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**To:** Joint Committee on Kansas Security

**From:** Cindy Lash and Jill Shelley, Principal Research Analysts

**Re:** Public Safety Communications Governance

At the request of the Adjutant General, the Joint Committee on Kansas Security requested Kansas Legislative Research Department staff explore governance related to public safety communications policy and assets in similar states. "Governance" is defined as the decision-making structure. Governance also has been defined as "the means to steer the process that influences decisions and actions within the private, public, and civic sectors" and "a set of coordinating and monitoring activities that enables the survival of the collaborative partnership or institution."<sup>1</sup>

An impetus to address state-level governance at this time is the technological convergence of land mobile radio (LMR), broadband, and 911/Next Generation (NG) 911, and specifically efforts to meet the federal First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet) mission to "build, operate and maintain the first high-speed, nationwide wireless broadband network dedicated to public safety [on] . . . a single interoperable platform for emergency and daily public safety communications."<sup>2</sup> Kansas' Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee (SIEC) also stated, in the Kansas [Statewide Interoperability Plan](#) issued in April 2014<sup>3</sup>, that its strategic goals and initiatives over a period of three to five years include the governance goals of reviewing and revising the SIEC charter, developing a broadband advisory group on the SIEC, and ensuring the long-term stability of the SIEC.

## Improving Governance as a Nationwide Priority

The [2014 National Emergency Communications Plan](#) (NECP) issued by the Department of Homeland Security placed governance at the top of its goals and recommendations:

Goal 1 – Governance and leadership: Enhance decision-making, coordination, and planning for emergency communications through strong governance structures and leadership.

1 Emerson, Kirk, Tima Nabatchi, and Stephen Balogh, "An Integrative Framework for Collaborative Governance," *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory*, 22:1-29.

2 FirstNet was authorized by Congress with the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act enacted in 2012, Public Law 112-96. See 47 USC 1421 *et seq.* and 47 USC 1441 *et seq.* FirstNet is an independent authority within the U.S. Department of Commerce's National Telecommunications and Information Administration; its website is [www.firstnet.gov](http://www.firstnet.gov).

3 The Kansas Statewide Interoperability Plan (Plan) is available on the SIEC's website, <http://www.kansastag.gov/OEC.asp?PageID=567>. Governance goals are on p. 11.

Recommendations: Update governance structures and processes to address the evolving operating environment. . . .<sup>4</sup>

In response, representatives of the National Council of Statewide Interoperability Coordinators and SAFECOM<sup>5</sup>, a program of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) supported by the Office of Emergency Communications (OEC), collaborated to conduct 20 case studies nationwide of public safety governance. The characteristics of the state and regional systems studied included recent establishment of an independent emergency communications oversight agency, home rule, successful balance to address both metropolitan and rural concerns, and NG911 capability.

That study has resulted in the October issuance of the 2015 *Emergency Communications Governance Guide for State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Officials*.<sup>6</sup> The *Guide* provides recommendations and best practices for communications officials to use to “establish, assess, and update governance structures that represent the emergency communications ecosystem.” It further states it does not offer nor intend to offer a “one size fits all” approach. Information from the *Guide* is used in this memorandum as a lens through which to view various structures.

OEC coordinators for 4 of the 10 regions, who collectively currently work directly with a total of 19 states but are aware of activity and structure in additional states, also provided us their valuable insights on the state structures that have been most effective at furthering effective governance. They also noted the needs of long-term policy governance differ from those of relatively short-term project governance.

## Overview of Governance Body Structures

The *Guide* addresses governance of LMR, broadband, and 911/NG911. It states emergency communications governance of LMR, broadband, and 911/NG911 has evolved to include three main types<sup>7</sup>:

