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## From ACUTA Headquarters



**Jeri Semer, CAE**  
*ACUTA Executive Director*  
jsemer@acuta.org

## FCC Issues Rules to Implement NET 911 Act

**Nominate Now for Board  
of Directors!**

See page 5

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On October 21, the FCC met the congressionally mandated deadline to issue rules implementing the New and Emerging Technologies 911 Improvement Act of 2008 (NET 911 Act). This Act imposes a requirement upon interconnected VoIP providers to comply with 911 and E911 requirements, but it also grants them the right to access capabilities that they need in order to do so.

Many colleges and universities have been anticipating these rules, which will establish a regulatory framework for interconnected VoIP providers to have access to the full suite of capabilities that they need in order to provide 911 and E911 service in compliance with FCC requirements. Access to 911 or E911 calling is a critical factor in the safety and security of university communities. As VoIP services become more widespread, their capability to provide this essential service becomes ever more important. ACUTA has also been closely watching this matter, to see if the FCC would impose any new requirements on enterprises (including universities) that own VoIP PBXs, or incorporate entities such as universities into the definition of "Interconnected VoIP Provider."

It appears that the FCC's Order does not expand the definition of interconnected VoIP providers, and does not impose new requirements on customers such as VoIP PBX owners. However, universities that operate official registered Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) will be required to provide access to certain information and capabilities upon request by a VoIP provider.

In addition, ACUTA's attorney cautions that the full potential effects of these regulations are not yet known. He warns that, although the order does not specifically require anything of colleges and universities that do not operate PSAPs, the requirement to make any "capability" used by voice over IP providers to offer E911 available could, in the long run, implicate much more than the PSAP.

The Commission states in its October 21 Report and Order (available at [http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs\\_public/attachmatch/FCC-08-249A1.pdf](http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/FCC-08-249A1.pdf)), "...we issue

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rules that give interconnected VoIP providers rights of access to any and all capabilities necessary to provide 911 and E911 service from entities that own or control those capabilities. We also take steps to ensure that the nation's E911 network remains secure as an expanded number of entities are granted rights to access this system."

Under the Commission's current rules, interconnected VoIP providers must forward all 911 calls made over their interconnected VoIP service, as well as a call back number and the caller's Registered Location for each call, to the appropriate PSAP.

In essence, the Order gives VoIP providers access to all of the capabilities that would typically be used by wireless voice service (CMRS) providers to provide 911 and E911 service, plus those additional capabilities that they require in order to provide the service. These include things such as, "the Selective Router; the trunk line(s) between the Selective Router and the PSAP(s); the ALI Database; the SR Database; the DBMS, the MSAG; p-ANIs; ESNs; mobile switching center capabilities; mobile positioning center capabilities; shell records; the data circuits connecting these elements; and the network elements, features, processes, and agreements necessary to enable the use of these elements." However, the Commission is careful to state that this is not an exhaustive list, and they preserve flexibility for evolving technology developments.

The entities that are required to provide access to these capabilities are listed as, "...including in typical E911 architectures: incumbent LECs, PSAPs and local authorities, VPCs [VoIP positioning centers such as Intrado and TCS], CMRS providers, competitive carriers, and the Interim RNA [Routing Number Authority] to the extent any of these entities has 'ownership or control' over any capabilities to which interconnected VoIP providers have a right of access."

In essence, the order requires any owner or controller of a capability required for VoIP providers to provide 911 or E911 service to provide access to that service upon request, at the same rates and conditions that they would do so for a CMRS provider. Even if they don't provide a capability to CMRS providers, they must provide it to a VoIP provider upon request, if the VoIP provider needs it in order to provide 911 or E911 service. The new rules also restrict interconnected VoIP providers from using these new capabilities for anything other than providing 911 or E911 service.

Universities that operate an official registered PSAP should be aware of this requirement and study how it might apply to their organizations. For example, if your institution operates a PSAP and you own your ALI database, you would have to make this available to VoIP service providers, upon request, at the same cost that other entities (such as mobile service providers) would pay.

