Committee Print by the Committee on
Energy and Commerce

(Providing for reconciliation pursuant to S. Con. Res. 14, the
Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2022)

TITLE III—COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND COMMERCE
Subtitle K—Budget Reconciliation
Legislative Recommendations
Relating to Next Generation 9–1–1

SEC. 31101. DEPLOYMENT OF NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1.

(a) Appropriation.—

(1) In general.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Assistant Secretary for fiscal year 2022, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $10,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, to make grants to eligible entities for implementing Next Generation 9–1–1, operating and maintaining Next Generation 9–1–1, training directly related to implementing, maintaining, and operating Next Generation 9–1–1, if the cost related to such training does not exceed 3 percent of the
total grant award, and planning and implementation
activities, if the cost related to such planning and
implementation does not exceed 1 percent of the
total grant award.

(2) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Of the
amount appropriated in this subsection not more
than 2 percent shall be available to the Assistant
Secretary to implement this section.

(b) ELIGIBILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Assistant Secretary
shall not make a grant under this section to any eli-
gible entity unless such entity complies with the fol-
lowing requirements:

(A) no portion of any 9–1–1 fee or charge
imposed by the eligible entity, or (except in the
case of an eligible entity that is a Tribal organi-
ization) by a State or taxing jurisdiction within
which the eligible entity will carry out activities
using grant funds, will be obligated or expended
for any purpose or function other than a pur-
pose or function for which the obligation or ex-
penditure of such a fee or charge is acceptable
(as determined by the Federal Communications
Commission pursuant to the rules issued under
section 6(f)(3) of the Wireless Communications
and Public Safety Act of 1999 (47 U.S.C. 615a–1(f)(3))) during any period during which the funds from the grant are available to the eligible entity;

(B) any funds received by the eligible entity will be used to support the deployment of Next Generation 9–1–1 in a manner that ensures reliability, interoperability, and requires the use of commonly accepted standards; and

(C) the eligible entity has established, or has committed to establish not later than 3 years after the date on which the funds are distributed to the eligible entity, a sustainable funding mechanism for Next Generation 9–1–1 and effective cybersecurity resources.

(2) OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—The Assistant Secretary shall not make a grant under this section to an eligible entity unless it complies with the following requirements:

(A) any relevant State or Tribal organization has designated a single officer or governmental body to serve as the State point of contact to coordinate the implementation of Next Generation 9–1–1 for such State or Tribal organization; and
(B) any relevant State or Tribal organization has developed and submitted a plan for the coordination and implementation of Next Generation 9–1–1 consistent with the requirements of the Assistant Secretary that, at a minimum—

(i) ensures interoperability, reliability, and the use of commonly accepted standards;

(ii) enables emergency communications centers to process, analyze, and store multimedia, data, and other information;

(iii) incorporates cybersecurity tools, including intrusion detection and prevention measures;

(iv) includes strategies for coordinating cybersecurity information sharing between Federal, State, Tribal, and local government partners;

(v) includes a governance body or bodies, either by creation of a new body or bodies or use of an existing body or bodies, for the development and deployment of Next Generation 9–1–1;
(vi) creates efficiencies related to Next Generation 9–1–1 functions, including cybersecurity and the virtualization and sharing of infrastructure, equipment, and services; and

(vii) utilizes an effective, competitive approach to establishing authentication, credentialing, secure connections, and access in deploying Next Generation 9–1–1, including by—

(I) requiring certificate authorities to be capable of cross-certification with other authorities;

(II) avoiding risk of a single point of failure or vulnerability; and

(III) adhering to Federal agency best practices such as those promulgated by the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

SEC. 31102. ESTABLISHMENT OF NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1 CYBERSECURITY CENTER.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Assistant Secretary for fiscal year 2022, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $80,000,000, to remain available until Sep-
tember 30, 2026, to establish a Next Generation 9–1–1 Cybersecurity Center to coordinate with State, local, and regional governments on the sharing of cybersecurity information about, the analysis of cybersecurity threats to, and guidelines for strategies to detect and prevent cybersecurity intrusions relating to Next Generation 9–1–1.

