



## Kansas 9-1-1 Coordinating Council

### Meeting Agenda

Friday, January 24, 2020, web conference

Voting Members (17)	Non-Voting Members (11)	Others
Mike Albers Govt IT	Chief Terry Clark, Tribal Law Enfor	Michele Abbott, Broadband
Melanie Bergers, PSAP over 75k	David Cowan, LKM	Lori Alexander, Liaison
Senator Rick Billinger	Jerry Daniels, KAC	Eileen Battles, GIS
Troy Briggs, Kansas Sheriff Associat'	John Fox, LEC over 50k lines	Kathy Becker, LCPA
Representative John Carmichael	Patrick Fucik, Large Wireless Prov'	Scott Ekberg, Administrator
Robert Cooper, Deaf Hard Hearing	Rob McDonald, Rural Indep Telcos	Dick Heitschmidt, Chair (E)
Senator Marci Francisco	Ken Nelson, GIO	Phill Ryan, ITSS
Chief Jerry Harrison, KACP	Elizabeth Phillips, KU	Gayle Schwarzrock, LCPA
Representative Kyle Hoffman	Sara Spinks, OITS	Randall White, PM
Kathy Kuenstler, Kansas APCO	Mark Tucker, VoIP Provider	
<i>(VACANT) Govt IT</i>	<i>(PENDING) MARC</i>	
Sherry Massey, PSAPs less 75k		
<i>(VACANT) Kansas EMS Board</i>		
Robert McLemore, Fire Chief		
Josh Michaelis, PSAPs less 75k		
Ellen Wernicke, PSAPs over 75k		
Jonathan York, TAG		

- Call to Order
- Roll Call
- Meeting Minutes, December 13, 2019
- LCPA Report
- Executive Committee Report
- Administrator Report
- Liaison Report
- Operations Committee Report
- Training Subcommittee Report
- Text-to-911 Subcommittee Report
- GIS Committee Report
- Federal 911 Grant Report
- Broadband Interoperability Committee Report
- Technical Committee Report
- Program Management Report
- New Business
- Motion to Adjourn



# Kansas 9-1-1 Coordinating Council

## Meeting Minutes, Dec 13, 2019, web conference

### 1 Call to Order

10:00 A.M. On behalf of Chief Heitschmidt, Council Chair, Scott Ekberg called the Kansas 911 Coordinating Council ("Council") meeting to order.

### 2 Roll Call

Scott Ekberg asked Gayle Schwarzrock, Project Assistant, MNS, to take roll.

#### **Council Members in Attendance:**

**Voting Members:** Mike Albers, Melanie Bergers, Sheriff Troy Briggs, Representative John Carmichael, Robert Cooper, Senator Marci Francisco, Chief Jerry Harrison, Kathy Kuenstler, Sherry Massey, Josh Michaelis, Ellen Wernicke, Jonathan York.

**Non-voting Members:** Chief Terry Clark, David Cowan, Jerry Daniels, John Fox, Patrick Fucik, Robert McDonald, Ken Nelson, Elizabeth Phillips, Sarah Spinks.

#### Council Members Absent:

Voting Members: Senator Rick Billinger, Representative Kyle Hoffman, Kerry McCue, Chief Robert McLemore, Government IT member (awaiting replacement).

Non-voting Members: Mike Daniels for Bill Walker (awaiting replacement), Mark Tucker.

#### Also, in Attendance:

Michele Abbott, Lori Alexander, Eileen Battles, Kathleen Becker, Scott Boden (Lt. JoCO Sheriff), Carol Harris, Scott Ekberg, Phill Ryan, Gayle Schwarzrock, Randall White.

There is a quorum present for holding a meeting. There is a quorum present for acting.

### 3 Meeting Minutes, October 7, 2019

Scott Ekberg called for a motion to accept and approve as published the Council Meeting Minutes, October 7, 2019, Mayetta, Kansas. **Motion** to approve the Minutes as presented by Mike Albers; seconded by Sheriff Troy Briggs. No discussion. Motion carried unanimously.

### 4 LCPA Report

Financial Report presented by Kathy Becker, Project Director, Mainstream Non-profit Solutions (MNS).

- Balance Sheet. In line with budget.
- Income Statement. Summary of revenue and expenses for State Fund and Grant Fund as expected.
- **Motion** to approve financial reports as presented by Sherry Massey; seconded by Kathy Kuenstler. No discussion. Passed unanimous.

RFPs for NG911 Administrator and Liaison explained and reviewed by Kathy Becker.



- KES Enterprises and Lori Alexander, LLC, contract awards.
- Evaluation considered experience, knowledge, ability to accomplish and cost.
- Best and Final Offer (BAFO) negotiated with
- Kathy Kuenstler participated in the RFP evaluation. RFP was thorough. Memberships to APCO, NENA, NASNA were requested and included in the contracts because participation in these organizations is essential to fulfilling their roles and responsibilities.
- Rep. John Carmichael inquired about RFP process:
  - Were the physical RFPs distributed to Council? Yes, and the RFPs were posted on the Council website, on the Council Portal and MNS portal.
  - How many applicants responded to RFP? There was one applicant for each RFP - the incumbents.
  - Who served on the panel that evaluated and negotiated? Kathy Kuenstler (Council Representative), Kathy Becker, Carol Dold Harris, Melissa Sparks, Angela Westcott, Todd Wright,
  - Who made the hiring decision? The panel made the decision to award the contract.
  - Who are these new people contracted by; MNS or Council? MNS made the hiring decision, not the Council, and these folks are independent contractors of MNS.
  - Who determined how much these independent contractors are to be paid? Cost proposal (bid) of both RFPs were evaluated based on (a) Council-approved Budget, (b) solicited what neighboring states (NE, OK, CO, MO) are paying for comparable Administrator/Liaison positions. MNS awarded contracts based on RFP bids.
  - How will MNS pay these people? MNS will pay these contractors, then invoice the Council as a pass-through expense.
  - For KES Enterprise year-one fixed cost is \$142,000.00 for 2020. For Lori Alexander LLC year-one fixed cost is \$96,000.00 for 2020. Rep. Carmichael requested that these costs be included on the Meeting Minutes as a public record for what these folks are being paid.
  - Are the payments to these independent contractors are inside (included) or outside (excluded) from the statutory 2.0% cap for Council administrative expenses? The cost for Administrator and Liaison should be and will be included in the cap, as they were when employees of Kansas Adjutant General's Department.
  - How are professional membership fees of these independent contractors paid? *[In the case of professional certification, the cost to obtain and maintain certification is not paid by the Council. While professional credentials certainly indirectly benefit the work of the Council, they are viewed as a personal responsibility of the contractor. In the case of annual membership in public safety organizations such as NASNA, NENA and APCO, such fees are paid for by the Council. While attending and participating in these public safety organizations indirectly benefit the contractor, they are required for NG911 (implementation, training support), and therefore, a direct cost of doing business and the responsibility of the Council.]*
- Jonathan York, TAG, inquired about equipment on State property books:
  - Scott Ekberg returned his original State vehicle to Ricky Elder, SPO, February 21, 2019. He will return the end of life laptop PC, end-of-life Blackberry cell phone and end-of-life radio on or before March 2020. The current vehicle that Scott uses was purchased by



approval of the Council based on a cost of ownership trade study conclusion and recommendation. The vehicle is owned by the LCPA.

- Lori Alexander returned her original State vehicle to Ricky Elder, February 21, 2019. She returned her end-of-life laptop PC, monitor, end-of-life Blackberry cell phone, WEX card, and credit card on or before October 2019. There is no outstanding State property in her possession. The current vehicle that Lori uses was purchased by approval of the Council based on a cost of ownership trade study conclusion and recommendation. The vehicle is owned by the LCPA.
- Rep. Carmichael requested that legal review and opinion of the LCPA (MNS) contracts for NG911 Administrator and Liaison be included on these meeting minutes for public record:
  - Based on Council legal review by Kennyhertz Perry, “the draft contracts conform to best practices and provide for the best interests of the Council. It is suggested that the conflict language be included so that the Council, the Contractor, and the LCPA (MNS) are protected. *‘At the time of any contract review or new RFP process for an LCPA, the Council shall inform MNS of the duties of Contractor in the evaluation or RFP process. MNS agrees that during a period of involvement or evaluation, Contractor will be required to assist the Council in assessing MNS and that MNS will have no access or oversight of such process as Contract will report on such matters directly to the Council. MNS further understands that Contractor will not have decision-making authority with regard to such evaluations or RFP’s and will be acting as a clearinghouse for information required by the Council and the Contractor will not be voting on evaluations of LCPA’s or RFP’s and will provide information or counsel only as requested by the Council.’”*
  - [Note: the above provision was added to the independent contractor agreements before signature of both parties.]

## 5 Executive Committee Report

Executive Committee Report presented by Scott Ekberg, NG911 Administrator.

Council Membership update:

- Kerry McCure, EMS Board representative, retires Dec 14, 2019. Replacement candidate, Nick Robbins, Franklin County, approached EMS Board. **ACTION** Scott to follow-up with Board and Governor’s Office.
- Mike Albers, IT Government representative, to retire Jan 31, 2020. Replacement candidate Brooks Wederski, City of Colby. **ACTION** Scott to follow-up with State IT Association and Governor’s Office.
- Mike Leiker, IT Government representative, termed out. Replacement candidate, Jac Brown recommended by State IT Association, submitted application to Governor’s Office.
- Bill Walker, MARC representative, stepped down. Replacement candidate, Mike Daniels submitted application to Governor’s Office.
- **ACTION** Lori Alexander assisting Governor’s Office to facilitate appointments, and to correct staggering of terms and appointments in conformance to statute.



## 6 Administrator Report

Administrator Report presented by Scott Ekberg.

Kansas Administrative Regulations (KARs) to match 911 Act statute. KARs submitted to Council legal team for review **ACTION** Scott to incorporate legal recommendations and submit to Council for approval Jan 24, 2020, meeting.

911 expenditure denial appeal filed by Unified Government of Wyandotte County, Kansas City, Kansas, Police Department (KCKPD) for hearing Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH) on December 5, 2019, regarding the decision by the Council to deny reimbursement of dispatchers' mileage to another PSAP location during remodeling of their PSAP, August 23, 2019. **ACTION** Council legal attorney, Braden Perry, Kennyhertz Perry, is representing the Council at the January 14, 2020, prehearing conference.

At the request of the Potawatomi Nation, Scott added the stipulation regarding the sovereignty of the Potawatomi Nation within MOA. The Potawatomi Nation has signed the agreement. Tentative go-live date on the September 2020.

Work Plan 2020 date change was made and agrees with Budget 2020 as approved at our last Council meeting.

Service Order Requests (SORs) and signed Memorandum of Agreement (MOAs) have been received for Trego, Graham and Rooks Counties. Tentative go-live for all three counties is April 2020.

Statistical Report.

- Implementation Status Report. We met with Geary and Crawford Counties. Coffey and Osage have requested to meet. Leaves only four counties outside MARC remaining. Rep. Carmichael cited that the additional PSAPs clearly demonstrates the quality of service delivered by Kansas NG911.
- NG911 Statistical Report.

Legislative Report for 2019. Rep. Carmichael inquired if Appendix-B of the Report are the final KARs. Scott mentioned that the Legislative Report submitted for this Council meeting is only the first draft and the KARs are first-draft placeholders. Scott is working with the legal team for one final scrub of the KARs. These final KARs will be included in the final Legislative Report for 2019 submitted for Council approval at our next Council meeting, January 24, 2020.

Sheriff Briggs asked for clarification on behalf of the Sheriff Tim Morse of Jackson County concerning geospatial call routing. Scott clarified that Jackson County will not receive 9-1-1 calls made on tribal property. Any wireless calls having phase-2 location at the time of call setup and made in tribal property will route to the tribal police. To date, most wireless calls will continue going to Jackson County until the telco carriers provide the phase-2 data as part of call setup. **ACTION** Scott to furnish an estimate of the number of wireless calls with phase-2 location information.

Commissioner Jerry Daniels requested update on City of Chanute request for standing up their PSAP. Scott mentioned that to his knowledge City of Chanute is still moving forward with standing up their own PSAP. However, since the 911 Federal Grant funds are fully allocated, committed and depleted



before their eligibility can be established, there are no 911 federal grant funds available to support them.

## 7 Liaison Report

Liaison Report presented by Lori Alexander.

Lori is working with PSAPs to get them signed up on our Emergency Call Tracking System (ECaTS) and RapidDeploy. [Note Scott: “The information that ECaTS provides to individual PSAPs is of great value in managing day to day operations, but what it provides at an aggregated statewide level is even more valuable. ECaTS provides the ability to look at information in near real time...No hassle, no requests to make, just a report to run.”]

9-1-1 Administrative Day, November 13, 2019, Newton, Kansas, was a success and attendees are already looking forward to Admin Day 2020. This annual conference benefits both our PSAPs and the Council because it fosters constructive dialog between provider and user. PSAP Administrators enjoyed meeting Rep. Kyle Hoffman and Sen. Rick Billinger, and hearing from them during the roundtable discussion. Lori encouraged Council legislators to attend November 2020, Wichita. Other salient topics were the 9-1-1 Federal Grant process, our program web portal and our emerging RapidDeploy situational mapping application. Last year, about 55 Administrators attended. This year, 79 folks attended. So, Admin Day is gaining strong acceptance. **ACTION** Lori to schedule Admin Day 2020 in November without interfering with election day.

Lori and Ellen Wernicke are putting together monthly *NG911 Lunch and Learn* topics for 2020. These events allow for advanced and refresher training for our users.

## 8 Operations Committee Report

Operations Committee Report presented by Josh Michaelis.

Expenditure Review Committee (ERC) Charter. **Motion** to approve the ERC Charter by Ellen Wernicke; seconded by Melanie Bergers. No discussion. Passed unanimously. The ERC will have 7-10 members having a broad spectrum of Council membership. **ACTIONS** Josh:

- Finish staffing ERC, January 2020.
- Set ERC Kickoff meeting, February 2020, to review and refine process.
- Set first review meeting, March 2020, to review 2019 PSAP expenditures.

Lori Alexander has completing a new Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) fact sheet for allowable and not allowable expenditures for seven (7) allowable categories.

In relation to *Lunch and Learn* topics, the Operations Committee is developing at RapidDeploy Radius Plus training process such as best practices as we transition to RapidDeploy Mapping Solution and Radius Plus.

Expenditure Process for 2018 status was presented by Lori Alexander. Three (3) certified letters were delivered to Stevens, Scott and Clark Counties regarding delinquency in filing their reports. Lori assisted Stevens County to finalize their report before the 60-day deadline after notice of failure to file. Per statute, 10% of 911 fee distribution was withheld from Scott and Clark Counties by the LCPA.



Subsequently, Lori assisted all three to close out their reports. Everyone is very cooperative. The monies withheld from Scott and Clark Counties will be returned with their next payment.

## 9 Training Subcommittee Report

Training Subcommittee Report presented by Ellen Wernicke.

Because it is taking longer than anticipated to finalize the NEOGOV contract for 2020, we will be running on our existing Learning Management System (LMS) platform until April 1, 2020. From January to March 2020, to build out the replacement LEARN platform by converting files over to the new format. Then, we will provide PSAP Training on the new LEARN platform before going live on the new platform. With the advent of RapidDeploy, PSAP training for LEARN will be simultaneously be coordinated with Radius Plus training. Scott Ekberg clarified that this LMS contract is a change in name to NEOGOV which acquired FirstNet Learning, and the contract is extended for one year (2020) in order to fully evaluate the return on investment with the replacement LEARN platform. The evaluation will recommend to the Council whether to extend the LMS contract beyond Dec 31, 2020, or allow the contract to expire. **ACTION** Ellen to develop the evaluation method and criteria, as well as engaging with PSAPs to provide feedback.

Ellen and Lori are developing *Lunch and Learn* topics for the next six months. They are asking our PSAPs what topics are they particularly interested in hearing about. **ACTION** Lori to ask PSAPs for suggested Lunch and Learn topics.

## 10 Text-to-911 Subcommittee Report

Text-to-911 Subcommittee Report presented by Melanie Bergers.

During Admin Day, shared information with attendees about our 911 Public Service Announcement (PSA) Contest. In turn, the attendees shared the PSA Contest information with high schools in their jurisdictions. Because of the growing interest, the subcommittee decided to extend the contest deadline to March 20, 2020 This allows some schools to include the program in this upcoming semester's curriculum. A letter revising the date was sent to Kansas School Board and the Kansas Association of School Boards. That gives the subcommittee two weeks to review the submittals and present the top-3 candidates at the April 6, 2020, Council meeting for a final vote of first and second place winners. Scott Ekberg prepared a Google Drive for the submissions. One complete submission has been received. Three high schools have requested clarification. So, there is growing interest. Robert Cooper is working with the Kansas School for the Deaf, Olathe, Kansas, which is preparing two entries. The videos of these two finalists will be posted on our Kansas 911 website. Meanwhile, the subcommittee will revise our text-to-911 policy and best practices to incorporate the RapidDeploy product. **ACTION** Melanie revise the text-to-911 policy and best practices to incorporate the RapidDeploy product.

## 11 GIS Committee Report

The GIS Committee Report presented by Ken Nelson and GIS Team.

Ken presented the 4Q2019 GIS Data Submission Status. There are no current concerns. PSAPs are following our GIS Data Maintenance policy.

Ken presented the Orthoimagery update. The local buy-up option is still available for the 2020 flying season. Douglas, Jefferson and Shawnee Counties in partnership are buying 6" resolution. Meade



County is buying 6" resolution imagery which will cover the cities in their county. DASC received color balance revisions of the NG911 2018 Color Infrared (CIR) imagery. Anyone using the natural color imagery, which is most of our users, are not impacted, but it is available.

Eileen Battles shared that the GIS team is preparing Kansas GIS web services for testing in the User Acceptance Testing (UAT) environment of RapidDeploy Radius Plus. There has been strong communication and collaboration with the RapidDeploy development team for rollout, anticipated February 2020. Sherry Massey shared that testing is going well from an operational perspective. A couple of end user issues are expected to be resolved shortly.

Eileen Battles explained enhancements to the NG911 Program Portal such as the integration of the PSAP Profile and PSAP Security Audit. These features will significantly streamline some of the PSAP reporting requirements. She thanked Sarah of Franklin County for assisting with pilot testing. In addition, based on requests from the Telco Service Providers (TSPs), they now have access to submission logs on the Portal for the fee reports that they have submitted.

Eileen Battles mentioned that the NG911 GIS Toolbox version 2.2.7 was released on 10/11/19. Kristen Jordan Koenig of DASC presented the NG911 GIS Toolbox portion of the NG911 GIS Data Maintainers certification class at the Kansas Association of Mappers (KAM) conference. The next release is anticipated for late January 2020. During the KAM conference, the GIS team hosted their 4Q2019 NG911 User Group meeting. The next NG911 GIS User Group webinar for 1Q2020 will take place in January or February 2020. Slide presentations and webinar recordings are available on Kansas 911 website <https://www.kansas911.org>

Eileen Battles shared that 100 NAS devices have been built and shipped to date. And 87 VESTA Locate mapping templates have been published and maintained. Once we migrate to RapidDeploy Radius Plus, individual map update templates or NAS devices will no longer be used since data will be pushed out through web map services.

Sherry Massey provided an update on geospatial call routing. There are 92 PSAPs operating off geoMSAG. That means their GIS data has been submitted, and that data is handling their call routing information. Although geospatial call routing is not yet functional, the system-wide conversion is complete and ready. Only Trego and Graham Counties remain. Quality assurance testing was completed by Intrado and found their initial conversions were not perfect and since have fixed the errors. During geospatial call routing beta testing in Reno County, an issue surfaced regarding PSAPs aligning their data between neighboring counties. This is the emergency response information. We are asking those PSAPs to clean up those few discrepancies between their neighbors to support geospatial call routing.

## 12 Federal 911 Grant Report

The Federal 911 Grant Report was delivered by Sherry Massey.

All federal grant funds have been obligated. We have received PSAP applications for preapproved items from the grant guidance that the Council voted on. The PSAPs across the state are working on their projects. It is a reimbursement grant. Therefore, the PSAP must first pay their portion before sending their invoices to the Council and the Council pays their portion before going to the federal grant. A new requirement from the federal government arose two weeks ago and has created somewhat of an issue. They are asking that a document be prepared that explains the nature of any training included in the





grant. The consequence is that our LCPA Mainstream Nonprofit Solutions is not been able to submit any invoices to the government for reimbursement until the document is prepared and submitted.

### 13 Broadband Interoperability Committee Report

The Broadband Interoperability Committee Report was delivered by Scott Ekberg. There are no action items from the committee's work.

### 14 Technical Committee Report

The Technical Committee Report was delivered by Phill Ryan.

Phill Ryan shared than there are now 95 PSAPs on the hosted system. AT&T and Motorola resolved a memory issue with the softphones. All our sites are now on the nationwide AT&T ESInet. Migration to ESInet allows our emergency calls to be completed 6-12 seconds faster and speed contributes directly to better public safety service. ESInet also eliminates the legacy CAMA trunks and saves that cost to the PSAPs. This also automates call routing. If a PSAP goes offline for any reason, calls are automatically routed based on the PSAP's instruction. ESInet is the backbone that gives us the capability to connect to different telephone companies, call transfers including ANI-ALI database information with MARC and eventually with neighboring states that have similar capability. This is a tremendous advancement into next generation 9-1-1. Scott added that in January 2020, we will be doing some trial testing of transfer of calls with Texas. **ACTION** Scott and Phill to provide update at next Council meeting.

### 15 Program Management Report

The Program Management Report was delivered by Randall White.

Randall reminded the Council that a program jeopardy is defined as a situation(s) which will adversely affect the delivery or operation of the Kansas NG911 program. There are no program jeopardies.

A program escalation is a situation(s) which might adversely affect the delivery or operation of the Kansas NG911 program. Since our last Council meeting, a program escalation cleared. The escalation concerned the retirement of the AT&T Service Executive, Lesa Thye. Over the last five years, Lesa was extremely instrumental in developing and managing AT&T NG911 day-2 support services. We are exceptionally grateful for the extraordinary support Lesa provided the program. Our concern was whether her replacement would have a comparable understanding of both public safety and AT&T infrastructure. We are especially pleased that her replacement, Ken Larkin, starting day-1, December 12, 2019, is providing a seamless transition of services management. Therefore, this escalation is cleared and closed.

Randall shared a new program escalation. There are an excessive number of Council seats that are currently vacant or will become vacant soon. Thus, the Council lacks full representation of the public safety sector as stipulated by statute. The Kansas NG911 program relies heavily on the experience, insight and wisdom of Council members for guidance. Therefore, until the core strength of the Council is regained, we have escalated the issue in order to facilitate rapid closure. For example, Scott Ekberg is working closely with member organizations to submit their nomination of candidates to the Office of the Governor for her appointment. Lori Alexander is working closing with the Office of the Governor to



ensure they have all the information needed to expedite approval. **ACTION** Scott and Lori to provide status of appointments at the next Council meeting.

## 16 New Business

Rep. John Carmichael reviewed the proposed Legislative Report 2019. Rep. Carmichael suggested that we articulate in the Report that the advent of RapidDeploy will provide a number of next generation i3 services even though the fee increase was less than originally asked for. By working closely with the infrastructure provider, Scott Ekberg was able to capture some of the salient i3 services at an affordable price. **ACTION** Scott to add the functional and financial benefits of the AT&T and RapidDeploy solution. Sen. Marci Francisco clarified that RapidDeploy was not a negotiation, but it is good to recognize that the level of services is meeting our expectation. Scott added that the team is constantly searching for ways of doing more for less.

## 17 Motion to Adjourn

Next Council meeting is a web conference, January 24, 2020, from 10:00 AM to 1:00 PM. **ACTION** Gayle to send out a meeting maker.

**Motion** to adjourn by Sheriff Troy Briggs; seconded by Mike Albers. No discussion. Motion carried unanimously.

End.



Kansas 911 Coordinating Council  
GIS Committee Update  
January 24, 2020

CY2019 Q4 Maintenance Submission Status

- 85 jurisdictions submitted updates that passed QA
- 20 jurisdictions verified no changes within the calendar quarter

Orthoimagery Update

- 2020 local buy-up projects:
  - Douglas, Jefferson, Shawnee County partnership – 6” resolution
  - Meade County, cities within the county, 6” resolution
- 2021 imagery acquisition RFP under development

Call Handling Mapping Solution:

- Map configuration completed and shared with Rapid Deploy
- Provided Kansas-specific training materials to Rapid Deploy
- Preparing for product rollout in early 2020

NG911 Program Portal:

- Enhancements to Expenditures for 2020 reporting
  - PSAP Profile released
- Maintenance & hosting of program portal

General Update Items

- GIS Imagery Network Attached Storage (NAS) devices – 100 built & shipped to date
- Call Handling Solution map templates (Vesta Locate) – 87 templates published & maintained

Outreach activities

- NG911 GIS User Group webinar
  - CY2020 Q1 webinar, February 12, 1:30 – 2:30 pm
  - Slides and webinar recordings are available at <https://www.kansas911.org>
- 2020 GIS certification classes under development



## NG911 Program Management Status

Prepared by Randall White, Program Manager  
 Prepared for NG911 Coordinating Council  
 Date from Dec 11, 2019 to Jan 16, 2020  
 Summary **Program on schedule, in budget**

### Status and Accomplishments

### Next Steps

Program <b>JEOPARDY</b> : none	<b>Jeopardy</b> : none
Program <b>Escalation</b> : fill open Council seats	<b>Escalation</b> : Working with Governor's Office
<b>Local Collection Point Administrator (LCPA)</b> On schedule, On budget ( <i>see LCPA report for \$ details</i> ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Award contracts for NG911 Admin and Liaison</li> <li>Secure quotation for LCPA Financial Audit 2019</li> </ul>	<b>Kathy Becker</b> , Non-profit Solutions Inc. (NSI) Contract PoP: Jan 1, 2019 thru Dec 31, 2020 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update LCPA Manual v9</li> <li>Manage 911 Federal Grant financials</li> </ul>
<b>DASC Support</b> On schedule, under budget ( <i>see LCPA report for \$ details</i> ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RapidDeploy Radius Plus map and geocoding services</li> <li>Add orthoimagery buy-up projects for 6" resolution</li> </ul>	<b>Ken Nelson</b> , GIO (Ken/Eileen have details) Purchase Order expires Dec 31, 2020 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manage QA for GIS data submissions</li> <li>Enhance Portal emerging modules, tools, applications</li> </ul>
<b>Dickinson County Support</b> On schedule, On budget ( <i>see LCPA report for \$ details</i> ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support agreement extended</li> <li>Ready to administer Federal NG911 Subgrants</li> </ul>	<b>Sherry Massey</b> , GIS Director and Specialist (Sherry has details) Contract PoP: Jan 1, 2020 thru Dec 31, 2022 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production rollout Radius Plus mapping/geocoding services</li> <li>Geospatial call routing QA testing; webmap trials</li> </ul>
<b>Program Management</b> On schedule, On budget ( <i>see LCPA report for \$ details</i> ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rebaseline NG911 Program (RapidDeploy, Grant)</li> <li>Annual Legislative Report Draft Strategic Plan</li> </ul>	<b>Randall White</b> Consulting LLC Contract PoP: Jan1, 2019 thru Dec 31, 2020 (2, 1-yr renewals) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manage action item register, risk management</li> <li>Work escalations and jeopardies</li> </ul>
<b>Infrastructure – Hosted Call Handling</b> On Schedule, On budget ( <i>see LCPA report for \$ details</i> ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>94 PSAPs plus Yoder Test Facility and 3 backup centers</li> <li>Reno/Hutch i3 Cutover; VESTA R7.2 SP-2</li> </ul>	<b>AT&amp;T</b> : Motorola-Airbus DS; WEST-ECaTS (Scott has details) Contract PoP: Feb 5, 2015 to Sep 14, 2021 option for 2 x 2-yr <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production edge device Wichita/Topeka</li> <li>Policy on i3 Event Logging Interface for SMS</li> </ul>
<b>Implementation Technical Support Specialist</b> On schedule, On budget ( <i>see LCPA report for \$ details</i> ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VESTA R7.2 SP2 HF1 trials, Reno/Hutch i3 conversion</li> <li>PSAP consults. Cybersecurity reviews.</li> </ul>	<b>Phillip Ryan</b> , Pryan LLC (Phill has details) Contract PoP: Jan1, 2019 thru Dec 31, 2020 (2, 1-yr renewals) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RapidDeploy pilot trials Reno/Hutch, training, production</li> <li>Nimbus Call Types Standard Configuration</li> </ul>
<b>Kansas 911 Knowledge Center</b> On schedule, On budget ( <i>see LCPA report for \$ details</i> ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NEOGOV-FirstNet contract renewed for 1 year</li> </ul>	<b>NEOGOV/FirstNet Learning</b> Inc. (Lori Alexander has details) Contract PoP: Jan 1 to Dec 31, 2020 (4, 1-yr renewals) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"Learn" platform trails and evaluation (due Nov 2020)</li> </ul>
<b>Orthoimagery</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Web services on-demand cloud platform for imagery</li> <li>New contract to provide on-demand disaster imagery</li> </ul>	<b>SURDEX</b> : PoP July 31, 2020 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local buy-up projects for 2020</li> <li>RFP for Orthoimagery</li> </ul>
<b>NG911 Broadband Interoperability</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scott emailed PSAPs to send broadband gaps and concerns to Sen. Francisco State Broadband Task Force</li> </ul>	<b>Michele Abbott</b> , State Interop Advisory Committee (SIAC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finalize BB Interop Committee Charter with SIAC</li> <li>Define next steps</li> </ul>

NOTE: Projects that are complete and contracts that are closed are no longer shown in this PM Status Report.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS  
ON STATE COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF  
911 AND ENHANCED 911 FEES AND CHARGES  
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2018 TO DECEMBER 31, 2018

Submitted Pursuant to  
Public Law No. 110-283

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
Ajit Pai, Chairman

December 19, 2019

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**I. INTRODUCTION**

1. The Chairman, Federal Communications Commission (Commission),<sup>1</sup> hereby submits this Report to Congress on State Collection and Distribution of 911 and Enhanced 911 Fees and Charges, as mandated by the New and Emerging Technologies 911 Improvement Act of 2008 (NET 911 Act)<sup>2</sup> and as prepared by the staff in the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau (Bureau).<sup>3</sup> This is the eleventh annual report on the collection and distribution of 911 and Enhanced 911 (E911) fees and charges by the states, the District of Columbia, U.S. territories, and tribal authorities, and covers the period January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018. This report also reflects the sixth annual collection of new data elements relating to the number of 911 call centers and telecommunicators, 911 call volumes, 911 expenditure categories, implementation of Next Generation 911, and cybersecurity for 911 systems.

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<sup>1</sup> See 47 U.S.C. § 155(a) (stating, *inter alia*, that “[i]t shall be [the Chairman’s] duty . . . to represent the Commission in all matters relating to legislation and legislative reports”).

<sup>2</sup> New and Emerging Technologies 911 Improvement Act of 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-283, 122 Stat. 2620 (2008) (NET 911 Act).

<sup>3</sup> See 47 C.F.R. § 0.191(k) (providing delegated authority to the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau to develop responses to legislative inquiries).

## II. KEY FINDINGS

2. Fifty states, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands responded to this year's data request. The following is a compilation of key findings based on the responses:

- In calendar year 2018, states and other reporting jurisdictions collected 911/E911 fees or charges totaling \$2,675,270,976.
- Twenty-six states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported collecting 911/E911 fees at the state level, four states reported collecting fees at the local level, and 18 states collected fees at both the state and local level.
- The Bureau identified five states (Nevada,<sup>4</sup> New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and West Virginia) as diverting or transferring 911/E911 fees for purposes other than 911/E911 in 2018.
  - All five states used a portion of their 911/E911 funds to support non-911 related public safety programs.
  - New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and West Virginia used a portion of their 911/E911 funds for either non-public safety or unspecified uses.
  - The total amount of 911/E911 funds diverted by all reporting jurisdictions in calendar year 2018 was \$187,085,044.92, or approximately 7.0% of all 911/E911 fees collected.
- Thirty-six states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported engaging in Next Generation 911 (NG911) programs in calendar year 2018. The total amount of reported NG911 expenditures from 911/E911 fees was \$228,538,053.28, or approximately 9% of total 911/E911 fees collected.
- Eighteen states reported having deployed state-wide Emergency Services IP Networks (ESInets). Fourteen states reported having regional ESInets within the state, and nine states reported local-level ESInets.
- Fifty states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported on deployment of text-to-911. Collectively, respondents reported 2,093 PSAPs as being text-capable as of the end of 2018, and projected that an additional 1,039 PSAPs would be text-capable by the end of 2019, for a total of 3,132 text capable PSAPs.
- While almost every state collects 911 fees from in-state subscribers, 16 states and the District of Columbia reported that they lack authority to audit service providers to verify that the collected fees accurately reflect the number of in-state subscribers served by the provider. Of the jurisdictions that have audit authority, nine states and Puerto Rico conducted audits in 2018.

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<sup>4</sup> As noted in Section IV.G below, Nevada did not divert 911 fees at the state level. However, the Bureau concludes that one local jurisdiction diverted 911 fees in 2018.

- On the topic of cybersecurity preparedness for Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs), 31 states, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands indicated that they spent no 911 funds in 2018 on 911-related cybersecurity programs for PSAPs. Eighteen states and the District of Columbia stated that they had made cybersecurity-related expenditures.

### III. BACKGROUND

3. Section 101 of the NET 911 Act added a new section 6(f)(2) to the Wireless Communications and Public Safety Act of 1999 (Wireless 911 Act), which provides:

To ensure efficiency, transparency, and accountability in the collection and expenditure of a fee or charge for the support or implementation of 9-1-1 or enhanced 9-1-1 services, the Commission shall submit a report within 1 year after the date of enactment of the New and Emerging Technologies 911 Improvement Act of 2008, and annually thereafter, to the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives detailing the status in each State of the collection and distribution of such fees or charges, and including findings on the amount of revenues obligated or expended by each State or political subdivision thereof for any purpose other than the purpose for which any such fees or charges are specified.

4. *Information Request and Responses.* In April 2019, the Bureau sent questionnaires to the Governor of each state and territory and the Mayor of the District of Columbia requesting information on 911 fee collection and expenditure for calendar year 2018.<sup>5</sup> The Bureau received responsive information from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.<sup>6</sup> The Bureau did not receive any response from American Samoa.

### IV. DISCUSSION

5. This Report describes how states and other entities collected 911/E911 funds in calendar year 2018, how much they collected, and how they oversaw the expenditure of these funds.<sup>7</sup> The Report describes the extent to which states diverted or transferred collected 911/E911 funds to funds or programs other than those that support or implement 911/E911 services. The report also examines the collection and expenditure of funds on NG911 and cybersecurity programs.

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<sup>5</sup> See Appendix D - Annual Collection of Information Related to the Collection and Use of 911 and E911 Fees by States and Other Jurisdictions (FCC Questionnaire). As last year, this year's data collection incorporates recommendations made by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) in its April 2013 report on state collection and use of 911 funds. See Government Accountability Office, "Most States Used 911 Funds for Intended Purposes, but FCC Could Improve Its Reporting on States' Use of Funds," GAO-13-376 (Apr. 2013) (GAO Report). GAO prepared this report pursuant to a directive in the Next Generation 911 Advancement Act of 2012. See Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012, Pub. L. No. 112-96, 126 Stat. 158 (2012). In previous years, the Bureau has sent questionnaires to the regional offices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), but these offices have either failed to respond, indicated they have no responsive information, or requested that they not be contacted. Accordingly, as last year, the Bureau did not include the BIA regional offices in this year's data collection.

<sup>6</sup> Copies of reports from all responding jurisdictions are available on the FCC web site at <https://www.fcc.gov/eleventh-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>.

<sup>7</sup> Our analysis includes states that collect and distribute fees over the course of a fiscal year as opposed to the calendar year covered by our reports.



## A. Summary of Reporting Methodology

6. Section 6(f)(1) of the Act affirms the ability of “[a] State, political subdivision thereof, Indian tribe, or village or regional corporation serving a region established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended ...” to collect fees or charges “[applicable] to commercial mobile services or IP-enabled voice services ... for the support or implementation of 9-1-1 or enhanced 9-1-1 services, provided that the fee or charge is obligated or expended only in support of 9-1-1 and enhanced 9-1-1 services, or enhancements of such services, *as specified in the provision of State or local law adopting the fee or charge.*”<sup>8</sup> Section 6(f)(2) further requires the Commission to obtain information “detailing the status in each State of the collection and distribution of such fees or charges, and including findings on the amount of revenues obligated or expended by each State or political subdivision thereof *for any purpose other than the purpose for which any such fees or charges are specified.*”<sup>9</sup>

7. Given the NET 911 Act’s reference to state and local 911 fee statutes, our state-by-state analysis of 911/E911 fee expenditures in this report is determined by the applicable statute governing the collection and expenditure of 911/E911 fees within each state. States determine how 911/E911 fee revenues are to be spent, therefore, individual state definitions of what constitute permissible expenditures may vary. The Bureau’s information collection questionnaire asks each state to confirm whether it has spent 911/E911 funds solely for purposes permitted under the particular state’s 911 funding statute, and also requests information on what uses are deemed permissible under the state’s statute and how such uses support 911 or E911 service. Although some state statutes expressly authorize the diversion or transfer of collected 911/E911 fees, the Bureau reviews the reported expenditures to determine whether such diversions or transfers are not “in support of 9-1-1 and enhanced 9-1-1 services, or enhancements of such services” within the meaning of the NET 911 Act. The report on 911/E911 fee diversion in Section G below is consistent with this interpretation.

## B. Overview of State 911 Systems

8. To provide a broader context for the information provided on collection and use of 911 fees, the data collection sought information about the total number of PSAPs that receive funding derived from the collection of 911 fees, the number of active telecommunicators funded through the collection of 911 fees, the total number and type of 911 calls the state or jurisdiction received, and an estimate of the total cost to provide 911/E911 service.<sup>10</sup>

9. **Number and Type of PSAPs.** The questionnaire requested that states “provide the total number of active [Primary and Secondary PSAPs]<sup>11</sup> in your state or jurisdiction that receive funding derived from the collection of 911/E911 fees during the annual period ending December 31, 2018.” Table 1 shows that 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands responded to this request, reporting a total of 4,468 Primary PSAPs and 686

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<sup>8</sup> NET 911 Act at § 6(f)(1) (emphasis added).

<sup>9</sup> *Id.* at § 6(f)(2) (emphasis added).

<sup>10</sup> FCC Questionnaire at 2-3.

<sup>11</sup> A Primary PSAP is one to which 911 calls are routed directly from the 911 Control Office. A Secondary PSAP is one to which 911 calls are transferred from a Primary PSAP. See National Emergency Number Association, Master Glossary of 9-1-1 Terminology (NENA Master Glossary) (April 13, 2018) at 162, [https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.nena.org/resource/resmgr/standards/NENA-ADM-000.22-2018\\_FINAL\\_2.pdf](https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.nena.org/resource/resmgr/standards/NENA-ADM-000.22-2018_FINAL_2.pdf).

Secondary PSAPs, for a total of 5,154 PSAPs dependent on funding derived from the collection of 911 fees.<sup>12</sup>

**Table 1 - Number and Types of PSAPs that Receive Funding from the Collection of 911 Fees**

State	Total Primary	Total Secondary	Total PSAPs
AK	40	5	45
AL	119	42	161
AR	102	25	127
AZ	74	10	84
CA	388	50	438
CO	83	5	88
CT	104	4	108
DE	8	1	9
FL	147	54	201
GA	154	Unknown	154
HI	5	3	8
IA	113	Unknown	113
ID	46	4	50
IL	188	11	199
IN	91	31	122
KS	117	None	117
KY	115	[Unknown] <sup>13</sup>	115
LA	84	None	84
MA	231	51	282
MD	24	70	94
ME	24	[No Response]	24
MI	137	None	137
MN	97	5	102
MO	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
MS	116	32	148
MT	50	[Unknown]	50
NC	115	12	127

<sup>12</sup> We note that because the Bureau’s data request focused on PSAPs that receive funding from 911 fees, the reported data do not necessarily include PSAPs that are funded through sources other than 911 fees.

<sup>13</sup> In all tables in this report, brackets indicate information entered by the Bureau, e.g., where the state or jurisdiction has provided no response or the response is unknown because it cannot be derived from the information provided in the state or jurisdiction’s filing. Except as noted, all unbracketed table entries are taken verbatim from the responses provided by states and jurisdictions.

ND	21	1	22
NE	69	None	69
NH	2	[No Response]	2
NJ	None	None	None
NM	41	None	41
NV	9	3	12
NY	133	43	176
OH	138	38	176
OK	131	Unknown	131
OR	43	14	57
PA	69	None	69
RI	1	1	2
SC	69	11	80
SD	28	None	28
TN	140	30	170
TX	505	72	577
UT	31	None	31
VA	119	41	160
VT	6	[No Response]	6
WA	51	14	65
WI	None	None	None
WV	51	[No Response]	51
WY	33	3	36
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>			
AS	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
DC	1	None	1
Guam	1	None	1
NMI	None	None	None
PR	2	None	2
USVI	2	[No Response]	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,468</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>5,154</b>

10. **Number of Telecommunicators.** Respondents were asked to provide the total number of active telecommunicators<sup>14</sup> in each state or territory that were funded through the collection of

<sup>14</sup> A telecommunicator, also known as a call taker or a dispatcher, is a “person employed by a PSAP and/or an [Emergency Medical Dispatch] Service Provider qualified to answer incoming emergency telephone calls and/or (continued....)

911/E911 fees during the annual period ending December 31, 2018. As detailed in Table 2 below, 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands responded to this data request. These states and other jurisdictions reported a total of 39,124 full time telecommunicators and 3,503 part-time telecommunicators that are funded through the collection of 911 fees. Seven states reported they do not know how telecommunicators are funded, and eight states and the Northern Mariana Islands reported they are not funded by 911 fees; i.e., they provided responses of “0” or none.

**Table 2 – Total Telecommunicators Funded by 911 Fees**

State	Number of Telecommunicators Funded by 911 Fees				
	Full Time	Part Time	Reported “Unknown”	Not Funded by Fees	Provided No Response
AK	272	12			
AL	2130	Unknown			
AR	1,005	175			
AZ	None	None		X	
CA	None	None		X	
CO	589	16			
CT	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	X		
DE	288	8			
FL	1,787	168			
GA	Unknown	Unknown	X		
HI	None	None		X	
IA	Unknown	Unknown	X		
ID	Unknown	Unknown	X		
IL	3109	418			
IN	1805	325			
KS	1,028	102		X	
KY	1,324	285			
LA	783	3			
MA	5,000	[NA] <sup>15</sup>			
MD	1,500	100			
ME	None	None		X	
MI	1,956	216			
MN	None	None		X	

provides for the appropriate emergency response either directly or through communication with the appropriate PSAP.” See NENA Master Glossary at 192.

<sup>15</sup> Massachusetts reports that the number of part-time telecommunicators is included in the full-time response. Massachusetts Response at 2.

MO	Unknown	Unknown	X		
MS	1,041	297			
MT	NA	NA			
NC	[None]	[None]		X	
ND	250	20			
NE	549	83			
NH	49	10			
NJ	None	None		X	
NM	None	None		X	
NV	55	4			
NY	5535	376			
OH	659.5	100.0			
OK	165.0	None			
OR	894.6	[Unknown]			
PA	2,100	280			
RI	32	None			
SC	[No Response]	[No Response]			X
SD	283	44			
TN	Unknown	Unknown	X		
TX	745	18			
UT	658	104			
VA	1075	Unknown			
VT	85	23			
WA	1,365	162			
WI	None	None			
WV	698	154			
WY	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	X		
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>					
AS	[No Response]	[No Response]			X
DC	88	None			
Guam	21	None			
NMI	0	0		X	
PR	157	None			
USVI	37	None			
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,124.1</b>	<b>3,503</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>

11. **Number of 911/E911 Calls.** The Bureau asked respondents to provide an estimate of the total number of 911 calls the state or jurisdiction received for the annual period ending December 31, 2018. Forty-five states, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported a cumulative total of 213,840,824 calls of all types during the 2018 annual period. This total is lower than the reported call volume for the 2017 annual reporting period, which totaled 222,097,267 calls.<sup>16</sup> Of the total reported calls in 2018, 149,605,690 calls came from wireless phones, representing approximately 70% of the total reported call volume. The Bureau believes this likely understates the percentage of wireless 911 calls because a number of states reported total 911 calls but did not break out service categories separately.<sup>17</sup> Table 3 provides specific call volume information provided by each state or other jurisdiction for each service type. In addition, the Bureau has included an estimate of annual 911 calls on a per capita basis in each reporting state and jurisdiction.

**Table 3 – Total 911 Calls by Service Type**

State	Type of Service						Estimated Annual 911 Calls Per Capita <sup>18</sup>
	Wireline	Wireless	VoIP	Other	Total	Reported “Unknown”	
AK	73,112	489,358	Unknown	Unknown	562,480		0.76
AL	[Unknown]	2,560,564	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	X	[No Value] <sup>19</sup>
AR	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]		[No Value]
AZ	604,624	3,557,435	49,427	161,471	4,372,957		0.61
CA	3,136,490	21,755,763	1,144,924	953,762	27,018,953		0.68
CO	247,792	5,911,601	189,710	80,652	6,429,755		1.13
CT	312,744	1,725,584	134,167	1,616	2,174,111		0.61
DE	130,251	533,446	62,747	61,364	787,808		0.81
FL	1,810,262	11,515,622	585,950	327,986	14,239,820		0.67
GA	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	[No Response]	X	[No Value]
HI	297,767	1,026,723	55,546	7,022	1,387,058		0.98
IA	215,312	914,327	30,057	1,714	1,161,410		0.37
ID	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	Unknown	X	[No Value]
IL	1,792,018	6,833,791	346,689	2,024	9,200,041		0.72

<sup>16</sup> In the Tenth Annual Report (2018), forty-four states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico reported a total of 222,097,267 calls for calendar year 2017. See FCC, Tenth Annual Report to Congress on State Collection and Distribution of 911 and Enhanced 911 Fees and Charges at 13 (2018) (Tenth Report), <https://www.fcc.gov/files/10thannual911feereporttocongresspdf>.

<sup>17</sup> Six states and jurisdictions reported total 911 call volumes but did not provide service category subtotals.

<sup>18</sup> The Bureau’s per capita estimate is based on United States 2010 Census data for each jurisdiction. Guam’s population is based on World Bank data because census data are unavailable. See Population, Guam, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=GU&view=chart> (last visited November 7, 2019).

<sup>19</sup> In this column, [No Value] denotes that it is not possible to calculate the estimated annual 911 calls per capita because the number of 911 calls is unknown or unavailable.

IN	392,870	2,975,795	192,298	215,784	3,776,747		0.56
KS	417,094	1,270,702	51,607	3,692	1,743,095		0.60
KY	635,755	2,371,925	113,289	[No Response]	3,120,969		0.70
LA	1,158,369	2,898,481	62,224	1,691	4,120,765		0.88
MA	594,313	2,980,623	377,128	2,861	3,954,925		0.57
MD	1,252,779	3,531,344	NA	375	4,784,498		0.79
ME	113,783	395,564	52,810	[No Response]	562,157		0.42
MI	1,071,606	5,219,965	355,773	6,390	6,653,734		0.67
MN	426,813	2,353,055	144,451	11	2,924,330		0.52
MO	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	X	[No Value]
MS	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	3,531,773		1.18
MT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		[No Value]
NC	955,771	5,651,475	622,755	[No Response]	7,230,001		0.70
ND	22,886	141,264	2,108	3,906	170,164		0.22
NE	199,702	791,357	15,639	124,369	1,131,067		0.59
NH	49,018	308,896	50,208	13,425	421,547		0.31
NJ	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	9,000,000		1.01
NM	662,234	1,240,599	33,764	21,196	1,967,025		0.94
NV	167,760	1,000,810	14,598	344,549	1,527,717		0.50
NY	6,520,473	12,275,788	916,827	5,177,781	24,890,869		1.27
OH	769,955	5,301,420	447,835	115,075	6,761,648		0.58
OK	758923	2185065	Inc. in Wireless	138575	3082563		0.78
OR	228,001	1,558,638	96,528	69,646	1,952,813		0.47
PA	2,086,248	5,771,683	530,441	4,496	8,393,318		0.66
RI	92,255	368,963	Included in Wireless Count	None	461,218		0.44
SC	856,023	3,570,302	151,513	2,931	4,580,769		0.90
SD	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	332,721		0.38
TN	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	X	[No Value]
TX	2,065,023	15,664,166	794,428	269,291	18,792,908		0.65
UT	89,094	820,760	34,783	None	944,637		0.30
VA	939,017	3,079,553	[No Response]	[No Response]	4,018,570		0.47
VT	39,431	137,889	20,944	6,673	204,937		0.33
WA	642,777	5,644,226	511,831	3,957	6,802,791		0.90

WI	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	2,848,294		0
WV	714,569	955,321	154,741	443,874	2,268,505		1.26
WY	25,705	216,310	2,328	8,148	252,491		0.44
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>							
AS	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]		[No Value]
DC	188,631	846,255	50,598	193,389	1,278,873		1.82
Guam	32,841	None	None	None	32,841		0.20
NMI	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		[No Value]
PR	64,047	1,253,282	None	427,822	1,745,151		0.55
USVI	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	240,000		2.24
<b>Totals</b>	<b>32854138</b>	<b>149,605,690</b>	<b>8,400,666</b>	<b>9,197,518</b>	<b>213,840,824</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.65</b>

12. **Cost to Provide 911/E911 Service.** The Bureau asked respondents to provide an estimate of the total cost to provide 911 service during the annual period ending December 31, 2018, regardless of whether such costs are supported by 911 fees or other funding sources. As detailed in Table 4 below, 37 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands provided cost estimates totaling \$5,005,131,222.<sup>20</sup> Table 4 also includes the Bureau’s estimate of reported costs on a per capita basis for each reporting state and jurisdiction. Thirteen states and the Northern Mariana Islands did not provide cost estimates, with many of the respondents noting that they lacked authority to collect 911 cost data from local jurisdictions. Some states that did submit estimates qualified their cost figures by noting that they had only partial information regarding the total cost to provide 911 service.<sup>21</sup>

**Table 4 – Estimated Cost to Provide 911 Service**

State	Total Estimated Cost to Provide 911 Service	Explanation of Reported Figure or Why Estimation Could not be Provided	Per Capita Expenditures
AK	\$14,200,672	[No Response]	\$19.26
AL	\$106,276,266	[No Response]	\$21.74
AR	[No Response]	Due to the number of outstanding 2019 PSAP Certifications, this data is not yet available. Note: It is anticipated that this data will be available by mid-July. <sup>22</sup>	NA
AZ	\$17,364,937	NA	\$2.42
CA	\$108,206,000	[No Response]	\$2.74

<sup>20</sup> For a comparison of total costs to total revenue from fees and charges, see Table 13.

<sup>21</sup> States lacking complete information include Kansas, Maryland, and Maine.

<sup>22</sup> As of the release date of this report, Arkansas has not updated its response with the total estimated cost to provide 911 service.



CO	[Unknown]	911 expenses are locally controlled and public safety answering points are not required to report expenses to the State 911 Program Manager. A survey of the PSAPs did not yield sufficient data points to provide an estimate.	[Unknown]
CT	\$29,770,053	[No Response]	\$8.33
DE	\$9,400,000	[No Response]	\$9.72
FL	\$222,556,957	NA	\$10.45
GA	Unknown	The Georgia Emergency Communications Authority (GECA) does not capture that information at this time since we do not cover any costs of 911 operations in the state.	NA
HI	Unknown	Hawaii is a “home rule” state and each county has its own cost accounting system which the E911 Board has no authority over. Their system is not set up to capture expenses associated with 911/E911 service only. As a result, the counties must perform this task manually which creates other problems such as accuracy and time constraints. We will undergo an effort to work with the PSAPs to assist in accomplishing the task through modification of their cost accounting system. Hopefully the matter will be resolved by this time next year.	Unknown
IA	\$152,707,692	[No Response]	\$48.38
ID	Unknown at aggregated State Level	The cost of providing 911 services is kept at each of the jurisdictional levels and requests can be made for that data; however it is incomplete. The cost responses were not broken out sufficiently to give a solid number and only 20 of 46 PSAPs responded to the request with some responses as “unknown”. Due to some responses being intermingled with 911 costs paid by the 911 fees and personnel costs that were paid for by General Funds, not all responses could be calculated and not all jurisdictions reported on the survey that was sent out to gather the information.	NA
IL	\$327,457,172	Local 9-1-1 Authorities report \$315,803,099 in 9-1-1 expenses and the State incurred \$11,654,073 for 9-1-1 network costs. Totaling \$327,457,172 in 9-1-1 Expenses. (Includes City of Chicago expenses)	\$25.70
IN	\$194,787,842	[No Response]	\$29.11
KS	\$105,737,626	The amount shown does not include data from 12 PSAPs who failed to provide the information after multiple requests.	\$36.32
KY	\$116,658,320	Our PSAP surveys are reported on a fiscal year basis. The number above reflect cost based upon FY2018 (July 1, 2017 thru June 30, 2018. All numbers in this report reflect data from the same period of time, unless otherwise noted.	\$26.11
LA	\$89,897,894	[No Response]	\$19.29

MA	\$38,645,635	The estimated amount to provide 911 Service is: \$38,645,635 This estimated amount includes the costs associated with the Next Generation 911 service provider contract, MassGIS, Radio, and the mobile PSAP. This estimated amount does not include costs associated with grant programs, training programs, disability access programs, public education, administrative costs, or other costs for the administration and programs of the State 911 Department.	\$5.60
MD	\$115,533,086	Fiscal Year 2018 (July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018) as reported by county annual audits. This amount may not reflect the total cost for the 70 secondary PSAPs, who do not fall under the state 911 regulatory authority.	\$19.12
ME	\$6,830,314	The State of Maine provides for a statewide 911 system. The cost above is limited to the services we provide. We do not collect information on the local costs of PSAPs not funded through the E911 surcharge.	\$5.10
MI	\$265,304,541	[No Response]	\$26.54
MN	\$9,499,056	[No Response]	\$1.69
MO	Unknown	PSAP's are 100% funded by local jurisdictions. They do not file any financial documents with the state yet.	NA
MS	\$64,819,628.69	[No Response]	\$21.70
MT	NA	Per Montana Code Annotated (MCA) Title 10, Chapter 4 the Montana Legislature has delegated the responsibility for hosting public safety answering points (PSAPs) to local government entities. Local government entities are not required to report the total cost of providing 911 services to the State of Montana.	NA
NC	\$126,224,104	[No Response]	\$12.16
ND	\$18,500,000	[No Response]	\$24.34
NE	Unknown	The Nebraska Public Service Commission (NPSC) provides statewide coordination and support. An annual allocation of wireless 911 surcharge revenue is distributed to the PSAPs. The PSC does not have information regarding the costs to run the PSAPs at this time.	NA
NH	\$13,840,224	[No Response]	\$10.20
NJ	Unknown	The State of New Jersey funds the statewide enhanced 9-1-1 infrastructure at an annual cost of approximately \$14M, the operational, equipment and personnel costs are the responsibility of the PSAP and not reported to the State 9-1-1 Office.	NA
NM	\$8,561,378	[No Response]	\$4.09
NV	\$7,562,104	[No Response]	\$2.49
NY	\$1,104,060,030.00	[No Response]	\$56.50
OH	\$354,344,577	Answer to #3 is total of all reported spending by county - *See attached spreadsheet for specific counties.	\$30.31
OK	\$90,500,000.00	[No Response]	\$22.95

OR	\$146,170,611	NA	\$34.88
PA	\$348,920,207	[No Response]	\$27.24
RI	\$5,186,447	[No Response]	\$4.91
SC	[No Response]	We do not collect that type of information. The State 911 office only deals with wireless 911 and the distribution of wireless 911 surcharges back to the PSAPs.	NA
SD	\$27,481,502	[No Response]	\$31.15
TN	\$113,898,014	[No Response]	\$16.82
TX	\$283,736,341	[No Response]	\$9.89
UT	\$65,000,000	[No Response]	\$20.56
VA	Unknown	For the annual period ending December 31, 2018, PSC staff only sees funds that are collected by the Virginia Department of Taxation as part of the Wireless E9-1-1 Fund. We do not collect information on any other costs.	NA
VT	\$4,831,183	[No Response]	\$7.71
WA	\$150,000,000	* This is based on costs reported from the counties. Numbers were estimated for counties with incomplete data. This includes 9-1-1 costs of equipment, maintenance, call taker/coordinator/MSAG/GIS/IT salary/benefits and training. It also includes critical support items which are eligible and make up approximately 30% of the total, including administrative support, legal, building leases, supplies, etc.	\$19.91
WI	Unknown	In Wisconsin, county and municipal governments operate and administer the 9-1-1 systems and all public safety answering points. County and municipal governments do not report to any state agency the number of staff employed, the total cost to provide 9-1-1 services, or a statistical summary of the 9-1-1 service provided. Each county and some municipalities in Wisconsin have entered into a contract with participating local exchange carriers to provide its 9-1-1 telecommunications network. These 9-1-1 contracts specify in detail the design of the telecommunications network supporting the local 9-1-1 service, authorizes a 9-1-1 surcharge to pay for expenses related to the network, and identifies the obligations of the parties to build, operate, and maintain the 9-1-1 telecommunications network. See Wis. Stat. 256.35(3)(b). No portion of the funds collected from the 9-1-1 surcharge is shared with any state, county, or municipal agency or department, or any other governmental entity. The 9-1-1 surcharge is limited to the recovery of the telecommunications network expenses for providing the 9-1-1 service, and is retained in full by the participating local exchange carriers (up to \$0.40 cents per exchange access line per month). County and municipal expenses related to terminating and responding to 9-1-1 calls are paid for through the	NA

		respective county and municipal budgets. The total amount of the 9-1-1 surcharge collection is not available. The participating local exchange carriers collect the 9-1-1 surcharge. Those local exchange carriers do not report the results of the 9-1-1 surcharge collection to any state, county, or municipal office.	
WV	\$73,631,161	[No Response]	\$40.77
WY	[Unknown]	On March 8, 2019, Governor Mark Gordon signed House Bill 161, which assigned the 9-1-1 Coordinator to be located at WYDOT. On May 10, 2019, Governor Gordon, designated the assignment to WYDOT-Emergency Communications Program Manager – Troy Babbitt. Wyoming will begin the coordination of collecting 9-1-1 information, for next year’s report. Before this; According to Title 16, Chapter 9 of the Wyoming State Statutes for the emergency Telephone Service Act, Wyoming does not assign over-sight responsibility to a state-level agency for 9-1-1 services. (16-9-102(a)(iv).	NA
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>			
AS	[No Response]	[No Response]	NA
DC	\$47,708,267	[No Response]	\$67.92
Guam	\$1,490,964.00	[No Response]	\$8.99
NMI	[No Response]	The CNMI currently does not receive fees for 911 services. Annual appropriations by state and local municipalities fund 911 operations. The CNMI does not have an E911/NG911 system in place. We do not have any PSAPs. The CNMI Department of Public Safety (DPS) currently answers all 911 calls which is basically four telephone land lines to individual telephone handsets.	NA
PR	\$13,864,255.12	NA	\$4.34
USVI	\$3,966,163	[No Response]	\$37.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,005,131,222</b>	<b>Average State Per Capita Expenditure</b> <b>National Per Capita Expenditure</b>	<b>\$20.35</b> <b>\$15.30</b>

### C. Description of Authority Enabling Establishment of 911/E911 Funding Mechanism

13. The Bureau’s questionnaire seeks data on the funding mechanisms states use to collect fees. Forty-nine states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands affirmed that their state or jurisdiction has established a funding mechanism designated for or imposed for the purposes of 911 or E911 support or implementation.<sup>23</sup> Of those states that have an established funding mechanism, Table 5 identifies seven states that enlarged or altered their funding mechanism during calendar year 2018. Specifically, each of these seven states amended its fee structure. For example, Alabama adjusted its 911 charge by an amount equal to the rate of growth of the Consumer

<sup>23</sup> Missouri and the Northern Mariana Islands report that they have not established a funding mechanism. Missouri Response at 3; Northern Mariana Islands Response at 3.

