

CHAPTER 81

9-1-1 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Authority

N.J.S.A. 52:17C-3(b) and 52:17C-15(b).

Source and Effective Date

R.1995 d.478, effective August 3, 1995.
See: 27 N.J.R. 2539(a), 27 N.J.R. 3376(a).

Executive Order No. 66 (1978) Expiration Date

Chapter 81, 9-1-1 Emergency Telephone System, expires on August 3, 2000.

Chapter Historical Note

Chapter 81, 9-1-1 Emergency Telephone System, was adopted as R.1990 d.392, effective August 6, 1990. See: 22 N.J.R. 1234(a), 22 N.J.R. 2332(a). Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Chapter 81 was readopted as R.1995 d.478. See: Source and Effective Date.

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SUBCHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

13:81-1.1 Purpose

The chapter establishes the technical requirements and operational standards for all components of the Statewide 9-1-1 Enhanced Emergency Telephone System. It defines and allocates responsibility for planning, equipping, staffing, establishing, operating and maintaining Public Safety Answering Points, Public Safety Dispatch Points, and the Enhanced 9-1-1 Network, and it defines and allocates responsibility for providing information necessary to establish and maintain the Automatic Location Information capability of the System.

13:81-1.2 Definitions

The following words and terms, as used in this chapter, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“Automatic Location Identification (ALI)” means the automatic display of the calling party’s telephone number, address and supplementary information at the PSAP.

“Automatic Number Identification (ANI)” means the automatic display of the calling party’s telephone number.

“Average busiest hour” means the one-hour period during each week in which the most emergency telephone calls are received.

“Call relay” means pertinent information is received by the PSAP operator and relayed to the proper dispatch center.

“Call referral” means callers are referred to secondary numbers for response to their needs.

“Call transfer” means the PSAP operator determines the proper responding agency and connects the caller to that agency which then performs the necessary dispatching.

“Calling party hold” means a feature that prevents the calling party from disconnecting the call even if the caller hangs up the telephone.

“Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD)” means a computer system designed to assist PSAP/PSDP operators and dispatchers to increase the efficiency and accuracy of dispatching public safety services.

“Conventional PSAP” means a PSAP that has on-site ANI controllers which are directly connected to one of the 9-1-1 OETS Statewide Network Tandem Switches via central office type trunks and requires on-site ALI multiplexers and other dedicated equipment and data circuits in order to receive, process or transfer 9-1-1 calls.

“Dedicated trunks” means telephone lines used exclusively for transmission of 9-1-1 calls. Other trunks are shared by multiple telephone numbers.

“Dial tone first” means the allowance of a 9-1-1 or “0” Operator calls to be completed without the deposit of a coin or credit card.

“Direct dispatch” means 9-1-1 call answering and public safety dispatching is done by the personnel at the PSAP.

“Emergency Service Zone” (ESZ) means the geographical area having a unique combination of police, fire, and EMS services.

“Enhanced 9-1-1” means an emergency telephone system that provides sophisticated features via computers and electronic switches so that calls can be selectively routed to one of multiple PSAPs and, when answered, provides an ANI and/or ALI display at the PSAP.

“Forced disconnect” means the capability of a PSAP to disconnect a 9-1-1 call to avoid caller jamming of the incoming phone lines.

“Instant playback recorder” means a device that records voice or voice/ALI data and is capable of instantly replaying the same.

“Integrated PSAP” means a PSAP that is directly interconnected to one of the 9-1-1 OETS Statewide Network Tandem Switches, intercommunicates via Dual Tone Multi-Frequency (DTMF), and does not necessarily require on-site control cabinets or switches in order to receive, process or transfer 9-1-1 calls.

“Logging recorder” means a device that electronically records all voice communications and transactions on the 9-1-1 network at PSAPs and PSDPs. A logging recorder provides date/time information, is operative on a continuous or controlled basis, and is primarily for archival purposes.

“Master Street Address Guide (MSAG)” means the computer file containing address ranges and communities that define the emergency service zones.

