROPRIATION - INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT. There is appropriated out of any moneys in the general fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $1,500,000, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, to the information technology department for the purpose of planning and coordinating the implementation of the statewide radio interoperability network as provided in section 6 of this Act, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017. The funding provided in this section is considered a one-time funding item.

SECTION 5. STATEWIDE RADIO INTEROPERABILITY NETWORK - LEGISLATIVE INTENT - REPORT TO THE SIXTY-FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. The information technology department, under the direction of the statewide interoperability executive committee, shall determine the feasibility and desirability of implementing a statewide radio interoperability network. The department shall consult with representatives of political subdivisions and private entities affected by the implementation of the network to determine participation in the project. If the department determines it is feasible and desirable to proceed with the project, the department shall enter into agreements, including joint powers agreements, with affected entities to delineate the roles and responsibilities of each entity to implement the project. The agreements shall detail estimated future project costs to be paid by each entity.

The information technology department shall report to the appropriations committees of the sixty-fifth legislative assembly regarding the department's evaluation of the project, participation by affected entities, and recommendations for proceeding with the project or discontinuing future participation. It is the intent of the sixty-fourth legislative assembly that future legislative appropriations be provided for the state's share of the core project if the information technology department determines it is feasible and desirable to proceed with the project.

SECTION 6. STATE RADIO POSITIONS - REALIGNMENT. The salaries and wages line item in subdivision 2 of section 1 of this Act includes $192,621 from the general fund to realign state radio dispatch positions within the employee classification system."

Page 5, line 13, replace "these purposes" with "the collecting of information on North Dakotans who served in a theatre or area of armed conflict since the Vietnam conflict"

Page 6, line 25, after "to" insert "repair and replacement of infrastructure and"

1.2

Renumber accordingly

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Summary of House Action

	Base Budget	Senate Version	House Changes	House Version
Information Technology Department				
Total all funds	$0	$0	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Less estimated income	0	0	0	0
General fund	$0	$0	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Adjutant General				
Total all funds	$87,318,968	$86,076,472	($112,936)	$85,963,536
Less estimated income	70,164,642	66,999,975	(65,623)	66,934,352
General fund	$17,154,326	$19,076,497	($47,313)	$19,029,184
Department of Emergency Services				
Total all funds	$186,975,218	$166,387,463	($13,265,354)	$153,122,109
Less estimated income	177,679,955	145,941,897	(5,423,722)	140,518,175
General fund	$9,295,263	$20,445,566	($7,841,632)	$12,603,934
Bill total				
Total all funds	$274,294,186	$252,463,935	($11,878,290)	$240,585,645
Less estimated income	247,844,597	212,941,872	(5,489,345)	207,452,527
General fund	$26,449,589	$39,522,063	($6,388,945)	$33,133,118

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Information Technology Department - House Action

	Base Budget	Senate Version	House Changes	House Version
Operating expenses			$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Total all funds	$0	$0	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Less estimated income	0	0	0	0
General fund	$0	$0	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Department No. 112 - Information Technology Department - Detail of House Changes

	Add One-Time Funding for Statewide Radio Interoperability Network[1]	Total House Changes
Operating expenses	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Total all funds	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Less estimated income	0	0
General fund	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
FTE	0.00	0.00

[1] One-time funding of $1.5 million from the general fund is provided for planning and coordinating the implementation of the statewide radio interoperability network.

This amendment also directs the Information Technology Department to consult with representatives of political subdivisions and private entities affected by the implementation of the statewide radio interoperability network to determine participation in the project.