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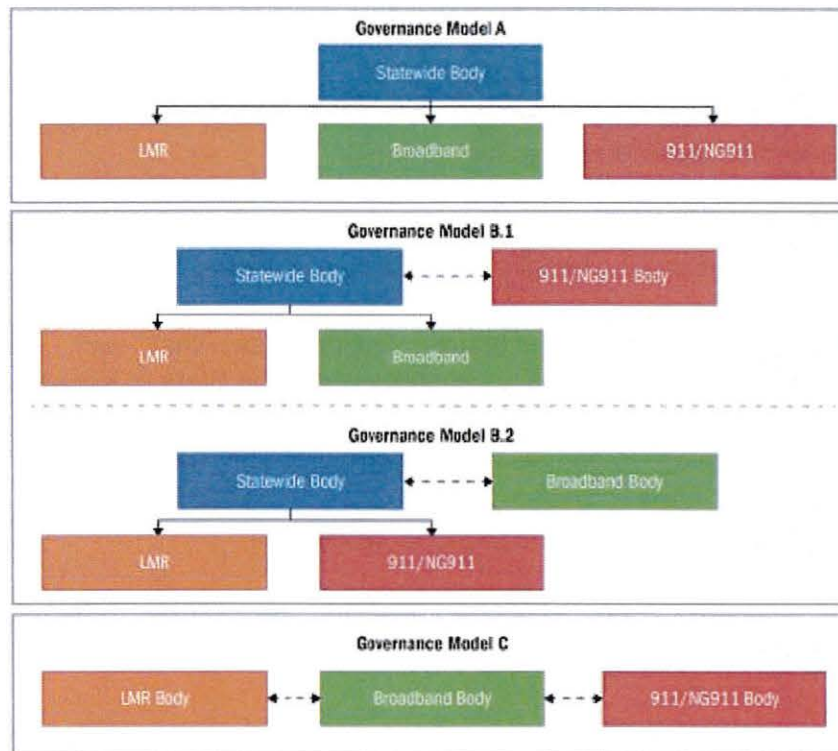
4 National Emergency Communications Plan, 2014, p. ii; plan available from <http://www.dhs.gov/national-emergency-communications-plan>.

5 <http://www.dhs.gov/safecom>. “SAFECOM was formed in 2001 after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, as part of the Presidential E-Government Initiative to improve public safety interoperability, allowing emergency responders to communicate effectively before, during, and after emergencies and disasters. SAFECOM’s mission is to improve designated emergency response providers’ inter-jurisdictional and inter-disciplinary emergency communications interoperability through collaboration with emergency responders across federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial governments, and international borders.”

6 The *Guide* is available from <http://www.dhs.gov/publication/governance-documents>.

7 *Guide*, pp. 12-13.





The Guide provides this insight into the models:

Each model described above can function effectively if there is an established, formal level of coordination with adequate information sharing among the governance bodies. The modernization of communications and information systems and scarcity of funding has led to governance bodies integrating across multiple emergency communications functions for better situation awareness, operational coordination, and decision-making. States that currently leverage the “Governance Model A” approach reached this end state progressively, by engaging elected officials, where they previously originated either under the “Governance Model B” or “Governance Model C.” This is particularly prevalent in states that recognize the need to include 911/NG911 stakeholders in broadband planning to ensure information interoperability across the emergency communications ecosystem.<sup>8</sup>

The *Guide* also points out that governance is just one aspect of the complex public safety communications environment, along with standard operating procedures, technology, training and exercises, and usage.<sup>9</sup> Nonetheless, without good governance, the other goals are difficult to achieve. Emergency communications officials with whom we spoke also stressed the importance of placing effective, knowledgeable, motivated leaders into governing bodies. OEC regional coordinators stressed the importance of factors beyond formal governance in success of a state’s interoperable communications system. One mentioned a state’s fast start was due to “superstar people,” whose personal commitment put flesh on the bones of the formal charge.

<sup>8</sup> *Guide*, p. 13.

<sup>9</sup> *Guide*, p. 5. This also is discussed in the Kansas Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan.

## Kansas' Current System Is Closest to Model B.1

Kansas' SIEC, which is overseeing certain aspects of LMR and assisting with broadband development, operates under the authority of Executive Order 07-27, dated December 20, 2007. The order specifies these purposes for the SIEC:

- Conduct an assessment to better understand the current baseline of communications interoperability in the State of Kansas;
- Identify and recommend future technologies that will enhance the communications interoperability capability within the State of Kansas;
- Create a Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan;
- Manage implementation of the Interoperability Plan;
- Create statewide best practices, policies, procedures, and protocols for communications interoperability; and
- Provide training opportunities related to communications interoperability for all necessary and authorized public safety practitioners.

Order 07-27 also specifies membership on the SIEC and directs the Adjutant General to provide staff support. It states, in addition to the representatives of agencies and organizations specified in the order, the SIEC "may designate other members as it believes would further its mission." The Statewide Interoperability Coordinator, two interoperability trainers, and two public safety broadband outreach coordinators are under the authority of the Adjutant General's chief information officer (CIO). The coordinator and trainer positions have been funded year-to-year by the Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT). FirstNet grant moneys have been used for the outreach coordinators.