Price Index for Urban Consumers (CPI-U).<sup>24</sup> Georgia increased prepaid 911 charges, reduced the administrative fee retained by vendors, and stopped vendors from charging cost recovery to local governments.<sup>25</sup>

**Table 5 – States That Amended or Enlarged 911 Funding Mechanism**

State	Description
Alabama	Yes. Under § 11-98-5, Code of Alabama 1975, no later than October 1, 2018 and each fifth year after, the state board is required to adjust the 911 charge an amount equal to the rate of growth, based on the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for that five-year period. During 2018, the rate of growth was determined, and the administrative rules process was used to establish the new 911 charge of \$1.86 and increased baseline distribution amounts to local districts. Service providers were required to begin remitting at this rate on January 1, 2019.
Florida	The E911 Board voted to change the wireless fee allocation percentage during the September 2018 E911 Board meeting. The fee allocation to the counties was changed from 76 percent to 88 percent. This change went into effect January 16, 2019.
Georgia	Yes, increased prepaid 911 charges from \$.75 to \$1.50, reduced the administrative fee retained by vendors from 3% to 1%, and stopped vendors from charging cost recovery to local governments. The changes were made by legislation in 2018 with an effective date of January 1, 2019.
Illinois	Public Act 100-0020 amended the Emergency Telephone Safety Act and the Prepaid Wireless 9-1-1 Surcharge Act in July 2017 and effective January 1, 2018. [Illinois increased the uniform monthly surcharge from \$.87 to \$1.50 effective January 1, 2018 for wireline, VoIP, and wireless connections. <sup>26</sup> ]
Nebraska	[Nebraska reproduces a decision of the Nebraska Public Service Commission adopting an interim mechanism for allocating PSAP funding under the E911 Act. Pursuant to such interim mechanism, the funding authorized for each eligible PSAP (except for Douglas County) with respect to the 2018-2019 funding year shall be an amount equal to each such PSAP’s funding allocation for the 2017-2018, plus an additional one (1) percent. With respect to Douglas County, the funding authorized shall be an amount equal to such PSAP’s 2017-2018 funding allocation, plus an additional fourteen (14) percent, in order to address the greater negative impact of 911-SAM population assumptions affecting the metropolitan area of Douglas County. Pursuant to this interim funding mechanism, the total amount of funding authorized for eligible PSAPs for the 2018-2019 funding year is \$4,935,877.] <sup>27</sup>
Rhode Island	On July 1, 2018, RIGL §39-21.1-14 was renamed “Emergency services and first response surcharge.” Subsection (g) was amended to include the “State’s first responder and emergency services agencies.” In addition, RIGL §39-21.2-2(8) Findings, was revised as follows: “To ensure equitable contributions to the funding 911 of emergencies emergency systems from consumers of prepaid wireless telecommunication services, the collection and payment obligation of charges to support E911 the state's first responder and emergency services should be imposed upon the consumer's retail purchase of the prepaid

<sup>24</sup> Alabama Response at 4.

<sup>25</sup> Georgia Response at 4.

<sup>26</sup> See Illinois Response at 4-6 for a summary of amendments.

<sup>27</sup> See Nebraska Response at 4-7.

	wireless telecommunication service and should be in the form of a single, statewide charge that is collected once at the time of purchase directly from the consumer, remitted to the state, and distributed to E911 authorities pursuant to state law.
South Dakota	SB98 was passed which removed the sunset clause to maintain the \$1.25 per line. Had this not passed, the surcharge would have been lowered to \$.75 per line.

14. The Bureau asked states to describe the type of authority arrangement for the collection of 911 fees, specifically whether 911/E911 funds are collected by the state (or equivalent jurisdiction), by local jurisdictions, or by a combination of the two. As described in Table 6 below, 26 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported that they collect all 911 fees on a statewide basis, with the collected funds administered by the state. Four states reported that 911 fee collection occurs exclusively at the local level, although in some cases such local collection is authorized by state statute.<sup>28</sup> Eighteen states reported using a hybrid approach to 911 fee collection, in which state and local governing bodies share authority over fee collection from customers. For example, Colorado reported that “[s]urcharge funds derived from landlines, contract wireless, and VoIP lines are remitted directly to local 911 Authorities by the carriers. Prepaid surcharge fees are assessed at point-of-sale on the purchase of wireless minutes and remitted to the Colorado Department of Revenue. Those funds are distributed to local governments using a formula based on wireless call volume as a percentage of total wireless calls received in the state.”<sup>29</sup>

**Table 6 – Authority to Collect 911/E911 Fees**

Type of Collection	Number of States/Jurisdictions	States/Jurisdictions
State	30	Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Guam, Hawaii, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, U.S. Virgin Islands, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming
Local	4	Alaska, Mississippi, Missouri, New York
Hybrid	18	Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Washington, West Virginia

<sup>28</sup> See, e.g., Missouri Response at 4; New York Response at 5.

<sup>29</sup> Colorado Response at 4.

**D. Description of State Authority that Determines How 911/E911 Fees are Spent**

15. The Bureau requested that states and jurisdictions identify the entity that has authority to approve the expenditure of funds collected for 911 purposes. As detailed in Table 7 below, 14 states, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands indicated that only a state entity has authority to approve expenditure of 911 fees. Twelve states indicated that only local entities have authority to approve expenditures. Twenty-two states and the District of Columbia indicated that authority is shared between state and local authorities.<sup>30</sup>

16. The Bureau also sought information on whether states have established a funding mechanism that mandates how collected funds may be used. As indicated in Table 7, states that responded ‘no’ to this question typically cede control of how 911 funds are spent to local jurisdictions. Forty-five states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands responded that they have a mechanism mandating how 911 fees may be spent, whereas four states indicated they have no such mechanism.

**Table 7 – State Authority for Approval of 911 Fee Expenditures**

State	State, Local, or Combined Authority to Approve Expenditures			State Funding Mechanism Mandating How Funds Can be Used
	State	Local	Both	
AK	No	Yes	No	No
AL	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
AR	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
AZ	Yes	No	No	Yes
CA	Yes	No	No	Yes
CO	No	Yes	No	Yes
CT	Yes	[No Response]	No	Yes
DE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
FL	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
GA	No	Yes	No	Yes
HI	Yes	No	No	Yes
IA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ID	No	Yes	No	No

<sup>30</sup> With respect to the District of Columbia, the District reported that under D.C. Official Code § 34-1802(c), “expenditures of fees collected and deposited in the 9-1-1 Fund are subject to the approval of the D.C. Council upon request of the Mayor as part of the annual budget submission. Expenditures of 9-1-1 Funds approved by the D.C. Council are then subject to authorization by Congress in an appropriations act pursuant to D.C. Official Code § 34-1802(a).” The District also reported that “for purposes of this report, we have also classified the District at the same level as a state, since it provides 911 services for the entire jurisdiction.” District of Columbia Response at 5.

IL	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
IN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
KS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
KY	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
LA	No	Yes	No	Yes
MA	Yes	No	No	Yes
MD	Yes	No	No	Yes
ME	Yes	No	No	Yes
MI	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MN	Yes	No	No	Yes
MO	No	Yes	No	No
MS	No	Yes	No	No
MT	[No Response]	Yes	No	[No Response]
NC	Yes	No	No	Yes
ND	No	Yes	No	Yes
NE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
NH	Yes	No	No	Yes
NJ	Yes	No	No	Yes
NM	Yes	No	No	Yes
NV	[No Response]	Yes	No	Yes
NY	No	Yes	No	Yes
OH	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
OK	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
OR	Yes	No	No	Yes
PA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RI	Yes	No	No	Yes
SC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
SD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
TN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
TX	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
UT	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
VA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
VT	Yes	No	No	Yes
WA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
WI	No	No	No	Yes
WV	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
WY	No	Yes	No	Yes



<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>				
AS	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
DC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Guam	Yes	[No Response]	No	Yes
NMI	[No Response]	[No Response]	No	[No Response]
PR	Yes	No	No	Yes
USVI	Yes	No	No	Yes
<b>Totals</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Local</b>	<b>Both</b>	<b>Yes</b>
	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>49</b>

**E. Description of Uses of State 911 Fees**

17. The Bureau asked responding states to provide a statement identifying with specificity “all activities, programs, and organizations for whose benefit your state, or political subdivision thereof, has obligated or expended funds collected for 911 or E911 purposes and how these activities, programs, and organizations support 911 and E911 services or enhancements of such services.” Fifty states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands responded to this question.

18. The Bureau also requested that states identify whether their 911 fee collections were authorized to be used for specific expenditure categories, including (1) operating costs for customer premises equipment (CPE), computer aided dispatch (CAD) equipment and building and facilities; (2) personnel costs (telecommunicator salaries and training); (3) administrative costs associated with program administration and travel expenses; and (4) dispatch costs, including reimbursements to other law enforcement entities providing dispatch services and lease, purchase, and maintenance of radio dispatch networks. Cumulative responses are provided in Table 8, and individual state responses are provided in Table 9.

**Table 8 – Summary of State Responses Regarding Allowable Use of Fees**

<b>Allowable Uses</b>		<b>Total States</b>
Operating Costs	CPE	51
	CAD	41
	Buildings and Facilities	30
Personnel	Salaries	36
	Training	47
Administrative	Programs	46
	Travel	46

Dispatch	Reimbursement to Other Law Enforcement Providing Dispatch	18
	Lease, Purchase, Maintenance of Radio Dispatch Networks	27

**Table 9 – Allowed Uses of Collected Fees**

State	Operating Costs			Personnel Costs		Administrative Costs		Dispatch Costs	
	Lease, Purchase, Maintenance of CPE (hardware and software)	Lease, Purchase, Maintenance of CAD (hardware and software)	Lease, Purchase, Maintenance of Building and Facilities	Salaries	Training	Program Administration	Travel Expenses	Reimbursement to Other Law Enforcement Providing Dispatch	Lease, Purchase, Maintenance of Radio Dispatch Networks
AK	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
AL	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
AR	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
AZ	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
CA	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
CO	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
CT	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DE	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
FL	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
GA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
HI	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
IA	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ID	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
IL	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
IN	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
KS	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
KY	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
LA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
MA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MD	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
ME	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
MI	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

MN	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
MO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MT	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
NC	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
ND	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
NE	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
NH	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
NJ	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
NM	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
NV	Yes	Yes	[No Response]	Yes	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
NY	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
OH	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
OK	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
OR	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
PA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
RI	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
SC	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
SD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
TN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
TX	Yes	[Yes] <sup>31</sup>	[Yes]	[Yes]	[Yes]	Yes	Yes	[Yes]	[Yes]
UT	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
VA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
VT	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
WA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
WI	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
WV	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
WY	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>									
AS	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
DC	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Gua m	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
NM I	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]

<sup>31</sup> “[Yes]” denotes that Texas responded both “Yes” and “No” to a given line item. Texas explains: “‘Yes’ and ‘No’ answers to a given line item reflect different uses of 9-1-1 fees; different local laws; different interpretations and applications of state law regarding the use of wireless/prepaid wireless 9-1-1 fees; and different interpretations as to the classification of a cost (e.g., operating cost as opposed to an administrative cost).” Texas Response at 16 note 28.

PR	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
US VI	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

19. The Bureau requested information on grants that each state or jurisdiction paid for through the use of collected 911/E911 fees and the purpose of the grant. Twenty-one states reported that they paid for grants through the use of collected 911 fees.<sup>32</sup> Table 10 provides states' descriptions of their grant programs.

**Table 10 – State Grants or Grant Programs**

State	Description and Purpose of Grants Paid for Through the Use of Collected 911/E911 Fees
AK	[No Response]
AL	A total of \$848,341.31 was granted to 11 individual districts based on the demonstration of need for purchase of hosted CPE services, backup power systems, GIS data management systems and map-based computer aided dispatch systems. These grant funds were made available from the state office's administrative one percent.
AR	NA
AZ	The NG9-1-1 Data Improvement Project (NDIP) is designed to assist the 9-1-1 Systems across the state migrate their Geographic Information System (GIS) data sets to a database structure (schema) congruent with the coming Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1) systems.
CA	NA
CO	NA
CT	Capital expense grants for funded municipalities and regional emergency communications centers.
DE	[No Response]
FL	Collected funds were used to fund the State Grant Program for counties in Florida to maintain and upgrade their E911 equipment as well as to conduct NG911 system upgrades. Funds were also used to support a Rural County Grant Program to specifically assist rural counties in maintaining their E911 systems. The E911 Board approved 50 grants under the Rural County Grant Program that totaled \$1,909,546. The E911 Board also approved 23 grants that totaled \$4,451,211 under the State Grant Program.
GA	Georgia did not apply for nor receive any state or federal grants for 911/E911 and did not offer any grants for 911/E911.
HI	NA
IA	The State did not have any external grants available during this time frame. The State also offered local jurisdictions GIS grants for the purpose of NG911 GIS data creation, remediation, and maintenance. The total available to counties was \$12,000 per PSAP.

<sup>32</sup> Nevada and the Northern Mariana Islands did not respond to this question. The Northern Mariana Islands noted that it currently does not receive fees for 911 services and that "annual appropriations by state and local municipalities fund 911 operations." Northern Mariana Islands Report at 9.

ID	Pursuant to Idaho Code §31-4803, a county must get voter approval to institute an emergency communications fee in an amount no greater than one dollar (\$1.00) per month per “telephone line”. The Act has been amended in recent years to include assessing the fee on both wireless and Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) service and now uses the term “access line” to indicate that all technology that is able to provide dial tone to access 9-1-1 is mandated to collect the fee. In 2008, the Idaho Legislature promulgated the implementation of an Enhanced Emergency Communications Grant Fee that was signed into law by the Governor and became Idaho Code §31-4819. This additional fee can be imposed by the boards of commissioners of Idaho counties in the amount of \$0.25 per month per access line to be contributed to the Enhanced Emergency Communications Grant Fund. The funds are distributed via a grant process governed by the IPSCC. Forty Idaho counties have begun assessing the enhanced fee.
IL	During calendar year 2018 the State made \$2,095,637 in grants to local 9-1-1 authorities to assist with PSAP consolidations and Next Generation 911 expenses.
IN	[No Response]
KS	The Council has used the grant funds, which are derived from the 1.20% fee placed on prepaid wireless sales, to fund projects that are of statewide benefit, rather than making individual PSAP grants. These projects to date are the statewide GIS Enhancement Project, Statewide digital orthoimagery, consulting Services for NG911, planning and implementation, and statewide NG911 program management. Council operating expenses are also paid from the state grant fund. The grant funds are also utilized to pay nonrecurring costs for the statewide ESINet and call handling system and for recurring costs for the ESINet.
KY	This information is outlined in the 2018 Annual Report (Appendix B: Master Grant Awards Ledger, Page 47, Attached with submission)
LA	[No Response]
MA	The State 911 Department has developed and administers grant programs to assist PSAPs and regional emergency communication centers, or RECCs, in providing enhanced 911 service and to foster the development of regional PSAPs, regional secondary PSAPs, and RECCs. M.G.L. Chapter 6A, Section 18B(i) requires that the State 911 Department fund the following grant programs: the PSAP and Regional Emergency Communications Center Training Grant (“Training Grant”); the PSAP and Regional Emergency Communication Center Support Grant (“Support Grant”); the Regional PSAP and Regional Emergency Communication Center Incentive Grant (“Incentive Grant”); the Wireless State Police PSAP Grant; and the Regional and Regional Secondary PSAP and Regional Emergency Communications Center Development Grant (“Development Grant”). See M.G.L. Chapter 6A, Sections 18B(i)(1)-(5). The statute also permits the State 911 Department to introduce new grants associated with providing enhanced 911 service in the Commonwealth. See M.G.L. Chapter 6A, Section 18B(f). As permitted by the statute, in 2011, the State 911 Department introduced a new grant, the Emergency Medical Dispatch (“EMD”) Grant. The statute provides that the State 911 Commission shall approve all formulas, percentages, guidelines, or other mechanisms used to distribute these grants. See M.G.L. Chapter 6A, Section 18B(a). The eligibility requirements, purpose, use of funding, including categories of use of funds, application process, grant review and selection process, and grant reimbursement process for each of these grants are set forth in the Grant Guidelines that are approved by the State 911 Commission. These Grant Guidelines are available on the State 911 Department website at <a href="http://www.mass.gov/e911">www.mass.gov/e911</a> .
MD	9-1-1 Trust Fund monies are distributed for enhancements to county 9-1-1 service as outlined in question E-1. <sup>33</sup>
ME	Although money was obligated for the consolidation of dispatch only centers into PSAPs, no money was actually paid out in 2018.
MI	NA

<sup>33</sup> See Maryland Response at 6.

MN	<p>According to Minn. Stat. §403.113, a portion of the fee collected must be used to fund implementation, operation, maintenance, enhancement, and expansion of enhanced 911 service, including acquisition of necessary equipment and the costs of the commissioner to administer the program. After payment of costs of the commissioner to administer the program, money collected shall be distributed as follows: (1) one-half of the amount equally to all qualified counties, and after October 1, 1997, to all qualified counties, existing ten public safety answering points operated by the Minnesota State Patrol, and each governmental entity operating the individual public safety answering points serving the Metropolitan Airports Commission, the Red Lake Indian Reservation, and the University of Minnesota Police Department; and (2) the remaining one-half to qualified counties and cities with existing 911 systems based on each county's or city's percentage of the total population of qualified counties and cities. The population of a qualified city with an existing system must be deducted from its county's population when calculating the county's share under this clause if the city seeks direct distribution of its share. (b) A county's share under subdivision 1 must be shared pro rata between the county and existing city systems in the county. A county or city or other governmental entity as described in paragraph (a), clause (1), shall deposit money received under this subdivision in an interest-bearing fund or account separate from the governmental entity's general fund and may use money in the fund or account only for the purposes specified in subdivision 3. (c) A county or city or other governmental entity as described in paragraph (a), clause (1), is not qualified to share in the distribution of money for enhanced 911 service if it has not implemented enhanced 911 service before December 31, 1998. (d) For the purposes of this subdivision, "existing city system" means a city 911 system that provides at least basic 911 service and that was implemented on or before April 1, 1993.</p>
MO	[No Response]
MS	NA
MT	No grants were awarded during this reporting period.
NC	<p>ECATS - PSAP Call Data Collection Interpretive Services Contract Orthography Image 18  Orthography Image 19 Graham Relocation-Equipment Refresh Hyde, Dare, Tyrell: Dare Regional  Emergency Richmond Co Consolidation of primary and 3 secondary's Forsyth PRI PSAP Relocation:  Phase 1 Lincoln PSAP Contraction Project Martin PSAP &amp; Regional Backup Facility Mitchell  Backup Center Initiative Pasquotank Backup PSAP Implementation Rowan Backup PSAP  Implementation Shelby Regional Initiative Washington Backup PSAP Implementation Catawba  Backup PSAP Implementation Perquimans Backup PSAP Implementation Rocky Mt Backup Plan  Implementation Franklin Radio Upgrade/Expansion Robeson Backup Plan Implementation Wilson  Viper Radio Upgrade Iredell Enhancement/Regional Backup</p>
ND	[No Response]
NE	There were none in 2018 they had been phased out in 2017.
NH	[No Response]
NJ	[No Response]
NM	Grants to local governments pay for E-911 equipment and maintenance, generators, dispatch consoles, recorders, dispatch software, GIS equipment and training, 911 training, 911 and data networks, and network termination equipment, such as firewalls, routers and switches.
NV	[No Response]
NY	NA
OH	*See attached for county responses to the above questions 2 and 2a. <sup>34</sup>

<sup>34</sup> See Ohio Response, attached spreadsheet "Final 2019 FCC Nat. 9-1-1 Survey Responses Reporting Year 2018 (003).xlsx," available at <https://www.fcc.gov/eleventh-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>.

OK	The State 9-1-1 Management Authority FY2019 budget included an allocation for a State 9-1-1 grant program. The allocation was \$3,350,000. However, over the course of this budget year the Authority did not launch the grant program. This allocation has been rolled over to FY2019 where \$5,250,000 has been allocated for a State Grant program. The State Grant program is a duty of the 9-1-1 Management Authority that is outlined in State Statute §63-2864.2.
OR	[No Response]
PA	Per 35 Pa.C.S. § 5306.1 (d) (2) Fifteen (15) percent of the revenue collected is set aside to be used to establish, enhance, operate or maintain statewide interconnectivity of 9-1-1 systems. Any of these statewide interconnectivity funds distributed to a PSAP will be through an annual grant process. In 2018, PEMA awarded Pennsylvania PSAPs \$39 million for 85 projects related to PSAP consolidations, projects that establish or maintain broadband connectivity between PSAPs, NG9-1-1 GIS projects, and projects that allow PSAPs to share 911 system resources.
RI	None
SC	[No Response]
SD	NA
TN	[No Response]
TX	The CSEC 9-1-1 Program provides grants of legislatively appropriated 9-1-1 and equalization surcharge funds to 21 RPCs for the specific purpose of providing 9-1-1 service in each RPC's region. CSEC provides grants of appropriated surcharge revenues to six Regional Poison Control Center host hospitals to partially fund the state Poison Control Program. (Equalization surcharge revenue is also appropriated to the Department of State Health Services and TTUHSC to fund county and regional emergency medical services and trauma care, and a telemedicine medical services pilot program, respectively.)
UT	* During the calendar year 2018, a portion of the 911/E911 fees collected and distributed to the Utah Communications Authority (the state) were granted to Six PSAPs, specifically to maintain their CPE hardware and software.
VA	The PSAP Grant Program is a multi-million dollar grant program administered by the Virginia 9-1-1 Services Board. The purpose of the program is to financially assist Virginia primary Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) with the purchase of equipment and services that support the continuity and enhancement of wireless E9-1-1. Funding is made available through the Code of Virginia and administered by the Board.
VT	NA
WA	The state provides operational funding grants to smaller counties that do not collect sufficient local 911 excise tax revenues to support a basic level 911 program. These grants provide for salaries, equipment, maintenance, and training funds.
WI	NA
WV	One million dollars (\$1,000,000.00) per year is awarded by the PSCWV as grants for the construction subsidization of cell towers in unserved areas, pursuant to W.Va. Code §24-6-6b.
WY	Unknown
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>	
AS	[No Response]
DC	NA
Guam	None
NMI	[No Response]
PR	None.
USVI	During the annual period ended December 31, 2018, there were no grants paid for through the use of collected 911/E911 fees.

**F. Description of 911/E911 Fees Collected**

20. In order to provide an overview of the sources of 911 fees, the Bureau directed respondents to describe the amount of fees or charges imposed for the implementation and support of 911 and E911 services and to distinguish between state and local fees for each service type (wireline, wireless, prepaid wireless, VoIP, and other services). Table 11 provides an overview of the number of states and localities that levy a fee on each service type.

**Table 11 – Summary of State and Local Authorities That Levy 911 Fees**

Service Type	State	Local	Both	No Response or No Fee
Wireline	27	15	4	10
Wireless	34	8	4	10
Prepaid	32	5	4	15
VoIP	28	12	3	13
Other	8	3	1	44

21. Table 12 details the average fee by type of service.<sup>35</sup> Based on responding states’ information, the average wireline 911 fee is \$1.05 per line per month; the average wireless 911 fee is \$0.99 per line per month; the average prepaid wireless percentage of retail transaction 911 fee is 2.28%; the average prepaid wireless flat 911 fee per transaction is \$0.88; and the average VoIP service 911 fee is \$0.99 per line per month.<sup>36</sup> Thirteen jurisdictions reported that they have no prepaid service 911 fee, and 18 jurisdictions reported they had no VoIP service 911 fee.

**Table 12 – 911 Fee Highlights by Service Type**

Service Type	Average 911 Fee	State with Lowest Associated Fee (per line per month)	State with Highest Associated Fee (per line per month)	States/Jurisdictions with No Associated Service Fee
Wireline – Flat Fee	\$1.05	Arizona \$0.20	West Virginia - \$3.01	Arkansas, California, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Northern Mariana Islands, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin

<sup>35</sup> See Appendix C for a detailed description of fees and charges that each reporting state and jurisdiction levied on wireline, wireless, prepaid, VoIP, and other services during calendar year 2018.

<sup>36</sup> Some jurisdictions reported imposing a percentage fee on wireline and wireless service rates. See, e.g., Vermont Response at 10 (reporting that it imposed “2% customer telecommunications charges” on wireline, wireless, and prepaid wireless services).



Wireless – Flat Fee	\$0.99	Arizona \$0.20	West Virginia - \$3.34	California, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Northern Mariana Islands, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin
Prepaid - Percentage of Retail Transaction	2.28%	Ohio - 0.05%	West Virginia - 6.00%	Alaska, Hawaii, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, Northern Mariana Islands, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin
Prepaid - Flat Fee per Retail Transaction	\$0.88	Nevada - \$0.25	U.S. Virgin Islands - \$2.00	
VoIP – Flat Fee	\$0.99	Arizona \$0.20	West Virginia -- \$3.01	Alaska, California, Guam, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, Northern Mariana Islands, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin

22. The Bureau asked states to report the total amount collected pursuant to the assessed fees or charges by service type, including wireline, wireless, VoIP, prepaid wireless, and any other service-based fees. Table 13 shows that, in total, states and other jurisdictions reported collecting approximately \$2,675,270,976 in 911 fees or related charges for calendar year 2018. Table 13 also includes the Bureau’s estimate of annual fee collections on a per capita basis for each reporting state and jurisdiction. Although 911 fees are typically collected on a per customer basis rather than a per capita basis, the per capita estimate nonetheless provides a useful benchmark for comparing fee collections and expenditures across states and other jurisdictions.<sup>37</sup>

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<sup>37</sup> See *supra* note 18 (noting that per-capita calculations are based on 2010 census data and, where those data are unavailable, World Bank data).

**Table 13 – Total Amount Collected in 911 Fees by Service Type**

State	Wireline	Wireless	Prepaid	VoIP	Other	Total Fees Collected	Total Estimated Cost	Fees as a Percentage of Cost	Estimated Amount Collected Annually Per Capita <sup>38</sup>
AK	\$3,848,382.00	\$10,352,289.60	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	[No Response]	\$14,200,671.60	[No Value]	[No Value]
AL	\$19,569,072.12	\$74,242,395.37	\$22,645,138.51	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$116,456,606.00	\$106,276,266.00	110%	\$23.83
AR	Unknown	\$15,919,923.72	\$5,605,388.93	*N/A – Included in Wireless	\$2,000,000.00	Unknown	[No Response]	[No Value]	[No Value]
AZ	\$14,406,263.64	Combined with wireline and VoIP	\$1,594,388.64	Combined with wireline and wireless	\$126,752.64	\$16,127,404.92	\$17,364,937.00	93%	\$2.25
CA	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	NA	[No Response]	\$108,206,000.00	[No Value]	[No Value]
CO	\$17,430,424.00	\$48,798,711.00	\$2,484,586.00	\$5,530,083.00	NA	\$74,243,804.00	[Unknown]	[No Value]	\$13.04
CT	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$2,462,263.00	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$27,359,069.92	\$29,770,052.54	92%	\$7.66
DE	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$9,151,657.13	\$9,400,000.00	97%	\$9.46
FL	\$10,028,885.00	\$65,626,832.00	\$24,040,353.00	\$18,251,397.00	None	\$117,947,467.00	\$222,556,957.00	53%	\$5.54
GA	Unknown	Unknown	\$21,473,447.69	Unknown	[No Response]	\$21,473,447.69	Unknown	[No Value]	\$2.04
HI	\$600,900.00	\$9,500,000.00	None	\$1,500,000.00	None	\$11,600,900.00	Unknown	[No Value]	\$8.17
IA	\$9,980,018.00	\$27,146,110.19	\$2,222,994.57	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$39,349,122.76	\$152,707,692.38	26%	\$12.47
ID	\$20,172,007.00	Idaho combines wireline, wireless, and VoIP	\$1,603,555.20	Idaho combines wireline, wireless, and VoIP	\$2,598,306.90	\$24,172,149.03	Unknown at aggregated State Level	[No Value]	\$13.78
IL	\$20,131,873.00	\$140,352,636.00	\$9,447,329.00	\$34,828,543.00	\$117,644.00; \$152,975,255 for Chicago (Service Type	\$357,853,280.00	\$327,457,172.00	109%	\$28.08

<sup>38</sup> *Id.*

					Breakdown Not Available)				
IN	\$10,661,202.09	\$53,048,240.19	\$15,653,352.59	\$9,543,644.55	[No Response]	\$88,906,439.42	\$194,787,842.05	46%	\$13.29
KS	Included in wireless amount	\$21,555,710.54	\$1,806,243.44	Included in wireless amount	Included in wireless amount	\$23,361,953.98	\$105,737,626.00	22%	\$8.02
KY	[No Response]	\$20,589,315.34	\$9,093,764.09	[No Response]	\$27,184,627.48	\$56,867,706.91	\$116,658,319.64	49%	\$12.73
LA	\$18,800,212.00	\$40,798,617.00	\$11,770,471.00	VoIP is included in OTHER	\$17,352,151.00	\$92,275,591.00	\$89,897,893.74	103%	\$19.80
MA	\$10,256,540.78	\$64,308,437.80	\$8,675,006.92	\$22,271,950.69	[No Response]	\$105,511,936.19	\$38,645,635.00	273%	\$15.29
MD	\$19,187,912.00	\$29,579,421.00	\$6,857,454.20	NA	\$255,567.61	\$55,880,354.81	\$115,533,085.96	48%	\$9.25
ME	\$1,613,932.10	\$4,548,354.11	\$1,197,824.38	\$1,173,768.80	[No Response]	\$8,533,879.39	\$6,830,314.11	125%	\$6.38
MI	\$22,068,369.77	Included in Wireline	\$16,856,224.89	Included in Wireline	NA	\$38,924,594.66	\$265,304,540.83	15%	\$3.89
MN	\$19,292,405.51	\$48,971,671.38	-	\$2,556,705.07	-	\$70,820,781.96	\$9,499,055.98	746%	\$13
MO	None/Unknown	None/Unknown	None/Unknown	None/Unknown	None/Unknown	None/Unknown	Unknown	[No Value]	[No Value]
MS	\$29,759,156.39	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$29,759,156.39	\$64,819,628.69	46%	996%
MT	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$13,000,000.00	\$13,000,000.00	NA	[No Value]	\$12.24
NC	\$11,464,244.00	\$50,003,087.00	\$13,965,069.00	\$12,847,382.00	[No Response]	\$88,279,782.00	\$126,224,104.00	70%	\$8.50
ND	\$13,746,965.00	Included in Wireline	\$926,387.00	Included in Wireline	[No Response]	\$14,672,353.24	\$18,500,000.00	79%	\$19.30
NE	\$5,138,753.39	\$7,345,255.33	\$1,057,980.82	Cannot provide as it is collected with the landline surcharge at the local authority level.	[No Response]	\$13,541,989.54	Unknown	[No Value]	\$7.02
NH	\$2,058,308.71	\$9,025,243.75	\$1,663,499.94	\$2,796,439.95	[No Response]	\$15,543,492.35	\$13,840,223.97	112%	\$11.46
NJ	Not Available	Not Available	NA	Not Available	NA	\$122,905,000.00	Unknown	[No Value]	\$13.80
NM	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	None	\$11,228,627.48	\$8,561,378.39	131%	\$5.36
NV	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	\$1,122,186.78	\$7,562,104	15%	\$0.37

NY	NA	[No Response]	[No Response]	Included in wireline.	[No Response]	NA	\$1,104,060,030.00	[No Value]	[No Value]
OH	\$593,691.33	\$25,689,296.16 (state collection)	None	\$9,834.50	\$7,128,857.23	\$33,421,679.22	\$354,344,576.66	9%	\$2.86
OK	\$10,580,553.00	\$34,132,321.00	Included in Wireless	Included in Wireless	None	\$44,712,874.00	\$90,500,000.00	49%	\$11.34
OR	\$8,450,000.00	\$30,000,000.00	\$4,500,000.00	\$2,300,000.00	Less than 1%	\$45,550,841.00	\$146,170,610.59	31%	\$10.87
PA	\$45,999,749.00	\$184,576,768.00	\$30,252,996.00	\$53,565,789.00	\$1,821,402.00	\$316,216,704.00	\$348,920,207.00	91%	\$24.69
RI	\$3,371,366.00	\$11,592,466.00	\$720,721.00	Included in Wireless	None	\$15,684,553.00	\$5,186,447.00	302%	\$14.83
SC	[No Response]	\$23,189,664.98	\$8,084,561.95	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$31,274,226.93	[No Response]	[No Value]	\$6.15
SD	\$3,625,084.00	\$8,337,692.00	\$1,223,251.00	\$120,836.00	[No Response]	\$13,306,863.00	\$27,481,502.00	48%	\$15.08
TN	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	\$113,898,014.00	[No Value]	[No Value]
TX	\$61,990,769.00	\$133,143,396.00	\$5,253,643.00	(Included in Wireline)	\$19,777,193.00	\$220,165,001.00	\$283,736,341.25	78%	\$7.67
UT	\$8,178,967.00	\$19,651,404.00	\$1,432,510.00	[Included in Wireline and Wireless]	NA	\$29,262,881.00	\$65,000,000.00	45%	\$9.26
VA	[No Response]	\$60,974,471.93	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$60,974,471.93	Unknown	[No Value]	\$7.16
VT	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	\$4,831,183.00	[No Value]	[No Value]
WA	11165016.14	64409528.46	11834047.17	12514417.23	None	\$99,923,008.00	\$150,000,000.00	67%	\$13.26
WI	Unknown	None	None	None	None	Unknown	Unknown	[No Value]	[No Value]
WV	\$22,579,576.00	\$37,375,419.00	\$22,184.00	\$3,028,467.00	\$681,051.00	\$63,686,697.00	\$73,631,161.00	86%	\$35.27
WY	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	[Unknown]	[No Value]	[No Value]
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>									
AS	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Value]	[No Value]
DC	\$1,588,426.60	\$6,192,987.61	\$535,191.48	\$2,286,630.88	\$1,229,372.58	\$11,832,609.15	\$47,708,266.55	25%	\$16.84
Guam	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	NA	NA	\$2,183,715.71	\$1,490,964.00	[No Value]	[No Value]
NMI	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Value]	[No Value]

PR	\$4,216,275.14	\$12,975,066.05	\$1,689,468.00	\$1,323,307.27	None	\$20,204,116.46	\$13,864,255.12	146%	632%
USVI	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$3,966,163.00	[No Value]	[No Value]
<b>Total Estimated Fees Collected</b>							<b>\$2,675,270,976</b>		
<b>Total Estimated Cost to Provide 911</b>							<b>\$5,005,132,222</b>		
<b>Total Estimated Fees as a Percentage of Total Estimated Cost</b>							<b>53.5%</b>		
<b>Average State Amount Collected Per Capita</b>							<b>\$10.80</b>		
<b>National Amount Collected Per Capita</b>							<b>\$8.18</b>		

23. States were asked whether any 911/E911 fees were combined with any federal, state, or local funds, grants, special collections, or general budget appropriations that were designated to support 911/E911/NG911 services. Of the 55 responding jurisdictions listed in Table 14 below, 23 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported combining collected fees with other funds or grants to support 911 services and 26 states, Guam, and Puerto Rico report they did not.

**Table 14 – States Reporting Whether 911 Fees Are Combined with Federal, State or Local Funds or Grants, Special Collections, or General Budget Appropriations**

<b>Responses Regarding Combination of Collected Fees with any Federal, State, or Local Funds, Grants, Special Collections, or General Budget Appropriations That Were Designed to Support 911/E911/NG911 Services</b>			
<b>State</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>If Yes, Description of Federal, State, or Local Funds Combined with 911/E911 Fees</b>
AK		X	[No Response]
AL	X		Some local emergency communication districts receive a variety of funding from county/municipal appropriations, federal/state grants, dispatch fees, various service contracts, and donations. The total amount of funding that was combined to 911/E911 fees was \$17,065,908.11 for the fiscal period of October 1, 2017 through September 30, 2018. This information is based on self-reported funding data provided by the local districts; only 81 of the 87 reported.
AR		X	[No Response]
AZ		X	NA
CA		X	NA
CO	X		911 surcharge funds are combined with local funds regularly across the state to fund the PSAP operations. 911 surcharge funds are generally not sufficient to fully fund PSAP capital and operational costs, and the difference is made up by city and county governments.
CT		X	[No Response]
DE		X	NA
FL	X		For the annual period ending Dec. 31, 2018, the 911 fees collected provided approximately 43 percent of operating expenses for 911 operations, with local county general budget appropriations providing the remaining 57 percent of funding to support 911 operations. Based on the data submitted by the counties during our annual survey for county fiscal year ending September 2018, Florida counties spent \$115,809,445 of local funds along with 911 fees revenues to support 911 operations in their counties.
GA	X		The State of Georgia, through the Department of Revenue, distributes prepaid wireless 911 fees to local governments and all other 911 fees are distributed directly to the local governments from the service suppliers. Most local governments have to supplement the operation of their PSAPs because the locally and state collected 911 fees do not cover their operations.
HI		X	[No Response]
IA	X		See the answer to question 3 and 5 for more the answer to this question <sup>39</sup>

<sup>39</sup> See Iowa Response at 9-10 for responses to questions E3 and E5.

ID		X	No fees combined at the State level. 40 counties participate in the state grant and have received money in this manner from the state to augment for equipment and upgrades. Unknown how many PSAPs also augment funds from their county general fund base on poor responses to the survey sent out.
IL		X	[No Response]
IN	X		On average, the 911 fee pays for 40% of operating costs at the local level. Local government relies upon other sources of funding to make up the difference. Those funds come from one or more of the following: property taxes, local option income tax, county adjusted gross income tax, casino funds, other.
KS	X		Local general fund monies are used extensively to fund E911 in Kansas. These funds are derived from property taxes and account for approximately 74% of total funding.
KY	X		Essentially, the costs for providing 911 services are paid at the local level. 911 fees collected by the state on wireless phones are distributed to local governments in regular quarterly payments (and grants) to help pay for daily operational costs and capital purchases. State 911 fees are combined at the local level with local general fund appropriations and local 911 fees to support 911 services. No other state funds are appropriated for 'local' 911 services. (State general funds help pay for 911 services provided by the Kentucky State Police.)
LA		X	[No Response]
MA		X	[No Response]
MD	X		County (including the independent jurisdiction of Baltimore City) general funds were used to offset difference between 9-1-1 operational costs and 9-1-1 Additional Fee support.
ME		X	[No Response]
MI	X		In addition to the State and Local funds reported above: County Millages: \$38,396,100.65 Local/County General Funds: \$92,274,641.06 Other Receipts: \$22,950,460.06 (grants, tower rentals, contracts for service, etc.)
MN	X		In 2018, we were awarded \$575,000 in federal funding through the 2017 State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) grant. These funds were used for training and exercises mostly for 9-1-1 dispatchers. Types of training used with this funding included radio training, conference expenses, and dispatcher training.
MO			[No Response]
MS	X		Local budgets must supplement funds received from wireline fees collected to cover operation costs.
MT		X	[No Response]
NC	X		E911 funds were combined with general fund allocations from each of the 115 Primary PSAPs and 12 Secondary PSAPs to pay for expenses not allowed by NC General Statutes to provide for E911 services. Examples of expenses not allowed from collected 911 fees are telecommunicator salaries, facility maintenance, and radio network infrastructure.
ND	X		Prepaid wireless revenue collected by the Office of State Tax Commissioner are combined with a percentage of the fee revenue collected locally to cover expenses associated with the state's transition to NG9-1-1.

NE	X		Local general fund dollars to support 911. The NEPSC would have no way of knowing how much the total dollar amount each local jurisdiction was turning over to their local PSAP for the cost of supporting 911.
NH		X	[No Response]
NJ		X	[No Response]
NM		X	[No Response]
NV	X		Carson City: General Fund  Douglas County: 911 Emergency Services must augment the 911 surcharge fund as the amount collected from the 911 surcharge does not cover the cost of the service.  Lyon County: General Fund  Nye County: General Fund
NY		X	[No Response]
OH	X		*Other funding at the local level comes from general funds and other local, non 9-1-1 specific funding sources. *See attached data for individual county responses.
OK		X	[No Response]
OR	X		The 60% of the Emergency Communications Account that is distributed out to local 9-1-1 Jurisdictions is on average only about 30% of the operating cost of a PSAP. The remaining 70% of expenditures are paid by local resources such as local general funds, contract fees, and dispatch fees. These other sources may be paid by local cities/counties or Public Safety agencies that work with the Primary PSAP.
PA	X		Any 911 related expenses not covered by 911 fees are covered by the general fund or other revenue sources of the respective county or city.
RI		X	NA
SC	X		Local Jurisdictions collect landline 911 fees and combine those fees with the wireless 911 funds distributed by our office to support local 911/E911/NG911 services.
SD	X		At the state level, the answer to this question is no. The 911 dollars were not combined with any other funding at the state level. However, at the local level (county/municipality) they supplement their 911 surcharge funds with additional funding from these sources: local general funds, Office of Homeland Security grant funds, State 911 Surcharge interest, State Grants, Other Intergovernmental Revenue, Charges for Goods/Services, Emergency Management Performance Grant, other Federal Grants, PSAP city/county host subsidy.
TN		X	[No Response]
TX	X		Dallas \$27M Aransas Pass \$281K general \$37K Crime Prevention Board Garland \$2M Longview \$2.2M to support PSAP— dispatcher/telecommunicators salaries, CAD, periphery systems. Several cities cited general city revenue but did not give amounts—including Portland, Lancaster, Wylie, Highland Park.
UT		X	[No Response]
VA		X	NA



VT		X	NA
WA	X		All local jurisdictions contribute additional local funds to augment State and County E911 excise taxes in covering the costs of 911 statewide. On average statewide, it is estimated that 30% of the actual cost of providing Washington State approved 911 activities comes from these local sources. In many cases, this comes from local government general use funds, individual agency user fees, and a 1/10 of 1% sales tax for this purpose. In addition, Washington State Patrol operates 4 Primary and 4 Secondary PSAPs with the majority of funding coming from their general departmental budget. In 2018, the 911 program also received an additional \$1.58 million from the State General Fund to assist with transition costs to the new NG911 ESInet.
WI		X	NA
WV		X	[No Response]
WY		X	NA
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>			
AS			[No Response]
DC	X		Local Funds – \$34,338,153.22 Grants - \$1,385,627.32
Guam		X	[No Response]
NMI			
PR		X	NA
VI	X		Appropriated general budget in the amount of \$2,008,363.64 for salaries and fringe benefits.
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>28</b>	

24. Lastly, the Bureau requested that states provide an estimate of the proportional contribution from each funding source towards the total cost to support 911 in the state or jurisdiction. As described in Table 15 below, 12 states, as well as Guam and Puerto Rico, reported that state 911 fees were the sole source of revenue funding 911 services; six states indicated that 50 to 90% of funding came from state 911 fees; five states reported that 50 to 90% of funding came from local fees; one state reported that the source of fees was split evenly between state and local jurisdictions' 911 fee collection; and two states reported that local fees were the sole source of funding. Eleven states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported that state and local General Fund revenues accounted for 50 to 90% of 911 funding. The Northern Mariana Islands reported that 100% of funding toward the cost to support 911 came from the Commonwealth's General Fund.<sup>40</sup> Five states reported not knowing the proportional contributions.

**Table 15 – State Estimates of Proportional Contributions from Each Funding Source**

State	State 911 Fees	Local 911 or Other Fees	General Fund - State	General Fund - County	Federal Grants	State Grants
AK	None	100%	None	None	None	None
AL	84.98%	None	None	3.42%	0.02%	None
AR	38%	12%*	None	46%	None	4%

<sup>40</sup> See Northern Mariana Islands Report at 12.

AZ	100%	None	None	None	None	None
CA	100%	[None] <sup>41</sup>	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]
CO	[Unknown]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	No Response
CT	100%	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]
DE	100%	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]
FL	39%	None	None	57%	[None]	4%
GA	Unknown	Unknown	None	Unknown	Unknown	None
HI	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
IA	23%	None	None	32%	None	None
ID	90%	Unknown	None	Unknown	None	10%
IL	79%	0/0%	None	21%	None	None
IN	40%	Not permitted	None	60%	None	None
KS	26%	None	None	74%	None	None
KY	22%	27%	None	46%	2%	4%
LA	12.75% (Collected by the State Department of Revenue then dispersed to each parish by population)	87%	None	None	None	None
MA	100%	None	None	None	None	None
MD	12.11%	36.34%	None	63.66%	None	None
ME	100%	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]
MI	11%	31%	None	35%	None	None
MN	100%	None	None	PSAPs may receive general funds from the county in which they operate in addition to the monthly 9-1-1 fee distribution allocated by the legislature.	Less than 1%	None

<sup>41</sup> In this table, [None] in brackets denotes that the Bureau can infer with reasonable certainty that no funds came from a particular funding source, even though the state or jurisdiction left the cell blank, because other cells in the same row total 100%. By contrast, [No Response] in brackets denotes that the state or jurisdiction left the cell blank, and the Bureau does not have sufficient information to infer [None]. For example, [No Response] may appear when the other cells in the same row do not total 100%.

MO	None	Unknown	None	Unknown	Unknown	None
MS	None	Local budget and fees collected must cover costs. \$64,819,628.69	None	None	None	None
MT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NC	45%	[None]	[None]	52%	[None]	3%
ND	5%	72%	None	23%	None	None
NE	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
NH	100%	None	None	None	None	None
NJ	Unknown	None	None	Unknown	None	None
NM	100%	None	None	None	None	None
NV	[None]	Varies by jurisdiction	[None]	Varies by jurisdiction	[No Response]	[No Response]
NY	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
OH	26%	44%	17%	72%	5%	3%
OK	100%	100%	None	Unknown	None	Unknown
OR	30%	70%	None	None	None	None
PA	87.5%	[None]	[None]	12.5%	[None]	[None]
RI	[None]	[None]	100%	[None]	[None]	[None]
SC	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
SD	49%	None	None	51%	1%	None
TN	100%	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]
TX	76%	24%	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]
UT	40%	40%	60%	60%	NA	10-30%
VA	50%	50%	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]
VT	100%	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]
WA	18%	50%	1%	31%	[None]	[None]
WI	None	15%	None	85%	None	None
WV	100%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
WY	Varies by jurisdiction	Varies by jurisdiction	Varies by jurisdiction	Varies by jurisdiction	Varies by jurisdiction	Varies by jurisdiction
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>						
AS	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
DC	[None]	25%	72%	[None]	3%	[None]
Guam	100%	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]
NMI	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
PR	100%	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]
USVI	49%	[None]	51%	[None]	[None]	[None]

## **G. Diversion or Transfer of 911/E911 Fees for Other Uses**

25. Under Section 6(f)(2) of the NET 911 Act, the Commission is required to obtain information “detailing the status in each State of the collection and distribution of such fees or charges, and *including findings on the amount of revenues obligated or expended by each State or political subdivision thereof for any purpose other than the purpose for which any such fees or charges are specified.*”<sup>42</sup> Therefore, the Bureau requested that states and territories identify what amount of funds collected for 911 or E911 purposes were made available or used for any purpose other than the ones designated by the funding mechanism or used for purposes otherwise unrelated to 911 or E911 implementation or support, such as funds transferred, loaned, or otherwise used for the state’s General Fund.

26. As in previous reports, we have identified diversion or transfers of 911/E911 funds and categorized them as to whether the funds were directed to other public safety uses or to non-public safety uses such as state General Fund accounts. With respect to funds devoted to other public safety uses, we have generally determined that funds used to support public safety radio systems, including maintenance, upgrades, and new system acquisitions, are not 911-related within the meaning of the NET 911 Act and therefore constitute a diversion of 911 funds. However, as in past reports, several states have documented expenses associated with integrating public safety dispatch and 911 systems (e.g., purchase of CAD hardware and software to support integrated 911 and dispatch operations) and asserted that these should be categorized as 911-related expenses. We have previously found that where sufficient documentation is provided, the expenditure of 911 funds to support integration of dispatch and 911 call taking systems may be categorized as 911-related, and we follow this approach in this report.

27. Five reporting states diverted or transferred fees in calendar year 2018. As described in Table 16 below, Rhode Island self-identified in its response to the questionnaire that it used collected funds, at least in part, for non-911 related purposes. Nevada, New Jersey, New York, and West Virginia did not self-identify as diverting funds, but the Bureau has determined based on review of the information provided that these states in fact diverted funds for non-911 related purposes within the meaning of the NET 911 Act.<sup>43</sup> The jurisdictions listed in Table 16 diverted an aggregate amount of \$187,085,044.92, or approximately 7.0% of all 911/E911 funds reported to have been collected by all responding states and jurisdictions in 2018.

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<sup>42</sup> NET 911 Act at §6(f)(2) (emphasis added).

<sup>43</sup> As discussed below, the Bureau does not find that Nevada diverted fees at the state level in CY 2018. However, the Bureau concludes that one local jurisdiction, Carson City, diverted 911 fees in 2018.

**Table 16 – Total Funds Diverted or Otherwise Transferred from 911 Uses**

State/Territory	Total Funds Collected	Total Funds Used for Other Purposes	Percentage Diverted	Type of Transfer
	(Year End 2018)			
<b>States/Jurisdictions Self-Identifying as Diverting/Transferring Funds</b>				
Rhode Island	\$15,684,553.00	\$10,498,106.00	66.9%	Public Safety Related and Unrelated
<b>States/Jurisdictions Identified by Bureau as Diverting/Transferring Funds</b>				
Nevada	\$1,122,186.78	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	Public Safety Related
New Jersey	\$122,905,000.00	\$92,083,000.00	74.9%	Public Safety Related and Unrelated
New York	\$200,249,254.00	\$83,503,938.92	41.7%	Public Safety Related and Unrelated
West Virginia	\$63,686,697.00	\$1,000,000.00	1.57%	Public Safety Related and Unrelated
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$403,647,690.78</b>	<b>\$187,085,044.92</b>	<b>46.35%</b>	
<i>Percent Diverted From Total Funds Collected by All States</i>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,675,270,975.95</b>	<b>7.0%</b>		

**1. States/Jurisdictions Self-Identifying as Diverting/Transferring Funds.**

28. *Rhode Island.* Rhode Island reports that out of a total of \$15,684,553 in 911/E911 fees collected in CY 2018, it diverted \$10,498,106,<sup>44</sup> or 66.9% of the total. Specifically, Rhode Island states that 90% of the 911/E911 fees it collected were deposited into the state General Fund and that the remaining 10% was submitted to the State Information Technology Investment Fund pursuant to state law.<sup>45</sup> Rhode Island reports that it financed the E-911 program via the General Fund.<sup>46</sup> The FY 2018 budget for the E-911 program was \$5,186,447, with personnel costs accounting for \$3,959,607 and operating expenses accounting for \$1,226,840.<sup>47</sup> The remaining funds collected were “distributed via the state General Fund” and were “used to fund various programs within the State.”<sup>48</sup> The Bureau was unable to determine whether the diverted funds were allocated to uses related to public safety.

<sup>44</sup> Rhode Island Response at 10.

<sup>45</sup> Letter from Lt. Michael J. McGlynn, Rhode Island State Police, Acting Director, Rhode Island E-911, to Lisa M. Fowlkes, Chief, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau (June 28, 2019) at 3 (Rhode Island Supplemental Letter Response).

<sup>46</sup> *Id.*

<sup>47</sup> *Id.*

<sup>48</sup> *Id.* at 3, 4.

## 2. States/Jurisdictions Identified by the Bureau as Diverting/Transferring Funds.

29. *New Jersey.* New Jersey reports that it did not divert or transfer any collected funds.<sup>49</sup> However, in response to Question E.1., New Jersey states that in accordance with New Jersey statute (P.L.2004, c.48), all fees collected were “deposited into the 9-1-1 System and Emergency Response Trust Fund account and applied to offset a portion of the cost of related programs.”<sup>50</sup> Specifically, New Jersey reports that the \$122,905,000 it collected in 911 fees in calendar year 2018 was deposited into the 9-1-1 System and Emergency Response Trust Fund account and applied to offset a portion of the cost of programs within the Departments of Law and Public Safety, Military and Veterans’ Affairs, and Treasury.<sup>51</sup> Of these programs, expenditures for the “Statewide 9-1-1 Emergency Telecommunication System” and “Office of Emergency Telecommunication Services” indicate a nexus to 911.<sup>52</sup> Other programs to which 911 funds were allocated, such as the operating budget of the Division of State Police, National Guard Support Services, and state Urban Search and Rescue, do not indicate a nexus to 911. As in previous years, the state also has not supplied any documentation that would support a conclusion that these latter programs are 911-related.<sup>53</sup> New Jersey reports that appropriations for the Statewide 9-1-1 Emergency Telecommunication System and Office of Emergency Telecommunication Services totaled \$30,822,000.<sup>54</sup> The Bureau concludes that these expenses were 911-related and that New Jersey diverted the remaining portion of the \$122,905,000 it collected in 911/E911 fees, or a total of \$92,083,000.

30. *Nevada.* Nevada’s response this year indicates that at least one local jurisdiction diverted a portion of its 911/E911 funds in 2018. In its response for last year’s Tenth Report, Nevada reported that in 2017, the state legislature “added an allowance to increase the E911 fee to help pay for body cameras for officers.”<sup>55</sup> Nevada also reported that the state legislature increased the maximum surcharge to allow “purchase and maintenance of portable event recording devices and vehicular recording devices.”<sup>56</sup> The Bureau found in the Tenth Report that the expenditure of 911/E911 fees on police body cameras and vehicular recording devices constituted diversion of 911/E911 fees for non-911 public safety uses.<sup>57</sup> In this year’s filing covering 2018, Nevada has not submitted any information indicating that the state has prohibited or discontinued the use of 911 fees for body cameras and vehicular recording devices. In addition, Carson City, Nevada indicates in its response for 2018 that it used a portion of the 911 fees it collected for law enforcement body cameras, although it does not specify the amount of the expenditure.<sup>58</sup> Accordingly, we find that at least one local jurisdiction in Nevada has diverted a portion of the 911/E911 fees it collected in 2018 to a non-911 public safety use.

31. *West Virginia.* Although West Virginia reports that it did not divert funds, the Bureau finds that the state diverted \$1,000,000 of the \$37,375,419 in “wireless enhanced 911 fees” it collected in

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<sup>49</sup> New Jersey Response at 11.

<sup>50</sup> *Id.* at 6.

<sup>51</sup> *Id.* at 6, 9.

<sup>52</sup> *Id.* at 6.

<sup>53</sup> *Id.*

<sup>54</sup> *Id.*

<sup>55</sup> See Tenth Report at 45 (quoting Churchill County, Nevada 2017 Response at 4).

<sup>56</sup> *Id.* at 45-46 (quoting Washoe County, Nevada 2017 Response at 4).

<sup>57</sup> *Id.* at 46.

<sup>58</sup> See Carson City, Nevada Response at 6. Although Carson City indicates that it spent 911 funds on law enforcement body cameras, it does not state how much it spent for this purpose. See *id.*

2018. West Virginia reports that it apportioned \$3,987,795 of the 911 fees it collected to the following dedicated accounts: \$1,000,000 to the Tower Assistance Fund to subsidize construction of towers, which the state describes as ensuring enhanced 911 wireless coverage; \$1,868,770.95 to the state’s Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management for construction, maintenance, and upgrades associated with the state’s Interoperable Radio Project; and \$1,119,024.52 to the West Virginia State Police for equipment upgrades to improve and integrate their communication efforts with those of enhanced 911 systems.<sup>59</sup>

32. Consistent with our finding in last year’s Tenth Report, we do not agree with West Virginia that the construction of commercial cellular towers to expand cellular coverage is “911-related” within the meaning of the NET 911 Act.<sup>60</sup> Although expanding cellular coverage enhances the public’s ability to call 911, the NET 911 Act focuses on funding the elements of the 911 call-handling system that are operated and paid for by state and local 911 authorities. Accordingly, we conclude that West Virginia diverted the \$1,000,000 in 911 fees that it allocated for commercial network construction. With respect to the reported expenditure of 911 funds on public safety radio systems and upgrades, we do not consider purchase or upgrade of public safety radio equipment to be 911-related because radio networks used by first responders are technically and operationally distinct from the 911 call-handling system. However, certain radio expenditures may be considered 911-related if the state shows a clear nexus to the 911 system, e.g., expenditures to integrate radio dispatch functions with 911 call-handling. In West Virginia’s case, as in previous years, the state has not provided documentation of such a nexus to enable us to conclude that its radio expenditures are 911-related. We need not reach this issue, however, given our finding above with respect to use of 911 fees for cellular tower construction. Therefore, we do not include these expenditures in our calculation of the amount diverted, but we encourage West Virginia to provide additional information on these programs in next year’s submission if the state continues to fund them with 911 fees.

33. *New York.* The Bureau has found New York to be a diverter of 911 fees every year since the 2009 Report to Congress, and in 2018 New York continued to operate under the state law framework that provides for such diversion. Section 186-f of the New York State Consolidated Tax Law requires the collection of a Public Safety Communications Surcharge consisting of a monthly \$1.20 fee for each mobile device.<sup>61</sup> State tax records indicate that in fiscal year 2018, New York collected \$200,249,254 through the Public Safety Communications Surcharge.<sup>62</sup> New York did not include any information about expenditures in its filing for this year’s report.

34. New York contends that the Public Safety Communications Surcharge is outside the scope of the NET 911 Act because the surcharge “support[s] a wider set of purposes” than 911/E911.<sup>63</sup> We do not agree that a fee or charge must be exclusively designated for 911 or E911 purposes in order to constitute a fee or charge “for the support or implementation of 9-1-1 or enhanced 9-1-1 services” under

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<sup>59</sup> West Virginia Response at 6, 11-12, 13, 15.

<sup>60</sup> See Tenth Report at 47.

<sup>61</sup> N.Y. Tax Law § 186-f 2 (McKinney 2017).

<sup>62</sup> See New York State, Department of Taxation and Finance, Table 6: Article 9 – Corporation and Utilities Tax Collections, Fiscal Years 1989-2018, [https://www.tax.ny.gov/pdf/2017-18\\_Collections/Table%206.pdf](https://www.tax.ny.gov/pdf/2017-18_Collections/Table%206.pdf).

<sup>63</sup> New York Response at 4. New York reports only funding collected by counties and the City of New York pursuant to the Enhanced Emergency Telephone System Surcharge under New York County Law Article 6, §§ 300-308. *Id.* Further, New York asserts that the state was unable to determine the total amount collected through such fees because “[c]ounties are not required to report collection totals to the State.” See *id.* at 9, 10; see also New York County Law § 303.

Section 6(f)(1) of the NET 911 Act.<sup>64</sup> The purposes for which the Public Safety Communications Surcharge is designated clearly include the support or implementation of 911 or E911 services. We also note that Section 186-f authorizes a surcharge on “wireless communications service,” which the statute defines to mean “all commercial mobile services, as that term is defined in section 332(d) of title 47 of the United States Code, as amended from time to time, . . . which offer real time, two-way voice or data service that is interconnected with the public switched telephone network *or otherwise provides access to emergency communications services.*”<sup>65</sup> Accordingly, Section 186-f expressly links the Public Safety Communications Surcharge to services that provide access to emergency communications services, or 911. We conclude that the Public Safety Communications Surcharge is a fee or charge “for the support or implementation of 9-1-1 or enhanced 9-1-1 services” under Section 6(f)(1) of the NET 911 Act.