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Adjutant General - House Action

	Base Budget	Senate Version	House Changes	House Version
Salaries and wages	$6,063,904	$6,725,625	($24,845)	$6,700,780
Operating expenses	4,112,891	4,322,891		4,322,891
Capital assets	200,632	388,046		388,046
Grants	509,514	1,009,514		1,009,514
Civil air patrol	287,451	312,526	(753)	311,773
Tuition, recruiting, and retention	2,517,500	2,517,500		2,517,500
Air guard contract	11,483,158	8,078,647	(24,093)	8,054,554
Army guard contract	59,192,835	59,996,706	(53,457)	59,943,249
Veterans' cemetery	647,005	815,251	(3,765)	811,486
Reintegration program	1,491,980	1,909,766	(6,023)	1,903,743
Accrued leave payments	812,098			
Total all funds	$87,318,968	$86,076,472	($112,936)	$85,963,536
Less estimated income	70,164,642	66,999,975	(65,623)	66,934,352
General fund	$17,154,326	$19,076,497	($47,313)	$19,029,184
FTE	177.00	165.00	0.00	165.00

Department No. 540 - Adjutant General - Detail of House Changes

	Adjusts Funding for Health Insurance Premium Increases[1]	Total House Changes
Salaries and wages	($24,845)	($24,845)
Operating expenses		
Capital assets		
Grants		
Civil air patrol	(753)	(753)
Tuition, recruiting, and retention		
Air guard contract	(24,093)	(24,093)
Army guard contract	(53,457)	(53,457)
Veterans' cemetery	(3,765)	(3,765)
Reintegration program	(6,023)	(6,023)
Accrued leave payments		
Total all funds	($112,936)	($112,936)
Less estimated income	(65,623)	(65,623)
General fund	($47,313)	($47,313)
FTE	0.00	0.00

[1] Funding for employee health insurance premiums is adjusted to reflect the revised premium estimate of $1,130.22 per month.

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Department of Emergency Services - House Action

	Base Budget	Senate Version	House Changes	House Version
Salaries and wages	$10,553,021	$12,231,220	$138,689	$12,369,909
Operating expenses	8,364,488	15,947,469	(5,400,000)	10,547,469
Capital assets	682,000	740,000		740,000
Grants	19,373,247	21,673,247	(3,000,000)	18,673,247
Disaster costs	147,718,567	108,169,527	(4,043)	108,165,484
Accrued leave payments	283,895			
Radio Communications		626,000		626,000
Disaster costs - State share		5,000,000	(5,000,000)	
Chronic flooding assistance		2,000,000		2,000,000
Total all funds	$186,975,218	$166,387,463	($13,265,354)	$153,122,109
Less estimated income	177,679,955	145,941,897	(5,423,722)	140,518,175
	$9,295,263	$20,445,566	($7,841,632)	$12,603,934

General fund				
FTE	69.00	69.00	0.00	69.00

Department No. 542 - Department of Emergency Services - Detail of House Changes

	Adjusts Funding for Health Insurance Premium Increases[1]	Add Funding for State Radio Dispatch Positions[2]	Remove Funding from the State Disaster Relief Fund[3]	Remove One-Time Funding for Grants to Fire Departments[4]	Remove One-Time Funding for Radio Communications Improvement[5]	Remove One-Time Funding for Disaster Volunteer Coordination[6]
Salaries and wages	($53,932)	$192,621				
Operating expenses					(5,000,000)	(400,000)
Capital assets						
Grants				(3,000,000)		
Disaster costs	(4,043)					
Accrued leave payments						
Radio Communications						
Disaster costs - State share			(5,000,000)			
Chronic flooding assistance						
Total all funds	($57,975)	$192,621	($5,000,000)	($3,000,000)	($5,000,000)	($400,000)
Less estimated income	(23,722)	0	(5,000,000)	0	0	(400,000)
General fund	($34,253)	$192,621	$0	($3,000,000)	($5,000,000)	$0
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Total House Changes
Salaries and wages	$138,689
Operating expenses	(5,400,000)
Capital assets	
Grants	(3,000,000)
Disaster costs	(4,043)
Accrued leave payments	
Radio Communications	
Disaster costs - State share	(5,000,000)
Chronic flooding assistance	
Total all funds	($13,265,354)
Less estimated income	(5,423,722)
General fund	($7,841,632)
FTE	0.00

[1] Funding for employee health insurance premiums is adjusted to reflect the revised premium estimate of $1,130.22 per month.

