



AGENDA

Polk County Joint 911 Service Board

Regular Meeting of: Polk County Joint 911
Service Board

Wednesday
17-February-2021
1300 Hours

Location: Virtual Zoom Meeting
Register in Advance

[https://polkcountyiowa-
gov.zoom.us/meeting/register/tJAscuChpz8qHdDgTHreBgP8IUNrNNmo6D9](https://polkcountyiowa.gov.zoom.us/meeting/register/tJAscuChpz8qHdDgTHreBgP8IUNrNNmo6D9)

Distributed on: -
Thursday, February 11, 2021

I. Call to Order –**II. Roll Call and Introductions –****A. Members** (Highlighted = Present).

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| ☐ Altoona | ☐ Elkhart | ☐ Northern Warren | ☐ Polk County |
| ☐ Ankeny | ☐ Granger | ☐ Fire Department | ☐ Sheriff's Office |
| ☐ Bondurant | ☐ Grimes | ☐ Pleasant Hill | ☐ Runnells |
| ☐ Carlisle | ☐ Johnston | ☐ Police Chief of | ☐ Slater |
| ☐ Clive | ☐ Maxwell | ☐ PSAP-DSM | ☐ Urbandale |
| ☐ Delaware | ☐ Madrid | ☐ Polk City | ☐ Waukee |
| ☐ Township | ☐ Mitchellville | ☐ Polk County | ☐ West Des Moines |
| ☐ Des Moines | ☐ Norwalk | ☐ Polk County EM | ☐ Windsor Heights |

B. Staff–**C. Guests/Public –****III. Approval of Agenda –****IV. Approval of Previous Meeting Minutes–18 November 2020****V. Public Hearing-FY 2021/2022 Proposed Budget** (Attachment #1)-Public Comments**VI. New Business and Action Items-**

A. FY 2020/2021 Proposed Budget-Public Hearing–FY 2021-2022. Budget has been proposed and presented. Notice of public hearing was published in the Saturday, February 6, 2021 Des Moines Register according to the laws of the State of Iowa. Requesting a vote to approve the proposed budget.

B. Updated 911 Service Board Strategic Plan - Brian Scott, PhD, BDS Planning & Urban Design (Attachment #2)

1. Presentation/Discussion
2. Vote to Approve

C. Unified Concept of Interoperability-Assistant Chief Robert Dehnert (Attachment #3)

1. Discussion

2. Vote to Approve

VII. Old Business

A. SMART911 vs. RAPID SOS Portal Jurisdiction (Attachment #4)-Tracey Bearden

1. Discussion
2. Staff Recommendation

VIII. Reports

A. Chairperson-Chair and Vice Chair Reports

B. 911 Coordinator Update

1. Mahaska Co 28E Ruling-Attachment #5

C. Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) Updates

1. Des Moines
2. Polk County
3. Westcom

D. Administration and Finance-See Proposed Budget

E. Planning-See New Business

F. Communications and Warning

1. TICP Discussion

G. GIS Update-Aaron Greiner

H. Committees

1. Iowa Statewide Interoperable Communications Systems Board-Michele Bischof
2. Regional Interoperability Committee Region 1- Rob Dehnert-Meeting occurs the second Tuesday of each month beginning at 3:00 PM. Conference Bridge 866-685-1580, Conference ID 850-060-6706
3. Iowa 911 Communications Council-FCC Notice of Proposed Rule Making-911 Fee Diversion
4. Iowa NENA and Iowa APCO

I. Operations and Procedures-Outdoor Warning Sirens Update

J. Training

1. Updated Training Opportunities-TBD

K. Exercises

1. LODD Workshop-Phase I completed, Phase II January 2021
2. IronMan TTX-Pre-event (possible)
3. Airport Triennial TTX-(Date TBD) and FSE-August 28, 2021 (pending)

L. Legislative-Two New Bills Introduced

1. SSB1128 & HF483 (HSB 137)-Utilities Board Clean up language (LEC/CLEC definitions)
2. SF249 & HF407-Cost Recovery 911

M. Public Education and Information-None



IX. Open Discussion

X. Upcoming Meetings

A. Full Meeting: May 19, 2021 at 1300 hours

XI. Programs, Presentations, Invited Guests or Speakers – None

XII. Adjourn



Attachment #1

	Actual	Estimated	Proposed
	FYE June 30 2020	FYE June 2021	FYE June 2022
Beginning Fund Blance	4,439,409	4,785,223	3,179,032
Revenue			
Landline	1,451,453	1,105,572	1,350,000
Wireless	1,657,707	1,776,007	1,562,875
Interest	42,530	29,760	7,100
wireless State grant reimbursement	59,000	36,000	36,000
misc state grant reimbursement	0	66,000	0
Revenue Total	3,210,690	3,013,339	2,955,975
Total Resources	7,650,099	7,798,562	6,135,007
Expenditures			
Administration			
Personnel costs	114,068	102,431	107,924
Office supplies	3,756	6,500	5,500
Postage	20	700	700
Advertising	6,400	15,250	12,750
Insurance	0	0	2,345
Training	11,900	106,100	47,900
Other	137,918	126,343	33,265
Admin Subtotal	274,062	357,324	210,384
Communications			
911 Telephone expense	76,189	82,075	82,075
Other telephone expense	113,166	55,864	45,532
Communications Subtotal	189,355	137,939	127,607
NextGen, GIS			
Other	10,419	190,200	157,430
NextGen, GIS Subtotal	10,419	190,200	157,430
Equip Repair Maint			
Telephone	23,481	71,000	179,000
Radio	0	34,000	34,000
Other	795,091	587,686	709,075
Equip Repair Maint Subtotal	818,572	692,686	922,075
Contracted Services			
consultant fees	34,174	0	0

city governments	566,080	746,173	370,332
county government	223,555	232,529	223,555
telephone companies	0	10,000	5,000
Contracted Services Subtotal	823,809	988,702	598,887
Capital Expenditures			
comms towers	78,429	119,502	394,502
vehicle and portable radios	0	288,065	143,713
psap telephone equip	273,450		0
psap other equip	225,352	665,025	592,525
addressing	0	0	0
other	171,428	1,180,087	525,000
capital expenditures subtotal	748,659	2,252,679	1,655,740
Total Expenditures	2,864,876	4,619,530	3,672,123
Ending Fund Balance	4,785,223	3,179,032	2,462,884

