Emergency Services Communication
in
North Dakota

A Biennial Status Report
2026

Prepared by the
Emergency Services Communications Coordinating Committee
(ESCCC)

Pursuant to:
NDCC 57-40.6-12

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Purpose

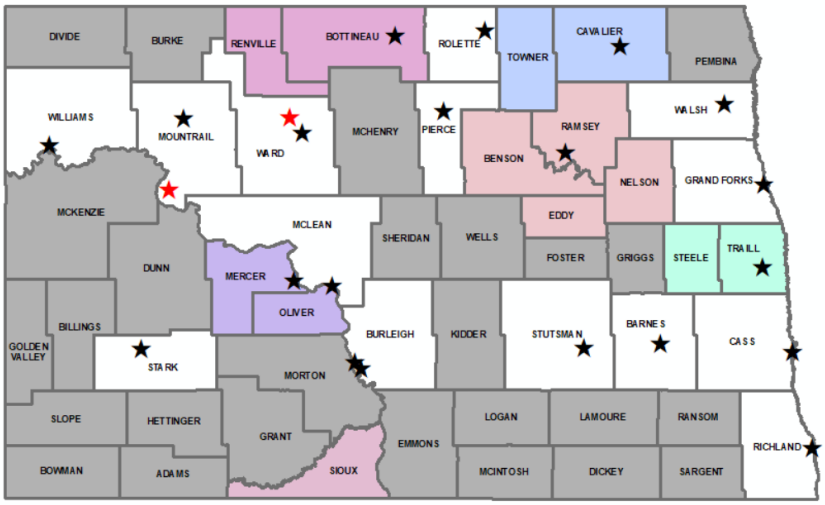
North Dakota Century Code (57-40.6-12) establishes an "*emergency services communications coordinating committee*" (ESC3) and creates a reporting requirement of the compiled "*income, expenditures, and status*" information from the individual jurisdictions of the State which levy an emergency services communication systems (ESCS) fee. Appendix A contains the statute and composition of the committee. This report constitutes the committee's 2026 report and has been prepared for submittal as requested by the Legislative Council to the Information Technology Committee.

Three of the four members of the ESC3 are full-time employees of the agencies they represent, with one representing the ND911 Association, and all receive no compensation for their committee activities. The Committee has no budget, no appropriation, and no staff. Activities of the committee are carried out by the voluntary dedication of the committee members' time and staff support from the North Dakota Association of Counties (NDACo) supported by the local 911 jurisdictions.

Background

Emergency services communication is a complex and multi-faceted system of telecommunication technologies, databases, computers, and radios that connects every citizen of the State to nearly 700 law enforcement, fire, ambulance and other responders through 20 primary public safety answering points (PSAPs) in North Dakota and 1 in South Dakota. While from one perspective this network can be viewed as 21 separate systems it is, in reality, a single connected system with 21 points of contact.

Emergency services communication has existed in this State since the development of telephone and radio; however it became more accessible, reliable, and consistent with the advent of Enhanced 911 (E-911) in the early 1990's and the adoption of phase 1 and phase 2 wireless service in the 2000's.



For the past fifteen years, PSAPs throughout North Dakota have continued to improve upon the 9-1-1 system by committing to a 9-1-1 modernization effort known as Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1). Much like the enhanced 9-1-1 (E9-1-1) system served the needs of North Dakota for the prior 30 years; the NG9-1-1 system's purpose is to serve its needs for the next 30 years and beyond.

The nexus of these systems, and the policies, procedures, and technologies associated with them, has been partially funded through an ESCS fee levied on telecommunication service in the State along with a parallel fee levied at the point of sale of prepaid wireless services.

The adoption of NG9-1-1 along with the implementation of modern IP-based technology is also helping to ease the ability for PSAPs to share technology. This, in turn, helps them share information and ultimately improve efficiency in emergency response.

While there are 53 taxing authorities imposing fees throughout the state there are only 20 primary PSAPs in North Dakota and 2 secondary PSAPs. This variance is an indicator that many of our governing bodies are collaborating to provide 9-1-1 services in their respective communities. Notably, 26 of the counties are served by the PSAP operated by the North Dakota State Emergency Communications Center, four are jointly dispatched by the Lake Region Law Enforcement Center, and four other two-county PSAPs exist. North Dakota also has possibly the only true multi-state PSAP in the country – the Red River Regional Dispatch Center in Fargo serving the separate jurisdictions of Fargo, West Fargo, Cass County as well as Moorhead and Clay County, Minnesota. A complete listing of primary PSAPs and the approximate population served by each is attached to this report as Appendix B.

It is often of interest to compare North Dakota to neighboring states in the area of emergency services communications. The table contrasts the number of PSAPs operated in surrounding states. North Dakota has, by a substantial margin, the fewest number of PSAPs of any State in the region, and

State	Number of Primary PSAPs
North Dakota	20
Wyoming	28
South Dakota	32
Idaho	48
Montana	53
Minnesota	96
Iowa	112
Kansas	121

provides services to nearly 6,000 more people per PSAP than the regional average.

North Dakota law (NDCC 57-40.6) had, for many years, allowed city and county governing bodies to impose a "*fee that does not exceed one dollar per month per telephone access line and per wireless access line*" for the support of "*an emergency services communications system"*. In 2009, the Legislature allowed jurisdictions involved in "*an intrastate multi-county PSAP*" to raise their fee to a maximum of $1.50 per access line per month and the 2011 Legislature expanded this authority to all PSAP's contingent (as with all such fees) on an affirmative vote of the jurisdiction's electorate. Of the fifty-three governing bodies imposing a fee, eleven were levying a local $1.00 ESCS fee as of June, 2026. Voters have approved increasing their local ESCS fee to $1.50 in forty-two counties, an increase of two from the previous biennium.

In 2016 the State Legislature, in an effort to provide funding for a Statewide Integrated Radio Network (SIRN), required all jurisdictions levying an ESCS fee to extend their own fee by an additional 50 cents. The additional 50 cent fee on each "assessed communications service" is not available for local use but rather remitted to the state treasurer monthly to support SIRN funding.

Another factor that has impacted ESCS revenue is an ever-increasing percentage of the population using pre-paid wireless services as a replacement to post-paid wireless service contracts. Until January 1, 2014 ESCS fees had not been universally collected on pre-paid wireless services. However, through legislation enacted by the State Legislature in 2015, these fees began accumulating at a rate of 2% of the gross receipts at the point of sale. Prepaid fees were increased by the State Legislature in 2017 to 2.5% to create parity with the additional 50 cent 911 fee additions to support SIRN. Notably, there has been an over 50% decline in prepaid wireless revenues beginning in 2026, which is the subject of one of the ESCCC's recommended changes to 57-40.6.