[2] Funding of $192,621 from the general fund is provided to realign State Radio dispatch positions within the employee classification system.

[3] Funding of $5 million from the state disaster relief fund appropriated to the Adjutant General in a separate section in the bill to provide the required state share of funding for defraying expenses associated with presidentially declared disasters is removed.

[4] One-time funding of $3 million for grants to fire departments to purchase equipment for train derailment fires is removed.

[5] One-time funding of $5 million from the general fund for the radio communications improvement project is removed.

[6] One-time funding of $400,000 from the state disaster relief fund for disaster volunteer coordination is removed.

This amendment also:

- Amends Section 4 to allow the funds provided to remove debris and other health hazards in a service district experiencing chronic flooding to also be used for repairing and replacing infrastructure.
- Adds a new section identifying that of the amount provided for salaries and wages in subdivision 2 of Section 1, $192,621 from the general fund is to realign State Radio dispatch positions within the employee classification system.

SB 2016
4-27-15

15.8149.02005
Title.
Fiscal No. 2

Prepared by the Legislative Council staff for
Representative Brandenburg
April 27, 2015

#1

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ENGROSSED SENATE BILL NO. 2016

That the House recede from its amendments as printed on pages 1481-1486 of the Senate Journal and pages 1653-1657 of the House Journal and that Engrossed Senate Bill No. 2016 be amended as follows:

Page 1, line 2, after the first semicolon insert "to provide an appropriation to the information technology department;"

Page 1, line 2, after the third semicolon insert "to provide legislative intent;"

Page 1, replace line 13 with:

"Salaries and wages	$6,063,904	$636,876	$6,700,780"

Page 1, replace line 17 with:

"Civil air patrol	287,451	24,322	311,773"

Page 1, replace lines 19 through 22 with:

"Air guard contract	11,483,158	(3,428,604)	8,054,554
Army guard contract	59,192,835	750,414	59,943,249
Veterans' cemetery	647,005	164,481	811,486
Reintegration program	1,491,980	411,763	1,903,743"

Page 1, remove line 24

Page 2, replace lines 1 and 2 with:

"Total all funds	$87,318,968	($1,355,432)	$85,963,536
Less estimated income	70,164,642	(3,230,290)	66,934,352
Total general fund	$17,154,326	$1,874,858	$19,029,184"

Page 2, replace lines 7 and 8 with:

"Salaries and wages	$10,553,021	$1,816,888	$12,369,909
Operating expenses	8,364,488	2,682,981	11,047,469"

Page 2, replace lines 10 and 11 with:

"Grants	19,373,247	500,000	19,873,247
Disaster costs	147,718,567	(39,553,083)	108,165,484"

Page 2, replace lines 14 through 16 with:

"Total all funds	$186,975,218	($34,153,109)	$152,822,109
Less estimated income	177,679,955	(38,661,780)	139,018,175
Total general fund	$9,295,263	$4,508,671	$13,803,934"

Page 2, replace lines 21 through 23 with:

1.1

"Grand total general fund	$26,449,589	$8,383,529	$34,833,118
Grand total special funds	247,844,597	(39,892,070)	207,952,527
Grand total all funds	$274,294,186	($31,508,541)	$242,785,645"

Page 3, replace line 5 with:

"Disaster coordination contract	1,500,000	0"

Page 3, replace lines 16 through 20 with:

"Firefighter training	0	1,200,000
Total all funds	$6,751,240	$4,015,000
Less estimated income	2,000,000	1,069,500
Total general fund	$4,751,240	$2,945,500"

Page 3, remove lines 25 through 31

Page 4, line 4, after "providing" insert "for repair and replacement of infrastructure and"

Page 4, line 5, replace "organized" with "recreation"

Page 4, after line 8, insert:

"**SECTION 4. APPROPRIATION - INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT.** There is appropriated out of any moneys in the general fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $2,000,000, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, to the information technology department for the purpose of planning and coordinating the implementation of the statewide radio interoperability network as provided in section 6 of this Act, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017. The funding provided in this section is considered a one-time funding item.