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
BUDGET ESTIMATE
Fiscal Year July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2022
Polk County 911 Service Board**

The 911 Service Board of the above named jurisdiction will conduct a public hearing on the proposed fiscal year budget as follows:

Meeting Date: 2/17/2021 Meeting Time: 01:00 PM Meeting Location: 1907 Carpenter Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50314

At the public hearing, any resident or taxpayer may present objections to, or arguments in favor of, any part of the proposed budget. This notice represents a summary of the supporting detail of budgeted receipts and expenditures on file with the 911 Service Board Secretary. Copies of the Supplemental Budget Detail will be furnished upon request.

	FYE June 30, 2020 Actual Expenditures	FYE June 30, 2021 Re-Estimated Expenditures	FYE June 30, 2022 Proposed Expenditures	Transfers Out	Estimated Ending Fund Balance June 30, 2022	Estimated Beginning Fund Balance July 1, 2021	Estimated Other Receipts	Transfers In	Estimated Amount To Be Raised By Surcharge
1. Surcharge Fund	2,864,876	4,619,530	3,672,123	0	2,462,884	3,179,032	43,100		2,912,875
2. Operating Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3. TOTAL	2,864,876	4,619,530	3,672,123	0	2,462,884	3,179,032	43,100	0	2,912,875

SURCHARGE FUND - REVENUE
Fiscal Year July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2022

		FYE Actual June 30, 2020	FYE Estimated June 30, 2021	FYE Budgeted June 30, 2022
Beginning Fund Balance				
Reserved(Nonspend/Restrict/Committed)	1			
Assigned Fund Balance	2	4,439,409	4,785,223	3,179,032
Unassigned Fund Balance	3		0	0
Total Beginning Fund Balance	4	4,439,409	4,785,223	3,179,032
Landline Surcharge	5	1,451,453	1,105,572	1,350,000
Wireless Surcharge	6	1,657,707	1,776,007	1,562,875
Other Revenues				
Interest	7	42,530	29,760	7,100
Misc. Refunds & Reimbursements	8			
Wireless State Grants/Reimbursements	9	59,000	36,000	36,000
Misc. State Grants/Reimbursements	10		66,000	
	11			
	12			
	13			
	14			
	15			
	16			
	17			
	18			
	19			
	20			
	21			
	22			
Subtotal Other Revenues	23	101,530	131,760	43,100
Total Resources (Lines 4, 5, 6 & 23)	24	7,650,099	7,798,562	6,135,007

SURCHARGE FUND - EXPENDITURES
Fiscal Year July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2022

		FYE Actual June 30, 2020	FYE Estimated June 30, 2021	FYE Budgeted June 30, 2022
Administration				
Personnel Costs Database Mgmt/Addressing	1	114,068	102,431	107,924
Office Supplies	2	3,756	6,500	5,500
Postage	3	20	700	700
Advertising & Promotion	4	6,400	15,250	12,750
Insurance	5	0	0	2,345
Training Expense	6	11,900	106,100	47,900
Other	7	137,918	126,343	33,265
Communications				
911 Telephone Expense	8	76,189	82,075	82,075
Other Telephone Expense	9	113,166	55,864	45,532
Next Generation 911 GIS, Data Processing and Addressing				
911 Data Base/MSAG* (Telephone Co.)	10	0	0	
911 Data Base/MSAG* (Other)	11	0		
Next Generation 911 GIS Data Management	12			
Mapping Expense	13			
Sign Expense	14			
Other	15	10,419	190,200	157,430
Equipment Repair & Maintenance				
Telephone Equipment Repair & Maintenance	16	23,481	71,000	179,000
Radio Equipment Repair & Maintenance	17		34,000	34,000
Other Equipment Repair & Maintenance	18	795,091	587,686	709,075
Contracted Services				
Consultant Fees	19	34,174		0
City Governments	20	566,080	746,173	370,332
County Governments	21	223,555	232,529	223,555
Telephone Companies	22	0	10,000	5,000
Capital Expenditures				
Communications Towers & Equipment	23	78,429	119,502	394,502
Vehicle & Portable Radios	24	0	288,065	143,713
PSAP** Telephone Equipment	25	273,450	0	0
PSAP** Other Equipment	26	225,352	665,025	592,525
Addressing (signs)	27	0		
Other	28	171,428	1,180,087	525,000
Debt Service				
Iowa Finance Authority	29			
Other	30			
Subtotal Expenditures	31	2,864,876	4,619,530	3,672,123
TRANSFERS OUT	32			
Ending Fund Balance	33			
Reserved (Nonspendable/Restricted/Committed)	34			
Assigned Fund Balance	35	4,785,223	3,179,032	2,462,884
Unassigned Fund Balance	36	0	0	0
Total Ending Fund Balance	37	4,785,223	3,179,032	2,462,884
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (Lines 31, 32 & 36)		7,650,099	7,798,562	6,135,007



Attachment #2

Polk County 9-1-1 Service Board Review Draft
Strategic Plan 2021-2026

February 10, 2021

To: Polk County 9-1-1 Service Board

From: Brian Douglas Scott, Ph.D., BDS Planning

Re: Review Draft of Polk County 9-1-1 Strategic Plan 2021-2026

For discussion, editing, and approval at your February 17 meeting, the following document is a complete draft of proposed Vision, Mission, Guiding Principles, Strategic Priorities, Goals, Objectives, Action Steps, and Timelines for the Service Board's Strategic Plan.