35. Having found that New York’s surcharge falls within the scope of the NET 911 Act, we also find that the state has diverted funds as defined by the Act. Under the statute, 41.7% of the fees collected through the surcharge are allocated to the state’s General Fund, while the remaining 58.3% of funds collected are distributed to the Statewide Public Safety Communications Account.<sup>66</sup> We conclude that the portion allocated to the state’s General Fund constitutes a diversion of 911 fees. Based on the reported collection of \$200,249,254 raised via the surcharge in 2018, and in the absence of any showing in New York’s filing as to how funds allocated to the General Fund were spent, we find that 41.7% of the total, or \$83,503,938.92, was diverted.

36. We also note that New York has not provided information relating to expenditure of the 58.3% of funds allocated to the Statewide Public Safety Communications Account, and thus has not established that these expenditures were 911-related. The statute identifies a variety of public-safety related programs that may receive state grants funded by the New York surcharge. For example, the statute allocates \$25.5 million from surcharge funds to the New York State Police,<sup>67</sup> and sets aside additional funds for grants to counties in support of interoperable communications for first responders.<sup>68</sup> An additional \$10 million is set aside for grants to counties for costs related to PSAP operations.<sup>69</sup> While the \$10 million in funding for PSAP operations is clearly 911-related, New York’s filing did not provide any documentation of grants awarded in 2018 that would allow us to make a similar finding with respect to its other public safety grant programs.<sup>70</sup> Nevertheless, because we lack information regarding the

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<sup>64</sup> NET 911 Act § 6(f)(1); *see also* 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1(f)(1).

<sup>65</sup> N.Y. Tax Law § 186-f 1(d) (McKinney 2017) (emphasis added).

<sup>66</sup> *Id.* at § 186-f 5(a), (b).

<sup>67</sup> *Id.* at § 186-f 6(a).

<sup>68</sup> *Id.* at § 186-f 6(c).

<sup>69</sup> *Id.* at § 186-f 6(g).

<sup>70</sup> In a press release, New York announced the award of \$45 million via the 2018 Statewide Interoperable Communications Grant (SICG) program to 57 counties and New York City to “enable[] local governments to expand their emergency response capabilities to enhance public safety operations.” *See* Press Release, New York Governor Andrew M. Cuomo, Governor Cuomo Announces \$45 Million in State Grant Funding to Improve Emergency Communications Statewide (Oct. 11, 2018), <https://www.governor.ny.gov/news/governor-cuomo-announces-45-million-state-grant-funding-improve-emergency-communications>. New York also awarded more than \$32 million in grants through the 2018 Statewide Interoperable Communications Targeted Grant (SICTG) program to “improve emergency communications” in seven counties. *See* Press Release, New York Governor Andrew M. Cuomo, Governor Cuomo Announces More Than \$32 Million in State Grant Funding to Improve Emergency Communications in Seven Counties (Nov. 28, 2018), <https://www.governor.ny.gov/news/governor-cuomo-announces-more-32-million-state-grant-funding-improve-emergency-communications>. This information does not provide sufficient detail for us to determine whether or to what extent any of these grant expenditures may have been 911-related.



specific expenditure of public safety grant funds, we do not reach the issue of whether these funds were diverted and do not include them in our calculation of the amount diverted by New York.

### 3. Other Jurisdictions.

37. *Virginia.* As in previous years, Virginia reports that it diverted a portion of the 911 funds collected in calendar year 2018 for purposes outside the scope of its established state funding mechanisms.<sup>71</sup> However, on review of the expenditures at issue, the Bureau again concludes that Virginia has demonstrated a sufficient nexus with 911 to support a finding that these expenditures were 911-related. Virginia reports that in 2018 it diverted a portion of its wireless E-911 funding to the Virginia State Police (VSP) for costs incurred for answering wireless 911 telephone calls, as well as to support sheriff's 911 dispatchers.<sup>72</sup> According to the Virginia response, these funds totaled approximately \$4.4 million.<sup>73</sup> Virginia notes that while its 911 funding mechanism does not specifically provide for funds to be diverted to the VSP and sheriffs' offices, the diverted funds were used to support 911-related activities.<sup>74</sup> Similar to our finding in the Tenth Report, we agree that Virginia's 2018 expenditure to support 911 dispatch by these agencies is 911-related, and we therefore do not identify Virginia as having diverted funds.<sup>75</sup>

38. *Montana.* Montana reports that it did not divert 911 fees in 2018.<sup>76</sup> In its submission for 2017, Montana indicated that the state transferred \$2.0 million to its general fund and used those funds for a purpose unrelated to 911 or E-911.<sup>77</sup> The Bureau accordingly concluded in the Tenth Report that Montana had diverted funds in 2017 for non-911 or E-911 use.<sup>78</sup> In its response for 2018 and in correspondence with FCC Commissioner Michael O'Rielly, Montana notes that the state legislature has repealed the statute that allowed general fund transfers in 2017 and affirms that the state did not transfer any 911 or E911 fees to the general fund in 2018.<sup>79</sup> Accordingly, the Bureau does not find Montana to have diverted 911 fees in 2018.

39. *U.S. Virgin Islands.* Based on the explanation provided in the 2019 filing from the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Bureau finds that the U.S. Virgin Islands did not divert 911 fees in either 2017 or 2018. The U.S. Virgin Islands' filings for CY 2017 and 2018 show that the U.S. Virgin Islands levies a \$2.00 monthly "Emergency Service" surcharge on all landline, wireless, and VoIP customers in the U.S. Virgin Islands pursuant to Title 33, Subtitle 3, Chapter 111, Section 29 (a-d), Subsection 3099 (a-f) of the Virgin Islands Code, as amended in January 2017. The surcharge is identified on customer bills as an Emergency Service charge and does not reference 911.

40. According to the U.S. Virgin Islands, the 2017 statutory amendment provides that all monies collected from the Emergency Service surcharge are deposited in an Emergency Service Fund

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<sup>71</sup> See Virginia Response at 12.

<sup>72</sup> *Id.*

<sup>73</sup> *Id.*

<sup>74</sup> *Id.*

<sup>75</sup> See Tenth Report at 43.

<sup>76</sup> See Montana Response at 12.

<sup>77</sup> See Tenth Report at 43-44 (citing Montana 2017 Response at 12).

<sup>78</sup> *Id.*

<sup>79</sup> See Montana Response at 12; Letter from Steve Bullock, Governor, to Commissioner Michael O'Rielly, Federal Communications Commission, (Sept. 24, 2019) at 1, available at <https://www.fcc.gov/elevnth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>.

(ESF) and that ESF funds are allocated: (1) 40% to the Virgin Islands Territorial Emergency Management Agency (VITEMA); (2) 30% to the Department of Health – Emergency Medical Services Unit for supplies, training and personnel; and (3) 30% to the Virgin Islands Fire Services.<sup>80</sup> The 40% of ESF funds is obligated and allocated by statute to VITEMA and is entirely used for 911/E911 support of PSAPs. The other 60% of the surcharge is allocated to non-911 medical and fire services as specified in the statute. These percentages are set by statute and cannot be altered.<sup>81</sup> In addition, by statute, the ESF is separate from all other U.S. Virgin Islands accounts, and ESF funds cannot be commingled with or redirected to the general fund or any other account.<sup>82</sup> As a practical matter, this means that of every \$2.00 fee collected, \$0.80 is obligated for 911/E911 uses. In sum, per the U.S. Virgin Islands statute, the fees collected for 911/E911 uses are entirely severable and traceable to the 911/E911 uses for which they are intended, and the U.S. Virgin Islands is obligated to spend the funds on these 911/E911 uses.

41. In Table 17 below, we compare the number of states reporting fee diversions in this reporting year to past years.

**Table 17 – States/Jurisdictions Identified as Diverting 911/E911 Funds (2009 – 2019)**

Report Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
States	RI	RI	RI	RI	RI	RI	RI	RI	RI	RI	RI	
	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	
	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL			
						NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ	
		AZ	AZ	AZ								
		GA	GA	GA								
	ME		ME	ME								
	OR	OR	OR									
							WA		WA			
								WV	WV	WV	WV	
								NH	NH			
	WI	WI										
											NV	NV <sup>83</sup>
							CA					
		DE										
		HI										
									IA			
						KS						
	MT										MT	
		NE										

<sup>80</sup> See U.S. Virgin Islands Response at 4.

<sup>81</sup> *Id.*

<sup>82</sup> *Id.*

<sup>83</sup> As noted above, the Bureau did not find that Nevada diverted 911 fees at the state level in CY 2018. However, the Bureau concluded that one local jurisdiction diverted 911 fees in 2018.

									NM		
	TN										
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>						PR		PR			
										USVI	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>States and Other Jurisdictions That Did Not File a Fee Report</b>											
<b>States Not Filing A Report</b>				LA		LA	LA				
							MO	MO	MO		
			OK						OK		
					AR						
			KS								
									MT		
				NH							
			NJ								
									NY		
<b>Other Jurisdictions Not Filing A Report</b>	NMI	NMI	NMI	NMI	NMI	NMI	NMI	NMI	NMI		
		Guam	Guam		Guam	Guam	Guam	Guam	Guam		
	USVI			USVI	USVI	USVI	USVI				
					AS	AS					AS
				DC						PR	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

42. In 2012, Congress passed the Next Generation 911 Advancement Act, Public Law 112-96 (2012 Act), which dedicated \$115 million in FCC spectrum auction proceeds to support future matching grants to eligible states and U.S. territories for the implementation and operation of 911, E911, and NG911 services and applications, migration to IP-enabled emergency networks, and training public safety personnel involved in the 911 emergency response chain. The 2012 Act tasked the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) with administering the grant program.<sup>84</sup> On Aug. 9, 2019, the Departments of Commerce and Transportation announced the award of more than \$109 million in grants to 34 states and two Tribal Nations as part of the 911 Grant Program.<sup>85</sup> As with last year’s report, we remind interested parties that Section 6503 of the 2012 Act requires applicants that receive grants under this program to certify that no portion of any designated 911 charges imposed by the state or other taxing jurisdiction within which the applicant is located is being obligated or expended “for any purpose other than the purposes for which such charges are designated or presented.”

<sup>84</sup> See National Telecommunications and Information Administration, *Next Generation 911*, <https://www.ntia.doc.gov/category/next-generation-911> (last visited Nov. 14, 2019).

<sup>85</sup> See Press Release, National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) and National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Departments of Commerce and Transportation Announce \$109 Million in Grants to Modernize 911 Services for States and Tribal Nations (Aug. 9, 2019), <https://www.ntia.doc.gov/press-release/2019/departments-commerce-and-transportation-announce-109-million-grants-modernize>.

**H. Oversight and Auditing of 911/E911 Fees**

43. To understand the degree to which states and other jurisdictions track the collection and use of 911 fees, the Bureau requested that respondents provide information about whether they had established any oversight or auditing mechanisms in connection with the collection or expenditure of 911 fees. As indicated in Table 18 below, 44 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands indicated that they have established an oversight mechanism; six states stated they have no oversight mechanism.

44. The Bureau also asked whether each state or other jurisdiction has the authority to audit service providers to ensure that the amount of 911/E911 fees collected from subscribers matches the service provider’s number of subscribers. Thirty-three states, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported that they have authority to conduct audits of service providers. Sixteen states and the District of Columbia reported that they do not. Of the 36 jurisdictions indicating they have authority to audit service providers, nine states and Puerto Rico indicated that they had undertaken “auditing or enforcement or other corrective actions” in connection with such authority; 14 states indicated no such actions were taken during the period under review; and eleven states, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands did not respond, did not provide a relevant response, or did not know.

**Table 18. Description of Oversight and Auditing of Collection and Use of 911 Fees**

State	Has your state established any oversight or auditing mechanisms or procedures to determine whether collected funds have been made available or used for the purposes designated by the funding mechanism or otherwise used to implement or support 911?	Does your state have the authority to audit service providers to ensure that the amount of 911/E911 fees collected from subscribers matches the service provider’s number of subscribers?	Conducted Audit of Service Providers in 2018 <sup>86</sup>
AK	No	No	NA
AL	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>87</sup>

<sup>86</sup> Question H.2a of the FCC’s questionnaire asks respondents to “provide a description of any auditing or enforcement or other corrective actions undertaken in connection with such auditing authority, for the annual period ending December 31, 2018” if they provided an affirmative response to Question H.2 (i.e., “Does your state have the authority to audit service providers to ensure that the amount of 911/E911 fees collected from subscribers matches the service provider’s number of subscribers? Check One”). Respondents were further instructed in question H.2a to write “None” if no audits were conducted. Many respondents left the field blank or provided non-responsive information (i.e., they quoted or described statutory text that either was irrelevant to the call of the question to provide a description of actions undertaken or did not on its face demonstrate that an audit in fact was conducted in 2018). Accordingly, in this Table 18, “Did Not Specify” denotes that either (1) the jurisdiction responded to question H2 but did not write “None” in response to Question H.2a as instructed (i.e., the field for H.2a was left blank) or (2) the jurisdiction responded to Question H.2a by supplying text that did not specify whether an audit of carriers was in fact conducted in 2018. The use of “NA” in this Table 18 denotes that either (1) the jurisdiction did not respond to question H.2a and answered “no” in response to both questions H1 and H2 (i.e., the non-existence of a mechanism or authority to audit leads to a reasonable inference that the issue of whether carriers were audited in 2018 is not applicable) or (2) the jurisdiction wrote “NA” in response to question H.2a. “Unknown” is noted where jurisdictions stated “unknown” or otherwise indicated that it lacked information necessary to form a response.

<sup>87</sup> The performance of an audit in 2018 is inferred from Alabama’s report that “[u]nder § 11-98-13, Code of Alabama 1975, on a biennial basis, if not more frequently, the 911 Board shall retain an independent, third-party

(continued....)

AR	No	No	No
AZ	Yes	Yes	Yes
CA	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
CO	Yes	No	Did Not Specify
CT	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
DE	Yes	Yes	Yes
FL	Yes	No	NA
GA	No	No	Did Not Specify
HI	Yes	No	Did Not Specify
IA	Yes	No	No
ID	Yes	No	Did Not Specify
IL	Yes	Yes	None
IN	Yes	Yes	None
KS	Yes	Yes	None
KY	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>88</sup>
LA	Yes	Yes	None
MA	Yes	No	Did Not Specify
MD	Yes	Yes	None
ME	Yes	Yes	None
MI	Yes	No	Did Not Specify
MN	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify <sup>89</sup>
MO	NA	Yes	Did Not Specify
MS	No	Yes	Did Not Specify
MT	Yes	Yes	NA
NC	Yes	No	Did Not Specify
ND	Yes	Yes	None
NE	Yes	Yes	None
NH	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
NJ	No	No	Did Not Specify
NM	Yes	No	Did Not Specify

auditor for the purposes of receiving, maintaining, and verifying the accuracy of . . . the collection of the 911 services charge required to be collected.” *See* Alabama Response at 15.

<sup>88</sup> Kentucky responded, “KRS 65.7629(13) directs the Kentucky 911 Services Board to retain an independent certified public accountant to audit the books of the board, CMRS providers and PSAPs to verify the accuracy of collection and disbursement of the CMRS service charge, on a biannual basis.” *See* Kentucky Response at 14.

<sup>89</sup> Minnesota does not have a mechanism to audit wireless, prepaid, or VoIP 911/E911 fees charged to subscribers. Minnesota audits only wireline carriers, which covers only about 15% of Minnesota subscribers. This audit is limited to comparing cost-recovery payments made to carriers for maintaining ALI records, which are made on a per-record basis, to the number of records in the ALI database for which carriers remit the 911 monthly surcharge. If there is a disparity of over 5%, then Minnesota requires the carriers to “true up.” *See* Minnesota Response at 16.

NV	Yes <sup>90</sup>	[No Response]	[No Response]
NY	Yes	Yes	None
OH	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
OK	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify <sup>91</sup>
OR	Yes	Yes	Yes
PA	Yes	Yes	Yes
RI	Yes	Yes	Yes
SC	Yes	Yes	None
SD	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
TN	Yes	No	Yes <sup>92</sup>
TX	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
UT	Yes	Yes	None
VA	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
VT	Yes	Yes	Yes
WA	Yes	Yes	None
WI	Yes	No	Did Not Specify
WV	Yes	Yes	None
WY	Yes	No	None
Other Jurisdictions			
AS	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
DC	Yes	No	NA
Guam	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify <sup>93</sup>
NMI	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
PR	Yes	Yes	Yes
USVI	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
<b>Yes Totals</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>No Totals</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>

<sup>90</sup> Carson City and Douglas County responded yes; Lyon County and Nye County responded no; and Churchill County, Lander County, Las Vegas Paiute Reservation, the City of Las Vegas & Unincorporated Clark County (LVMPD), and Storey County provided no response.

<sup>91</sup> Oklahoma states that it “oversees the Wireless fee collection. Reports, audits and standards are listed in State Statute §63-2864.4 that gives the 9-1-1 Management Authority the duty to ensure funds are spent in compliance with Statute. Also §63-2868 outlines what an agency can use the wireless fee for. Local 9-1-1 oversight is mandated by statute (63-2814) to oversee Wireline 9-1-1 fee collection.” See Oklahoma Response at 5.

<sup>92</sup> Although Tennessee did not respond to question H2a, the performance of an audit in 2018 is inferred from its response to question H1a. Tennessee states that “ECDs [Emergency Communications Districts] are subject to annual audits to assure compliance with the Revenue Standards and generally accepted auditing standards. Audits are submitted to the Comptroller of the Treasury.” See Tennessee Response at 13.

<sup>93</sup> Guam reports that its Public Utilities Commission has authority to audit providers’ collection of the 911 surcharge from their subscribers, but “this information is not made available to the Guam Fire Department.” See Guam Response at 12.

## I. Description of Next Generation 911 Services and Expenditures

45. The Bureau requested that states and other jurisdictions specify whether they classify NG911 expenditures as within the scope of permissible expenditures for 911 or E911 purposes, and whether they expended funds on NG911 in calendar year 2018. With respect to classifying NG911 as within the scope of permissible expenditures, 48 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam indicated that their 911 funding mechanism allows for distribution of 911 funds for the implementation of NG911. Alaska, Missouri, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported that their funding mechanism does not allow for the use of 911 funds for NG911 implementation.<sup>94</sup> With respect to expending funds on NG911 programs, 36 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico indicated that they used 911 funds for NG911 programs in 2018. Table 19 shows the general categories of NG911 expenditures that respondents reported supporting with 911/E911 funds, although most respondents did not specify NG911 expenditures by category.

**Table 19 – Number of States Indicating One or More Areas of NG911 Investment**

<b>Area of Expenditure</b>	<b>States/Other Jurisdictions</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>General Project or Not Specified</b>	Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming	50
<b>Planning or Consulting Services</b>	Nebraska, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin	4
<b>ESInet Construction</b>	Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, Washington	4
<b>NG911 Core Services</b>	Arizona, California, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia	11
<b>Hardware or Software Purchases or Upgrades</b>	Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, U.S. Virgin Islands, Washington	18
<b>GIS</b>	Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Vermont, Virginia	10
<b>NG Security Planning</b>		0
<b>Training</b>	California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Ohio, South Dakota, U.S. Virgin Islands, Vermont, Wisconsin	14

<sup>94</sup> Alaska Response at 15; Missouri Response at 15, Puerto Rico Response at 16, U.S. Virgin Islands Response at 16.

46. The Bureau requested that states and jurisdictions report the amount of funds expended on NG911 programs in the annual period ending December 31, 2018. Table 20 shows the NG911-related expenditures and projects reported by 36 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.<sup>95</sup> Collectively, these jurisdictions spent \$228,538,053.28 on NG911 programs, or approximately 9% of total 911/E911 fees collected. Six states did not specify the amount spent for NG911 purposes. Fourteen states, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands report no expenditures for NG911-related programs.<sup>96</sup>

**Table 20 – Funds Spent on Next Generation 911 Programs**

<b>State</b>	<b>Amount Spent</b>	<b>Description of Projects</b>
AL	\$7,308,352.21	Alabama completed its wireless carrier aggregation project in December 2014, which was as far as the first iteration of Alabama Next Generation Emergency Network (ANGEN) was able to accomplish with the vendor selected during the first phase of the project. All wireless calls in Alabama were routed through this network for 3+ years. In CY2016, Alabama completed our second RFP process for NG911 core services and transition/ incorporation of our existing network. After evaluating the proposals, the evaluation team made a recommendation to the full Board in July 2016 to enter contract negotiations with an intent to award, which the Board unanimously supported. We successfully negotiated a contract that was executed and then favorably reviewed by the Contract Review Permanent Legislative Oversight Committee in March 2017. Transition of the existing network began in 2017 and was completed in February 2018. During CY2018, every PSAP (with the exception of one that was under construction) was in some stage of equipment and circuit installation and 15 PSAPs were migrated onto the ESInet.
AZ	\$3,829,669.59	Fourteen PSAPs deployed a NG9-1-1 Managed Services solution in 2018 bringing the total number of PSAPs on a NG9-1-1 Managed Services platform to thirty-nine. An additional twenty-six PSAPs in the MR9-1-1 System deployed a NG9-1-1 solution. Five PSAPs are scheduled to deploy a NG9-1-1 Managed Services solution in 2019.
CA	\$5,950,000.00	The State of California has two NG9-1-1 ESInet projects under development. The Regional Integrated Next Generation project in Pasadena and the Northeast ESInet project. Both projects will utilize a NENA i3 compliant solution. In addition each ESInet will include a hosted CPE solution that supports all or some of the PSAPS in the Regional ESInet currently under development.
CT	\$10,577,263.00	Completion of statewide deployment of Text-to-911. Public awareness campaign of Text-to-911 service in Connecticut. Project included: Governor’s Press Conference, television and radio announcements, billboards, social media, print materials and cinema advertisements.

<sup>95</sup> We note that in response to Question I.2, six states, Arkansas, Idaho, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Oregon, as well as Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands indicated they did not spend any funds on NG911 programs in 2018, but nevertheless provided a description of NG911-related programs in response to question I.4.

<sup>96</sup> These include Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Wyoming.



DE	\$3,300,000.00	The State of Delaware is currently working on the Power Locate implementation. This project aligns with the NG911 objective. The Power Locate technology is used to add another layer of identifying callers. Supplemental location information is provided based on the telephone number or latitude and longitude of a 9-1-1 request for assistance at the emergency call center
FL	\$9,291,732.00	Locally, counties are working on their GIS database, synchronizing the MSAG and ALI database with their GIS database to prepare for GIS based call routing. This is an ongoing project.
HI	\$5,000,000.00	We have a hosted CPE solution with our ILEC however, we are in the process of procuring a consultant to assist us in developing a State Plan for the transition to NG911. In addition, we have applied for the 911 Grant for the training of our telecommunicators and first responders for our NG911 transition. We are still awaiting the award the 911 Grant.
IA	\$5,319,726.90	During this reporting period PSAPs continued to upgrade to the NENA i3 standard Next Gen. PSAPs upgraded their CPE's and Recorders to SIP capable/enabled. During this reporting period, PSAPs worked with GeoComm to continue the maintenance phase for GIS data that will ultimately be used for NextGen upgrades. HSEMD offered GIS grants to local jurisdictions to help facilitate this effort. As part of the GIS project, HSEMD completed statewide aerial imagery for use at the PSAPs in their mapping tools. During this reporting period, HSEMD continued contractual relationships with CPE vendors to facilitate the rapid roll out of Text to 911 in Iowa. Currently 97 out of 99 counties are capable of receiving text to 911. During this reporting period, Comtech TCS continued work on building out the secondary ESInet. This is a completely redundant ESInet connecting 13 PSAPs with the CLCs. In case of a large outage, those 13 PSAPs could handle the statewide calls. During this time period, we contracted and began the process to provide shared services for CPE, CAD, and recorder to the benefit of the PSAPs During this time period we contracted and began the process to merge the legacy landline network onto the existing ESInet. During this time period, the State continued contractual relationships with the NGCS provider and ESInet provider
IL	\$167,534.80	A region of 14 9-1-1 authorities joined together calling themselves the Counties of Southern Illinois (CSI) to create a NG9-1-1 system. Seven of the 14 systems were implemented in 2014 and the remaining 7 were implemented in 2015. There are currently 13 9-1-1 authorities that make up CSI, as a result of a consolidation. Geneseo Communications currently provides an ESInet to 4 counties. The State posted an NG911 RFP for an ESInet, NGCS and NOC/SOC in December 2018.
IN	\$15,000,000.00	The board has continued working with INdigital and AT&T during this reporting period to build out an additional ESInet and the build should be completed in calendar year 2020.
KS	\$6,520,318.71	Statewide NG911 system implementation continued throughout 2018, with a total of 92 PSAPs currently on the system and an additional 2 planned for mid-2019. All of these PSAPs are (or will be) connected via IP to the AT&T Nationwide ESInet in an AFRI configuration. All of the PSAPs will be migrated to geospatial call routing by the end of 2019. All are currently text enabled. The Solacom Hosted System remains in a legacy state, with two of the initial users of that system having migrated to (or currently in queue to) the statewide system. Plans for migration of that system to NG911 are unknown. The MARC system is currently investing in replacement of legacy selective routers with IP Selective routers and a planned migration to i3 routing is underway. A part of that

		migration plan will include interconnection with the statewide ESInet.	
KY	\$3,143,378.30	Grant implementation continued for 25 grant awardees totaling \$2,005,588. The grants were awarded for Next Generation 911 technology and critical equipment replacement while adhering to the Kentucky 911 state plan. Next generation technology including host/remote solutions and other critical 911 components such as CAD upgrades, logging recorders and radio consoles.	
LA	[Unknown]	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Project</b>
		Acadia	Currently getting prices to upgrade radio console equipment along with radios and also looking at 9-1-1 equipment upgrade which will be NG-911 ready. Hopefully projects will be started and completed in 2019. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
		Allen	Working on Text-2-911; mapping system; upgrading computers. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project.
		Ascension	We have an ongoing project to implement text to 911. All existing equipment is capable, yet we continue to wait on ATT to implement SIP trunks for our area. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project.
		Assumption	Shared Project to update Radio Consoles. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project.
		Avoyelles	Shared Project to update Radio Consoles. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project.
		Beauregard	Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
		Bienville	Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
		Bossier	Discussions are being completed for future considerations.
		Caddo	Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project. Integrated Smart 911 and Rapid SOS enhanced Location service
		Calcasieu	Upgrading Phone System to latest NG911 standards in 2018. NG-911 Compliant Computer Aided Dispatch System purchased in 2017
		Caldwell	Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
		Cameron	Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
		Catahoula	YES, Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project.
		Claiborne	Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
		Concordia	Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
		De Soto	Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
East Baton Rouge	Ongoing project to upgrade public safety radio backup system. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project.		
East Carroll	Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project		

	East Feliciana	CAD system upgrade/ installed fiber lines. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
	Evangeline	Texting and MMS lines into the 911 system. Training that is specific to NG-911 for dispatchers. A secondary PSAP for 911 system. Add another position for anticipated increase in call volume due to possible consolidated dispatch.
	Franklin	Viper Equipment installed. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
	Grant	Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
	Iberia	Procurement of NG-911 capable telephone system in 2019 at a cost of approximately \$350,000.00. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project.
	Jackson	Accumulating funds to replace existing 9-1-1 equipment. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
	Jefferson	Implemented A911 I.P. Network NICE recorders
	Jefferson Davis	Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
	La Salle	A decision has been made as to the NG911 equipment that best fits our needs. We are now attempting to work out the financial issues. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
	Lafayette	New cloud based NG-911 Computer Aided Dispatch system and mobile data system for public safety agencies throughout the parish, transition to broadband AVL system for public safety agencies, conversion from 911 stand-alone mapping to ESRI mapping which will allow first responders and Lafayette Consolidated Government agencies to use one mapping data base. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project.
	Lafourche	RAPID SOS deployment. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
	Lincoln	Continued improvement of GIS datasets. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
	Livingston	Livingston Parish Communications District (LPCD) is currently testing with the Wireless Vendors Text-to-911. As of this report LPCD has trained all communications personnel on the use of Text-to-911. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
	Madison	Install CopSync, Alert System, Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
	Morehouse	Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project

	Natchitoches	We are finalizing the "standup" of a new Emergency Communications Center that is designed to support the operations of each public safety discipline operating in the Parish. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
	Orleans	Working with LANENA NG9-1-1 Subcommittee to create standards, governance model, and plan for future ESINet implementation
	Ouachita	CPE Phone Equipment Upgrade completed 01/2019. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
	Plaquemines	Text to 911 capable
	Pointe Coupee	Current phone system is NG911 compatible. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
	Rapides	Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
	Red River	Text-to-911 - Ongoing Discussion/Research on hardware/software upgrades from West regarding the implementation of text-2-911. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
	Richland	Implemented an NG Capable 911 System in 2018. Updated Recorder 2019. Looking to a new CAD system and eventually SIP lines. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
	Sabine	NEW EQUIPMENT UPGRADE, NG911 COMP MAPPING. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
	St. Bernard	Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
	St. Charles	Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
	St. Helena	SAME AS TANGIPAHOA PARISH
	St. James	Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
	St. John the Baptist	Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
	St. Landry	St. Landry Parish 911 has partnered with St. Landry Parish Sheriff's Office and has configured a new CAD system in order to transition to NG-911. Also, SLP 911 has installed a new SolaCom ANI/ALI system that is NG-911 ready. St. Landry Parish 911 is actively participating with the Louisiana 911 Directors in researching and evaluating current options for establishment of, or buy into an ESI net
	St. Martin	(Install Solacom) NENA NG-911 (i 3) Ready communication system. Upgrade and install mapping software.
	St. Mary	Phone System

		St. Tammany	Completing and moving into a new co-located center with upgraded WEST 9-1-1 Equipment (1st Quarter of 2019) Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
		Tangipahoa	Working with the state APCO/NENA groups to seek the best system for our state for all PSAPs
		Tensas	We are in the process of upgrading. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project.
		Terrebonne	Replaced all Circuits with Fiber (except radio circuits). Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project.
		Union	Applying for a Delta Regional Authority Grant to fund purchasing new 911 Call Answering Equipment. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
		Vermilion	Still plan to upgrade 911 phone system, mapping system and Cad system to a more NG-911 friendly option. Hope to begin the process in a year or two. Currently looking at equipment options and accumulating funds to pay for the upgrade project. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project.
		Vemon	Consultation with Motorola to determine equipment capabilities and cost of upgrade. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project.
		Washington	CPE Replacement in 2019. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project.
		Webster	Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
		West Baton Rouge	Equipment is already NG911 capable CPE and CAD as upgraded LAST year. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project.
		West Carroll	Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
		West Feliciana	We are in discussion of upgrading our CAD. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project.
MA	\$36,661,465.00	The deployment of the Next Generation 911 system began in Fiscal Year 2017 and concluded in December, 2017. All Massachusetts PSAPs were operating within the Next Generation 911 system for CY 2018. All Massachusetts PSAPs have also implemented and are currently operating Text to 911 and Rapid SOS capabilities.	
MD	\$10,046,499.47	Four counties have been funded and are currently migrating to an ESInet and NGCS provider. The State of Maryland has authored a strategic NG911 plan to aid in the migration. Other jurisdictions are currently evaluating vendors. The state has also contracted for GIS validation services to prepare all jurisdictional data for NG911.	
ME	\$5,197,872.54	The State of Maine has a single, statewide NG911 system that was fully deployed by August 2014 and was in place for all of 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018. The State of Maine is working with the State of New Hampshire to interconnect the two states.	

MI	\$2,676,733.13	In 2018, there were 7 Michigan Counties that went live with a NG911 network. There were also 21 more counties that signed contracts to deploy NG911 in the near future (those projects are currently underway in their deployment process and those that are waiting to begin).	
MN	\$5,536,720.58	The State of Minnesota has worked to build upon the text-to-9-1-1 network that was implemented statewide in 2017. Although 100% of the state is covered by text-to-9-1-1 services, regional text answering PSAPs are being used to answer non-text implemented PSAPs. In 2018, we implemented 12 new text-to-9-1-1 PSAPs. Regarding GIS work, the State of Minnesota has continued to build its statewide geospatial dataset. We have worked in conjunction with statewide GIS entity MnGeo to validate GIS work done by local jurisdictions and have given grants to counties who are far behind and cannot afford the work on their own. The GIS dataset completion has been a main priority for Minnesota in regards to NG9-1-1. For cybersecurity, Minnesota continues to install firewalls at the PSAP that will offer added protection from cyber-attacks. Finally, a network aggregation provider has partially implemented a SIP-based gateway for 9-1-1 traffic.	
MS	[None]	The number of NG911 projects completed or underway during the annual period under review was 21	
NC	\$134,223.00	The NC 911 Board approved award of the State ESINet contract to AT&T in June 2017 with actual contract award in August of 2017. The contract provides for a statewide ESINet provided as a managed service. In addition, the contract provides Hosted Call Handling services that are also provisioned as a managed service The Board will implement a State Operated Network Management Assistance Center (NMAC) to centralize network management, PSAP help desk, cyber-security monitoring and similar services as part of the NG911 project. Work on this phase of the project began in 2018 with the selection and outfitting of the physical space for the NMAC. Budget for NMAC personnel was approved and a new NMAC manager position classification was created. In February of 2018, an RFP for GIS addressing, and routing was posted. Offers were received and evaluated through the end of the year. The State is managing the GIS project concurrently with the ESINet migration to achieve full i3 geo-spatial call routing capability with the conclusion of the NG911 ESINet migration.	
ND	\$1,789,887.00	Development of a statewide GIS database to replace MSAG entries approximately 60% complete.	
NJ	\$175,000.00	Internal staff and consultant services to begin the development of a RFP for the replacement of the State's legacy 9-1-1 network with a state of the art, IP based, Next Generation 9-1-1 network.	
NV	\$152,581.00	Carson City: None yet.  Lyon County: Updated Vesta hosted solution system implemented. The system is text-to-911 capable.	
OH	\$200,000.00	<b>County</b>	<b>Project</b>
		Auglaize	The Butler County 9-1-1 System is currently NG9-1-1 ready and has been since 2013. Expenditure were made for a five-year refresh of certain equipment during 2018.
		Butler	None.

	Carroll	Contracted with GDIT finalizing circuits (ALI) set up at SOCC
	Champaign	Our Center upgraded our 9-1-1 phone system to Motorola's Emergency Callworks. Our next step is to enable the text-to-911 feature as soon as funds are available to do so.
	Clark	Clark County has purchased Motorola Spillman Flex and Motorola Callworks to start NG911.
	Clermont	Install of the Motorola Callworks 9-1-1 Phone system
	Columbiana	None
	Coshocton	Still in the quote [sic] phases.
	Crawford	None.
	Cuyahoga	Text to 9-1-1 integration with Motorola CallWorks
	Darke	None.
	Defiance	We have the system in place but we have not deployed the system for everyday use.
	Delaware	Text to 9-1-1
	Erie	Text to 911 and mass notification. Neither project was completed or approved for 2018
	Fayette	911 Hardware/software & mapping enhancements made during 2018
	Franklin	Text-to-911 implemented in Franklin County – 3 911 designated 911 Hosts: Viper/TCS & Cassidian/Airbus.
	Geauga	Replaced the Sheriff's Office PSAP (Geauga County) Call Handling, mapping, Consoles; upgraded electrical UPS circuits.
	Hamilton	City of Cincinnati participates in NG911 Network. City of Norwood upgraded its' CPE and NG911 Network. Hamilton County contracted with West Safety Services for NG911 Network.
	Harrison	In progress for 2018
	Hocking	NA
	Huron	Currently participating in meetings and studies for Ohio's NG-911 and awaiting implementation at the state level.
	Jackson	Digital telephone switch upgrade and CAD upgrade
	Jefferson	A countywide core and PSAP CPE upgrade were completed in May of 2018. The system was upgraded to the Motorola Callworks platform.
	Knox	New phone software implemented in 2018.
	Lake	Updating Motorola 911 System PSAP [Ohio reports this 2017 data because the county did not

		respond].
	Lawrence	NA
	Licking	We are currently building a brand new 911 Center in Heath Ohio. The current center will act as a backup to the new center. Anticipated opening is Fall 2019.
	Lorain	NG911 capable equipment is in place at our new location.
	Lucas	Implemented Text-to-911
	Madison	Upgraded VIPER Phone System 05/04/2018 for NG911
	Mahoning	We have four projects underway currently: 1) new countywide Vesta/AT&T NG9-1-1 System 2) new Voice Loggers Countywide, Eventide; 3) new Countywide CAD (Spillman); 4) Purging of 9-1-1 database to "clean up" discrepancies, cell towers, etc.
	Medina	Tritech Central Square NG911 implementation September 2018
	Mercer	*Text to 911 was completed in Mercer County in 2018 and is fully functional
	Miami	Did not complete any new projects, but maintained previous (i.e. text-to-911).
	Monroe	[No Response]
	Montgomery	Four PSAPs upgraded phone systems to a NG compatible level.
	Morgan	Morgan County, Ohio turned on and has been 100% operational with an i3 compliant NG911 system on July 9, 2014 with NO downtime.
	Noble	Increased recording capacity, purchased Airbus Vesta system connected to Frontier Communications hosted system.
	Paulding	NG911 provided by Central Square/ Zuercher Z911, went live on January 8, 2019
	Pickaway	A complete rebuild of the Pickaway County Sheriff Dispatch Center that included NG911 infrastructure. This will ensure that once the ESINET comes online, we will have the technology required to utilize it.
	Pike	Upgraded to vesta 911.
	Portage	Enhanced Software Updates, IP Phone Technologies Updates
	Richland	None



		Sandusky	The county selected a new NG 911 vendor for its new system. The background building of the system took place in the year 2018 and go-live is expected in the 2nd quarter of 2019
		Scioto	None.
		Seneca	MOST EQUIPMENT INSTALLED, BUT NOT SERVICE
		Shelby	NA
		Stark	Upgraded our hardware equipment Added Avaya VSP switches to allow to redundancy
		Summit	The Summit County Office of Information Technology conducted a study to determine points of connectivity from the City of Akron to outside jurisdictions. Currently in the process of determining how each community can connect with at least two redundant points. [Ohio reports this 2017 data because the county did not respond.]
		Union	We've been part of the state NG9-1-1 pilot project for several years. We contracted with GDIT to deploy NG9-1-1 through the state SOCC. Conference calls began November in 2018, and we have a scheduled cut-over date for July 2019.
		Vinton	None
		Washington	NG-911 system is in place and operational. Only phase that hasn't been started would be texting 911.
		Wayne	Finalizing connection between Wayne County and Ashland County
		Wyandot	By fall of 2019, NG 911 should be installed and operational.
OR	NA	Transitional NG9-1-1 is currently in the planning stage.	
PA	[Unknown]	PEMA has released a request for proposals for a statewide ESInet and next generation core services system for call delivery. At the regional level, regional ESInets are in place or in progress across PA with the intent of sharing 911 system resources. Statewide GIS efforts are in progress that include the statewide collection of aerial imagery and a statewide GIS data gap analysis for NG911.	
RI	\$468,453.09	RI E-911 started implementation of Text-to-911 services on our NG911 platform in 2018. The system was successfully deployed in February 2019.	
SC	[No Response]	We have 4 counties that are operating on their own ESInet. South Carolina is laying the groundwork to issue an RFP for a statewide ESInet in the summer of 2019.	
SD	\$4,005,623.00	During calendar year 2018, we operated on the statewide hosted CPE that was deployed in 2017. We continue to compile all of the existing GIS data in the State to create a statewide seamless GIS dataset. At the end of 2018, the statewide dataset was at 94.85% with 29 of 63 counties at or above 98%. In 2019, the focus will be to increase the accuracy of all counties to 98%. 26 out of 28 PSAPs were	

		<p>deployed to the statewide ESInet between May and October of 2018. After discovering major system issues, all PSAPs moved off the ESInet, and all South Dakota PSAPs were again operating on the legacy system by the end of 2018. The State of South Dakota issued a Request For Proposals in January of 2019 for statewide NG9-1-1 services. The RFP was awarded to CenturyLink on 6/21/19.</p>
TN	\$15,777,517.00	<p>As of December 31, 2018, 103 PSAPs are live on the NG911 network. 14 PSAPs have been rolled back from live status and 10 PSAPs have been tested but were not approved for live traffic. On September 27, 2018, the Tennessee Emergency Communications Board voted to proceed with moving from AT&amp;T's microDATA-based internet protocol selective routing (IPSR) solution to its nationwide ESInet™ with next generation 911 core services (NGCS) solution. This decision includes a transition to the automatic location identification (ALI) platform also supported by the AT&amp;T nationwide solution. As of December 31, 2018, there were 10 PSAPS utilizing call handling as a service (hosted controller).</p>
TX	\$28,474,393.00	<p>CSEC 9-1-1 Program: No i3 NG911 compliant networks turned up and operational during calendar year 2018. Significant progress made in preparing to implement NG911, such as: * Governance * GIS Data Standards * Development of NG9-1-1 Managed Service offering on the Texas Department of Information Resources Catalog of services. This will allow any governmental agency in the state to purchase NG9-1-1 Managed Services. Availability of this service offering is targeted for Sept.01, 2019. * GIS Data Quality 772 ECDs: The Greater Harris County 9-1-1 Emergency Network is almost complete in their transition of PSAPs from single point of failure legacy 9-1-1 selective router to redundant, IP selective routers connectivity, and is in the process of continuing transition of wireless, VoIP, and legacy wireline transitions to IP system. The Lubbock 9-1-1 District awarded their contract, and has transitioned their PSAP to IP selective routers. As has been announced publicly (<a href="https://about.att.com/story/2018/central_texas_emergency_communications.html">https://about.att.com/story/2018/central_texas_emergency_communications.html</a>) the Capital Area Emergency Communication District executed a contract for AT&amp;T ESInet. The Bexar Metro 9-1-1 Network has indicated an intent to award a contract to AT&amp;T ESInet. Municipal ECDs: Longview in early stage discussions with Emergency Callworks to convert to a local ESInet. Plano--SMS implementation is underway. Upgrade of VESTA to VESTA Map Local, including Rapid SOS integration is in planning stages. ESInet project initial discussions are happening. Aransas Pass--Motorola software upgrade of entire 911 system, new interface software and continue to test Text to 911 to make sure the system handles such calls properly.</p>
UT	\$1,500,000.00	<p>* Davis County, Utah Valley and Dixie Area Regional Multi-node were completed in 2018.</p>
VA	\$6,827,311.00	<p>Local Government NG9-1-1 Plans NG9-1-1 migration proposals have been completed for 124 primary and secondary PSAPs served by a primary selective router pair. The purpose of these proposals is to provide information about prerequisite work needed within the PSAP, expected costs, and funding provided by the Board for a NG9-1-1 solution. NG9-1-1 implementation in Virginia should be complete by the end of calendar year 2021. National Capital Region NG9-1-1 Project Award: On August 8, 2017, Fairfax County awarded a NG9-1-1 ESInet and core services contract to AT&amp;T. A contract award summary can be found here. The seven northern Virginia PSAPs included in the award were scheduled for deployment in the 4th quarter of 2018, but that has been delayed until the Fall of 2019. At their January 11, 2018 meeting, the 9-1-1 Services Board recommended that the remaining Virginia PSAPs utilize the Fairfax contract for</p>

		their NG9-1-1 deployments. Funding for allowable NG9-1-1 migrations costs will be available to these PSAPs beginning July 1, 2018. Transition to Managed IP Network for 9-1-1 Call Delivery: Eleven Virginia PSAPs have transitioned off the Verizon or Century Link selective routers that serve their PSAP and have migrated to a managed IP network solution through a third-party provider. The decision to transition to a managed IP network was a local one.
VT	\$4,831,183.00	The State of Vermont has and continues to allow expenditures under the 911 program for Next Generation 911 services. Vermont’s current statewide NG911 system is provided by Consolidated Communications. In March of 2018, the State of Vermont issued a Request for Proposals for the next NG911 system provider in Vermont. The contract was awarded to INdigital. The INdigital solution will be implemented in July 2020 when the contract with Consolidated is complete.
WA	\$7,349,248.00	In 2016, Washington State began a transition to a replacement NG911 ESInet. After building out the network and interconnecting the old 911 network with the new ESInet, the PSAPs began migrating (transitioning) on May 1, 2018. The entire project is anticipated to be completed by December 2019. The state also continued replacement of analog 911 telephone equipment in the PSAPs with NG911 phone systems. A total of 6 primary PSAPs were upgraded during calendar year 2018.
WI	\$66,145.00	Wisconsin issued an ESInet Request for Information in June 2018 to explore options for implementing a statewide ESInet. In addition, Wisconsin issued a NG911 Consultant Request for Proposal in July 2018 to assist in the planning and implementation of a statewide ESInet. Local PSAPs continue to implement “NextGen-capable” equipment to prepare for a local, regional, or statewide ESInet.
WV	\$7,358,115.00	Upgrade CAD Systems, IP Radio and Phone Systems
WY	[Unknown]	According to Title 16, Chapter 9 of the Wyoming State Statutes for the emergency Telephone Service Act, Wyoming does not assign over-sight responsibility to a state-level agency for 9-1-1 services. (16-9-102(a)(iv)).
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>		
DC	\$1,624,172.16	The DC OUC prepared for a migration to a NG9-1-1 Legacy Network Call Routing and NG9-1-1 CAD integrated call handling system. This system will also manage Integrate MSRP Text-to-9-1-1. The deployment includes migration to a backup Text-to-9-1-1 web browser solution, an upgrade to the eCDR collector, and upgrade to NG9-1-1 IP audio recording and screen capture system.
PR	\$106,180.80	None
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$228,538,053.28</b>	

47. **ESInet Deployments.** The Bureau requested that states and other responding jurisdictions provide information on whether they had any Emergency Services IP Networks (ESInets) operating during calendar year 2018.<sup>97</sup> The Bureau further requested descriptions of the type and number

<sup>97</sup> ESInet deployment is an indicator that the state or jurisdiction is transitioning to IP-based routing of 911 calls, but ESInet deployment, by itself, does not mean the state has completed its transition to NG911 service. The deployment of ESInets, while a significant step in the transition to NG911, does not in and of itself constitute full implementation of NG911 functionality. In addition, while the data reported here indicate that significant ESInet

(continued....)

of ESInets operating within each state or jurisdiction, and the number of PSAPs linked to each ESI net. As detailed in Table 21, 18 states reported having deployed state-wide ESI nets, 14 states reported having regional ESI nets within the state, and 9 states reported local-level ESI nets.<sup>98</sup>

**Table 21 – Type and Number of ESI nets Deployed During Period Ending December 31, 2018**

Type of ESI net	Number of States/Jurisdictions Indicating PSAPs Connected to ESI nets		States/Jurisdictions Responding YES	Total PSAPs Operating on ESI nets
	No	Yes		
<b>Single Statewide ESI net</b>	34	18	Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia	442
<b>Regional ESI net</b>	36	14	Arizona, California, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, Washington	750
<b>Local ESI net</b>	40	9	Alaska, Colorado, Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia	96

48. **Text-to-911 Service.** The Bureau requested that respondents specify the number of PSAPs within each state and jurisdiction that had implemented text-to-911 as of the end of calendar year 2018. The Bureau also requested that respondents estimate the number of PSAPs that they anticipated would become text-capable by the end of calendar year 2019. Table 22 sets forth the information provided by 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Collectively, respondents reported 2,093 PSAPs as being text-capable as of the end of 2018, and further reported that they anticipated an additional 1,039 PSAPs would become text-capable by the end of 2019. For purposes of comparison, Table 22 also includes data from the FCC’s Text-to-911 Registry as of November 15, 2019, which shows the number of PSAPs that the reporting jurisdictions have registered

deployment has occurred, the data also indicate that the vast majority of PSAPs nationwide continue to operate on legacy networks.

<sup>98</sup> The following states indicated that they have both regional and local ESI nets operating within the state: Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, Texas, and Virginia.

with the FCC as text capable.<sup>99</sup> While the total number of registered PSAPs is lower than the number of PSAPs that respondents projected would be text-capable at the end of 2019, the Bureau has received data indicating that many additional PSAPs that are not listed in the FCC registry (which is a voluntary registry) are in fact text-capable. Thus, the actual number of text-capable PSAPs as of year-end 2019 may be considerably closer to the projected total in Table 22.

**Table 22 – Text-to-911 Deployments**

State	Text-Capable PSAPs As of Year End 2018	No Response	Estimated Additional Text-Capable PSAPs Launched by Year End 2019	No Response	Total Estimated Text-Capable PSAPs by Year End 2019	Total Text-Capable PSAPs Listed in FCC Text to 911 Registry as of November 15, 2019
AK	None		2		2	0
AL	25		60		85	1
AR	14		80		94	14
AZ	26		58		84	28
CA	130		120		250	271
CO	59		12		71	59
CT	108		[No Response]	X	108	107
DE	9		All accepting text messaging now		9	5
FL	75		133		208	52
GA	37		Unknown		37	9
HI	5		NA		5	9
IA	108		2		110	104
ID	36		10		46	37
IL	30		Unknown. This information is not currently tracked.		30	28
IN	91		None		91	87
KS	104		7		111	109
KY	8		30		38	7
LA	20		Unknown		20	8
MA	282		[No Response]	X	282	0
MD	2		24		26	13
ME	24		None		24	25

<sup>99</sup> The FCC’s PSAP Text-to-911 Readiness and Certification Registry is available at <https://www.fcc.gov/general/psap-text-911-readiness-and-certification-form>. FCC rules do not require PSAPs to register with the FCC when they become text-capable; they may notify service providers directly that they are text-capable and certified to accept texts. The FCC has encouraged all text-capable PSAPs to register with the FCC.

MI	51		26		77	48
MN	25		35		60	15
MO	Unknown		Unknown		0	50
MS	17		3		20	6
MT	NA		NA		0	32
NC	99		18		117	82
ND	15		None		15	15
NE	28		35		63	26
NH	2		The entire state is currently capable of text to 9-1-1.		2	6
NJ	17		Statewide capability exists and no additional PSAPs planned for text capability until NG9-1-1 deployed.		17	19
NM	None		None		0	0
NV	[Unknown]		1		1	4
NY	33		15		48	30
OH	13		38		51	13
OK	3		21		24	3
OR	27		4		31	22
PA	43		50		93	32
RI	2		2		4	0
SC	12		[No Response]	X	12	21
SD	None		None		0	0
TN	None		7		7	10
TX	344		179		523	409
UT	20		11		31	23
VA	82		37		119	40
VT	6		All PSAPs are currently text capable.		6	6
WA	28		5		33	28
WI	13		Unknown		13	10
WV	15		11		26	5
WY	2		2		4	8
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>						
AS	[No Response]	X	[No Response]	X	0	0
DC	1		NA		1	1

Guam	None		1		1	0
NMI	[No Response]	X	[No Response]	X	0	0
PR	2		None		2	1
USVI	None		None		0	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,093</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3,132</b>	<b>1,938</b>

**J. Cybersecurity Expenditures**

49. The Bureau requested that states and jurisdictions provide information on whether they expended funds on cybersecurity programs for PSAPs in 2018 and, if so, the amounts of those expenditures. As represented in Table 23, 31 states, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands responded that they did not expend funds on PSAP-related cybersecurity programs. Eighteen states and the District of Columbia reported that they expended funds on cybersecurity programs for PSAPs in 2018. The Bureau additionally requested information on the number of PSAPs in each state or jurisdiction that implemented or participated in cybersecurity programs in 2018. Seventeen states and the District of Columbia reported that one or more of their PSAPs either implemented a cybersecurity program or participated in a regional or state-run cybersecurity program. Seven states, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported that their PSAPs did not implement or participate in cybersecurity programs. Twenty-five states reported that they lacked data or otherwise did not know whether their PSAPs had implemented or participated in cybersecurity programs.

**Table 23 – Annual Cybersecurity Expenditures**

State	Jurisdictions reporting that they expended funds on cybersecurity programs for PSAPs during the annual period ending December 31, 2018				Number of PSAPs that either implemented a cyber security program or participated in a regional or state-run cybersecurity program.
	Yes	No	Reported “Unknown”	Amount	
AK		X		[NA] <sup>100</sup>	None
AL	X			These expenses are part of our NG911 service provider’s project scope, but there is no way to itemize them.	Not reported at the state level

<sup>100</sup> In this table, [NA] in brackets denotes that an amount is not applicable, whether or not a response was provided, because the respondent answered “no” to the previous question, “During the annual period ending December 31, 2018, did your state expend funds on cybersecurity programs for PSAPs?”

AR		X		[NA]	Unknown
AZ		X		[NA]	None
CA		X		[NA]	Unknown
CO		X		[NA]	65
CT	X			\$230,235.00	Unknown
DE	X			\$96,600.00	9
FL	X			\$448,379.00	77
GA		X		[NA]	Unknown
HI		X		[NA]	Unknown
IA	X			Part of contract with Comtech TCS and ICN, but the cost is not broken out by line item	113
ID	X			Unknown	16
IL		X		[NA]	Unknown. This information is not currently tracked.
IN	X			Exact amount is unknown since it is part of our master contracts	Unknown
KS	X			\$307,252.00	29
KY		X		Three local jurisdictions reported spending local funding on cyber security initiatives.	3
LA	X			Unknown	27
MA	X			[Unknown]	Unknown
MD	X			\$662,408.00	22
ME	X			Unable to determine as it is part of the overall services required of the NG911 System Service	24



				Provider contract	
MI			[No Response]	Data not collected, PFN meets i3 standards and is covered in the cost reported above.	[Unknown]
MN	X			\$193,489.38	3
MO		X		[NA]	Unknown
MS		X		[NA]	None
MT		X		[NA]	NA
NC		X		[NA]	Unknown
ND		X		[NA]	Unknown
NE		X		[NA]	Unknown
NH		X		[NA]	All division employees participate in the State's Department of Information Technology's cyber-security program.
NJ		X		[NA]	None.
NM		X		[NA]	None
NV		X		[NA]	[Unknown]
NY		X		[NA]	NA
OH		X		[NA]	32
OK		X		[NA]	Unknown
OR		X		[NA]	Unknown
PA	X			Amount expended is unknown	Unknown
RI	X			\$39,822.84	2
SC		X		[NA]	[No Response]
SD		X		[NA]	None

TN		X		[NA]	Unknown
TX	X			\$1,232,638.00	3
UT		X		[NA]	None
VA		X		[NA]	Unknown
VT		X		[NA]	Unknown
WA	X			Amount is encompassed in overall contract for NG911 ESInet	65
WI		X		[NA]	Unknown
WV	X			\$201,300.00	18
WY		X		[NA]	Unknown
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>					
AS			[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
DC	X			[Unknown]	1
Guam		X		[NA]	None due to the system being antiquated.
NMI			[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
PR		X		[NA]	None.
USVI		X		[NA]	None
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>\$3,412,124.22</b>	<b>509</b>

50. The Bureau asked states and jurisdictions to report whether they adhere to the National Institute of Standards and Technology *Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity* (NIST Framework)<sup>101</sup> for networks that support one or more PSAPs. As detailed in Table 24, 16 states and the District of Columbia reported that they do adhere to the NIST Framework; three states, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported that they do not; and 28 states and Puerto Rico indicated they did not know.

**Table 24 – Adherence to the NIST Cybersecurity Framework**

State	State or jurisdiction adheres to the National Institute of Standards and Technology Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity (February 2014) for networks supporting one or more PSAPs in your state or jurisdiction.		
	Yes	No	Reported “Unknown”

<sup>101</sup> See National Institute of Standards and Technology, *Cybersecurity Framework*, <https://www.nist.gov/cyberframework> (last visited Nov. 14, 2019).

AK			X
AL	X		
AR			X
AZ			X
CA	X		
CO	X		
CT		X	
DE	X		
FL	X		
GA			X
HI			X
IA	X		
ID			X
IL			X
IN	X		
KS			
KY			X
LA			X
MA			X
MD	X		
ME			X
MI	X		
MN		X	
MO			X
MS			X
MT			X
NC	X		
ND			X
NE			X
NH	X		
NJ			X
NM			X
NV			
NY			X
OH			X
OK			X
OR	X		
PA			X
RI	X		
SC			X

SD	X		
TN			X
TX			
UT		X	
VA			X
VT	X		
WA	X		
WI			X
WV			X
WY			X
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>			
AS			
DC	X		
Guam		X	
NMI			
PR			X
USVI		X	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>29</b>

**K. Measuring Effective Utilization of 911/E911 Fees**

51. The Bureau asked respondents to provide “an assessment of the effects achieved from the expenditure of state 911/E911 or NG911 funds, including any criteria [the] state or jurisdiction uses to measure the effectiveness of the use of 911/E911 fees and charges.” Of the jurisdictions that responded, 36 described some effort to measure the effectiveness of 911/E911 fund expenditures. Responses varied from descriptions of how funds had been spent on NG911 to state plans with metrics describing improvements to the 911 system.

52. Some states indicate that measuring effectiveness lies with local organizations. Minnesota states that “[e]ach county and city or other governmental entity . . . shall conduct an annual audit on the use of funds distributed to it for enhanced 911 service.”<sup>102</sup> Mississippi states that oversight responsibility rests solely with the local board of supervisors and that “[t]herefore, the supervisors measure the effective utilization of 911/E911 usage and whether those efforts are meeting the standards and needs of their citizens.”<sup>103</sup>

53. In December 2016, the Task Force on Optimal Public Safety Answering Point Architecture (Task Force), an expert advisory committee the Commission formed in 2014, completed its work on a comprehensive set of recommendations on actions that state, local, and tribal 911 authorities can take to optimize PSAP cybersecurity, network architecture, and funding.<sup>104</sup> Included in the Task Force’s report are detailed recommendations for state and local NG911 planning and budgeting and a

<sup>102</sup> Minnesota Response at 24.

<sup>103</sup> Mississippi Response at 23.

<sup>104</sup> See FCC, *Task Force on Optimal Public Safety Answering Point Architecture (TFOPA)*, <https://www.fcc.gov/about-fcc/advisory-committees/general/task-force-optimal-public-safety-answering-point> (last visited Nov. 14, 2019).

common NG911 “scorecard” to enable jurisdictions to assess the progress and maturity of their NG911 implementations. We anticipate that as states and other jurisdictions incorporate these guidelines into their planning, future fee reports will provide enhanced information on the effective utilization of 911/E911 fees.

#### **L. Public Comments on 2018 Tenth Annual Report**

54. As in past reports, this section summarizes public comments received in response to the prior year’s report. On December 19, 2018 the Commission issued a Public Notice seeking comment on the 2018 Tenth Annual Report and the sufficiency and accuracy of the reported information.<sup>105</sup> We received input from five commenters.<sup>106</sup>

55. We sought comment on the sufficiency and accuracy of the Tenth Report’s finding that six states and one territory diverted or transferred a portion of collected 911 fees and charges for non-911 related purposes in 2017.<sup>107</sup> We also sought comment on the sufficiency and accuracy of additional information concerning the specific impact, if any, that such diversion has had on the provision of 911 service in those states.<sup>108</sup> CTIA agrees that Nevada’s use of 911 fees to purchase body cameras is not in support of 911.<sup>109</sup> CTIA states that the Tenth Report demonstrates that the amount of 911 fee diversions more than doubled from the Ninth Report - from \$129 million in 2016 to \$284.9 million in 2017.<sup>110</sup> CTIA states that “the nearly \$285 million in 9-1-1 fees diverted by seven jurisdictions amounts to 30 percent more than the \$198.9 million altogether invested nationally in NG911 programs in 2017.”<sup>111</sup> The New Jersey Wireless Association (NJWA) states that while the Commission reports that New Jersey has been diverting funds since 2014, NJWA has determined that New Jersey has been diverting these funds since 2006.<sup>112</sup> NJWA states that, since 2009, New Jersey has not contributed any collected funds to any of the PSAPs that answer the vast majority of 911 calls.<sup>113</sup>

56. We sought comment on whether there have been any other instances of fee diversion by states or local jurisdictions not identified in the Report, including counties or other jurisdictions in states that have local or hybrid fee collection programs.<sup>114</sup> While we didn’t receive specific comment on other

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<sup>105</sup> *FCC Seeks Public Comment on Tenth Annual Report to Congress on State Collection and Distribution of 911 and Enhanced 911 Fees and Charges*, Public Notice, 33 FCC Rcd 12275 (PSHSB 2018) (*Public Notice*), <https://www.fcc.gov/document/fcc-seeks-comment-tenth-annual-report-congress-state-911-fees>.

