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State of 911

Webinar Series

911 Collaboration in Prehospital Blood Programs & Federal Communications Commission Update

NHTSA National 911 Program

May 20, 2025

911.gov

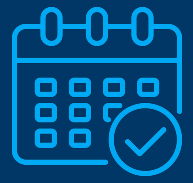
STATE OF 911 WEBINAR SERIES

VARIETY OF TOPICS

Provides useful information to the 911 community on the advancement of 911.

EXPERIENCE

Brings Federal, State and local leaders to you!



REGISTER

Held every other month with opportunity for Q&A.
Closed captioning is available.

FEEDBACK & QUESTIONS

nhtsa.national911@dot.gov

911.GOV RESOURCE: DOCS & TOOLS

Categories

- All
- Governance
- Historical Documents
- Management
- National 911 Program
- Operations
- Post-Crash Care
- Standards and Best Practices
- Technical

Sort By

- Title
- Publish Date

911.gov Docs & Tools

Have a resource you'd like to share with the community? **Click here to share**

Search Documents & Tools

302 results

NSGIC Addresses for the Nation - Pathways from Restricted Data to Open Data

This white paper describes how three states—Arizona, Kansas and Kentucky—overcame policies in place that restrict data from being shared publicly to become NAD partners.

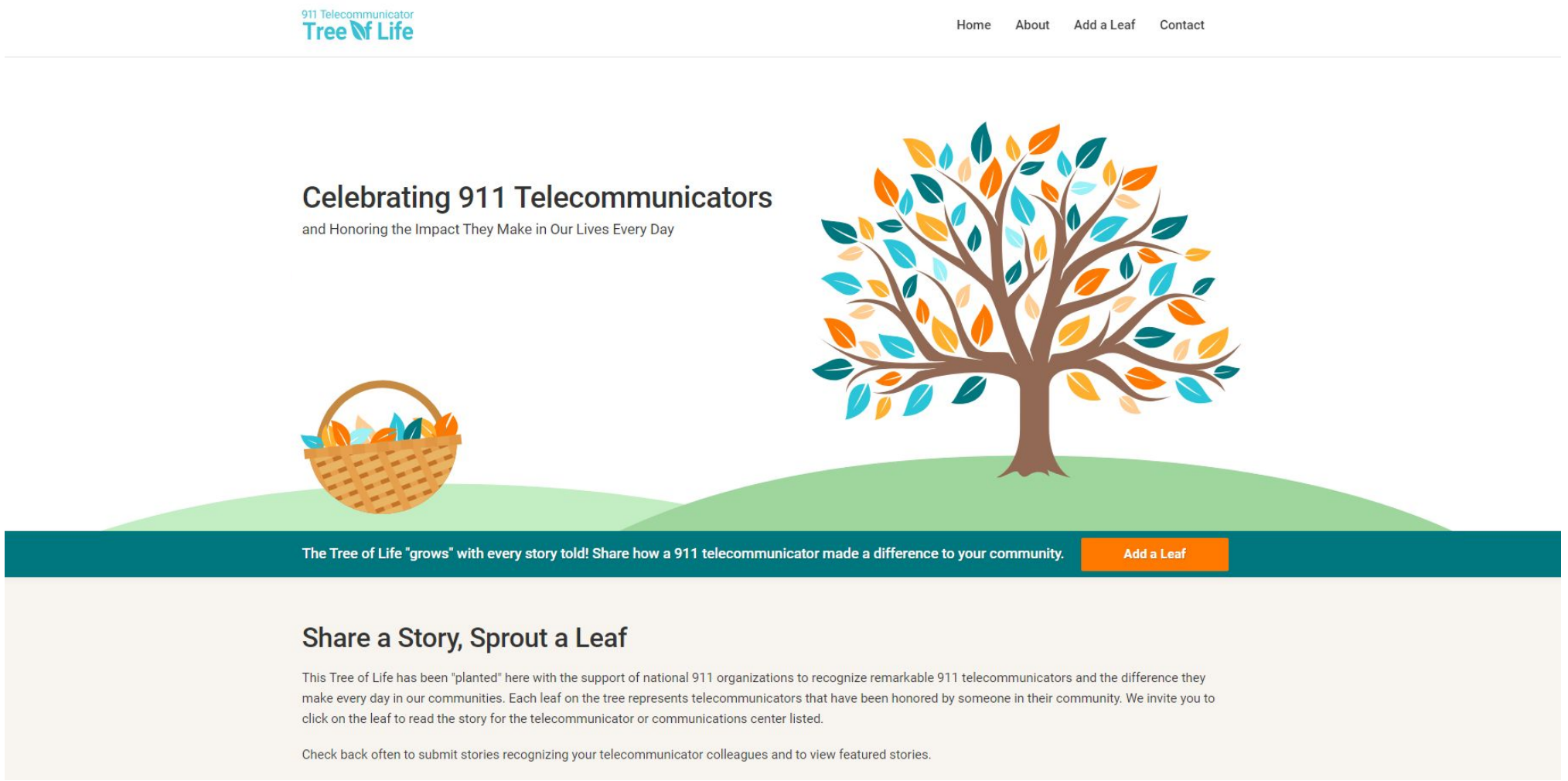
Jun 7, 2023 / Technical / GIS / National 911 Program / Additional Resources