This draft is the product of a rigorous 13-month process that included the following:

1. 4 Service Board meetings;
2. 4 Steering Committee meetings;
3. 3 Focus Groups with the Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs);
4. A Technical Assessment of current governance, technology, operations, and financial issues;
5. 50 + individual interviews with Service Board members and other key stakeholders including public safety first responders, PSAP leaders, and regional partners;
6. A survey of 350+ public safety first responders; and
7. 2 Focus Groups with public safety first responders;

Based on one-on-one calls with most of the Service Board members over the last ten days, there is overwhelming support for the Vision, Mission, Guiding Principles, Strategic Priorities, Goals, and Objectives in this strategic plan draft.

This draft also includes additional details on Action Steps and Timelines for your consideration. From our experience, these actions and timelines are realistic and within your capacity.

I look forward to a robust discussion, and hopefully consensus adoption, next Wednesday.

Polk County 9-1-1 Service Board

Strategic Plan 2021-2026

FOUNDATIONAL STATEMENTS

VISION:

Polk County's regional 9-1-1 system is a recognized leader in:

- *Rapid and effective routing of requests for service;*
- *Regional coordination;*
- *Efficient use of public resources; and*
- *Deployment of effective technology*

MISSION:

Polk County's 9-1-1 Service Board provides an emergency communications link, distributes funding, and pursues effective emergency communications among public safety responders.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES:

- **Public Safety:** *The safety and well-being of our community and first responders are our highest priorities.*
- **System Resiliency:** *We will strive to increase the capacity of our regional systems to survive and efficiently recover from emergency shocks.*
- **Collaboration:** *We embrace opportunities to coordinate regionally and work together.*
- **Predictability:** *System change impacts individual jurisdictions differently—we will forecast changes and ensure for smooth transitions that consider local conditions.*
- **Transparency:** *We share clear, relevant, and timely information with the public and our stakeholders.*
- **Accountability:** *We encourage common standards in operations and technology and strive for continuous improvement toward those standards.*

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Governance • Finance • Technology & Operations

GOALS & OBJECTIVES

GOVERNANCE

Goal: Guide regional priorities through informed and decisive leadership.

Current Assessment:

- All three PSAPs rely on the 9-1-1 Service Board for coordination and communication among PSAPs. This includes communication and collaboration on future investments in technologies and standards for common procedures.
- There is a strong appetite among the Service Board's user agencies for stronger leadership and incentives to move closer to common technologies and procedures.
- Service Board members are frustrated with how the 9-1-1 Service Board goes about debating issues and making decisions. The Service Board's large size, inconsistent attendance, and lack of an executive committee add to this challenge.
- With vague Service Board direction, the three PSAPs operate largely independently.
- The Service Board exercises little authority beyond distribution of 9-1-1 funds and even this is driven more by individual PSAP priorities rather than by systemwide priorities.

Objectives:

G1: Create a Service Board Executive Committee. The Executive Committee will have seven voting members and have the authority to set agendas, recommend decisions to the Service Board, appoint standing committees and ad hoc work groups, and review minutes.

[Timing: New Executive Committee created, appointed and in operation by June 30, 2021]

The Executive Committee will meet approximately 8 times per year (in the months without a Service Board meeting) and be composed as follows:

- 2 Co-Chairs (2-year terms, staggered so one new co-chair each year)
 - Board of Supervisors representative
 - User agency representative (elected by Service Board);
- 1 Incoming Co-Chair (elected by Service Board);
- 3 PSAPs Representatives (executive or elected leader; selected by PSAP);
- 1 Polk County Emergency Management Director
- 911 Coordinator as non-voting Secretary
- Executive Committee members must be an appointed primary or alternate member of the 911 Service Board.

G2: Refocus the PSAP Advisory Committee as primarily to facilitate communication among PSAPs on issues of common concern.¹ * [Timing: complete by June 30, 2021]

- This committee will be composed of each PSAP Director, supported and facilitated by the 911 Coordinator, and involve support personnel and other partners as needed.²

¹ Agendas and topics will be determined by the PSAP Directors and 911 Coordinator.

² Meeting participation will be determined by the PSAP Directors and 911 Coordinator.

- The PSAP Advisory Committee will not be a decision-making or recommending body, but rather a communication channel.
- Participants will be expected to brief their individual Service Board representatives about emerging issues for Service Board consideration.

G3: Redefine³ the Metro Interoperability Committee as an advisory body to review, investigate, and discuss technology and operations issues of concern to the Polk County 911. [Timing: complete by June 30, 2021]

- The Committee will not be a decision-making or recommending body, but rather a forum for exploring ideas.
- It will be open to all PSAPs and user agencies and supported and facilitated by the 911 Coordinator.⁴
- Participants will be expected to brief their individual agencies (and Service Board representatives) about emerging issues for Service Board consideration.

G4: The 911 Service Board will have three standing committees and the ability to create ad-hoc workgroups to conduct 911 business. The Service Board's Executive Committee may establish various ad-hoc work groups from time to time as needed. Any new standing committees will require Service Board approval. [Timing: ongoing policy to be incorporated into restructuring and be complete by June 30, 2021]

TECHNOLOGY & OPERATIONS:

Goal: Prepare and carry out a comprehensive operations and technology strategy.

Current Assessment:

- 911 Service Plans are intended to define how 9-1-1 access to emergency services is administered and delivered, and not how emergency services dispatching is performed.
- Within the Polk County 911 community, there is a lot of conversation about challenges to interoperability among radio systems and computer-aided dispatch (CAD) systems. This is despite the fact that radio system interoperability is not a 911 function, but rather a function of public safety response to 911.
- The Strategic Plan should focus on what needs to be accomplished, rather than precisely how to accomplish it. Implementation will be largely by the PSAPs and other partners.
- The Strategic Plan should define outcomes the Service Board wants to see in 9-1-1 service delivery, such as call answering and processing standards; expectations of PSAP-to-PSAP interoperability, reliability, and continuity of operations; expectations for technology compatibility and interoperability.
- The 9-1-1 Service Board should be thoughtful about how far it delves into radio communications and interoperability, since these are dispatch (rather than 9-1-1) functions.

³ The Metro Interoperability Committee is chartered by the 911 Service Board and Emergency Management Commission, so the 911 Coordinator will need to work with those groups to update the Committee's charter.