<sup>106</sup> The Commission received comments from APCO, the Colorado Public Utilities Commission (COPUC), and CTIA, and reply comments from the Boulder Regional Emergency Telephone Service Authority (BRETSA) and the New Jersey Wireless Association (NJWA).

<sup>107</sup> *Public Notice*, 33 FCC Rcd at 12275. The six states were Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and West Virginia. The territory was the U.S. Virgin Islands. *Id.* n.3.

<sup>108</sup> *Public Notice*, 33 FCC Rcd at 12275.

<sup>109</sup> CTIA Comments at 6.

<sup>110</sup> *Id.* at 1, 4.

<sup>111</sup> *Id.* at 1, 5.

<sup>112</sup> NJWA Reply Comments at 2.

<sup>113</sup> *Id.* at 2.

<sup>114</sup> *Public Notice*, 33 FCC Rcd at 12275-6.

instances of fee diversion, CTIA notes that the limited visibility into disbursements at the local level may obscure additional diversion of 911 fees.<sup>115</sup>

57. We sought comment on potential ways to dissuade states and other jurisdictions from instituting 911 fee diversion.<sup>116</sup> APCO states that ending fee diversion will not ensure emergency communications centers have the resources they need for NG911 deployment and significant federal funding is necessary to modernize the nation's 911 systems.<sup>117</sup> COPUC states that how states spend 911 fees is not a matter for the FCC to resolve.<sup>118</sup> COPUC indicates that the FCC's role should be only to continue to report diversion "so that the citizens and decision-makers of the diverting states and territories may be aware of how their 911 funds are spent."<sup>119</sup> COPUC suggests that, to avoid exceeding its jurisdiction, the Commission "consider asking [NENA] to publish model state 911 fee statutory language, using best practices from existing state statutes."<sup>120</sup>

58. We sought comment on whether states and other jurisdictions have altered practices to avoid losing eligibility to participate in the 2012 Act grant program.<sup>121</sup> While we did not receive comment on any specific cases of altered practices, COPUC states that the current incentive of federal grant funding for non-diverting states and the disincentive created by the FCC identifying diverters is appropriate.<sup>122</sup>

59. We also sought comment on other mechanisms, including Commission action, which can create incentives for states and other jurisdictions to avoid diverting 911 fees to non-911 purposes.<sup>123</sup> CTIA supports the Commission in requiring documentation sufficient to demonstrate that the expenditures (1) support PSAP functions or operations, (2) have a reasonable nexus to PSAPs' ability to receive 9-1-1 calls and/or dispatch emergency responders, or (3) relate to communications infrastructure that connects PSAPs.<sup>124</sup> CTIA also supports the Commission finding that without proper documentation, expenditures should be presumed to be a diversion of 9-1-1 fees.<sup>125</sup> CTIA also calls for guidelines as to what constitute acceptable and unacceptable expenditures.<sup>126</sup> Specifically, CTIA states that it supports rules such as those proposed in the 9-1-1 Fee Integrity Act by the last Congress.<sup>127</sup> Likewise, APCO states that the Commission should provide specific examples of what constitutes diversion in advance of the next information collection.<sup>128</sup>

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<sup>115</sup> CTIA Comments at 6-7.

<sup>116</sup> *Public Notice* at 12276.

<sup>117</sup> APCO Comments at 2.

<sup>118</sup> COPUC Comments at 2.

<sup>119</sup> *Id.*

<sup>120</sup> *Id.*

<sup>121</sup> *Public Notice* at 12276.

<sup>122</sup> COPUC Comments at 3.

<sup>123</sup> *Public Notice* at 12276.

<sup>124</sup> CTIA Comments at 1-2, 7-8.

<sup>125</sup> *Id.* at 2.

<sup>126</sup> *Id.* at 2, 8.

<sup>127</sup> *Id.* at 8.

<sup>128</sup> APCO Comments at 3.

60. We sought comment on whether NG911 expenditures identified over the past three years are representative of overall NG911 expenditures, whether they indicate a trend in expected future expenditures, and whether the identified expenditures are adequate for implementation of NG911 services and infrastructure nationwide.<sup>129</sup> APCO states that the 911 Fee Report’s analysis of NG911 “could be made more useful by providing a comprehensive understanding of what constitutes NG9-1-1, how states are ensuring interoperability, and the approaches being taken to achieve NG9-1-1 capabilities.”<sup>130</sup> APCO states that “rather than asking respondents to describe the type and number of ESInets operated, the Commission should ask about the nature and functions provided by NG9-1-1 solutions adopted by the state,” including, for example, whether deployed systems use “cloud-based call handling or dispatch services [and] real-time text solutions.”<sup>131</sup> APCO states that “[s]tates considering their own options for achieving NG9-1-1 would then benefit from information about the approaches early adopters are taking.”<sup>132</sup> APCO states that more detailed NG911 information could help identify costs that should be imposed upon service providers rather than 911 authorities.<sup>133</sup>

61. COPUC clarifies that even though Colorado did not spend any funds on NG911 and has no knowledge of localities spending funds on NG911, it has reason to believe that localities funded NG911 projects.<sup>134</sup> COPUC states that, based on a filed tariff and a legal settlement, it expects CenturyLink to begin migrating PSAPs to the ESInet by the middle of 2019, and all PSAPs to be migrated 18 months following.<sup>135</sup> In addition, COPUC states that all funding will come from localities with none from the state.<sup>136</sup> COPUC adds that it intends to use NTIA/NHTSA grant funding to offset those costs and to match the grant with \$1 million from an industry-funded Performance Assurance Program fund that has no state funding.<sup>137</sup> If this plan is completed, COPUC states, every primary PSAP in Colorado will be receiving 911 calls in IP-format via an ESInet by the end of 2020.<sup>138</sup>

62. NJWA states that the money New Jersey has collected for upgrading to a new, more efficient, NG911 technology is being inefficiently applied to support obsolescent hardware, “thereby throwing good money after bad.”<sup>139</sup> NJWA also states that New Jersey was expected to announce an RFP for an NG911 system during 2018 and that the RFP was associated with a planned increase in the collection of 911 fees.<sup>140</sup> However, according to NJWA, the planned fee increase was not approved by the state legislature.<sup>141</sup> As a result, “no such system will benefit the residents of our state at this time.”<sup>142</sup>

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<sup>129</sup> *Public Notice* at 12276.

<sup>130</sup> APCO Comments at 3-4.

<sup>131</sup> *Id.* at 4-5.

<sup>132</sup> *Id.* at 5.

<sup>133</sup> *Id.*

<sup>134</sup> COPUC Comments at 3.

<sup>135</sup> *Id.*

<sup>136</sup> *Id.*

<sup>137</sup> *Id.* at 4.

<sup>138</sup> COPUC Comments at 4.

<sup>139</sup> NJWA Reply Comments at 2.

<sup>140</sup> *Id.*

<sup>141</sup> *Id.*

<sup>142</sup> *Id.*

NJWA agrees with APCO and others that the Commission should define NG911 service with clarity and issue guidance about what does and does not constitute diversion of 911 fees.<sup>143</sup>

63. We noted that many states continue to lack auditing authority regarding 911 fees, and we sought comment on the impact that this lack of auditing authority has on these states and local entities and any additional barriers to their effective oversight of fee collection.<sup>144</sup> COPUC states that “there is a division of responsibility for oversight of 911 services at the federal, state and local government levels, with overlap in some areas [such as] overseeing network reliability, outage reporting, and outage mitigation.”<sup>145</sup> According to COPUC, “the actual handling of 911 calls by public safety telecommunicators, and how state-authorized 911 surcharge funds are spent . . . is an area that is solely the responsibility of state and local governments.”<sup>146</sup> In addition, COPUC states that even though Colorado has no auditing authority, state law gives local 911 governing bodies the authority to, at their own expense, “require an annual audit of the service supplier’s books and records concerning the collection and remittance of the charge authorized by this article.”<sup>147</sup> COPUC urges the Commission to clarify that local authorities are not preempted from performing their own audits so that they have some assurance that they will recoup what are, for them, large audit costs.<sup>148</sup>

64. Finally, we received a handful of comments on general and miscellaneous topics. APCO states that for Eleventh Annual Report, the Commission should revise the information collection questionnaire or, if it is unable to do so prior to expiration of the OMB PRA authorization in 2021, provide additional guidance to increase the usefulness of responses received.<sup>149</sup> COPUC states that the Commission should consider adding the topics of state MLTS implementation and how state statutes differ from or complement Kari’s Law.<sup>150</sup> COPUC also suggests obtaining information about non-surcharge-based 911 funding.<sup>151</sup> The Boulder Regional Emergency Telephone Service Authority (BRETSA), as last year, urges the Commission to “adopt regulations and/or develop information which will (i) make auditing of 9-1-1 fee remittances feasible for local and state authorities, (ii) identify whether there is under-remittance of 9-1-1 fees on prepaid service, and (iii) address application of 9-1-1 fee requirements to evolving technologies and markets.”<sup>152</sup>

## V. PUBLIC COMMENTS REGARDING THE 2019 ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

65. Following submission of this report to Congress, the Commission will make the report public and will formally seek public comment on it. We will include any pertinent information from public comments in next year’s report.

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<sup>143</sup> *Id.* at 3-4.

<sup>144</sup> *Public Notice* at 12276.

<sup>145</sup> COPUC Comments at 1-2.

<sup>146</sup> *Id.* at 2.

<sup>147</sup> *Id.* at 4.

<sup>148</sup> *Id.* at 4-5.

<sup>149</sup> APCO Comments at 2.

<sup>150</sup> COPUC Comments at 5.

<sup>151</sup> *Id.*

<sup>152</sup> BRETSA Reply Comments at 1.



**Appendix A**

**Summary of State Responses Regarding Collections during 2018 Annual Period**

State/Other Jurisdiction	Type of Fund Collection	Authority to Approve 911 Expenditures	Total Estimated Cost to provide 911 Service	Total 911 Funds Collected	Total Funds Used for Non-911 Related Purposes	NG911 Funding Permissible under 911/E911 Funding Authority	Total Funds Used for NG911	NG911 Expenditures as a Percentage of Total Funds Collected
			(2018 Annual Period)	(2018 Annual Period)	(2018 Annual Period)		(2018 Annual Period)	
AK	Local	Local	\$14,200,671.60	[No Response]	\$0.00	No	[NA]	0.00%
AL	State	Hybrid	\$106,276,266.00	\$116,456,606.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$7,308,352.21	6.28%
AR	Hybrid	Hybrid	[No Response]	Unknown	\$0.00	Yes	[NA]	0.00%
AZ	State	State	\$17,364,937.00	\$16,127,404.92	\$0.00	Yes	\$3,829,669.59	23.75%
CA	State	State	\$108,206,000.00	[No Response]	\$0.00	Yes	\$5,950,000.00	[Could not calculate]
CO	Hybrid	Local	[Unknown]	\$74,243,804.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$12,050,472.00	16.23%
CT	State	#N/A	\$29,770,052.54	\$27,359,069.92	\$0.00	Yes	\$10,577,263.00	38.66%
DE	State	Hybrid	\$9,400,000.00	\$9,151,657.13	\$0.00	Yes	\$3,300,000.00	36.06%
FL	State	Hybrid	\$222,556,957.00	\$117,947,467.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$9,291,732.00	7.88%
GA	Hybrid	Local	Unknown	\$21,473,447.69	\$0.00	Yes	[NA]	0.00%
HI	State	State	Unknown	\$11,600,900.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$5,000,000.00	43.10%
IA	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$152,707,692.38	\$39,349,122.76	\$0.00	Yes	\$5,319,726.90	13.52%
ID	Hybrid	Local	Unknown at aggregated State Level	\$24,172,149.03	\$0.00	Yes	\$0.00	0.00%
IL	Hybrid	Hybrid	Local 9-1-1 Authorities report \$315,803,099 in 9-1-1 expenses and the State incurred	\$357,853,280.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$167,534.80	0.047%

			\$11,654,073 for 9-1-1 network costs. Totaling \$327,457,172 in 9-1-1 Expenses. (Includes City of Chicago expenses)					
IN	State	Hybrid	\$194,787,842.05	\$88,906,439.42	\$0.00	Yes	\$15,000,000.00	16.87%
KS	State	Hybrid	\$105,737,626.00	\$23,361,953.98	\$0.00	Yes	\$6,520,318.71	27.91%
KY	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$116,658,319.64	\$56,867,706.91	\$0.00	Yes	\$3,143,378.30	5.53%
LA	Hybrid	Local	\$89,897,893.74	\$92,275,591.00	\$0.00	Yes	[Unknown]	0.00%
MA	State	State	\$38,645,635.00	\$105,511,936.19	\$0.00	Yes	\$36,661,465.00	34.75%
MD	State	State	\$115,533,085.96	\$55,880,354.81	\$0.00	Yes	\$10,046,499.47	17.98%
ME	State	State	\$6,830,314.11	\$8,533,879.39	\$0.00	Yes	\$5,197,872.54	60.91%
MI	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$265,304,540.83	\$38,924,594.66	\$0.00	Yes	\$2,676,733.13	6.88%
MN	State	State	\$9,499,055.98	\$70,820,781.96	\$0.00	Yes	\$5,536,720.58	7.82%
MO	Local	Local	Unknown	Unknown	\$0.00	No	[NA]	0.00%
MS	Local	Local	\$64,819,628.69	\$29,759,156.39	\$0.00	Yes	[NA]	0.00%
MT	State	#N/A	NA	\$13,000,000.00	\$0.00	Yes	[NA]	0.00%
NC	State	State	\$126,224,104.00	\$88,279,782.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$134,223.00	0.15%
ND	Hybrid	Local	\$18,500,000.00	\$14,672,353.24	\$0.00	Yes	\$1,789,887.00	12.20%
NE	Hybrid	Hybrid	Unknown	\$13,541,989.54	\$0.00	Yes	[NA]	0.00%
NH	State	State	\$13,840,223.97	\$15,543,492.35	\$0.00	Yes	[NA]	0.00%
NJ	State	State	Unknown	\$122,905,000.00	\$92,083,000.00	Yes	\$175,000.00	0.14%
NM	State	State	\$8,561,378.39	\$11,228,627.48	\$0.00	Yes	[NA]	0.00%
NV	Local	Local	\$7,562,104.00	\$1,122,186.78	[Unknown]	Yes	\$152,581.00	13.60%
NY	Local	Local	\$1,104,060,030.00	NA	\$83,503,938.92	Yes	\$120,283.00	[Could not calculate]

OH	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$354,344,576.66	\$33,421,679.22	\$0.00	Yes	\$200,000.00	0.60%
OK	Hybrid	Hybrid	~\$90,500,000.00	\$44,712,874.00	\$0.00	Yes	[No Response]	0.00%
OR	Hybrid	State	\$146,170,610.59	\$45,550,841.00	\$0.00	Yes	NA	0.00%
PA	State	Hybrid	\$348,920,207.00	\$316,216,704.00	\$0.00	Yes	[Unknown]	0.00%
RI	State	State	\$5,186,447.00	\$15,684,553.00	\$10,498,106.00	Yes	\$468,453.09	2.99%
SC	Hybrid	Hybrid	[NA]	\$31,274,226.93	\$0.00	Yes	[No Response]	0.00%
SD	State	Hybrid	\$27,481,502.00	\$13,306,863.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$4,005,623.00	30.10%
TN	State	Hybrid	\$113,898,014.00	Unknown	\$0.00	Yes	\$15,777,517.00	[Could not calculate]
TX	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$283,736,341.25	\$220,165,001.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$28,474,393.00	12.93%
UT	State	Hybrid	\$65,000,000.00	\$29,262,881.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$1,500,000.00	5.13%
VA	State	Hybrid	Unknown	\$60,974,471.93	\$0.00	Yes	\$6,827,311.00	11.20%
VT	State	State	\$4,831,183.00	TBD	\$0.00	Yes	\$4,831,183.00	[Could not calculate]
WA	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$150,000,000.00	\$99,923,008.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$7,349,248.00	7.35%
WI	#N/A	#N/A	Unknown	Unknown	\$0.00	Yes	\$66,145.00	[Could not calculate]
WV	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$73,631,161.00	\$63,686,697.00	\$1,000,000.00	Yes	\$7,358,115.00	11.55%
WY	#N/A	Local	[Unknown]	Unknown	\$0.00	Yes	According to Title 16, Chapter 9 of the Wyoming State Statutes for the emergency Telephone Service Act, Wyoming does not assign over-sight responsibility to a state-level agency for 9-1-	0.00%

							1 services. (16-9- 102(a)(iv).	
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>								
AS	#N/A	#N/A	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$0.00	[No Response]	[No Response]	0.00%
DC	State	Hybrid	\$47,708,266.55	\$11,832,609.15	\$0.00	Yes	\$1,624,172.16	13.73%
Guam	State	#N/A	\$1,490,964.00	\$2,183,715.71	\$0.00	Yes	[NA]	0.00%
Northern Mariana Islands	#N/A	#N/A	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$0.00	[No Response]	[No Response]	0.00%
PR	State	State	\$13,864,255.12	\$20,204,116.46	\$0.00	No	\$106,180.80	0.53%
USVI	State	#N/A	\$3,966,163.00	[No Response]	\$0.00	No	[NA]	0.00%

## Appendix B

### Overview of Total State 911 Fees - 2009 to 2019 Reports<sup>153</sup>

State	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	Report	Report	Report	Report	Report	Report	Report	Report	Report	Report	Report
AK	DNP	\$8,199,046	\$8,649,083	\$12,320,888	\$12,256,620	\$12,448,651	\$13,969,231	\$12,837,114	\$11,595,445	\$15,211,064.24	[No Response]
AL	\$60,465,104	\$29,857,571	\$28,680,846	\$28,401,585	\$28,401,585	\$41,974,724	\$108,787,856	\$116,440,103	\$115,944,883	\$114,271,364	\$116,456,606.00
AR	\$24,799,338	DNP	DNP	DNP	DNP	DNP	\$25,290,790	\$26,985,555	\$20,161,873	\$22,734,249	Unknown
AZ	\$15,056,353	\$17,460,160	\$16,238,766	\$16,747,691	\$16,445,301	\$16,628,695	\$17,589,404	\$19,227,222	\$20,389,514	\$16,991,893	\$16,127,404.92
CA	\$106,817,447	\$101,450,093	\$100,000,000	\$85,952,018	\$82,126,695	\$75,714,948	\$97,077,234	\$87,838,234	\$79,648,535	\$76,916,882	[No Response]
CO	\$45,000,000	\$45,000,000	\$45,000,000	\$1,907,087	\$42,900,000	\$42,900,000	\$52,257,085	\$52,732,731	\$53,987,426	\$58,574,919	\$74,243,804.00
CT	\$20,116,091	\$21,397,573	\$20,723,228	\$22,413,228	\$24,001,890	\$35,755,788	\$37,176,000	\$32,564,308	\$1,658,219.00	\$28,651,232.63	\$27,359,069.92
DE	DNP	\$2,259,728	\$8,044,859	\$8,775,757	\$7,623,392	\$7,786,659	\$8,159,730	\$8,159,730	\$8,718,169	\$8,246,009	\$9,151,657.13
FL	\$130,962,053	\$125,531,674	\$123,059,300	\$122,550,767	\$108,896,142	\$107,884,715	\$108,324,754	\$108,226,957	\$111,799,871	\$114,480,143	\$117,947,467.00
GA	DNP	\$8,537,319	\$8,950,569	\$13,700,097	DNP	\$18,462,645	\$17,538,556	\$17,659,037	\$19,840,298	\$14,969,525	\$21,473,447.69
HI	\$8,842,841	\$9,578,764	\$9,544,397	\$9,755,031	\$10,020,045	\$9,599,983	\$10,489,700	\$10,237,032	\$10,634,306	\$11,700,000	\$11,600,900.00
IA	\$29,054,622	\$31,458,531	\$31,304,377	\$30,664,253	\$30,297,168	\$20,657,733	\$27,820,552	\$40,547,767	\$39,849,592	\$39,920,992	\$39,349,122.76
ID	\$19,191,410	\$18,673,809	\$18,013,902	\$17,013,000	\$19,313,000	\$20,768,995	\$20,879,778	\$20,952,379	\$22,456,722	\$22,401,523	\$24,172,149.03
IL	DNP	\$67,000,000	\$69,700,000	\$71,900,000	\$69,200,000	\$71,200,000	\$213,983,628	\$95,500,349	\$234,070,304	\$169,572,608	\$357,853,280.00
IN	\$71,000,000	\$39,600,000	\$30,000,000	DNP	\$69,515,800	\$73,114,656	\$72,075,593	\$79,108,858	\$86,865,020	\$87,125,936	\$88,906,439.42
KS	DNP	\$6,705,539	DNP	\$22,125,937	\$20,477,020	\$20,573,217	\$20,337,748	\$20,821,974	\$19,193,708	\$22,900,621	\$23,361,953.98
KY	\$23,569,921	\$22,979,828	\$54,900,000	\$56,500,000	\$55,700,000	\$53,506,843	\$53,920,232	\$53,500,000	\$111,089,076	\$59,093,367	\$56,867,706.91
LA	DNP	DNP	\$3,017,672	Did Not File	\$4,912,926	Did Not File	Did Not File	\$42,750,000	\$66,235,990	\$88,718,075	\$92,275,591.00

<sup>153</sup> “DNP” indicates that the state or jurisdiction filed a report but did not provide the information.

MA	DNP	\$69,694,702	\$75,125,185	\$73,408,835	\$73,677,263	\$74,561,728	\$74,947,715	\$95,508,773	\$117,883,899	\$102,917,091	\$105,511,936.19
MD	\$57,176,923	\$55,556,616	\$54,560,255	\$52,099,601	\$52,240,761	\$51,716,232	\$54,766,848	\$53,314,406	\$53,974,012	\$55,852,809	\$55,880,354.81
ME	\$6,664,062	\$6,108,985	\$7,786,855	\$8,416,235	\$8,342,459	\$8,034,327	\$8,340,150	\$8,402,473	\$8,506,670	\$8,452,998	\$8,533,879.39
MI	\$69,835,672	\$93,000,132	\$87,673,893	\$196,215,849	\$181,204,131	\$178,224,826	\$88,932,891	\$93,333,483	\$102,388,366	\$103,526,157	\$38,924,594.66
MN	\$51,281,641	\$51,269,514	\$58,821,937	\$58,654,182	\$62,353,897	\$62,056,116	\$61,446,108	\$62,110,858	\$76,542,107	\$77,151,433	\$70,820,781.96
MO	Did Not File	Did Not File	Did Not File	Did Not File	Did Not File	Did Not File	Did Not File	Did Not File	Did Not File	~	Unknown
MS	\$11,758,733	DNP	\$56,335,986	\$60,813,014	\$65,290,042	\$58,175,490	\$31,280,357	\$26,510,538	\$31,884,472	\$31,533,680	\$29,759,156.39
MT	\$13,172,462	\$13,172,462	\$13,715,064	\$13,626,940	\$13,177,752	\$13,099,542	\$13,000,000	\$13,000,000	Did Not File	\$13,000,000	\$13,000,000.00
NC	\$84,613,672	\$87,367,015	\$80,001,662	DNP	\$69,424,897	\$71,688,784	\$78,161,246	\$81,135,377	\$81,801,499	\$82,891,066	\$88,279,782.00
ND	DNP	\$8,369,366	DNP	\$9,506,000	\$9,506,000	\$9,998,322	\$10,337,907	\$10,337,907	\$12,814,683	\$14,607,294	\$14,672,353.24
NE	\$13,278,907	\$5,507,240	\$8,128,042	\$14,808,421	\$15,555,734	\$15,663,631	\$13,940,368	\$13,900,448	\$14,061,973	\$8,282,774	\$13,541,989.54
NH	\$10,854,203	DNP	\$9,832,831	Did Not File	\$10,493,486	\$10,467,787	\$10,582,269	\$12,317,418	\$15,288,598	\$15,427,022	\$15,543,492.35
NJ	\$130,000,000	\$128,900,000	Did Not File	\$125,000,000	\$126,000,000	\$121,000,000	\$120,000,000	\$122,632,000	\$122,150,000	\$121,909,000	\$122,905,000.00
NM	\$12,786,328	\$12,073,923	\$13,081,062	\$13,424,002	\$12,028,770	\$11,970,079	\$11,600,163	\$11,146,012	\$10,919,490	\$11,203,574	\$11,228,627.48
NV	DNP	DNP	DNP	DNP	\$2,010,342	\$1,944,447	DNP	\$1,591,367	\$437,144	\$2,291,101.90	\$1,122,186.78
NY	\$83,700,000	DNP	\$193,194,759	\$194,787,113	\$190,281,716	\$183,219,891	\$185,513,240	\$185,262,082	Did Not File	\$189,094,916.20	NA
OH	\$28,544,924	\$28,164,050	\$29,175,929	DNP	\$28,837,121	\$25,689,296	\$25,736,970	\$40,382,365	\$44,720,083	\$39,736,489	\$33,421,679.22
OK	DNP	Did Not File	DNP	DNP	DNP	DNP	DNP	DNP	Did Not File	\$34,986,975.3	\$44,712,874.00
OR	\$87,447,640	\$40,155,054	\$39,592,560	\$39,370,086	\$39,229,319	\$39,115,990	\$39,470,386	\$39,470,386	\$42,832,475	\$43,919,835	\$45,550,841.00
PA	\$190,239,805	\$116,656,193	\$194,554,260	\$192,297,459	\$184,044,508	\$192,779,782	\$190,711,113	\$239,800,218	\$315,963,650	\$316,592,551	\$316,216,704.00
RI	\$19,400,000	\$18,200,000	\$15,488,729	Did Not File	\$16,500,000	\$17,454,000	\$17,640,703	\$16,345,364	\$14,021,695	\$16,817,000	\$15,684,553.00
SC	\$22,000,000	DNP	\$21,988,052	\$22,215,748	\$28,948,882	\$27,690,958	\$28,458,896	\$39,054,282	\$40,880,762	\$30,108,371	\$31,274,226.93
SD	DNP	DNP	\$8,100,000	\$8,200,000	\$9,111,476	\$13,275,031	\$13,095,234	\$13,093,702	\$12,976,019	\$13,087,266	\$13,306,863.00
TN	\$51,536,089	\$55,965,000	\$58,500,000	\$94,497,881	\$60,852,140	\$98,199,801	\$67,404,840	\$78,729,854	\$102,699,664	\$102,819,090	Unknown
TX	\$197,228,796	\$203,547,360	\$199,025,787	\$209,202,098	\$212,788,623	\$213,215,483	\$208,478,516	\$222,938,735	\$223,315,125	\$219,673,860	\$220,165,001.00

UT	\$23,366,301	\$2,724,374	\$23,909,566	\$23,070,307	\$26,188,051	\$29,354,710	\$24,572,000	\$27,130,872	\$27,162,203	\$23,485,454	\$29,262,881.00
VA	DNP	\$52,022,170	\$53,217,635	\$54,079,487	\$51,658,843	\$55,212,204	\$85,187,560	\$85,431,606	\$86,028,766	\$86,909,858	\$60,974,471.93
VT	\$4,832,374	\$5,487,046	\$4,605,803	\$4,993,132	\$5,416,336	\$4,628,027	DNP	\$6,256,658	\$6,170,851	\$5,981,135	TBD
WA	\$69,523,163	\$71,036,718	\$71,244,435	\$100,952,115	\$95,417,114	\$95,887,087	\$91,529,550	\$94,445,461	\$95,242,119	\$98,653,163	\$99,923,008.00
WI	\$9,602,745	DNP	DNP	DNP	DNP	DNP	DNP	DNP	DNP	0	Unknown
WV	\$32,278,728	\$33,760,563	\$35,375,580	\$36,176,377	\$37,928,204	\$58,001,075	\$56,323,471	\$56,649,322	\$56,340,460	\$60,189,650	\$63,686,697.00
WY	\$6,700,000	DNP	DNP	DNP	DNP	DNP	DNP	DNP	DNP	Unknown	Unknown
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>											
AS	DNP	DNP	DNP	DNP	Did Not File	Did Not File	DNP	DNP	Does Not Collect Fees	Does Not Collect Fees	[No Response]
DC	\$12,744,103	\$12,714,347	\$12,700,000	DNP	\$12,064,842	\$13,700,000	\$10,488,988	\$12,189,231	\$11,354,347	\$11,428,063.63	\$11,832,609.15
Gua m	\$1,468,363	Did Not File	Did Not File	\$1,779,710	Did Not File	Did Not File	Did Not File	Did Not File	Did Not File	\$2,209,374	\$2,183,715.71
NMI	Did Not File	Did Not File	Did Not File	Did Not File	Did Not File	Did Not File	Did Not File	Did Not File	Did Not File		\$0
PR	\$20,952,459	\$21,876,277	Did Not File	\$21,367,260	\$20,323,324	\$19,507,889	Did Not File	\$21,896,789	Did Not File	19889005.73	\$20,204,116.46
USVI	Did Not File	\$590,812	\$554,245	Did Not File	Did Not File	Did Not File	Did Not File	\$1,297,671	\$1,416,865	Did Not Specify	[No Response]
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,877,863,272</b>	<b>\$1,749,609,554</b>	<b>\$2,002,117,111</b>	<b>\$2,149,689,191</b>	<b>\$2,322,983,616</b>	<b>\$2,404,510,788</b>	<b>\$2,527,625,361</b>	<b>\$2,631,705,009</b>	<b>\$2,763,916,948</b>	<b>\$2,937,108,459</b>	<b>\$2,675,270,975.95</b>

**Appendix C**  
**State 911 Fees by Service Type**

State	Service Type and Fee		Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance			
	Type	Fee	State	Local	Combo or Other	None
AK	Wireline	Up to 2.00 per phone		X		
	Wireless	Up to 2.00 per phone		X		
	Prepaid	NA				X
	VoIP	N/A				X
	Other	[No Response]				X
AL	Wireline	\$1.75	X			
	Wireless	\$1.75	X			
	Prepaid	\$1.75	X			
	VoIP	\$1.75	X			
	Other	\$1.75	X			
AR	Wireline	amount up to five percent (5%) or for any counties with a population fewer than 27,500 the amount may be up to twelve percent (12%) of the tariff rate (Note: Four Arkansas Counties have not levied the wireline surcharge.)				X
	Wireless	\$0.65	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.65 (per transaction at point of sale)	X			
	VoIP	\$0.65	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
AZ	Wireline	\$.20 per month for each activated wireline service account	X			
	Wireless	\$.20 per month for each activated wireless service account	X			
	Prepaid	.80 of one percent from the retail sale of wireless services. Retailer can retain 3% prior to submittal	X			
	VoIP	Same as wireline service account	X			
	Other	None				X
CA	Wireline	.75 of 1% of Intrastate Voice Revenue	X			



	Wireless	.75 of 1% of Intrastate Voice Revenue	X			
	Prepaid	.75 of 1% of Intrastate Voice Revenue	X			
	VoIP	.75 of 1% of Intrastate Voice Revenue	X			
	Other	NA				X
CO	Wireline	50¢ to \$2.00 per access line per month		X		
	Wireless	50¢ to \$2.00 per access line per month		X		
	Prepaid	1.4% of retail sales	X			
	VoIP	50¢ to \$2.00 per access line per month		X		
	Other	NA				X
CT	Wireline	\$0.58-\$0.57*	X			
	Wireless	\$0.58/\$0.57	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.58/\$0.57	X			
	VoIP	\$0.58/\$0.57	X			
	Other	[No Response]	X			
DE	Wireline	60 cents per line	X			
	Wireless	60 cents per line	X			
	Prepaid	60 cents per line	X			
	VoIP	60 cents per line	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
FL	Wireline	\$0.40	X			
	Wireless	\$0.40	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.40	X			
	VoIP	\$0.40	X			
	Other	NA				X
GA	Wireline	\$1.50/mo		X		
	Wireless	\$1.50/mo		X		
	Prepaid	\$0.75/mo		X		
	VoIP	\$1.50/mo		X		
	Other	[No Response]				X
HI	Wireline	\$0.27/user/month				X
	Wireless	\$0.66/user/month	X			
	Prepaid	[NA]				X
	VoIP	\$0.66/user/month	X			
	Other	[NA]				X
IA	Wireline	\$1.00		X		
	Wireless	\$1.00				X

	Prepaid	\$0.51				X
	VoIP	\$1.00/line/month		X		
	Other	[No Response]				X
ID	Wireline	\$1.00 or \$1.25		X		
	Wireless	\$1.00 or \$1.25		X		
	Prepaid	2.5% Point of sale each transaction		X		
	VoIP	\$1.00 or \$1.25		X		
	Other	[No Response]				X
IL	Wireline	\$1.50; \$5.00 for City of Chicago (local authority)	X			
	Wireless	\$1.50; \$5.00 for City of Chicago (local authority)	X			
	Prepaid	0.03%; 0.09% for City of Chicago (local authority)			X	
	VoIP	\$1.50; \$5.00 for City of Chicago (local authority)	X			
	Other	NA				X
IN	Wireline	\$1.00	X			
	Wireless	\$1.00	X			
	Prepaid	\$1.00 per transaction	X			
	VoIP	\$1.00	X			
	Other	\$1.00	X			
KS	Wireline	\$0.60 per subscriber			X	
	Wireless	\$0.60 per subscriber				X
	Prepaid	1.20% of total retail transaction for service			X	
	VoIP	\$0.60 per subscriber account			X	
	Other	\$0.60 per subscriber account			X	
KY	Wireline	Varies by county. [See Kentucky 911 Services Board FY 2018 Annual Report, Appendix C: Local Wireline Fees (page 27) (attached with Submission)]		X		
	Wireless	\$0.45	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.93 per transaction	X			
	VoIP	Varies by county, treated as wireline (see wireline).		X		

	Other	[See Kentucky 911 Services Board FY 2018 Annual Report, Appendix C: Local Wireline Fees (page 27) for a detailed list of payment schemes (attached with Submission)]		X		
LA	Wireline	Up to 5% of Tariff Rate on Exchange		X		
	Wireless	Up to \$1.25 for all Parishes except for Jefferson Parish		X		
	Prepaid	4% Point of Sale	X			
	VoIP	[No Response]		X		
	Other	NA				X
MA	Wireline	\$1.00 per month for the period ending December 31, 2018.	X			
	Wireless	\$1.00 per month for the period ending December 31, 2018.	X			
	Prepaid	\$1.00 per month for the period ending December 31, 2018.	X			
	VoIP	\$1.00 per month for the period ending December 31, 2018.	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
MD	Wireline	\$1.00	X	X		
	Wireless	\$1.00	X	X		
	Prepaid	\$0.60	X	X		
	VoIP	\$1.00	X	X		
	Other	NA				X
ME	Wireline	\$0.45	X			
	Wireless	\$0.45	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.45	X			
	VoIP	\$0.45	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
MI	Wireline	\$0.25 State \$0.36 to \$3.00 Local		X	X	
	Wireless	\$0.25 State \$0.36 to \$3.00 Local		X		
	Prepaid	5% State	X			
	VoIP	\$0.25 State \$0.36 to \$3.00 Local		X	X	
	Other	NA				X

MN	Wireline	\$0.95	X			
	Wireless	\$0.95	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.95				X
	VoIP	\$0.95	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
MO	Wireline	None/Unknown			X	
	Wireless	None/Unknown				X
	Prepaid	None/Unknown			X	
	VoIP	None/Unknown			X	
	Other	None/Unknown			X	
MS	Wireline	\$1.00 residential/\$2.00 commercial per line		X		
	Wireless	NA				X
	Prepaid	NA				X
	VoIP	\$1.00 per line		X		
	Other	.05 per line	X			
MT	Wireline	[No Response]				X
	Wireless	[No Response]				X
	Prepaid	[No Response]				X
	VoIP	[No Response]				X
	Other	\$1.00 per subscriber line per month	X			
NC	Wireline	\$0.65	X			
	Wireless	\$0.65	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.65	X			
	VoIP	\$0.65	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
ND	Wireline	\$1.50-\$2.00		X		
	Wireless	\$1.50-\$2.00		X		
	Prepaid	2.5% of gross receipts @ point of sale	X			
	VoIP	\$1.50-\$2.00		X		
	Other	[No Response]				X
NE	Wireline	\$0.50/\$1.00		X		
	Wireless	\$0.45	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.01	X			
	VoIP	\$0.50/\$1.00		X		
	Other	[No Response]				X
NH	Wireline	\$0.75	X			
	Wireless	\$0.75	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.75	X			

	VoIP	\$0.75	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
NJ	Wireline	\$.90/Monthly	X			
	Wireless	\$.90/Monthly	X			
	Prepaid	None				X
	VoIP	\$.90/Monthly	X			
	Other	None				X
NM	Wireline	\$.51 per line pre month	X			
	Wireless	\$.51 per line pre month	X			
	Prepaid	1.38 % of the retail transaction	X			
	VoIP	\$.51 per line pre month	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
NV	Wireline	Varies by County		X		
	Wireless	Varies by County		X		
	Prepaid	Varies by County		X		
	VoIP	Varies by County		X		
	Other	Varies by County				X
NY	Wireline	\$0.35 [except for Tompkins County, Onondaga County, and New York City, where fee is \$1]				X
	Wireless	[No Response]				X
	Prepaid	[No Response]				X
	VoIP	\$0.35 [except for Tompkins County, Onondaga County, and New York City, where fee is \$1]				X
	Other	[No Response]				X
OH	Wireline	[No Response]				X
	Wireless	25 cents per cell phone per month				X
	Prepaid	.05% at sale				X
	VoIP	[No Response]				X
	Other	[No Response]				X
OK	Wireline	3% - 15% of the base tariff rate		X		
	Wireless	.75 cents per device per month	X			
	Prepaid	.75 cents per device per month	X			
	VoIP	.75 cents per connection per month	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X

OR	Wireline	\$0.75	X			
	Wireless	\$0.75	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.75	X			
	VoIP	\$0.75	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
PA	Wireline	\$1.65		X		
	Wireless	\$1.65	X			
	Prepaid	\$1.65	X			
	VoIP	\$1.65	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
RI	Wireline	\$1.00/month per device	X			
	Wireless	\$1.26/month per device	X			
	Prepaid	2.5% at point of sale	X			
	VoIP	Included in wireless				X
	Other	None				X
SC	Wireline	\$0.45 - \$1.00		X		
	Wireless	\$0.62	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.62	X			
	VoIP	\$0.45 - \$1.00		X		
	Other	[No Response]				X
SD	Wireline	\$1.25/line	X	X		
	Wireless	\$1.25/line	X	X		
	Prepaid	2% point of sale	X	X		
	VoIP	\$1.25/line	X	X		
	Other	None				X
TN	Wireline	\$1.16	X			
	Wireless	\$1.16	X			
	Prepaid	\$1.16	X			
	VoIP	\$1.16	X			
	Other	\$1.16	X			

TX	Wireline	CSEC 9-1-1 Program (CSEC/RPC): The wireline fee is set by CSEC at \$0.50 per access line/month (the rate is capped by statute at \$0.50). ECDs: Res: \$0.20 - \$1.56 per local exchange access line/month. Bus: \$0.46 - \$7.50 per access line/month, up to a 100-line maximum in most ECD service areas. Bus. Trunk: \$0.50 to \$7.56. Several ECDs' wireline fee is imposed as a percentage of the charges for base service; typically set at 6% – 8%.				X
	Wireless	State wireless 9-1-1 fee: \$0.50 per month per wireless telecommunications connection.	X			
	Prepaid	State prepaid wireless 9-1-1 fee: 2% of the purchase price of each prepaid	X			
	VoIP	Wireline rates applicable.				X
	Other	State equalization surcharge: \$0.06/month per local exchange access line access line or wireless telecommunications connection (excluding connections that constitute prepaid wireless telecommunications service).	X			
UT	Wireline	80 cents			X	
	Wireless	80 cents				X
	Prepaid	3.30% of the sales price per transaction (§69-2-405)			X	
	VoIP	80 cents			X	
	Other	NA				X
VA	Wireline	\$0.75	X			
	Wireless	\$0.75	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.50	X			
	VoIP	\$0.75	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
VT	Wireline	2% customer telecommunications charges	X			

	Wireless	2% customer telecommunications charges	X			
	Prepaid	2% customer telecommunications charges	X			
	VoIP	By agreement	X			
	Other	NA				X
WA	Wireline	\$.25 state / \$.70 county per month	X	X	X	
	Wireless	\$.25 state / \$.70 county per month	X	X		
	Prepaid	\$.25 state / \$.70 county per retail transaction	X	X	X	
	VoIP	\$.25 state / \$.70 county per month	X	X	X	
	Other	[No Response]				X
WI	Wireline	Varies by county		X		
	Wireless	None				X
	Prepaid	None				X
	VoIP	None				X
	Other	[No Response]				X
WV	Wireline	[See Submission at 15-17 for table showing county fees]		X		
	Wireless	\$3.34 per wireless line				X
	Prepaid	6% Tax	X			
	VoIP	[See Submission at 15-17 for table showing county fees]		X		
	Other	[No Response]				X
WY	Wireline	Up to \$0.75 per line established county-by-county				X
	Wireless	Up to \$0.75 per line established county-by-county				X
	Prepaid	1.5% @ Point of Sale				X
	VoIP	Up to \$0.75 per line established county-by-county				X
	Other	[No Response]				X
Other Jurisdictions						
AS	Wireline	[No Response]				
	Wireless	[No Response]				
	Prepaid	[No Response]				
	VoIP	[No Response]				
	Other	[No Response]				



DC	Wireline	\$0.76 per line	X			
	Wireless	\$0.76 per line	X			
	Prepaid	Two percent of the sales price per retail transaction occurring in the District, including sales made over the internet.	X			
	VoIP	\$0.76 for each line, trunk, or path	X			
	Other	\$0.62 per Centrex line in the District of Columbia and \$0.62 per private branch exchange station in the District of Columbia	X			
Guam	Wireline	\$1.00 monthly per acct.				X
	Wireless	\$1.00 monthly per acct.				X
	Prepaid	\$1.00 monthly per acct.				X
	VoIP	NA				X
	Other	NA				X
NMI	Wireline	[No Response]				X
	Wireless	[No Response]				X
	Prepaid	[No Response]				X
	VoIP	[No Response]				X
	Other	[No Response]				X
PR	Wireline	.50¢ a month for residential subscribers, nonprofit and religious organizations \$1.00 for commercial, professional and government subscribers	X			
	Wireless	.50¢ a month for residential subscribers, nonprofit and religious organizations \$1.00 for commercial, professional and government subscribers	X			
	Prepaid	.50¢ a month for residential subscribers, nonprofit and religious organizations \$1.00 for commercial, professional and government subscribers	X			
	VoIP	.50¢ a month for residential subscribers, nonprofit and religious organizations \$1.00 for commercial, professional and government subscribers State	X			
	Other	NA				X

USVI	Wireline	\$2.00	X			
	Wireless	\$2.00	X			
	Prepaid	\$2.00	X			
	VoIP	\$2.00	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X

**Appendix D**

**Approved by OMB  
3060-1122  
Expires: March 31, 2021  
Estimated time per response: 10-55  
hours**

**Annual Collection of Information**

**Related to the Collection and Use of 911 and E911 Fees by States and Other Jurisdictions**

Pursuant to OMB authorization 3060-1122, the FCC's Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau seeks the following specific information in order to fulfill the Commission's obligations under Section 6(f)(2) of the NET 911 Act:

**A. Filing Information**

**1. Name of State or Jurisdiction**

<b>State or Jurisdiction</b>

**2. Name, Title and Organization of Individual Filing Report**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Organization</b>

**B. Overview of State or Jurisdiction 911 System**

- 1. Please provide the total number of active Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) in your state or jurisdiction that receive funding derived from the collection of 911/E911 fees during the annual period ending December 31, 2018:**

<b>PSAP Type<sup>154</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>
Primary	
Secondary	
<b>Total</b>	

- 1. Please provide the total number of active telecommunicators<sup>155</sup> in your state or jurisdiction that were funded through the collection of 911 and E911 fees during the annual period ending December 31, 2018:**

<b>Number of Active Telecommunicators</b>	<b>Total</b>
Full-Time	
Part-time	

- 2. For the annual period ending December 31, 2018, please provide an estimate of the total cost to provide 911/E911 service in your state or jurisdiction.**

<b>Amount (\$)</b>	
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<sup>154</sup> A Primary PSAP is one to which 911 calls are routed directly from the 911 Control office. A secondary PSAP is one to which 911 calls are transferred from a Primary PSAP. See National Emergency Number Association, Master Glossary of 9-1-1 Terminology (*Master Glossary*), Apr. 13, 2018, at 162, available at [https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.nena.org/resource/resmgr/standards/NENA-ADM-000.22-2018\\_FINAL\\_2.pdf](https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.nena.org/resource/resmgr/standards/NENA-ADM-000.22-2018_FINAL_2.pdf).

<sup>155</sup> A telecommunicator, also known as a call taker or a dispatcher, is a person employed by a PSAP who is qualified to answer incoming emergency telephone calls and/or who provides for the appropriate emergency response either directly or through communication with the appropriate PSAP. See *Master Glossary* at 192.

3a. If an amount cannot be provided, please explain why.

3. Please provide the total number of 911 calls your state or jurisdiction received during the period January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018.

Type of Service	Total 911 Calls
Wireline	
Wireless	
VoIP	
Other	
<b>Total</b>	

**C. Description of Authority Enabling Establishment of 911/E911 Funding Mechanisms**

1. Has your State, or any political subdivision, Indian tribe, village or regional corporation therein as defined by Section 6(f)(1) of the NET 911 Act, established a funding mechanism designated for or imposed for the purposes of 911 or E911 support or implementation (please include a citation to the legal authority for such mechanism)? *Check one.*

- Yes .....
- No .....

1a. If YES, provide a citation to the legal authority for such a mechanism.

1b. If YES, during the annual period January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018, did your state or jurisdiction amend, enlarge, or in any way alter the funding mechanism.

**2. Which of the following best describes the type of authority arrangement for the collection of 911/E911 fees? Check one.**

- The State collects the fees .....
- A Local Authority collects the fees .....
- A hybrid approach where two or more governing bodies  
(e.g., state and local authority) collect the fees .....

**3. Describe how the funds collected are made available to localities.**

**D. Description of State or Jurisdictional Authority That Determines How 911/E911 Fees are Spent**

1. Indicate which entities in your state have the authority to approve the expenditure of funds collected for 911 or E911 purposes.		
Jurisdiction	Authority to Approve Expenditure of Funds (Check one)	
	Yes	No
State	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local (e.g., county, city, municipality)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1b. Please briefly describe any limitations on the approval authority per jurisdiction (e.g., limited to fees collected by the entity, limited to wireline or wireless service, etc.)		

2. Has your state established a funding mechanism that mandates *how* collected funds can be used? *Check one.*

- Yes .....
- No .....

2a. If you checked YES, provide a legal citation to the funding mechanism of any such criteria.

2b. If you checked NO, describe how your state or jurisdiction decides how collected funds can be used.

**E. Description of Uses of Collected 911/E911 Fees**

- 1. Provide a statement identifying with specificity all activities, programs, and organizations for whose benefit your state, or political subdivision thereof, has obligated or expended funds collected for 911 or E911 purposes and how these activities, programs, and organizations support 911 and E911 services or enhancements of such services.**



<b>2. Please identify the allowed uses of the collected funds. Check all that apply.</b>			
<b>Type of Cost</b>		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Operating Costs</b>	Lease, purchase, maintenance of customer premises equipment (CPE) (hardware and software)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Lease, purchase, maintenance of computer aided dispatch (CAD) equipment (hardware and software)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Lease, purchase, maintenance of building/facility	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Personnel Costs</b>	Telecommunicators' Salaries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Training of Telecommunicators	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Administrative Costs</b>	Program Administration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Travel Expenses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Dispatch Costs</b>	Reimbursement to other law enforcement entities providing dispatch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Lease, purchase, maintenance of Radio Dispatch Networks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Grant Programs</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> If YES, see 2a.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>2a. During the annual period ending December 31, 2018, describe the grants that your state paid for through the use of collected 911/E911 fees and the purpose of the grant.</b>			

**F. Description of 911/E911 Fees Collected**

<b>1. Please describe the amount of the fees or charges imposed for the implementation and support of 911 and E911 services. Please distinguish between state and local fees for each service type.</b>		
<b>Service Type</b>	<b>Fee/Charge Imposed</b>	<b>Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance (e.g., state, county, local authority, or a combination)</b>
Wireline		
Wireless		
Prepaid Wireless		
Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP)		
Other		

**2. For the annual period ending December 31, 2018, please report the total amount collected pursuant to the assessed fees or charges described in Question F 1.**

<b>Service Type</b>	<b>Total Amount Collected (\$)</b>
Wireline	
Wireless	
Prepaid Wireless	
Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP)	
Other	
<b>Total</b>	

**2a. If an amount cannot be provided, please explain why.**

**3. Please identify any other sources of 911/E911 funding.**

Question	Yes	No
<b>4. For the annual period ending December 31, 2018, were any 911/E911 fees that were collected by your state or jurisdiction combined with any federal, state or local funds, grants, special collections, or general budget appropriations that were designated to support 911/E911/NG911 services? <i>Check one.</i></b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>4a. If YES, please describe the federal, state or local funds and amounts that were combined with 911/E911 fees.</b>		

<b>5. Please provide an estimate of the proportional contribution from each funding source towards the total cost to support 911 in your state or jurisdiction.</b>	<b>Percent</b>
State 911 Fees	
Local 911 Fees	
General Fund - State	
General Fund - County	
Federal Grants	
State Grants	

**G. Description of Diversion or Transfer of 911/E911 Fees for Other Uses**

Question	Yes	No
<p><b>1. In the annual period ending December 31, 2018, were funds collected for 911 or E911 purposes in your state or jurisdiction made available or used solely for the purposes designated by the funding mechanism? <i>Check one.</i></b></p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>1a. If NO, please identify what amount of funds collected for 911 or E911 purposes were made available or used for any purposes other than the ones designated by the funding mechanism or used for purposes otherwise unrelated to 911 or E911 implementation or support, including any funds transferred, loaned, or otherwise used for the state's general fund. Along with identifying the amount, please include a statement identifying the non-related purposes for which the collected 911 or E911 funds were made available or used.</b></p>		
<p><b>Amount of Funds (\$)</b></p>	<p><b>Identify the non-related purpose(s) for which the 911/E911 funds were used. <i>(Add lines as necessary)</i></b></p>	

**H. Oversight and Auditing of Collection and Use of 911/E911 Fees**

Question	Yes	No
<b>1. Has your state established any oversight or auditing mechanisms or procedures to determine whether collected funds have been made available or used for the purposes designated by the funding mechanism or otherwise used to implement or support 911? <i>Check one.</i></b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>1a. If YES, provide a description of the mechanisms or procedures and any enforcement or other corrective actions undertaken in connection with such auditing authority, for the annual period ending December 31, 2018. (Enter "None" if no actions were taken.)</b>		

Question	Yes	No
<b>2. Does your state have the authority to audit service providers to ensure that the amount of 911/E911 fees collected from subscribers matches the service provider's number of subscribers? <i>Check one.</i></b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>2a. If YES, provide a description of any auditing or enforcement or other corrective actions undertaken in connection with such auditing authority, for the annual period ending December 31, 2018. (Enter "None" if no actions were taken.)</b>		

**I. Description of Next Generation 911 Services and Expenditures**

Question	Yes	No
<b>1. Does your state or jurisdiction classify expenditures on Next Generation 911 as within the scope of permissible expenditures of funds for 911 or E911 purposes? <i>Check one.</i></b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>1a. If YES, in the space below, please cite any specific legal authority:</b>		

Question	Yes	No
<b>2. In the annual period ending December 31, 2018, has your state or jurisdiction expended funds on Next Generation 911 programs? <i>Check one.</i></b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>2a. If YES, in the space below, please enter the dollar amount that has been expended.</b>		
<b>Amount (\$)</b>		

3. For the annual period ending December 31, 2018, please describe the type and number of NG911 Emergency Service IP Network(s) (ESInets) that operated within your state.					
Type of ESInet	Yes	No	If Yes, Enter Total PSAPs Operating on the ESInet	If Yes, does the type of ESInet interconnect with other state, regional or local ESInets?	
				Yes	No
a. A single, state-wide ESInet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Local (e.g., county) ESInet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Regional ESInets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[If more than one Regional ESInet is in operation, in the space below, provide the total PSAPs operating on each ESInet]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet:				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet:				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



4. Please provide a description of any NG911 projects completed or underway during the annual period ending December 31, 2018.

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Question	Total PSAPs Accepting Texts
5. During the annual period ending December 31, 2018, how many PSAPs within your state implemented text-to-911 and are accepting texts?	
Question	Estimated Number of PSAPs that will Become Text Capable
6. In the next annual period ending December 31, 2018, how many PSAPs do you anticipate will become text capable?	

**J. Description of Cybersecurity Expenditures**

Question	Check the appropriate box		If Yes, Amount Expended (\$)
<b>1. During the annual period ending December 31, 2018, did your state expend funds on cybersecurity programs for PSAPs?</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	

Question	Total PSAPs
<b>2. During the annual period ending December 31, 2018, how many PSAPs in your state either implemented a cybersecurity program or participated in a regional or state-run cybersecurity program?</b>	

Question	Yes	No	Unknown
<b>3. Does your state or jurisdiction adhere to the National Institute of Standards and Technology <i>Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity</i> (February 2014) for networks supporting one or more PSAPs in your state or jurisdiction?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**K. Measuring Effective Utilization of 911/E911 Fees**

- 1. Please provide an assessment of the effects achieved from the expenditure of state 911/E911 or NG911 funds, including any criteria your state or jurisdiction uses to measure the effectiveness of the use of 911/E911 fees and charges. If your state conducts annual or other periodic assessments, please provide an electronic copy (*e.g.*, Word, PDF) of the latest such report upon submission of this questionnaire to the FCC or provide links to online versions of such reports in the space below.**

# Kansas 911 Coordinating Council

## ANNUAL REPORT for 2019 TO THE SENATE UTILITIES COMMITTEE and HOUSE UTILITIES AND TELECOMMUNICATION COMMITTEE

November 30, 2019

### Prepared by:

Dick Heitschmidt, Chairman 9-1-1 Coordinating Council

Scott Ekberg, NG911 Administrator

### Prepared for:

Senate Committee on Utilities, and

House Committee on Energy, Utilities and Telecommunications, and

Members of the Committees

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## Executive Summary

Kansas remains the flagship and gold standard for Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG911) for the nation. In the table below are a few reasons for our state and national leadership. Details are provided in the body of the report.

Strategic Objective 2019	Major Achievements 2019
911 Act revised	<p>HB2084 provided much-needed change to the Kansas 911 Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Fee</b> increased from \$0.60 per device to \$0.90 per device. While \$1.03 was requested in order to deliver full NG911 i3 capability envisioned, the fee increase will provide enough funds to deliver partial i3 capability. Once the fee increase took effect July 1, 2019, our deficit spending cycle was reversed.</li> <li>• <b>Membership</b> now includes non-traditional PSAPs. Terry Clark, Chief of Police, represents Potawatomi Tribal Law Enforcement. Elizabeth Phillips, Public Safety Assistant Director, represents the KU Dispatch Center. This expanded membership provides an even greater stakeholder footprint for the Council.</li> <li>• <b>Review of the</b> Expenditure of 911 funds by PSAPs is now codified by statute. The benefits of this change result in better PSAP understanding of the process and will hopefully facilitate more timely reporting of annual expenditures.</li> <li>• The necessary <b>Kansas Administrative Regulations (KARs)</b> were prepared by Scott Ekberg, NG911 Administrator, and reviewed by our legal counsel. The KARs were presented to the Council for approval at the December 2019 meeting.</li> </ul> <p><i>The 911 Coordinating Council ("Council") is fortunate to have legislative representatives to help guide us through the legislative process: Senator Marci Francisco, Senator Rick Billinger, Representative Kyle Hoffman and Representative John Carmichael.</i></p>
Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We have numerous PSAP <b>testimonials</b> of how our NG911 system is improving public safety.</li> </ul>
Josh Michaelis, Chairman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Council applied for and received a <b>Federal Grant</b> for a 60/40 matching reimbursement grant of \$2,759,782 for NG911 implementation. The grant will fund both core infrastructure and PSAP 911 enhancements.</li> <li>• <b>Legal counsel</b> for the Council by the Office of Attorney General (OAG) was severed at their request. In response, the Council issued an RFP for legal services and contracted with Kennyhertz Perry law firm.</li> <li>• <b>Expenditure Reporting</b> is progressing well and it is expected, with the changes imposed by the revised statute, that the expenditure reporting process will be better in 2020.</li> <li>• <b>Training</b> is critical to NG911 and public safety. The Council continues to provide best-in-class training of NG911 features and functionality.</li> </ul>

Strategic Objective 2019	Major Achievements 2019
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our <b>Learning Management System (LMS)</b> facilitates both PSAP training and PSAP coordination.</li> <li>• <b>Text-to-911</b> is now deployed in about 94% of Kansas PSAPs and numerous public safety testimonials of successful use have been received.</li> <li>• Our <b>Day-2 support</b> model and Incident Management Plan is continuously revised and refreshed due to its importance to NG911 operations. This year, we made significant progress developing end-to-end system metrics. For example, Scott Ekberg, NG911 Administrator, now has direct access to the AT&amp;T ESInet Customer Management Portal.</li> </ul>
Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our <b>statewide hosted solution and ESInet</b> provides our PSAPs with the most economical NG911 call handling solution available. Implementation now includes 94 PSAPs (90%) plus, our Test and Evaluation Center Yoder and 3 backup centers transitioned to our statewide, best-in-class NG911. <i>Scott Ekberg has six (6) additional PSAPs pending for 2020.</i></li> <li>• Our NG911 system is now completing <b>RapidDeploy</b> RadiusPlus pilot trials. This emerging technology serves as our replacement mapping platform while offering a host of additional public safety and CAD features.</li> </ul>
Geographic Information System (GIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our statewide 12" leaf-off <b>orthoimagery</b> is complete. Surdex, our provider, furnished essential pre-post imagery for the EF-4 tornado damage, Linwood, Kansas and surrounding areas, May 24, 2019, free of charge. This imagery directly assisted local and state emergency managers to respond quickly to, and recover from, the damage.</li> <li>• Under a 3-year agreement with Surdex, the local buy-up option for <b>enhanced imagery</b> is going well. Several counties are taking advantage of 3" and 6" imagery.</li> <li>• Kansas NG911 will have <b>geospatial call routing</b> capability by the end of 2019. This leading-edge technology routes calls based on the actual location of the caller's handset once providers enable service.</li> <li>• Having reached end-of-life, the VESTA Locate mapping platform is being replaced by RapidDeploy.</li> </ul>
Interoperability	<p>The Council is fully committed to supporting the <b>broadband</b> interoperability initiative including FirstNet, the Kansas Statewide Interoperability Advisory Committee (SIAC) and the State Broadband Task Force.</p>

The Council is exceptionally proud to report that Kansas NG911 is viewed as being light years ahead of the rest of the states in the nation. The wisdom and insight of the legislature in 2011 and today is directly responsible for this acclaimed success. Kansans are, and will remain, grateful and secure in the knowledge that they have best-in-class 9-1-1 service.