“OETS” means the Office of Emergency Telecommunications Services in the Department of Law and Public Safety.

“P.01 grade of service” means a grade of emergency telephone service where no more than one call in 100 attempts will be blocked during the average busiest hour.

“Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP)” means the first point of reception of a 9-1-1 call.

“Public Safety Dispatch Points (PSDP)” means a location which provides dispatch services for one or more public safety agencies.

“Public safety agency” means a functional division of a public agency which provides firefighting, police, EMS, or other emergency service.

“Ringback” means a feature that permits the PSAP to ring the hung up telephone on a held circuit.

“Ringdown time” means the length of time that a phone rings before it is answered. This factor affects both the number of telephone lines and the number of 9-1-1 call-takers that are required at the PSAP.

“Selective routing” means a feature that routes a 9-1-1 call from a central office to the designated PSAP based upon the identified number of the calling party, or in the case of a cellular call, a unique seven-digit identification number for each cell site, or if so configured, each sector at the cell site.

“TDD” means a telecommunication device for the deaf.

Amended by R.1993 d.209, effective May 17, 1993.
See: 24 N.J.R. 4493(a), 25 N.J.R. 1987(c).

Added new definitions, “Conventional PSAP” and “Integrated PSAP”.

13:81-1.3 Inspection

OETS will cause an inspection to be made of each PSAP and PSDP prior to start-up and, thereafter, periodically, at announced or unannounced times, to determine whether the facility meets the technical and operational standards specified in this chapter and in N.J.S.A. 52:17C-1 to 52:17C-16. This inspection may include an inspection of any records required by this chapter.

13:81-1.4 Enforcement

OETS will issue a Notice of Noncompliance upon discovery of any failure to comply with this chapter or with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 52:17C-1 to 52:17C-16. Such Notice will allow 10 days for correction of any noncompliance noted, unless a shorter compliance time is warranted under the circumstances. If compliance is not achieved as specified in the Notice of Noncompliance, OETS will take appropriate enforcement action.

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**SUBCHAPTER 2. PUBLIC SAFETY ANSWERING
POINTS: STAFFING AND EQUIPMENT
REQUIREMENTS AND OPERATIONAL
STANDARDS**

13:81-2.1 PSAP: required and recommended equipment

(a) Each PSAP call-taker position shall have the following equipment:

1. Telephone: A telephone which will enable the call-taker to utilize all the enhanced features of the 9-1-1 network;
2. Conference and transfer: Conference and transfer "push-button" type buttons which will allow the PSAP operator to do single button transfers and conferences to other PSAPs and/or Public Safety Dispatch Points (PSDPs) as well as other telephones on the public switched telephone network;
3. Except for integrated PSAPs, an ANI display: A device which displays the telephone number from which the call was made. Typically, this display is also used for error indication and other messages generated by 9-1-1 telephone equipment;
4. ALI screen: A computer-like screen which displays the address location information (ALI) and telephone number of the telephone from which the 9-1-1 call was made, and which lists the primary police, fire, and EMS agency having jurisdiction in the area in which the address is located;
5. Instant playback recorders: Either an:
 - i. Instant playback voice recorder that will record and is capable of instantly replaying a 9-1-1 call; or

- ii. Instant playback voice/ALI screen recorder that will record and is capable of instantly replaying a 9-1-1 call and ALI data; and

6. An uninterruptible power supply (UPS) that offers a high degree of protection from power surges and spikes and has a capacity sufficient to keep all 9-1-1 telephone equipment fully operative for a minimum of 15 minutes.

(b) Each PSAP shall have the number of fully equipped call-taker positions sufficient to provide a ringdown time of no more than 10 seconds for 90 percent of all 9-1-1 calls during the average busiest hour of the day.

(c) Each PSAP shall have the number of telephone lines necessary to provide a P.01 grade of service.

