

111TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. RES. 482

Designating April 2010 as “National 9–1–1 Education Month”.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 14, 2010

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. BURR) submitted the following
resolution; which was considered and agreed to

RESOLUTION

Designating April 2010 as “National 9–1–1 Education
Month”.

Whereas 9–1–1 is nationally recognized as the number to
call in an emergency to receive immediate help from
police, fire, emergency medical services, or other ap-
propriate emergency response entities;

Whereas in 1967, the President’s Commission on Law
Enforcement and Administration of Justice rec-
ommended that a “single number should be estab-
lished” nationwide for reporting emergency situa-
tions, and other Federal Government agencies and
various governmental officials also supported and en-
couraged the recommendation;

Whereas in 1968, the American Telephone and Telegraph
Company (AT&T) announced that it would establish

the digits 9–1–1 as the emergency code throughout the United States;

Whereas 9–1–1 was designated by Congress as the national emergency call number under the Wireless Communications and Public Safety Act of 1999 (Public Law 106–81; 113 Stat. 1286);

Whereas section 102 of the ENHANCE 911 Act of 2004 (47 U.S.C. 942 note) declared an enhanced 9–1–1 system to be “a high national priority” and part of “our Nation’s homeland security and public safety”;

Whereas it is important that policy makers at all levels of government understand the importance of 9–1–1, how the system works today, and the steps that are needed to modernize the 9–1–1 system;

Whereas the 9–1–1 system is the connection between the eyes and ears of the public and the emergency response system in the United States and is often the first place emergencies of all magnitudes are reported, making 9–1–1 a significant homeland security asset;

Whereas more than 6,000 9–1–1 public safety answering points serve more than 3,000 counties and parishes throughout the United States;

Whereas dispatchers at public safety answering points answer more than 200,000,000 9–1–1 calls each year in the United States;

Whereas a growing number of 9–1–1 calls are made using wireless and Internet Protocol-based communications services;

Whereas a growing segment of the population, including the deaf, hard of hearing, deaf-blind, and individuals

with speech disabilities are increasingly communicating with nontraditional text, video, and instant messaging communications services and expect those services to be able to connect directly to 9-1-1;

Whereas the growth and variety of means of communication, including mobile and Internet Protocol-based systems, impose challenges for accessing 9-1-1 and implementing an enhanced 9-1-1 system and require increased education and awareness about the capabilities of different means of communication;

Whereas numerous other N-1-1 and 800 number services exist for nonemergency situations, including 2-1-1, 3-1-1, 5-1-1, 7-1-1, 8-1-1, poison control centers, and mental health hotlines, and the public needs to be educated on when to use those services in addition to or instead of 9-1-1;

Whereas international visitors and immigrants make up an increasing percentage of the United States population each year, and visitors and immigrants may have limited knowledge of our emergency calling system;

Whereas people of all ages use 9-1-1 and it is critical to educate those people on the proper use of 9-1-1;

Whereas senior citizens are at high risk for needing to access to 9-1-1 and many senior citizens are learning to use new technology;

Whereas thousands of 9-1-1 calls are made every year by children properly trained in the use of 9-1-1, which saves lives and underscores the critical importance of training children early in life about 9-1-1;

Whereas the 9–1–1 system is often misused, including by the placement of prank and nonemergency calls;

Whereas misuse of the 9–1–1 system results in costly and inefficient use of 9–1–1 and emergency response resources and needs to be reduced;

Whereas parents, teachers, and all other caregivers need to play an active role in 9–1–1 education for children, but will do so only after being first educated themselves;

Whereas there are many avenues for 9–1–1 public education, including safety fairs, school presentations, libraries, churches, businesses, public safety answering point tours or open houses, civic organizations, and senior citizen centers;

Whereas children, parents, teachers, and the National Parent Teacher Association contribute importantly to the education of children about the importance of 9–1–1 through targeted outreach efforts to public and private school systems;

Whereas we as a Nation should strive to host at least 1 educational event regarding the proper use of 9–1–1 in every school in the country every year;

Whereas programs to promote proper use of 9–1–1 during National 9–1–1 Education Month could include—

(1) public awareness events, including conferences and media outreach, training activities for parents, teachers, school administrators, other caregivers and businesses;

(2) educational events in schools and other appropriate venues; and

(3) production and distribution of information about the 9–1–1 system designed to educate people of all ages on the importance and proper use of 9–1–1; and

Whereas the people of the United States deserve the best education regarding the use of 9–1–1: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the Senate—

2 (1) designates April 2010 as “National 9–1–1
3 Education Month”; and

4 (2) urges Government officials, parents, teach-
5 ers, school administrators, caregivers, businesses,
6 nonprofit organizations, and the people of the
7 United States to observe the month with appropriate
8 ceremonies, training events, and activities.

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