Dick Heitschmidt, Chief of Police (Ret.), chairs the Executive Committee. The Council provides oversight of 9-1-1 (911) service for Kansas and ensures compliance with the Kansas 911 Act. The Council “monitors the delivery of 911 services, develops strategies for future enhancements to the 911 system and distributes 911 fee funds to PSAPs.” The Executive Committee provides the day-to-day leadership necessary for the 911 program on behalf of the Council.

## HB2084

HB2084, signed by Governor Laura Kelly on April 16, 2019, introduced significant changes to the Kansas 911 Act and calls for the implementation of NENA i3 standards. Below are some salient highlights.

- **Fee Increase.**
  - An amendment to the Kansas 911 Act was introduced into the House Utilities Committee in January 2019. The House Utilities Committee passed it out exactly as introduced, with the proposed fee at \$1.03. The bill went to the House floor, where an amendment to the bill reduced the fee to \$0.82.
  - The bill was assigned to the Senate Utilities Committee. Council staff testified there and tried to convince the Committee that \$1.03 was the correct amount. When the Committee worked the bill, there was an amendment introduced to return the fee to \$1.03. That amendment failed by a single vote. A substitute amendment to increase the fee to \$0.90 was made and passed unanimously.
  - In the final bill, the 911 fee on every subscriber account was increased from \$0.60 to \$0.90 to satisfy the operational costs of Kansas NG911 over the next three years. It should be noted, however, that to fund comprehensive NG911 i3 capability, the Council asked the legislature for \$1.03 fee. Therefore, Scott Ekberg, NG911 Administrator, continually investigates technology alternatives with our Providers for a cost-effective substitute NG911 solution. In addition, PSAPs may struggle to fund all their 911-related expenses. If so, they are forced to ask their local jurisdictions for necessary funding. Typical examples are Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) systems, logging recorders, radio infrastructure and consoles, as well as other ancillary support systems.
  - Of the \$0.90 fee, \$0.66 of every fee payment goes directly to PSAPs
    - This \$0.66 is distributed to the PSAPs by the Local Collection Point Administrator (LCPA) based on a population-based formula
      - *Population of county over 80,000..... 82% to PSAP*
      - *65,000 to 79,999..... 85% to PSAP*
      - *55,000 to 64,999..... 88% to PSAP*
      - *45,000 to 54,999..... 91% to PSAP*
      - *35,000 to 44,999..... 94% to PSAP*
      - *25,000 to 34,999..... 97% to PSAP*
      - *Less than 25,000..... 100% to PSAP*
    - Monies retained from the PSAP distributions are used to fund minimum payments to provide a minimal level of funding for all PSAPs of \$60,000 annually.
  - \$0.23 of every fee goes to the State Operations Fund, which pays for the NG911 system and Council administrative expenses (1.62% of total revenue in 2018).
    - Estimated to generate approximately \$8.1M annually
    - Balance of the fund capped at 15% of total revenue over the prior three years

- \$0.01 of every fee goes to the State Grant Fund, to provide grants to individual PSAPs for emergency equipment replacement
  - Estimated to generate approximately \$354,000 annually
  - Balance of the fund is capped at \$2M
- Administrative expenses cap lowered from 2.5% to 2.0% of total revenue. Our typical operating expense is 1.6%, well below statute and perhaps the lowest operating expense in the nation.
- **Prepaid wireless fee** increased from 1.06% to 2.06% per retail transaction.
- **Minimum funding** of a PSAP increased from \$50,000 to \$60,000 annually.
- **PSAP Expenditures**
  - The bill codified the expenditure review and authorization process that has been used since 2012.
  - The bill further emphasizes the importance of PSAPs filing their annual expenditure reports in a timely and accurate manner. According to the bill, if a PSAP fails to file or finalize their annual report within the 60 days' notice of delinquency, the LCPA will withhold 10% of each subsequent distribution of 911 fees unless and until their report is filed and finalized. Official notices from the Council to the offending PSAP will be sent by the LCPA to five (5) people in the jurisdiction: Expenditure Reporter, Director of PSAP, Department Head, Governing Body, Treasurer.
- **GIS Data.** The integrity of Geographic Information System (GIS) data is crucial to public safety emergency response. To assure compliance of GIS data, the bill introduces stringent guidelines and corrective action that may be imposed by the Council on the governing body of a noncompliant county. This includes the authority to hire a contractor for the maintenance of delinquent GIS data, and the consequential cost billed back to the PSAP.
- **Training.** Cleans up language on training standards, providing authority for Council to mandate training for the statewide system, but only recommending training for general PSAP operations. The bill prohibits the Council from creating administrative regulations requiring a mandatory certification program for PSAP operations or personnel.
- **Liability limitation** was changed from *reasonable care* standard to *gross negligence* or willful and wanton misconduct. The LCPA, PSAPs, providers, suppliers, subcontractors are not liable for the payment of damages resulting either directly or indirectly from the total or partial failure of a transmission to an emergency communication service or damages resulting from the installing, maintaining or providing 911 service.

## Kansas Administrative Regulations

Scott Ekberg crafted several KARs to align with requirements in the Kansas 911 Act imposed by HB2084. Those KARs were reviewed by the legal team of the Council to ensure correctness and completeness. The legal team agreed with the KARs. The KARs were then presented to and accepted by the Council. The KARs are now under review by the Office of the Secretary of State and published in the Kansas Register. The public hearing date for comment of the proposed regulations is expected in January 2020. Appendix A lists the KARs.

## Financial Status

Kathy Becker, Project Director, ensures that Mainstream Nonprofit Solution (formerly Non-profit Solutions Inc), our LCPA, ensures completion of all deliverables. This includes financial management, and

program staffing. Our bank deposits in separate accounts (State Fund, Operations Fund and Grant Fund) are covered by both FDIC insurance and pledged securities. Funds in excess of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) are secured by pledged securities owned by the bank to a Joint Custody Account set up at the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. Therefore, both funds are fully insured with no risk if the bank defaults.

As required by statute, our LCPA provided an independent audit of our financials by Cummins, Coffman & Schmidlein, CPAs. In their opinion, the financial statements of the LCPA present fairly, in all material respects, the cash receipts and disbursements of the Kansas 911 Act Funds, for the years then ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, in accordance with the cash basis of accounting. Their full report is available on request.

## Council Membership

Unlike most states, Kansas is fortunate to have voluntary members who have served the Council so faithfully and brought us so far. With their leadership, Kansas leads the nation in state-of-the-art emergency 9-1-1 service. There were some changes in the Council membership during 2019:

- **Representative John Carmichael** was appointed by Representative Tom Sawyer, Minority Leader of the Kansas House of Representatives, on April 9, 2019, to fulfill the unexpired term of Representative John Alcala; as well as the House representative on the Council for the next three years.
- **Terry Clark**, Chief of Police, Potawatomi Tribal Law Enforcement, Mayetta, Kansas, representing tribal government, non-traditional PSAPs as required by new statute.
- **Elizabeth Phillips**, University of Kansas Dispatch Center, Lawrence, Kansas, representing non-traditional PSAPs as required by new statute.
- **Kathy Kuenstler**, formerly representing PSAPs without regard to size, now by statute revision, represents the Kansas chapter of the Association of Public Safety Communications Officials (APCO). Kansas APCO is an indispensable platform for informational exchange among our NG911 stakeholders.
- **Vacancies.** Four (4) positions on the Council are waiting to be approved by the Governor. The policy of the Council is to rely on the represented organizations to nominate replacement members. The Council provides all of the details necessary for those nominees to submit applications to the governor for her approval, rather than the Council suggesting candidates. Mike Leiker who represented Government IT so well for so many years, has termed out serving on the Council.

Council members are shown in Appendix B.

## Program Staffing

- **Support Staff.** Prior to December 2019, two Full Time Equivalent (FTE) positions supported the Council; Scott Ekberg, NG911 Administrator, and Lori Alexander, 911 Liaison. Originally, these two positions were housed within the Department of Adjutant General to expeditiously implement NG911. However, the statute stipulates that the Local Collection Point Administrator (LCPA) is to furnish Council staff since the Council has no “employees.”. Therefore, in order to bring the existing Administrator and Liaison staff positions into closer alignment with our statute, the Council asked our LCPA, Mainstream Non-profit Solutions (MNS), to issue Requests

For Proposals (RFPs) for these, and all future outsourced positions. Council member, Kathy Kuentler, volunteered to participate in the source selection process for these independent contractor positions. The Council plans to sanction the resulting contract awards for NG911 Administrator and 911 Liaison in December 2019. Various independent audits demonstrate that the Kansas NG911 program needs five (5) FTE staff members to sustain NG911 operations. By the end of this year, we will have an FTE headcount of four (4) independent contractors.

- **Independent Contractors.** The two existing independent contractors have been providing Council support staff. Phill Ryan provides technical support. Randall White provides program management. This year, the Council approved the extension of these two contracts.
- **LCPA.** In addition to providing staff to the Council, the LCPA provides critical financial accounting and management of 911 funds. As required by statute, the Council reviewed the annual performance of the LCPA. Finding MNS exceptional in every aspect, the Council agreed unanimously to extend their contract another year. (NOTE: the LCPA contract must be rebid before the end of 2020.) Kathy Becker serves as the primary point of contact for MNS.
- **Legal Counsel Support.** The Office of Attorney General terminated inter-agency contract for legal services effective February 7, 2019, without explanation. The Chief Counsel for Department of Administration (DoA) had insufficient resources to support the Council. Therefore, the Council issued an RFP for Legal Services. The contract was awarded to Kennyhertz Perry, LLC, Mission Woods, Kansas. The 2019 budget is \$45,000.00 for legal services. Braden Perry serves as the primary point of contact for Kennyhertz Perry. He is supported by Arthur Chaykin who has extensive experience with the legal matters specific to telecommunications. They support the Council on points of law stemming from the Kansas 911 Act.

## Collaboration

Various members of the Council are members of public safety organizations at both the local and national level. Attending these national conferences is a critical aspect of the Council staying aware of, and contributing to, applicable NG911 emerging standards and requirements. In addition, attendees gain the latest knowledge of emerging NG911 tools that allow them to make informed decisions about Kansas NG911.

- Once a year, Scott Ekberg and Lori Alexander sponsor **911 Administrative Training Day** for PSAP managers to ensure our statewide PSAPs are leveraging all the benefits of NG911 available and inform them of upcoming enhancements. This year, Lori introduced a Legislator Round Table to strengthen the relationship between the Council and our PSAPs.
- Kansas Criminal Justice Information System (**KCJIS**). Every year, Scott Ekberg, NG911 Administrator, provides an annual report of our goals, objectives, accomplishments and upcoming milestones.
- National Association of State 911 Administrators (**NASNA**). Twice a year, Scott Ekberg reports on the latest progress of Kansas implementing NG911.
- Mid-America Regional Council (**MARC**). Twice a year, Scott Ekberg participates in a joint workshop reporting on and investigating status and latest initiatives on statewide NG911 and the Kansas City metropolitan area.
- The Council has partnered with the Kansas Chapter of the Association of Public Safety Communications Officials (**KS-APCO**) to hold two joint meetings each year. This provides PSAP personnel and administrators easy access to the Council.

- The Council collaborates with neighboring states such as Nebraska and Oklahoma. Periodic cross-border workshops cultivate good partnerships that ensure cross-border emergency response excellence. This is particularly important as Kansas is a leader in ESInet service.

## Annual Strategic Planning

Each year, the Council develops its three-year strategic plan for NG911. Strategic planning is crucial to properly posture Kansas public safety for the future. This is particularly important in that Kansas is a national leader in NG911 and we must protect our investment in NG911. The Council NG911 Strategic Plan for 2019-2021 produced the Council NG911 Work Plan (Appendix-D) and Budget (Appendix-E) for 2019. Our annual strategic plans are posted on the Council website <https://www.kansas911.org/>

## Program Management

The Council voluntarily follows the Project Management Methodology of the Kansas Information Technology Office (KITO). Randall White, Consultant, continually monitors and controls our implementation and transition to operations life cycle.

- **Strategic Planning.** Annual NG911 brainstorm and strategy workshops establish our 3-year goals, objectives and risk management.
- **Tactical Planning.** Annual NG911 Work Plan and Budget workshops establish milestones and guidelines for the coming year.
- **Reporting.** Weekly status reporting ensures proper tracking of NG911 milestones and budget and on-going conformance to statute requirements.
- **Business Plan.** The NG911 business case is reviewed quarterly to ensure on-going affordability. Unlike commercial business plans that typically extend three years, our planning window extends five years. This extended horizon is necessary due to the evolving nature of NG911.
- **Corrective Action.** Weekly review of action items ensures rapid closure to issues/concerns. Our change management process is the control gate for rebaselining NG911 delivery.
- **Jeopardy Declaration.** Issues and concerns that will adversely affect performance, cost or schedule of NG911 executive intervention for rapid resolution.
- **Escalation Declaration.** Issues and concerns that may adversely affect performance, cost or schedule of NG911 management intervention for rapid resolution.

## Council Meetings

The Council met (8) times in 2019 to create awareness, review status, discuss strategy and address challenges:

- January 4, 2019, web conference
- January 25, 2019, web conference
- April 1, 2019, Kansas Spring APCO, Mulvane, Kansas
- June 21, 2019, web conference
- August 23, 2019, Statehouse, Topeka
- October 7, 2019, Kansas Fall APCO, Mayetta, Kansas
- *December 13, 2019, web conference*

As much as possible, the Council relies on meetings by web conferencing to reduce travel expenses. Minutes from these meetings may be accessed at the Council website.

## Federal Grant Committee

A federal grant program created by the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 and administered by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), through the National 911 Program became available in 2019. The grant is a 60% federally funded matching grant. The Council applied for and secured a Federal 911 Grant (“Grant”) on August 16, 2018. The Council was awarded a 60/40 matching grant of \$2,759,782 of which \$1,800,000 is being used to fund subgrants to Kansas 911 Communications Centers for implementation of NG911. The federal grant is timely for the Council to implement a portion of upcoming NG911 costs.

Sherry Massey, Council Member and GIS Specialist, chairs the Federal Grant Committee, and is supported by Scott Ekberg and Kathy Becker of our LCPA. Sherry also Chairs the 911 Subgrants Team supported by Kathy, Scott, Josh Michaelis, Lori Alexander, Melanie Bergers and Brandy Grassl. They constructed the Federal subgrant policy, rules and guidelines The Council approved structuring the federal grant into two primary projects.

Project-1 provides **PSAP reimbursement subgrants**. The Council formed the Federal Subgrant Committee to oversee PSAP applications based on grant rules. Applications to the Council for subgrants must satisfy both the allowable requirements under Kansas law and the Federal grant. For subgrants, there is a minimum of \$6,000 for any project and no more than \$300,000. Thus, the PSAP must establish a minimum project of \$10,000 whereby the PSAP spend is \$4,000 and the remaining \$6,000 comes from the Federal grant. Setting the maximum assures that individual projects do not deplete the PSAP allocation. Setting the minimum grant application controls the amount of paperwork associated with processing the grants by the Grant Team. PSAPs have only until November 2021 in order to ensure the LCPA has enough time (4 months) to process all grants – there is no extension!

Project-2 partially funds our **RapidDeploy Radius Plus** replacement mapping application of our hosted platform. The Grant funding ends March 31, 2022. Details of the grant are provided below.

The table below provides an overview of Grant allocation. Construction is not an allowable expense under Grant rules since the intent of the Grant is to foster and motivate states to implement NG911. All expenditures must meet both Federal and Kansas 911 Act allowability rules. Some typical allowable NG911 expenses are:

- Hardware or software to provide NG911 services
- Hosted NG911 services
- Contractual costs of carrying out programmatic activities, including consultant fees
- Training of NG911 for public safety personnel
- Administration/Planning (10% maximum)
- Operation of the NG911 system while still operating the legacy 911 system.

**Total Projects** **\$3,900,015.03**

<b>Total Match</b>	<b>\$2,030,725.73</b>
<b>Total Required Match</b>	<b>\$1,199,999.39</b>
<b>Total Grants</b>	<b>\$1,800,000.00</b>
<b>Unencumbered Grant Funds</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>

<b>Percent Grants</b>	<b>60.00%</b>
<b>Percent Required Match</b>	<b>40.00%</b>

The Grant Committee developed, and the Council approved, the method, process and procedures for administration of the Grant and subgrants. One of the stipulations of the Grant Process is that PSAP applications would be considered based on eligibility and a first-come-first-serve basis since the grant timeline is fixed without exception. The table below summarizes subgrant allocations.

<b>Grant Recipient</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Order</b>	<b>Project Total</b>	<b>Actual Match</b>	<b>Grant</b>
Woodson	Voice Recorder	1	\$21,349.70	\$8,539.88	\$12,809.82
Nemaha	Voice Recorder	2	\$37,774.00	\$15,109.60	\$22,664.40
Chanute	Radio Equip	3	\$66,289.30	\$0.00	\$0.00
Haskell	Voice Recorder	4	\$17,857.00	\$7,142.80	\$10,714.20
Butler	Voice Recorder	5	\$35,121.00	\$14,048.40	\$21,072.60
Allen	EMD	6	\$35,198.00	\$14,079.20	\$21,118.80
Douglas	Voice Recorder	7	\$33,362.00	\$13,344.80	\$20,017.20
Liberal/Seward	Radio Equip	8	\$603,530.00	\$303,530.00	\$300,000.00
Dickinson	Radio Equip	9	\$150,619.50	\$60,247.80	\$90,371.70
Sherman	Radio Equip	10	\$26,743.50	\$10,697.40	\$16,046.10
Hodgeman	Radio Equip	11	\$37,915.79	\$15,166.32	\$22,749.47
Clay	EMD	12	\$23,469.46	\$9,387.78	\$14,081.68
Mitchell	Voice Recorder	13	\$18,666.00	\$7,466.40	\$11,199.60
MARC	Broadband Inf	14	\$1,169,734.00	\$869,734.00	\$300,000.00
Stafford	Voice Recorder	15	\$31,910.00	\$12,764.00	\$19,146.00
Lyon	EMD	16	\$138,052.00	\$55,220.80	\$82,831.20
Miami	Radio Equip	17	\$473,788.00	\$189,515.20	\$284,272.80
Sherman	Voice Recorder	18	\$35,217.00	\$14,086.80	\$21,130.20
Hutch/Reno	Voice Recorder	19	\$98,825.00	\$39,530.00	\$59,295.00
Comanche	Voice Recorder	20	\$12,865.00	\$5,146.00	\$7,719.00
Atchison	Voice Recorder	21	\$20,898.00	\$8,359.20	\$12,538.80
Crawford	Voice Recorder	22	\$15,798.00	\$6,319.20	\$9,478.80
Riley	Voice Recorder	23	\$120,264.00	\$48,105.60	\$72,158.40
Colby/Thomas	Voice Recorder	24	\$20,906.00	\$8,362.40	\$12,543.60
Republic	Radio Equip	25	\$18,480.56	\$7,392.22	\$11,088.34
Saline	CAD	26	\$176,515.00	\$69,406.00	\$104,109.00
Colby/Thomas	Radio Equip	27	\$167,642.56	\$67,057.02	\$100,585.54

Greenwood	Voice Recorder	28	\$44,992.00	\$17,996.80	\$26,995.20
Ellis	Radio Equip	29	\$18,938.00	\$7,575.20	\$11,362.80
Mitchell	Radio Equip	30	\$115,104.47	\$46,041.79	\$69,062.68
Greeley	Radio Equip	31	\$112,190.19	\$79,353.12	\$32,837.07

In order to maximize the effectiveness and efficiency of the Grant dollars, the Grant Committee established that subgrant projects must be valued at least \$10,000.00 and no more than \$500,000.00 in order to ensure equitability among our PSAPs. Off course, PSAPs are at liberty to develop higher valued projects, but any residual is their responsibility.

The federal, Leading Infrastructure for Tomorrow's (LIFT) America Act includes \$12 billion in grants for the implementation of NG 9-1-1 services under H.R. 2479. If this legislation is enacted, Kansas will have additional grant funding opportunities on a significant scale.

## Operations Committee Report

Josh Michaelis, Council Member, chairs the Operations Committee. There are 117 primary PSAPs as defined by the Kansas 911 Act in Kansas. Participation in the Kansas statewide NG911 program is voluntary and at the discretion of each individual PSAP or jurisdiction. The Mid-America Regional Council (MARC) operates their own hosted solution and because of the cross-border implications of the MARC Region are not considered viable candidates for inclusion in the statewide system. Excluding the MARC PSAPs, there are 105 candidate PSAPs for the statewide NG911 system. As of December 13, 2019, we will have migrated 94 PSAPs from their legacy 9-1-1 platforms to the hosted call handling solution as shown in Table 1. Here are some historical landmark accomplishments for Kansas:

- August 26, 2015, Hutchinson / Reno County was the first Kansas PSAP to migrate to our hosted call handling solution.
- April 11, 2018, Hutchinson / Reno County was the first PSAP in the nation to migrate to the AT&T ESInet™ (“ESInet”). This IP-based network offers state-of-the-art public safety call routing services for 9-1-1 agencies across the nation. This ESInet is NENA i3 architecture standards compliant and offers Kansans the best available NG911 service.
- December 13, 2019, Hutchinson / Reno County and Dickinson County have geospatial call routing capability offered by our hosted solution. All PSAPs migrated to date are using geoMSAG

Scott Ekberg, NG911 Administrator, and Lori Alexander, NG911 Liaison continuously visit Public-Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) to make sure their migration to the NG911 platform meet the expectations of the PSAP manager. Frequent communication and collaboration among PSAPs and the Council results in unprecedented cooperation and success for our NG911 program.

*Table 1 NG911 Status, December 13, 2019*

Service Order Requests (SORs)	Host	ESInet
-------------------------------	------	--------



97	94	94 PSAPs on ESInet operating off geoMSAG
93%	90%	90%

Our “Day-2” operational support model is well defined and working well. In fact, we typically have only 1-3 incident management trouble tickets open at any given time. All are tickets are low priority and, in general, close in less than 24 hours. We worked with our provider AT&T to improve trouble responsiveness by introducing new and innovative changes to workflow and trouble reporting in our updated NG911 Incident Management Plan. We have included text-to-911 and ESInet procedures in this year’s release.

### Text-to-911 Subcommittee

Melanie Bergers, Council Member, chairs the Text-to-911 Subcommittee, and is supported by Michele Abbott, Ellen Wernicke, Robert Cooper, Scott Ekberg, Lori Alexander, Katie Gifford, Jody Mader, Niki Thomas, and Tim McQuade. SMS text-to-911 was made available to most of Kansas on November 2, 2017, at no cost to those PSAPs who were on our hosted solution, or who are scheduled to join our hosted solution. The text-to-911 Subcommittee has issued several Public Service Announcement (PSAs) explaining that texting 911 is not a substitute for calling 911. SMS texting is not reliable, and therefore, is not intended for emergency calls. Nevertheless, SMS texting 911 is a viable alternative when voice calling is not possible. We are already hearing of a variety of text-to-911 success stories across the state. Real-Time-Texting (RTT), will provide the reliability that we need for text communications with 911. The reason is that RTT sessions are handled more along the lines of a voice call. However, RTT is not scheduled until year 2020.

The Text-to-911 Subcommittee came up with an ingenious idea for our next major PSA. They are inviting Kansas high schools with videographers or video production classes to enter a contest for developing our next video. The goal of this next video is to create even greater awareness of this important NG911 feature to save lives and make Kansas public safety exceptional. Robert Cooper, Council member, has been and is, an invaluable resource for reaching the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Community, a major user of text-to-911. Letters were sent to the Kansas Department of Education and Kansas Association of School Boards announcing the PSA contest. The Council will vote on the top two PSA videos in April 2020. The first-place winner will receive a \$500.00 donation to the high school’s technology department. The runner-up would receive a \$250.00 donation.

### PSAP Expenditure Reporting

- By codifying our Expenditure Review and Reporting process, the statute realizes improved reporting from the PSAPs. Josh Michaelis chairs the Expenditure Review Subcommittee and is supported by Scott Ekberg and Lori Alexander. He has called for additional volunteers in order to diversify the decision making body that reviews PSAP expenditures.
- At the time of writing of this report, **only one (1) PSAPs** were delinquent or non-compliant in filing and finalizing their annual Expenditure Reports. Delinquency in expenditure reporting is

due in part to the high turnover in PSAP Directors, Expenditure Reporters and jurisdictional support personnel.

- The Expenditure process is gradually improving. Changes introduced by the bill will facilitate the process. Since there are 5,000-6,000 expenditures to review each year, the workload of the Expenditure Committee is significant. To reduce the labor, our Portal Team, DASC, has developed some extraordinary tools to help our PSAPs file and finalize their reports.
- Currently, there are eight (8) allowable categories for expenditure of 911 funds. Our pre-approval process is valuable to both the PSAP and the Council for testing the allowability of certain dubious expenditures. In some cases, the expenditure is brought before the Council for final determination and dispensation. Lori periodically updates Expenditure Frequently Asked Questions on our website to help PSAPs determine if planned expenditures are allowed. In addition, the Council hosted lunch-n-learn sessions to familiarize PSAPs and answer questions regarding expenditures.
- Additional information on fee expenditures is found in Appendix C.

## Work Plan and Budget

The Executive Committee assists the NG911 Administrator in developing our annual work plan and associated budget. The Council approved its Work Plan and Budget for 2020 at the Council meeting, October 7, 2019. The Work Plan includes performance of the Council's statutory duties, continuing and broadening outreach to stakeholders, update of the strategic plan, maintenance of recommended minimum training standards, and implementation of the statewide NG911 system. A copy of Work Plan 2019 and 2019 Budget is attached to this report.

## Training Subcommittee Report

Ellen Wernicke, Council Member, chairs the Training Subcommittee, and is supported by Lori Alexander, Jake Foley, Connie Beavers, Ed Cavazos, Rachel Diggs and Luigi Naguit. Not only is NG911 technology new and evolving, but so are the associated methods and procedures. The Training Subcommittee, with the assistance of the Technical and GIS Committees, recommend minimum training standards for PSAP personnel, GIS technicians, and Information Technology technicians. Adhering to these minimum training standards ensures continuity of public safety across Kansas for all Kansans. In addition, the Training Subcommittee has been tasked with developing mandatory training standards for use of the NG911 Statewide Call Handling System technology. As a part of this tasking, the committee will also develop online video training covering a variety of technology related topics.

**Council Orientation and Refresher Training.** Once a year, the Executive Committee hosts a 2-hour training and orientation for the Council at large. This session helps orient incoming Council freshmen to their respective roles and responsibilities serving the Council. It also serves as a great refresher for senior members of the Council. The session covers a full range of roles and responsibilities such as:

- Historical timeline from 2011-2019 present
- Statutory Responsibilities
- Council Membership and Responsibilities
- Council Staff and Contractors
- 911 Funds and Program Business Case
- Legislative Changes

- Program Audits
- Council Committees and Subcommittees
- Expenditure Reporting
- Our Statewide Hosted Call Handling System including comparison with standalone system
- ESIInet (Emergency Services Internet Protocol Network) Migration
- NG911: Current and Future Projects of strategic plan.

**Seminars.** Our NG911 system has evolved from an analog, tabular database (MSAG) routing platform to a digital, internet protocol based, geospatial ESIInet platform with the implementation of the Vesta 7.2 system upgrade. Consequentially, our geospatial call routing database, or geoMSAG, database demands 100% GIS data integrity. Sherry Massey and Eileen Battles conduct on-going regional training to assist counties and GIS maintenance vendors, with the maintenance of their GIS data and proper utilization of mapping data. These essential training sessions provide a platform for partnership by fostering communication, collaboration and cooperation across Kansas.

**Learning Management System.** A key component of our training platform is the Kansas Knowledge Center, a product and service offered by FirstNet Learning. FirstNet Learning was acquired by NeoGov in 2019. The Council decided to extend the existing contract for another year while the Training Subcommittee evaluates performance and capability of NeoGov’s replacement platform. Initial testing is very positive and promising. Our goal is to provide our PSAPs with a value-add capability for both training and communication.

## Technical Committee Report

Phill Ryan, Consultant, chairs our Technical Committee, and is supported by Scott Ekberg, Ken Nelson, Sherry Massey, Eileen Battles, Lori Alexander, Michele Abbott, Joe Currier, Hassan Al-Rubaie, Mike Albers, Jeff Maxon, Larry Peterson, John Fox, Keith Martin, Brent Trease, Justin Vaughn, Lesa Thye, Ken Larkin, Dustin Alexander, Randall White, Tracer Giess, Mike Pollock, Jared Meier, Nathan Johnson, and Patrick Robinson, Rob Blunt, and Peter Balles. They continually monitor and control our technical baseline life cycle.

### Phase-1 Hosted Call Handling Solution.

Our Kansas hosted call handling solution is now recognized nationally as one of the most cost-effective NG911 solutions available for statewide NG911 service. Our provider, AT&T, upgraded our Motorola (formerly Airbus) Hosted Call Handling solution to software release 7.2 in late 2019.

- There are 94 PSAPs plus three (3) backup sites and our Yoder Test and Evaluation Site, running on this Motorola VESTA 7.2 release.
- This upgrade provided the ability for the Vesta to receive and process Presence Information Data Format Location Object (PIDF-LO) xml data files. PIDF-LO is a base element of NG911 and will allow for greater amounts of location information to be provided to the call taker as NG911 develops.
- R7.2 SP-2 Pilot evaluation at the Hutchinson / Reno County PSAP, is scheduled to complete soak testing by early 2020.
- While we are able to route calls geospatially, the cell phone telecommunication carriers must first provide the X-Y coordinates of the handset. The carriers plan to provide that data but have

not disclosed exact dates. The Kansas NG911 system will be ready to consume and route calls based on this data as soon as the carriers begin providing it.

- Kansas NG911 moved our AT&T LTE wireless backup circuits to AT&T FirstNet. This change saves \$11.59 (45%) per circuit, simplifies billing and improves reliability during major disasters. The FirstNet network is a nationwide broadband network dedicated to first responders and public safety.

NG911 Status Map – 11/30/2019

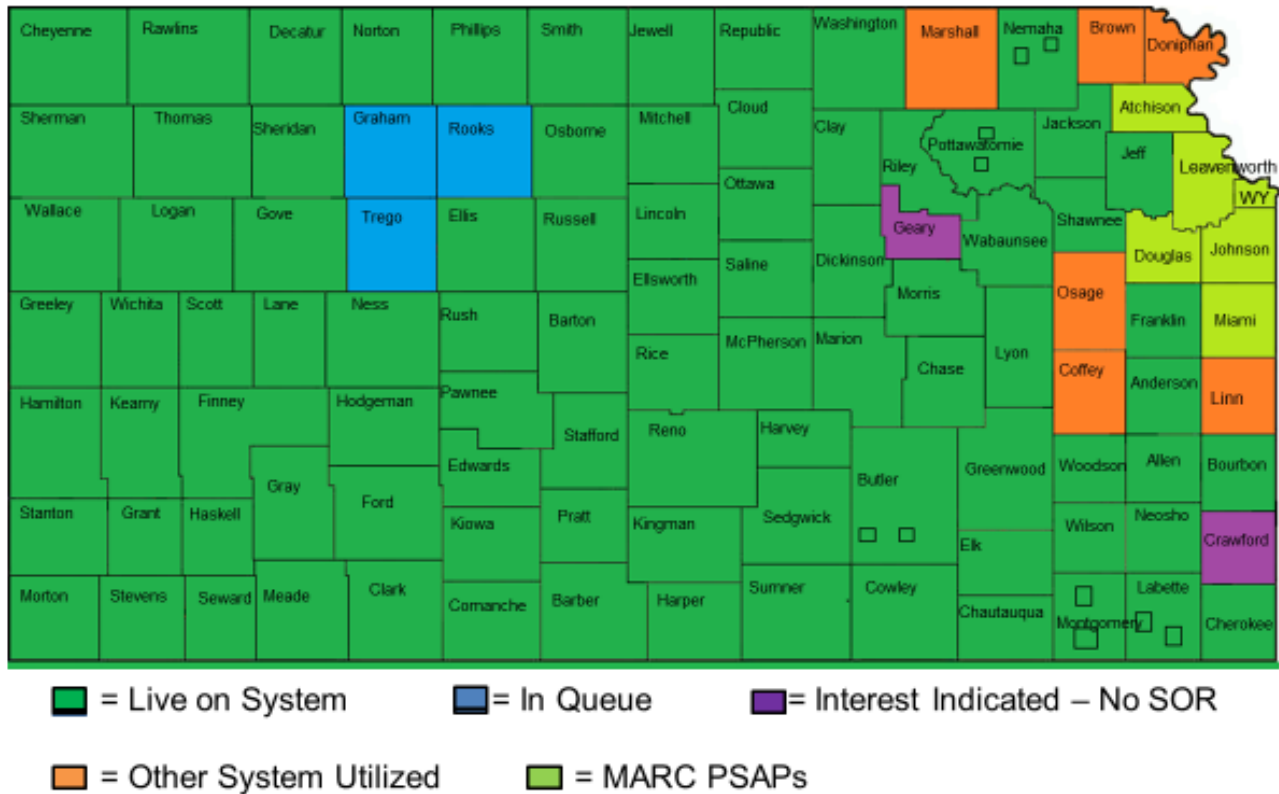


Figure 1 Kansas Hosted Solution Deployment

### Phase-2 ESInet

ESInet is foundational to NG911. It is a robust, resilient, National Emergency Number Association (NENA) i3 standards-based network that offers high-availability necessary for the delivery of 9-1-1 calls.

The AT&T Emergency Services Protocol Network (ESInet) changes everything. With ESInet, calls come into the 911 center 7-12 seconds faster than the legacy system! In public safety, every second counts. It can mean the difference between life and death. Also, ESInet allows call transfers across LATA lines to neighboring jurisdictions. And ESInet provides the backbone for the eventual connection to dissimilar 911 platforms such as the Kansas City MARC area and with other states. Here are some details.

- ESInet replaces the legacy analog network and routing platform with an IP network and routing platform. The legacy network was voice centric and incapable of carrying the volume of data that people have come to expect in their communications technologies. The ESInet provides the capability to carry voice and tremendous amounts of data and revolutionizes the way that 911 calls are routed.
- Our migration to Nationwide ESInet, makes Kansas first in the nation. ESInet is available to all sites and provides a much faster switching fabric from the handset to the dispatch center. In addition, we can transfer calls across LATA lines with ANI-ALI. [*ANI (Automatic Number Identification) is the automatic display at the PSAP of the telephone number associated with the line which called 9-1-1. Each telephone number and the physical location to which it corresponds are stored in an ALI (Automatic Location Identification) database which is managed by the local exchange carrier.*] For example, Jefferson County had a fiber cut and went offline. With this unscheduled maintenance event, the ESInet automatically noticed that Jefferson County was offline and immediately transferred the call to the neighboring backup center, Jackson County.
- Because ESInet is so much more efficient than the legacy world, Kansas is a leader in public safety. In 2018, we migrated the first PSAP in the nation onto the AT&T nationwide ESInet. The nationwide aspect of the ESInet is very attractive to the Council, as it will reduce the cost of interfacing with other states to allow 911 call transfers, with associated data, across state boundaries. This can be especially important to communities with colleges and universities. Many times, when a child is attending one of these institutions, in an emergency they call home, rather than 911. The parent then makes a 911 call on their behalf. With nationwide ESInet that 911 call could be transferred to the 911 Center handling the response to the call. Saving time is the foundation of 911 service. Every second that can be saved in the receiving, processing and dispatching of a 911 call improves the outcome of the call exponentially. In a major bleeding event or heart attack, seconds saved can literally be the difference between life and death. Call setup time on ESInet has shown a six to twelve second time savings on every 911 call. This savings also is realized with call transfers to other PSAPs.
- An additional immediate benefit of ESInet is the ability to transfer across the Local Access and Transport (LATA) line between the different area codes within the State. Prior to ESInet, a PSAP in the 620-area-code that abutted a PSAP jurisdiction in the 785-area-code was unable to transfer a 911 call with the data associated with that call. Rather, those calls had to be transferred to a ten-digit number. With the migration to ESInet, that is no longer the case and calls can be transferred with all associated data with the touch of a single button. We have migrated all the PSAPs on the system to ESInet. When a PSAP migrates to the system, they do so with ESInet and Text-to-911 enabled.

### Phase-3 Geospatial Call Routing

Today, 9-1-1 calls are routed based on the location of the cell tower accepting the call. With geospatial call routing, we will have the capability to route the call based on what the handset originates. This depends on the wireless carriers sending the latitude-longitude coordinates with the call setup. Once the carriers enable coordinate exchange, Kansas is ready to provide geospatial call routing.

Sherry Massey, Council Member, is not only our subject matter expert on geospatial call routing, but also directly contributes at the national level with our partners AT&T and Intrado (formerly West Corporation). This leading-edge technology routes calls based on the actual location of the caller's handset once providers enable service. Kansas NG911 will have geospatial call routing capability by the end of 2019. However, while we are able to route calls geospatially, the cell phone telecommunication

carriers must first provide the X-Y coordinates of the handset. The carriers plan to provide that data but have not disclosed exact dates. Geospatial call routing relies on spatial information of the NG911 database that routes calls properly. This spatial information is a specialized form of our GIS database. This includes, but is not limited to, various layers of information with polygon features, line features and point features (such as address points).

NG911 relies on the evolving i3 architecture standard (not solution) defined by various national leaders in NG911 such as Master Street Address Guide (MSAG) conversion and Geocode services. Achieving this geoMSAG success was a year-and-a-half project. The ESInet and MSAG/GIS Data alignment is a huge milestone for Kansas and the nation. In fact, Kansas leads the nation in the development of these critical components of NG911. Geospatial call routing allows us to disconnect CAMA trunks thus saving substantially on infrastructure networking costs.

Kansas NG911 will have completed RapidDeploy RadiusPlus pilot trials by the end of 2019. This emerging technology serves as our replacement mapping platform while offering a host of additional public safety features. RapidDeploy, a business partner with AT&T, offers many NG911 capabilities in addition to providing a replacement mapping platform. The Technical Committee has reviewed the RapidDeploy architectures for their Radius and Nimbus products. RapidDeploy was selected for its ability to provide situational awareness and data sharing among PSAPs. The Council is offering a license for RapidDeploy to PSAPs that are not on the hosted solution. This allows the entire state to have a situational awareness and CAD data sharing capability.

### Day-2 Incident Management.

Scott Ekberg and Phill Ryan work weekly with the AT&T Service Executive and Resolution Center to fine tune day-2 support of NG911. As Kansas NG911 morphs into the i3 architecture, Day-2 support must evolve as well. The infrastructure provider AT&T ensures that its Resolution Center supports all subsystems and components of its NG911 solution including the newly introduced RapidDeploy Radius Plus Mapping Solution replacement and Nimbus Cloud Aided Dispatch (CAD) interface.

Every week we collect and analyze trouble tickets. About 50% of tickets are generated internally where the PSAP is not even aware that an event even happened. The other 50% of tickets are troubles that a PSAP reported to the Resolution Center. Significant events go through a formal after-action review process to make sure the incident is well understood, and future occurrences are unlikely.

### Security Subcommittee

As they do every fall, the subject matter experts of the Security Subcommittee including our infrastructure provider AT&T reviews network topology for cybersecurity compromise. They are continually developing security standards considering the guidance of the U.S. Department of Homeland Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency that manages SAFECOM® and NIST SP 800-53 controls.

### GIS Committee Report

The Kansas Data Access and Support Center (DASC) continues to provide world-class GIS related support to the Council. Ken Nelson, State GIO and Chair of the GIS Committee and Sherry Massey, Co-Chair, are supported by Eileen Battles, Kyle Gonterwitz, Saralyn Hayes, Jack Joseph, Keith Shaw, Eamonn Coveney, Mike D'Attilio, Sherie Taylor, Will Trimble and Mark Whelan. Mark Whelan retired from public service this year. We are very grateful for his wisdom and insight into our ever-important GIS world. Sherry

Massey, Dickinson County, continues to provide world-class geospatial call routing support not only to the Council but also to our providers. Together, these two organizations are setting the national benchmark in GIS data for 911 services. The four focus areas of the GIS Committee are:

- GIS Data Training and Integrity
- 911 Program Portal
- Statewide Aerial Imagery
- Geospatial Routing.

### GIS Data Training and Integrity

The Council receives excellent collaboration from the jurisdictions for the maintenance of their GIS data. Maintenance of GIS data is crucial to emerging geospatial call routing. The participation and collaboration of jurisdictions across Kansas remains exceptional. In fact, other states are asking, “How do you do it?” Jurisdictions are submitting GIS data updates with 100% participation under our GIS governance policy.

One of the many ways the we are a nationally recognized leader in GIS is through rigorous training. Sherry Massey and Eileen Battles are responsible for this training. This includes, but is not limited to, NG911 GIS Data Steward and Maintainer Certification classes, as well as participation in the annual Kansas Association of Mappers conference. Training addresses new processes and procedure, while reminding users of the latest developments in existing processes and procedures. The 911 GIS User Group provides webinars for three quarters of the year. Then, for the final quarter, the group provides an in-person meeting at the annual KAM conference. The latest GIS updates and enhancements are discussed during the meetings. Meetings are recorded, and the slides presented are posted on the 911 Council’s website making it possible for users who are not able to meet in person to stay informed. NG911 GIS User Group on-going webinars continue to be well-attended.

### 911 Program Portal

Our 911 Program Portal saves us money. By automating processes that formerly were handled manually, we can accomplish more, with less. Eileen Battles and her team continue to add new features and improve existing features of the portal. Here are a few examples of new portal tools:

- **Call Location Maps.** Provides spatial distribution of 911 calls using ECaTS data based on time frames and routing polygons. Scott and Sherry mentioned that this portal tool helps PSAPs to make call routing decisions in concert with their GIS coordinator ahead of time. Current technology does not allow making real-time decisions about call routing on the fly as i3 standards suggest.
- **Expenditure Map.** Interactive view of PSAPs expenditure report administration. Includes on-going enhancements to the existing Expenditure Module User and Admin Toolset.
- **Resolution Center group email.** Allows operations manager to send group emails.
- User-requested updates and enhancements to support West Enterprise Geospatial Data Management System (EGDMS).
- Call handling solution map templates (**VESTA Locate**): 85 published and maintained.
- GIS Imagery Network Attached Storage (**NAS**) devices: 94 built and shipped to date.

## Statewide Aerial Orthoimagery Report

The high-definition statewide imagery furnished under contract by the Surdex Corporation saves lives in Kansas. With it, dispatchers are better able to assess emergency situations and more accurately direct first responders. This imagery is refreshed every three years to capture the latest changes in terrain, roads and structures.

- Our statewide 12" leaf-off **orthoimagery** is complete. Surdex, our provider, furnished essential pre-post imagery for the EF-4 tornado damage, Linwood, Kansas and surrounding areas, May 24, 2019, free of charge. This imagery directly assisted local and state emergency managers to respond quickly to, and recover from, the damage.
- Under a 3-year agreement with Surdex, the local buy-up option for **enhanced imagery** is going well. Several counties are taking advantage of 3" and 6" imagery.
- The current contract with Surdex will expire July 31, 2020. We will begin the process of issuing an RFP for new imagery acquisition in January, 2020.

## Call Handling Mapping Solution Report

Having reached end-of-life, the VESTA Locate call handling mapping platform needed replacement. A Council task force evaluated two replacement alternatives: the Motorola Vesta Map Local (VML) software and RapidDeploy Nimbus. The trade study concluded that RapidDeploy delivers greater cost-benefit value. For example, VML requires more network bandwidth to transfer large files than does RapidDeploy. Therefore, RapidDeploy offers lower cost of ownership while delivering more dispatcher functionality such as situational awareness.

## GIS Strategic Planning Report

The GIS Committee met June 2018 in Manhattan for their annual strategic planning session. This exercise precedes the Council's program strategic planning meeting held in late summer so that the GIS plan can be seamlessly integrated into the master Strategic Plan for 2019-2021.

## Broadband Interoperability Committee

NG911 and broadband safety networks complement each other. The intent of the SIAC and the Council Broadband Interoperability Committee (BIC) is to control and coordinate the integration of NG911 and broadband safety networks to improve public safety communication. This is accomplished by ensuring the seamless and secure exchange of information among the public residents, 9-1-1 centers (PSAPs) and first responders.

Michele Abbott chairs the BIC and is supported by Scott Ekberg and Lori Alexander. The Committee works closely with broadband interoperability initiatives such as FirstNet, the Kansas Statewide Interoperability Advisory Committee (SIAC) and the State Broadband Task Force. Here are a few roles and responsibilities of the Committee:

1. Consider legislative and regulatory efforts to improve emergency communications
2. Develop appropriate policies, procedures, protocols, guidelines for the BIC
3. Study seamless interoperability and innovation for interactive public safety communications
4. Weave broadband interoperability into the annual 3-year NG911 Strategic Plan, Work Plan and associated Budget
5. Evaluate current and future issues of the BIC



6. Investigate innovative approaches to mobile app interoperability and broadband-relevant databases
7. Remain vigilant of the broadband implementation plan, deployment and operations
8. Harness the full potential of 5G wireless networks for NG911 traffic
9. Establish forums to discuss emerging components of public safety
  - a. Operational aspects such as standard operating procedure, training
  - b. Technical aspects such as equipment, incident management, cybersecurity
10. Establish a relevant BIC Communication Plan
  - a. Federal: ensure compliance to standards without redundancy of effort
  - b. State: create awareness among public safety stakeholders
  - c. Local: educate jurisdictions such as PSAPs
11. Ensure interoperability training is adequate and satisfactory for PSAPs
  - a. Initial and on-going classroom and webinars training using Knowledge Center
  - b. Field simulation exercises for on-the-job training and cross-training
12. Capture supportive funding through Federal grants.

## Acronyms, Abbreviations, Definitions

<b>AFU</b>	Approved for Use term used by AT&T
<b>AG</b>	Attorney General
<b>ALI</b>	Automatic Location Identification (ALI) is a service whereby a PSAP call taker is automatically given the emergency 9-1-1 caller's address. This service uses a tabular DB that is associated with CAMA trunks that are provided by the PSAP's LEC carrier.
<b>ANI</b>	Automatic Number Identification (ANI) is a service whereby a PSAP call taker is automatically given the emergency 911 caller's telephone number; uses a tabular database that is associated with CAMA trunks that are provided by the PSAP's LEC carrier.
<b>ANSI</b>	American National Standards Institute
<b>APCO</b>	Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials
<b>AT&amp;T</b>	American Telephone and Telegraph
<b>AVPN</b>	AT&T Virtual Private Network
<b>BDA</b>	Bi-Directional Amplifier used to boost wireless signal strength into NG911 system
<b>BUS</b>	Back-Up Site such as Yoder Center
<b>Call Handling Equipment</b>	Is special equipment that allows PSAP call takers to accept, manage and, if necessary, transfer emergency 9-1-1 calls. Typically, this equipment is computer based and uses one or more monitors to facilitate the handling of emergency calls.
<b>CAMA trunk</b>	Centralized Automatic Message Accounting (CAMA) is actually a call log that is based on the traditional telephone line ("trunk" or "circuit") from the LEC to the PSAP.
<b>DB</b>	Database
<b>CDMA</b>	Code Division Multiple Access for example CDMA networks
<b>CDR</b>	Critical Design Review
<b>CM</b>	Change Management; Configuration Management
<b>COR</b>	Change Order Request
<b>CPE</b>	Customer Premise Equipment is equipment that the Council's provider AT&T furnishes at PSAP in order to provide the hosted call handling service of NG911; typically, this is a small router or switch similar to that provided in homes for cable TV service.
<b>CTIP</b>	Cyber Threat Information Program
<b>Customer Premises</b>	Refers to the facility where the PSAP operates. Customer premises are specified in documents such as the SOR and Site Survey.
<b>Cybersecurity</b>	Unauthorized use of a protected network system and measures to counter
<b>DB</b>	DataBase
<b>DDS</b>	Data Distribution Services server term used by Airbus
<b>DHS</b>	Department of Homeland Security
<b>ECaTS</b>	Emergency Call Tracking System universal 911 Call Reporting System provides real-time reporting analytics; ECaTS911 is a product of Direct Technology
<b>ECRF</b>	Emergency Call Routing Function
<b>ESInet</b>	Emergency Services IP Network
<b>ESN</b>	Emergency Service Number
<b>ESRP</b>	Emergency Services Routing Proxy
<b>FCA</b>	First Company Application term used by AT&T

<b>FCC</b>	Federal Communications Commission
<b>FDR</b>	Final Design Review
<b>FirstNet</b>	First Responder Network Authority
<b>GA</b>	General Availability term used by AT&T
<b>Geospatial Routing</b>	Allows more accurate routing of emergency 911 calls than traditional E9-1-1. Relies on a GIS database to identify the location of the emergency 9-1-1 caller on a map using X-Y coordinates rather than current MSAG, ALI and ANI tabular databases. Various layers of information can be added to the map to provide call taker with enhanced information relative to location to improve emergency response and routing of call. Usual legacy ANI/ALI/ESN tables or caller geospatial routing database (latitude, longitude), geo-spatial routing ensures that E9-1-1 calls are routed to the correct PSAP for emergency response regardless of the network used by the caller.
<b>GIS</b>	A Geographic Information System (GIS) is a system that correlates an emergency 9-1-1 caller's location to a map database in order for the PSAP call taker to route and direct emergency responders accurately and quickly to the location of the emergency.
<b>GNOC</b>	Global Network Operations Center AT&T, Bedminster, NJ
<b>Governance</b>	The methodology whereby the major stakeholders of NG911 are monitored based on pre-determined policies.
<b>HAZMAT</b>	Hazardous Materials
<b>HF</b>	Hot Fix term used by Airbus for a last-minute fix to a release for example "R6.0 HF2"
<b>HF2</b>	Hot Fix 2 for Airbus release R6.0
<b>i3 architecture</b>	NENA standards-based NG9-1-1 solution standards offering not only voice traffic but also text, IM, streaming video, photo, telematics, and other non-voice media using ESRP and ECRF.
<b>IcM</b>	Incident Management "Day-2 Support Model and Plan"; monitors open-closed trouble tickets.
<b>IFB</b>	Invitation for Bid; same as RFP
<b>ILS</b>	Integrated Logistic Support. An ILS Plan is a 360-degree look at logistic support. It considers such things as spares, spares location, Day-2 support of Resolution Center.
<b>IM</b>	Instant Messaging
<b>IMS</b>	IP Multimedia Subsystem
<b>Infrastructure</b>	The hardware and software necessary for providing the Kansas NG911 Solution as a Service; includes networking, data centers, call handling and reporting, operational support.
<b>IPR</b>	Intellectual Property Rights
<b>IP Selective Routing</b>	End-to-end ESInet selective routing interaction is the ESInet solution leading to full NG9-1-1 functionality i3 architectural end state.
<b>ISMS</b>	Information Security Management System
<b>KAM</b>	Kansas Association of Mappers
<b>KAR</b>	Kansas Administrative Regulation
<b>KDHE</b>	Kansas Department of Health and Environment
<b>KHP</b>	Kansas Highway Patrol
<b>KLETC</b>	Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center
<b>KU</b>	Kansas University

<b>LCPA</b>	Local Collection Point Administrator
<b>LCPA</b>	Local Collection Point Administrator
<b>LEC</b>	Local Exchange Carrier (LEC) refers to the telephone company (“carrier”) for a locality. Examples are AT&T, CenturyLink, Pioneer Communication, and many others in Kansas.
<b>LTE</b>	Long-Term Evolution for example LTE network
<b>LTE</b>	Long Term Evolution cellular network
<b>LVF</b>	Location Validation Function
<b>MARC</b>	Mid-America Regional Council, KC, MO
<b>MDS</b>	Media Distribution Services server term used by Airbus
<b>MOA</b>	This document is the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). It forms the relationship and participation between the PSAP jurisdiction and the Council for the acquisition and support of NG911 hosted call handling services from the Council’s provider AT&T.
<b>MOP</b>	Method of Procedure
<b>MRS</b>	Managed Router Service term used by AT&T
<b>MSAG</b>	The Master Street Address Guide (MSAG) is a tabular database
<b>NAS Device</b>	Network-Attached Storage (NAS) is a GIS data storage server (black box) connected to the NG911 network at the host and PSAP level.
<b>NASNA</b>	National Association of State 911 Administrators
<b>Neighboring States</b>	Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma, Colorado.
<b>NENA</b>	National Emergency Number Association
<b>NG9-1-1</b>	Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG911) is a national initiative for updating our outdated 9-1-1 call handling service with special emphasis on the increased dependency of our society on wireless (cellular) communication rather than traditional wireline telephone.
<b>NICE</b>	National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education
<b>NIST</b>	National Institute of Standards and Technology
<b>NPSBN</b>	National Public Safety BB Network
<b>NTIA</b>	National Telecommunications and Information Administration
<b>OoE</b>	Quality of Experience – pixelated video
<b>PDR</b>	Preliminary Design Review
<b>Pictometry</b>	the name of a patented aerial image capture process that produces imagery showing the fronts and sides of buildings and locations on the ground. These perspectives can then be stitched together to create composite aerial maps that seamlessly span many miles of terrain.
<b>PM</b>	Project Management; Program Management
<b>PP</b>	Position Paper
<b>PSA</b>	Public Service Announcement
<b>PSAP</b>	The Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) is a local center where emergency 9-1-1 calls are routed. Typically, PSAPs are located at a county level such as a county sheriff. They are also located at a local level such as a police department.
<b>PSDC</b>	Public Safety Dispatch Center; non-traditional PSAP such as higher education, military, Native American, Highway Patrol...
<b>PSDC</b>	Public Safety Dispatch Center
<b>QoS</b>	Quality of Service - voice #1

<b>RAID</b>	Redundant Array of Independent Disks
<b>RFI</b>	Request for Information
<b>RFP</b>	Request for Proposal
<b>RFQ</b>	Request for Quote
<b>RTT</b>	Real-Time Texting appearance as typing
<b>SI</b>	Spatial Interface (replacing SIF)
<b>SIF</b>	Spatial Information Function (replaced by SI)
<b>SLMS</b>	Software, Learning Management Service
<b>SMS</b>	Short Message Service for text messaging
<b>SMS Texting</b>	Short Message Service allows wireless subscribers to send 911 SMS text messages to PSAPs and for subscribers to receive text replies from PSAPs
<b>SPOC</b>	Single Point of Contact
<b>TCC</b>	Text Control Center
<b>TCS</b>	TeleCommunication Systems Text-to-911 technology, Comtech Telecommunications
<b>TEES</b>	Test and Evaluation Equipment Suite for BUS
<b>Vehicle Telematics</b>	The computer system in a vehicle that collect and store critical information that can be used to determine events leading to a crash.

**Appendix A – Kansas Administrative Regulations**  
**Kansas Administrative Regulations**  
**Economic Impact Statement**  
**For the Kansas Division of the Budget**

Kansas 911 Coordinating Council  
8440

Scott A. Ekberg, Administrator    785-438-

Agency

Agency Contact

Contact Phone Number

132-1-1

K.A.R. Number(s)

Submit a hard copy of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) and any external documents that the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) would adopt, along with the following to:

Division of the Budget

900 SW Jackson, Room

504-N

Topeka, KS 66612

**I. Brief description of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

K.A.R. 132-1-1 was created in October, 2016 to increase the 911 fee from \$.53 to \$.60. With passage of HB2084, amending the Kansas 911 Act (K.S.A. 12-5362 et. seq.), the legislature increased the fee and this regulation is no longer applicable and is proposed for revocation.

**II. Statement by the agency if the rule(s) and regulation(s) is mandated by the federal government and a statement if approach chosen to address the policy issue is different from that utilized by agencies of contiguous states or the federal government. *(If the approach is different, then include a statement of why the Kansas rule and regulation proposed is different)***

This rule and regulation is not mandated by the federal government.

**III. Agency analysis specifically addressing following:**

- A. The extent to which the rule(s) and regulation(s) will enhance or restrict business activities and growth;**

No impact anticipated

- B. The economic effect, including a detailed quantification of implementation and compliance costs, on the specific businesses, sectors, public utility ratepayers, individuals, and local governments that would be affected by the proposed rule and regulation and on the state economy as a whole;**

Negligible economic impact to the Council, other state agencies, small businesses, or individual members of the public is anticipated.

- C. Businesses that would be directly affected by the proposed rule and regulation;**

N/A

- D. Benefits of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) compared to the costs;**

N/A

- E. Measures taken by the agency to minimize the cost and impact of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) on business and economic development within the State of Kansas, local government, and individuals;**

N/A

- F. An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total annual implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be**

incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.

\$N/A

Do the above total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period?

YES  NO

Give a detailed statement of the data and methodology used in estimating the above cost estimate.

N/A

Prior to the submission or resubmission of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s), did the agency hold a public hearing if the total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period to find that the estimated costs have been accurately determined and are necessary for achieving legislative intent? If applicable, document when the public hearing was held, those in attendance, and any pertinent information from the hearing.

YES  NO

- G. If the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) increases or decreases revenues of cities, counties or school districts, or imposes functions or responsibilities on cities, counties or school districts that will increase expenditures or fiscal liability, describe how the state agency consulted with the League of Kansas Municipalities, Kansas Association of Counties, and/or the Kansas Association of School Boards.

N/A



- H. Describe how the agency consulted and solicited information from businesses, associations, local governments, state agencies, or institutions and members of the public that may be affected by the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).

N/A

- I. For environmental rule(s) and regulation(s) describe the costs that would likely accrue if the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) are not adopted, as well as the persons would bear the costs and would be affected by the failure to adopt the rule(s) and regulation(s).

N/A

**132-1-1. Fees.** The 911 fee shall be \$.60 per month for each subscriber account, pursuant to K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 12-5369 and amendments thereto. (Authorized by K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 12-5364; implementing K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 12-5364 and 12-5369; effective Oct. 2, 2015.) – Repeal this KAR

**132-1-1.** (Authorized by K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 12-5364; implementing K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 12-5364 and 12-5369; effective Oct. 2, 2015; revoked P-\_\_\_\_\_.)

**Kansas Administrative Regulations**  
**Economic Impact Statement**  
**For the Kansas Division of the Budget**

Kansas 911 Coordinating Council  
8440

Scott A. Ekberg, Administrator    785-438-

Agency

Agency Contact

Contact Phone Number

132-1-2

K.A.R. Number(s)

Submit a hard copy of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) and any external documents that the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) would adopt, along with the following to:

Division of the Budget

900 SW Jackson, Room

504-N

Topeka, KS 66612

**I. Brief description of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

The proposed rule and regulation would establish that a PSAP becomes a PSAP when official action is taken by a City or County governing body to establish and designate the answering point as the governing bodies PSAP.

**II. Statement by the agency if the rule(s) and regulation(s) is mandated by the federal government and a statement if approach chosen to address the policy issue is different from that utilized by agencies of contiguous states or the federal government. *(If the approach is different, then include a statement of why the Kansas rule and regulation proposed is different)***

This rule and regulation is not mandated by the federal government.