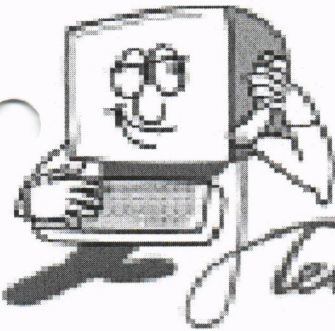
What does this all mean to you (assuming that your institution doesn't operate an official PSAP)? One ACUTA member I consulted with pointed out that, although these new rules don't impose new requirements as to how institutions are mandated to deliver E911 services from VoIP networks, it is always good practice to consider the best method of VoIP-based E911 services and do all that we can to protect our customers.

As I see it, when these rules go into effect (30 days after publication in the Federal Register), VoIP providers should be guaranteed access to the full arsenal of capabilities they need in order to provide effective 911 or E911 services to their customers. Although this is a step in the right direction, it does not guarantee that all PSAPs will be equipped to properly receive and process the location information. This is the other side of the equation that must be addressed by adequate funding and technology upgrades at our nation's vitally important PSAP locations to make E911 capabilities ubiquitous in all geographic locations.

The ACUTA Legislative/Regulatory Affairs Committee will closely monitor the implementation of these new rules and keep you informed of any relevant issues.

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Congratulations to Jan Lovett at the University of Utah who turned in the cabling/wireless survey and won a free audio/Web seminar!



Kevin Tanzillo  
Dux PR  
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## For Most, the Big Change on Campus Is Wireless

Most of you won't be surprised when we tell you that according to the latest ACUTA survey, the explosion of wireless networking is not only the biggest communications trend in the last few years, but it is a trend that is continuing, with nearly three out of four schools planning to expand their networks over the next two years.

This latest survey was done in part at the Fall Seminar in Boston, with some additional input from schools via the ACUTA Listserv. As you may know, we have been doing these surveys about once a quarter, then reporting the results to the news media, to grab some attention for ACUTA.

This survey asked members to identify one Big Change in their cabling and wiring infrastructure over the last three to five years. For 60 percent, that change was deployment of wireless networks. Dwarfed by that super-majority were the 13 percent who installed fiber-optic cable and another 13 percent with major rewiring projects for technology upgrades.

Two out of three respondents said it was the demand for "connectivity anywhere" that drove their Big Change, while 40 percent said the evolution of communication styles was a major factor. Interestingly, both of these are clear drivers for wireless. Meeting growing capacity needs, and migration to Voice over IP and Unified Communications, were additional drivers cited, at 33 percent and 23 percent respectively.

The single greatest benefit of their Big Change, respondents said, was network access anywhere and anytime (42 percent cited this), while user convenience came in at 23 percent, network efficiencies 17 percent, and greater bandwidth 10 percent. On the downside, 56 percent said the cost of implementing this change was the biggest challenge. Another 21 percent said their biggest hurdle was the locating and installing of the many wireless access points needed for coverage.

What's next? Well, 71 percent said they plan expansion of their wireless network - or installation of one if they haven't put one in already. Another 19 percent are planning additional rewiring projects. For a time line, 39 percent of respondents expect to take these next steps within six months, and 34 percent in six months to a year.

Asked how the Big Change affects themselves and their departments, respondents said the highest-impact issues are ever-tightening budgets (67 percent), a greater need for long-range planning (63 percent), the need to learn new technology skills (54 percent), the fact that growing campuses mean more responsibility for their departments (44 percent), and the challenge of finding employees with the right mix of skills (35 percent).

In half of the surveyed schools, it was the IT/telecom department driving the major change. Surprisingly, in about one-fourth of the cases, students got the credit for pushing the change, while the remainder was evenly split between the administration and faculty/staff.