SECTION 5. STATEWIDE RADIO INTEROPERABILITY NETWORK - LEGISLATIVE INTENT - REPORT TO THE SIXTY-FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. The information technology department, under the direction of the statewide interoperability executive committee, shall determine the feasibility and desirability of implementing a statewide radio interoperability network. The department shall consult with representatives of political subdivisions and private entities affected by the implementation of the network to determine participation in the project. If the department determines it is feasible and desirable to proceed with the project, the department shall enter into agreements, including joint powers agreements, with affected entities to delineate the roles and responsibilities of each entity to implement the project. The agreements shall detail estimated future project costs to be paid by each entity.

The information technology department shall report to the appropriations committees of the sixty-fifth legislative assembly regarding the department's evaluation of the project, participation by affected entities, and recommendations for proceeding with the project or discontinuing future participation. It is the intent of the sixty-fourth legislative assembly that future legislative appropriations be provided for the state's share of the core project if the information technology department determines it is feasible and desirable to proceed with the project.

SECTION 6. STATE RADIO POSITIONS - REALIGNMENT. The salaries and wages line item in subdivision 2 of section 1 of this Act includes $192,621 from the

general fund to realign state radio dispatch positions within the employee classification system.

SECTION 7. INSURANCE TAX DISTRIBUTION FUND - FIRE DEPARTMENT PAYMENTS - FIREFIGHTER TRAINING STIPENDS. Notwithstanding chapter 18-04, the insurance commissioner shall provide $500,000 of funding appropriated from the insurance tax distribution fund in section 2 of Senate Bill No. 2010 as approved by the sixty-fourth legislative assembly, to the department of emergency services for the purpose of providing stipends to firefighters participating in approved training activities, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, and ending June 30, 2017."

Page 5, line 13, replace "these purposes" with "the collecting of information on North Dakotans who served in a theatre or area of armed conflict since the Vietnam conflict"

Page 6, line 25, after "to" insert "repair and replacement of infrastructure and"

Renumber accordingly

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Summary of Conference Committee Action

	Base Budget	Senate Version	Conference Committee Changes	Conference Committee Version	House Version	Comparison to House
Information Technology Department						
Total all funds	$0	$0	$2,000,000	$2,000,000	$1,500,000	$500,000
Less estimated income	0	0	0	0	0	0
General fund	$0	$0	$2,000,000	$2,000,000	$1,500,000	$500,000
Adjutant General						
Total all funds	$87,318,968	$86,076,472	($112,936)	$85,963,536	$85,963,536	$0
Less estimated income	70,164,642	66,999,975	(65,623)	66,934,352	66,934,352	0
General fund	$17,154,326	$19,076,497	($47,313)	$19,029,184	$19,029,184	$0
Department of Emergency Services						
Total all funds	$186,975,218	$166,387,463	($11,565,354)	$154,822,109	$153,122,109	$1,700,000
Less estimated income	177,679,955	145,941,897	(4,923,722)	141,018,175	140,518,175	500,000
General fund	$9,295,263	$20,445,566	($6,641,632)	$13,803,934	$12,603,934	$1,200,000
Bill total						
Total all funds	$274,294,186	$252,463,935	($9,678,290)	$242,785,645	$240,585,645	$2,200,000
Less estimated income	247,844,597	212,941,872	(4,989,345)	207,952,527	207,452,527	500,000
General fund	$26,449,589	$39,522,063	($4,688,945)	$34,833,118	$33,133,118	$1,700,000

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Information Technology Department - Conference Committee Action

	Base Budget	Senate Version	Conference Committee Changes	Conference Committee Version	House Version	Comparison to House
Operating expenses			$2,000,000	$2,000,000	$1,500,000	$500,000
Total all funds	$0	$0	$2,000,000	$2,000,000	$1,500,000	$500,000
Less estimated income	0	0	0	0	0	0
General fund	$0	$0	$2,000,000	$2,000,000	$1,500,000	$500,000
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Department No. 112 - Information Technology Department - Detail of Conference Committee Changes