What Is a Safe System Approach?

This webpage explains the principles and objectives of the U.S. Department of Transportation's Safe System Approach.

Jun 7, 2023 / Post-Crash Care / National 911 Program / Additional Resources

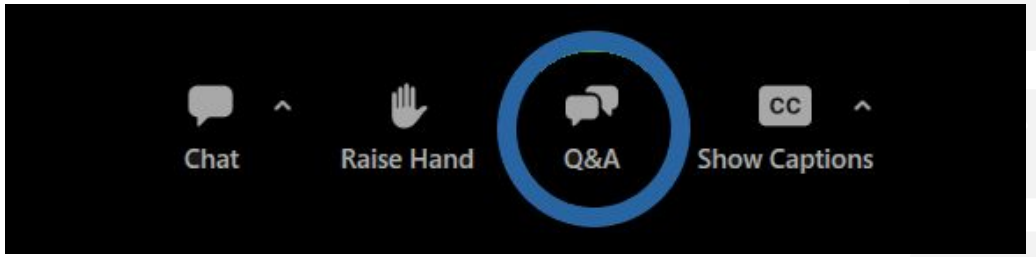
NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATOR TREE OF LIFE

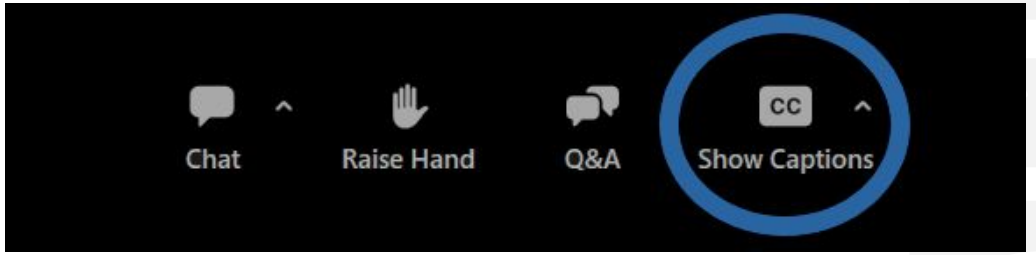


ZOOM FUNCTIONS

This webinar will utilize three features in the Zoom Meeting controls.

- “Raise Hand” - Use this feature to ask your question live. You will be called upon and unmuted
- “Q&A” - Use this feature to submit your question virtually in a pop-up window/chat box
- “Show Captions” - Use this feature to turn on closed captions at any point during the webinar





POST-CRASH CARE & THE IMPORTANCE OF BLOOD

THE SAFE SYSTEM APPROACH

911's Role in All Five Elements

Safer People — Risky behavior reported to 911 (DUI, reckless/distracted driving)

Safer Roads — Unsafe conditions are reported to 911 (debris, lights, hazards)

THE SAFE SYSTEM APPROACH

Safer Speeds

911 centers are an integral part of the enforcement of speed and traffic laws by dispatching and recording law enforcement actions.