(d) Each PSAP shall be equipped with a 9-1-1 line printer, in the immediate vicinity of the PSAP operators, which prints a teleprinter record for each 9-1-1 call indicating the caller's telephone number, the time the 9-1-1 telephone equipment seized the line, the time the call was answered, the time the call was transferred (if applicable), the time the call was disconnected, the trunk line the call came in on, and the call-taker position in the PSAP.

(e) Each PSAP shall be equipped with TTY/TDD devices in accordance with the American Disabilities Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101-336) and amendments thereof.

(f) Each 9-1-1 line or each 9-1-1 telephone shall be connected to a logging recorder that records and time-date stamps the time and disposition of all 9-1-1 calls.

(g) Each PSAP shall maintain a means of communication other than the 9-1-1 system to permit interagency communications in the event of a failure or breakdown in the 9-1-1 system.

(h) The following PSAP equipment is recommended but not required:

1. Emergency generators for all critical electric circuits;
2. Lightning protection consisting of a state-of-the-art common ground, ring-type lightning protection system that will minimize catastrophic damage and downtime due to electrical storms. Cad-welding should be used to the extent feasible on all earth grounds; and
3. Logging recorders for all radio channels and other public safety emergency telephone lines, if the PSAP is also a PSDP.

Amended by R.1991 d.124, effective March 4, 1991.

See: 22 N.J.R. 3453(a), 23 N.J.R. 704(b).

To implement P.L. 1989 c.3 the amendment provides a TDD be capable of hard copy for the hearing impaired.

Amended by R.1993 d.209, effective May 17, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 4493(a), 25 N.J.R. 1987(c).

Revised (a), (e) and (h).

13:81-2.2 PSAP: required staffing

(a) Each PSAP shall be staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

(b) Each PSAP shall, at all times, be staffed with the number of call-takers necessary to permit the PSAP to answer all calls within 10 seconds, except that during the average busiest hour 10 percent of the calls may be answered within 20 seconds.

(c) Each call-taker and dispatcher position in a PSAP, except as provided in (d) below, shall be staffed by a person certified by OETS as qualified on the basis of the following:

1. Successful completion of Basic Training consisting of either:

i. The APCO Institute 40-Hour Public Safety Telecommunicator Basic Training Course for New Jersey, which is a course developed by the Associated Public-Safety Communications Officers' Institute that has been adapted to provide training in the unique features of the New Jersey 9-1-1 emergency enhanced telecommunications network and system and has been approved by OETS;

ii. Any basic training approved by OETS, upon application of the provider and a finding by OETS that the training offered is substantially equivalent to that provided in the APCO Institute 40-Hour Public Safety Telecommunicator Basic Training Course for New Jersey;

iii. The APCO Institute 24-Hour Public Safety Telecommunicator Basic Training Course for New Jersey, which is a course developed by the Associated Public-Safety Communications Officers' Institute that has been adapted to provide training in unique features of the New Jersey 9-1-1 emergency enhanced telecommunications network and system and has been approved by OETS, if the call-taker either:

(1) Demonstrates to OETS that he or she has had 320 hours of work experience as a call-taker or public safety dispatcher in a local emergency telecommunications center in New Jersey prior to the local center's implementation of the 9-1-1 system; or

(2) Obtains a determination from OETS that a public safety telecommunicator's basic training course, which the person has successfully completed, provided training that, when supplemented with the APCO Institute 24-Hour Public Safety Telecommunicator Basic Training Course for New Jersey, will be substantially equivalent to the APCO Institute 40-Hour Public Safety Telecommunicator Basic Training Course for New Jersey; or

iv. Any basic training approved by OETS, upon application of the provider and a finding by OETS that the training offered is substantially equivalent to that provided in the APCO Institute 24-Hour Public Safety Telecommunicator Basic Training Course for New Jersey, if the call-taker meets the requirements of (c)1iii(1) or (2) above;

2. Successful completion of annual in-service training during each year of service following initial certification, consisting of an 8-hour program developed by the local PSAP and approved by OETS to address technical developments and improve the provision of 9-1-1 services;