SEC. 31103. PUBLIC SAFETY NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1 ADVISORY BOARD.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Assistant Secretary for fiscal year 2022, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $20,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, to establish a 16-member Public Safety Next Generation 9–1–1 Advisory Board (in this section referred to as the “Board”) to provide recommendations to the Assistant Secretary with respect to carrying out the duties and responsibilities of the Assistant Secretary related to Next Generation 9-1-1, including with respect to the grant program established pursuant to section 31101.

SEC. 31104. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

1. 9–1–1 FEE OR CHARGE.—The term “9–1–1 fee or charge” has the meaning given such term in section 6(f)(3)(D) of the Wireless Communic-

(2) ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—The term “Assistant Secretary” means the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information.

(3) COMMONLY ACCEPTED STANDARDS.—The term “commonly accepted standards” means the technical standards followed by the communications industry for network, device, and Internet Protocol connectivity that—

(A) enable interoperability; and

(B) are—

(i) developed and approved by a standards development organization that is accredited by a United States or international standards body in a process that—

(I) is open to the public, including open for participation by any person; and

(II) provides for a conflict resolution process;

(ii) subject to an open comment and input process before being finalized by the standards development organization;
(iii) consensus-based; and

(iv) made publicly available once approved.

(4) Eligible entity.—The term “eligible entity”—

(A) means a State or a Tribal organization; and

(B) may be an entity, including a public authority, board, or commission, established by one or more entities described in subparagraph (A).

(5) Cost related to planning and implementation.—The term “cost related to planning and implementation” means any cost incurred by an eligible entity related to planning for and preparing an application and related materials as required under this title.

(6) Emergency communications center.—

(A) In general.—The term “emergency communications center”—

(i) means a facility that—

(I) is designated to receive a 9–1–1 request for emergency assistance; and
(II) performs one or more of the functions described in subparagraph (B); and

(ii) may be a public safety answering point, as defined in section 222 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 222).

(B) FUNCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The functions described in this subparagraph are the following:

(i) Process and analyze 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance and information and data related to such requests.

(ii) Dispatch appropriate emergency response providers.

(iii) Transfer or exchange 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance and information and data related to such requests with one or more facilities described under this paragraph and emergency response providers.

(iv) Analyze any communications received from emergency response providers.

(v) Support incident command functions.
(6) INTEROPERABLE; INTEROPERABILITY.—The term “interoperable” or “interoperability” means the capability of emergency communications centers to receive 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance and information and data related to such requests, such as location information and callback numbers from a person initiating the request, and then process and share the 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance and information and data related to such requests with other emergency communications centers and emergency response providers without the need for proprietary interfaces and regardless of jurisdiction, equipment, device, software, service provider, or other relevant factors.

(7) NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1.—The term “Next Generation 9–1–1” means an interoperable, secure, Internet Protocol-based system that—

(A) employs commonly accepted standards;

(B) enables emergency communications centers to receive, process, and analyze all types of 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance;

(C) acquires and integrates additional information useful to handling 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance; and
(D) supports sharing information related to 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance among emergency communications centers and emergency response providers.

(12) Reliable; reliability.—The term “reliable” or “reliability” means the employment of sufficient measures to ensure the ongoing operation of Next Generation 9–1–1, including through the use of geo-diverse, device- and network-agnostic elements that provide more than one physical route between end points with no common points where a single failure at that point would cause all to fail.

(8) State.—The term “State” means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

(9) State or taxing jurisdiction.—The term “State or taxing jurisdiction” has the meaning given such term in section 6(f)(3)(D) of the Wireless Communications and Public Safety Act of 1999 (47 U.S.C. 615a–1(f)(3)(D)).

(15) Sustainable funding mechanism.—The term “sustainable funding mechanism” means a
funding mechanism that provides adequate revenues to cover ongoing expenses, including operations, maintenance, and upgrades.

(10) **TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.**—The term “Tribal organization” has the meaning given such term in section 4(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(l)).