Some other interesting results from the survey:

- 90 percent of schools say they have a "copper/fiber/wireless" mix on campus, with just 2 percent indicating their campus is "mostly fiber." Not sure what we were expecting there, but it just seems a bit more lopsided than expected.
- Only 4 percent of respondents said their Big Change had decreased their ongoing operating costs when asked to point to the biggest benefit. So much for ROI.
- Being forced to "do more with less" due to budget-forced staff reductions was reported as a long-term trend for 19 percent of survey respondents, but conversely, another 19 percent said their budgets are going up. Almost makes you want to track that money trail, doesn't it?

As always, if there are specific topics you would like to see covered in this space, please let me know via e-mail at kevin@duxpr.com.



## D C Update

**Dave Ostrom**

Washington State University (retired)  
Chair, ACUTA Legislative &  
Regulatory Affairs Committee  
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This is the first monthly report that I am writing from home and as a retired person. In this new role I am attempting to stay involved in the legislative and regulatory arena as well as enjoy life more than I've been able to do in the past. I'll let others be the judge as to how well I keep up with the issues.

By far the most pressing issue over the last couple of months has been Universal Service Fund (USF) reform. The FCC has a U.S. Court of Appeals mandated deadline of November 5 to respond to a request to explain the legal basis for its rules regarding intercarrier compensation for Internet Service Provider (ISP) traffic. The FCC hopes to resolve the request by implementing more comprehensive reform, which will also include contribution reform, in an order to be voted on at its November 4 meeting.

The FCC is also aware that the November 4 elections will certainly bring a change, and once Congress adjourns, Commissioner Tate's recess appointment expires. The telecommunications industry has seen this as an opportunity to lobby for their long held positions. AT&T and Verizon, in particular, have been promoting a joint proposal which includes a suggestion to change USF contributions from a revenue-based model to a numbers-based model at a charge of \$1.10/number. This is the contribution method that has been of concern to ACUTA and its members for several years. The proposal was later modified to reduce the charge for businesses including colleges and universities to \$.85/number with an additional charge of \$5.00 for each 64 kbps connection and \$35 for each higher capacity connection. Neither proposal would be affordable for higher education institutions.

In response to the looming issue, ACUTA's legal representative from Dow Lohnes, Jeri Semer, and I talked with the legal counsels for all 5 commissioners and the staff from the Wireline Competition Bureau in 6 different meetings in Washington D.C. on October 8 and 9. At this point the revised AT&T/Verizon proposal and the draft of the USF order had yet to be shared with any of the commissioners. We stressed the following points:

- A numbers-based proposal would raise costs an average of eight fold and would be unaffordable.
- It would be very difficult to distinguish working numbers from assigned numbers for PBX owners.
- The recently signed Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) mandated that higher education keep its costs in line.
- The change would be counterproductive as we would be forced to seek alternatives such as automated attendants that would greatly reduce our exposure.

For More In-Depth Coverage of Legislative & Regulatory Issues: ACUTA members may read about the latest developments in telecommunications- and Internet-related issues in the most recent Legislative and Regulatory Update, an electronic newsletter prepared monthly by Dow Lohnes. Access this newsletter at <http://www.acuta.org/relation/DownloadFile.cfm?docNum=309>

Each meeting was different; however, it was clear that no one except Commissioner Martin's counsel had any information at that point, and all knew that a draft had to be available on October 14. We did receive a request for more data and an excerpt from the HEOA which showed the information regarding containment of cost increases. The information was provided in a follow up filing by ACUTA.

By October 16 we had information that the FCC draft was out with a proposal that would leave the current contribution methodology in place for businesses including colleges and universities while changing the charge for residential customers to \$1.00/number. Since then the revised AT&T/Verizon proposal was submitted in an effort to save their proposal. ACUTA responded by asking ACUTA members to write letters to the FCC in support of the existing revenue-based contribution methodology. On October 27 a letter signed by 61 members of Congress was sent to the FCC demanding that they delay the ruling but we have yet to see the response to it. By October 29 pressure was increasing to provide time for public comment rather than the vote that Commissioner Martin had envisioned, and it is becoming more likely that the effort for comprehensive reform could dissolve. There will most certainly be further developments. We will be anxiously awaiting the results of the meeting on November 4—which by coincidence (?) is also elections day. Anything could change from the date this column had to be finalized, October 29, to November 4.