3. Except for a call-taker or dispatcher in a PSAP that directly transfers emergency medical service calls to emergency medical PSDP personnel who meet the requirements of this paragraph and (c)4 below, a current AHA Provider B or ARC Community Level CPR certification; and

4. Except for a call-taker or dispatcher in a PSAP that directly transfers emergency medical service calls to emergency medical PSDP personnel who meet the requirements of this paragraph and (c)3 above, and unless the person meets the requirements of (c)1iii(1) above, Emergency Medical Dispatch Training consisting of either:

i. The APCO Institute 24-Hour Emergency Medical Dispatching Training Program for New Jersey, which is a course developed by the Associated Public-Safety Communications Officers' Institute that has been adapted to provide training in unique features of the New Jersey 9-1-1 emergency enhanced telecommunications network and system and has been approved by OETS; or

ii. Any emergency dispatch training approved by OETS, upon application of the provider and a finding by OETS that the training offered is substantially equivalent to that provided in the APCO Institute 24-Hour Emergency Medical Dispatching Training Program for New Jersey.

(d) Persons who are not certified as provided in (c) above may be utilized to substitute for a certified call-taker or dispatcher under the following circumstances:

1. The person is performing as a substitute for a certified call-taker or dispatcher who is scheduled for duty but unavailable due to illness or emergency or the person is providing relief for a certified call-taker or dispatcher during personnel breaks; and

2. The person is one who meets the following requirements:

i. Has successfully completed the U.S. Department of Transportation's "First Responders: Emergency Medical Care Training Course," or "Crash Injury Management for Traffic Law Enforcement Officers" or "EMT-A Course";

- ii. Has a current ARC of AHA CPR certification;
- iii. Has successfully completed an eight-hour introductory course on the New Jersey 9-1-1 emergency enhanced telecommunications system which has been prepared by the local PSAP and approved by OETS; and
- iv. Has successfully completed annual in-service training during each year of service following completion of the introductory course on the New Jersey 9-1-1 emergency enhanced telecommunications system, consisting of an eight-hour program developed by the local PSAP and approved by OETS to address technical developments and improve the provision of 9-1-1 services.

(e) A PSAP serving a municipality identified by the most recent census as having a non-English speaking population of greater than five percent of the population, shall either:

- 1. Have a language interpreter available at the PSAP; or
- 2. Have a language interpreter immediately available, under contract, by telephone conference call.

Amended by R.1991 d.124, effective March 4, 1991.
See: 22 N.J.R. 3453(a), 23 N.J.R. 704(b).

13:81-2.3 PSAP: operational standards

(a) Each PSAP shall be operated so as to comply with the following operational standards:

- 1. All components of the 9-1-1 network shall meet or exceed a P.01 grade of service which is no more than one busy signal in 100 call attempts in the average busiest hour.
- 2. All PSAPs shall be operated on a full-time basis, 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- 3. All 9-1-1 calls should be answered in 10 seconds, except that 10 percent of the calls received during the average busiest hour may be answered within 20 seconds.
- 4. No more than two percent of incoming 9-1-1 calls shall overflow to an alternate PSAP.
- 5. All 9-1-1 calls shall be answered with a response such as "9-1-1 Emergency, what are you reporting?" or "9-1-1, may I help you?" No 9-1-1 call shall be answered with a response that identifies the PSAP as a police department, fire department, or emergency service or that gives a geographical or political location of the PSAP.
- 6. Following receipt of a 9-1-1 call requiring a dispatch of emergency medical, emergency police or emergency fire services, a PSAP call-taker, within 20 seconds for 90 percent of the calls received, will dispose of the call as follows:

i. If the PSAP also serves as a PSDP with respect to some or all emergency services, the PSAP call-taker shall transfer the call to the appropriate dispatcher;

ii. If the PSAP does not serve as a PSDP, the PSAP call-taker shall transfer the call to the appropriate PSDP or PSAP, unless the circumstances require a different approved disposition.