It is important to note, as this report will show, Emergency Services Communications is much broader than simply E-911 or NG9-1-1 services. While dialing 911 most often initiates the emergency response, the day-by-day, hour-by-hour communications between dispatchers and responders, the ongoing contact during an emergency, location information, pre-arrival

medical instructions, mapping software, computer-aided dispatch, paging, and numerous other components make it possible for local emergency services to arrive and deliver effective services in the shortest time possible.

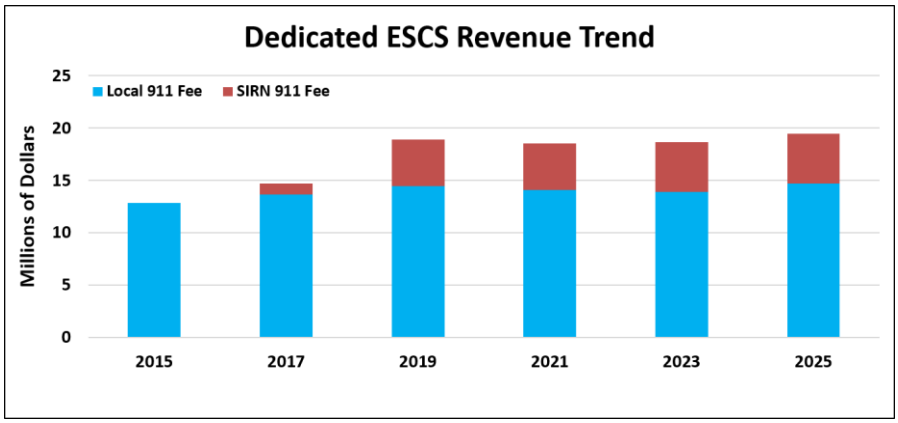
Methodology

To facilitate the statutorily required reporting and ultimately develop this report, each jurisdiction collecting the emergency services communications system (ESCS) fee was asked to complete both a financial survey and a survey relating to their 911 services.

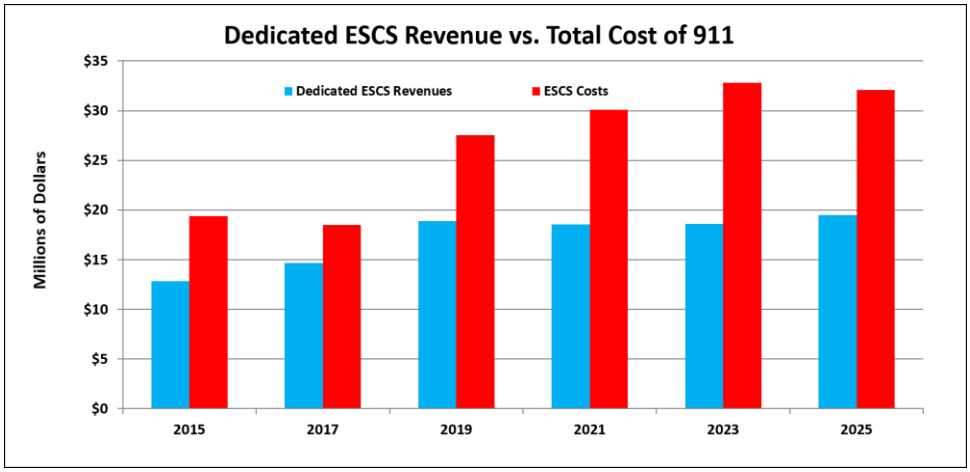
The first survey focused on the revenues and expenditures of the 53 jurisdictions that have imposed an ESCS fee. Calendar year 2025 revenue and expenditure data was requested from all jurisdictions. Detailed results from the jurisdictions are attached to this report as Appendix C (fiscal) and Appendix D (operational). The comments attached to the fiscal data (Appendix F) provide some insight into plans for balances that existed at the end of 2025.

Status - Financial

The overall financial data reported indicated revenues increased marginally at a rate of 4 ½ percent from 2023 to 2025.



While the largest portion of ESCS expenditures is paid from the special fund created by the statutory and home rule fees, many jurisdiction reports indicate that there are significant system costs borne by other funds, but that these costs are often not reflected in the special fund transactions. Salaries and (particularly) benefits for dispatchers are often funded through local city or county property tax sources. The chart on the following page provides a snapshot of the overall trends, contrasting total fee revenue with costs.



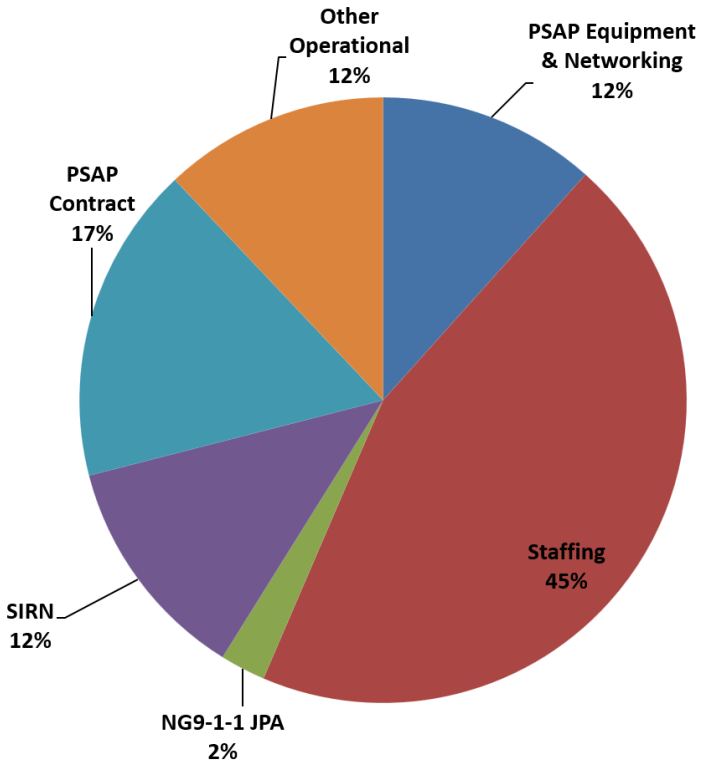
Total statewide costs decreased slightly by 2% from two years ago. Appendix C contains the actual data gathered from individual jurisdictional reports while the following table provides a statewide picture of the revenues and expenditures.