⁴ Agendas and meeting formats will be determined by the 911 Coordinator.

- Discussions about individual PSAP radio systems may be distracting the Service Board from challenges that are more central to 9-1-1 operations (such as regional 9-1-1 interoperability).
- Des Moines and the Sheriff are running on a common CAD system, but with a number of issues about how different agencies interact with it. Westcom is running a different CAD system.
- Westcom is challenged for a facility. Des Moines and the Sheriff have more current room to grow.
- Westcom's strategic plan (completed in June 2020) calls for a new facility by completing planning and financing for a new facility by Q4 2026. Everyone would benefit from a new facility initiative to support ongoing investigations and discussions about consolidation, co-location, and back-up capacity.

Objectives:

T1: Adopt regional standards for measuring and reporting 9-1-1 call answering and processing performance as follows:

- *For the NENA Call Answering Standard (NENA-STA-020.1-2020 – Subsection 2.2.1⁵), reach regional agreement on busy-hour performance data from each PSAP. [Timing: To be captured and reported by June 30, 2021]*
- *For the NFPA Standard #1221 (2019 Edition), reach regional agreement on data related to the requirements of Chapter 7, Section 7.4.*

T2: Reduce call transfers by establishing mechanisms to increase the probability that a call to 9-1-1 can be answered and processed (entered into CAD so it can be dispatched) by the PSAP that receives the call. To accomplish this:

- *Reach regional agreement on a specific plan to implement and manage an effective CAD-to-CAD interface. This will allow calls taken at the receiving PSAP to become dispatchable incidents from the PSAP serving the responding jurisdictions without the need to transfer the caller. [Timing: January 31, 2022]*

⁵ National Emergency Number Association (NENA) Standard for 9-1-1 Call Processing – NENA-STA-020.1-2020 – Subsection 2.2.1 Standard for answering 9-1-1 Calls:

"Ninety percent (90%) of all 9-1-1 calls arriving at the Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) SHALL be answered within ($\leq$) fifteen (15) seconds. Ninety-five (95%) of all 9-1-1 calls SHOULD be answered within ($\leq$) twenty (20) seconds. A call flow diagram is available in Exhibit A.

The application of the standard SHALL begin at the time of Call Arrival and extend to the time of Call Answer at the point when two-way communication can begin.

The interval between Call Arrival and Call Answer should be evaluated, at a minimum, for each preceding month using a full month of data. Determining if a PSAP has successfully met the call interval metric of 90% in 15 seconds (and 95% in 20 seconds), should be based upon the one-month evaluation. An authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) may measure this metric on a weekly or daily basis for a more detailed analysis."

- *If a CAD-to-CAD interface approach is found to be ineffective to meet operational needs, begin the process of examining a migration to a shared CAD system serving all PSAPs. [Decision by June 30, 2022]*

T3: Evaluate and decide on implementation of a common 9-1-1 platform:

- *In collaboration with the PSAPs, research and decide if future operational and economic efficiencies can be achieved through migration to a regional 9-1-1 telephone system platform. Complete this research through outreach to jurisdictions already utilizing this system architecture and also Requests for Information (RFI) to current and prospective 9-1-1 system vendors. [Timing: Research complete by December 31, 2021]*
- *If a shared regional platform appears advantageous, initiate a formal implementation planning process. In this process establish a migration path and schedule that will maximize the remaining life expectancies of the current systems, while also aligning with other regional changes (such as potential new facilities). [Timing: Launch by March 31, 2022]*

T4: Consider regional options for consolidation, co-location, and/or back-up capacity as part of Westcom's facility planning and financing (which is to be completed by Q4 2026).

T5: Consider establishing a common (or fully integrated) radio system. This would require close collaboration and cooperation among all three PSAPs and the Iowa Statewide Interoperable Communications system (ISICS) and potentially the creation of a new regional governance and/or funding body to execute this vision.

- *Maximize the degree of cross-programming of subscriber radios on the two current systems to make it as easy as possible for users from one system to talk on normal operational talk groups of the other system.*
- *Establish operational policies and practices to guide this cross-system interaction to avoid unnecessary interruptions to routine communications.*
- *Facilitate periodic exercises and training activities to create and maintain operational proficiencies for the communications centers and the response agencies on each system.*

FINANCE:

Goal: Use the Service Board's authority to allocate 9-1-1 funds to help achieve regional priorities.

Current Assessment:

- *There is a strong appetite among the Service Board's user agencies for stronger leadership and incentives to move closer to common technologies and procedures.*
- *The Service Board exercises little authority beyond distribution of 9-1-1 funds and even this is driven more by individual PSAP priorities rather than by systemwide priorities.*
- *Currently, the Service Board does not place any performance requirements on the PSAPs for such things as National Emergency Number Association (NENA) Call Answering Standards or National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1221 Standards.*

Objectives:

F1: Establish and ensure priority order for use of 9-1-1 Funds by Q1 2021:

1. 9-1-1 Phone System
 - 9-1-1 Call Routing Systems (hardware, software, databases, and services)
 - Call Delivery Networks (maintenance of legacy trunking and/or IP networks)
 - Telephone System Equipment (Customer Premise Equipment procurement, maintenance, and training)
2. Replacement Reserves for #1 above.
3. Logging/Recording Equipment
4. CAD System Upgrades
5. Allowable Radio System Investments
6. Training & Other Allowable Expenditures

F2: Tie PSAP fund distribution to meeting adopted NENA and NFPA call-answering and call-processing standards in a phased approach as follows:

1. In Year 1, explore and evaluate available standards, as well stakeholder feedback, and decide which standards to adopt over the coming years. [Timing: Complete by December 31, 2021]
2. In Year 1, create and agree upon the scale for distributing surcharge funding as incentives to meet the standards. [Timing: Complete by December 31, 2021]
3. In Year 2, implement standards to maintain compliance with the state and federal standards. Initially, additional local standards will be 'advisory' and funds would still flow even if the standards are not being consistently met. [Timing: Complete by December 31, 2022]
4. Surcharge funding will be tied to meeting the adopted NENA standards in Year 3. This gives the PSAPs and the 9-1-1 Program time to bolster Call Receiver staffing (and financial support) to make meeting the Standard possible. [Timing: Enforce mandatory NENA standards by December 31, 2023]
5. Surcharge funding will be tied to meeting both the adopted NENA and NFPA standards in Year 4. This gives the PSAPs time to get to staffing levels needed to meet the call-processing metrics. [Timing: Enforce both mandatory standards by December 31, 2024]