7. No call-taker shall transfer a 9-1-1 call without first advising the calling party that the call is being transferred and that the caller should remain on the line until the call is connected. No "blind transfers" are permitted.

8. Following receipt of a 9-1-1 call that is not emergent and does not require emergency services, the call-taker shall clear the line as quickly as possible under the circumstances. If circumstances permit, the call-taker may, if appropriate, refer the caller to the appropriate public safety agency, either verbally or through a pre-recorded message.

13:81-2.4 PSAP: record keeping

(a) Each PSAP shall maintain the following:

- 1. Tape recordings produced by the logging recorder and all documents or records related to 9-1-1 calls in a secured area for no less than 31 days;
- 2. A current listing of PSAP call-takers, which indicates the call-takers' certification date, at all times; and
- 3. A record of each occasion on which a substitute call-taker or dispatcher was utilized, which includes the name of the substitute, the date and time of the substitution, and the reason for the substitution, which shall be retained for one year.

Amended by R.1991 d.124, effective March 4, 1991.
See: 22 N.J.R. 3453(a), 23 N.J.R. 704(b).

Required PSAPs to maintain records indicating periods in which substitute call-takers and dispatchers are utilized.

13:81-2.5 PSAP: formation

Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit or require in any manner the formation of multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional, regional or county-wide PSAPs. However, the formation of PSAPs that serve groups of municipalities is encouraged in the interest of reducing costs and increasing the efficiency of administration.

SUBCHAPTER 3. PUBLIC SAFETY DISPATCH POINTS: STAFFING AND EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS AND OPERATIONAL STANDARDS

13:81-3.1 PSDP: required and recommended equipment

(a) Each PSDP shall be equipped with basic or integrated PSAP telephones which will allow 9-1-1 calls to be trans-

ferred from the New Jersey Bell 9-1-1 tandem central offices by either direct connection or seven-digit transfers over the shared public network as determined by OETS in consultation with the county 9-1-1 coordinator.

(b) Each PSDP shall be equipped with the number of telephone lines sufficient to permit the PSDP to answer 90 percent of the PSAP transfers within 10 seconds during the average busiest hour.

(c) A PSDP may elect to have enhanced 9-1-1 call-taker equipment such as ANI displays, ALI screens, and line printers, as approved by OETS in consultation with the county 9-1-1 coordinator.

13:81-3.2 PSDP: required staffing

(a) Each PSDP shall, at all times, be staffed with the number of dispatchers necessary to permit the PSDP to comply with the level of dispatch performance established by the local governing agencies.

(b) Each dispatcher shall be a person trained in the specific services they will dispatch (that is, police, fire, emergency medical services) by the local governing agency or certified by OETS on the basis provided in N.J.A.C. 13:81-2.2(c).

Amended by R.1991 d.124, effective March 4, 1991.

See: 22 N.J.R. 3453(a), 23 N.J.R. 704(b).

Specified the training required for certification as a public safety dispatcher.

13:81-3.3 PSDP: record keeping

(a) Each PSDP shall maintain the following:

1. All documents or records related to 9-1-1 calls in a secured area for no less than 31 days; and
2. A current listing of PSDP dispatchers, which indicates the dispatchers' certification date, at all times.

SUBCHAPTER 4. NETWORK FEATURES AND DESIGN

13:81-4.1 Network features

(a) The following features shall be incorporated in the 9-1-1 enhanced network and will, where appropriate, be provided for in any contract for such telephone services:

1. Selective routing: A feature that routes a 9-1-1 call from a central office to the designated PSAP based upon the identified number of the calling party or, in the case of a cellular call, a unique seven-digit identification number for each cell site, or if so configured, each sector at the cell site;

2. Number identification (ANI): The automatic display of the seven-digit number used to place a 9-1-1 call. Additionally, the last digit of the area code is displayed;

3. Automatic location identification (ALI): The automatic display of information on a computer-like screen which displays the geographical location of the telephone used to place a 9-1-1 call;

