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TODD R. BRIGGS
also admitted in Colorado

October 2, 2020

Via USPS Certified Mail – Return Receipt Requested

Grant and Peggy Sanderson
1082 State Route 2194W
Hickory, KY 42051

RE: Kentucky Public Service Commission Case #2020-00270

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson,

This letter is in response to your correspondence received by the Kentucky Public Service Commission (“PSC”) on September 21, 2020. Vertical Bridge Development, LLC (“Vertical”) has been tasked with finding a location for a wireless communication facility (“WCF”) on behalf of New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC dba AT&T Mobility (“AT&T”).

The WCF will extend the current AT&T indoor and outdoor coverage in the area. The site will also provide critical safety support through enhanced 911 services. The WCF will provide wireless connectivity to the surrounding area which not only includes the surrounding residents, but also visitors to the area, local business owners and schools. Wireless services and devices have become central to the daily lives of most Americans. Users increasingly use their wireless devices to make daily tasks easier and to access useful information. Many users rely almost exclusively on their wireless connection; one in five U.S. adults is a “smartphone-only” internet user.¹ The wireless carriers are also leading the rapid deployment of real-time text (RTT) to replace 20th-century teletypewriters (TTY) with the benefits and flexibility of 21st-century communications capabilities for people who are deaf, hard of hearing, or speech impaired. The first RTT-capable devices appeared on AT&T’s, Verizon’s, and T-Mobile’s networks in 2017.

¹ Mobile Fact Sheet, PEW RESEARCH CTR.—INTERNET &TECH. (Feb. 5, 2018)

According to the National Emergency Number Association (NENA), 240 million 911 calls were made in 2017. Of those, 80% were made from a mobile device. Federal Communication Commission (FCC) wireless 911 rules aim to provide Public Safety Answering Points (PSAP) with meaningful, accurate location information so that local emergency responders can be dispatched to quickly provide assistance to wireless 911 callers. The FCC's basic rules require wireless service providers to transmit all 911 calls to PSAP, regardless of whether the caller subscribes to the provider's service or not. Phase I Enhanced 911 (E911) rules require wireless service providers to provide the PSAP with the telephone number of the originator of a wireless 911 call and the location of the cell site or base station transmitting the call. Phase II E911 rules require wireless service providers to provide latitude and longitude of callers to PSAPs. This information must be accurate to within 50 to 300 meters depending upon type of location and technology used. By April 30, 2020, nationwide providers, such as AT&T, must achieve 50-meter horizontal location accuracy or provide dispatchable location for 70 percent of all wireless 911 calls.² This requirement increases to 80 percent in 2021. Improvements made by AT&T and other service providers can help save lives and prevent crimes.

Please feel free to contact me if you desire further information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'T. R. Briggs', written in a cursive style.

Todd R. Briggs

² 47 C.F.R. § 20.18(i)(2)(i)(A)