F3: Within in two years, create a Financial Management manual addressing the 911 Service Board's financial procedures to include but not limited to budgeting and reimbursements. The goal is to work towards a more centralized management process by the 911 Coordinator and to ensure that the process is transparent and equitable. [Timing: Complete by December 31, 2022]



Attachment #3

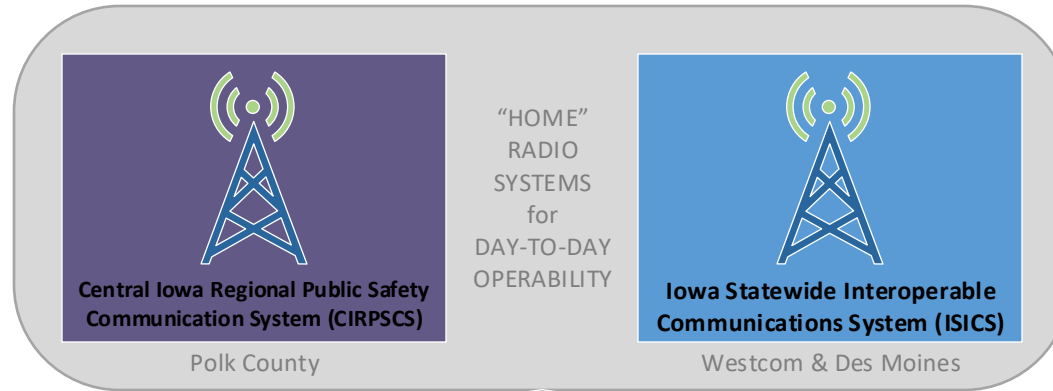
Unified Concept of Interoperability

DRAFT

For discussion and consideration
NOT APPROVED FOR IMPLEMENTATION!

OPERABILITY

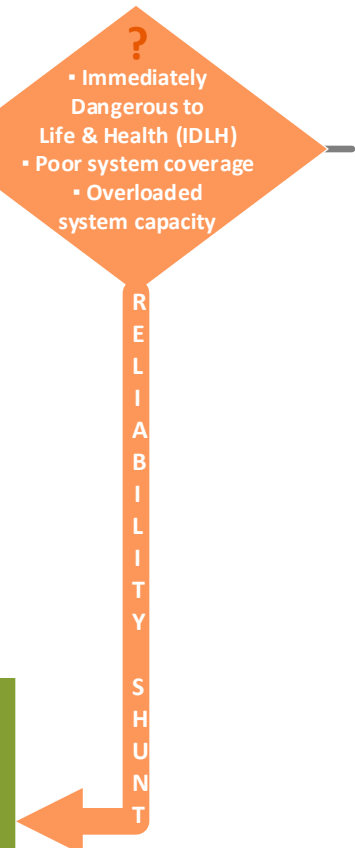
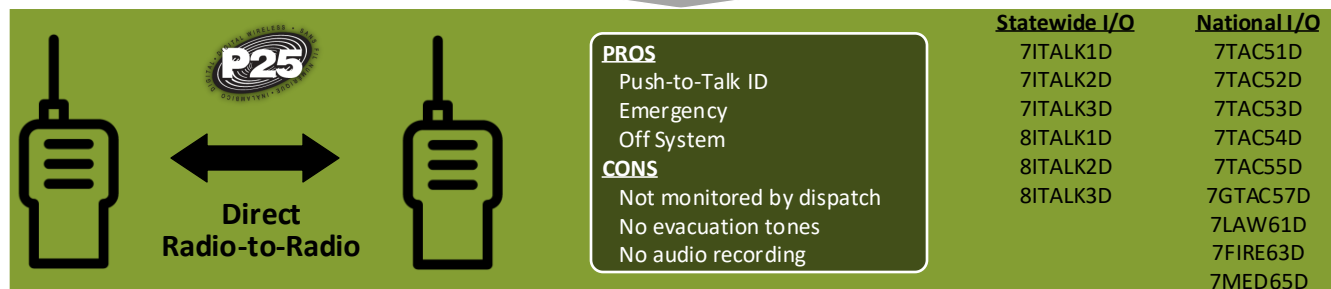
INTEROPERABILITY