	SECC Dispatched Jurisdictions	Non-SECC Dispatched Jurisdictions
2025 ESCS Fee Revenue	$1,980,833	$10,659,491
Other Funds / Previous Reserves	$1,574,011	$18,681,978
2025 Prepaid Fee Revenues	$986,527	
2025 ESCS Expenditures	$4,011,531	$27,918,524

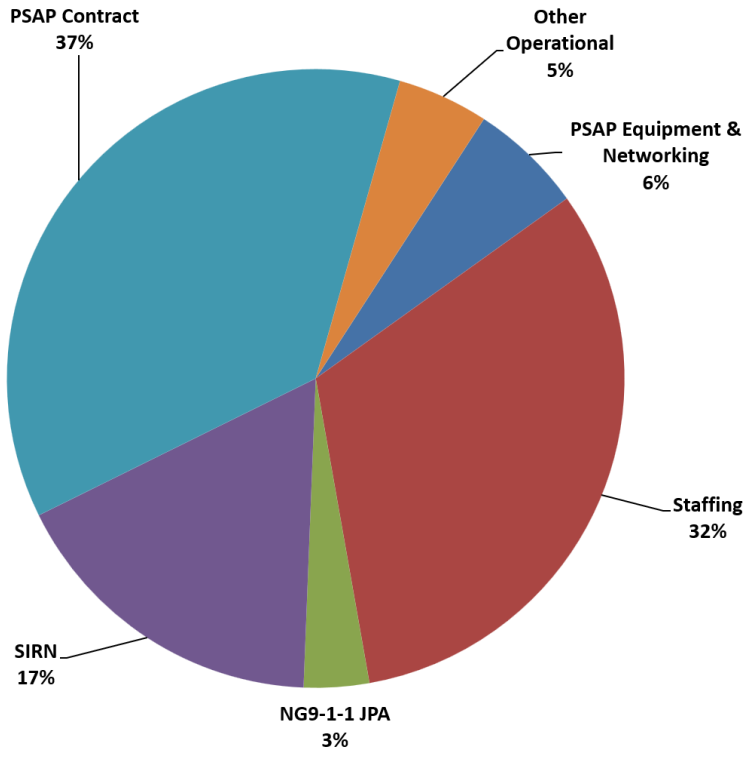
ESCS – Emergency Services Communications Systems (NDCC 57-40.6)

The compiled CY2025 expenditures are illustrated in the pie charts on the following page. The category "Staffing" includes direct salaries and benefits paid to staff. The "PSAP Equipment and Networking" category includes the hardware, networking, and maintenance associated with various 911 systems. The "NG9-1-1 JPA" category includes payments into the joint-powers agreement for support of NG9-1-1 core services. The "PSAP Contract" category includes payments made by counties for dispatch services. The "SIRN" category covers payments to the State Treasurer for SIRN and "Other Operational" includes other ESC3 permitted expenses.

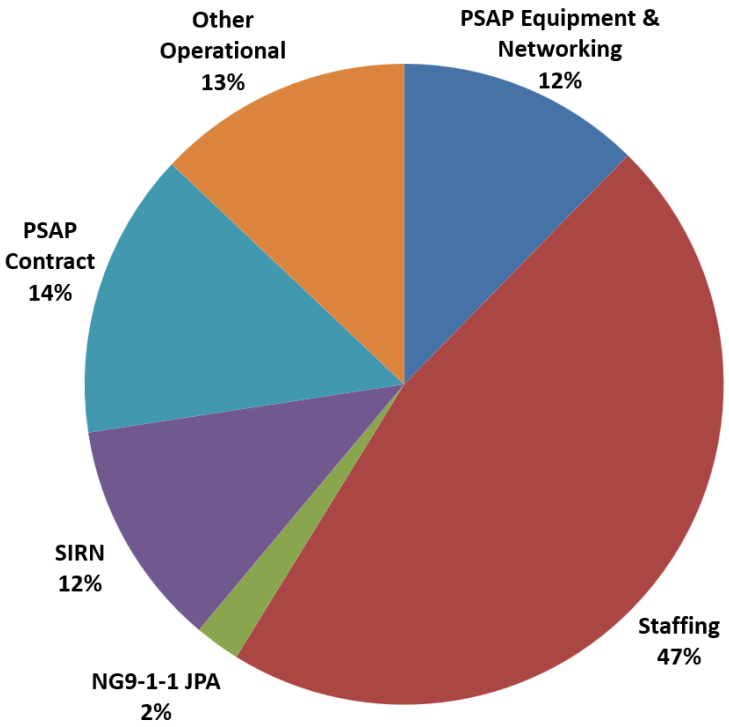
Expenditures (All Jurisdictions)



Expenditures (SECC Counties)



Expenditures (Non-SECC Counties)



The analysis of the data reported to the ESCCC indicates most of the the local jurisdictions have expended their ESCS fee revenue in a manner consistent with State Statute and the Expenditure Guidelines established by the ESC3 in January 1, 2008, amended June 19, 2009 and again April 9, 2018. Where there have been some expenditures reported outside of these guidelines, counties will be reminded of the ESCCC's allowable expenditures. That said, follow up is necessary to determine if expenditures paid outside of ESCCC's allowable expenses were made from general fund accounts bolstering 911 services or from the ESCS fee itself.

The ESC3 has made an effort to collect revenue and expenses to the best of its ability, but it has no auditing authority and depends upon 53 jurisdictions to independently report. As mentioned previously, efforts began in 2024 to collect revenues centrally, which will gave the ESC3 a higher level of confidence in ESCS revenue income. Expenditure tracking will remain a challenge, but on that point it is important to recognize that only 61% of revenues to support emergency communications comes from the ESCS fee. The other 39% of revenue comes from other accounts provided by the jurisdictions and that number typically increases annually while the ESCS fee rate remains relatively static.

Status – Operational

The financial information is best understood when the emergency communication activities and responsibilities supported by this revenue are profiled. The table below provides a picture of what the PSAP Surveys have indicated.

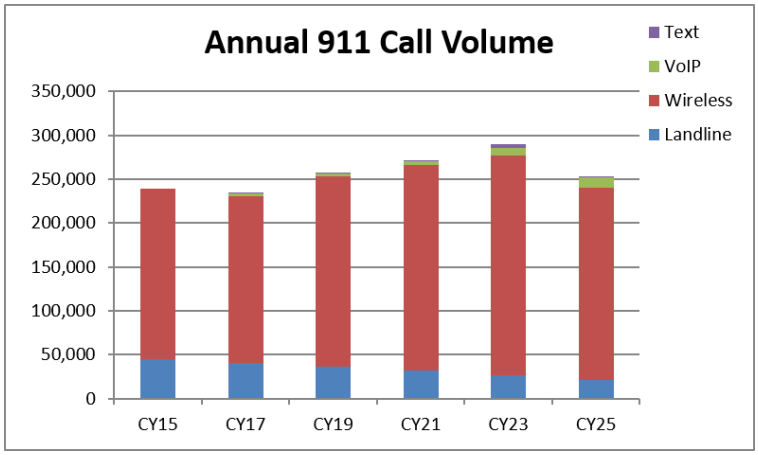
	Statewide Total	Largest PSAP	Smallest PSAP
Dedicated 911 Trunks	125	25	2
Administrative Phone Lines	187	31	1
911 Calls per Month	21,137	6,553	77
911 Calls per Year	253,646	78,633	920
Wireless as % of 911 Calls	86%	87%	79%
Active Dispatch Stations	105	22	2
Dispatcher On Duty - Busiest	68	9	1
Dispatcher On Duty - Quietest	57	6	1
Law Agencies	112	40	2
EMS Agencies	126	48	1
Fire Agencies	315	108	2
Quick/First/Rescue Response Units	134	22	1
Total Agencies Dispatched	687	218	6

For individual jurisdiction data see Appendix D

During the 2025 calendar year the PSAPs of North Dakota handled roughly 250,000 emergency calls, (a 12% decrease from 2023) and 86% of these calls were placed from cellular phones. These numbers may be slightly lower due to NG9-1-1 modernization efforts in the state's largest PSAP (RRRDC) that impacted both the PSAP and NG9-1-1 Program's ability to be confident in the 911 call counts.