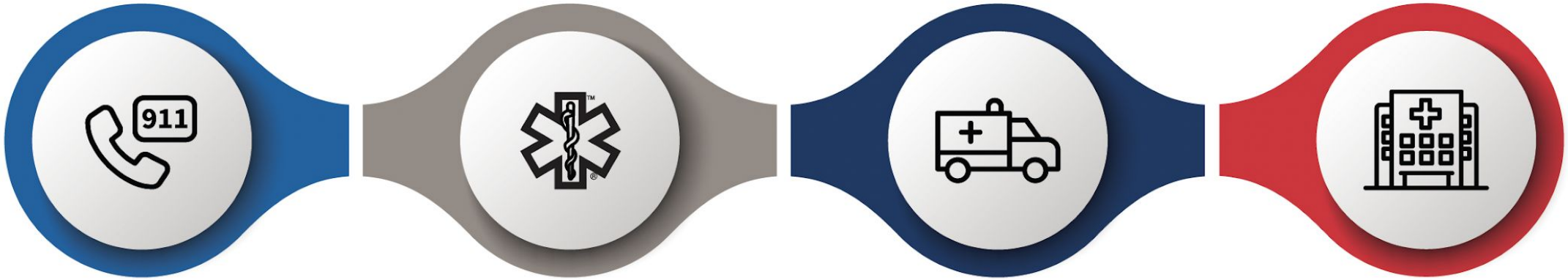
Safer Vehicles

Automatic Crash Notification/Advanced Automatic Crash Notification (ACN/AACN) systems connect 911 centers and transmit critical data through telemetry.

Post-Crash Care

Post-crash care begins with a call to 911. Telecommunicators must work with the caller to identify the location, nature and severity of the crash and dispatch help.

SEAMLESS CARE IMPROVES SURVIVAL



911, Emergency Medical Dispatch & Bystander Care

Timely On-Scene Care

Triage & Transport

Definitive Care at a Trauma Center

THE PROBLEM

IN 2022, MORE THAN

42,000

PEOPLE DIED OF INJURIES SUSTAINED IN A MOTOR-VEHICLE CRASH.[1]

OF THOSE, **42%**

WERE STILL ALIVE WHEN FIRST RESPONDERS ARRIVED.[1]

THE PROBLEM - PEDIATRICS

1,129

CHILDREN DIED IN TRAFFIC CRASHES...[3]

Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)

...BUT 55% OF THOSE WERE ALIVE WHEN FIRST RESPONDERS ARRIVED.[3]

FARS

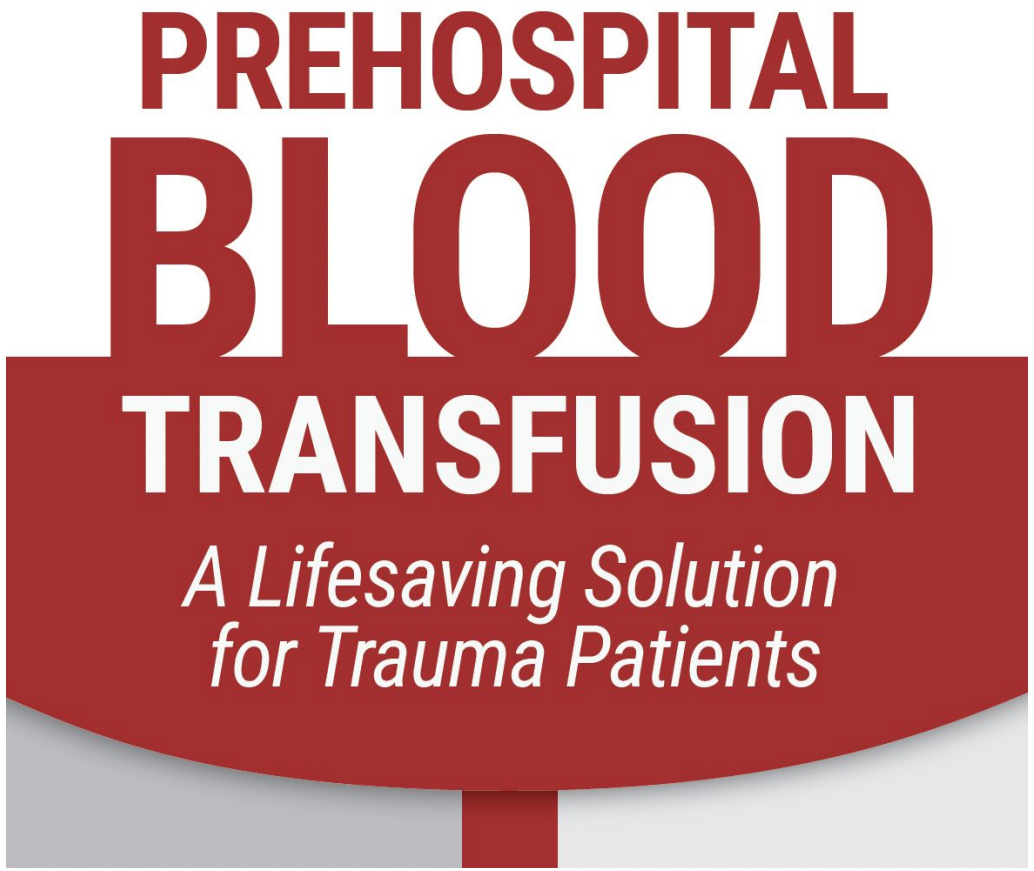
WHY PEOPLE DIE IN A CRASH

The **number-one preventable cause of death** in trauma-related injuries is blood loss.