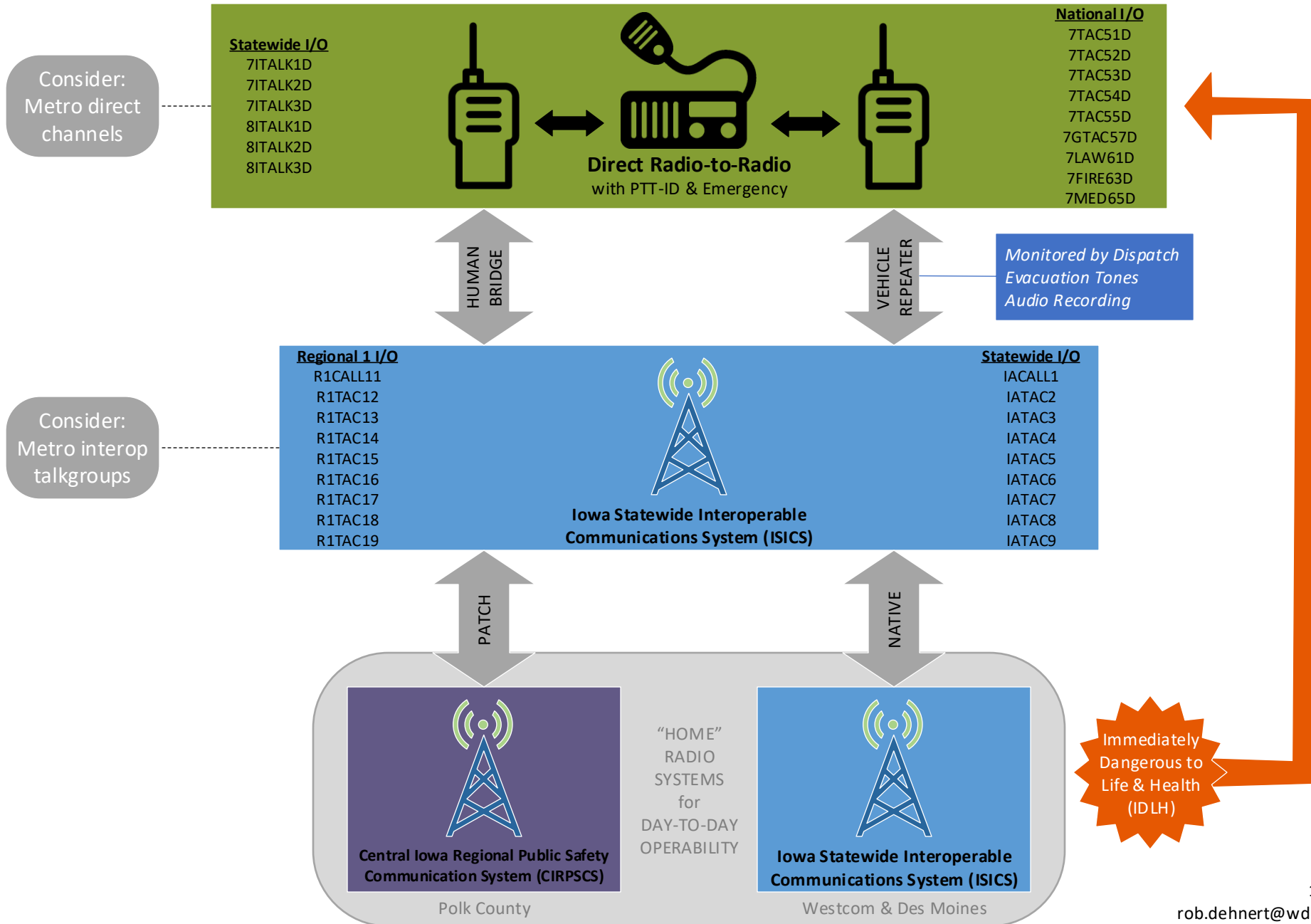
NATIVELY or
via PATCH

	<u>Sub-Region 1 I/O</u>	<u>Region 1 I/O</u>	<u>Statewide I/O</u>
 Iowa Statewide Interoperable Communications System (ISICS)	SR1CALL111	R1CALL11	IACALL1
	SR1TAC112	R1TAC12	IATAC2
	SR1TAC113	R1TAC13	IATAC3
	SR1TAC114	R1TAC14	IATAC4
	SR1TAC115	R1TAC15	IATAC5
	SR1TAC116	R1TAC16	IATAC6
	SR1TAC117	R1TAC17	IATAC7
	SR1TAC118	R1TAC18	IATAC8
	SR1TAC119	R1TAC19	IATAC9

HUMAN BRIDGE
GATEWAY
VEHICULAR REPEATER



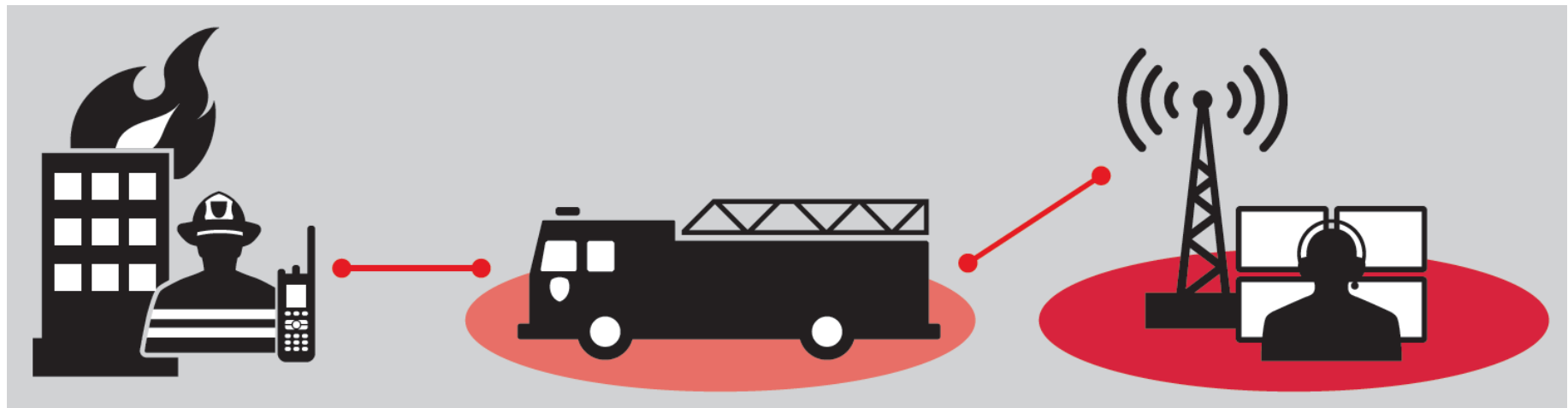
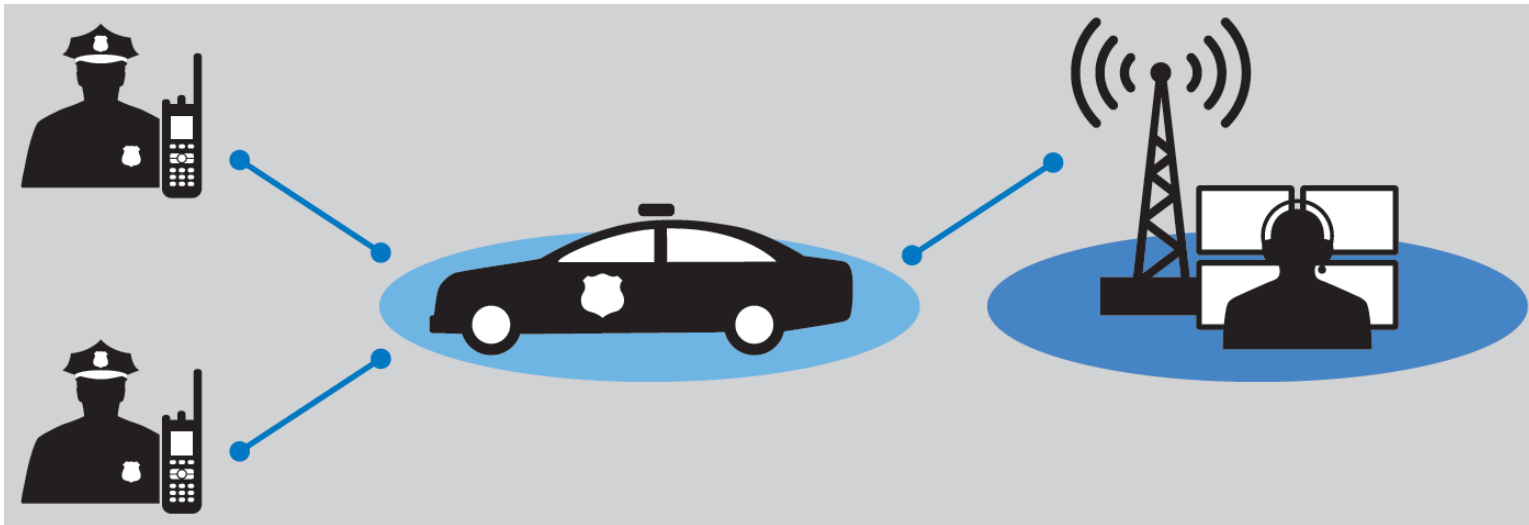
Unified Concept of Interoperability