**LMR has been a joint responsibility in Kansas.** KDOT built, maintains, and operates the statewide LMR Kansas State Interoperable Communication System (KSICS). The agency also reported it has responsibility for managing the renewal of and compliance for all 583 Federal Communications Commission spectrum licenses in Kansas. KSICS was built after authorization in 2004 (KSA 2014 Supp. 75-5073 *et seq.*) to expand the use of KDOT's 800 megahertz () system to governmental entities in addition to KDOT and the Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP). KDOT reports 30,663 radio ID's have been assigned to operate on KSICS (KDOT uses 2,073 of them), all 79 towers are used by agencies in addition to KDOT, and the number of 800 MHz P25 calls processed by other agencies ranges from approximately 14 million to more than 18 million a year. In a review of the system, KDOT provided this insight into the governance of LMR in Kansas:

The executive order does not reference KDOT's statewide 800 MHz System, nor state or imply that SIEC was to oversee, manage, or assume governance of the System operated by KDOT. It is unclear, at best, whether SIEC was intended to act in any capacity beyond an advisory function for developing policies and procedures for interoperable communications throughout the state. This has been accomplished



through the KSICS Communications Standard Operating Procedure which establishes protocols for use of the KSICS in different situations. . . . With regard to KSICS, KDOT built the infrastructure (towers, equipment, buildings) over many years to enable communications for KDOT, KHP and [emergency medical services] purposes, and then upgraded the system, with the approval of the Legislature, to meet the evolving needs of law enforcement and public safety agencies for interoperable communications. However, KDOT does not establish the “traffic rules” for interoperable communications on the system. These policies and procedures are developed and overseen by SIEC.

**Public safety broadband is being planned, and federal deadlines are in place.**

FirstNet's Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network would enable first responders to send and receive photos or building plans, for example, and would not replace existing systems. As noted by the Adjutant General's staff at the November 2014, meeting of the Joint Committee on Kansas Security, the states have received grant awards to prepare for FirstNet broadband communications, and the law specifies states will have 90 days after FirstNet issues a request for proposals (RFPs) to create the broadband network to notify FirstNet whether the state wishes to participate in the network or build its own compatible network. If a state chooses to build its own network, within 180 days of the state notifying the federal government of that decision, “the Governor shall develop and complete RFPs for the construction, maintenance, and operation of the radio access network within the State.”<sup>10</sup> No official release date for the federal RFP has yet been announced.<sup>11</sup>

**In Kansas, as in many states, authority for governance of 911/NG911 is separate.**

The Kansas 911 Act (KSA 2014 Supp. 12-5362 *et seq.*) was enacted in 2011; minor amendments were enacted in 2014. The Act creates the 911 Coordinating Council to monitor the delivery of 911 services, develop strategies for future enhancements to the 911 system, and distribute grant funds to public safety answering points. The duties of the chairperson, who is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the Governor, include coordinating 911/NG911 services in the state, implementing statewide 911 planning, ensuring that policies adopted by the 911 Coordinating Council are carried out, and assisting in development of regulations. The Council includes 17 voting members and 10 non-voting members; all but the 4 legislators who are voting members are appointed by the Governor, with identified organizations recommending candidates as representatives of certain organizations or demographic groups.

**Membership overlaps between the SIEC and the 911 Coordinating Council.** While there appears to be no formal relationship between the SIEC and the 911 Coordinating Council, membership overlaps: 9 of the 15 voting members of the SIEC also serve on the 911 Coordinating Council, and the 911 Coordinating Council representative is a voting member of the SIEC.<sup>12</sup> Representatives of two additional organizations, though different people, also serve on both. The 911 Administrator works within the Office of Emergency Communications within the Adjutant General's Department.

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<sup>10</sup> 47 USC 1442, as enacted in Public Law 112-96.

<sup>11</sup> See FirstNet's resources page, <http://firstnet.gov/resources>.

<sup>12</sup> See the SIEC's website and also the website of the 911 Coordinating Council, <http://www.kansas911.org/107/911-Council-Members>.