The busiest PSAP averages a 911 call approximately every 7 minutes while the state, collectively, receives a 911 call approximately every 2 minutes – 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 52 weeks a year.

As indicated by the chart, the total 911 call volume from 2017 to 2023 increased each biennium with 2025 reports showing a 12% drop in 911 call volume. The ESCCC speculates that the reduction may have been caused by improvements in iOS and Android to disable automatic dialing of 9-1-1 and a considerably milder winter than the prior report period.



During busiest times, 82 dispatchers and their supervisors provide call taking and dispatching services across the state. These front-line individuals are supported by numerous computer/radio technicians, GIS specialists, trainers, supervisors and administrative staff, many of which serve as dispatchers as the need arises.

The state's PSAPs coordinate and manage the activities of nearly 700 local first responder agencies while coordinating with other public and private entities providing after-incident services. PSAPs must each manage multiple first responder agencies, and oftentimes several of them are dispatched simultaneously. These same PSAPs also respond to FBI (NCIC/NLETS) requests, log and confirm warrants, activate emergency sirens, manage emergency 911 interruptions, dispatch public works agencies during emergencies, and perform other emergency communications functions.

Operational detail, to the PSAP level, is contained in the tables comprising Appendices D & E.

Next Generation 9-1-1 Transition Progress

Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1) is a nation-wide initiative to improve access to, and interoperability of, 911 service between the public and the nation's public safety answering points (PSAPs). North Dakota's efforts in pursuit of NG9-1-1 began in 2014 with the deployment of an Emergency Services IP network (ESInet). The ESInet is a secure IP network with more available bandwidth for PSAPs to receive new media types (pictures, video, data, etc.) that will eventually be delivered from the public to the PSAP.

Since the committee's last report there have been a couple of notable milestones reached.

- Phase 1 Completion – NDACo submitted a request to the FCC in April of 2014 that prompted originating service providers (OSPs) to modernize their networks to support IP-based delivery. While OSPs had already made significant progress in IP-based delivery prior to NDACo's request, the request did help motivate other OSPs to commit to making the necessary changes.

- First i3 PSAPs deployed – The term "i3" was coined by the National Emergency Number association to represent the architectural and protocol changes necessary for NG9-1-1 deployment. In 2026 the Red River Regional Dispatch Center in Fargo, ND, the Williams County 911 center and the Grand Forks 911 center transitioned to these new modern communications protocols. This new protocol is a requirement of NG9-1-1 and positions these PSAPs to take full advantage of all that NG9-1-1 has to offer.

Telecommunicator Mental Health

One of the increasingly challenging aspects of Emergency Communications is the mental health of public safety telecommunicators. Good mental health is critical to retention and well-being of those who keep emergency services running.

Public safety telecommunications are often referred to as the "First, First Responders" These responders, however, don't see the trauma they hear it. They face unique and cumulative mental health challenges due to their role in handling high stress, emotionally charged emergency calls. Public safety telecommunicators are continuously exposed to trauma, uncertainly, and life or death situations without knowing outcomes after they hang up the phone.

Some recent stats from studies on mental health issues in public safety telecommunicators indicate that 18-24% of public safety telecommunications have PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder), 14% have moderate-to-severe depression, 12% moderate-to severe anxiety, and 10% are a suicide risk.

One public safety telecommunicator in North Dakota described the impact in the following way, "When you started this career, you were whole with every piece of the puzzle in its place. But over time, 911 calls, stress, trauma, missed moments, and exhaustion shifted those pieces. Now you find yourself trying to put them back where they belong, so you can feel whole again."

Statewide Interoperable Radio Network (SIRN)

The Statewide Interoperable Radio Network continues to advance statewide, with 108 live tower sites and five more scheduled to come online in September, supporting nearly 12,000 registered radios and more than 866,000 Push-To-Talk sessions in May 2026. In 2026, several Public Safety Answering Points transitioned to the system, including Bottineau/Renville, Cavalier/Towner, and Traill/Steele, with additional PSAP transitions underway in Barnes, Walsh, McLean, and Mercer/Oliver. SECC transitions in progress or completed include Morton, Grant, Sioux, and Divide, and broad interoperability efforts are active across 35 counties and 113 entities.

Public Awareness

With the decline in text-to-911 usage across the state, the ESCCC feels that more can be done to educate the public on the availability of emerging technologies like text-to-911 services. Education and awareness will become increasingly important as new technologies become available in emergency services communications in the next decade.

Legislative Recommendations to Chapter 57-40.6

Recommendation 1: 57-40.6-01. Definitions.

Extend the existing definition of “prepaid wireless service”:

"Prepaid wireless service" means any telecommunications service that provides the right to use a mobile wireless service as well as other nontelecommunications services, including the download of digital products delivered electronically, content and ancillary services, which are paid for in advance and sold in predetermined units or dollars which decline with use in a known amount **or provides unlimited use for a predetermined time period**.

Issue: The issue with the present definition is that it is not inclusive of prepaid wireless service sold for “unlimited” use. This can lead

to a dramatic reduction in 911 fee revenue necessary to support the emergency needs of purchasers of prepaid wireless service.

Recommendation 2: 57-40.6. Chapter Modernization

The ESCCC performed it's biennial chapter review in accordance with its statutory obligations. While certain specific operating standards were considered it was the ESCCC's opinion that the chapter should be thoroughly reviewed considering the current emergency communications operational environment 2026. In large part, the chapter was written during a time when copper-line wireline services were the only form of communication. Over the last 30 years the chapter has been revised to incorporate emerging technologies, new funding models, and various new roles and responsibilities.

As an example of the stale nature of the chapter, the very definition of an "emergency services communications system" was originally intended to represent a 911 system or a radio system and the ESCCC was established to monitor and provide recommendations for both. Today, the state has a statewide interoperability executive committee (SIEC) which has taken ownership of governance for the statewide interoperable radio network and the ESCCC has largely deferred its radio-related oversight to that committee.

The ESCCC recognizes that the scale and scope of a chapter re-write could be considerable and may impact a variety of stakeholder groups. Therefore, the ESCCC is recommending that this committee give some consideration to how it may want to address the chapter as a whole, as opposed to continuing the process of working around the edges.