People die when they don't have enough oxygenated blood in their body.

When someone bleeds internally or externally, they can die in as **little as five minutes**.

WHY PREHOSPITAL BLOOD TRANSFUSION IS IMPORTANT



Severe bleeding is the primary cause of preventable fatalities in trauma patients.[1]

Time is critical. Death can occur in as little as five minutes when someone is bleeding.[2]

For every minute of delay in administering blood, the risk of death increases by 11%.[3]

A LIFESAVING IMPACT ON SURVIVAL RATE

POST-CRASH CARE COUNTERMEASURES

EMERGENCY MEDICAL DISPATCH

(EMD) 911 PROTOCOLS

TIMELY ON-SCENE CARE

USING MODEL EMS CLINICAL GUIDELINES

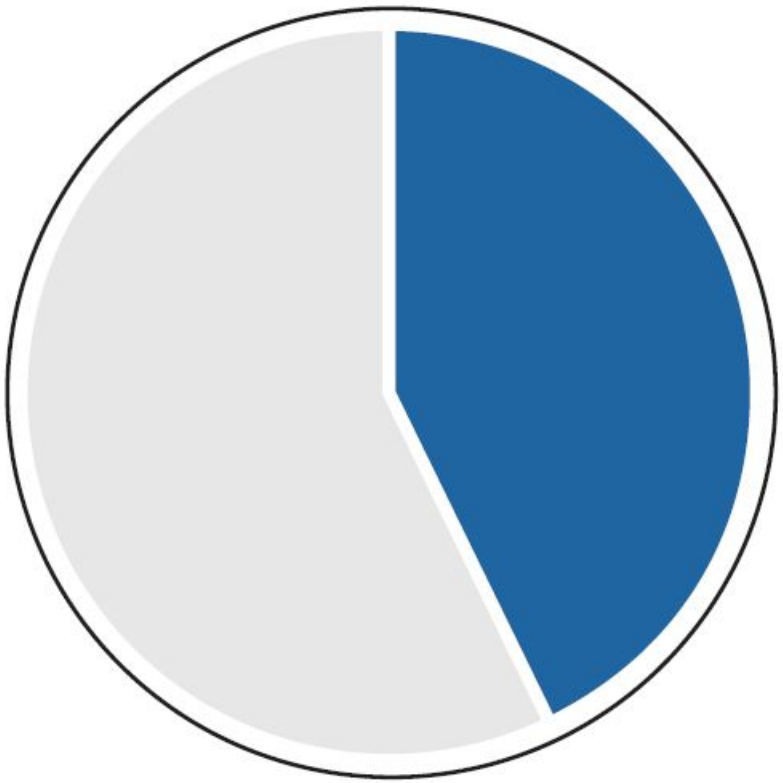
TRANSPORTATION TO A TRAUMA CENTER

BASED ON NATIONAL FIELD TRAUMA TRIAGE GUIDELINES

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

FOR CONTINUOUS QUALITY IMPROVEMENT AND SEAMLESS, LINKED AND DATA-DRIVEN CARE

UTILIZATION OF PROTOCOL SYSTEMS



43%

of 911 centers provide Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) and follow a specific protocol

IMPLEMENTING A SUCCESSFUL PREHOSPITAL BLOOD PROGRAM:

Collaboration is Key

Relationship-Building & Collaboration

Call-Taking Protocols & Predetermined Response Plans

Prehospital Blood Program Success Story

Watch Cobb County Video:

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION:

Annual Update

Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau

Zack DiLeo, Attorney Advisor, Policy & Licensing Division

FCC’s New Rules for NG911

- Background (Legacy 911 networks)

- NG911 - a longstanding priority for the FCC
  - FCC has adopted new requirements over a decade to improve 911 networks

- NASNA Petition for Rulemaking (2021)
  - FCC partnering with states on 911 regulatory issues

- FCC adopted final rules to advance NG911 transition in July 2024
  - Rules became effective November 2024
  - Requests under these rules can be submitted as of March 25, 2025

- Originating Service Providers (OSPs)

  - Transition Obligations: Responsible for transmitting 911 traffic to "NG911 Delivery Point" when 911 Authorities submit a "valid request" for Phase 1 or 2 service.