## Statewide Governance Structures – Statutes or Executive Orders

The Guide includes findings on strengths and weaknesses of executive order, statutory, and *ad hoc* authority,<sup>13</sup> including these:

- Activities under both executive orders and statutes are dependent on a Governor who understands and values public safety needs. Both are likely to result in the executive staff and the Governor having greater awareness of the role of the governance body, and minimize disagreements over the governance body's roles and responsibilities, but both also are subject to influence by industry-related groups;
- Executive orders are often more expeditious;
- Although the process to enacting a statute is often lengthy and politicized, statutes often provide more stability. In some states, authority under an executive order expires after a set period of time (although that is not the case in Kansas); and
- *Ad hoc* authority can be nimble but is highly dependent on volunteer members.

Of the states with any formalized governance structure for at least certain portions of emergency communications, governance in 22 states, including Kansas, is organized under an executive order, governance in 22 states is given statutory authority, and 1 state relies on both executive order and statutory authority, according to information provided by a federal OEC regional coordinator. Four states rely on *ad hoc* groups not organized under executive order or statute.

A National Conference of State Legislatures' database search revealed 2015 bills in Arkansas (HB 1937) and West Virginia (SB 496, HB 2871, and HB 2952) would have moved some aspects of emergency communications governance authority from executive order to statutes, but those bills failed. A bill pending in the Pennsylvania Assembly (HB 1656), for which no formal governance structure is listed on the OEC summary, would establish a Statewide Public Safety Communications and Interoperability Advisory Committee.

The states the OEC regional coordinators recommended as having effective governance structures formalized those structures in statute. Regional coordinators stated executive orders can complement statutes, especially when quick action is needed.

## Emergency Communications Structures of States Recognized as Ahead of the Curve in Governance Show Some Common Characteristics

We reviewed the interoperable communication function in four states identified as having strong governance systems: Iowa, Minnesota, Oregon, and Utah. The states differ in the mission, authority, and placement within government they assign to the function, yet all exhibit many of the characteristics of effective governance identified in the *Guide*. The states' interoperable communications boards are described briefly below.

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<sup>13</sup> *Guide*, p. 9.

- The Iowa Statewide Interoperable Communications System Board operates under the joint purview of the Departments of Public Safety and Transportation. Its ultimate objective is to develop and oversee the operation of a statewide integrated public safety communications interoperability system. The Board submits an annual report to the Legislature regarding communications interoperability at the local and regional level, as well as a status report on the development of a statewide system, and funding requirement relating thereto.
- The Minnesota Statewide Emergency Communications Board is located within the Department of Public Safety. Its mission is to provide reliable, robust systems for interoperable emergency communications across county, state, federal, and tribal regions. It is responsible for the emergency radio system, statewide coordination of 911 service, and the statewide public safety broadband network. The Board must submit a biennial status report to the Governor and several legislative committees regarding implementation of the statewide public radio plan.
- The Oregon State Interoperability Executive Council is located in the Chief Information Office in the Department of Administrative Services. Its mission is to develop recommendations for policy and guidelines, identify technology and standards, and coordinate intergovernmental resources to facilitate statewide public safety communications interoperability. The Council also serves as the Governor's Public Safety Broadband Advisory Group. The Council is required to submit a report biennially to the General Assembly's Committee on Ways and Means and Committee on Information Management and Technology on the development of the interoperability plan and the Council's other activities.
- The Utah Communications Authority is a newly formed (2015) independent agency whose charge is to own, operate and maintain a public safety communications network, maintain the current radio networks, and approve expenditures of selected 911 funds by the 911 Division, the Radio Network Division, and the Interoperability Division. The Executive Director is required to submit an annual report of the Authority's activities to the Board, the Governor, and the Legislature.

In spite of the differences between the governing bodies, comparison of their governance structures to the Characteristics of Effective Governance set out in the *Guide* shows marked similarities, as described below. Detailed information about the governance of interoperable communications in each state is provided in *Appendix A, Detailed State Comparisons*.

### ***How These Four States Exhibit the Guide's Characteristics of Effective Governance***

**Establish formal authority for the function.** This could be accomplished with an Executive Order or through statute. Interoperable communications in all four states currently are formally established by statute, although Utah operated under an Executive Order from 2002 to 2005. The interoperable communications entities we reviewed have very different types of authority, jurisdiction, and duties. Oregon and Utah, as briefly summarized below, demonstrate that range:



- Oregon – The role of the Council is largely advisory. It develops and monitors implementation of the SCIP, including recommending strategies to improve interoperability, developing standards to promote consistency, and identifying short- and long-term policy solutions. It coordinates statewide interoperability among state, local, tribal, and federal agencies, and makes recommendations to the Governor for investments in the public safety communications systems.
- Utah – The Authority can build, operate, and own any part of a public safety communications network. It is a fully staffed state agency with separate divisions for 911, radio network, and interoperability. It manages all radio and microwave infrastructure of all State-owned 800 MHz and VHF systems, has administrative oversight of the Utah 911 Committee (including NG911), and is responsible for statewide interoperability and FirstNet coordination.