4. Idle-circuit-tone application: An idle circuit tone which enables the PSAP attendant to distinguish between calls that have been abandoned before they are answered and calls where the calling party is connected but unable to speak;

5. Switchhook status indication: A feature which provides the PSAP with audible and visual indications of whether a 9-1-1 call which has been received and put on hold is still on hold or has disconnected. This feature helps ensure that a caller's line is not held up unnecessarily after the emergency call is completed;

6. Forced disconnect: A feature which enables the PSAP to release a connection (hang up to clear the line) on a 9-1-1 call even if the calling party has not hung up. The time required for a forced disconnect varies with telephone central office switching equipment, but is generally under 10 seconds. This feature prevents intentional jamming of 9-1-1 lines by individuals who dial 9-1-1 and refuse to hang up;

7. Alternate routing: A feature which provides backup for a PSAP by routing 9-1-1 calls to an alternate PSAP when all lines to the intended PSAP are busy or out of service;

8. Default routing: A feature which provides backup for a PSAP by routing 9-1-1 calls to a location based on the originating local trunk group when an incoming 9-1-1 call cannot be selectively routed due to an ANI failure, garbled digits, party-line service or multi-party service, or for any other reason;

9. Selective transfer: A feature which allows call-takers to transfer incoming calls to PSDPs by depressing a single "type of service" button;

10. Call detail recording: A teleprinter record for each 9-1-1 call indicating the caller's telephone number, the time the 9-1-1 telephone equipment seized the line, the time the call was answered, the time the call was transferred (if appropriate), the time the call was disconnected, the trunk line the call came in on, and the call-taker position in the PSAP;

11. Protected circuits: All facilities and equipment associated with, included in or attached to the 9-1-1 network shall be equipped with protective devices to prevent accidental worker contact. Each protected termination shall be clearly identified, and no protected 9-1-1 circuits shall be opened, grounded, short-circuited, or manipulated in any way unless the appropriate PSAP has released the circuit;

12. Calling party hold: (Reserved); and
13. Ringback: (Reserved).

13:81-4.2 Network design

(a) The following features shall be incorporated in the 9-1-1 enhanced network design and will, where appropriate, be provided for in any contract for such telephone services:

1. A three or more tandem switch architecture, featuring redundant, diversely routed links to all local central offices and between the tandems. This design shall support both integrated PSAPs which do not require on-site control cabinets or switches as well as conventional PSAPs;
2. A network protection plan that permits network recovery from a catastrophic switch failure;
3. A mechanism to expeditiously provide switching and rerouting to a back-up 9-1-1 tandem in the event of a 9-1-1 tandem failure. The back-up 9-1-1 tandem shall provide selective routing, in a normal fashion, to the designed PSAP until the failed tandem has been restored;
4. A method to instantaneously default 9-1-1 calls to a PSAP or PSDP in accordance with the respective county 9-1-1 plan, in the event a 9-1-1 call cannot be routed to a 9-1-1 tandem;
5. Monitoring of all 9-1-1 tandems on a 24-hour, seven day basis by a 9-1-1 switching control center (SCC). The 9-1-1 SCC's responsibilities include the maintenance and repair of the 9-1-1 tandem switches. The 9-1-1 SCC acts as the central point of contact for all PSAP trouble reports via a toll free 800 number. The 9-1-1 SCC is also responsible for the expeditious repair of any other 9-1-1 network components affecting the critical 9-1-1 service; and
6. Monitoring of the Statewide 9-1-1 network providing 24-hour coverage, with priority 9-1-1 traffic flow from all dedicated lines, end offices, sector tandems, and operator services position system tandems into the 9-1-1 network.

SUBCHAPTER 5. MUNICIPALITIES: RESPONSIBILITY TO PROVIDE DATA FOR AUTOMATIC LOCATION IDENTIFICATION AND TO PLAN, EQUIP, STAFF AND OPERATE PSAPs AND PSDPs

13:81-5.1 Municipal 9-1-1 coordinator

(a) The governing body of each municipality shall appoint a municipal 9-1-1 coordinator who shall coordinate the 9-1-1 implementation and the operation of 9-1-1 activities

within the municipality in accordance with N.J.S.A. 52:17C-1 to 52:17C-16 and the rules incorporated in this chapter.