**III. Agency analysis specifically addressing following:**

- A. The extent to which the rule(s) and regulation(s) will enhance or restrict business activities and growth;**

No impact anticipated

- B. The economic effect, including a detailed quantification of implementation and compliance costs, on the specific businesses, sectors, public utility ratepayers, individuals, and local governments that would be affected by the proposed rule and regulation and on the state economy as a whole;**

Negligible economic impact to the Council, other state agencies, small businesses, or individual members of the public is anticipated.

- C. Businesses that would be directly affected by the proposed rule and regulation;**

None

- D. Benefits of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) compared to the costs;**

Provides the Council with a point certain for the existence of a PSAP established by a City or County government. No cost associated with the rule and regulation, though the cost to the local unit of government would be significant in standing up a new PSAP.

- E. Measures taken by the agency to minimize the cost and impact of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) on business and economic development within the State of Kansas, local government, and individuals;**

The rule and regulation creates no cost or impact

- F. An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total annual implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.

\$None

Do the above total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period?

YES  NO

Give a detailed statement of the data and methodology used in estimating the above cost estimate.

N/A

Prior to the submission or resubmission of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s), did the agency hold a public hearing if the total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period to find that the estimated costs have been accurately determined and are necessary for achieving legislative intent? If applicable, document when the public hearing was held, those in attendance, and any pertinent information from the hearing.

YES  NO

- G. If the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) increases or decreases revenues of cities, counties or school districts, or imposes functions or responsibilities on cities, counties or school districts that will increase expenditures or fiscal liability, describe how the state agency consulted with the League of Kansas Municipalities, Kansas Association of Counties, and/or the Kansas Association of School Boards.

N/A

- H. Describe how the agency consulted and solicited information from businesses, associations, local governments, state agencies, or institutions and members of the public that may be affected by the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

- I. For environmental rule(s) and regulation(s) describe the costs that would likely accrue if the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) are not adopted, as well as the persons would bear the costs and would be affected by the failure to adopt the rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

**132-1-2. PSAP Defined.** A PSAP is a 911 answering point operated by a City or County. A PSAP shall be considered a PSAP at such time as the governing body of the City or County takes official action in the form of a resolution or ordinance establishing and designating the answering point as its PSAP. (Further defining L. 2019, ch. 39, §1; effective P-\_\_\_\_\_.)

**Kansas Administrative Regulations**  
**Economic Impact Statement**  
**For the Kansas Division of the Budget**

Kansas 911 Coordinating Council  
8440

Scott A. Ekberg, Administrator    785-438-

Agency

Agency Contact

Contact Phone Number

132-2-1

K.A.R. Number(s)

Submit a hard copy of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) and any external documents that the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) would adopt, along with the following to:

Division of the Budget

900 SW Jackson, Room

504-N

Topeka, KS 66612

**I. Brief description of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

The proposed modifications to the existing K.A.R. 132-2-1, sets the prerequisites for the Local Collection Point Administrator (LCPA) and defines the selection process and contract period of performance requirements for the LCPA. The proposed amendments would:

- Establish a two-year period of performance for the LCPA contract,
- Provide for a single two-year extension of the LCPA contract,
- Remove language requiring approval of the Legislative Coordinating Council (LCC) to exercise the two-year contract extension,
- Require an annual evaluation of the LCPA by the Council,
- Require LCC approval of a Council decision to change the LCPA vendor at contract renewal.

These changes are proposed to bring the regulation into alignment with the Kansas 911 Act statutes.

- II. **Statement by the agency if the rule(s) and regulation(s) is mandated by the federal government and a statement if approach chosen to address the policy issue is different from that utilized by agencies of contiguous states or the federal government. *(If the approach is different, then include a statement of why the Kansas rule and regulation proposed is different)***

This rule and regulation is not mandated by the federal government.

- III. **Agency analysis specifically addressing following:**

- A. **The extent to which the rule(s) and regulation(s) will enhance or restrict business activities and growth;**

No impact anticipated

- B. **The economic effect, including a detailed quantification of implementation and compliance costs, on the specific businesses, sectors, public utility ratepayers, individuals, and local governments that would be affected by the proposed rule and regulation and on the state economy as a whole;**

Negligible economic impact to the Council, other state agencies, small businesses, or individual members of the public is anticipated.

- C. **Businesses that would be directly affected by the proposed rule and regulation;**

None

**D. Benefits of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) compared to the costs;**

Brings K.A.R. 132-2-1 into alignment with the Kansas 911 Act statutes as amended by HB2084. No additional cost associated with the amendments.

**E. Measures taken by the agency to minimize the cost and impact of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) on business and economic development within the State of Kansas, local government, and individuals;**

N/A

**F. An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total annual implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.**

\$None

**Do the above total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period?**

YES  NO

**Give a detailed statement of the data and methodology used in estimating the above cost estimate.**

N/A

**Prior to the submission or resubmission of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s), did the agency hold a public hearing if the total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period to find that the estimated costs have been accurately determined and are necessary for achieving legislative intent? If**



applicable, document when the public hearing was held, those in attendance, and any pertinent information from the hearing.

YES  NO

- G. If the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) increases or decreases revenues of cities, counties or school districts, or imposes functions or responsibilities on cities, counties or school districts that will increase expenditures or fiscal liability, describe how the state agency consulted with the League of Kansas Municipalities, Kansas Association of Counties, and/or the Kansas Association of School Boards.

N/A

- H. Describe how the agency consulted and solicited information from businesses, associations, local governments, state agencies, or institutions and members of the public that may be affected by the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).

N/A

- I. For environmental rule(s) and regulation(s) describe the costs that would likely accrue if the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) are not adopted, as well as the persons would bear the costs and would be affected by the failure to adopt the rule(s) and regulation(s).

N/A

**132-2-1. LCPA; prerequisites; selection; contract.** (a) Each qualified person selected to provide the services of the local collection point administrator (LCPA) pursuant to the Kansas 911 act ("act"), K.S.A. 12-5362 et seq., and amendments thereto, shall at a minimum meet the following requirements:

(1) Have the ability to comply with all contract requirements established by the secretary of administration;

(2) have at least three years of experience in public sector financial administration and accounting;

(3) secure and manage accounts and services at a federally insured financial institution with a physical presence in Kansas and ensure the required collateralization of 911 funds in bank accounts;

(4) establish and maintain a physical office in Kansas; and  
(5) have the ability to provide appropriate staffing to the 911 coordinating council ("council") to meet the purposes of the Act.

(b) Each LCPA shall be selected by the council with the approval of the legislative coordinating council through a competitive procurement process administered by the Kansas department of administration. The competitive process shall begin at least six months before the expiration of the contract with the current LCPA.  ~~, unless both the council and the legislative coordinating council concur before then that the contract with the LCPA should be extended for an additional contract term, as allowed by the act.~~

(c)(1) The initial contract with the selected LCPA shall be for a two-year period. A yearly performance review of the LCPA shall be conducted by the council. ~~The council's findings shall be reported to the legislative coordinating council. The initial contract with each LCPA shall have a single, two-year extension option, which may be used to extend the contract period by affirmative vote of nine (9) of the voting members of the Council.~~

*(2) The Council shall review the performance of the LCPA annually. If the Council determines that the LCPA contract, pursuant to a competitive procurement process administered by the Kansas department of administration, should be awarded to a vendor other than the current LCPA, the decision shall be approved by the legislative coordinating council, pursuant to K.S.A. 12-5367.*

~~(2) The term of a contract with the LCPA may be increased to three years by the council if the council determines the following:~~

~~(A) The LCPA has successfully fulfilled its contractual and legal responsibilities for at least 12 months.~~

~~(B) The annual audit of the 911 fee receipts and disbursements by the LCPA demonstrates appropriate recordkeeping and administration of monies.~~

~~(C) The contract extension can control cost increases for services or reduce risks of disruption of essential LCPA services. (Authorized by K.S.A. 12-5364, 12-5367 as amended L. 2019, ch. 39, §2, 5; effective March 2, 2012, amended P-\_\_\_\_\_.)~~

**Kansas Administrative Regulations**  
**Economic Impact Statement**  
**For the Kansas Division of the Budget**

Kansas 911 Coordinating Council  
8440

Scott A. Ekberg, Administrator    785-438-

Agency

Agency Contact

Contact Phone Number

132-3-1

K.A.R. Number(s)

Submit a hard copy of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) and any external documents that the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) would adopt, along with the following to:

Division of the Budget

900 SW Jackson, Room

504-N

Topeka, KS 66612

**I. Brief description of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

The proposed amendment to the existing rule and regulation would replace existing language with rules and regulations compliant with grant guidance for the 2019 federal 911 grant from NHTSA.

**II. Statement by the agency if the rule(s) and regulation(s) is mandated by the federal government and a statement if approach chosen to address the policy issue is different from that utilized by agencies of contiguous states or the federal government. *(If the approach is different, then include a statement of why the Kansas rule and regulation proposed is different)***

While not mandated by the federal government, the proposed rules and regulations ensure compliance with federal grant guidance issued by NHTSA for subgrant of federal funds to PSAPs.

**III. Agency analysis specifically addressing following:**

- A. The extent to which the rule(s) and regulation(s) will enhance or restrict business activities and growth;**

Provides opportunity for local government controlled PSAPs to acquire updated 911 equipment with 60% federal funding.

- B. The economic effect, including a detailed quantification of implementation and compliance costs, on the specific businesses, sectors, public utility ratepayers, individuals, and local governments that would be affected by the proposed rule and regulation and on the state economy as a whole;**

Positive impact of \$1,800,000 in federal funds.

- C. Businesses that would be directly affected by the proposed rule and regulation;**

Kansas PSAPs

- D. Benefits of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) compared to the costs;**

No direct cost associated with the rules and regulations. PSAPs provided the opportunity to replace necessary 911 equipment at a reduced total cost to the PSAP.

- E. Measures taken by the agency to minimize the cost and impact of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) on business and economic development within the State of Kansas, local government, and individuals;**

N/A

- F. An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total annual implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.

\$N/A

Do the above total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period?

YES  NO

Give a detailed statement of the data and methodology used in estimating the above cost estimate.

N/A

Prior to the submission or resubmission of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s), did the agency hold a public hearing if the total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period to find that the estimated costs have been accurately determined and are necessary for achieving legislative intent? If applicable, document when the public hearing was held, those in attendance, and any pertinent information from the hearing.

YES  NO

- G. If the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) increases or decreases revenues of cities, counties or school districts, or imposes functions or responsibilities on cities, counties or school districts that will increase expenditures or fiscal liability, describe how the state agency consulted with the League of Kansas Municipalities, Kansas Association of Counties, and/or the Kansas Association of School Boards.

No mandatory increase or decrease in revenue is occasioned by the adoption of this rule and regulation.

- H. **Describe how the agency consulted and solicited information from businesses, associations, local governments, state agencies, or institutions and members of the public that may be affected by the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

- I. **For environmental rule(s) and regulation(s) describe the costs that would likely accrue if the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) are not adopted, as well as the persons would bear the costs and would be affected by the failure to adopt the rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

**132-3-1. 911 federal grants; distribution.** (a) Federal grant funds shall be distributed by the chair of the 911 coordinating council ("council") to any entity only if all of the following conditions are met:

(1) A majority of voting members on the council approves the award of any contract or agreement to the entity seeking federal grant funds before execution of the contract or agreement.

(2) The proposed use of the funds is consistent with the federal grant fund requirements and K.S.A. 12-5365, and amendments thereto.

(3) The federal grant funds will be used to implement next-generation 911 services at a regional or statewide level.

(4) The equipment and services to be purchased using federal grant funds meet national technical standards established for next-generation 911 services as adopted by reference in subsection (b), to the greatest extent possible, and are open architectural designs.

(b) The following portions of the "detailed functional and interface specification for the NENA i3 solution — stage 3," dated June 14, 2011, are hereby adopted by reference as the national technical standards established for next-generation 911 services:

(1) Pages 4 through 236; and

(2) pages 256 through 280.

(c) As used in this regulation, "open architectural designs" shall mean architectural designs that meet the following requirements:

(1) Are available to the general public and are intended for widespread adoption;

(2) facilitate interoperability and data exchange among different products or services; and

(3) contain no proprietary constraints. (Authorized by K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 12-5364, as amended by L. 2012, ch. 21, sec. 2; implementing K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 12-5364, as amended by L. 2012, ch. 21, sec. 2, and K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 12-5365; effective Jan. 11, 2013.) **Replace this KAR with the following:**

**132-3-1. 911 federal grant; subgrant award process.** (a) 911 Federal grant, subgrant awards shall be made to Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) to help cover the costs of hardware, software, and training associated with the processing and dispatching of NG911 calls. The following rules will govern the subgrant award process:

- (1) PROJECT/AWARD PERIOD. The period of performance for each subgrant award begins on the date of the application approval by the Council's Grant Committee and ends on November 30, 2021. No extensions will be allowed. This deadline has been established to allow the Council to complete closeout reporting required by the 911 Grant Program before funding for the program at the federal level ends.
- (2) AWARD AMOUNT. Funding for this project is \$1,800,000. Individual subgrant award amounts shall not be less than \$6,000 and not more than \$300,000. These values represent the maximum and minimum grant-share of the total project cost and do not include the required matching funds. In the 1st quarter of 2021, the Subgrant Committee may reduce the minimum grant award to allow for smaller projects, depending on the remaining total funds.
- (3) COST SHARING/MATCHING. By statute, the Federal share of the cost of any activity carried out under the grant program may not exceed 60% of eligible costs. For this program, subgrant recipients must provide at least 40% of the total eligible project costs in cash match. Funds from other Federal sources may not be used as matching funds. 911 fee funds may be used as matching funds.
- (4) OTHER. The 911 Grant Program prohibits all grant and subgrant recipients from diverting any portion of designated 911 charges. In Kansas, this means that subgrant awards and regularly collected 911 fees must be used as outlined in the Kansas 911 Act. Any subgrant recipient found to be using 911 fees outside of the allowable uses in the Kansas 911 Act will be required to reimburse to the Kansas 911 Coordinating Council all subgrant funds spent on the recipient's behalf.
- (5) ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS. Kansas PSAPs and Non-Traditional PSAPs as defined by the Kansas 911 Act may apply under this program. Applicants must be up to date with all annual expenditure reporting requirements, including submission of invoices and response to any questions about expenditures from the Operations Committee of the Council.
- (6) ELIGIBLE COSTS. The following rules shall govern eligible project costs:
  - (a) Total Project Costs. Projects must have a minimum total cost of \$10,000 to be considered (\$4,000 in local match and \$6,000 in grant award). There is

no maximum project cost, but the maximum award is \$300,000. The applicant will be required to pay the full difference. In the 1st quarter of 2021, the Subgrant Committee may reduce the minimum grant award to allow for smaller projects, depending on the remaining total funds.

- (b) Timeframe. Subgrant awards and matching funds may be used to cover only eligible costs incurred by the subgrant recipient during the period of performance as defined by the project award period above.
- (1) Kansas 911 Act - All project costs to be paid with subgrant funds or counted as local match from the subgrant recipient must meet the allowable uses for 911 fees as set by the Kansas 911 Act.
  - (2) 911 Grant Program Eligible Cost Categories - Subgrant projects must fit in one of two eligible cost categories from the 911 Grant Program Notice of Funding Opportunity:
    - (a) Costs to purchase hardware, software, and hosted services associated with enabling NG911 calls to be received, processed and dispatched.
    - (b) Training costs directly related to NG911 implementation for public safety personnel.
- (c) Eligible Costs – Pre-Approved. The following costs have been determined to meet all eligibility requirements for subgrant funding:
- (1) Replacement, upgrade, or enhancement of voice recorders
  - (2) Replacement, upgrade, or enhancement of computer or network equipment for use solely by the PSAP
  - (3) Replacement, upgrade, or enhancement of Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) software. If the software is licensed per user, the maximum number of users is equal to 1.5 times the number of full-time communications officers employed by the PSAP.
  - (4) Backup phone systems for use solely by the PSAP
  - (5) Implementation, replacement, upgrade, or enhancement of Emergency Dispatch protocol system like Emergency Medical Dispatch.
  - (6) Establishment, upgrade, or enhancement of IP networks needed to support the PSAP and their connection to emergency response organizations
  - (7) Any of the above items for use in establishing or maintaining Regional or Multi-PSAP backup centers
  - (8) One-time costs of implementing access to the Council's Hosted 911 system. This item applies to Non-traditional PSAPs only, as PSAPs that receive 911 fee disbursements do not pay these one-time costs as a result of the cost-share program with the Council.
- (d) Ineligible Costs. Ineligible costs include:
- (1) Costs that are unallowable under the Cost Principles of the Uniform Administrative Requirements, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards
  - (2) Costs to operate legacy E-911 or Basic 911 systems
  - (3) Costs to operate the NG911 system after it is fully operational
  - (4) Activities related to construction
  - (5) Subscriber radio equipment and/or maintenance



- (6) Mass Notification systems
  - (7) Independent verification and validation (IV&V) testing for product, service, and system purchases
  - (8) Installation and procurement of 911 call handling equipment or ESInet services by PSAPs that receive fee disbursements, since this is already under a cost-share program with the Council's Hosted 911 system
- (e) Other projects. Other projects will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis as described in paragraph X below. The Subgrant Committee may present any grant application to the Council for review and approval or rejection. Projects not on the eligible costs list contained in section (c) above, will be presented to the full Council for approval or rejection.
- (7) APPLICATION. The following rules will apply to the application process for subgrant projects:
- (a) Applications for this subgrant program will be accepted solely through the NG911 Web Portal.
  - (b) APPLICATION TIMEFRAME. Applications will be accepted beginning on the publication date of this document and ending on June 30th, 2021 or when subgrant funds are exhausted, whichever comes first.
  - (c) APPLICATION ELEMENTS. The following elements will be contained in the application:
    - (1) Designated Project Contact. The name and contact information for the person that will be the primary contact with the Council on the project.
    - (2) Project Eligible Cost Category. Applicants will identify the eligible cost category under which they believe their project fits.
    - (3) Project Description. Applicants will describe the project they are requesting funding for including a list and basic description of the items and services that will be part of the grant funded or matching fund expenses.
    - (4) Project Benefit. Applicants will describe the benefit to the recipients that is anticipated with the completion of the proposed project.
    - (5) Number of PSAPs Benefited. Applicants will describe the number and identity of PSAPs benefited by the proposed project.
    - (6) Implementation Plan. Applicants will describe the plan for implementing the project at the PSAP or PSAPs involved including at a minimum the plan for training PSAP personnel and the intended date for project completion.
    - (7) Budget. Applicants will provide a total project cost and upload project budget information detailing all proposed project costs. Vendor quotes can be provided in place of a custom budget document.
- (8) EVALUATION CRITERIA. The following criteria will be used for evaluating subgrant applications:
- (a) All Applications. All applications will be reviewed for completeness, clarity, and compliance with program rules. Should an application be found to be missing information or require additional clarifying information,

the Subgrant Committee will contact the applicant. The only other criteria for application approval are the availability of remaining subgrant funds and whether the project costs fit within the eligible costs.

(b) Applications for Pre-Approved Eligible Costs Only. Applications for projects that include only costs from the pre-approved list identified in paragraph 6(c) above, will be approved as soon as all needed information is received.

(c) Applications for Other Costs. Applications for projects that include costs not specifically called out in the pre-approved list in paragraph 6(c) above, will be evaluated by vote of the Kansas 911 Coordinating Council. The application will first be evaluated by the Subgrant Committee for compliance with the eligible costs as defined by the 911 Grant Program, the Kansas 911 Act, and this document. The Subgrant Committee will then prepare a short presentation and recommendation for the Council and request time on the next meeting's agenda for the vote. The applicant will be notified as soon as the meeting is added to the Council agenda.

(9) AWARD DISBURSEMENT AND REPORTING PROCESS. The following process will be used for subgrant award and reporting:

(a) SUBGRANT AWARDS. Subgrant recipients have two options for disbursement of the award: pass-through reimbursement and direct invoice payment.

(1) Pass-Through Reimbursement. If the PSAP selects this type of award, the PSAP will pay all invoices directly to the vendors and submit the paid invoices to the Council for reimbursement. Once the 40% match is reached, the Council will submit the remaining paid invoices to the National 911 Office for reimbursement and pass the funds back to the PSAP as they are received.

(a) Non-traditional PSAPs that receive subgrants must use Pass-Through Reimbursement due to statutory limitation on spending 911 fee funds.

(2) Direct Invoice Payment. If the PSAP selects this type of award, the PSAP will pay all invoices directly to the vendors until they have paid at least the 40% match for the project. All other invoices will be submitted to the Council for payment. The Council will pay the invoices to the vendors directly and then submit them to the National 911 Office for reimbursement. The Council will retain the reimbursed funds.

(3) The Direct Invoice Payment option is offered to allow PSAPs to engage in projects that are beyond their current reserve funds. Direct Invoice Payment is available only to PSAPs that receive 911 fee fund disbursements monthly and only for projects specifically outlined in paragraph 6(c) above. All other projects and all projects from non-traditional PSAPs must use Pass-Through Reimbursement as described in paragraph one (1) above.

(b) REPORTING. PSAPs that receive subgrants will be required to submit relevant invoices and report when the project is completed. Specific reporting requirements will be provided when PSAPs are notified of

awards. (Authorized by K.S.A. 12-5364, 12-5365 as amended by L. 2019,  
Ch. 39, § 2,3, effective January 11, 2013, amended  
P-\_\_\_\_\_.)

**Kansas Administrative Regulations**  
**Economic Impact Statement**  
**For the Kansas Division of the Budget**

Kansas 911 Coordinating Council  
8440

Scott A. Ekberg, Administrator    785-438-

Agency

Agency Contact

Contact Phone Number

132-4-1

K.A.R. Number(s)

Submit a hard copy of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) and any external documents that the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) would adopt, along with the following to:

Division of the Budget

900 SW Jackson, Room

504-N

Topeka, KS 66612

**I. Brief description of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

The proposed amendments to K.A.R. 132-4-1, update Kansas session law citations to statutory citations and removes an outdated date reference. The amendments also provide information to providers as to where the forms referenced in the existing K.A.R. can be located.

**II. Statement by the agency if the rule(s) and regulation(s) is mandated by the federal government and a statement if approach chosen to address the policy issue is different from that utilized by agencies of contiguous states or the federal government. *(If the approach is different, then include a statement of why the Kansas rule and regulation proposed is different)***

This rule and regulation is not mandated by the federal government.

**III. Agency analysis specifically addressing following:**

- A. The extent to which the rule(s) and regulation(s) will enhance or restrict business activities and growth;**

N/A – Updating existing K.A.R.

- B. The economic effect, including a detailed quantification of implementation and compliance costs, on the specific businesses, sectors, public utility ratepayers, individuals, and local governments that would be affected by the proposed rule and regulation and on the state economy as a whole;**

None created by amendments

- C. Businesses that would be directly affected by the proposed rule and regulation;**

N/A

- D. Benefits of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) compared to the costs;**

Brings K.A.R. 132-4-1 into alignment with Kansas Statute.

- E. Measures taken by the agency to minimize the cost and impact of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) on business and economic development within the State of Kansas, local government, and individuals;**

N/A

- F. An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total annual implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be**

incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.

\$N/A

Do the above total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period?

YES  NO

Give a detailed statement of the data and methodology used in estimating the above cost estimate.

N/A

Prior to the submission or resubmission of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s), did the agency hold a public hearing if the total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period to find that the estimated costs have been accurately determined and are necessary for achieving legislative intent? If applicable, document when the public hearing was held, those in attendance, and any pertinent information from the hearing.

YES  NO

- G. If the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) increases or decreases revenues of cities, counties or school districts, or imposes functions or responsibilities on cities, counties or school districts that will increase expenditures or fiscal liability, describe how the state agency consulted with the League of Kansas Municipalities, Kansas Association of Counties, and/or the Kansas Association of School Boards.

N/A

**H. Describe how the agency consulted and solicited information from businesses, associations, local governments, state agencies, or institutions and members of the public that may be affected by the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

**I. For environmental rule(s) and regulation(s) describe the costs that would likely accrue if the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) are not adopted, as well as the persons would bear the costs and would be affected by the failure to adopt the rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

**132-4-1. Delinquent status; penalties.** (a)(1) A telecommunications service provider shall be deemed to be in delinquent status by the 911 coordinating council or the council's designee under any of the following conditions:

- a. The provider fails to submit the provider's contact information, pursuant to ~~L. 2011, ch. 84, sec. 3 (j)~~ *K.S.A. 12-5364 (k)* and amendments thereto, ~~on or before January 1, 2012,~~ in the form and containing the information required by the 911 coordinating council to the 911 coordinating council or the council's designee.
  - i. *The form for submission of required contact information will be made available through the Council's website, [www.kansas911.org](http://www.kansas911.org).*
- b. The provider has not previously provided service in this state and fails to submit the provider's contact information, pursuant to ~~L. 2011, ch. 84, sec. 3 (j)~~ *K.S.A. 12-5364 (k)* and amendments thereto, within three months of first offering services in this state, in the form and containing the information required by the 911 coordinating council to the 911 coordinating council or the council's designee.
  - ii. *The form for submission of required contact information will be made available through the Council's website, [www.kansas911.org](http://www.kansas911.org).*

(C) The provider fails to notify the 911 coordinating council or the council's designee within 30 days of any change in the provider's contact information.

(2) A telecommunications service provider shall be deemed to be in delinquent status by the 911 coordinating council or the council's designee if the provider fails to submit collected 911 fees and/or the return in the form required by the LCPA, pursuant to ~~L. 2011, ch. 84, sec. 9~~ *K.S.A. 12-5370 (e)* and amendments thereto, to the LCPA on or before the 30th day of each calendar month following a return for the preceding month.

*(A) The form for the return is available on the Council's web portal, <https://portal.kansas911.org/>.*

(b)(1) If the 911 coordinating council or the council's designee determines that a provider is in delinquent status, a penalty shall be assessed against the provider by written order of the 911 coordinating council or the council's designee.

(2) The penalty for failing to comply with the requirement to submit the provider's contact information shall be \$500.00 per day or 10 percent of the 911 fees due from the delinquent provider to the LCPA for the corresponding month, whichever is greater. The penalty for failing to submit 911 fees and the return shall be \$500.00 per day or 10 percent of the 911 fees due from the delinquent provider to the LCPA for the corresponding month, whichever is greater.

(3) Written notification of the penalty assessment, the violation, and the provider's right to appeal to the 911 coordinating council or the council's designee shall be issued to the provider by the 911 coordinating council or the council's designee. Each penalty payment shall be remitted directly to the 911 coordinating council or the council's designee.

(c) Any provider that is assessed a penalty may request a hearing, pursuant to ~~L. 2011, ch. 84, sec. 3 (l)~~ K.S.A. 12-5370 (m) and amendments thereto. The request for hearing shall specify the reason or reasons the provider denies being in violation of the submission requirements, pursuant to L. 2011, ch. 84, sec. 3 K.S.A. 12-5370 (e) and amendments thereto. (Authorized by K.S.A. 12-5364 (m); implementing K.S.A. 12-5364(k), 12-5370 € as amended by L. 2019, Ch. 39, § 2,8; effective March 2, 2012, amended P-\_\_\_\_\_.)



**Kansas Administrative Regulations**  
**Economic Impact Statement**  
**For the Kansas Division of the Budget**

Kansas 911 Coordinating Council  
8440

Scott A. Ekberg, Administrator    785-438-

Agency

Agency Contact

Contact Phone Number

132-4-2

K.A.R. Number(s)

Submit a hard copy of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) and any external documents that the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) would adopt, along with the following to:

Division of the Budget

900 SW Jackson, Room

504-N

Topeka, KS 66612

**I. Brief description of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

This proposed rule and regulation defines the annual 911 fee expenditure report form as required by statute. The proposed regulation establishes the content of the form.

**II. Statement by the agency if the rule(s) and regulation(s) is mandated by the federal government and a statement if approach chosen to address the policy issue is different from that utilized by agencies of contiguous states or the federal government. *(If the approach is different, then include a statement of why the Kansas rule and regulation proposed is different)***

This rule and regulation is not mandated by the federal government.

**III. Agency analysis specifically addressing following:**

- A. The extent to which the rule(s) and regulation(s) will enhance or restrict business activities and growth;**

No change created by the rule and regulation, only establishes the reporting requirements as required by statute.

- B. The economic effect, including a detailed quantification of implementation and compliance costs, on the specific businesses, sectors, public utility ratepayers, individuals, and local governments that would be affected by the proposed rule and regulation and on the state economy as a whole;**

No additional economic impact is anticipated.

- C. Businesses that would be directly affected by the proposed rule and regulation;**

PSAPs

- D. Benefits of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) compared to the costs;**

Brings the annual 911 expenditure reporting form and content into alignment with Kansas 911 Act statutes.

- E. Measures taken by the agency to minimize the cost and impact of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) on business and economic development within the State of Kansas, local government, and individuals;**

N/A

- F. An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total annual implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be**

incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.

\$None

Do the above total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period?

YES  NO

Give a detailed statement of the data and methodology used in estimating the above cost estimate.

N/A

Prior to the submission or resubmission of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s), did the agency hold a public hearing if the total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period to find that the estimated costs have been accurately determined and are necessary for achieving legislative intent? If applicable, document when the public hearing was held, those in attendance, and any pertinent information from the hearing.

YES  NO

- G. If the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) increases or decreases revenues of cities, counties or school districts, or imposes functions or responsibilities on cities, counties or school districts that will increase expenditures or fiscal liability, describe how the state agency consulted with the League of Kansas Municipalities, Kansas Association of Counties, and/or the Kansas Association of School Boards.

N/A

- H. Describe how the agency consulted and solicited information from businesses, associations, local governments, state agencies, or institutions and members of the public that may be affected by the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

- I. For environmental rule(s) and regulation(s) describe the costs that would likely accrue if the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) are not adopted, as well as the persons would bear the costs and would be affected by the failure to adopt the rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

**132-4-2 Annual Expenditure Report Form.** (a) PSAPs shall file annually, by March 1<sup>st</sup>, a report in the form and containing the information required by the 911 coordinating council to the 911 coordinating council or the council's designee, pursuant to K.S.A. 12-5364(l)

- (1) The annual report will contain the following elements:
- (a) Revenue received from 911 funds during the reporting period and the balance of 911 funds on hand at the end of the reporting period.
  - (b) Itemized expenditures of 911 funds including the following information:
    - (1) Date of the expenditure
    - (2) Report year
    - (3) Amount of the expenditure
    - (4) The type of expenditure (Recurring cost/contract, equipment, training or other)
    - (5) Vendor Name
    - (6) Fund source for the expenditure (Post 911 Act or Pre 911 Act funds)
    - (7) The allowable use for the expenditure (K.S.A. 12-5375)
    - (8) A description of the expenditure
    - (9) Comments relating to the expenditure
  - (c) PSAP profile questions to provide information needed to complete aggregated, required federal reports including but not limited to the following information:
    - (1) Numbers of 911 personnel
    - (2) Numbers and identification of secondary PSAPs
    - (3) Estimate of total annual cost of 911 provision
    - (4) 911 calls received by class of service for PSAPs not on the NG911 system
    - (5) NG911 planning and implementation, including costs and components for PSAPs not on the NG911 system
    - (6) Text-to-911 status for PSAPs not on the NG911 system

- (7) Cybersecurity efforts and cost
- (8) Assessment of the effects achieved by the use of 911 fee funds
- (9) Number of 911 answering positions
- (10) Use of formal protocol dispatching, including vendor
- (11) Use of, model and vendor for ancillary systems (CAD, radio, logging recorder, etc.)
- (12) Compliance with NG911 Security Policy

(d) The annual report shall be filed through the Council's web portal.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 12-5375 (e)(1); implementing K.S.A. 12-5364 (l) as amended by L. 2019, Ch. 39, Sec. , effective P-\_\_\_\_\_.)

**Kansas Administrative Regulations**  
**Economic Impact Statement**  
**For the Kansas Division of the Budget**

Kansas 911 Coordinating Council  
8440

Scott A. Ekberg, Administrator    785-438-

Agency

Agency Contact

Contact Phone Number

132-4-3

K.A.R. Number(s)

Submit a hard copy of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) and any external documents that the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) would adopt, along with the following to:

Division of the Budget

900 SW Jackson, Room

504-N

Topeka, KS 66612

**I. Brief description of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

This proposed rule and regulation defines the Council process for reviewing annual expenditures and sets forth the appeal process for Kansas PSAPs

**II. Statement by the agency if the rule(s) and regulation(s) is mandated by the federal government and a statement if approach chosen to address the policy issue is different from that utilized by agencies of contiguous states or the federal government. *(If the approach is different, then include a statement of why the Kansas rule and regulation proposed is different)***

This rule and regulation is not mandated by the federal government.

**III. Agency analysis specifically addressing following:**

- A. The extent to which the rule(s) and regulation(s) will enhance or restrict business activities and growth;**

No impact anticipated

- B. The economic effect, including a detailed quantification of implementation and compliance costs, on the specific businesses, sectors, public utility ratepayers, individuals, and local governments that would be affected by the proposed rule and regulation and on the state economy as a whole;**

Negligible economic impact anticipated.

- C. Businesses that would be directly affected by the proposed rule and regulation;**

PSAPs

- D. Benefits of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) compared to the costs;**

Defines the 911 fee expenditure process and explains the appeal process for PSAPs as required by the Kansas 911 Act statutes.

- E. Measures taken by the agency to minimize the cost and impact of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) on business and economic development within the State of Kansas, local government, and individuals;**

N/A

- F. An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total annual implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.**

\$None

Do the above total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period?

YES  NO

Give a detailed statement of the data and methodology used in estimating the above cost estimate.

N/A

Prior to the submission or resubmission of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s), did the agency hold a public hearing if the total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period to find that the estimated costs have been accurately determined and are necessary for achieving legislative intent? If applicable, document when the public hearing was held, those in attendance, and any pertinent information from the hearing.

YES  NO

**G.** If the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) increases or decreases revenues of cities, counties or school districts, or imposes functions or responsibilities on cities, counties or school districts that will increase expenditures or fiscal liability, describe how the state agency consulted with the League of Kansas Municipalities, Kansas Association of Counties, and/or the Kansas Association of School Boards.

N/A

**H.** Describe how the agency consulted and solicited information from businesses, associations, local governments, state agencies, or institutions and members of the public that may be affected by the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).

N/A



**I. For environmental rule(s) and regulation(s) describe the costs that would likely accrue if the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) are not adopted, as well as the persons would bear the costs and would be affected by the failure to adopt the rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

**132-4-3. Expenditure Review Process.** (a)The 911 Coordinating Council shall annually review expenditures of 911 funds reported on the annual report for each PSAP pursuant to L. 2019, Ch. 39, Sec. 13 (c).

- (1) The Council shall appoint a committee to review such expenditures pursuant to L. 2019, Ch. 39, Sec. 13 (c).
- (2) If the committee determines that a reported expenditure is not an allowable expenditure as defined by L. 2019, Ch. 39, Sec. 13(a), pursuant to L. 2019, Ch. 39, Sec. 13 (c), the committee shall request that the PSAP refund the amount of the disallowed expenditure to the PSAP's 911 fund.
- (3) If the PSAP does not concur with the finding of the committee, the PSAP may request a review of the decision of the committee before the Council.
- (4) Upon review, if the Council finds that the expenditure is not allowable, the Council shall issue a written order to the PSAP demanding repayment of the expenditure to the PSAP's 911 fund.
- (5) If the Council finds that the expenditure was intentionally made from 911 fee funds for a purpose clearly established as an unauthorized use of 911 fee funds, the Council may require that the PSAP pay 10% of the amount of the expenditure or \$500, whichever is less, to the LCPA, as a penalty. If such penalty is assessed, the LCPA will deposit the penalty amount into the 911 state grant fund. Any such penalty will be assessed in the written demand for repayment of the disallowed expenditure.
- (6) The written demand for repayment shall include the unauthorized purpose for which the funds were used, the amount of funds to be repaid, any penalty assessment, and the right of the PSAP to appeal the decision of the Council before the Kansas Office of Administrative Hearings.
- (7) The PSAP, within fifteen (15) days from the time of service of the written demand for repayment, may request in writing to the Council, a hearing before the Kansas Office of Administrative Hearings.
- (8) Such hearing shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas Administrative Procedure Act and are subject to review in accordance with the Kansas Judicial Review Act.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 12-5375 as amended by L. 2019, Ch. 39, Sec. 13 (c), effective P.\_\_\_\_\_.)

**Kansas Administrative Regulations**  
**Economic Impact Statement**  
**For the Kansas Division of the Budget**

Kansas 911 Coordinating Council  
8440

Scott A. Ekberg, Administrator    785-438-

Agency

Agency Contact

Contact Phone Number

132-4-4

K.A.R. Number(s)

Submit a hard copy of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) and any external documents that the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) would adopt, along with the following to:

Division of the Budget

900 SW Jackson, Room

504-N

Topeka, KS 66612

**I. Brief description of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

This proposed rule and regulation defines a pre-approval process for PSAPs to seek pre-approval of the expenditure of 911 fee funds.

**II. Statement by the agency if the rule(s) and regulation(s) is mandated by the federal government and a statement if approach chosen to address the policy issue is different from that utilized by agencies of contiguous states or the federal government. *(If the approach is different, then include a statement of why the Kansas rule and regulation proposed is different)***

This rule and regulation is not mandated by the federal government.

**III. Agency analysis specifically addressing following:**

**A. The extent to which the rule(s) and regulation(s) will enhance or restrict business activities and growth;**

Provides a formal process for PSAPs to request pre-approval of the expenditure of 911 funds to ensure that the expenditure complies with the statutory restrictions on the use of such funds as required by the Kansas 911 Act statutes.

**B. The economic effect, including a detailed quantification of implementation and compliance costs, on the specific businesses, sectors, public utility ratepayers, individuals, and local governments that would be affected by the proposed rule and regulation and on the state economy as a whole;**

Negligible economic impact is anticipated.

**C. Businesses that would be directly affected by the proposed rule and regulation;**

PSAPs

**D. Benefits of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) compared to the costs;**

Provides a formal process for PSAPs to request pre-approval of the expenditure of 911 funds to ensure that the expenditure complies with the statutory restrictions on the use of such funds as required by Kansas 911 Act statutes.

**E. Measures taken by the agency to minimize the cost and impact of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) on business and economic development within the State of Kansas, local government, and individuals;**

N/A

- F. An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total annual implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.

\$None

Do the above total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period?

YES  NO

Give a detailed statement of the data and methodology used in estimating the above cost estimate.

N/A

Prior to the submission or resubmission of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s), did the agency hold a public hearing if the total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period to find that the estimated costs have been accurately determined and are necessary for achieving legislative intent? If applicable, document when the public hearing was held, those in attendance, and any pertinent information from the hearing.

YES  NO

- G. If the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) increases or decreases revenues of cities, counties or school districts, or imposes functions or responsibilities on cities, counties or school districts that will increase expenditures or fiscal liability, describe how the state agency consulted with the League of Kansas Municipalities, Kansas Association of Counties, and/or the Kansas Association of School Boards.

N/A

**H. Describe how the agency consulted and solicited information from businesses, associations, local governments, state agencies, or institutions and members of the public that may be affected by the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

**I. For environmental rule(s) and regulation(s) describe the costs that would likely accrue if the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) are not adopted, as well as the persons would bear the costs and would be affected by the failure to adopt the rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

**132-4-4. Expenditure Pre-Approval Process.** (a)The 911 Coordinating Council shall establish a process for a PSAP, at the discretion of the PSAP, to seek pre-approval of an expenditure.

- (1) A PSAP wishing to request pre-approval of a 911 fee fund expenditure shall submit a pre-approval request in the form and containing the information required by the Council through the Council web portal.
  - (a) The form shall include the following data elements:
  - (b) A written description of the proposed expenditure and how it relates to the receiving, processing or dispatching of a 911 call
  - (c) The PSAP for which the pre-approval request is made
  - (d) Any supporting documents, quotes, or other information supporting the proposed expenditure
- (2) Upon submission of the pre-approval request, the Council expenditure review committee shall, within thirty (30) days, inform the PSAP in writing if the proposed expenditure is approved or disapproved.
- (3) If the proposed expenditure is disapproved, the written notice will provide the reason for such disapproval.
- (4) If the PSAP does not concur with the decision of the expenditure review committee, the PSAP may request a review of the decision before the Council, in writing, within 15 days of delivery of the written decision.
- (5) Upon review, if the Council finds that the expenditure is not allowable the Council shall issue a written decision to the PSAP so stating and advising the PSAP of its right to appeal the decision of the Council to the Kansas Office of Administrative Hearings.
- (6) The PSAP, within fifteen (15) days from the time of service of the written decision, may request in writing to the Council, a hearing before the Kansas Office of Administrative Hearings.
- (7) Such hearing shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas Administrative Procedure Act, KSA 77-501, et seq., and are subject to review in accordance with the Kansas Judicial Review Act, KSA 77-601 et seq.

(Authorized by L. 2019, Ch. 39, Sec. 13 (b), effective P-\_\_\_\_\_.)

**Kansas Administrative Regulations**  
**Economic Impact Statement**  
**For the Kansas Division of the Budget**

Kansas 911 Coordinating Council  
8440

Scott A. Ekberg, Administrator    785-438-

Agency

Agency Contact

Contact Phone Number

132-5-1

K.A.R. Number(s)

Submit a hard copy of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) and any external documents that the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) would adopt, along with the following to:

Division of the Budget

900 SW Jackson, Room

504-N

Topeka, KS 66612

**I. Brief description of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

This proposed regulation provides recommended minimum training standards for PSAP personnel as required by Kansas 911 Act statutes.

**II. Statement by the agency if the rule(s) and regulation(s) is mandated by the federal government and a statement if approach chosen to address the policy issue is different from that utilized by agencies of contiguous states or the federal government. *(If the approach is different, then include a statement of why the Kansas rule and regulation proposed is different)***

This rule and regulation is not mandated by the federal government.

**III. Agency analysis specifically addressing following:**

- A. The extent to which the rule(s) and regulation(s) will enhance or restrict business activities and growth;**

N/A

- B. The economic effect, including a detailed quantification of implementation and compliance costs, on the specific businesses, sectors, public utility ratepayers, individuals, and local governments that would be affected by the proposed rule and regulation and on the state economy as a whole;**

No economic impact is anticipated as a result of this rule and regulation.

- C. Businesses that would be directly affected by the proposed rule and regulation;**

PSAPs

- D. Benefits of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) compared to the costs;**

Provides guidance to PSAPs for establishing good training programs for PSAP personnel as required by Kansas 911 Act statutes.

- E. Measures taken by the agency to minimize the cost and impact of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) on business and economic development within the State of Kansas, local government, and individuals;**

N/A

- F. An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total annual implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.**

\$none



Do the above total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period?

YES  NO

Give a detailed statement of the data and methodology used in estimating the above cost estimate.

N/A

Prior to the submission or resubmission of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s), did the agency hold a public hearing if the total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period to find that the estimated costs have been accurately determined and are necessary for achieving legislative intent? If applicable, document when the public hearing was held, those in attendance, and any pertinent information from the hearing.

YES  NO

**G.** If the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) increases or decreases revenues of cities, counties or school districts, or imposes functions or responsibilities on cities, counties or school districts that will increase expenditures or fiscal liability, describe how the state agency consulted with the League of Kansas Municipalities, Kansas Association of Counties, and/or the Kansas Association of School Boards.

N/A

**H.** Describe how the agency consulted and solicited information from businesses, associations, local governments, state agencies, or institutions and members of the public that may be affected by the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).

N/A

- I. **For environmental rule(s) and regulation(s) describe the costs that would likely accrue if the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) are not adopted, as well as the persons would bear the costs and would be affected by the failure to adopt the rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

**132-5-1. Recommended minimum training standards for PSAP personnel.** (a) Pursuant to L. 2019, Ch. 39, Sec. 2 (e), the Council shall establish recommendations for general operations training of PSAP personnel. The Council's recommended standards are defined in "The Kansas Minimum Training Standards" document that is available on the Council website ([www.kansas911.org](http://www.kansas911.org)). (Authorized by L. 2019, Ch. 39, Sec. 2 (e), effective P-\_\_\_\_\_.)

**Kansas Administrative Regulations**  
**Economic Impact Statement**  
**For the Kansas Division of the Budget**

Kansas 911 Coordinating Council  
8440

Scott A. Ekberg, Administrator    785-438-

Agency

Agency Contact

Contact Phone Number

132-5-2

K.A.R. Number(s)

Submit a hard copy of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) and any external documents that the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) would adopt, along with the following to:

Division of the Budget

900 SW Jackson, Room

504-N

Topeka, KS 66612

**I. Brief description of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

This proposed regulation defines training standards for the technology and operation of the Kansas NG911 hosted system as required by Kansas 911 Act statutes.

**II. Statement by the agency if the rule(s) and regulation(s) is mandated by the federal government and a statement if approach chosen to address the policy issue is different from that utilized by agencies of contiguous states or the federal government. *(If the approach is different, then include a statement of why the Kansas rule and regulation proposed is different)***

This rule and regulation is not mandated by the federal government.

**III. Agency analysis specifically addressing following:**

- A. The extent to which the rule(s) and regulation(s) will enhance or restrict business activities and growth;**

No impact anticipated

- B. The economic effect, including a detailed quantification of implementation and compliance costs, on the specific businesses, sectors, public utility ratepayers, individuals, and local governments that would be affected by the proposed rule and regulation and on the state economy as a whole;**

All required training will be provided at no cost to the PSAP. The potential costs to the PSAP are salaries and travel expense. These costs will vary from PSAP to PSAP as salary rates are widely varied across the state. The total hourly training time expected annually is 8 hours per person.

- C. Businesses that would be directly affected by the proposed rule and regulation;**

PSAPs

- D. Benefits of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) compared to the costs;**

Assures that all PSAP personnel operating the technology provided by the Kansas NG911 system have received appropriate training in its use and function at low cost to the PSAP.

- E. Measures taken by the agency to minimize the cost and impact of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) on business and economic development within the State of Kansas, local government, and individuals;**

Ensuring that to the extent possible, required training is available in a web-based format that allows for completion of the training to be achieved during regular, on-duty time, if a PSAP elects to complete the training in this manner.

- F. An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total annual implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.

\$320 per employee.

Do the above total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period?

YES  NO

Give a detailed statement of the data and methodology used in estimating the above cost estimate.

The above cost estimate is based on a salary rate of \$15 per hour and an overnight stay being required to complete the training. This number is effected by the individual Telecommunicator's hourly salary rate and the distance involved in travel and will vary from PSAP to PSAP.

Prior to the submission or resubmission of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s), did the agency hold a public hearing if the total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period to find that the estimated costs have been accurately determined and are necessary for achieving legislative intent? If applicable, document when the public hearing was held, those in attendance, and any pertinent information from the hearing.

YES  NO

- G. If the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) increases or decreases revenues of cities, counties or school districts, or imposes functions or responsibilities on cities, counties or school districts that will increase expenditures or fiscal liability, describe how the state agency consulted with the League of

**Kansas Municipalities, Kansas Association of Counties, and/or the Kansas Association of School Boards.**

As a part of the preparation for the submission of HB2084, which statutorily created the requirement for mandatory training on the technology and operation of the Kansas NG911 system, the matter was discussed with all Council members, who represent the various associations and entities affected. There was also a public comment period that solicited input on the proposed changes made by HB2084. A public hearing to review the comments received and to address any additional comments from the floor was conducted. The mandatory training requirements were not raised as an issue during either proceeding.

- H. Describe how the agency consulted and solicited information from businesses, associations, local governments, state agencies, or institutions and members of the public that may be affected by the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

See answer to G above

- I. For environmental rule(s) and regulation(s) describe the costs that would likely accrue if the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) are not adopted, as well as the persons would bear the costs and would be affected by the failure to adopt the rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

**132-5-2. Training Standards and programs related to the technology and operations of the NG911 hosted solution.** (a) Pursuant to L. 2019, Ch. 39, Sec. 2 (e), the Council shall establish training standards and programs related to the technology and operations of the NG911 hosted solution.

- (1) All PSAP personnel who may operate any equipment or technology provided by the Kansas NG911 hosted solution, shall meet the following standards.
  - (a) Must demonstrate proficiency on all appropriate tools, equipment, and technology provided by the Kansas NG911 hosted solution, which they may be expected to operate within the public safety communications center.
  - (b) Shall demonstrate the ability to create, access, and update incident data.
  - (c) Shall demonstrate the ability to utilize existing communications tools, and/or available technologies to meet operational needs in both normal and back-up modes.
  - (d) Shall demonstrate the ability to operate hosted solution computer systems.

- (e) Shall demonstrate the ability to operate hosted solution records management systems.
  - (f) Shall demonstrate the ability to operate hosted solution telephone systems (including, integrated administrative systems, TTY/TDD and other equal access technologies).
  - (g) Shall demonstrate the ability to maintain hosted solution equipment functionality within established parameters.
  - (h) Shall demonstrate the ability to use evolving and emerging technologies; (e.g. telematics, NG9-1-1, Broadband, etc.), when applicable.
- (2) The Council will create and make available for all PSAPs utilizing the hosted solution, training programs, via web-based training, classroom training, and laboratory training, that ensure that appropriate training is provided to ensure compliance with the above standards.

(Authorized by by L. 2019, Ch. 39, Sec. 2 (e), effective P-\_\_\_\_\_.)

**Kansas Administrative Regulations**  
**Economic Impact Statement**  
**For the Kansas Division of the Budget**

Kansas 911 Coordinating Council  
8440

Scott A. Ekberg, Administrator    785-438-

Agency

Agency Contact

Contact Phone Number

132-6-1

K.A.R. Number(s)

Submit a hard copy of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) and any external documents that the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) would adopt, along with the following to:

Division of the Budget

900 SW Jackson, Room

504-N

Topeka, KS 66612

**I. Brief description of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

This proposed rule and regulation establishes GIS data standards, maintenance policies and data reporting requirements for GIS data used in the Kansas NG911 System as required by Kansas 911 Act statutes as amended by HB2084.

**II. Statement by the agency if the rule(s) and regulation(s) is mandated by the federal government and a statement if approach chosen to address the policy issue is different from that utilized by agencies of contiguous states or the federal government. *(If the approach is different, then include a statement of why the Kansas rule and regulation proposed is different)***

This rule and regulation is not mandated by the federal government.



**III. Agency analysis specifically addressing following:**

- A. The extent to which the rule(s) and regulation(s) will enhance or restrict business activities and growth;**

This rule and regulation ensures that GIS data is developed, maintained and submitted to the NG911 call routing system in a manner that ensures that the data is usable, accurate and authoritative. This ensures that 911 calls are properly routed to the appropriate PSAP.

- B. The economic effect, including a detailed quantification of implementation and compliance costs, on the specific businesses, sectors, public utility ratepayers, individuals, and local governments that would be affected by the proposed rule and regulation and on the state economy as a whole;**

No altered economic impact is anticipated. PSAPs are currently funding the development and maintenance of the GIS data that is the basis of this rule and regulation and no additional cost element is applicable.

- C. Businesses that would be directly affected by the proposed rule and regulation;**

None

- D. Benefits of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) compared to the costs;**

Ensures that GIS data is maintained and submitted in accordance with standard and GIS policy. No additional cost created by the rule and regulation.

- E. Measures taken by the agency to minimize the cost and impact of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) on business and economic development within the State of Kansas, local government, and individuals;**

N/A

- F. An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total annual implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.

\$No additional cost

Do the above total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period?

YES  NO

Give a detailed statement of the data and methodology used in estimating the above cost estimate.

N/A

Prior to the submission or resubmission of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s), did the agency hold a public hearing if the total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period to find that the estimated costs have been accurately determined and are necessary for achieving legislative intent? If applicable, document when the public hearing was held, those in attendance, and any pertinent information from the hearing.

YES  NO

- G. If the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) increases or decreases revenues of cities, counties or school districts, or imposes functions or responsibilities on cities, counties or school districts that will increase expenditures or fiscal liability, describe how the state agency consulted with the League of Kansas Municipalities, Kansas Association of Counties, and/or the Kansas Association of School Boards.

N/A

**H. Describe how the agency consulted and solicited information from businesses, associations, local governments, state agencies, or institutions and members of the public that may be affected by the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

**I. For environmental rule(s) and regulation(s) describe the costs that would likely accrue if the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) are not adopted, as well as the persons would bear the costs and would be affected by the failure to adopt the rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

**132-6-1. GIS Standards.** (a) Pursuant to L. 2019, Ch. 39, Sec. 2, the Council shall establish Geographic Information System (GIS) data standards, maintenance policies and data reporting requirements for GIS data used in the Kansas NG911 hosted solution. The following regulations apply to GIS standards.:

- (1) The Council will promulgate the Kansas GIS data standard and define it in the most current version of the Kansas NG911 GIS Data Model.
- (2) The GIS Committee will review the standard every two years at a minimum for consistency with national NENA i3 standards and if changes are required, obtain approval from the Council to modify the Kansas GIS data standard and release it as a change to the Kansas NG911 Data Model.
- (3) The GIS Committee shall review any requested changes to the standard yearly unless there is a request for expedited review, in which case the need for the expedited review will be stated in the request.
- (4) All PSAPs as defined in KSA §12-5363(k) and (p) shall maintain NG911 data to the current Kansas NG 911 GIS data standard.
- (5) All PSAPs shall identify one individual as a Local Data Maintainer, who will be performing updates to the GIS data. Each PSAP shall identify that Data Maintainer to the Council through the Council's web portal.
- (6) PSAPs must also identify a second individual as Local Data Steward, who will be responsible to submit data updates through the Council web portal or see that the Local Data Maintainer submits data updates through the portal and shall communicate the identity of that Data Steward to the Council.
- (7) The Local Data Steward and Local Data Maintainer must attend a certification class provided by the GIS Committee and create an user account on the Council's Web Portal.
- (8) PSAPs shall comply with the following GIS data update and reporting rules:
  - a. Data updates shall include all new or changed roads, addresses, and emergency service boundaries for which the required information is

available as well as any needed corrections to existing data. PSAP's should develop relationships local authorities in order to assure that GIS data relating to geographical changes, name changes, construction additions, subtractions, and modifications, and any other information required to assure the accuracy of GIS data is made known for inclusion in GIS data.

- b. Data updates shall be submitted to the Portal in the Kansas NG911 Template Geodatabase format.
- c. Submissions must pass all validation tests to be considered successful.
- d. If there are no data changes in a quarter, the Local Data Steward must submit or see that the Local Data Maintainer submits a report of "No Changes" through the Portal for that quarter.
- e. PSAPs are responsible for submitting data often enough to keep the 911 routing databases accurate and current. At a minimum, a successful data submission or report of "No Changes" must be made at least once each quarter. Quarters end March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31 each year.
- f. Reports of "No Changes" will be accepted for no more than three consecutive quarters. After three consecutive quarters of reports of "No Changes", successful data submission is required.
- g. If the 911 coordinating council finds that the GIS data for a PSAP is inaccurate or has not been updated for one year or more, the council shall give written notice to the governing body that oversees the PSAP. If, within 60 days of providing such notice, the council does not receive an acceptable proposal for the PSAP to bring the GIS data into compliance, the council may contract with a third party to review and update the GIS data.
- h. A PSAP with GIS data that has not been updated for one year or more may provide a certification attesting that the GIS data has been reviewed and remains accurate. If the council receives such certification and has information that the data may not be accurate, the council shall provide a written notice to the PSAP that describes the areas the council believes to be inaccurate and a deadline of 30 days for the PSAP to submit updated GIS data. If the updated GIS data is not received within the deadline, the council may contract with a third party to review and update the GIS data.
- i. The council shall assess the governing body that oversees the PSAP for any costs incurred in updating the GIS data pursuant to Sections 8(f), (g), or (h) above.

(Authorized by L. 2019, Ch. 39, Sec. 2 (e), effective P-\_\_\_\_\_.)

## Appendix B - Council Membership

Our Council is intentionally structured to disseminate 9-1-1 information throughout the state by way of the key organizations represented as shown in Table-1 below. The Council is an elite team of hand-picked volunteers appointed by the governor from across the state. Each member is a subject matter expert having special background and experience with each critical element of 911 public safety.

*Table 2 Council Membership*

Mike	Albers	Government IT
Melanie	Bergers	PSAPs 75,000 or more
Rick	Billinger	Kansas Senate, appointed by Senate president
Troy	Briggs	Kansas Sheriff's Association
John	Carmichael	House of Representative, appointed by Minority Leader
Terry	Clark	Tribal Nations Government (non-traditional PSAP)
Robert	Cooper	Kansas Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing
David	Cowan	League of Kansas Municipalities
Jerry	Daniels	Kansas Association of Counties
John	Fox	Local Exchange Carriers over 50,000 lines AT&T
Marci	Francisco	Kansas Senator appointed by Senate Minority Leader
Patrick	Fucik	Large Wireless Providers
Dick	Heitschmidt	Chair serves at the pleasure of the Governor
Kyle	Hoffman	Kansas House, appointed by Speaker of House
Kathryn	Kuentler	Kansas Assoc. of Public-Safety Communications Officials
Jacqueline	Brown	Government IT ( <i>Awaiting appointment from Governor</i> )
Sherry	Massey	PSAP less than 75,000
Kerry	McCue	Emergency Medical Services Association
Robert	McDonald	Kansas Rural Independent Telecommunications
Robert	McLemore	Kansas State Association of Fire Chiefs
Josh	Michaelis	PSAPs less than 75,000
Ken	Nelson	Kansas Geographic Information Systems Policy Board
Elizabeth	Phillips	Kansas University Dispatch Center (non-traditional PSAP)
Sara	Spinks	Office of IT Services (OITS)
Mark	Tucker	VoIP Providers
Bill	Walker	Mid-America Regional Council (Kansas resident)
Ellen	Wernicke	PSAPs 75,000 or more
Jonathan	York	Kansas Adjutant General's Department

## Appendix C - Financial Reports

### Fee Expenditures

Fee expenditures statewide for January to December 2018, totaled \$20,355,153.57. Figure 2 depicts the areas in which 911 Fee funds were expended by the PSAPs.