SAFECOM Interoperability Continuum Technology Lane

Technology	DATA ELEMENTS	Swap Files	Common Applications	Custom-Interfaced Applications	One-Way Standards-Based Sharing	Two-Way Standards-Based Sharing
	VOICE ELEMENTS	Swap Radios	Gateway	Shared Channels	Proprietary Shared System	Standards-Based Shared System

Vehicular Repeater Systems





Attachment #4

		RAPID SOS Portal Jurisdiction View 
Price	1 Year Renewal-\$52,430.00 2 Year Renewal-\$49,000.00 5 Year Renewal-\$46,550.00	\$0-Free to Public Safety Answering Points All Three PSAPs Currently Have Portal Jurisdiction View
Profile Creation	Household Profile-More advanced. Able to track how many individuals registered for profiles and how many weekly profile popups at dispatch.	Emergency Health Profile Association- Developed in Response to COVID. https://www.emergencyprofile.org/ -Profile not as robust (no pictures, no domestic violence warning, or hospital preference, for example, but may add additional information).
Landline/Cell Phone	May Register and Use Both to Pull Up Profile	Profile must be created with cell phone. Profile tied to a cell phone.
Email	Not Required	Required
Citizens	Already signed up for program. Will need to promote and re-register citizens for a new program.	Will need to gain buy in for the new program and invest time to enroll citizens into the new program.
Reputation Cost		There is a cost to our reputation if we go with anything other than SMART911, especially if it does not offer more than what our current program offers to citizens and dispatch. Promoted and stood behind this program for years.
Justification	Profiles do not offer any more information, then what a caller provides. Profiles are not always current, citizens are not registered, etc.	If dispatch does not find the profiles helpful, why would we switch to a similar program?



Attachment #5

IN THE IOWA DISTRICT COURT IN AND FOR MAHASKA COUNTY

MAHASKA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, Plaintiff, v. MAHASKA COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMISSION, and MAHASKA COUNTY E911 SERVICE BOARD, Defendants.	CASE NO. EQEQ088960 RULING ON PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT
---	---

This case came before the Court for hearing on January 15, 2021, regarding Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment filed August 24, 2020. Mahaska County Board of Supervisors appeared by Supervisor Mark Groenendyk with attorneys Michael Reck and Christopher Jessen. The Mahaska County Emergency Management Commission appeared by its Director, Jamey Robinson, and by attorney Michael Mahaffey. The Mahaska County E911 Service Board appeared by attorney Gayla Harrison. The hearing was held by GoToMeeting by agreement of the parties and was reported. The Court has heard the arguments of the parties, reviewed the filings, and considered the applicable law, and now makes the following:

FINDINGS OF FACT

The Court finds the following facts relevant and undisputed. The Mahaska County Board of Supervisors (Supervisors) created the Mahaska County E911 Service Board (Service Board) in 1988 pursuant to Iowa Code section 34A.3, by a 28E agreement. A second 28E agreement was executed in 1991, which serves as the Service Board's operating agreement. In 2015, a new 28E agreement was executed, but was later invalidated by the Court upon finding that Service Board's voting membership did not comply with statute in Mahaska County EQEQ088637. In response, a

new 28E agreement was executed on January 2, 2020 by the Service Board and the Mahaska County Emergency Management Commission (Commission). The 2020 agreement provided that the Commission would assume responsibility for emergency response communications services from the Service Board.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Summary judgment is proper only when the entire record demonstrates that there is no genuine issue of material fact and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. *Stevens v. Iowa Newspapers, Inc.*, 728 N.W.2d 823, 827 (Iowa 2007) (citing *Carr v. Bankers Trust Co.*, 546 N.W.2d 901, 903 (Iowa 1996)); Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.981(3). An issue of fact is material when a dispute exists that may affect the outcome of the suit, given the applicable governing law. *Fees v. Mutual Fire & Auto. Ins. Co.*, 490 N.W.2d 55, 57 (Iowa 1992) (citing *Hike v. Hall*, 427 N.W.2d 158, 159 (Iowa 1988)). The requirement that the issue be genuine “means the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict” for the party resisting the motion. *Id.* (citing *Hike*, 427 N.W.2d at 159). In determining whether a motion for summary judgment should be granted, the court ““must determine whether any facts have been presented over which a reasonable difference of opinion could exist that would affect the outcome of the case.”” *Id.* (quoting *Behr v. Meredith Corp.*, 414 N.W.2d 339, 341 (Iowa 1987)).