(b) The municipal 9-1-1 coordinator, after consultation with representatives of local public safety agencies, and the State Police, shall:

1. Prepare a draft municipal plan for implementation of 9-1-1 enhanced service throughout the municipality. The draft plan shall specify:
 - i. The number and locations of all PSAPs and PSDPs serving the municipality;
 - ii. The procedure each PSAP will employ for continuing essential services during the loss of commercial power;
 - iii. The membership and organizational characteristics of each PSAP and PSDP;
 - iv. The number of lines and call-taker positions that each PSAP will utilize; and
 - v. Alternate communications as required by section 13:80-2.1(g); and
2. Submit the draft plan and background documentation necessary to determine the adequacy of the plan to the governing body of the municipality for approval in sufficient time to permit the governing body of the county to comply with the remaining provisions of this subchapter.

13:81-5.2 Municipalities: responsibility to provide ALI data

(a) The governing body of each municipality shall provide the data necessary for the Automatic Location Identification capability of the 9-1-1 Emergency Telecommunication System as follows:

1. Within 60 days of receipt of the appropriate map through OETS;
 - i. Correct or verify the accuracy of the street and address information;
 - ii. Where necessary, supplement the street and address information; and
 - iii. Label the map to indicate political boundaries, fire service zones, emergency medical service zones and police service zones; and
2. Following submission of the initial information, update the map when required by changes in or the addition of streets and addresses in the municipality.

13:81-5.3 Municipalities: 9-1-1 plan

(a) Except as provided in (b) below, by October 5, 1990, the governing body of each municipality shall provide the county 9-1-1 coordinator with a written plan that identifies:

1. PSAPs and PSDPs that will be utilized by the municipality, either alone or in conjunction with other municipalities, to service the municipality; and

2. Alternate PSAPs.

(b) Municipalities located in counties that currently utilize a county-wide PSAP need not supply the written plan described in (a) above, if the municipality indicates in writing that it will continue to utilize its county-wide PSAP. If the municipality at any time discontinues its association with its county-wide PSAP or its county-wide PSAP fails to gain approval as required by N.J.A.C. 13:81-6.2, the municipality must submit a plan within 60 days.

SUBCHAPTER 6. COUNTIES: RESPONSIBILITY TO PLAN AND IMPLEMENT ENHANCED 9-1-1 SERVICE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY

13:81-6.1 County 9-1-1 coordinator

(a) The governing body of each county shall appoint a county 9-1-1 coordinator who shall coordinate the 9-1-1 implementation and the operation of 9-1-1 activities within the county in accordance with N.J.S.A. 52:17C-1 to 52:17C-16 and the rules incorporated in this chapter.

(b) The county coordinator, after consultation with representatives of the county, the municipalities, local public safety agencies, and the State Police, and utilizing the information supplied by the municipalities, shall:

1. Prepare a draft county plan for implementation of 9-1-1 enhanced service throughout the county. The draft plan shall specify:

i. The number and locations of all PSAPs and PSDPs serving municipalities within the county;

ii. The procedure each PSAP will employ for continuing essential services during the loss of commercial power;

iii. The membership and organizational characteristics of each PSAP and PSDP; and

iv. The number of lines and call-taker position that each PSAP will utilize; and

2. Submit the draft plan and background documentation necessary to determine the adequacy of the plan to the county governing body for approval in sufficient time to permit the governing body of the county to comply with the remaining provisions of this subchapter.

13:81-6.2 Submission and approval of county plan

(a) No later than December 4, 1990, the governing body of each county shall submit an enhanced 9-1-1 service utilization plan to the OETS for its review and approval.

(b) OETS will review the plan for compliance with N.J.S.A. 52:17C-1 to 52:17C-16 and this chapter. OETS shall act on each submission within 60 days, by either approving or disapproving it, or returning it to the county for revision.