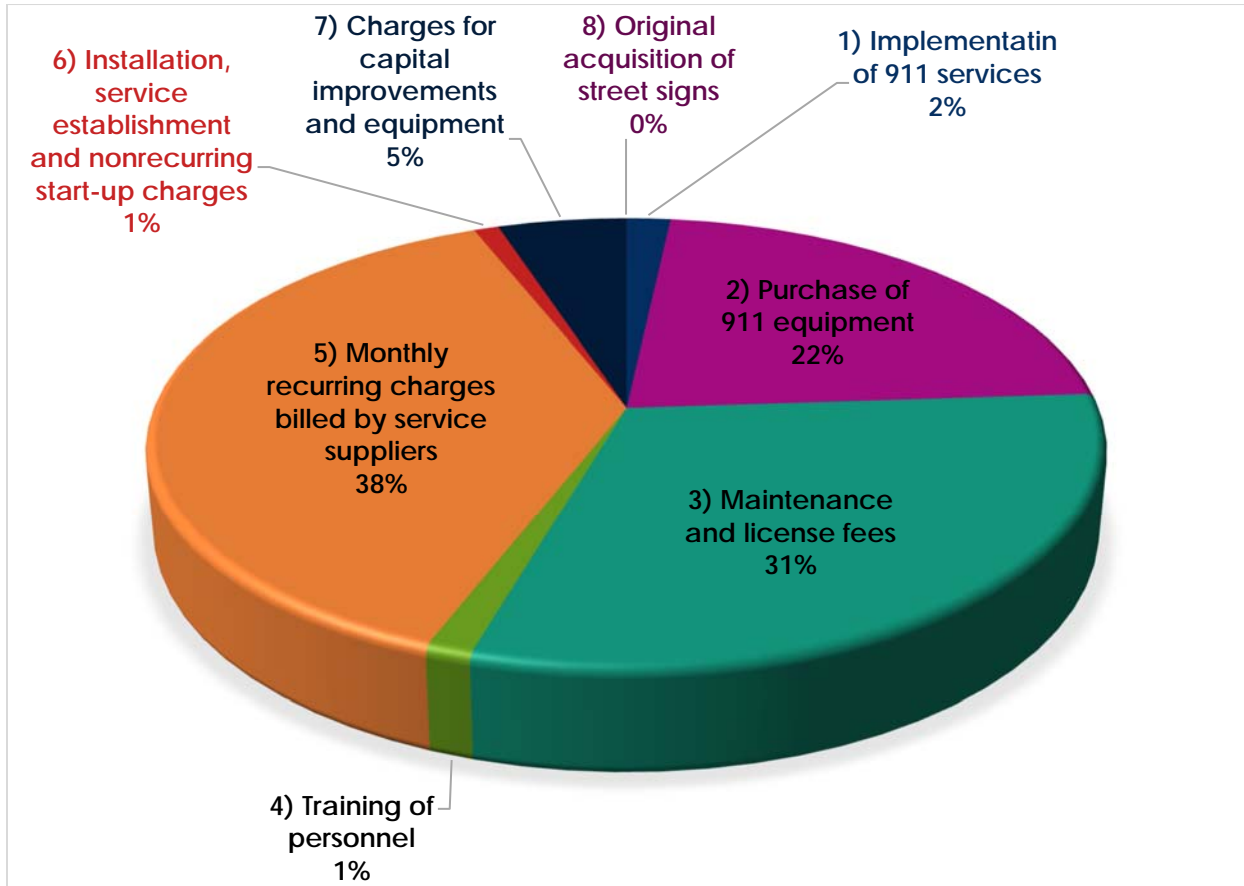


Figure 2 - 911 Fee Funds Expended by PSAPs

Annual expenditure reports are due by March 1<sup>st</sup> of each year, as set by the Kansas 911 Act. The Council was able to obtain the finalized report from all but two of the 117 PSAPs within the state. The LCPA is currently withholding 10% of 911 fee distributions for these two PSAPs and will continue to do so until such time as the reports are finalized. The expenditure reports were reviewed, and any questionable expenditures examined for additional information.

In 2017, the LCPA disbursed a total of \$19,558,927.54 in 911 Fee revenue to local PSAPs. This amount is \$756,768.75 less than the total of 911 fees expended. This is the first year, since 2012, that 911 expenditures have surpassed 911 fee revenues by the PSAPs. It should be noted that recurring charges for services and maintenance and licensing fees account for 69% of all expenditures.

### State Operations Fund

The Kansas 911 Act was amended by HB2084 during the 2019 Legislative Session. One of the changes made by the bill was the creation of the State Operations Fund. This fund is a clone of the State Grant

Fund, prior to the enactment of HB2084. It is funded and controlled as the State Grant Fund was. Additionally, the Operations Fund was provided with 911 fee funding at a rate of \$0.23 from every 911 fee collected by the LCPA. The Operations Fund is used to pay Council administrative costs and to fund the Kansas NG911 Call Handling System. HB2084 maintained the State Grant Fund and provided \$.01 of every 911 fee collected to fund this account. The purpose of the State Grant Fund is to provide grant funding for emergency type purposes, where local budget authority may not exist for equipment replacement within a budget year.

The Council is capped by statute at 2% of total revenue generated by the 911 fee for administrative expenses. Prior to the passage of HB2084, this cap was placed at 2.5%. Since 2012, the Council has always maintained its administrative expenditures well below this cap. Figure 3 depicts the Council administrative expenditures from 2012 through June 30, 2019, as a percent of total 911 fee revenue. As shown, administrative expenditures have ranged from a low of 0.12% to a high of 1.39%. As the call handling system has grown, administrative expenses have tended to rise, however, the trend over the past three years has remained relatively flat.

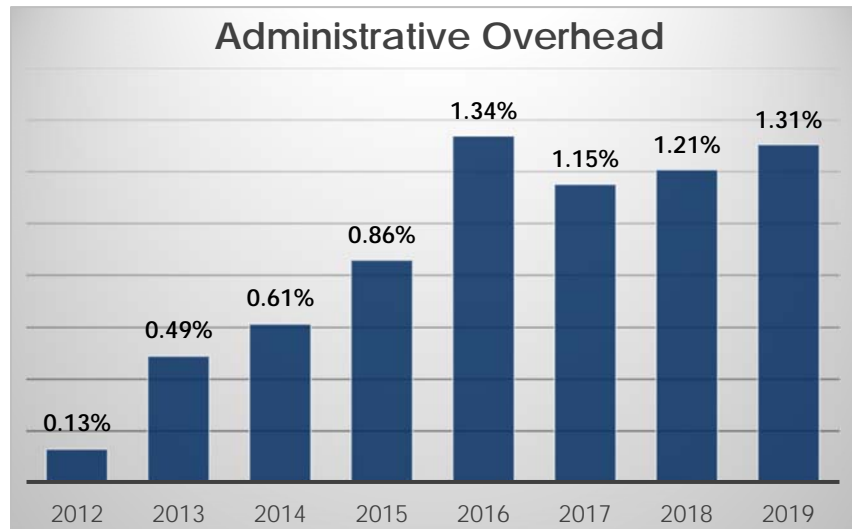


Figure 3 - Council Administrative Expenses as % of Total 911 Fee Revenue

Between January 1, 2012 and October 31, 2019, the Council expended a total of \$34,546,396 (19.61% of total 911 fee revenue). Figure 4 below, illustrates these expenditures by project category as a percent of total Council expenditures. As shown, call handling system and GIS data expenditures account for 85.35% of total Council expenditures. Program support services, which include LCPA services, LPA and LCPA Audit Costs, Project Management, Implementation Technical Support Services, and technical equipment for testing, account for 10.23%, while Council administrative costs total 4.42% of all Council expenditures. Council administrative costs include Council and Committee meeting expenses (travel, meals, venues, publication fees for notice of meetings) and personnel costs (salaries, benefits, expenses) for the two employees that work on the Council's behalf. These positions perform many duties that are not directly related to Council administration, but rather to implementation and management of the call handling system.

# Council Expenditures by Category as % of Total 911

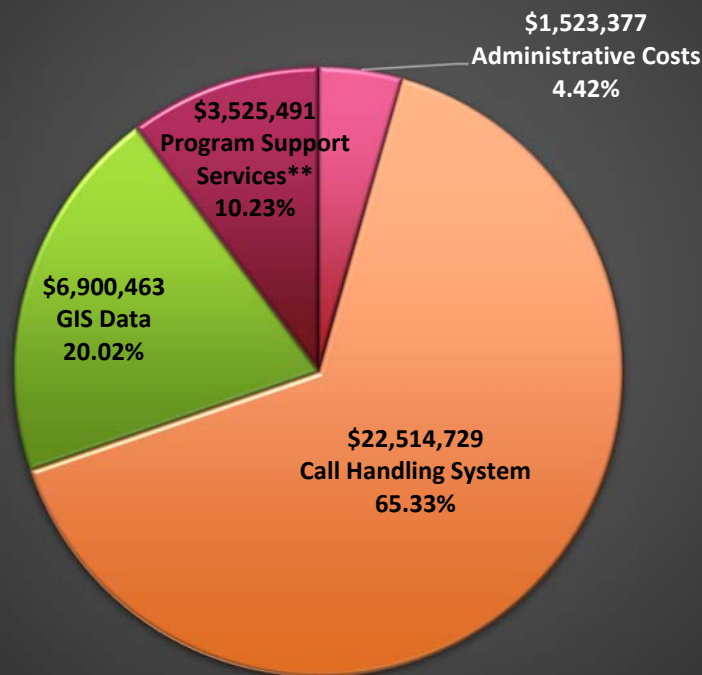


Figure 4 - Council Expenditures by Category as Percent of Total Revenue

## Cost Structure

The 911 ACT (Act) of 2011 established a 911 Fee of \$.53 per month, per communications device capable of calling 911, and a prepaid wireless 911 Fee of 1.06% per retail transaction. The Act also contained a provision to ensure that each county jurisdiction received a minimum of \$50,000 in 911 revenue per year, or \$12,500 per calendar quarter. The Act empowered the Council to increase this fee by administrative regulation up to \$.60. The Council exercised this authority effective October 2015, increasing the fee to \$.60 per month. HB2084 increased the fee to \$.90 and the annual minimum to \$60,000, effective July 1, 2019.

During 2012, 53 local Kansas jurisdictions received additional 911 revenues at the end of each quarter to ensure they received the minimum of \$50,000. Table 3 depicts the number of minimally funded PSAPs by year.

Table 3 - Minimally Funded PSAPs

Year	Number of Minimally Funded PSAPs
2012	53
2013	53
2014	54
2015	50
2016	48
2017	49
2018	51
2019	57

The increase in the number of minimally funded PSAPs anticipated in 2019 and beyond is directly attributable to the increase in the minimum funding limit to \$60,000.

The funding for minimum payments comes from 911 funds collected in larger-population counties which receive between 82% and 97% of the 911 Fees collected in their jurisdictions. The larger-population



counties agreed to that provision to help provide for an equitable level of 911 service by all PSAPs in Kansas.

Total 911 Fees and prepaid wireless fees collected between 2012 and September of 2017 are shown in Table 2 below. 2019 amounts are actuals collected through October of 2019; thus those totals are low. 2020 projections are based on our business case projections of the full year's fees with the increase provided by HB2084.

*Table 4 Total 911 Fees*

Year	911 Fee Funds Collected	Total Prepaid Wireless Fees Collected	Difference from Previous Year	
			911	Prepaid
2012	\$19,414,841	\$1,055,132	N/A	N/A
2013	\$19,416,238	\$1,156,979	\$1,397	\$101,847
2014	\$19,011,333	\$1,326,415	(\$404,905)	\$169,436
2015	\$19,359,086	\$1,462,888	\$347,753	\$136,473
2016	\$21,022,272	\$1,918,797	\$1,663,186	\$455,909
2017	\$22,900,621	\$1,916,781	\$ 1,878,349	(\$2,016)
2018	\$21,555,711	\$1,806,243	(\$1,344,910)	(\$110,538)
2019	\$21,356,193*	\$1,617,662*	(\$199,518)*	(\$188,581)*
2020	\$31,148,289**	\$3,290,474**	\$8,364,573 <sup>†</sup>	\$1,122,982 <sup>†</sup>

\*Through 10/31/19

\*\*Estimates based on business case estimations

<sup>†</sup>Estimated increase over 2018 revenue

The additional funding provided by HB2084, looks to increase overall 911 funding by approximately 47.41% from 2018 levels. Of the increase, approximately 73% will go to the Operations Fund to cover costs of operating the Kansas NG911 Call Handling System, administrative costs of the Council, and future one-time costs of system refresh. 2018 and 2019 financial reports of the LCPA, are attached on the following pages.

**KANSAS 911 COORDINATING COUNCIL**  
**Balance Sheet**  
**Monday, December 31, 2018**

	Current YTD
<b>Assets:</b>	
Cash	
911 State Fund	\$1,587,025.53
911 Grant Fund	3,488,668.86
Total Cash	5,075,694.39
Investments	
911 State Fund Investments	2,011,839.19
911 Grant Fund Investments	6,936,334.39
Total Investments	8,948,173.58
Accounts Receivable	2,006,971.90
Prepaid Expenses	53,033.91
Accrued Revenues	
Accrued Receivables	
Accrued Receivables - Telecom Payments	
Accrued Receivables - Prepaid Wireless Fees	
Total Accrued Revenues	
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>16,083,873.78</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>	
Accounts Payable	3,408,568.62
Accrued Expenses	
Accrued Accounts Payable - PSAP Payments	
Accrued Accounts Payable - PSAP Minimum Payments	285,000.00
Accrued Accounts Payable - Arrears	121,402.76
Accrued Accounts Payable	
Total Accrued Expenses	406,402.76
Deferred Revenue	715,379.36
Total Liabilities	4,530,350.74
<b>Equity</b>	
Fund Balance - Unrestricted	11,553,523.04
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>	<b>16,083,873.78</b>

**Kansas 911 Coordinating Council  
Summary  
For the Twelve Months Ending Monday, December 31, 2018**

	<b>Current Period</b>	<b>Current Period Budget</b>	<b>Current YTD</b>	<b>Budget YTD</b>	<b>FY 18 Budget Remaining</b>
<b>Revenue</b>					
Telcom Income	\$1,859,954.90	\$0.00	\$21,226,634.04	\$0.00	(\$21,226,634.04)
Prepay Fee Income	143,610.15	0.00	1,806,243.44	0.00	(1,806,243.44)
PSAP 911 Services Payments	292,069.04	0.00	3,247,308.96	0.00	(3,247,308.96)
Imagery Cost Share	0.00	0.00	115,000.00	0.00	(115,000.00)
Interest Income	6,757.79	0.00	72,539.65	0.00	(72,539.65)
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$2,302,391.88</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$26,467,726.09</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>(\$26,467,726.09)</b>
<b>PSAP Expenses</b>					
PSAP Payments	1,618,847.80	0.00	18,537,295.92	0.00	(18,537,295.92)
PSAP Minimum Quarterly Payments	376,072.20	0.00	1,421,551.62	0.00	(1,421,551.62)
<b>Total PSAP Expenses</b>	<b>\$1,994,920.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$19,958,847.54</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>(\$19,958,847.54)</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>					
Personnel Contracts	18,541.87	33,174.25	231,228.96	398,091.00	166,862.04
Council Meeting Expenses	3,119.20	667.07	25,044.29	8,000.00	(17,044.29)
Committee Meeting Expenses	184.23	532.93	2,769.85	6,400.00	3,630.15
LCPA Contract	10,625.00	10,625.00	127,500.00	127,500.00	0.00
Other Administrative Costs	964.53	6,048.93	169,140.67	72,592.00	(96,548.67)
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>\$33,434.83</b>	<b>\$51,048.18</b>	<b>\$555,683.77</b>	<b>\$612,583.00</b>	<b>\$56,899.23</b>
<b>Contractual Costs</b>					
AT&T Service Contracts	894,991.88	374,998.79	5,246,365.34	4,500,000.00	(746,365.34)
Other Contract Costs	33,728.10	108,559.14	1,472,553.62	1,302,700.00	(169,853.62)
<b>Total Contractual Costs</b>	<b>\$928,719.98</b>	<b>\$483,557.93</b>	<b>\$6,718,918.96</b>	<b>\$5,802,700.00</b>	<b>(\$916,218.96)</b>
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>2,957,074.81</b>	<b>534,606.11</b>	<b>27,233,450.27</b>	<b>6,415,283.00</b>	<b>(20,818,167.27)</b>
<b>Other Income</b>					
Investment Interest/Dividends	5,102.27	0.00	293,486.76	0.00	(293,486.76)
Gain/Loss on Investment	44,108.90	0.00	(82,140.25)	0.00	82,140.25
<b>Total Other Income</b>	<b>\$49,211.17</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$211,346.51</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>(\$211,346.51)</b>
<b>Other Expense</b>					
Investment Fees	6,173.68	0.00	146,922.93	0.00	(146,922.93)
<b>Total Other Expense</b>	<b>\$6,173.68</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$146,922.93</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>(\$146,922.93)</b>
<b>Net Other Income and Expense</b>	<b>\$43,037.49</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$64,423.58</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>(\$64,423.58)</b>
<b>Net Change in Net Assets</b>	<b>(\$611,645.44)</b>	<b>(\$534,606.11)</b>	<b>(\$701,300.60)</b>	<b>(\$6,415,283.00)</b>	<b>(\$5,713,982.40)</b>

Kansas 911 Coordinating Council  
**911 State Fund**  
For the Twelve Months Ending Monday, December 31, 2018

	<b>Current Period</b>	<b>Current Period Budget</b>	<b>Current YTD</b>	<b>Budget YTD</b>	<b>FY 18 Budget Remaining</b>
<b>Revenue</b>					
Telcom Income	\$1,859,954.90	\$0.00	\$21,226,634.04	\$0.00	(\$21,226,634.04)
Interest Income	3,714.13	0.00	47,482.83	0.00	(47,482.83)
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$1,863,669.03</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$21,274,116.87</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>(\$21,274,116.87)</b>
<b>PSAP Expenses</b>					
PSAP Payments	1,618,847.80	0.00	18,537,295.92	0.00	(18,537,295.92)
PSAP Minimum Quarterly Payments	376,072.20	0.00	1,421,551.62	0.00	(1,421,551.62)
<b>Total PSAP Expenses</b>	<b>\$1,994,920.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$19,958,847.54</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>(\$19,958,847.54)</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>					
Other Administrative Costs	264.53	0.00	3,249.50	0.00	(3,249.50)
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>\$264.53</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$3,249.50</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>(\$3,249.50)</b>
<b>Contractual Costs</b>					
<hr/>					
<hr/>					
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>1,995,184.53</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>19,962,097.04</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>(19,962,097.04)</b>
<b>Other Income</b>					
Investment Interest/Dividends	983.00	0.00	56,009.74	0.00	(56,009.74)
Gain/Loss on Investment	9,263.81	0.00	(14,799.73)	0.00	14,799.73
<b>Total Other Income</b>	<b>\$10,246.81</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$41,210.01</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>(\$41,210.01)</b>
<b>Other Expense</b>					
Investment Fees	1,109.84	0.00	29,370.82	0.00	(29,370.82)
<b>Total Other Expense</b>	<b>\$1,109.84</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$29,370.82</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>(\$29,370.82)</b>
<b>Net Other Income and Expense</b>	<b>\$9,136.97</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$11,839.19</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>(\$11,839.19)</b>
<b>Net Change in Net Assets</b>	<b>(\$122,378.53)</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$1,323,859.02</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>(\$1,323,859.02)</b>

**Kansas 911 Coordinating Council  
911 Grant Fund  
For the Twelve Months Ending Monday, December 31, 2018**

	<b>Current Period</b>	<b>Current Period Budget</b>	<b>Current YTD</b>	<b>Budget YTD</b>	<b>FY 18 Budget Remaining</b>
<b>Revenue</b>					
Prepay Fee Income	\$143,610.15	\$0.00	\$1,806,243.44	\$0.00	(\$1,806,243.44)
PSAP 911 Services Payments	292,069.04	0.00	3,247,308.96	0.00	(3,247,308.96)
Imagery Cost Share	0.00	0.00	115,000.00	0.00	(115,000.00)
Interest Income	3,043.66	0.00	25,056.82	0.00	(25,056.82)
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$438,722.85</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$5,193,609.22</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>(\$5,193,609.22)</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>					
Personnel Contracts	18,541.87	33,174.25	231,228.96	398,091.00	166,862.04
Council Meeting Expenses	3,119.20	667.07	25,044.29	8,000.00	(17,044.29)
Committee Meeting Expenses	184.23	532.93	2,769.85	6,400.00	3,630.15
LCPA Contract	10,625.00	10,625.00	127,500.00	127,500.00	0.00
Other Administrative Costs	700.00	6,048.93	165,891.17	72,592.00	(93,299.17)
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>\$33,170.30</b>	<b>\$51,048.18</b>	<b>\$552,434.27</b>	<b>\$612,583.00</b>	<b>\$60,148.73</b>
<b>Contractual Costs</b>					
AT&T Service Contracts	894,991.88	374,998.79	5,246,365.34	4,500,000.00	(746,365.34)
Other Contract Costs	33,728.10	108,559.14	1,472,553.62	1,302,700.00	(169,853.62)
<b>Total Contractual Costs</b>	<b>\$928,719.98</b>	<b>\$483,557.93</b>	<b>\$6,718,918.96</b>	<b>\$5,802,700.00</b>	<b>(\$916,218.96)</b>
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>961,890.28</b>	<b>534,606.11</b>	<b>7,271,353.23</b>	<b>6,415,283.00</b>	<b>(856,070.23)</b>
<b>Other Income</b>					
Investment Interest/Dividends	4,119.27	0.00	237,477.02	0.00	(237,477.02)
Gain/Loss on Investment	34,845.09	0.00	(67,340.52)	0.00	67,340.52
<b>Total Other Income</b>	<b>\$38,964.36</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$170,136.50</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>(\$170,136.50)</b>
<b>Other Expense</b>					
Investment Fees	5,063.84	0.00	117,552.11	0.00	(117,552.11)
<b>Total Other Expense</b>	<b>\$5,063.84</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$117,552.11</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>(\$117,552.11)</b>
<b>Net Other Income and Expense</b>	<b>\$33,900.52</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$52,584.39</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>(\$52,584.39)</b>
<b>Net Change in Net Assets</b>	<b>(\$489,266.91)</b>	<b>(\$534,606.11)</b>	<b>(\$2,025,159.62)</b>	<b>(\$6,415,283.00)</b>	<b>(\$4,390,123.38)</b>

## Appendix D – Council Work Plan for 2020

### Scheduled Council Meetings for 2019:

- January 24, 2020 (Fri) (Web Conference)
- April 6, 2020 (Mon) (KS APCO – TBD)
- June 5, 2020 (Fri) (Web Conference)
- August 21, 2020 (Fri) (Topeka)
- **October 5, 2020 (Mon) (Joint Conference with KS APCO – TBD)**
- December 11, 2020 (Fri) (Web Conference)

### OBJECTIVES:

#### A. Executive Committee

#### Date Due

**ACTIVITIES:** Oversight of Local Collection Point Administrator (LCPA) contract services; monitor 911 revenue collection and approve Council budget; identify Administrative Regulations needed; distribute prepaid wireless 911 fees in excess of \$3 million/year; provide guidance to Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) on use of 911 funds; monitor telecommunications service provider compliance with 911 Act requirements and Regulation; Conduct annual review of LCPA. Oversight of Council’s Communications Plan, portal and web-site services to provide timely and relevant information to PSAPs and to provide access by stakeholders to information, guidance, standards, and general information from the Council; Evaluate strategies and recommendations of Strategic Plan update, due February 28, 2020; Accept and/or modify strategies, timelines, priorities, fiscal objectives, and staff recommendations; facilitate multi-jurisdictional implementation efforts identified in plan; take specific actions to implement strategies and goals in the plan; evaluate any legislative action needed to implement strategies; monitor plan implementation progress and update it with accomplishments, revised priorities, and changes in strategies and goals.

#### 1. Perform Statutory Council Responsibilities

- **Conduct annual review of LCPA** **06/05/20**
- **Work Plan and Budget Planning Workshop** **08/26/20**
- **Draft 2019 Budget and Workplan to Council** **10/05/19**
- **Adopt 2019 Budget and Workplan** **12/11/20**

#### 2. Annual Reports to Legislature, Federal Communications Commission (FCC), National 911 Profile Database

- **Profile Database update due** **07/01/20**
- **FCC report due** **06/30/20**
- **Present draft Legislative report to Council** **10/05/19**
- **Approve final legislative report Council** **12/11/20**

#### 3. Statewide Strategic Plan for Implementation of Next Generation 911 (NG911) Services

- **Updated Strategic Plan draft provided to Council** **02/28/20**
- **Council adoption of updated Strategic Plan** **04/06/20**
- **AT&T, Motorola, RapidDeploy Roadmap review** **08/26/20**
- **Exec Committee Strategic Planning Workshop** **08/26/20**

#### 4. Council Operations

- **Review and revise business case** **03/31/20**

• Review and revise business case	06/30/20
• Review and revise business case	09/30/20
• Review and revise business case	12/31/20
• Mid-year AT&T, Motorola, RapidDeploy Roadmap review	06/19/20
• Management of Federal 911 Grant projects	Ongoing
<b>5. Ensure that appointments for Coordinating Council Positions are made</b>	
• Provide notice to stakeholders of vacancies that will be pending Governor's appointment effective July 1st	0
4/01/20	
• Develop mentoring and succession plans (Council and Committees)	04/01/20
• Hold new Council Member orientation training	08/21/20
<b>6. State Outreach</b>	
• Review and revise overall communications plan	04/01/20
• Ensure that every project addresses communication with stakeholders as a part of the project plan	Ongoing
<b>7. National Outreach</b>	
• Execute projects of 911 Grant Program application	Ongoing
• Investigate/participate in Department of Homeland Security (DHS) 911 cybersecurity pilot	TBD
• Investigate/participate in Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) Data Sharing project	T
BD	
<b>8. Legislation / Administrative Regulations</b>	
• Present testimony in support of changes to Kansas 911 Act or other state legislation impacting 911	O
ngoing	
• Monitor and comment on federal legislation affecting 911	Ongoing
<b>9. Ongoing for other activities</b>	12/31/20
<b>B. Operations Committee</b>	<b>Due Date</b>

**ACTIVITIES:** Create an Expenditure Review Sub-Committee to review compiled PSAP financial report information for 911 expenditures and make recommendations to Council regarding approval; Identify additional information for expenditure report content and prepare reports. Assist in providing technical and operational guidance to PSAPs and other Council Committees; Develop policy and a public education plan for Real-Time-Text-to-911 (RTT-to-911), outbound text, and other i3 enhancements on the statewide NG911 system. Support the implementation of RapidDeploy RadiusPlus and Nimbus products. Develop and deliver PSAP and public education on Council projects. Review and respond to requests from the stakeholder community regarding 911 specific applications; Support on-going migration of the Statewide NG911 System to the Nationwide Emergency Services IP Network (ESInet), including geospatial routing and other i3 services. Evaluate contract extension

of Kansas Knowledge Center and recommend action to Council. Evaluate creation of voluntary training cadre and recommend action to Council. Continue migration of PSAPs onto the statewide NG911 System pursuant to the migration plan. Review training, change management, risk management, governance and Incident Management plans for any necessary modifications.

1. **Facilitate Communication among Council and Stakeholders**
  - **Approve charter for Expenditure Review Sub-Committee (ERC)** 01/24/20
  - **PSAP financial expenditure reports due.** 03/01/20
  - **Review 911 fee expenditures for approval determination** 10/31/20
  - **Provide expenditure review reports and support Council in appeal hearings of decisions made by the ERC in regard to approval determinations** Ongoing
  - **Support appeal hearings to KS Office of Admin Hearings** As Needed
  
2. **Meetings for outreach and collaboration**
  - **Review existing joint conference relationship and explore options** 02/28/20
  - **Spring APCO** 04/06/20
  - **Fall APCO/Council Joint Conference** 10/05/19
  - **Admin Day** 11/18/20
  - **MARC / Council Roadmap Meeting** 02/19/20
  - **MARC / Council Roadmap Meeting** 11/18/20
  
3. **Training Sub-Committee**
  - **Continue monthly “lunch and learn” training webinars** Ongoing
  - **Develop voluntary Telecommunicator training certification and verification program** 04/01/20
  - **Seek Council approval of Telecommunicator training certification and verification program** 04/06/20
  - **Evaluate Kansas Knowledge Center and recommend action** 01/24/20
  - **Establish a training cadre who can assist the 911 Liaison in outreach and education efforts** 04/06/20
  - **Identify and develop any technical training needs to PSAP’s with a proposed solution to effectively deliver to all PSAP’s** 12/31/20
  
4. **Text-to-911 Sub-Committee**
  - **Review current policy and procedures for Text-to-911** 04/01/20
  - **Update PSA’s through school program** 04/01/20
  - **Update public education materials on website** 04/01/20
  - **Develop refresher training on Text-to-911** 07/01/20
  - **Develop Real Time Text (RTT) training** 10/01/20
  - **Develop RTT and outbound text policy and training as needed** 10/01/20
  - **Seek Council approval of RTT and outbound text policy and training** 10/05/20
  - **Review Council plans for needed update & present to Council** 12/11/20
  - **Recommended policy changes to PSAPs as technology updates or changes** Ongoing
  - **Identify stress management resources for outreach to PSAPs** Ongoing



- **Continue partnerships with the KCDHH, KCSDV, and other advocacy groups** **Ongoing**
- 5. Ongoing for other activities** **Ongoing**
- C. Broadband Interoperability Committee**
  - 1. Monitor developments related to NG911 with FirstNet** **Ongoing**
  - 2. Monitor developments related to NG911 with other carriers offering public safety broadband services** **Ongoing**
  - 3. Monitor and assist Kansas Broadband Task Force’s efforts** **Ongoing**

**D. Technical Committee** **Due Date**

**ACTIVITES:** Ongoing monitoring of emerging cybersecurity threats and implementation of plans to reduce associated risks. Monitoring of progress towards improved location accuracy. Review release notes for Vesta software upgrades for potential risk. Provide technical and security review of planned i3 service additions to the NG911 system. Review technical and security implications of Public Safety Broadband integration to the NG911 system. Evaluate and monitor technical and security implications of RapidDeploy RadiusPlus and Nimbus implementations. Manage Incident Management plan updates and enhancements. Monitor implications of FirstNet interconnection on the call handling system. Monitor progress of telecommunications service provider interconnection with ESInet. Evaluate and monitor implementation of Real Time Text (RTT). Evaluate need, technical specifications and security risks of Internet of Things (IoT) interface to the call handling network.

- 1. Ongoing for all activities** **Ongoing**

**E. GIS Committee**

**ACTIVITES:** Provide needed GIS data work in support of geospatial call routing migration. Provide oversight of GIS data maintenance to ensure that all Kansas jurisdictions remain in compliance with required maintenance. Conduct quality assurance testing of GIS data maintenance submissions. Support PSAP migration from MSAG to Geo-MSAG. Support migration from Vesta Locate to selected replacement product for mapping of calls. Support refresh of aerial imagery. Providing continuing training for GIS Data Stewards and GIS Data Maintainers.

- 1. Statewide Aerial Imagery RFP**
  - **Submit RFP to State of Kansas Department of Administration/Office of Procurement & Contracts** **5/1/2020**
- 2. Ongoing for other activities** **Ongoing**

**December 31, 2023:** Legislature’s Division of Post Audit will have completed an audit of the 911 system as set out in KSA 12-5377(c).

**2024 Legislative Session:** Legislature shall review the 911 Act (KSA 12-5377(d)).

## 911 Coordinating Council Calendar of Events

Date	Activity
1/24/2020	Approve charter for Expenditure Review Sub-Committee (ERC)
1/24/2020	Evaluate Kansas Knowledge Center and recommend action
2/19/2020	MARC / Council Roadmap Meeting
2/28/2020	Updated Strategic Plan draft provided to Council
2/28/2020	Review existing joint conference relationship and explore options
3/1/2020	PSAP financial expenditure reports due.
3/31/2020	Review and revise business case
4/1/2020	Provide notice to stakeholders of vacancies that will be pending Governor's appointment effective July 1st
4/1/2020	Develop mentoring and succession plans (Council and Committees)
4/1/2020	Review and revise overall communications plan
4/1/2020	Develop voluntary Telecommunicator training certification and verification program
4/1/2020	Review current policy and procedures for Text-to-911
4/1/2020	Update PSA's through school program
4/1/2020	Update public education materials on website
4/6/2020	Council adoption of updated Strategic Plan
4/6/2020	Spring APCO
4/6/2020	Seek Council approval of Telecommunicator training certification and verification program
4/6/2020	Establish a training cadre who can assist the 911 Liaison in outreach and education efforts
4/6/2020	Provide expenditure review reports and support Council in appeal hearings of decisions made by the ERC in regard to approval determinations
5/1/2020	Submit RFP to State of Kansas Department of Administration/Office of Procurement & Contracts
6/5/2020	Conduct annual review of LCPA
6/5/2020	Provide expenditure review reports and support Council in appeal hearings of decisions made by the ERC in regard to approval determinations
6/19/2020	Mid-year AT&T, Motorola, RapidDeploy Roadmap review
6/30/2020	FCC report due
6/30/2020	Review and revise business case
7/1/2020	Profile Database update due
7/1/2020	Develop refresher training on Text-to-911
8/21/2020	Hold new Council Member orientation training
8/21/2020	Provide expenditure review reports and support Council in appeal hearings of decisions made by the ERC in regard to approval determinations
8/26/2020	Work Plan and Budget Planning Workshop
8/26/2020	AT&T, Motorola, RapidDeploy Roadmap review
8/26/2020	Exec Committee Strategic Planning Workshop

Date	Activity
9/30/2020	Review and revise business case
10/1/2020	Develop Real Time Text (RTT) training
10/1/2020	Develop RTT and outbound text policy and training as needed
10/5/2020	Draft 2019 Budget and Workplan to Council
10/5/2020	Present draft Legislative report to Council
10/5/2020	Provide expenditure review reports and support Council in appeal hearings of decisions made by the ERC in regard to approval determinations
10/5/2020	Fall APCO/Council Joint Conference
10/5/2020	Seek Council approval of RTT and outbound text policy and training
11/18/2020	Admin Day
11/18/2020	MARC / Council Roadmap Meeting
12/11/2020	Adopt 2019 Budget and Workplan
12/11/2020	Approve final legislative report Council
12/11/2020	Provide expenditure review reports and support Council in appeal hearings of decisions made by the ERC in regard to approval determinations
12/11/2020	Review Council plans for needed update & present to Council
12/31/2020	Review and revise business case
12/31/2020	Identify and develop any technical training needs to PSAP's with a proposed solution to effectively deliver to all PSAP's

## Appendix E – Council Budget for 2019

### Kansas 911 Coordinating Council 2020 Budget

<b>Summary</b>	<b>2019 Actual (6/30)</b>	<b>2019 Budget</b>	<b>2020 Budget</b>
<b>Revenue</b>			
Telcom Income	10,620,397	23,485,860	31,519,310
Prepay Fee Income	522,728	2,026,072	3,510,247
PSAP 911 Services Payments	1,856,375	3,531,409	3,812,663
Imagery Cost Share	0	0	15,000
Interest Income	48,648	79,355	80,000
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>13,048,149</b>	<b>29,122,696</b>	<b>38,937,220</b>
<b>PSAP Expenses</b>			
PSAP Payments	9,285,212	20,513,918	22,061,812
PSAP Minimum Quarterly Payments	580,002	1,267,306	1,545,218
<b>Total PSAP Expenses</b>	<b>9,865,213</b>	<b>21,781,224</b>	<b>23,607,030</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>			
<i>Salaries</i>	58,553	229,500	554,000
<i>Payroll Taxes</i>	0	17,557	0
<i>Benefits</i>	40,546	26,250	0
<i>Office Supplies &amp; Equipment</i>	364	1,500	0
<i>Telephone</i>	734	3,060	3,540
<i>Training Expenses - Staff</i>	0	1,500	2,500
<i>Travel Expense - Staff</i>	9,246	29,600	40,000
<i>Vehicle Fuel</i>	2,746	9,000	10,800
<i>Vehicle Insurance &amp; Registration</i>	5,852	1,500	6,700
<i>Vehicle Repairs &amp; Maintenance</i>	254	1,500	1,500
<i>Vehicle Purchase/Replacement</i>	45,387	62,000	50,000
<i>Personnel Administrative Management</i>	0	21,985	0
<i>Misc Expense (Adjutant General)</i>	68	0	0
<b>Personnel Contracts</b>	<b>163,749</b>	<b>404,952</b>	<b>669,040</b>
<i>Legislative Pay</i>	353	7,500	7,500
<i>Interpreters</i>	0	900	900
<i>Meeting Expenses - Council</i>	282	500	500
<i>Meal/Travel Expense - Council</i>	0	8,000	8,000
<i>Conference Call Service</i>	787		1,575
<b>Council Meeting Expenses</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>16,900</b>	<b>18,475</b>
<b>Meeting Expense - Committee</b>			
<i>GIS Committee</i>	282	1,500	1,000
<i>Operations Committee</i>	402	1,500	1,000
<i>Technical Committee</i>	0	1,500	1,000
<i>Security Committee</i>	0	1,500	1,000
<b>Committee Meeting Expenses</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>
<i>Audit Fees</i>	4,968	15,000	6,000
<i>LPA Audit</i>	0	0	0
<i>State Registration Fees</i>	0	0	100
<i>Bank Fees</i>	2,802		3,500
<i>Membership Dues</i>	619	3,000	3,000
<i>Conferences and Training</i>			

Registrations	700	7,000	2,000
Travel & Meals	957	2,000	5,000
Other Conference Expenses	0	200	200
<b>National Conferences</b>			
Registrations	2,562	10,800	3,550
Travel & Meals	3,819	29,400	27,600
Other National Conference Expenses	330	200	200
<b>Other Administrative Costs</b>	<b>16,758</b>	<b>67,600</b>	<b>51,150</b>
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>182,612</b>	<b>495,452</b>	<b>742,665</b>
<b>Contractual Costs</b>			
AT&T - AVPN Access	466,805	900,000	1,000,000
AT&T - PM Services - ESInet	56,466	0	0
AT&T - POTS Router Circuits	18,232	40,000	44,000
AT&T - Call Handling	1,651,925	3,500,000	2,100,000
AT&T - AVPN Ports	139,734	265,000	265,000
AT&T - T1 Backup Circuits	2,636	88,000	6,000
AT&T - MIS	10,574	25,000	22,000
AT&T - Service Manager	87,498	200,000	175,000
AT&T - EOD-CCS	34,370	69,000	68,600
AT&T Mobility/FirstNet - LTE Backup	13,644	30,000	25,000
AT&T - TCC Services	86,415	250,000	200,000
AT&T - ESI Net	1,294,453	3,250,000	2,900,000
AT&T - Legacy Charges	0	0	175,000
AT&T - RapidDeploy	0	0	2,800,000
<b>AT&amp;T Service Contracts</b>	<b>3,862,753</b>	<b>8,617,000</b>	<b>9,780,600</b>
<b>LCPA Contract</b>	<b>66,518</b>	<b>130,050</b>	<b>132,650</b>
Legal Representation	1,000	45,000	45,000
ITSS Contract	110,642	249,600	249,600
PM Contract	110,848	228,800	234,000
Imagery Contract	660,000	550,000	580,000
DASC Contract	7,350	180,000	180,000
Dickinson County Contract	0	47,700	47,700
Public Relations	0	15,000	15,000
Text Language Translation Services	0	5,000	0
Training - Admin Day / Fall Conference	0	16,500	16,500
Technical Supplies and Equipment	1,024	45,000	40,000
Learning Management System	0	17,100	17,200
Esri ELA Contract (KS OITIS)	20,160	20,160	20,160
<b>Other Contract Costs</b>	<b>911,024</b>	<b>1,419,860</b>	<b>1,445,160</b>
<b>Total Contractual Costs</b>	<b>4,840,296</b>	<b>10,166,910</b>	<b>11,358,410</b>
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>14,888,121</b>	<b>32,443,586</b>	<b>35,708,105</b>
<b>Other Income</b>			
Investment Interest/Dividends	134,823	0	0
Gain/Loss on Investment	191,970	0	0
<b>Total Other Income</b>	<b>326,793</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Other Expense</b>			
Investment Fees	33,485	0	0
<b>Total Other Expense</b>	<b>33,485</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Net Other Income and Expense</b>	<b>293,308</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Net Change in Net Assets</b>	<b>(1,546,664)</b>	<b>(3,320,890)</b>	<b>3,229,115</b>

## Appendix F - Kansas NG911 Timeline

Kansas NG911 timeline of major milestones:

- 2011 - Council Created with passage of the Act
- 2012 - The Act becomes effective  
Governance, Security, IcM and Strategic Plans created
- 2013 - GIS Enhancement Project Launched  
RFP for hosted system process begins
- 2014 - GIS Enhancement complete – all PSAPS in maintenance mode  
Award of hosted system contract
- 2015 – Hosted data centers constructed  
First ten PSAPs go live on system
- 2016 - 40 additional PSAPs go live – Total of 50
- 2017 - 33 additional PSAPs go live – Total of 83  
SMS Text-to-911 goes live – First success story comes within one week of implementation
- 2018 - 14 additional PSAPs go live – Total 97  
Migration of system to Nationwide ESInet – (First in the nation)
- 2019 – three (3) additional PSAPs go live, two (2) additional planned – Total 102  
All PSAPs on the system migrated to ESInet in RFAI configuration.  
Geospatial Routing based on PIDF-Io planned by end of 2019.



# Kansas NG911 Strategic Plan for 2020-2022

First Draft      August 27, 2019  
Last Revised    December 12, 2019

Prepared by     Executive Committee  
Prepared for    Kansas 911 Coordinating Council

DRAFT



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### Editorial Notes:

- The term “dispatcher” is used in this document rather than the preferred “telecommunicator” since *dispatcher* is more traditional. Future strategic plans will use *telecommunicator*.





## Executive Summary

The Executive Committee of the Kansas 911 Coordinating Council proudly furnishes this proposed strategic plan for 2020-2022 for its consideration and adoption.

### Our Mission

To maintain and develop strategies that ensure Kansas remains the most advanced, cost-effective, statewide NG911 solution in the nation for the residents of Kansas.

### Our Vision

To enhance public safety in Kansas by providing statewide access to NG911 services. Our vision for the next three years is to foster those strategies that ensure Kansas Next-Generation 9-1-1 (NG911) provides the residents of Kansas with best-in-class emergency response capability.

### Strategic Goals and Objectives for 2020-2022

As our AT&T customer representative so aptly explained, “NG911 is not a thing, it is a collection of things such as cost-effective hosted solutions, ESInet, situational awareness tools such as RapidDeploy, and a hundred other things.” NG911 is a constantly evolving suite of concepts and standards. For example, on November 5, 2019, NENA initiated a new alliance among public safety organizations in the USA, Canada, the UK and Europe. Kansas must not only stay abreast of these emerging i3 standards, but also influence them through joint, constructive experience-based dialog.

Therefore, the Kansas NG911 team has constructed a strategy that fosters agile innovation while remaining sustainable. To accomplish our vision, we focus on strategic goals over the next three years:

- **Strategic NG911 Leadership and Governance**
  - Provide the very best emergency 9-1-1 response available to Kansans
  - Improve policy, plans, processes and procedures to ensure sustainability
  - Optimize staffing and succession planning
  - Foster inclusive governance through strengthened communication, collaboration, cooperation between Council and all public safety stakeholders
- **Strategic NG911 Operations and Sustainment**
  - Continue to operate Kansas NG911 with lowest administrative overhead in the nation
  - Ensure business plan matches appropriate technical roadmap
  - Manage business case for optimum affordability and cost containment
  - Effectively identify, manage and leverage federal and state grants
  - Provide a Learning Management platform for 911 awareness and continuing education
- **Strategic NG911 Technology and Infrastructure**
  - Manage Lifecycle Management upgrades to Statewide Hosted Service and ESInet and cost-performance benefits of emerging mapping and situational awareness platforms
  - Integrate NG911 i3 applications through evaluation, validation, training, implementation, handoff to operations such as Real-Time-Texting (RTT)
  - Refine incident management and day-2 support including inclusive end-to-end metrics reporting (AT&T ESInet CMP)
  - Initiate annual cybersecurity and infrastructure security assessment considering the implications of DHC SAFECOM security guidelines and penetration (PEN) testing.

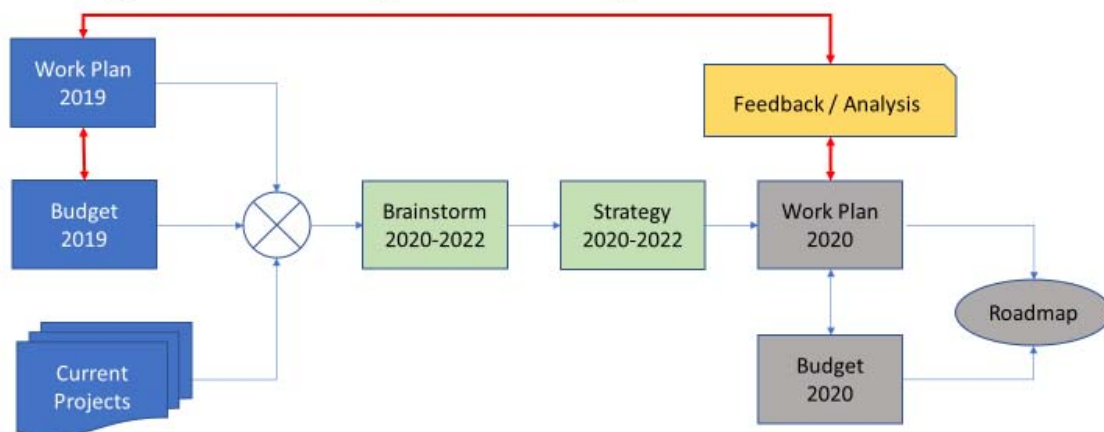
- **Strategic NG911 GIS Data**
  - Maintain the integrity of our Geographic Information System (GIS) data
  - Develop and migrate geoMSAG and geospatial call routing
  - Consider statewide geographic data layers
  - Initiate cross-border geoMSAG data compliance coalitions (OK, NE, MO, CO)
  - Develop next generation orthoimagery
  - Evaluate location-based system components.

## Our Process

Figure 1 diagrams the process the Executive Committee uses to develop the 3-year strategic plan. We use an iterative process considering the three main criteria: people, technology, cost.

- **Review** our 2019 markers to provide our starting point for envisioning where Kansas needs to be in three years considering:
  - Kansas 911 Act mandates
  - Kansas NG911 Work Plan
  - Kansas NG911 Budget
  - NG911 technical roadmaps of our partners
  - National standards, specifications and guidance.
- **Brainstorm** the future. We consider all known infrastructure trends and alternatives for the future. Then, we consider yet-to-be-discovered possibilities.
- **Strategically** plan the future. After discounting non-viable brainstorm prospects, we assess the cost-benefit of alternatives while, at the same time, determining the resources required, risks involved and the resulting cost-benefit.
- **Tactical implementation** plans for 2020. Once the 3-year strategy is in place, we develop the tactical plans for 2020 that chart our course for the remaining two years 2021-2022.

## Long-Short Range Planning Workflow



August 28, 2019

Kansas NG911 Strategic Plan

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Figure 1 Kansas Strategic Planning Process

### Our Accomplishments

During 2019, Kansas NG911 celebrated exceptional goals and objectives achievement that directly contributed to our strategic path for 2019. Details of the Council's accomplishments are found on our website <https://www.kansas911.org/>

- NG911 Administrator's annual Report to the Legislature, December 2019
- NG911 Administrator's annual Report to FCC for 2019
- LCPA Financial Reports 2019

### Our Future

The first phase of our Kansas NG911 build is complete. We have a fully redundant centralized call handling solution hosted at Wichita and Topeka.

The second phase of our Kansas NG911 build is nearing completion. All subscribing PSAPs are on the AT&T national ESInet.

We have transitioned to the third phase of Kansas NG911. The initial i3 architecture has started with the successful beta test trials of RapidDeploy Radius Plus and geospatial call routing capability with our Reno County PSAP.

Coincident with implementation and operations is the critical need for on-going application training and day-2 logistical support. Our NG911 Training Plan and Incident Management Plan are reviewed quarterly to ensure relevance with our emerging, evolving and sustainable 9-1-1 service offer.



## Executive Strategic Plan for 2020-2022

The Executive Committee established the following strategic goals and objectives for Council consideration.

Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
<p><b>Statewide Hosted Call Handling</b> Cultivate relationships with PSAPs not currently on our cost-effective hosted solution. <b>Economy of scale saves Kansas money.</b></p>	<p><b>Public Safety</b> Provide the very best 9-1-1 public safety available and within 911 Act statute. <b>Kansans expect the best.</b></p>	<p><b>NG911 i3 Architecture</b> Seek low-moderate risk beneficial NG911 opportunities while remaining in budget. <b>As “point of the spear”, we can influence direction of NG911.</b></p>
<p><b>Staff Organization</b> Right-size the core team to meet/exceed forecasted demand cycles. <b>Succession planning guarantees continuity of operations.</b></p>	<p><b>Staff Training</b> Retain and equip key personnel to manage the “needs of the business” through on-going stakeholder workshops and collaboration events such as NENA, APCO, NASNA. <b>Continuous training ensures agility during implementation / operation peaks and troughs.</b></p>	<p><b>NG911 Technical Support</b> NG911 is a complex system that relies on a building block approach. Technical staff must maintain proficiency in system engineering of NG911. <b>Technical Support supports PSAPs and aids Provider integration and implementation.</b></p>
<p><b>Council Outreach</b> Leverage Council membership to promote and strengthen 911 stakeholder community. <b>911 stakeholder communication and collaboration ensure Kansas NG911 relevance.</b></p>	<p><b>State Government Outreach</b> Strengthen legislative awareness of Kansas NG911 leadership with V.I.P tours. <b>Public safety remains a priority of our state government.</b></p>	<p><b>Federal Government Outreach</b> Nurture relationship with NG911 leadership with Kansas NG911 Showcase PSAP. <b>Influencing federal standards preserves and protects the Kansas NG911 investment.</b></p>

## Operations Strategic Plan for 2020-2022

Kansas NG911 operates with probably the lowest administrative overhead in the nation. We accomplish that by having a completely flat management structure rather than a pyramid structure, and by relying on subject matter experts who know the 9-1-1 industry. Participating in NENA “911-Goes-to Washington” ensures that our Kansas NG911 roadmap is consistent with and compliant with emerging federal standards.

The Operations Committee, Expenditure Review Subcommittee, Training Subcommittee, Text-to-911 Subcommittee established the following strategic goals and objectives roadmap for Council consideration.



Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
<p><b>Best-in-Class 9-1-1 Service</b> Offer best-in-class 9-1-1 call handling to expedite call delivery. <b>Call-answer speed saves more lives.</b></p>	<p><b>Best-in-Class 9-1-1 Service</b> Optimize performance targets through program management and operational oversight. <b>Caller location accuracy saves more lives.</b></p>	<p><b>Best-in-Class 9-1-1 Service</b> Refine our governance policies and procedures to ensure interoperability across platforms. <b>Interoperability augments disaster recovery.</b></p>
<p><b>Real-Time-Texting (RTT)</b> RTT is more reliable than SMS texting and provides real-time communication between caller and dispatcher. <b>Public Service Announcements improve public safety.</b></p>	<p><b>Social Media</b> Social media can help, but may hinder, emergency response. Evaluate the effectiveness of social media as an element of NG911. <b>Appropriate information assures appropriate response.</b></p>	<p><b>Day-2 Operational Support</b> Continually update and improve Resolution Center responsiveness using end to end metric reporting. <b>Reliability saves more lives.</b></p>
<p><b>NG911 Training</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leverage learning management platform functionality</li> <li>• Strengthen NG911 training refresher</li> <li>• Radius Plus training for end users.</li> </ul> <p><b>On-going NG911 training for new features and refresher training.</b></p>	<p><b>Security Training Awareness</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue PSAP awareness seminars since security is everyone’s business</li> <li>• Thoroughly understand both new and existing technologies</li> </ul> <p><b>Our NG911 Security Policies and procedures need to be reaffirmed and refreshed.</b></p>	<p><b>Interactive Planning</b> Partnership with Kansas APCO to explore and assess together emerging i3 features and functionality for suitability in Kansas NG911 applications. <b>Cost control by selecting NG911 features through collaboration with end users.</b></p>
<p><b>NG911 Automation</b> Improve operational cost efficiencies through Portal automation. <b>Doing more with less.</b></p>	<p><b>Continuous Process Improvement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforce after-action reviews of technical outages</li> <li>• Request corrective action plans.</li> </ul> <p><b>Improve the status quo.</b></p>	<p><b>End-to-end Technical Metrics</b> Strengthen platform robustness with self-healing, automatic recovery capabilities. <b>Reliability saves lives.</b></p>
<p><b>More PSAs</b> Stronger public awareness of Kansas NG911 capability through public service announcements. <b>Knowledge of 9-1-1 saves lives.</b></p>	<p><b>Situational Awareness</b> Offer PSAPs situational awareness with advance mapping to enhance emergency response. <b>Having the right data, but not excessive data, improves 911 response.</b></p>	<p><b>Cross Border Partnerships</b> Continue to expand and develop cross-border partnerships with Mid-American Regional Council (MARC) and neighboring states. <b>Saves lives at our borders.</b></p>

## Technology Strategic Plan for 2020-2022

From conception, the Council saw the value and necessity of having a proving ground for emerging NG911 capability as shown in Figure-2. Our Yoder Test and Evaluation Testbed provides such a platform. Whether proving out new call handling software releases, or evaluating completely new applications, our Yoder Testbed lowers risk and ensure success.

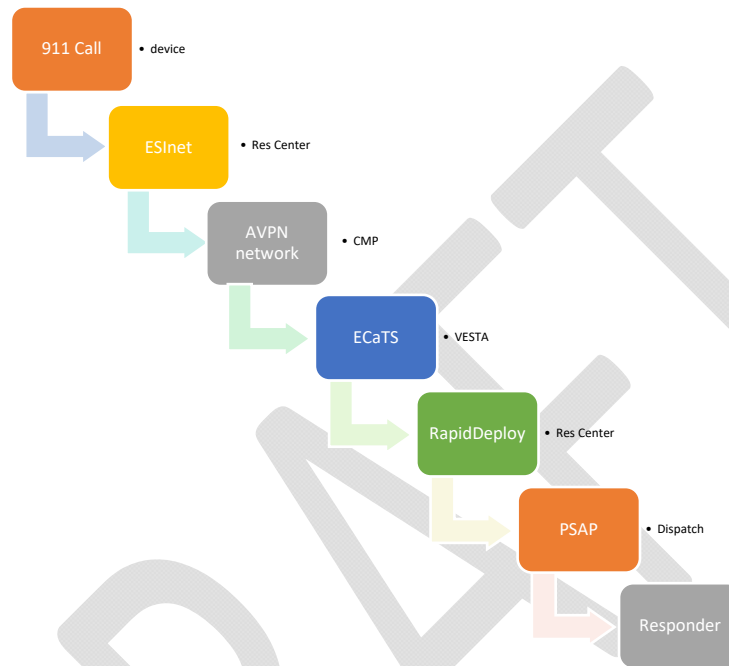


Figure 2 Infrastructure Performance Metrics Model

The Technical Committee and Security Subcommittee established the following strategic goals and objectives roadmap for Council consideration.

Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
<b>New software releases</b> Hosted call handling software Functional Enhancement (R7.3). <b>Call handling is at the core of public safety.</b>	<b>New software releases</b> Hosted call handling software Functional Enhancement (R7.4). <b>Call handling is at the core of public safety.</b>	<b>New software releases</b> Hosted call handling software Functional Enhancement (R7.5). <b>Call handling is at the core of public safety.</b>
<b>Emergency Services IP Network (ESInet) upgrades</b> to switching fabric <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Faster call setup from handset to dispatch center</li> <li>Transfer calls across LATA lines.</li> </ul>	<b>Network Backbone</b> upgrade(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lower cost</li> <li>Higher reliability</li> <li>Self-healing capability</li> <li>Broadband (FirstNet) interconnection and interoperability.</li> </ul>	<b>Network Bandwidth</b> reassessed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Host-to-Host connectivity</li> <li>Host-to-cloud connectivity</li> <li>PSAP-to-Host connectivity</li> <li>Lower cost of ownership</li> <li>Higher reliability</li> <li>Self-learning capability</li> </ul>

Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
<p><b>Optimum networking saves money and saves more lives.</b></p>	<p><b>Optimum networking saves money and saves more lives.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Self-optimizing capability.</li> </ul> <p><b>Optimum networking saves money and saves more lives.</b></p>
<p><b>ESInet geoMSAG improvement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hutch/Reno trials prove out R7.2 functionality including geospatial call routing rather than running over ALL circuits in PIDF-LO</li> <li>• after action review and corrective action plan</li> <li>• Production rollout PSAPs.</li> </ul> <p><b>9-1-1 caller reaches the right PSAP for their emergency.</b></p>	<p><b>Call Location Accuracy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proactively work with telco carriers to enable transfer of phone coordinates</li> <li>• Proactively work with national organizations (NASNA) for telco adoption of phone data transfer.</li> </ul> <p><b>Call location is critical to first response to emergencies.</b></p>	<p><b>NG911 Response</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Faster call routing</li> <li>• More accurate call routing</li> <li>• More accurate first responder response</li> <li>• Faster first responder response.</li> </ul> <p><b>Speed and accuracy of 911 calls saves more lives.</b></p>
<p><b>Mapping Replacement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replace VESTA Locate with RapidDeploy Radius Plus</li> <li>• Introduce necessary and affordable map layers that enhance proper emergency response</li> <li>• Investigate opportunities to enhance Esri GIS integration</li> <li>• Emergency response vehicle data interoperability.</li> </ul> <p><b>Giving dispatchers real time information they need saves more lives.</b></p>	<p><b>Situational Awareness</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Optimize dispatcher workflow best practices with RapidDeploy Nimbus</li> <li>• Provide dispatchers with data sharing application(s) that provide a digital call records keeping system for PSAPs that they currently may not have</li> <li>• Integrate essential 3<sup>rd</sup> party applications.</li> </ul> <p><b>Improves PSAP interoperability, efficiency and effectiveness especially in disasters.</b></p>	<p><b>Potential i3 enhancements:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internet of Things (IoT) Smart City sensors, interfaces, interoperability</li> <li>• IP based devices</li> <li>• Social media connectivity</li> <li>• Drone live streaming</li> <li>• Medical records database</li> <li>• Statistical traffic patterns</li> <li>• HAZMAT database interoperability.</li> </ul> <p><b>Providing the right to data to dispatchers without information overload saves more lives.</b></p>
<p><b>Security Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continually assess and monitor operational security and cybersecurity based on best practice such as SAFECOM and NIST 800-53 Standards Risk Profile</li> <li>• Assess and address potential vulnerabilities of legacy 9-1-1 systems</li> <li>• Revisit Physical security policy and procedure.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Security Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop Vulnerability Exploitation Methodology</li> <li>• Revise Security Vulnerability Report</li> <li>• Consider implications of protecting applications and data across multiple clouds</li> <li>• Consider malicious social engineering</li> <li>• Consider cost-benefit of penetration testing.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Security Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continually assess and monitor operational security and cybersecurity based on best practice</li> <li>• Reassess and revamp our security policies</li> <li>• Consider Denial of Service (DoS) type testing.</li> </ul> <p><b>Cybersecurity is an on-going concern for all network-based applications.</b></p>



Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
<p><b>Cybersecurity is an on-going concern for all network-based applications.</b></p> <p><b>End-to-end metrics</b>            Incorporate <u>new</u> NG911 applications into our existing Day-2 support model based on 911 standards / specifications.  <b>End-to-End Metrics provides fast, more reliable incident management and response.</b></p>	<p><b>Cybersecurity is an on-going concern for all network-based applications.</b></p> <p><b>End-to-end metrics</b>            Incorporate <u>new</u> NG911 applications into our existing Day-2 support model based on 911 standards / specifications.  <b>End-to-End Metrics provides fast, more reliable incident management and response.</b></p>	<p><b>End-to-end metrics</b>            Incorporate <u>new</u> NG911 applications into our existing Day-2 support model based on 911 standards / specifications.  <b>End-to-End Metrics provides fast, more reliable incident management and response.</b></p>
<p><b>Broadband Interoperability</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FirstNet Interoperability. To optimize public safety in Kansas, NG911 and FirstNet must function as a single, seamless interoperable system.</li> <li>• Forward-looking posture is broadband coverage (FirstNet), priority and preemption protocols for PSAP dispatching and first responders.</li> <li>• State Broadband Task Force support.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Broadband Interoperability</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FirstNet Interoperability. To optimize public safety in Kansas, NG911 and FirstNet must function as a single, seamless interoperable system.</li> <li>• Forward-looking posture is broadband coverage (FirstNet), priority and preemption protocols for PSAP dispatching and first responders.</li> <li>• State Broadband Task Force support.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Broadband Interoperability</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FirstNet Interoperability. To optimize public safety in Kansas, NG911 and FirstNet must function as a single, seamless interoperable system.</li> <li>• Forward-looking posture is broadband coverage (FirstNet), priority and preemption protocols for PSAP dispatching and first responders.</li> <li>• State Broadband Task Force support.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Text-to-911</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Real Time Texting (RTT) is more reliable than SMS texting and provides proactive communication between caller / dispatcher</li> <li>• Outbound texting can help validate abandoned SMS texts.</li> </ul> <p><b>Texting 9-1-1 helps save more lives and reduce suicide.</b></p>	<p><b>NG911 Hardware Refresh</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refresh existing technology without unnecessarily introducing new training</li> <li>• Determine replacement-maintenance crossover point.</li> </ul> <p><b>Refresh at the right time yields lowest life cycle cost.</b></p>	<p><b>Virtualization Requirements</b>            Ensure that all our partners and providers have technology refresh on their planning horizon.  <b>Reliability saves more lives.</b></p>
<p><b>NG911 Reliability</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define root cause of NG911 failure to deliver calls</li> <li>• Formulate Corrective Action Plan to prevent future occurrences</li> </ul>	<p><b>NG911 Reliability</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define root cause of NG911 failure to deliver calls</li> <li>• Formulate Corrective Action Plan to prevent future occurrences</li> </ul>	<p><b>NG911 Reliability</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define root cause of NG911 failure to deliver calls</li> <li>• Formulate Corrective Action Plan to prevent future occurrences</li> </ul>





Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
<b>After action review constructively improves Day-2 support and system reliability</b>	<b>After action review constructively improves Day-2 support and system reliability</b>	<b>After action review constructively improves Day-2 support and system reliability</b>
<b>NG911 Federal Grant</b> 60/40 match \$2,759,782.00 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project-1 Subgrants for Kansas PSAPs from August 9, 2019 to November 2021</li> <li>Project-2 RapidDeploy Radius Plus mapping application for Hosted Call Handling Solution, August 9, 2019 to March 31, 2022</li> </ul>	<b>NG911 Federal Grant</b> 60/40 match \$2,759,782.00 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project-1 Subgrants for Kansas PSAPs from August 9, 2019 to November 2021</li> <li>Project-2 RapidDeploy Radius Plus mapping application for Hosted Call Handling Solution, August 9, 2019 to March 31, 2022</li> </ul>	<b>NG911 Federal Grant</b> 60/40 match \$2,759,782.00 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project-2 RapidDeploy Radius Plus mapping application for Hosted Call Handling Solution, August 9, 2019 to March 31, 2022</li> </ul>
<b>Outreach Opportunities</b> Investigate synergistic projects between Council, PSAPs, MARC, federal NG911 entities (NASNA, NENA) <b>Outreach furthers the NG911 cause while protecting our NG911 investment.</b>	<b>Outreach Opportunities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oklahoma cross-border</li> <li>Nebraska cross-border</li> <li>Washington DC Workshop</li> </ul> <b>Outreach furthers the NG911 cause while protecting our NG911 investment.</b>	<b>Outreach Opportunities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Missouri cross-border</li> <li>Colorado cross-border</li> <li>National NG911 Showcase</li> </ul> <b>Outreach furthers the NG911 cause while protecting our NG911 investment.</b>

### GIS Data Strategic Plan for 2020-2022

Geographic Information System (GIS) technology, associated statewide geographic data layers, and location-based system components are the cornerstone of a Next Generation 911 (NG911) system. Numerous aspects of the NG911 GIS footprint need to be synchronically planned, implemented, and managed to ensure program success. The GIS footprint includes the budgeting, development and implementation of standards and regulations, outreach and training, statewide GIS database enhancement and ongoing maintenance, implementation planning and support for map-based system components. Each aspect of the GIS footprint has the potential to impact the larger NG911 system, therefore communication and collaboration between the NG911 Administrator and each of the Council’s standing committees is paramount. Accurate GIS data is required to power NG911. Without GIS, NG911 will fail.