**Balance representation across stakeholders that have a role in or are affected by communications-related initiatives.** All four states have a broad mix of representatives from state and local agencies. While the specific makeup varies from state to state, there are many similarities:

- State agency representatives - Every state included members from Public Safety, Transportation, Natural Resources, and the Office of the CIO. Public Health and Corrections were included in most. Homeland Security, Emergency Management, and the Military Department were sometimes included. Two states included legislators, although in a non-voting capacity.
- Local representatives – All included municipal police, sheriffs, and fire departments. Most included representation from Native American tribes and included elected city and county officials, representatives of the associations of cities and counties, or regional associations of governments. Other groups sometimes included were emergency medical services (EMS), and communications centers.
- Governors typically are very involved in the selection of members. In Oregon, the Governor appoints the members who represent state agencies, and appoints the members representing local agencies with the concurrence of legislative leadership. In Utah, the Governor appoints the representatives from state agencies, while local representatives are elected by the associations or groups they represent. Iowa statutes don't specify who appoints the state agency representatives, but the Governor appoints the local representatives after receiving recommendations from associations they represent. Minnesota statutes specify certain state agency directors or their designees, provide that elected city and county officials and sheriffs be appointed by their associations, and authorize the Governor to appoint police, fire, and EMS representatives after considering recommendations of their associations.

**Right-size the membership to include the appropriate stakeholders while allowing a quorum to be met regularly.** The governing bodies ranged in size from 19 to 25 voting members. Two states have legislative members, who are advisory only (four in Iowa, two in Oregon). Most members are appointed for three- or four-year staggered terms, although Minnesota provides no set term of office. Minnesota specifically authorizes members to select an alternate to represent them.



**Promote active membership by allowing multiple ways to participate and disseminating meeting minutes.** Three of the four states specifically authorize or document participation by phone or other electronic means, which facilitates involvement. In addition, all authorize reimbursement of travel expenses. Review of the websites show minutes of meetings are generally posted in a timely manner, and minutes of the prior meeting are approved at the following meeting.

**Be accountable – make sure roles, responsibilities, and membership requirements are met routinely.** In Minnesota, a member or alternate must attend 75 percent of all official meetings across a 12-month rolling calendar; failing that, the chairperson must notify the member's organization of the attendance record and request a replacement. Utah statutes allow a member to be replaced, with or without cause, by the entity that selected the member.

**Meet regularly and consider varying the location to increase attendance.** All the governing bodies are scheduled to meet either monthly or quarterly. A federal OEC regional coordinator suggested varying the location of the meeting, particularly in large states, could help improve participation. None of the four states had a mandate to vary locations, and our review of minutes showed they seldom did so.

**Stay scalable and agile to respond to changes in the emergency communications landscape.** Governing bodies in all four states use working groups, advisory groups, or additional committees to expand their expertise. Statutes in Minnesota and Utah give the governing body flexibility in creating and determining the membership of such groups, while Iowa and Oregon set out defined groups. Minutes indicate working groups tend to meet more frequently than the full governing bodies and report back on a regular basis.

**Align activities to communications interoperability strategic plans.** Minnesota and Oregon are among the states that place responsibility for implementing statewide interoperable communications plans with the statewide interoperability coordinator. Minnesota's Statewide Emergency Communications Board shares the responsibility in that state. The Utah Communications Authority states it manages that state's statewide plan. Iowa statutes require the Board give an annual status report to the Legislature on its efforts.<sup>14</sup>

**Identify sustainable funding for existing and future emergency communications priorities.** All states reviewed seem to be grappling with this, as demonstrated by a statutory requirement for the Iowa Statewide Interoperable Communications System Board to "develop and obtain adequate funding in accordance with a communications interoperability sustainability plan." The Minnesota Board had a goal, as of January 2015, of raising the 911 fee from \$0.78 to \$0.95, as allowed by statute, to support board initiatives. Texas directs 5.5904 percent of court costs paid by people convicted of certain types of crimes to a fund to be used only for interoperable statewide emergency radio.<sup>15</sup>

The *Guide* also notes it is important to manage internal and jurisdictional differences between members and focus on working toward common goals, as well as to maintain an open and transparent forum. These were not readily measurable during our review. We did note an Oregon statute states that, under the direction of the executive council and the state CIO, the

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14 Sources include the states' statewide communications interoperability plans, governing body websites, and statutes.