13:81-6.3 Modification of county plan

A county plan that has been approved by OETS cannot be changed until a modified plan is submitted by the county and approved by OETS pursuant to N.J.A.C. 13:81-6.2(b).

SUBCHAPTER 7. CELLULAR PHONE COMPANIES: RESPONSIBILITY TO PROVIDE CELL SITE INFORMATION

13:81-7.1 Cellular phone companies: responsibility

Each cellular mobile telephone company shall transmit to a New Jersey Bell 9-1-1 tandem, via a single common trunk group, a unique seven-digit identification number for each cell site, or if so configured, each sector at the cell site. This number will be selectively routed to a PSAP designated by OETS after consultation with county 9-1-1 coordinators and municipalities.

SUBCHAPTER 8. CONNECTIONS TO THE 9-1-1 SYSTEM: APPROVAL OF EQUIPMENT

13:81-8.1 Suppliers of 9-1-1 equipment: responsibility to obtain approval of equipment

(a) No vendor, manufacturer, or installer shall connect any device to the New Jersey 9-1-1 network that has not been approved by OETS as follows:

1. Manufacturers or suppliers of equipment proposed for connection to the 9-1-1 network shall submit application for type approval to OETS at least 90 days prior to a proposed connection.

2. OETS will grant type approval if the equipment is capable of performing its proposed 9-1-1 function, is sufficiently reliable to perform its proposed function and will not present a danger to the integrity of the system.

13:81-8.2 Automatic dial devices

No person shall connect to a telephone company network an automatic alarm or alerting device that causes the number 9-1-1 to be dialed. OETS has not approved any automatic dialing device.

13:81-8.3 Blockage of 9-1-1 calls

No person, firm or corporation shall program any telephone or associated equipment with outgoing access to the public switched network of a telephone company so as to prevent a 9-1-1 call from being transmitted from such telephone to a PSAP.

SUBCHAPTER 9. SUPPLIERS OF PUBLIC TELEPHONES

13:81-9.1 Suppliers of public telephones: responsibility to provide dial tone first equipment

As 9-1-1 emergency service becomes available in areas throughout the State and at least 30 days prior to the availability date as published by OETS or its agents, all public telephones in an area in which 9-1-1 service will become available, including coin and credit card telephones, both public and private, shall be configured to allow a caller to dial and complete a 9-1-1 call without inserting a coin or any other device. On each such telephone, instructions on how to access the emergency enhanced 9-1-1 system shall be prominently displayed.

SUBCHAPTER 10. PUBLICATION AND USE OF THE 9-1-1 NUMBER

13:81-10.1 Publishers of telephone number listings

Any person who publishes a telephone listing including emergency numbers shall list "9-1-1" as the only "Emergency" number. Nothing in this section is intended to preclude a listing of the telephone numbers of police or fire departments or emergency medical services under headings other than "Emergency."

13:81-10.2 Use of the 9-1-1 number

No company or organization, either public or private, shall use the numerals 9-1-1 in the name of their company or organization or display the numerals 9-1-1 on their property or in their advertising, unless authorized by OETS for the purpose of publicizing or promoting 9-1-1 emergency services.

13:81-10.3 Advertising and promoting emergency numbers

No person or entity, including a public safety agency, shall advertise or otherwise promote the use of any telephone number for emergency response services other than "9-1-1," once 9-1-1 service becomes available in their respective response area.

AGENCY NOTE: Persons interested in acquiring a POISON GROUP CAPACITY TABLE or an ERLANG OVERFLOW TABLE for use in calculating the number of telephone lines, call-taker positions and staffing required in order to comply with N.J.A.C. 13:81-2.1 through 13:81-2.3, may acquire a copy of either or both tables by contacting:

Captain Joseph C. Saiia
 Director
 Office of Emergency Telecommunications Services
 New Jersey State Police Headquarters
 P.O. Box 7068
 West Trenton, New Jersey 08628-0068