

605—10.2(34A) Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless context otherwise requires:

“*911 authority*” means the public entity at the state or local level, which operates a 911 telephone system for the public benefit, within a defined 911 service area.

“*911 call processing equipment*” means equipment owned by the department that functions in a host remote environment, provides 911 call processing functionality to public safety answering points, and utilizes the next generation 911 network. “911 call processing equipment” includes but is not limited to computer aided dispatch, voice logging recorders, mapping, and emergency medical dispatch.

“*911 call processing equipment provider*” means a vendor or vendors selected by the department to provide 911 call processing equipment.

“*911 call transport provider*” means a vendor or vendors selected by the department to deliver aggregated wireline 911 call traffic to the next generation 911 network and from the next generation 911 network to public safety answering points.

“*911 communications council*” means the council as established under the provisions of Iowa Code section 34A.15.

“*911 emergency call*” or “*911 call*” means a communication initiated using the digits 911 and transported via the next generation 911 network, that includes voice, text, picture, multimedia, or any other type of data which is sent to a PSAP for the purpose of requesting emergency assistance.

“*911 program manager*” means that person appointed by the director of the homeland security and emergency management department, and working with the 911 communications council, to perform the duties specifically set forth in Iowa Code chapter 34A and this chapter.

“*911 service area*” means the geographic area encompassing at least one entire county, and which may encompass a geographical area outside the one entire county not restricted to county boundaries, serviced or to be serviced under a 911 service plan.

“*911 service plan*” means a plan, produced by a joint 911 service board, which includes the information required by Iowa Code section 34A.2(2).

“*911 system*” means a telephone system that automatically connects a caller, dialing the digits 911, to a PSAP.

“*Access line*” means an exchange access line that has the ability to access dial tone and reach a public safety answering point.

“*Automatic location identification*” or “*ALI*” means a system capability that enables an automatic display of information defining a geographical location of the telephone used to place the 911 call.

“*Automatic number identification*” or “*ANI*” means a capability that enables the automatic display of the number of the telephone used to place the 911 call.

“*Call detail recording*” means a means of establishing chronological and operational accountability for each 911 call processed, consisting minimally of the caller’s telephone number, the date and time the 911 telephone equipment established initial connection (trunk seizure), the time the call was answered, the time the call was transferred (if applicable), the time the call was disconnected, the trunk line used, and the identity of the public safety telecommunicator’s position, also known as an ANI printout.

“*Central office*” or “*CO*” means a telephone company facility that houses the switching and trunking equipment serving telephones in a defined area.

“*Coin-free access*” or “*CFA*” means coin-free dialing or no-coin dial tone which enables a caller to dial 911 or “0” for operator without depositing money or incurring a charge.

“*Communications service*” means a service capable of accessing, connecting with, or interfacing with a 911 system by dialing, initializing, or otherwise activating the system exclusively through the digits 911 by means of a local telephone device, wireless communications device or any other device capable of interfacing with the 911 system.

“*Competitive local exchange service provider*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 34A.2.

“*Direct dispatch method*” means 911 call answering and radio-dispatching functions, for a particular agency, are both performed at the PSAP.

“*Director,*” unless otherwise noted, means the director of the homeland security and emergency management department.

“Emergency call” means a telephone request or text message request for service which requires immediate action to prevent loss of life, reduce bodily injury, prevent or reduce loss of property and respond to other emergency situations determined by local policy.

“Emergency communications service surcharge” means a charge established by the program manager in accordance with Iowa Code section 34A.7A.

“Emergency services internet protocol network” or *“ESInet”* means a system using broadband packet-switched technology that is capable of supporting the transmission of varying types of data to be shared by all public and private safety agencies that are involved in an emergency.

“Enhanced 911” or *“E911”* means the general term referring to emergency telephone systems with specific electronically controlled features, such as ALI, ANI, and selective routing.

“Enhanced wireless 911 service, phase I” means an emergency wireless telephone system with specific electronically controlled features such as ANI, specific indication of wireless communications tower site location, selective routing by geographic location of the tower site.

“Enhanced wireless 911 service, phase II” means an emergency wireless telephone system with specific electronically controlled features such as ANI and ALI and selective routing by geographic location of the 911 caller.

“Entry point” means the demarcation point(s), as designated by the 911 program manager, where originating service providers must deliver their 911 traffic for ingress into the state’s next generation 911 network.

“Exchange” means a defined geographic area served by one or more central offices in which the telephone company furnishes services.

“Geographic information system” or *“GIS”* means a system designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage, and present spatial or geographical data.

“Implementation” means the activity between formal approval of an E911 service plan and a given system design, and commencement of operations.

“Joint 911 service board” means those entities that are created under the provisions of Iowa Code section 34A.3, which include the legal entities created pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 28E referenced in Iowa Code section 34A.3(3) and that operate a 911 telephone system for the public benefit within a defined 911 service area.

“Local exchange carrier” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 34A.2.