## Nominate Now for ACUTA Board of Directors

Everyone's gearing up for the big election—that's the ACUTA Board of Directors election, of course!

Don't forget to nominate those you think would serve effectively in the positions of President-Elect, Secretary/Treasurer, and two Directors-at-Large. Here are the details, just as a reminder.

**President-Elect:** As stated in the Bylaws (Article III, Sect. A6), "Candidates for the office of President-Elect must have served as a member on the Board of Directors for a minimum of one year, or served as the Chair of a permanent committee for a minimum of one year." Nominees for this position must also be prepared to serve the following two years as President and Immediate Past President.

**Secretary/Treasurer:** Riny Ledgerwood will complete her second two-year term as Secretary/Treasurer and is not eligible to run for this position again at this time.

**Directors-at-Large:** Two positions shall be elected each year for two-year terms. The Nominating Committee will assemble a slate of nominees from names submitted by the membership. The two candidates receiving the most votes will be declared the winners. Directors-at-Large whose terms will expire this year are Randy Hayes, University of Northern Iowa, and Sandy Roberts, Wellesley College. Randy is finishing his second consecutive term and is therefore ineligible to run for the position this year. Sandy is eligible to serve another term if she so chooses.

Directors-at-Large who will serve the second year of their two-year terms are Matt Fuoco of the University of Kansas Medical Center and Joe Harrington, Boston College.

Immediate Past President Walt Magnussen will step off the Board, and President Corinne Hoch of Columbia University will serve as Immediate Past President.

Nominations must be received by 5:00 p.m. CDT, November 17, 2008. Send all nominations to Walt Magnussen, Immediate Past President, at [wmagnussen@mail.telecom.tamu.edu](mailto:wmagnussen@mail.telecom.tamu.edu). Phone nominations will not be accepted.

## Be a State/ Province Coordinator

ACUTA is looking for a few good State/Province Coordinators.

Being a State/Province Coordinator is an easy way to get actively involved in your professional association!

There is no major time commitment, and attendance at conference and seminars is not required.

State/Province Coordinators welcome new members and assist with membership retention and recruitment activities. It's usually as simple as a quick email or telephone call to a school in your state/area and helping First Time Attendees have a great experience at ACUTA conferences and seminars.

If you've ever thought of serving on a committee or ACUTA's Board of Directors, this could certainly be a step in that direction.

Visit the ACUTA website at <http://www.acuta.org/mbr/spc/duties.html> for more information on the duties of a State/Province Coordinator.

If you're interested, please contact Membership Committee Chair Mary Lou Emmons, Indiana University, [maemmons.indiana.edu](mailto:maemmons.indiana.edu) or (812) 855-8975, or Ellen Sue Cameron, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, [ellensue@uiuc.edu](mailto:ellensue@uiuc.edu) or (217) 244-1318.

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# Teflon: A Dangerous Part of a High-Risk World

Frank Bisbee  
www.wireville.com

In the U.S.A. and Canada, the science of fire safety seems to have slipped behind the European Union. Particularly, in the USA, the building codes have placed the major influence on "flame spread and smoke generation." On the surface this emphasis seems to be fire safety. However, the EU codes went one step further and addressed toxic gases that can kill and incapacitate building occupants before they can safely exit the structure. Toxic gases kill more people than fire.

The workplace of today is a canned environment. Most new high-rise buildings (over 5 stories) have sealed windows that don't open. It is all part of a sophisticated internal air quality system, that is supposed to make us more comfortable and productive. If there is a fire, the smoke detectors should handle the problem by activating the air system dampers and keeping the smoke from spreading. But, what about the deadly gases that are, most often, clear and odorless? Those threats are not recognized or controlled by the smoke detectors and dampers response.