APPENDIX A

Authorizing Statute

The following section of North Dakota Century Code was enacted by the 54th Legislative Assembly, and took effect August 1, 2001, with changes in 2005, 2007 and 2009.

57-40.6-12. Emergency services communications coordinating committee -- Membership -- Duties.

1. The governing body of a city or county, which adopted a fee on assessed communications services under this chapter, shall make an annual report of the income, expenditures, and status of its emergency services communication system. The annual report must be submitted to the emergency services communications coordinating committee. The committee is composed of four members, one appointed by the North Dakota 911 association, one appointed by the North Dakota association of counties, one appointed by the chief information officer of the state, and one appointed by the adjutant general to represent the division of the state emergency communications center.
2. The committee shall:
   a. Recommend to the legislative management changes to the operating standards for emergency services communications, including training or certification standards for dispatchers;
   b. Develop guidelines regarding the allowable uses of the fee revenue collected under this chapter;
   c. Request, receive, and compile reports from each governing body on the use of the proceeds of the fee imposed under this chapter, analyze the reports with respect to the guidelines, file its report with the legislative council by November first of each even-numbered year regarding the use of the fee revenue, and recommend to the legislative assembly the appropriate maximum fee allowed by section 57-40.6-02;
   d. Periodically evaluate chapter 57-40.6 and recommend changes to the legislative management; and
   e. Serve as the governmental body to coordinate plans for implementing emergency 911 services and internet protocol enabled emergency applications for 911.
3. The committee may initiate and administer statewide agreements among the governing bodies of the local governmental units with jurisdiction over an emergency 911 telephone system to coordinate the procurement of equipment and services, fund the research, administration, and activities of the committee, and contract for the necessary staff support for committee activities.

Committee Composition

Jill Breuer, Chair – Communications/911 Manager, Richland County
Appointed by the North Dakota 911 Association

Darin Anderson –State Emergency Communications Center Director, NDDES
Appointed by the Adjutant General to represent the State Emergency Communications Center

Donnell Preskey, Secretary – Government/Public Relations Specialist, NDACo
Appointed by the North Dakota Association of Counties

Craig Fechle – Chief Technology Officer, ITD
Appointed by the Chief Information Officer of the State

APPENDIX B

Primary Public Safety Answering Points Serving North Dakota

PSAP Location	Counties Served	Service Area Notes	2020 Census
Fargo	Cass	Multi-State PSAP (Population Served is ND Only)	249,843
Bismarck	Burleigh	Includes City of Mandan	122,664
State Emergency Communications Center	Adams, Billings, Bowman, Burke, Dickey, Divide, Dunn, Emmons, Foster, Golden Valley, Grant, Griggs, Hettinger, Kidder, LaMoure, Logan, McHenry, McIntosh, McKenzie, Morton, Pembina, Ransom, Sargent, Sheridan, Slope, & Wells		121,753
Grand Forks	Grand Forks		73,170
Minot	Ward		69,919
Williston	Williams		40,950
Dickinson	Stark		33,646
Devils Lake	Ramsey, Eddy, Benson & Nelson		22,931
Jamestown	Stutsman		21,593
Wahpeton	Richland		16,529
Rolla	Rolette		12,187
Valley City	Barnes		10,853
Grafton	Walsh		10,563
Stanton	Mercer, Oliver		10,227
Stanley	Mountrail		9,809
Hillsboro	Traill, Steele		9,795
Washburn	McLean		9,771
Bottineau	Bottineau, Renville		8,661
Langdon	Cavalier, Towner		5,866
Rugby	Pierce		3,990
Mobridge, SD	Sioux	North Central Regional E911. Also serves eight (8) SD counties	27,507

APPENDIX C

ESCS Fiscal Survey Results

Based on CY 2025 Survey Compiled by the Emergency Services Communications Coordinating Committee

Ref. No. for Notes		Fund Balance 1/1/2025	911 Revenue	Property Tax Reserves/Other Expenditures	CY2025 ESCS Expenditures	Fund Balance 12/31/2025
	SECC Dispatched Counties					
1	Adams County	-50,052	39,910	25,623	56,488	-66,630
2	Billings County	-5,812	13,236	617	22,406	-3,982
3	Bowman County	-41,552	62,345	44,122	62,345	-41,122
4	Burke County	-136	42,008	852	56,245	12,125
5	Dickey County	57,886	86,664	58,924	145,588	73,963
6	Divide County	6,784	28,416	35,000	35,918	24,790
7	Dunn County	-79,018	54,917	0	106,514	-455
8	Emmons County	32,474	52,975	28,529	58,973	43,131
9	Foster County	175,777	63,517	24,000	72,240	167,809
10	Golden Valley County	15,312	31,414	0	5,593	9,719
11	Grant County	93,279	43,309	0	59,049	77,539
12	Griggs County	67,071	40,095	980	51,817	57,987
13	Hettinger County	62,450	43,485	0	38,749	54,251
14	Kidder County	62,834	41,687	2,650	48,782	55,738
15	LaMoure county	31,846	74,352	0	82,190	34,075
16	Logan County	2,212	28,593	0	40,086	-9,281
17	McHenry County	308,991	78,535	17	102,203	285,325
18	McIntosh County	21,541	46,331	0	49,925	18,014
19	McKenzie County	11,002	169,340	1,337,234	292,491	188,571
20	Morton County	246,313	526,881	0	539,793	279,686
21	Pembina County	0	127,328	6,980	127,328	0
22	Ransom County	359,150	98,013	0	114,514	343,742
23	Sargent County	42,485	74,685	4,775	107,310	9,860
24	Sheridan County	-15,861	22,537	504	34,276	-10,591
25	Slope County	4,429	12,816	3,204	17,244	1,296
26	Wells County	1,975	77,446	0	109,451	-30,030
	State Radio County Total	**1,411,382**	**1,980,833**	**1,574,011**	**2,437,520**	**1,575,530**
	Other Single & Multi-Jurisdictional PSAPs					
a	Barnes/Valley City	0	112,354	784,584	112,354	0
b	Bismarck/Burleigh	496,150	1,721,214	4,632,520	188,437	582,421
c	Bottineau/Renville	74,275	115,357	0	335,739	30,870
d	Cavalier / Towner	174,361	75,150	0	111,401	174,114
e	Grand Forks County	0	1,109,016	2,200,813	1,025,000	0
f	Lake Region E-911 (4 Counties)	315,977	366,559	909,217	246,278	523,442
g	McLean County	150,633	109,556	38,797	74,641	185,787
h	Mercer/Oliver	90,657	118,404	759,007	201,543	199,341
i	Mountrail County	243,947	129,733	798,956	129,732	178,354
j	Pierce County	32,014	68,740	348,911	105,111	5,887
k	Red River Regional Dispatch	0	3,327,017	1,278,580	3,347,354	0
l	Richland County	1,571	285,813	896,096	284,293	1,260
m	Rolette County	0	156,135	0	192,951	0
n	Sioux County/NCSD PSAP	0	0	0	0	0
o	Stark	225,559	377,712	1,148,573	385,768	168,497
p	Steele/Traill	347,383	177,048	0	209,840	394,288
q	Stutsman County	245,791	331,358	826,312	280,168	297,834
r	Walsh County	773,767	184,721	333,403	112,330	701,377
s	Ward County	0	1,137,914	1,287,153	1,137,914	0
t	Williams County	61,399	755,693	2,439,056	755,693	0
	Other PSAPs Total	**3,233,483**	**10,659,491**	**18,681,978**	**9,236,547**	**3,443,471**
	Grand Total	**4,644,865**	**12,640,324**	**20,255,988**	**11,674,067**	**5,019,001**