  - NG911 Delivery Points: OSPs must deliver 911 traffic to in-state NG911 Delivery Points designated by the 911 Authority.

  - Cost Allocation: OSPs are responsible for cost of transmitting 911 traffic from origination to NG911 Delivery Points; 911 Authorities are responsible for transmission costs from NG911 Delivery Points to PSAPs.

  - Default Rules: FCC transition rules do not preempt authority of state and local government to adopt alternative rules to govern the NG911 transition and cost allocation within their jurisdictions.

- Two-phased Approach:
  - Phase 1 – delivery of 911 traffic to ESInets in SIP format
  - Phase 2 – delivery of 911 traffic to ESInets in commonly accepted NG911 standards

- Valid Request
  - Each phase begins with a 911 Authority submitting a Valid Request
  - Submission Methods – Centralized registry or direct OSP communication
  - 911 Authority must make certifications

- FCC Valid Request Form
  - Examples of Authorities using the form

NG911 Reliability and Interoperability FNPRM
PS Docket Nos. 21-479; 13-75

- Background & Description: Adopted in March 2025, the *Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* (FNPRM) seeks comment on proposals to update existing Commission rules to ensure the resiliency, reliability, interoperability, and accessibility of NG911 networks.

- Comment Deadlines: Comments will be due 45 days from the date of publication in Federal Register; reply comments will be due 75 days from the date of publication in Federal Register.

NG911 Reliability FNPRM proposes to:

- Update the definition of “covered 911 service provider” in the Commission’s existing 911 reliability rules to ensure that the rules apply to service providers that control or operate critical pathways and components in NG911 networks

- Update the reliability standards for providers of critical NG911 functions to ensure the reliable delivery of 911 traffic to NG911 delivery points

- Establish NG911 interoperability requirements for interstate transfer of 911 traffic between Emergency Services IP Networks (ESInets) to ensure Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) can transfer 911 calls and call data to other PSAPs across state borders when necessary

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NG911 Reliability FNPRM proposes to:

- Modify the certification and oversight mechanisms in the current 911 reliability rules to improve reliability and interoperability in NG911 systems while minimizing burdens on service providers

- Empower state and local 911 Authorities to obtain reliability and interoperability certifications directly from covered 911 service providers, so that 911 Authorities can more easily address reliability and interoperability concerns within their jurisdictions

Improving Wireless 911 Caller Location FNPRM

PS Docket No. 07-114

- Description: Also on March 27, 2025, the FCC adopted an FNPRM on improving the accuracy of wireless 911 caller location information. The FNPRM proposes rules to help first responders better locate wireless 911 callers and improve the location information transmitted with emergency calls made from multistory buildings.

- Comment Deadlines: Comments are due on June 6, 2025, and reply comments are due on July 7, 2025.

FCC Location Accuracy Requirements:

- The Commission has comprehensive location accuracy rules requiring wireless providers to provide either coordinate-based (horizontal and vertical) location information within specified accuracy thresholds or dispatchable location information with wireless 911 calls.
  - Vertical, or Z-axis, location information is particularly important for locating someone who is calling from inside a multi-story building

- The technologies wireless providers use to meet location accuracy thresholds are required to be validated in an independent test bed.

Z-Axis FNPRM proposes to:

- Require wireless providers to deliver z-axis information to 911 call centers measured in Height Above Ground Level (AGL), which is likely to be more actionable for first responders than the currently required Height Above Ellipsoid (HAE).

- Require that the industry test bed validate the performance of vertical location technologies in dense urban, urban, suburban, and rural environments rather than allowing validation of such technologies based on aggregating or averaging their performance across environments.

- Provide non-nationwide CMRS providers and certain major public safety organizations expanded access to test bed data and results upon request, and allow for public safety challenges of test bed validations.

Questions & Answers

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Q&A

SS4A GRANT PROGRAM WEBINAR SERIES

FY25 Application Deadline: June 26, 2025

Watch the DOT webinar series to learn more about SS4A grant funding.

UPCOMING WEBINARS

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