## Two Areas of Threat for Toxic Gases

Below the drop ceiling in the general area, we have carpets, desks, furniture, paper, and a host of modern plastic materials that are flammable and can generate toxic gases. In many cases this area is covered by internal sprinkler systems. But we are still not out of the woods!

Above the drop ceiling in most buildings we have a return-air plenum space. The ducted cool or heated air is vented into the general space below and the return-air flows back through the open area above the drop ceiling. All building materials used in the return-air plenum space is supposed to be limited combustible, except communication cabling which is rated CMP for use in this plenum space.

Since 1975, the communications industry has installed nearly 9 million miles of communications cable in the workplace. Most of the cable is CMP Plenum approved cable, which has never been tested by the code-making organizations for toxicity in a fire scenario. The EU is not worried because they only allow LSZH (low smoke zero halogen) cables in their buildings. The cables in the EU have been tested for toxicity and have passed.

Does anyone think that the communications consumers are going to pull out 9 million miles of toxic cables from our air systems in the workplace?

So what is the safest alternative? Toxic gas sensors can be added to the same system that we use for smoke detectors. There are quite a few manufacturers of gas sensors that identify carbon monoxide and chlorine gases, however we have been unable to locate sensors that will identify toxic gases generated by fluorine materials. We understand that several of the world's leading sensor manufacturers are looking into a product that will also identify hydrogen fluoride gases. HF is perhaps the most reactive material known to man. HF can change to hydrofluoric acid on contact with moisture (even humidity). Hydrofluoric acid can even eat glass. Imagine what it will do to the eyes, nose, and throat of a building occupant trying to escape the fire.

The military and the federal government as part of a chemical weapons screen generally employ the gas sensors, which currently can identify these fluorine gases. They are not readily available to the public.

## Specific Dangers

As an example of the toxic gases generated by heat decomposition from Teflon® FEP (used in most CMP cables) we see many dangerous gases being released before combustion takes place.

The toxic particles and gases identified as Teflon offgas products, and the temperature at which they are first identified in the studies reviewed, are shown below, with toxicity information that is drawn primarily from high dose animal studies, the only source of information available for most of the chemicals:

464° F - Ultrafine particulate matter: Teflon produces very small (ultrafine) particles which are very toxic, causing extreme lung damage to rats within 10 minutes of exposure. Longer exposures cause death. At higher temperatures, Teflon also produces toxic gases. Some scientists have found that the particles and gases together are responsible for Teflon's toxicity, perhaps because the gases are absorbed by the particles, which, because of their small size, can lodge deep in the lower respiratory tract.

680°F • Tetrafluoroethylene (TFE): The National Toxicology Program considers tetrafluoroethylene (TFE) to be a “reasonably anticipated” human carcinogen because it is known to cause cancer in laboratory animals, but has not been adequately studied in people.

- Hexafluoropropene (HFP): In people, air exposure to fluorocarbons like HFP can lead to eye, nose and throat irritation; heart palpitations, irregular heart rate, headaches, light-headedness, fluid accumulation in the lung (edema) and possibly death. Long-term exposure in workers is associated with decreased motor speed, memory and learning.

- Trifluoroacetic acid (TFA): Very few studies have looked at the toxicity of trifluoroacetic acid (TFA), but those that have found decreased growth of fetal rat bone-forming cells (osteoblast) and cartilage cells (chondrocytes), and neural tube defects in rat embryos at high concentrations.

- Difluoroacetic acid (DFA): Very little is known about the toxicity of difluoroacetic acid (DFA), although kidney toxicity has been reported in rats.