“Multi-line telephone system” or *“MLTS”* means a system comprised of common control units, telephone sets, control hardware and software and adjunct systems, including network and premises-based systems, such as Centrex and VoIP, as well as PBX, hybrid, and key telephone systems, and includes systems owned or leased by governmental agencies and nonprofit entities, as well as for-profit businesses.

“Next generation 911 network” means an internet protocol-enabled system that enables the public to transmit digital information to public safety answering points and is responsible for the delivery of all 911 messages within the state. “Next generation 911 network” replaces enhanced 911 and includes but is not limited to 911 voice and nonvoice messages generated by originating service providers, ESInet, GIS, cybersecurity, and other system components.

“Next generation 911 network service provider” means a vendor or vendors selected by the department to provide next generation 911 network functionality.

“Nonrecurring costs” means one-time charges incurred by a 911 authority including, but not limited to, expenditures for E911 service plan preparation, capital outlay, communications equipment to receive and dispatch emergency calls, installation, and initial license to use subscriber names, addresses and telephone information.

“Originating service provider” means a communications provider that allows its users or subscribers to originate 911 voice or nonvoice messages from the public to public safety answering points, including but not limited to wireline, wireless, and voice over internet protocol services.

“Political subdivision” means a geographic or territorial division of the state that would have the following characteristics: defined geographic area, responsibilities for certain functions of local

government, public elections and public officers, and taxing power. Excluded from this definition are departments and divisions of state government and agencies of the federal government.

“Prepaid wireless telecommunications service” means a wireless communications service that provides the right to utilize mobile wireless service as well as other nontelecommunications services, including the download of digital products delivered electronically, content and ancillary services, which must be paid for in advance, and that is sold in predetermined units or dollars of which the amount declines with use in a known amount.

“Provider” means a person, company or other business that provides, or offers to provide, 911 equipment, installation, maintenance, or access services.

“Public or private safety agency” means a unit of state or local government, a special purpose district, or a private firm, which provides or has the authority to provide firefighting, police, ambulance, emergency medical services or hazardous materials response.

“Public safety answering point” or *“PSAP”* means a 24-hour, state, local, or contracted communications facility, which has been designated by the local service board to receive 911 service calls and dispatch emergency response services in accordance with the E911 service plan.

“Public safety telecommunicator” or *“telecommunicator”* means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 80B.11C.

“Public switched telephone network” means a complex of diversified channels and equipment that automatically routes communications between the calling person and called person or data equipment.

“Recurring costs” means repetitive charges incurred by a 911 authority including, but not limited to, personnel time directly associated with database management and personnel time directly associated with addressing, lease of access lines, lease of equipment, network access fees, communications equipment to receive and dispatch emergency calls, and applicable maintenance costs.

“Selective routing” or *“SR”* means a 911 system feature that enables all 911 calls originating from within a defined geographical region to be answered at a predesignated PSAP.

“Subscriber” means any person, firm, association, corporation, agencies of federal, state and local government, or other legal entity responsible by law for payment for communication service from the telephone utility.

“Tariff” means a document filed by a telephone company with the state telephone utility regulatory commission which lists the communication services offered by the company and gives a schedule for rates and charges.

“Telecommunications device for the deaf” or *“TDD”* means any type of instrument, such as a typewriter keyboard connected to the caller’s telephone and involving special equipment at the PSAP which allows an emergency call to be made without speaking, also known as a TTY.

“Telematics” means a vehicle-based mobile data application which can automatically call for assistance if the vehicle is in an accident.

“Trunk” means a circuit used for connecting a subscriber to the public switched telephone network.

“Voice over internet protocol service” or *“VoIP”* means a service to which all of the following apply:

1. The service provides real-time, two-way voice communications transmitted using internet protocol or a successor protocol.
2. The service is offered to the public, or such classes of users as to be effectively available to the public.
3. The service has the capability to originate traffic to, and terminate traffic from, the public switched telephone network or a successor network.

“Wireless communications service” means commercial mobile radio service. “Wireless communications service” includes any wireless two-way communications used in cellular telephone service, personal communications service, or the functional or competitive equivalent of a radio-telephone communications line used in cellular telephone service, a personal communications service, or a network access line. “Wireless communications service” does not include a service whose customers do not have access to 911 or 911-like service, a communications channel utilized only for data transmission, or a private telecommunications system.

“Wireless communications service provider” means a company that offers wireless communications service to users of wireless devices including but not limited to cellular, personal communications services, mobile satellite services, and enhanced specialized mobile radio.

“Wireless E911 phase 1” means a 911 call made from a wireless device in which the wireless communications service provider delivers the call-back number and the address of the tower that received the call to the appropriate public safety answering point.

“Wireless E911 phase 2” means a 911 call made from a wireless device in which the wireless communications service provider delivers the call-back number and the latitude and longitude coordinates of the wireless device to the appropriate public safety answering point.

“Wireless NG911 service area” means the geographic area to be served, or currently served, by a PSAP under a wireless NG911 service plan.

“Wireline 911 service surcharge” means a charge assessed on each wireline access line which physically terminates within the 911 service area in accordance with Iowa Code section 34A.7.

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