15 See I.C.A. § 80.29 (Iowa), M.S.A. 403.11 (Minnesota), and V.T.C.A., Government Code § 411.402 and V.T.C.A., Local Government Code § 133.102 (Texas).

statewide interoperability coordinator may mediate disputes between public bodies collaborating to implement interoperable public safety communications systems.<sup>16</sup>

### Nearby and Other States Illustrate Other Governance Structures

Of the four states bordering Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska use executive orders to address public safety communications governance, and Colorado and Oklahoma place emergency communications governance in statute.<sup>17</sup>

- Missouri's 911 Coordinating Council is in statute, but it used a 2006 executive order to place the Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee under the authority of the Homeland Security Advisory Council.
- Nebraska established the Nebraska Public Safety Communications Council in 2012, and the Council approved the Working Group Charter for the Nebraska Public Safety Broadband Planning Project in 2014.
- In 2012, Colorado consolidated homeland security functions including interoperable communications under the Department of Public Safety and created the Homeland Security and All-Hazards Senior Advisory Committee; in 2014, it made additional relatively minor changes to the organizational structure.
- The Oklahoma Office of Homeland Security has responsibility for interoperable public safety communications planning within that state, and the state's CIO is statutorily responsible for the interoperable radio communications system for state agencies. Its governing body charter lists its members. Goals in its SCIP include strengthening the role of the Statewide Interoperability Governing Body.

Kentucky was cited as an example of a state that had grappled with whether to use executive order or statutes for public safety communications governance, and chose statutes. A federal OEC regional coordinator who was involved in that process noted it required "legislative champions" for the 2003 bill (the statutes have subsequently been amended several times<sup>18</sup>), the new structure built on an existing consolidated information technology structure in the state, and the statutory structure allowed the governing body to require accountability.

JAS/CJL/rc

Attachment: *Appendix A, Detailed State Comparisons*

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<sup>16</sup> O.R.S. 403.460.

<sup>17</sup> Applicable Missouri statutes include Mo.R.S. 650.325 and 650.330; the executive order is number 06-23. Nebraska's executive order is number 12-01. Applicable Colorado statutes include § 24–33.5–716 and § 24–33.5–1614. Oklahoma's relevant statutes include 74 Okl.St. Ann. § 51.1a and 62 Okl.St. Ann. § 34.21; the charter of the Statewide Interoperability Governing Body is available at [http://www.ok.gov/homeland/Interoperable\\_Communications/Statewide\\_Interoperability\\_Governing\\_Body\\_%28SIGB%29/](http://www.ok.gov/homeland/Interoperable_Communications/Statewide_Interoperability_Governing_Body_%28SIGB%29/); and its SCIP is available from [http://www.ok.gov/homeland/Interoperable\\_Communications/Statewide\\_Communications\\_Interoperability\\_Plan\\_%28SCIP%29/index.html](http://www.ok.gov/homeland/Interoperable_Communications/Statewide_Communications_Interoperability_Plan_%28SCIP%29/index.html).

<sup>18</sup> See K.R.S. 42.734, 42.736, and 42.738.