- Monofluoroacetic acid (MFA, fluoroacetic acid or compound 1080): Monofluoroacetic acid is extremely toxic, doses as low as 0.7 to 2.1 mg/kg can kill people. Initially, people report nausea, vomiting, numbness, tingling, anxiety, muscle twitching, low blood pressure and blurred vision. If exposure is high enough, people can have irregular heart rate (ventricular fibrillation), heart attacks, and severe convulsions leading to respiratory failure

887°F Perfluoroisobutene (PFIB) is extremely toxic and inhalation can lead to fluid build up in the lung (edema), a condition that can lead to death. PFIB is listed in the Chemical Weapons Convention as a Schedule 2 compound. PFIB is about ten times more toxic than phosgene nerve gas, a highly toxic corrosive gas also listed as a chemical weapon. In water, PFIB breaks down into hydrogen fluoride which is also very toxic (see below). Short-term symptoms of PFIB exposure in people include bad taste in mouth, nausea and weakness. Lung edema occurs about one to four hours after exposure, which is life-threatening in some cases, but in most people clears up in about 3 days.

932°F Carbonyl fluoride (COF<sub>2</sub>): Breakdown of Teflon (PTFE) in air is the major source of carbonyl fluoride exposure. Carbonyl fluoride is the fluorine version of phosgene, a chlorinated chemical warfare agent. Carbonyl fluoride fumes can irritate eyes, ears and nose. More serious symptoms of exposure include chest pains, breathing difficulty, fluid accumulation in the lungs, weakness, liver damage and increased glucose levels. Because carbonyl fluoride breaks down into hydrogen fluoride and carbon dioxide, it causes many of the same toxic effects as hydrogen fluoride (see below).

932°F Hydrogen fluoride (HF) is a toxic corrosive gas, and can cause death to any tissue it comes into contact with, including the lungs. The toxicity of HF is due to the fluoride ion and not the hydrogen ion. Breathing HF can cause severe lung damage, such as fluid buildup in the lungs (edema) and inflammation of lung passages (pneumonia). The fluoride ion (charged particle) is extremely toxic. It is a small ion and weak acid that diffuses quickly and can pass through tissues with relative ease. Fluoride ions inhibit cell respiration, decreasing production of ATP, the major form of chemical energy used by the body. Fluoride attacks cell membranes causing cells to die. The fluoride ion is negatively charged and naturally likes to react with positively charged ions in the body like calcium and magnesium. When fluoride and calcium bind, creating a “precipitate,” a life-threatening condition of decreased calcium (hypocalcemia) can occur.

1112°F • Trifluoroacetic acid fluoride (CF<sub>3</sub>COF) is toxic, mostly because it breaks down into hydrogen fluoride, which is very toxic. (See paragraph above.)

- Octafluorocyclobutane (OFCB) is a fluorine-containing gas that is used in the semiconductor industry, sold as Zyrone 8020 by DuPont. According to DuPont, inhaling high levels of octafluorocyclobutane can cause heart beat irregularities, unconsciousness and death. According to DuPont, tests for genetic damage in insects are “inconclusive.”

- Perfluorobutane (PFB, Trade Name CEA-410): As a global warming chemical, perfluorobutane has a long half-life in the upper atmosphere and has over 8,000 times the global warming potential of carbon dioxide.

1202°F Carbon tetrafluoride (CF<sub>4</sub>, perfluoromethane): In addition to being a long-lived fluorinated Teflon “off-gas,” perfluoromethane is a potent greenhouse gas, with a global warming potential almost 6000 times higher than carbon dioxide, and can last in the environment for 50,000 years. Inhaling fluorinated hydrocarbons like carbon tetrafluoride can cause eye, ear and nose irritation; heart palpitations; irregular heart rate; headaches; confusion; lung irritation, tremors and occasionally coma. <http://tuberose.com/Teflon.html>

The jury is still out on the solution to these serious industry issues.



# Thanks to Exhibitors for 2008

ACUTA thanks the following companies for exhibiting at our 2008 national events. In addition to providing attendees with the latest information on products and services, the exhibit hall generates revenue which helps keep registration fees low.

As you choose the companies with whom you will do business, we hope you will remember these ACUTA Supporters.