Emergency Services Communicatons System (9-1-1) Detailed Expenditures

Based on CY2025 Survey Compiled by the Emergency Services Communications Coordinating Committee

		CY2025 Expend	Public Safety Equipment & Networking *purchase, lease, maintenance, support, etc.*	Staffing *salaries, benefits, payroll taxes, etc.*	911 Network Costs: *NDACo NG9-1-1 JPA*	SIRN	PSAP Contract *state radio, lake region, etc.*	Other Operational Expenses *as per ESC3 guidelines*
	SECC Dispatched Counties							
1	Adams	82,111	27,461	6,193	2,851	14,254	42,761	1,306
2	Billings	23,023	-	-	1,471	7,354	21,721	685
3	Bowman	106,467	847	24,273	4,453	22,266	65,345	16,002
4	Burke	57,096	7,805	3,182	3,001	15,003	45,135	122
5	Dickey	204,511	-	47,708	6,190	30,951	91,286	6,593
6	Divide	70,918	3,185	10,057	3,157	15,787	81,445	1,907
7	Dunn	106,514	-	-	6,102	30,510	90,533	10,561
8	Emmons	87,502	846	11,875	3,784	18,920	56,531	18,250
9	Foster	96,240	71,431	24,000	4,537	22,685	810	-
10	Golden Valley	5,593	-	-	2,244	11,219	33,031	37,007
11	Grant	59,049	46,061	11,921	3,094	15,468	-	1,067
12	Griggs	52,797	-	11,779	2,864	14,320	38,823	1,180
13	Hettinger	38,749	-	6,950	3,106	15,530	45,801	1,499
14	Kidder	51,432	-	7,650	2,978	14,888	-	-
15	LaMoure	82,190	53	3,873	5,311	26,554	78,264	-
16	Logan	40,086	34,223	5,100	2,265	11,326	-	-
17	McHenry	102,220	900	6,661	6,269	31,347	94,460	182
18	McIntosh	49,925	480	-	3,309	16,547	48,596	850
19	McKenzie	1,629,726	70,508	1,190,751	18,816	94,079	275,431	93,036
20	Morton	539,793	-	-	37,634	188,172	177,826	-
21	Pembina	134,309	-	-	9,095	45,474	134,238	-
22	Ransom	114,514	2,699	-	7,001	35,005	102,951	8,864
23	Sargent	112,085	-	32,180	5,335	26,673	-	835
24	Sheridan	34,780	-	9,331	1,610	8,049	23,707	1,238
25	Slope	20,448	-	-	915	4,577	13,509	6,939
26	Wells	109,451	-	23,539	5,532	27,659	80,799	5,113
	SECC County Total	**4,011,531**	**266,500**	**1,437,022**	**152,924**	**764,617**	**1,643,002**	**213,238**
	Other Single & Multi-Jurisdictional PSAPs							
a	Barnes/Valley City	896,938	134,626	742,051	12,484	62,420	-	20,260
b	Bismarck/Burleigh	4,820,956	848,165	2,714,837	122,944	614,719	-	3,215,685
c	Bottineau/Renville	335,739	120,620	208,129	11,461	57,304	33,177	35,140
d	Cavalier/Towner	111,401	82,020	28,378	8,216	41,078	45,810	2,530
e	Grand Forks Authority	3,225,813	1,104,697	2,121,116	79,215	396,077	-	-
f	Lake Region 4-Co.	1,155,495	246,278	854,642	26,183	130,914	-	-
g	McLean	113,438	15,000	20,845	12,173	60,865	-	38,797
h	Mercer/Oliver	960,550	120,252	829,007	13,156	65,781	70,000	-
i	Mountrail	928,688	42,605	733,363	14,415	72,075	80,577	72,143
k	Pierce	454,022	111,875	340,213	4,910	24,550	-	1,939
l	Red River Regional	4,625,935	-	-	237,644	1,188,220	4,625,635	-
m	Richland	1,180,388	154,098	985,778	20,415	102,076	-	40,513
n	Rolette	192,951	171,459	50,774	11,153	55,762	-	832
o	Sioux	-	-	-	-	13,983	-	-
p	Stark	1,534,341	82,788	1,250,003	41,968	209,842	78,591	70,327
q	Steele/Traill	209,840	234,671	58,043	12,646	63,231	120,635	49,520
r	Stutsman	1,106,479	-	685,324	23,668	118,342	-	421,155
s	Walsh	445,733	68,375	336,391	13,194	65,972	-	6,037
t	Ward	2,425,067	317,562	1,808,503	81,280	406,398	-	299,002
u	Williams/Williston	3,194,749	461,374	2,477,081	53,978	269,890	-	256,294
	Other PSAPs Total	**27,918,524**	**4,316,466**	**16,244,477**	**801,104**	**4,019,499**	**5,054,425**	**4,530,173**
	Grand Total	**31,930,055**	**4,582,966**	**17,681,499**	**954,028**	**4,784,116**	**6,697,427**	**4,743,412**

APPENDIX D

ESCS Operational Survey Results

Based on CY2025 Survey Compiled by the Emergency Services Communications Coordinating Committee

	On-Duty - Busiest Shift		On-Duty - Quietist Shift		Operational Workstations			
PSAP	Call Taker / Dispatcher	Shift Supervisor	Call Taker / Dispatcher	Shift Supervisor	911 calls and dispatch	911 calls but not dispatch	Dispatch but not answer 911 calls	Capacity to add workstations
Barnes County Dispatch	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	3
Central Dakota Comunications Center	6	1	4	1	9	0	0	8
Grand Forks County 911 Center	4	1	2	1	8	0	0	0
Lake Region 911 Center	3	1	2	1	3	0	0	0
McLean County	2	1	3	1	2	0	0	1
Mercer-Oliver 911	2	1	3	1	3	0	0	0
Cavalier County	1	1	3	0	2	0	0	0
Rolette County	3	1	2	0	2	0	3	0
Bottineau/Renville E911 Network	3	1	2	0	3	0	1	4
Pierce County	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	0
Minot Central Dispatch	3	1	2	1	6	0	0	1
Mountrail County Sheriff's Department	2	1	2	1	3	0	0	4
Red River Regional Dispatch Center	9	3	6	1	22	0	0	8
Richland County Communications / 911	2	1	2	0	3	0	0	2
Stark/Dickinson Dispatch	4	1	2	1	5	0	0	1
State Emergency Communications Center	6	1	5	1	10	0	0	4
Stutsman County Communications Center	2	1	2	1	3	0	0	0
Steele-Traill 911	2	1	1	0	3	0	0	0
Walsh County Communications	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Williams County	4	1	4	1	12	0	0	0
Cummulative Total	62	20	52	13	105	0	5	36