	Adds One-Time Funding for Statewide Radio Interoperability Network[1]	Total Conference Committee Changes
Operating expenses	$2,000,000	$2,000,000
Total all funds	$2,000,000	$2,000,000
Less estimated income	0	0
General fund	$2,000,000	$2,000,000
FTE	0.00	0.00

[1] One-time funding of $2 million from the general fund is provided for planning and coordinating the implementation of the statewide radio interoperability network. The House provided one-time funding of $1.5 million from the general fund for planning and coordinating the implementation of the statewide radio interoperability network.

This amendment also directs the Information Technology Department to consult with representatives of political subdivisions and private entities affected by the implementation of the statewide radio interoperability network to determine participation in the project, the same as the House version.

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Adjutant General - Conference Committee Action

	Base Budget	Senate Version	Conference Committee Changes	Conference Committee Version	House Version	Comparison to House
Salaries and wages	$6,063,904	$6,725,625	($24,845)	$6,700,780	$6,700,780	
Operating expenses	4,112,891	4,322,891		4,322,891	4,322,891	
Capital assets	200,632	388,046		388,046	388,046	
Grants	509,514	1,009,514		1,009,514	1,009,514	
Civil air patrol	287,451	312,526	(753)	311,773	311,773	
Tuition, recruiting, and retention	2,517,500	2,517,500		2,517,500	2,517,500	
Air guard contract	11,483,158	8,078,647	(24,093)	8,054,554	8,054,554	
Army guard contract	59,192,835	59,996,706	(53,457)	59,943,249	59,943,249	
Veterans' cemetery	647,005	815,251	(3,765)	811,486	811,486	
Reintegration program	1,491,980	1,909,766	(6,023)	1,903,743	1,903,743	
Accrued leave payments	812,098					
	$87,318,968	$86,076,472	($112,936)	$85,963,536	$85,963,536	$0
Total all funds						
Less estimated income	70,164,642	66,999,975	(65,623)	66,934,352	66,934,352	0
	$17,154,326	$19,076,497	($47,313)	$19,029,184	$19,029,184	$0
General fund						
	177.00	165.00	0.00	165.00	165.00	0.00
FTE						

Department No. 540 - Adjutant General - Detail of Conference Committee Changes

	Adjusts Funding for Health Insurance Premium Increases[1]	Total Conference Committee Changes
Salaries and wages	($24,845)	($24,845)
Operating expenses		
Capital assets		
Grants		
Civil air patrol	(753)	(753)
Tuition, recruiting, and retention		
Air guard contract	(24,093)	(24,093)
Army guard contract	(53,457)	(53,457)
Veterans' cemetery	(3,765)	(3,765)
Reintegration program	(6,023)	(6,023)
Accrued leave payments		
Total all funds	($112,936)	($112,936)

Less estimated income	(65,623)	(65,623)
	($47,313)	($47,313)
General fund		
	0.00	0.00
FTE		

[1] Funding for employee health insurance premiums is adjusted to reflect the revised premium estimate of $1,130.22 per month, the same as the House version.

Senate Bill No. 2016 - Department of Emergency Services - Conference Committee Action

	Base Budget	Senate Version	Conference Committee Changes	Conference Committee Version	House Version	Comparison to House
Salaries and wages	$10,553,021	$12,231,220	$138,689	$12,369,909	$12,369,909	
Operating expenses	8,364,488	15,947,469	(4,900,000)	11,047,469	10,547,469	500,000
Capital assets	682,000	740,000		740,000	740,000	
Grants	19,373,247	21,673,247	(1,800,000)	19,873,247	18,673,247	1,200,000
Disaster costs	147,718,567	108,169,527	(4,043)	108,165,484	108,165,484	
Accrued leave payments	283,895					
Radio Communications		626,000		626,000	626,000	
Disaster costs - State share		5,000,000	(5,000,000)			
Chronic flooding assistance		2,000,000		2,000,000	2,000,000	
Total all funds	$186,975,218	$166,387,463	($11,565,354)	$154,822,109	$153,122,109	$1,700,000
Less estimated income	177,679,955	145,941,897	(4,923,722)	141,018,175	140,518,175	500,000
General fund	$9,295,263	$20,445,566	($6,641,632)	$13,803,934	$12,603,934	$1,200,000
FTE	69.00	69.00	0.00	69.00	69.00	0.00