The party requesting summary judgment bears the burden of proof. *Clinkscates v. Nelson Sec., Inc.*, 697 N.W.2d 836, 841 (Iowa 2005) (citing *Estate of Harris v. Papa John's Pizza*, 679 N.W.2d 673, 677 (Iowa 2004)). “A court entertaining a motion for summary judgment must view the evidence in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party.” *Id.* (citing *Harris*, 679 N.W.2d at 677). “Even if the facts are undisputed, summary judgment is not proper if reasonable minds could draw different inferences from them and thereby reach different conclusions.” *Id.* (citing

Walker Shoe Store, Inc. v. Howard's Hobby Shop, 327 N.W.2d 725, 728 (Iowa 1982)). The nonmoving party should be afforded every legitimate inference that can be reasonably deduced from the evidence. *Id.* (citing *Cent. Nat'l. Ins. Co. v. Ins. Co. of N. Am.*, 522 N.W.2d 39, 42 (Iowa 1994)). However, “[t]he resistance must set forth specific facts constituting competent evidence to support a prima facie claim.” *Hoefer v. Wisconsin Educ. Ass’n Ins. Trust*, 470 N.W.2d 336, 339 (Iowa 1991) (citing *Fogel v. Trustees of Iowa College*, 446 N.W.2d 451, 454 (Iowa 1989); *Prior v. Rathjen*, 199 N.W.2d 327, 330 (Iowa 1972)). The adverse party “may not rest upon the mere allegations or denials in the pleadings, but the response, by affidavits or as otherwise provided in this rule, must set forth specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial. If the adverse party does not so respond, summary judgment, if appropriate, shall be entered.” Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.981(5).

Speculation is not sufficient to generate a genuine issue of fact. *Walls v. Jacob North Printing Co.*, 618 N.W.2d 282, 284 (Iowa 2000). “A fact issue is generated if reasonable minds can differ on how the issues should be resolved, but if the conflict in the record consists only of legal consequences flowing from undisputed facts, entry of summary judgment is proper.” *Uhl v. City of Sioux City*, 490 N.W.2d 69, 74 (Iowa App. 1992).

ANALYSIS

The Court’s analysis begins with the issue of whether an entity, created by a 28E agreement, may then enter into 28E agreement. The parties agree that the matter should be heard by the Court, as there are no material facts in dispute. The Court, finding the issue is one solely of law, concurs that summary judgment is proper.

Unlike private contracts that are governed primarily by the common law, agreements made under 28E are subject to the express provisions of the statute enacted by the legislature. As such,

the Court turns to the text of Iowa Code chapter 28E. The stated purpose of chapter 28E is to “permit state and local governments in Iowa to make efficient use of their powers by enabling them to provide joint services and facilities with other agencies and to cooperate in other ways of mutual advantage.” Iowa Code § 28E.1. Section 28E.3 allows a public agency of the state to exercise its powers, privileges, or authority jointly with any other public agency of the State of Iowa, of another state, or of the United States. To that end, a public agency may also enter into an agreement with another public or private agency for the joint action. Iowa Code § 28E.4.

In applying chapter 28E, the Court is to construe it liberally to promote its purpose of permitting efficient joint use of governmental power. Iowa Code § 28E.1. However, “if the text of a statute is plain and its meaning clear” the court “will not search for a meaning beyond the express terms of the statute or resort to rules of construction.” *Matter of Estate of Franken*, 944 N.W.2d 853, 859 (Iowa 2020) (quoting *In re Estate of Voss*, 553 N.W.2d 878, 880 (Iowa 1996) (internal quotation marks omitted)). Only public or private agencies may enter into a 28E agreement pursuant to section 28E.4. A public agency is defined as “any political subdivision of this state; any agency of the state government or of the United States; and any political subdivision of another state” or “any federally recognized Indian tribe.” Iowa Code § 28E.2. A private agency is “an individual and any form of business organization authorized under the laws of this or any other state.” *Id.*

The entity at issue here is the Service Board, which was created by a 28E agreement pursuant to Iowa Code 34A.3. Defendants have admitted, at paragraphs 61-66 of their Resistance to Plaintiff’s Statement of Undisputed Material Facts, that the Service Board is not an individual, private business organization, political subdivision of Iowa or any other state, agency of Iowa or of another state or of the United States, or a federally recognized Indian tribe. By their own admissions, the Service Board is not a public or private agency.

Defendants argue that the Service Board is a legal entity and operates in a quasi-governmental function, which grants it the authority to enter into a 28E agreement. Defendants do not argue the statute is ambiguous or that its meaning is unclear. As such, the Court need not look beyond the plain language of the statute. The authority to enter into a 28E agreement was granted by the legislature only to public and private agencies as defined in the statute. To find the Service Board possesses such authority would be to contravene the statute and the clear intent of the legislature. Therefore, the Court finds that the Service Board lacked authority to enter into a 28E agreement.

The power to contract under chapter 28E comes from the legislature, and a contract entered into in violation of the legislative's directive regarding that power is void. *Madrid Lumber Co. v. Boone Cnty.*, 121 N.W.2d 523 (Iowa 1963). With the Service Board lacking the authority to enter into the 2020 agreement, the Court determines the agreement is void. As this finding is dispositive, the Court need not reach the other arguments made by Plaintiff.

RULING

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, for the above stated reasons, that Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment is granted.



State of Iowa Courts

Case Number
EQQ088960

Case Title
MAHASKA COUNTY BOARD V. MAHASKA COUNTY
EMERGENCY
OTHER ORDER

Type:

So Ordered

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Crystal S. Cronk".

Crystal S. Cronk, District Court Judge
Eighth Judicial District of Iowa

Electronically signed on 2021-02-01 09:26:17