	Agencies Dispatched				
PSAP	Sheriff / Police	Fire	Quick / Rescue Response	Ambulance (BLS/ALS)	Other
Barnes County Dispatch	2	13	5	1	4
Central Dakota Comunications Center	4	8	2	3	11
Grand Forks County 911 Center	3	11	0	3	0
Lake Region 911 Center	6	22	5	9	6
McLean County	1	10	0	8	0
Mercer-Oliver 911	5	10	2	3	0
Cavalier County	2	13	2	4	2
Rolette County	4	7	1	4	0
Bottineau/Renville E911 Network	2	14	3	6	1
Pierce County	2	2	1	1	0
Minot Central Dispatch	6	18	5	8	10
Mountrail County Sheriff's Department	4	8	0	8	0
Red River Regional Dispatch Center	9	31	13	6	4
Richland County Communications / 911	4	16	15	5	4
Stark/Dickinson Dispatch	2	7	0	3	4
State Emergency Communications Center	40	108	22	48	0
Stutsman County Communications Center	2	14	1	5	0
Steele-Traill 911	2	9	3	3	0
Walsh County Communications	2	10	4	2	3
Williams County	4	7	1	4	0
Cummulative Total	106	338	85	134	49
Actual Number of Agencies	112	315	134	126	

ESCS Operational Survey Results

Based on CY2025 Survey Compiled by the Emergency Services Communications Coordinating Committee

PSAP	911 Trunks (NG911)	Local Telephone Provider	ALI Database Provider
Barnes County Dispatch	4	BEK	Intrado
Central Dakota Comunications Center	10	Lumen	Intrado
Grand Forks County 911 Center	12	Lumen	Intrado
Lake Region 911 Center	5	North Dakota Telephone Company	Intrado
McLean County	2	West River Telecommunications	Intrado
Mercer-Oliver 911	3	West River Telecommunications	Intrado
Cavalier County	4	United & Turtle Mountain Communications	Intrado
Rolette County	3	United & Turtle Mountain Communications	Intrado
Bottineau/Renville E911 Network	4	Turtle Mountain Communications	Intrado
Pierce County	2	North Dakota Telephone Company	Intrado
Minot Central Dispatch	6	SRT	Intrado
Mountrail County Sheriff's Department	5	RTC Networks	Intrado
Red River Regional Dispatch Center	25	Consolidated Communications	Intrado
Richland County Communications / 911	4	Red River Telephone	Intrado
Stark/Dickinson Dispatch	5	Consolidated	Intrado
State Emergency Communications Center	16	Midco, BEK, StageNet (State)	Intrado
Stutsman County Communications Center	4	Dakota Central	Intrado
Steele-Traill 911	2	Halstad Telephone	Intrado
Walsh County Communications	3	Polar Communications	Intrado
Williams County	6	NCC	Intrado
Cummulative Total	125		

	Call Taking System		
PSAP	Manufacturer/Model	Install Date	Estimated End of Life
Barnes County Dispatch	Motorola/VESTA	2021	2027
Central Dakota Comunications Center	Motorola/VESTA	2020	2030
Grand Forks County 911 Center	Intrado/Viper	2025	2099
Lake Region 911 Center	Motorola/VESTA	2019	2030
McLean County	Motorola/VESTA	2021	2031
Mercer-Oliver 911	Motorola/VESTA	1995	2040
Cavalier County	Motorola/VESTA	2021	2026
Rolette County	Motorola/VESTA	2011	2026
Bottineau/Renville E911 Network	Motorola/VESTA	2013	Unknown
Pierce County	Motorola/VESTA	2021	2030
Minot Central Dispatch	Motorola/VESTA	2021	2031
Mountrail County Sheriff's Department	Motorola/VESTA	2017	2099
Red River Regional Dispatch Center	Intrado/Viper	2025	2030
Richland County Communications / 911	Motorola/VESTA	2022	2030
Stark/Dickinson Dispatch	Motorola/VESTA	2016	Unknown
State Radio	Motorola/VESTA	2010	2028
Stutsman County Communications Center	Motorola/VESTA	2021	Unknown
Traill Co.	Motorola/VESTA	2022	2035
Walsh County Communications	Motorola/VESTA	2020	2030
Upper Missouri River Regional Dispatch	CentralSquare 911	2021	2026

APPENDIX E

Emergency Services Communicatons System (9-1-1) PSAP Evaluation

Based on CY2025 Survey Compiled by the Emergency Services Communications Coordinating Committee

	Yes	No
PSAP Operation		
Is the PSAP operational 24 hours a day, seven days a week or capable of transferring emergency calls to another PSAP meeting standard and guideline requirements during the times of nonoperation?	20	0
Does a written agreement exist between your PSAP and your backup PSAP?	16	4
During times of operation is the PSAP staffed continuously with at least one public safety telecommunicator who is on duty at all times of operation and who has primary responsibility for handling the communication of the public safety answering point.	20	0
When the PSAP's primary emergency services communication system equipment is inoperable, does an alternative method of answering inbound emergency calls for the PSAP exist?	20	0
Does the PSAP have written policies establishing procedures for recording and documenting relevant information of every request for service, including:		
Date and time of request for service?	20	0
Name and address of requestor, if available?	20	0
Type of incident reported?	20	0
Location of incident reported?	20	0
Description of resources assigned, if any?	20	0
Time of dispatch?	20	0
Time of resource arrival?	20	0
Time of incident conclusion?	20	0
Does the PSAP have written policies establishing dispatch procedures and provide periodic training of public safety telecommunicators on those procedures, including procedures for:		
Standardized call taking and dispatch procedures?	20	0
Prompt handling and appropriate routing of misdirected emergency calls?	19	1
Handling of hang-up emergency calls?	20	0
Handling of calls from non-English speaking callers?	20	0
Handling of calls from callers with hearing or speech impairments?	19	1

Meets Expectations Work Remains

Emergency Services Communicatons System (9-1-1) PSAP Evaluation (Cont.)