Department No. 542 - Department of Emergency Services - Detail of Conference Committee Changes

	Adjusts Funding for Health Insurance Premium Increases[1]	Adds Funding for State Radio Dispatch Positions[2]	Adds Funding for Firefighter Training Stipends[3]	Removes Funding from the State Disaster Relief Fund[4]	Adds One-Time Funding for Firefighter Training[5]	Removes One-Time Funding for Grants to Fire Departments[6]
Salaries and wages	($53,932)	$192,621				
Operating expenses			500,000			
Capital assets						
Grants					1,200,000	(3,000,000)
Disaster costs	(4,043)					
Accrued leave payments						
Radio Communications						
Disaster costs - State share				(5,000,000)		
Chronic flooding assistance						
Total all funds	($57,975)	$192,621	$500,000	($5,000,000)	$1,200,000	($3,000,000)
Less estimated income	(23,722)	0	500,000	(5,000,000)	0	0
General fund	($34,253)	$192,621	$0	$0	$1,200,000	($3,000,000)
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Removes One-Time Funding for Radio Communications Improvement[7]	Removes One-Time Funding for Disaster Volunteer Coordination[8]	Total Conference Committee Changes
Salaries and wages			$138,689
Operating expenses	(5,000,000)	(400,000)	(4,900,000)
Capital assets			
Grants			(1,800,000)
Disaster costs			(4,043)
Accrued leave payments			
Radio Communications			
Disaster costs - State share			(5,000,000)

1.5

Chronic flooding assistance			
Total all funds	($5,000,000)	($400,000)	($11,565,354)
Less estimated income	0	(400,000)	(4,923,722)
General fund	($5,000,000)	$0	($6,641,632)
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00

[1] Funding for employee health insurance premiums is adjusted to reflect the revised premium estimate of $1,130.22 per month, the same as the House version.

[2] Funding of $192,621 from the general fund is provided to realign State Radio dispatch positions within the employee classification system, the same as the House version.

[3] Funding of $500,000 provided by the Insurance Commissioner to the Department of Emergency Services from the insurance tax distribution fund is appropriated for stipends to firefighters participating in approved training activities.

[4] Funding of $5 million from the state disaster relief fund appropriated to the Adjutant General in a separate section in the bill to provide the required state share of funding for defraying expenses associated with presidentially declared disasters is removed, the same as the House version.

[5] One-time funding of $1.2 million from the general fund is provided for grants to a firefighter training facility in Grand Forks County. The training facility is to consult or cooperate with Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway and regional emergency services providers to provide training for North Dakota fire departments. This funding was not included in the House or Senate versions.

[6] One-time funding of $3 million for grants to fire departments to purchase equipment for train derailment fires is removed, the same as the House version.

[7] One-time funding of $5 million from the general fund for the radio communications improvement project is removed, the same as the House version.

[8] One-time funding of $400,000 from the state disaster relief fund for disaster volunteer coordination is removed, the same as the House version.

This amendment also:

- Amends the section providing an appropriation for removal debris and other health hazards in a recreation service district experiencing chronic flooding to allow the funds to also be used for repairing and replacing infrastructure, the same as the House version.
- Adds a new section to identify $192,621 of the amount provided from the general fund for salaries and wages in subdivision 2 of Section 1, is to realign State Radio dispatch positions within the employee classification system, the same as the House version.
- Requires the Insurance Commissioner to provide $500,000 from the insurance tax distribution fund to the Department of Emergency Services for stipends to firefighters participating in training.