Appendix A: Detailed State Comparisons

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	IOWA	MINNESOTA	OREGON	UTAH
	Statewide Interoperable Communications System Board (SICSB)	Statewide Emergency Communications Board (SECB)	State Interoperability Executive Council (SIEC)	Utah Communications Authority (UCA)
Enacting Authority				
Type	Legislation	Legislation	Legislation	Legislation
Date	Originally 2007, amended in 2009, 2013, 2015	Originally 2004, SECB defined in 2013	Executive Order 2002, Statute 2009, amended in 2014	2015
Oversight	Joint purview of the Depts. of Public Safety and Transportation	Department of Public Safety	State Chief Information Officer (CIO)	Independent agency
Mission/Charge	Develop, implement, and oversee policy, operations, and fiscal components of communications interoperability efforts at the state and local level, and coordinate with similar efforts at the federal level, with the ultimate objective of developing and overseeing the operation of a statewide integrated public safety communications interoperability system.	Enable emergency responders and citizens to communicate easily and respond immediately in critical emergency situations by providing reliable and robust systems for interoperable communications across counties, state, federal, and tribal regions.	Develop recommendations for policy and guidelines, identify technology and standards, and coordinate intergovernmental resources to facilitate statewide public safety communications interoperability.	Own, operate and maintain any part of a public safety communications network, maintain the current VHF and 800 MHz radio networks; approve expenditures of certain 911 funds by the 911 Division, the Radio Network Division and the Interoperability Division.
Membership				
Size	19 voting members, 4 non-voting legislators	20 voting members	22 voting members, 2 non-voting legislators	25 members
Compensation and Expenses	Actual expenses reimbursed by the Depts. of Public Safety and Transportation	Expenses may be reimbursed unless otherwise reimbursed by another source	Travel and expenses may be reimbursed, at discretion of State CIO	Board receives <i>per diem</i> and travel expenses. Advisory Committees receive no compensation or benefits
Makeup	<u>8 from state agencies:</u> Public Safety Corrections Transportation Natural Resources CIO Public Health Homeland Security & Emergency Management.  Others: Law Enforcement Academy  <u>11 from local, regional, federal, tribal, or other entity:</u>  2 municipal police 2 sheriffs 2 fire departments 2 law communication center managers Emergency management coordinator EMS  Others: At large	<u>5 from state agencies:</u> Public Safety State Patrol Transportation Natural Resources CIO Office  Others: Metropolitan Council  <u>15 from local, regional, federal, tribal, or other entity (when 2, 1 from metro area, 1 from Greater MN):</u> 2 chiefs of police 2 sheriffs 2 fire chiefs 2 radio board representatives  2 EMS providers 2 elected county officials 2 elected city officials	<u>10 from state agencies:</u> State Police Corrections Transportation Forestry CIO Health Authority Emergency Management Military Department  Others: Public Safety and Standards, Broadband Advisory Council  <u>12 from local, regional, federal, tribal or other entity:</u>  Association of Chiefs of Police Sheriffs' Association Association of Fire Chiefs Nonprofit organization with interest in public communications  Association of Counties Association of Cities Indian tribe Others: Member of the public, Special Districts Association, 2 IT officers (1 city, 1 county), FCC Region 35 resident or employee	<u>8 from State agencies:</u> Public Safety Corrections Transportation Natural Resources Technology Services Health  Utah National Guard Others: State Treasurer  <u>17 from local, regional, federal, tribal or other entity:</u>  Association of Chiefs of Police Sheriffs' Association Association of Fire Chiefs 911 Advisory Committee  5 from the largest counties - work in law enforcement, fire, or PSAP 7 from regional assns. of govt. - work in law enforcement, fire or PSAP Native American Tribes
Terms	3 years, staggered, for local, regional, federal, tribal, or other	No set term, remain until successor is appointed	4 years, staggered	4 years, staggered. Advisory committees: 911-4 years, others not specified
Support staff provided by	Depts of Public Safety and Transportation	Not specified	Not specified	Agency staff
Meetings				
Frequency	Typically monthly Conference call always open for public and members	At least quarterly. Not specified	Quarterly Teleconference upon request	UCA and 911 typically meet monthly Electronic attendance authorized
Subcommittees/Working Groups				
Standing Committees	Finance, Governance, Operations, Outreach Technology, Training & Exercises. Committees have many non-SICSB members	Finance, Legislative/Government Affairs, Operations & Technical (radio), Steering (policy), Interoperability, Public Alert and Warning System, Interoperable Data, NG911, Emergency Communications. Each committee has a defined membership and duties.	Executive, Broadband, Partnerships, Strategic Planning, Technical. Other than the Executive Committee, membership on the committees is open to all interested parties.	Statute creates a 13-member 911 Advisory Committee with membership specified
Other	FirstNet Broadband Subcommittee	The SECB can establish special committees to assist in performing duties and responsibilities. Several committees have subgroups and working groups.		The UCA is authorized to create technical advisory committees for the Radio Network Division (flexible membership) and temporary advisory committees for the Interoperability Division (flexible membership).

Abbreviations: IT - Information Technology; PSAP - Public Safety Answering Point