## 4 EVENTS

1Call, A Division of AMTELCO	PAETEC
Aastra	Professional Computing Resources, Inc.
Apogee	Qwest Communications
AVST: Applied Voice & Speech Technologies	Sprint
Compco, Inc.	Superior Essex, Inc.
Interactive Intelligence, Inc.	Verizon Business
	WTC

## 3 EVENTS

3Com Corporation  
AT&T  
CommuniTech Services, Inc.  
MetaSwitch  
NextG Networks  
OutPost Sentinel  
PosTrack Technologies, Inc.  
Telecom Technology Resellers  
T-Metrics, Inc.  
Windstream Supply, Inc.

## 2 EVENTS

2sms LLC	Microsemi/PowerDsine
3n Global, Inc.	MIR3
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Callisto Communications	Public Telephone
Campus TeleVideo	Siemens Communications, Inc.
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Conveyant Systems, Inc.	SS8 Networks, Inc.
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DiVitas Networks	Trilithic
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Mapcom Systems	

## 1 EVENT

911 Enable	DCC (Dialogic Communications Corp.)	Optibase, Inc.
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Avaya, Inc.	Fujitsu Network Communications, Inc.	RedSky Technologies, Inc.
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Corning Cable Systems	MiCTA	Toner Cable Equipment, Inc.
Cortelco	Mitel Networks	Verizon Wireless
CosmoCom	Multicom, Inc.	Video Furnace, Inc.
Cross Telecom	NUANCE	Voice Mobility
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# Info Links

Frequently, vendors, associations, governmental bodies, and others provide white papers and other informational documents which are announced through a variety of media sources. While some admittedly have a certain slant or opinion, others are quite objective; however, they often contain valuable information. Below are links to selected documents.

- GIT - Limitations of 3rd Party EAS Over Cell Text Messaging:  
[http://3gamericas.org/PDFs/Characterizing\\_the\\_Limitations\\_of\\_3rd\\_Party\\_EAS-Traynor\\_Sept08.pdf](http://3gamericas.org/PDFs/Characterizing_the_Limitations_of_3rd_Party_EAS-Traynor_Sept08.pdf)
- EIU - IT Industry Competitiveness Benchmark 2008:  
<http://global.bsa.org/2008eiu/study/2008-eiu-study.pdf>
- CTIA - Semi-Annual Wireless Survey:  
[http://files.ctia.org/pdf/CTIA\\_Survey\\_Mid\\_Year\\_2008\\_Graphics.pdf](http://files.ctia.org/pdf/CTIA_Survey_Mid_Year_2008_Graphics.pdf)
- NGA - Improving Care Via Health IT & EHI:  
<http://www.nga.org/Files/pdf/0809EHEALTHREPORT.PDF>
- Pew - Most Use Internet/Email at work...Mixed blessing:  
[http://www.pewinternet.org/pdfs/PIP\\_Networked\\_Workers\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.pewinternet.org/pdfs/PIP_Networked_Workers_FINAL.pdf)
- CFI Group - Telecom/Cable Industry Satisfaction Report:  
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- SPIRG - Digital Textbooks...Off Track & Setting Them Straight:  
[http://www.maketextbooksaffordable.org/course\\_correction.pdf](http://www.maketextbooksaffordable.org/course_correction.pdf)
- Deloitte - Telecommunications 2008 Tax Survey:  
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- Homeland Security - H-1B Visa Fraud & Compliance Report:  
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- Georgia Tech - Emerging Cyber Threat Report for 2009:  
<http://www.gtiscsecuritysummit.com/pdf/CyberThreatsReport2009.pdf>

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## Board Report October

**Riny Ledgerwood**  
San Diego State Univ.  
ACUTA Secretary/Treasurer  
[rlledgerw@mail.sdsu.edu](mailto:rlledgerw@mail.sdsu.edu)

The Board of Directors met at the Fall Seminar on October 4. The August financial statements were reviewed and approved. Based on the User Group Survey results, the Board decided to continue the User Group meetings at the Annual Conference as is. The Board discussed some possible changes to the existing committee structure to bring it into line with current goals and objectives. The Board approved the JW Marriott Indianapolis as the location for the 2012 Annual Conference. Several appointments were made to the Awards Committee. The Board appointed Wendell Barbour from Longwood University as chair of the Legislative/Regulatory Affairs Committee to complete the term of Dave Ostrom, who has retired.