Based on CY2025 Survey Compiled by the Emergency Services Communications Coordinating Committee

	Yes	No
Communication / Dispatch Capability		
Does the PSAP have the capability to dispatch law enforcement, fire, and medical responders to calls for service within the PSAP's service area?	20	0
Is the PSAP capable of two-way communication with all law enforcement, fire, and medical responder units and operational incident or unified commands within the PSAP's service area?	19	1
Which of the following additional services is the PSAP able to access and dispatch / request assistance from:		
Poison Control	19	1
Suicide Prevention	20	0
Emergency Management	20	0
Other public or private services	20	0
Does the PSAP accept one-way private call-in alarms or devices as 911 calls?	6	14
Is the PSAP capable of dispatching the emergency medical service that has been determined to be the quickest to arrive to the scene of a medical emergency regardless of city, county, or district boundaries?	20	0
Is the PSAP capable of providing emergency medical dispatch prearrival instructions on all emergency medical calls?	20	0
Are the emergency medical dispatch prearrival instructions provided by public safety telecommunicators who have completed an emergency medical dispatch course approved by the division of emergency health services?	20	0
Does a mechanism exist to differentiate emergency calls from other calls (i.e. 911 calls vs. administrative calls)?	20	0
PSAP Facility		
Does the PSAP have security measures in place to prevent direct physical public access to on-duty public safety telecommunicators?	20	0
Does the PSAP have security measures in place to prevent direct physical public access to PSAP equipment and systems?	20	0
Does the PSAP have an alternative to commercial power that it uses in the event of a power failure?	20	0
Does the PSAP have equipment to protect critical equipment and systems from irregular power conditions, such as power spikes, lightning, and brownouts?	20	0

Meets Expectations Work Remains

Emergency Services Communicatons System (9-1-1) PSAP Evaluation (Cont.)

Based on CY2025 Survey Compiled by the Emergency Services Communications Coordinating Committee

	Yes	No
Personnel and Human Resources		
Does the PSAP perform a criminal background check (state and federal) and secure two sets of fingerprints for all public safety telecommunicators?	20	0
Does the PSAP have policies to ensure that all public safety telecommunicators:		
Do not have felony convictions?	20	0
Complete pre-employment screening for illegal substance use and hearing?	19	1
Complete training through an association of public safety communications official's course or equivalent course?	19	1
Can prioritize appropriately all calls for service?	20	0
Can determine the appropriate resources to be used in response to all calls for public safety services?	20	0
Miscellaneous		
Does the PSAP maintain a written policy for computer system security and preservation of data?	20	0
Does the PSAP have the capability of recording and immediate playback of recorded emergency calls and radio traffic?	20	0
Does the PSAP provide assistance for investigating false or prank calls?	18	2
Does the PSAP employ necessary telecommunications network and electronic equipment consistent with the minimum technical standards recommended by the national emergency number association to securely receive and respond to emergency communications?	20	0

Meets Expectations Work Remains

Emergency Services Communicatons System (9-1-1) Jurisdiction Evaluation

Based on CY2025 Survey Compiled by the Emergency Services Communications Coordinating Committee

Questions	Yes	No	N/A
Does the governing body / committee have authority to enter into written agreements with participating organizations and agencies (e.g. memorandums of understanding, PSAP contracts, etc.)?	53	1	0
Does the governing body / committee have authority to designate lines of responsibility and authority?	54	0	0
Does the governing body / committee have a written plan for the assignment of rural addresses, if applicable, which has been coordinated with local postal authorities?	51	3	0
If the governing body/committee has a written plan for the assignment of rural addresses, does it conform to the modified burkle addressing plan?	50	4	0
If the plan does not conform to the modified burkle addressing plan, was a previous addressing system in place before January 1, 1993?	9	15	30
If implemented, do rural street signs comply with the manual on uniform traffic control device standards?	49	0	5
Does the governing body/committee have a records retention plan for all printed, electronic, and recorded records that is in accordance with state law and jurisdictional requirements?	54	0	0
Is the governing body/committee supportive of 911 as a cost-free call?	53	1	0
Does the emergency services communications systems coordinator maintain law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical service response boundaries for the PSAP service area?	53	1	0
Does the emergency services communications system coordinator ensure that dispatch protocols for emergency service notifications are documented and communicated with all law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical services who provide service within the jurisdiction of the governing body/committee?	53	1	0

Maintenance Frequency	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Annually	Never
How frequently is address and mapping data updated in the emergency services communication system database and mapping system?	6	14	24	4	0	1
How frequently does the emergency services communications system coordinator perform a complete review of the emergency services communication system land line database?	0	0	10	6	30	8
How often does the PSAP document testing of equipment that protects critical equipment and systems from irregular power conditions under load? (PSAP Response Only)	0	0	13	5	2	0

Meets Expectations Work Remains

APPENDIX F

ESCS SURVEY COMMENTS – NOTES REGARDING PLANS FOR FUND BALANCES

State Emergency Communications Center Dispatched Counties

1. Burke – Current Fund balance will be used to for 911 expenditures.
2. Dickey - The ending cash balance is because of a $75,000 transfer of funds from the General Fund to help pay the state radio (i.e. state emergency communications center) fee and any other new equipment needed.
3. Divide - Funds are transferred from the General Fund each year to cover the loss from 911 expenses.
4. Dunn - We transferred 130,000.00 from General Fund.
5. Hettinger - $30,550 was transferred into the E911 account to pay for the increased SIRN project costs. No funds are carried over from one year into the next. Each year I start with a dedicated budget amount, whatever is unexpended gets put back into the General Fund.
6. Kidder - State Radio (i.e. state emergency communications center) Fees, NDACo Fees.
7. LaMoure - The County Commission made a transfer of $10,000 in 2025 to the account as they figured the local fee would not be able to fund the PSAP charges moving forward and thus did a transfer in 2025 and again in 2026 so the fund would not be negative.
8. Logan - Same as last year minus the siren fees.
9. McIntosh - Balance will be used Primarily for 911 expenses.
10. McKenzie - Board approved transfer of $300,000 from County General Funds in 2025 as fund was running in deficit status. Funds needed for expenditures planned in 2026 plus likely another tranche transfer from County General Fund.
11. Sheridan - The General Fund is helping supplement the 911 account, due to not enough fees are coming in.
12. Slope - Supplemented fund with $4500.00 from the General Fund.

Other Single & Multi-Jurisdictional PSAPs

1. Mercer - All 911 funds are spent on 911 Dispatch; equipment maintenance.
2. Mountrail - Yearly 911 Operations.
3. Pierce - $50,000 was transferred from our wireless fund to E911 fund.
4. Stark - The funds support PSAP operations by purchasing equipment, providing training, and maintaining infrastructure.
5. Steele - We are working on implementing a CAD system in partnership with Traill County. We are also looking into using some funds to help offset the transition of sirens and paging to the new SIRN radio project.
6. Walsh - Out of the 911 funds, we pay for some salary and benefits, maintenance fees, travel for trainings, meetings, etc. We keep a balance to repair or replace our more expensive items such as consoles, CAD programs, recorders, etc.