In light of the recent economic condition, Sec./Treasurer Ledgerwood reported that ACUTA's current investments are fully insured by FDIC and SIPC and that our operation is financially sound.

The Board nominated Marjorie Windelberg and Walt Magnussen to serve on the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) advisory committees.

The Board allocated funds to conduct a focus group at the Annual Conference, do Meta-Data Analysis on future trends, and sponsor winners of the ITERA student paper competition to present at the Annual Conference in Atlanta. Dave Ostrom presented an update on Universal Service Funds and the potential impact on the proposed methodology using the DID number calculation for higher education. He, Jeri Semer and our legal counsel went to Washington D.C. to represent ACUTA members on this issue. The Board discussed how ACUTA can help members create a bridge to the academic side of IT/Telecom on their campuses.

Respectfully submitted,

Riny Ledgerwood  
ACUTA Secretary/Treasurer  
Director, Communications and Computing Services  
San Diego State University

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## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Vice President/Treas. .... Riny Ledgerwood, San Diego State Univ.  
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# Welcome New Members

## Emeritus Member

Dave Ostrom, Retired from Washington State University  
P.O. Box 503, Pullman, WA 509/336-1161 ..... dave-at-home@clearwire.net

## Corporate Affiliate Members

### BRONZE MEMBER

**Send Word Now, New York, NY** ..... [www.sendwordnow.com](http://www.sendwordnow.com)  
Laura Sankowich, Senior VP, Marketing (212/379-4928)

Send Word Now is the leading provider of on-demand alerting and response services for emergency and routine communication. Our easy-to-use web-based services ensure fast, effective, two-way communication in real-time—anywhere, anytime, regardless of location, device or connection.

### COPPER MEMBERS

**Cosmo Com, Melville, NY** ..... [www.cosmocom.com](http://www.cosmocom.com)  
Kevin Simms, Dir. of Marketing (631/940-4201)

CosmoCom's mission is to optimize communication between organizations and their customers. Its systems are improving enterprise responsiveness and enhancing the customer experience while reducing costs for companies on every continent.

**CSDNet, Inc., Bayport, NY** ..... [www.csdnet.net](http://www.csdnet.net)  
Jason Miceli, CFO/Senior Integrator (631/924-7474)

CSDNet is an information technology group that specializes in systems integration and maintenance of IP voice, data, and video networks. We provide products and services necessary for a successful information technology implementation in multi-platform environments.

**Inuk Networks, Ottawa, Canada** ..... [www.inuknetworks.com](http://www.inuknetworks.com)  
Shaun Illingworth, VP Business Development (613/271-8314)

Inuk Networks is a triple-play service provider which has capitalised on the rapid growth of broadband technologies by developing a platform for the distribution of broadcast quality TV and carrier-class telephony over closed IP-based networks.



38th Annual Conference & Exhibition  
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## Check It Out: Press Releases Job Postings RFIs/RFPs

The ACUTA website is a useful tool for communicating with other members, whether you've got some exciting news to share, a position to fill, or a project for which you need a vendor. Check the website for the latest postings frequently. Here are items that have been posted since our last eNews.

### PRESS RELEASES

- Release 3.3.0 Announced for Mutare Software Notification Application
- PAETEC SIP Trunking Named Most Innovative Product by Telephony
- Bentley College Becomes Bentley University

### JOB POSTINGS

- Telecomm Systems Specialist, Univ. of Maryland University College, Adelphi, MD.

### RFIs/RFPs

- Request for Information for University of Hawaii - Strategic Communication Service Platform, University of Hawaii - Honolulu, Hawaii