Our program portal developed by DASC allows NG911 to do more with fewer people. And that vision applies to both the Council tasks and our end users the PSAPs. By automating numerous administrative tasks, the portal is a key component for our exceptionally low administrative overhead. Quarterly portal development workshops keep Kansas on the leading edge of NG911.

The GIS Committee established the following strategic goals and objectives roadmap for Council consideration.

Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
<p><b>Standards and Regulations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review Data</li> <li>Model for compliance with national standards and potential added value</li> <li>Statewide GIS governance review and update</li> <li>Serve on NENA GIS-related committees as necessary</li> <li>Coordination with national address database efforts NAPD, NEAD as appropriate.</li> </ul> <p><b>Staying abreast of emerging GIS standards preserves our NG911 investment.</b></p>	<p><b>Standards and Regulations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review Data Model for compliance with national standards and potential added value</li> <li>Statewide GIS governance review and update</li> <li>Serve on NENA GIS-related committees as necessary</li> <li>Coordination with national address database efforts NAPD, NEAD as appropriate.</li> </ul> <p><b>Influencing emerging GIS standards protects our NG911 investment.</b></p>	<p><b>Standards and Regulations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review Data Model for compliance with national standards and potential added value</li> <li>Statewide GIS governance review and update</li> <li>Serve on NENA GIS-related committees as necessary</li> <li>Coordination with national address database efforts NAPD, NEAD as appropriate.</li> </ul> <p><b>Leading GIS standards development ensures our GIS future.</b></p>
<p><b>GIS Outreach &amp; Training</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to support MSAG to GSAG transition training provided for all affected parties</li> <li>Continue outreach efforts outlined in the GIS Governance Policy, reassess and promote partnerships</li> <li>Promote use of NG911 GIS Data outside of 911 arena</li> <li>Coordinate NG911 GIS User Group</li> <li>Certification and continuing education program for data stewards and maintainers.</li> </ul> <p><b>Stakeholder outreach promotes GIS integrity.</b></p>	<p><b>GIS Outreach &amp; Training</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue outreach efforts outlined in the GIS Governance Policy, reassess and promote partnerships</li> <li>Promote use of NG911 GIS Data outside of 911 arena</li> <li>Coordinate NG911 GIS User Group</li> <li>Certification and continuing education program for data stewards and maintainers.</li> </ul> <p><b>Stakeholder outreach preserves the GIS initiative.</b></p>	<p><b>GIS Outreach &amp; Training</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue outreach efforts outlined in the GIS Governance Policy, reassess and promote partnerships</li> <li>Promote use of NG911 GIS Data outside of 911 arena</li> <li>Coordinate NG911 GIS User Group</li> <li>Certification and continuing education program for data stewards and maintainers.</li> </ul> <p><b>Stakeholder outreach unifies the GIS initiative.</b></p>
<p><b>Statewide GIS Database</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Orthoimagery refresh program</li> <li>Local GIS data maintenance</li> <li>Ongoing statewide GIS data aggregation</li> <li>Review additional data sources</li> <li>Implement GIS data dissemination strategies</li> </ul>	<p><b>Statewide GIS Database</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Orthoimagery refresh program</li> <li>Local GIS data maintenance</li> <li>Ongoing statewide GIS data aggregation</li> <li>Review additional data sources</li> <li>Implement GIS data dissemination strategies</li> </ul>	<p><b>Statewide GIS Database</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Orthoimagery refresh program</li> <li>Local GIS data maintenance</li> <li>Ongoing statewide GIS data aggregation</li> <li>Review additional data sources</li> <li>Implement GIS data dissemination strategies</li> </ul>

Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actively cooperate with surrounding states on common boundaries and shared data</li> <li>Develop and maintain NG911 Toolbox</li> <li>Develop and maintain NG911 Program Portal.</li> </ul> <p><b>Automated tools foster integrity and improve response accuracy.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actively cooperate with surrounding states on common boundaries and shared data</li> <li>Develop and maintain NG911 Toolbox</li> <li>Develop and maintain NG911 Program Portal.</li> </ul> <p><b>Automated tools foster integrity and improve response accuracy.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actively cooperate with surrounding states on common boundaries and shared data</li> <li>Develop and maintain NG911 Toolbox</li> <li>Develop and maintain NG911 Program Portal.</li> </ul> <p><b>Automated tools foster integrity and improve response accuracy.</b></p>
<p><b>Hosted Call Handling Solution Mapping Support</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create, publish and maintain map templates</li> <li>Create, publish, and maintain Web Maps and map services</li> <li>Evaluate additional data sources for reference data</li> </ul>	<p><b>Hosted Call Handling Solution Mapping Support</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create, publish, and maintain Web Maps and map services</li> <li>Evaluate additional data sources for reference data</li> </ul>	<p><b>Hosted Call Handling Solution Mapping Support</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create, publish, and maintain Web Maps and map services</li> <li>Evaluate additional data sources for reference data</li> </ul>
<p><b>Spatial Interface (SI)</b> Ongoing collaboration with SI/ESInet vendor. <b>Ensures uniformity of design with operation and training.</b></p>	<p><b>Spatial Interface (SI)</b> Ongoing collaboration with SI/ESInet vendor. <b>Ensures uniformity of design with operation and training.</b></p>	<p><b>Spatial Interface (SI)</b> Ongoing collaboration with SI/ESInet vendor. <b>Ensures uniformity of design with operation and training.</b></p>
<p><b>GIS Budget Considerations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify GIS-related costs</li> <li>Build cost-sharing partnerships as appropriate.</li> </ul> <p><b>Reduces the cost of NG911 ownership.</b></p>	<p><b>GIS Budget Considerations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify GIS-related costs</li> <li>Build cost-sharing partnerships as appropriate.</li> </ul> <p><b>Reduces the cost of NG911 ownership.</b></p>	<p><b>GIS Budget Considerations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify GIS-related costs</li> <li>Build cost-sharing partnerships as appropriate.</li> </ul> <p><b>Reduces the cost of NG911 ownership.</b></p>
<p><b>Portal Development</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrate PSAP profile into annual expenditure reporting process.</li> <li>Continue to enhance PSAP expenditure module to improve performance to user/admin interface and reduce PSAP workload.</li> <li>Compile NG911 outage event log, analytics, after</li> </ul>	<p><b>Portal Development</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grow the content and reporting capability to extract data for summary reports and trending analytics.</li> <li>Continue to stay current on scripting tools and methods for portal foundation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Administrative tools reduce workflow, workload and cost of ownership of NG911.</b></p>	<p><b>Portal Development</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grow the content and reporting capability to extract data for summary reports and trending analytics.</li> <li>Continue to stay current on scripting tools and methods for portal foundation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Administrative tools reduce workflow, workload and cost of ownership of NG911.</b></p>

Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
action review, corrective action plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refine on-going data procedures to support spatial interface requirements.</li> </ul> <b>Our portal saves time and money to administer NG911.</b>		

## Conclusions and Recommendation

Kansas NG911 is a national flagship in public safety. The wisdom and foresight of the Council and legislature enable Kansans to rest secure in the knowledge they have the very best next generation of 911 service today and well into the future.

By Kansas taking a national leadership role in NG911, we:

- **Protect our investment** both financial and technical by driving NG911 standards and models rather than being driven by self-developing standards.
- Enjoy **lower cost of ownership** by accepting moderate risk being a first adopter of emerging NG911 functionality.
- Ensure **best-in-class** public safety for Kansans through continuous improvement in technology and training.

**Kansas Administrative Regulations  
Economic Impact Statement  
For the Kansas Division of the Budget**

Kansas 911 Coordinating Council  
Agency

Scott A. Ekberg, Administrator  
Agency Contact

785-438-8440  
Contact Phone Number

132-1-1  
K.A.R. Number(s)

Submit a hard copy of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) and any external documents that the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) would adopt, along with the following to:

Division of the Budget  
900 SW Jackson, Room 504-N  
Topeka, KS 66612

**I. Brief description of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

K.A.R. 132-1-1 was created in October, 2016 to increase the 911 fee from \$.53 to \$.60. With passage of HB2084, amending the Kansas 911 Act (K.S.A. 12-5362 et. seq.), the legislature increased the fee and this regulation is no longer applicable and is proposed for revocation.

**II. Statement by the agency if the rule(s) and regulation(s) is mandated by the federal government and a statement if approach chosen to address the policy issue is different from that utilized by agencies of contiguous states or the federal government. (If the approach is different, then include a statement of why the Kansas rule and regulation proposed is different)**

This rule and regulation is not mandated by the federal government.

**III. Agency analysis specifically addressing following:**

**A. The extent to which the rule(s) and regulation(s) will enhance or restrict business activities and growth;**

No impact anticipated

**B. The economic effect, including a detailed quantification of implementation and compliance costs, on the specific businesses, sectors, public utility ratepayers, individuals, and local governments that would be affected by the proposed rule and regulation and on the state economy as a whole;**

Negligible economic impact to the Council, other state agencies, small businesses, or individual members of the public is anticipated.

**C. Businesses that would be directly affected by the proposed rule and regulation;**

N/A

**D. Benefits of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) compared to the costs;**

N/A

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- E. **Measures taken by the agency to minimize the cost and impact of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) on business and economic development within the State of Kansas, local government, and individuals;**

N/A

- F. **An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total annual implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.**

\$N/A

**Do the above total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period?**

YES  NO

**Give a detailed statement of the data and methodology used in estimating the above cost estimate.**

N/A

**Prior to the submission or resubmission of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s), did the agency hold a public hearing if the total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period to find that the estimated costs have been accurately determined and are necessary for achieving legislative intent? If applicable, document when the public hearing was held, those in attendance, and any pertinent information from the hearing.**

YES  NO

- G. **If the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) increases or decreases revenues of cities, counties or school districts, or imposes functions or responsibilities on cities, counties or school districts that will increase expenditures or fiscal liability, describe how the state agency consulted with the League of Kansas Municipalities, Kansas Association of Counties, and/or the Kansas Association of School Boards.**

N/A

- H. **Describe how the agency consulted and solicited information from businesses, associations, local governments, state agencies, or institutions and members of the public that may be affected by the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

- I. **For environmental rule(s) and regulation(s) describe the costs that would likely accrue if the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) are not adopted, as well as the persons would bear the costs and would be affected by the failure to adopt the rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

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**132-1-1. Fees.** The 911 fee shall be \$.60 per month for each subscriber account, pursuant to K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 12-5369 and amendments thereto. (Authorized by K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 12-5364; implementing K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 12-5364 and 12-5369; effective Oct. 2, 2015.) – **Repeal this KAR**  
**132-1-1.** (Authorized by K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 12-5364; implementing K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 12-5364 and 12-5369; effective Oct. 2, 2015; revoked P-\_\_\_\_\_.)

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**Kansas Administrative Regulations  
Economic Impact Statement  
For the Kansas Division of the Budget**

Kansas 911 Coordinating Council  
Agency

Scott A. Ekberg, Administrator  
Agency Contact

785-438-8440  
Contact Phone Number

132-1-2  
K.A.R. Number(s)

Submit a hard copy of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) and any external documents that the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) would adopt, along with the following to:

Division of the Budget  
900 SW Jackson, Room 504-N  
Topeka, KS 66612

**I. Brief description of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

The proposed rule and regulation would establish that a PSAP becomes a PSAP when official action is taken by a City or County governing body to establish and designate the answering point as the governing bodies PSAP.

**II. Statement by the agency if the rule(s) and regulation(s) is mandated by the federal government and a statement if approach chosen to address the policy issue is different from that utilized by agencies of contiguous states or the federal government. (If the approach is different, then include a statement of why the Kansas rule and regulation proposed is different)**

This rule and regulation is not mandated by the federal government.

**III. Agency analysis specifically addressing following:**

**A. The extent to which the rule(s) and regulation(s) will enhance or restrict business activities and growth;**

No impact anticipated

**B. The economic effect, including a detailed quantification of implementation and compliance costs, on the specific businesses, sectors, public utility ratepayers, individuals, and local governments that would be affected by the proposed rule and regulation and on the state economy as a whole;**

Negligible economic impact to the Council, other state agencies, small businesses, or individual members of the public is anticipated.

**C. Businesses that would be directly affected by the proposed rule and regulation;**

None

**D. Benefits of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) compared to the costs;**

Provides the Council with a point certain for the existence of a PSAP established by a City or County government. No cost

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associated with the rule and regulation, though the cost to the local unit of government would be significant in standing up a new PSAP.

- E. Measures taken by the agency to minimize the cost and impact of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) on business and economic development within the State of Kansas, local government, and individuals;**

The rule and regulation creates no cost or impact

- F. An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total annual implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.**

\$None

**Do the above total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period?**

YES  NO

**Give a detailed statement of the data and methodology used in estimating the above cost estimate.**

N/A

**Prior to the submission or resubmission of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s), did the agency hold a public hearing if the total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period to find that the estimated costs have been accurately determined and are necessary for achieving legislative intent? If applicable, document when the public hearing was held, those in attendance, and any pertinent information from the hearing.**

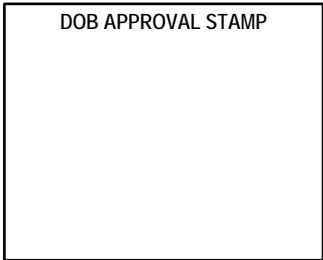
YES  NO

- G. If the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) increases or decreases revenues of cities, counties or school districts, or imposes functions or responsibilities on cities, counties or school districts that will increase expenditures or fiscal liability, describe how the state agency consulted with the League of Kansas Municipalities, Kansas Association of Counties, and/or the Kansas Association of School Boards.**

N/A

- H. Describe how the agency consulted and solicited information from businesses, associations, local governments, state agencies, or institutions and members of the public that may be affected by the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A



- I. For environmental rule(s) and regulation(s) describe the costs that would likely accrue if the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) are not adopted, as well as the persons would bear the costs and would be affected by the failure to adopt the rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

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**132-1-2. PSAP Defined.** A PSAP is a 911 answering point operated by a City or County. A PSAP shall be considered a PSAP at such time as the governing body of the City or County takes official action in the form of a resolution or ordinance establishing and designating the answering point as its PSAP. (Further defining L. 2019, ch. 39, §1; effective P-\_\_\_\_\_.)

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**Kansas Administrative Regulations  
Economic Impact Statement  
For the Kansas Division of the Budget**

Kansas 911 Coordinating Council  
Agency

Scott A. Ekberg, Administrator  
Agency Contact

785-438-8440  
Contact Phone Number

132-2-1  
K.A.R. Number(s)

Submit a hard copy of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) and any external documents that the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) would adopt, along with the following to:

Division of the Budget  
900 SW Jackson, Room 504-N  
Topeka, KS 66612

**I. Brief description of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

The proposed modifications to the existing K.A.R. 132-2-1, sets the prerequisites for the Local Collection Point Administrator (LCPA) and defines the selection process and contract period of performance requirements for the LCPA. The proposed amendments would:

- Establish a two-year period of performance for the LCPA contract,
- Provide for a single two-year extension of the LCPA contract,
- Remove language requiring approval of the Legislative Coordinating Council (LCC) to exercise the two-year contract extension,
- Require an annual evaluation of the LCPA by the Council,
- Require LCC approval of a Council decision to change the LCPA vendor at contract renewal.

These changes are proposed to bring the regulation into alignment with the Kansas 911 Act statutes.

**II. Statement by the agency if the rule(s) and regulation(s) is mandated by the federal government and a statement if approach chosen to address the policy issue is different from that utilized by agencies of contiguous states or the federal government. (If the approach is different, then include a statement of why the Kansas rule and regulation proposed is different)**

This rule and regulation is not mandated by the federal government.

**III. Agency analysis specifically addressing following:**

**A. The extent to which the rule(s) and regulation(s) will enhance or restrict business activities and growth;**

No impact anticipated

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- B. The economic effect, including a detailed quantification of implementation and compliance costs, on the specific businesses, sectors, public utility ratepayers, individuals, and local governments that would be affected by the proposed rule and regulation and on the state economy as a whole;**

Negligible economic impact to the Council, other state agencies, small businesses, or individual members of the public is anticipated.

- C. Businesses that would be directly affected by the proposed rule and regulation;**

None

- D. Benefits of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) compared to the costs;**

Brings K.A.R. 132-2-1 into alignment with the Kansas 911 Act statutes as amended by HB2084. No additional cost associated with the amendments.

- E. Measures taken by the agency to minimize the cost and impact of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) on business and economic development within the State of Kansas, local government, and individuals;**

N/A

- F. An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total annual implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.**

\$None

**Do the above total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period?**

YES  NO

**Give a detailed statement of the data and methodology used in estimating the above cost estimate.**

N/A

**Prior to the submission or resubmission of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s), did the agency hold a public hearing if the total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period to find that the estimated costs have been accurately determined and are necessary for achieving legislative intent? If applicable, document when the public hearing was held, those in attendance, and any pertinent information from the hearing.**

YES  NO

- G. If the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) increases or decreases revenues of cities, counties or school districts, or imposes functions or responsibilities on cities, counties or school districts that will increase expenditures or fiscal liability, describe how the state agency consulted with the**

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**League of Kansas Municipalities, Kansas Association of Counties, and/or the Kansas Association of School Boards.**

N/A

- H. Describe how the agency consulted and solicited information from businesses, associations, local governments, state agencies, or institutions and members of the public that may be affected by the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

- I. For environmental rule(s) and regulation(s) describe the costs that would likely accrue if the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) are not adopted, as well as the persons who would bear the costs and would be affected by the failure to adopt the rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

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**132-2-1. LCPA; prerequisites; selection; contract.** (a) Each qualified person selected to provide the services of the local collection point administrator (LCPA) pursuant to the Kansas 911 act ("act"), K.S.A. 12-5362 et seq., and amendments thereto, shall at a minimum meet the following requirements:

- (1) Have the ability to comply with all contract requirements established by the secretary of administration;
- (2) have at least three years of experience in public sector financial administration and accounting;
- (3) secure and manage accounts and services at a federally insured financial institution with a physical presence in Kansas and ensure the required collateralization of 911 funds in bank accounts;
- (4) establish and maintain a physical office in Kansas; and
- (5) have the ability to provide appropriate staffing to the 911 coordinating council ("council") to meet the purposes of the Act.

(b) Each LCPA shall be selected by the council with the approval of the legislative coordinating council through a competitive procurement process administered by the Kansas department of administration. The competitive process shall begin at least six months before the expiration of the contract with the current LCPA.  ~~, unless both the council and the legislative coordinating council concur before then that the contract with the LCPA should be extended for an additional contract term, as allowed by the act.~~

(c)(1) The initial contract with the selected LCPA shall be for a two-year period. A yearly performance review of the LCPA shall be conducted by the council. ~~The council's findings shall be reported to the legislative coordinating council.~~ *The initial contract with each LCPA shall have a single, two-year extension option, which may be used to extend the contract period by affirmative vote of nine (9) of the voting members of the Council.*

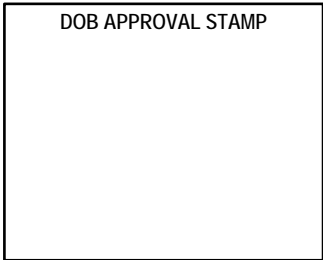
(2) *The Council shall review the performance of the LCPA annually. If the Council determines that the LCPA contract, pursuant to a competitive procurement process administered by the Kansas department of administration, should be awarded to a vendor other than the current LCPA, the decision shall be approved by the legislative coordinating council, pursuant to K.S.A. 12-5367.*

~~(2) The term of a contract with the LCPA may be increased to three years by the council if the council determines the following:-~~

~~(A) The LCPA has successfully fulfilled its contractual and legal responsibilities for at least 12 months.-~~

~~(B) The annual audit of the 911 fee receipts and disbursements by the LCPA demonstrates appropriate recordkeeping and administration of monies.-~~

~~(C) The contract extension can control cost increases for services or reduce risks of disruption of essential LCPA services. (Authorized by K.S.A. 12-5364, 12-5367 as amended L. 2019, ch. 39, §2, 5; effective March 2, 2012, amended P-\_\_\_\_\_.)~~



**Kansas Administrative Regulations  
Economic Impact Statement  
For the Kansas Division of the Budget**

Kansas 911 Coordinating Council  
Agency

Scott A. Ekberg, Administrator  
Agency Contact

785-438-8440  
Contact Phone Number

132-3-1  
K.A.R. Number(s)

Submit a hard copy of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) and any external documents that the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) would adopt, along with the following to:

Division of the Budget  
900 SW Jackson, Room 504-N  
Topeka, KS 66612

**I. Brief description of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

The proposed amendment to the existing rule and regulation would replace existing language with rules and regulations compliant with grant guidance for the 2019 federal 911 grant from NHTSA.

**II. Statement by the agency if the rule(s) and regulation(s) is mandated by the federal government and a statement if approach chosen to address the policy issue is different from that utilized by agencies of contiguous states or the federal government. (If the approach is different, then include a statement of why the Kansas rule and regulation proposed is different)**

While not mandated by the federal government, the proposed rules and regulations ensure compliance with federal grant guidance issued by NHTSA for subgrant of federal funds to PSAPs.

**III. Agency analysis specifically addressing following:**

**A. The extent to which the rule(s) and regulation(s) will enhance or restrict business activities and growth;**

Provides opportunity for local government controlled PSAPs to acquire updated 911 equipment with 60% federal funding.

**B. The economic effect, including a detailed quantification of implementation and compliance costs, on the specific businesses, sectors, public utility ratepayers, individuals, and local governments that would be affected by the proposed rule and regulation and on the state economy as a whole;**

Positive impact of \$1,800,000 in federal funds.

**C. Businesses that would be directly affected by the proposed rule and regulation;**

Kansas PSAPs

**D. Benefits of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) compared to the costs;**

No direct cost associated with the rules and regulations. PSAPs provided the opportunity to replace necessary 911 equipment at a reduced total cost to the PSAP.

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- E. **Measures taken by the agency to minimize the cost and impact of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) on business and economic development within the State of Kansas, local government, and individuals;**

N/A

- F. **An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total annual implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.**

\$N/A

**Do the above total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period?**

YES  NO

**Give a detailed statement of the data and methodology used in estimating the above cost estimate.**

N/A

**Prior to the submission or resubmission of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s), did the agency hold a public hearing if the total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period to find that the estimated costs have been accurately determined and are necessary for achieving legislative intent? If applicable, document when the public hearing was held, those in attendance, and any pertinent information from the hearing.**

YES  NO

- G. **If the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) increases or decreases revenues of cities, counties or school districts, or imposes functions or responsibilities on cities, counties or school districts that will increase expenditures or fiscal liability, describe how the state agency consulted with the League of Kansas Municipalities, Kansas Association of Counties, and/or the Kansas Association of School Boards.**

No mandatory increase or decrease in revenue is occasioned by the adoption of this rule and regulation.

- H. **Describe how the agency consulted and solicited information from businesses, associations, local governments, state agencies, or institutions and members of the public that may be affected by the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

- I. **For environmental rule(s) and regulation(s) describe the costs that would likely accrue if the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) are not adopted, as well as the persons would bear the costs and would be affected by the failure to adopt the rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

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**132-3-1. 911 federal grants; distribution.** (a) Federal grant funds shall be distributed by the chair of the 911 coordinating council (“council”) to any entity only if all of the following conditions are met:

(1) A majority of voting members on the council approves the award of any contract or agreement to the entity seeking federal grant funds before execution of the contract or agreement.

(2) The proposed use of the funds is consistent with the federal grant fund requirements and K.S.A. 12-5365, and amendments thereto.

(3) The federal grant funds will be used to implement next-generation 911 services at a regional or statewide level.

(4) The equipment and services to be purchased using federal grant funds meet national technical standards established for next-generation 911 services as adopted by reference in subsection (b), to the greatest extent possible, and are open architectural designs.

(b) The following portions of the “detailed functional and interface specification for the NENA i3 solution — stage 3,” dated June 14, 2011, are hereby adopted by reference as the national technical standards established for next-generation 911 services:

(1) Pages 4 through 236; and

(2) pages 256 through 280.

(c) As used in this regulation, “open architectural designs” shall mean architectural designs that meet the following requirements:

(1) Are available to the general public and are intended for widespread adoption;

(2) facilitate interoperability and data exchange among different products or services; and

(3) contain no proprietary constraints. (Authorized by K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 12-5364, as amended by L. 2012, ch. 21, sec. 2; implementing K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 12-5364, as amended by L. 2012, ch. 21, sec. 2, and K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 12-5365; effective Jan. 11, 2013.) **Replace this KAR with the following:**

**132-3-1. 911 federal grant; subgrant award process.** (a) 911 Federal grant, subgrant awards shall be made to Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) to help cover the costs of hardware, software, and training associated with the processing and dispatching of NG911 calls. The following rules will govern the subgrant award process:

(1) PROJECT/AWARD PERIOD. The period of performance for each subgrant award begins on the date of the application approval by the Council’s Grant Committee and ends on November 30, 2021. No extensions will be allowed. This deadline has been established to allow the Council to complete closeout reporting required by the 911 Grant Program before funding for the program at the federal level ends.

(2) AWARD AMOUNT. Funding for this project is \$1,800,000. Individual subgrant award amounts shall not be less than \$6,000 and not more than \$300,000. These values represent the maximum and minimum grant-share of the total project cost and do not include the required matching funds. In the 1st quarter of 2021, the Subgrant Committee may reduce the minimum grant award to allow for smaller projects, depending on the remaining total funds.

(3) COST SHARING/MATCHING. By statute, the Federal share of the cost of any activity carried out under the grant program may not exceed 60% of eligible costs. For this program, subgrant recipients must provide at least 40% of the total eligible project costs in cash match. Funds from other Federal sources may not be used as matching funds. 911 fee funds may be used as matching funds.

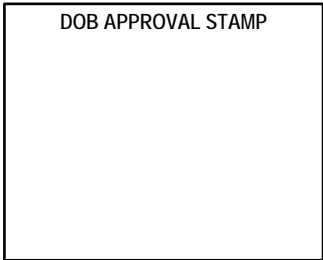
(4) OTHER. The 911 Grant Program prohibits all grant and subgrant recipients from diverting any portion of designated 911 charges. In Kansas, this means that subgrant awards and regularly collected 911 fees must be used as outlined in the Kansas 911 Act. Any subgrant recipient found to be using 911 fees outside of the allowable uses in the Kansas 911 Act will be required to reimburse to the Kansas 911 Coordinating Council all subgrant funds spent on the recipient’s behalf.

(5) ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS. Kansas PSAPs and Non-Traditional PSAPs as defined by the Kansas 911 Act may apply under this program. Applicants must be up to date with all annual expenditure reporting requirements, including submission of invoices and response to any questions about expenditures from the Operations Committee of the Council.

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(6) ELIGIBLE COSTS. The following rules shall govern eligible project costs:

- (a) Total Project Costs. Projects must have a minimum total cost of \$10,000 to be considered (\$4,000 in local match and \$6,000 in grant award). There is no maximum project cost, but the maximum award is \$300,000. The applicant will be required to pay the full difference. In the 1st quarter of 2021, the Subgrant Committee may reduce the minimum grant award to allow for smaller projects, depending on the remaining total funds.
- (b) Timeframe. Subgrant awards and matching funds may be used to cover only eligible costs incurred by the subgrant recipient during the period of performance as defined by the project award period above.
  - (1) Kansas 911 Act - All project costs to be paid with subgrant funds or counted as local match from the subgrant recipient must meet the allowable uses for 911 fees as set by the Kansas 911 Act.
  - (2) 911 Grant Program Eligible Cost Categories - Subgrant projects must fit in one of two eligible cost categories from the 911 Grant Program Notice of Funding Opportunity:
    - (a) Costs to purchase hardware, software, and hosted services associated with enabling NG911 calls to be received, processed and dispatched.
    - (b) Training costs directly related to NG911 implementation for public safety personnel.
- (c) Eligible Costs – Pre-Approved. The following costs have been determined to meet all eligibility requirements for subgrant funding:
  - (1) Replacement, upgrade, or enhancement of voice recorders
  - (2) Replacement, upgrade, or enhancement of computer or network equipment for use solely by the PSAP
  - (3) Replacement, upgrade, or enhancement of Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) software. If the software is licensed per user, the maximum number of users is equal to 1.5 times the number of full-time communications officers employed by the PSAP.
  - (4) Backup phone systems for use solely by the PSAP
  - (5) Implementation, replacement, upgrade, or enhancement of Emergency Dispatch protocol system like Emergency Medical Dispatch.
  - (6) Establishment, upgrade, or enhancement of IP networks needed to support the PSAP and their connection to emergency response organizations
  - (7) Any of the above items for use in establishing or maintaining Regional or Multi-PSAP backup centers
  - (8) One-time costs of implementing access to the Council’s Hosted 911 system. This item applies to Non-traditional PSAPs only, as PSAPs that receive 911 fee disbursements do not pay these one-time costs as a result of the cost-share program with the Council.
- (d) Ineligible Costs. Ineligible costs include:
  - (1) Costs that are unallowable under the Cost Principles of the Uniform Administrative Requirements, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards
  - (2) Costs to operate legacy E-911 or Basic 911 systems
  - (3) Costs to operate the NG911 system after it is fully operational
  - (4) Activities related to construction
  - (5) Subscriber radio equipment and/or maintenance
  - (6) Mass Notification systems
  - (7) Independent verification and validation (IV&V) testing for product, service, and system purchases
  - (8) Installation and procurement of 911 call handling equipment or ESInet services by PSAPs that receive fee disbursements, since this is already under a cost-share program with the Council’s Hosted 911 system
- (e) Other projects. Other projects will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis as described in paragraph X below. The Subgrant Committee



may present any grant application to the Council for review and approval or rejection. Projects not on the eligible costs list contained in section (c) above, will be presented to the full Council for approval or rejection.

- (7) APPLICATION. The following rules will apply to the application process for subgrant projects:
  - (a) Applications for this subgrant program will be accepted solely through the NG911 Web Portal.
  - (b) APPLICATION TIMEFRAME. Applications will be accepted beginning on the publication date of this document and ending on June 30th, 2021 or when subgrant funds are exhausted, whichever comes first.
  - (c) APPLICATION ELEMENTS. The following elements will be contained in the application:
    - (1) Designated Project Contact. The name and contact information for the person that will be the primary contact with the Council on the project.
    - (2) Project Eligible Cost Category. Applicants will identify the eligible cost category under which they believe their project fits.
    - (3) Project Description. Applicants will describe the project they are requesting funding for including a list and basic description of the items and services that will be part of the grant funded or matching fund expenses.
    - (4) Project Benefit. Applicants will describe the benefit to the recipients that is anticipated with the completion of the proposed project.
    - (5) Number of PSAPs Benefited. Applicants will describe the number and identity of PSAPs benefited by the proposed project.
    - (6) Implementation Plan. Applicants will describe the plan for implementing the project at the PSAP or PSAPs involved including at a minimum the plan for training PSAP personnel and the intended date for project completion.
    - (7) Budget. Applicants will provide a total project cost and upload project budget information detailing all proposed project costs. Vendor quotes can be provided in place of a custom budget document.
- (8) EVALUATION CRITERIA. The following criteria will be used for evaluating subgrant applications:
  - (a) All Applications. All applications will be reviewed for completeness, clarity, and compliance with program rules. Should an application be found to be missing information or require additional clarifying information, the Subgrant Committee will contact the applicant. The only other criteria for application approval are the availability of remaining subgrant funds and whether the project costs fit within the eligible costs.
  - (b) Applications for Pre-Approved Eligible Costs Only. Applications for projects that include only costs from the pre-approved list identified in paragraph 6(c) above, will be approved as soon as all needed information is received.
  - (c) Applications for Other Costs. Applications for projects that include costs not specifically called out in the pre-approved list in paragraph 6(c) above, will be evaluated by vote of the Kansas 911 Coordinating Council. The application will first be evaluated by the Subgrant Committee for compliance with the eligible costs as defined by the 911 Grant Program, the Kansas 911 Act, and this document. The Subgrant Committee will then prepare a short presentation and recommendation for the Council and request time on the next meeting's agenda for the vote. The applicant will be notified as soon as the meeting is added to the Council agenda.
- (9) AWARD DISBURSEMENT AND REPORTING PROCESS. The following process will be used for subgrant award and reporting:
  - A. SUBGRANT AWARDS. Subgrant recipients have two options for disbursement of the award: pass-through reimbursement and direct invoice payment.
    - (1) Pass-Through Reimbursement. If the PSAP selects this type of award, the PSAP will pay all invoices directly to the vendors and submit the paid invoices to the Council for reimbursement. Once the 40% match is reached, the Council will submit the remaining paid invoices to the National 911



Office for reimbursement and pass the funds back to the PSAP as they are received.

(a) Non-traditional PSAPs that receive subgrants must use Pass-Through Reimbursement due to statutory limitation on spending 911 fee funds.

(2) Direct Invoice Payment. If the PSAP selects this type of award, the PSAP will pay all invoices directly to the vendors until they have paid at least the 40% match for the project. All other invoices will be submitted to the Council for payment. The Council will pay the invoices to the vendors directly and then submit them to the National 911 Office for reimbursement. The Council will retain the reimbursed funds.

(3) The Direct Invoice Payment option is offered to allow PSAPs to engage in projects that are beyond their current reserve funds. Direct Invoice Payment is available only to PSAPs that receive 911 fee fund disbursements monthly and only for projects specifically outlined in paragraph 6(c) above. All other projects and all projects from non-traditional PSAPs must use Pass-Through Reimbursement as described in paragraph one (1) above.

B. REPORTING. PSAPs that receive subgrants will be required to submit relevant invoices and report when the project is completed. Specific reporting requirements will be provided when PSAPs are notified of awards. (Authorized by K.S.A. 12-5364, 12-5365 as amended by L. 2019, Ch. 39, § 2,3, effective January 11, 2013, amended

P-\_\_\_\_\_.)

DOB APPROVAL STAMP

**Kansas Administrative Regulations  
Economic Impact Statement  
For the Kansas Division of the Budget**

Kansas 911 Coordinating Council  
Agency

Scott A. Ekberg, Administrator  
Agency Contact

785-438-8440  
Contact Phone Number

132-4-1  
K.A.R. Number(s)

Submit a hard copy of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) and any external documents that the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) would adopt, along with the following to:

Division of the Budget  
900 SW Jackson, Room 504-N  
Topeka, KS 66612

**I. Brief description of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

The proposed amendments to K.A.R. 132-4-1, update Kansas session law citations to statutory citations and removes an outdated date reference. The amendments also provide information to providers as to where the forms referenced in the existing K.A.R. can be located.

**II. Statement by the agency if the rule(s) and regulation(s) is mandated by the federal government and a statement if approach chosen to address the policy issue is different from that utilized by agencies of contiguous states or the federal government. (If the approach is different, then include a statement of why the Kansas rule and regulation proposed is different)**

This rule and regulation is not mandated by the federal government.

**III. Agency analysis specifically addressing following:**

**A. The extent to which the rule(s) and regulation(s) will enhance or restrict business activities and growth;**

N/A – Updating existing K.A.R.

**B. The economic effect, including a detailed quantification of implementation and compliance costs, on the specific businesses, sectors, public utility ratepayers, individuals, and local governments that would be affected by the proposed rule and regulation and on the state economy as a whole;**

None created by amendments

**C. Businesses that would be directly affected by the proposed rule and regulation;**

N/A

**D. Benefits of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) compared to the costs;**

Brings K.A.R. 132-4-1 into alignment with Kansas Statute.

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- E. Measures taken by the agency to minimize the cost and impact of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) on business and economic development within the State of Kansas, local government, and individuals;**

N/A

- F. An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total annual implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.**

\$N/A

**Do the above total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period?**

YES  NO

**Give a detailed statement of the data and methodology used in estimating the above cost estimate.**

N/A

**Prior to the submission or resubmission of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s), did the agency hold a public hearing if the total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period to find that the estimated costs have been accurately determined and are necessary for achieving legislative intent? If applicable, document when the public hearing was held, those in attendance, and any pertinent information from the hearing.**

YES  NO

- G. If the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) increases or decreases revenues of cities, counties or school districts, or imposes functions or responsibilities on cities, counties or school districts that will increase expenditures or fiscal liability, describe how the state agency consulted with the League of Kansas Municipalities, Kansas Association of Counties, and/or the Kansas Association of School Boards.**

N/A

- H. Describe how the agency consulted and solicited information from businesses, associations, local governments, state agencies, or institutions and members of the public that may be affected by the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

- I. For environmental rule(s) and regulation(s) describe the costs that would likely accrue if the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) are not adopted, as well as the persons would bear the costs and would be affected by the failure to adopt the rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

DOB APPROVAL STAMP
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**132-4-1. Delinquent status; penalties.** (a)(1) A telecommunications service provider shall be deemed to be in delinquent status by the 911 coordinating council or the council's designee under any of the following conditions:

(A) The provider fails to submit the provider's contact information, pursuant to ~~L. 2011, ch. 84, sec. 3 (j) K.S.A. 12-5364 (k)~~ and amendments thereto, ~~on or before January 1, 2012,~~ in the form and containing the information required by the 911 coordinating council to the 911 coordinating council or the council's designee.

*i. The form for submission of required contact information will be made available through the Council's website, [www.kansas911.org](http://www.kansas911.org).*

(B) The provider has not previously provided service in this state and fails to submit the provider's contact information, pursuant to ~~L. 2011, ch. 84, sec. 3 (j) K.S.A. 12-5364 (k)~~ and amendments thereto, within three months of first offering services in this state, in the form and containing the information required by the 911 coordinating council to the 911 coordinating council or the council's designee.

*ii. The form for submission of required contact information will be made available through the Council's website, [www.kansas911.org](http://www.kansas911.org).*

(C) The provider fails to notify the 911 coordinating council or the council's designee within 30 days of any change in the provider's contact information.

(2) A telecommunications service provider shall be deemed to be in delinquent status by the 911 coordinating council or the council's designee if the provider fails to submit collected 911 fees and/or the return in the form required by the LCPA, pursuant to ~~L. 2011, ch. 84, sec. 9 K.S.A. 12-5370 (e)~~ and amendments thereto, to the LCPA on or before the 30th day of each calendar month following a return for the preceding month.

*(A) The form for the return is available on the Council's web portal, <https://portal.kansas911.org/>.*

(b)(1) If the 911 coordinating council or the council's designee determines that a provider is in delinquent status, a penalty shall be assessed against the provider by written order of the 911 coordinating council or the council's designee.

(2) The penalty for failing to comply with the requirement to submit the provider's contact information shall be \$500.00 per day or 10 percent of the 911 fees due from the delinquent provider to the LCPA for the corresponding month, whichever is greater. The penalty for failing to submit 911 fees and the return shall be \$500.00 per day or 10 percent of the 911 fees due from the delinquent provider to the LCPA for the corresponding month, whichever is greater.

(3) Written notification of the penalty assessment, the violation, and the provider's right to appeal to the 911 coordinating council or the council's designee shall be issued to the provider by the 911 coordinating council or the council's designee. Each penalty payment shall be remitted directly to the 911 coordinating council or the council's designee.

(c) Any provider that is assessed a penalty may request a hearing, pursuant to ~~L. 2011, ch. 84, sec. 3 (l) K.S.A. 12-5370 (m)~~ and amendments thereto. The request for hearing shall specify the reason or reasons the provider denies being in violation of the submission requirements, pursuant to ~~L. 2011, ch. 84, sec. 3 K.S.A. 12-5370 (e)~~ and amendments thereto. (Authorized by K.S.A. 12-5364 (m); implementing K.S.A. 12-5364(k), 12-5370 as amended by L. 2019, Ch. 39, § 2,8; effective March 2, 2012, amended P-\_\_\_\_\_.)





**Kansas Administrative Regulations  
Economic Impact Statement  
For the Kansas Division of the Budget**

Kansas 911 Coordinating Council  
Agency

Scott A. Ekberg, Administrator  
Agency Contact

785-438-8440  
Contact Phone Number

132-4-2  
K.A.R. Number(s)

Submit a hard copy of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) and any external documents that the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) would adopt, along with the following to:

Division of the Budget  
900 SW Jackson, Room 504-N  
Topeka, KS 66612

**I. Brief description of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

This proposed rule and regulation defines the annual 911 fee expenditure report form as required by statute. The proposed regulation establishes the content of the form.

**II. Statement by the agency if the rule(s) and regulation(s) is mandated by the federal government and a statement if approach chosen to address the policy issue is different from that utilized by agencies of contiguous states or the federal government. (If the approach is different, then include a statement of why the Kansas rule and regulation proposed is different)**

This rule and regulation is not mandated by the federal government.

**III. Agency analysis specifically addressing following:**

**A. The extent to which the rule(s) and regulation(s) will enhance or restrict business activities and growth;**

No change created by the rule and regulation, only establishes the reporting requirements as required by statute.

**B. The economic effect, including a detailed quantification of implementation and compliance costs, on the specific businesses, sectors, public utility ratepayers, individuals, and local governments that would be affected by the proposed rule and regulation and on the state economy as a whole;**

No additional economic impact is anticipated.

**C. Businesses that would be directly affected by the proposed rule and regulation;**

PSAPs

**D. Benefits of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) compared to the costs;**

Brings the annual 911 expenditure reporting form and content into alignment with Kansas 911 Act statutes.

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- E. Measures taken by the agency to minimize the cost and impact of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) on business and economic development within the State of Kansas, local government, and individuals;**

N/A

- F. An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total annual implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.**

\$None

**Do the above total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period?**

YES  NO

**Give a detailed statement of the data and methodology used in estimating the above cost estimate.**

N/A

**Prior to the submission or resubmission of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s), did the agency hold a public hearing if the total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period to find that the estimated costs have been accurately determined and are necessary for achieving legislative intent? If applicable, document when the public hearing was held, those in attendance, and any pertinent information from the hearing.**

YES  NO

- G. If the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) increases or decreases revenues of cities, counties or school districts, or imposes functions or responsibilities on cities, counties or school districts that will increase expenditures or fiscal liability, describe how the state agency consulted with the League of Kansas Municipalities, Kansas Association of Counties, and/or the Kansas Association of School Boards.**

N/A

- H. Describe how the agency consulted and solicited information from businesses, associations, local governments, state agencies, or institutions and members of the public that may be affected by the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

- I. For environmental rule(s) and regulation(s) describe the costs that would likely accrue if the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) are not adopted, as well as the persons would bear the costs and would be affected by the failure to adopt the rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

DOB APPROVAL STAMP
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**132-4-2 Annual Expenditure Report Form.** (a)PSAPs shall file annually, by March 1<sup>st</sup>, a report in the form and containing the information required by the 911 coordinating council to the 911 coordinating council or the council’s designee, pursuant to K.S.A. 12-5364(l)

- (1) The annual report will contain the following elements:
  - (a) Revenue received from 911 funds during the reporting period and the balance of 911 funds on hand at the end of the reporting period.
  - (b) Itemized expenditures of 911 funds including the following information:
    - (1) Date of the expenditure
    - (2) Report year
    - (3) Amount of the expenditure
    - (4) The type of expenditure (Recurring cost/contract, equipment, training or other)
    - (5) Vendor Name
    - (6) Fund source for the expenditure (Post 911 Act or Pre 911 Act funds)
    - (7) The allowable use for the expenditure (K.S.A. 12-5375)
    - (8) A description of the expenditure
    - (9) Comments relating to the expenditure
  - (c) PSAP profile questions to provide information needed to complete aggregated, required federal reports including but not limited to the following information:
    - (1) Numbers of 911 personnel
    - (2) Numbers and identification of secondary PSAPs
    - (3) Estimate of total annual cost of 911 provision
    - (4) 911 calls received by class of service for PSAPs not on the NG911 system
    - (5) NG911 planning and implementation, including costs and components for PSAPs not on the NG911 system
    - (6) Text-to-911 status for PSAPs not on the NG911 system
    - (7) Cybersecurity efforts and cost
    - (8) Assessment of the effects achieved by the use of 911 fee funds
    - (9) Number of 911 answering positions
    - (10) Use of formal protocol dispatching, including vendor
    - (11) Use of, model and vendor for ancillary systems (CAD, radio, logging recorder, etc.)
    - (12) Compliance with NG911 Security Policy
  - (d) The annual report shall be filed through the Council’s web portal.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 12-5375 (e)(1); implementing K.S.A. 12-5364 (l) as amended by L. 2019, Ch. 39, Sec. , effective P-\_\_\_\_\_.)



**Kansas Administrative Regulations  
Economic Impact Statement  
For the Kansas Division of the Budget**

Kansas 911 Coordinating Council  
Agency

Scott A. Ekberg, Administrator  
Agency Contact

785-438-8440  
Contact Phone Number

132-4-3  
K.A.R. Number(s)

Submit a hard copy of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) and any external documents that the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) would adopt, along with the following to:

Division of the Budget  
900 SW Jackson, Room 504-N  
Topeka, KS 66612

**I. Brief description of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

This proposed rule and regulation defines the Council process for reviewing annual expenditures and sets forth the appeal process for Kansas PSAPs

**II. Statement by the agency if the rule(s) and regulation(s) is mandated by the federal government and a statement if approach chosen to address the policy issue is different from that utilized by agencies of contiguous states or the federal government. (If the approach is different, then include a statement of why the Kansas rule and regulation proposed is different)**

This rule and regulation is not mandated by the federal government.

**III. Agency analysis specifically addressing following:**

**A. The extent to which the rule(s) and regulation(s) will enhance or restrict business activities and growth;**

No impact anticipated

**B. The economic effect, including a detailed quantification of implementation and compliance costs, on the specific businesses, sectors, public utility ratepayers, individuals, and local governments that would be affected by the proposed rule and regulation and on the state economy as a whole;**

Negligible economic impact anticipated.

**C. Businesses that would be directly affected by the proposed rule and regulation;**

PSAPs

**D. Benefits of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) compared to the costs;**

Defines the 911 fee expenditure process and explains the appeal process for PSAPs as required by the Kansas 911 Act statutes.

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- E. **Measures taken by the agency to minimize the cost and impact of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) on business and economic development within the State of Kansas, local government, and individuals;**

N/A

- F. **An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total annual implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.**

\$None

**Do the above total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period?**

YES  NO

**Give a detailed statement of the data and methodology used in estimating the above cost estimate.**

N/A

**Prior to the submission or resubmission of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s), did the agency hold a public hearing if the total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period to find that the estimated costs have been accurately determined and are necessary for achieving legislative intent? If applicable, document when the public hearing was held, those in attendance, and any pertinent information from the hearing.**

YES  NO

- G. **If the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) increases or decreases revenues of cities, counties or school districts, or imposes functions or responsibilities on cities, counties or school districts that will increase expenditures or fiscal liability, describe how the state agency consulted with the League of Kansas Municipalities, Kansas Association of Counties, and/or the Kansas Association of School Boards.**

N/A

- H. **Describe how the agency consulted and solicited information from businesses, associations, local governments, state agencies, or institutions and members of the public that may be affected by the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

- I. **For environmental rule(s) and regulation(s) describe the costs that would likely accrue if the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) are not adopted, as well as the persons would bear the costs and would be affected by the failure to adopt the rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

DOB APPROVAL STAMP
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**132-4-3. Expenditure Review Process.** (a)The 911 Coordinating Council shall annually review expenditures of 911 funds reported on the annual report for each PSAP pursuant to L. 2019, Ch. 39, Sec. 13 (c).

- (1) The Council shall appoint a committee to review such expenditures pursuant to L. 2019, Ch. 39, Sec. 13 (c).
- (2) If the committee determines that a reported expenditure is not an allowable expenditure as defined by L. 2019, Ch. 39, Sec. 13(a), pursuant to L. 2019, Ch. 39, Sec. 13 (c), the committee shall request that the PSAP refund the amount of the disallowed expenditure to the PSAP’s 911 fund.
- (3) If the PSAP does not concur with the finding of the committee, the PSAP may request a review of the decision of the committee before the Council.
- (4) Upon review, if the Council finds that the expenditure is not allowable, the Council shall issue a written order to the PSAP demanding repayment of the expenditure to the PSAP’s 911 fund.
- (5) If the Council finds that the expenditure was intentionally made from 911 fee funds for a purpose clearly established as an unauthorized use of 911 fee funds, the Council may require that the PSAP pay 10% of the amount of the expenditure or \$500, whichever is less, to the LCPA, as a penalty. If such penalty is assessed, the LCPA will deposit the penalty amount into the 911 state grant fund. Any such penalty will be assessed in the written demand for repayment of the disallowed expenditure.
- (6) The written demand for repayment shall include the unauthorized purpose for which the funds were used, the amount of funds to be repaid, any penalty assessment, and the right of the PSAP to appeal the decision of the Council before the Kansas Office of Administrative Hearings.
- (7) The PSAP, within fifteen (15) days from the time of service of the written demand for repayment, may request in writing to the Council, a hearing before the Kansas Office of Administrative Hearings.
- (8) Such hearing shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas Administrative Procedure Act and are subject to review in accordance with the Kansas Judicial Review Act.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 12-5375 as amended by L. 2019, Ch. 39, Sec. 13 (c), effective P.\_\_\_\_\_.)



**Kansas Administrative Regulations  
Economic Impact Statement  
For the Kansas Division of the Budget**

Kansas 911 Coordinating Council  
Agency

Scott A. Ekberg, Administrator  
Agency Contact

785-438-8440  
Contact Phone Number

132-4-4  
K.A.R. Number(s)

Submit a hard copy of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) and any external documents that the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) would adopt, along with the following to:

Division of the Budget  
900 SW Jackson, Room 504-N  
Topeka, KS 66612

**I. Brief description of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

This proposed rule and regulation defines a pre-approval process for PSAPs to seek pre-approval of the expenditure of 911 fee funds.

**II. Statement by the agency if the rule(s) and regulation(s) is mandated by the federal government and a statement if approach chosen to address the policy issue is different from that utilized by agencies of contiguous states or the federal government. (If the approach is different, then include a statement of why the Kansas rule and regulation proposed is different)**

This rule and regulation is not mandated by the federal government.

**III. Agency analysis specifically addressing following:**

**A. The extent to which the rule(s) and regulation(s) will enhance or restrict business activities and growth;**

Provides a formal process for PSAPs to request pre-approval of the expenditure of 911 funds to ensure that the expenditure complies with the statutory restrictions on the use of such funds as required by the Kansas 911 Act statutes.

**B. The economic effect, including a detailed quantification of implementation and compliance costs, on the specific businesses, sectors, public utility ratepayers, individuals, and local governments that would be affected by the proposed rule and regulation and on the state economy as a whole;**

Negligible economic impact is anticipated.

**C. Businesses that would be directly affected by the proposed rule and regulation;**

PSAPs

**D. Benefits of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) compared to the costs;**

Provides a formal process for PSAPs to request pre-approval of the expenditure of 911 funds to ensure that the expenditure complies with the statutory restrictions on the use of such funds as required by Kansas 911 Act statutes.

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- E. Measures taken by the agency to minimize the cost and impact of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) on business and economic development within the State of Kansas, local government, and individuals;**

N/A

- F. An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total annual implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.**

\$None

**Do the above total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period?**

YES  NO

**Give a detailed statement of the data and methodology used in estimating the above cost estimate.**

N/A

**Prior to the submission or resubmission of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s), did the agency hold a public hearing if the total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period to find that the estimated costs have been accurately determined and are necessary for achieving legislative intent? If applicable, document when the public hearing was held, those in attendance, and any pertinent information from the hearing.**

YES  NO

- G. If the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) increases or decreases revenues of cities, counties or school districts, or imposes functions or responsibilities on cities, counties or school districts that will increase expenditures or fiscal liability, describe how the state agency consulted with the League of Kansas Municipalities, Kansas Association of Counties, and/or the Kansas Association of School Boards.**

N/A

- H. Describe how the agency consulted and solicited information from businesses, associations, local governments, state agencies, or institutions and members of the public that may be affected by the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

DOB APPROVAL STAMP

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- I. For environmental rule(s) and regulation(s) describe the costs that would likely accrue if the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) are not adopted, as well as the persons would bear the costs and would be affected by the failure to adopt the rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

DOB APPROVAL STAMP

**132-4-4. Expenditure Pre-Approval Process.** (a)The 911 Coordinating Council shall establish a process for a PSAP, at the discretion of the PSAP, to seek pre-approval of an expenditure.

- (1) A PSAP wishing to request pre-approval of a 911 fee fund expenditure shall submit a pre-approval request in the form and containing the information required by the Council through the Council web portal.
  - (a) The form shall include the following data elements:
  - (b) A written description of the proposed expenditure and how it relates to the receiving, processing or dispatching of a 911 call
  - (c) The PSAP for which the pre-approval request is made
  - (d) Any supporting documents, quotes, or other information supporting the proposed expenditure
- (2) Upon submission of the pre-approval request, the Council expenditure review committee shall, within thirty (30) days, inform the PSAP in writing if the proposed expenditure is approved or disapproved.
- (3) If the proposed expenditure is disapproved, the written notice will provide the reason for such disapproval.
- (4) If the PSAP does not concur with the decision of the expenditure review committee, the PSAP may request a review of the decision before the Council, in writing, within 15 days of delivery of the written decision.
- (5) Upon review, if the Council finds that the expenditure is not allowable the Council shall issue a written decision to the PSAP so stating and advising the PSAP of its right to appeal the decision of the Council to the Kansas Office of Administrative Hearings.
- (6) The PSAP, within fifteen (15) days from the time of service of the written decision, may request in writing to the Council, a hearing before the Kansas Office of Administrative Hearings.
- (7) Such hearing shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas Administrative Procedure Act, KSA 77-501, et seq., and are subject to review in accordance with the Kansas Judicial Review Act, KSA 77-601 et seq.

(Authorized by L. 2019, Ch. 39, Sec. 13 (b), effective P-\_\_\_\_\_.)



**Kansas Administrative Regulations  
Economic Impact Statement  
For the Kansas Division of the Budget**

Kansas 911 Coordinating Council  
Agency

Scott A. Ekberg, Administrator  
Agency Contact

785-438-8440  
Contact Phone Number

132-5-1  
K.A.R. Number(s)

Submit a hard copy of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) and any external documents that the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) would adopt, along with the following to:

Division of the Budget  
900 SW Jackson, Room 504-N  
Topeka, KS 66612

**I. Brief description of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

This proposed regulation provides recommended minimum training standards for PSAP personnel as required by Kansas 911 Act statutes.

**II. Statement by the agency if the rule(s) and regulation(s) is mandated by the federal government and a statement if approach chosen to address the policy issue is different from that utilized by agencies of contiguous states or the federal government. (If the approach is different, then include a statement of why the Kansas rule and regulation proposed is different)**

This rule and regulation is not mandated by the federal government.

**III. Agency analysis specifically addressing following:**

**A. The extent to which the rule(s) and regulation(s) will enhance or restrict business activities and growth;**

N/A

**B. The economic effect, including a detailed quantification of implementation and compliance costs, on the specific businesses, sectors, public utility ratepayers, individuals, and local governments that would be affected by the proposed rule and regulation and on the state economy as a whole;**

No economic impact is anticipated as a result of this rule and regulation.

**C. Businesses that would be directly affected by the proposed rule and regulation;**

PSAPs

**D. Benefits of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) compared to the costs;**

Provides guidance to PSAPs for establishing good training programs for PSAP personnel as required by Kansas 911 Act statutes.

DOB APPROVAL STAMP

- E. **Measures taken by the agency to minimize the cost and impact of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) on business and economic development within the State of Kansas, local government, and individuals;**

N/A

- F. **An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total annual implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.**

\$none

**Do the above total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period?**

YES  NO

**Give a detailed statement of the data and methodology used in estimating the above cost estimate.**

N/A

**Prior to the submission or resubmission of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s), did the agency hold a public hearing if the total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period to find that the estimated costs have been accurately determined and are necessary for achieving legislative intent? If applicable, document when the public hearing was held, those in attendance, and any pertinent information from the hearing.**

YES  NO

- G. **If the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) increases or decreases revenues of cities, counties or school districts, or imposes functions or responsibilities on cities, counties or school districts that will increase expenditures or fiscal liability, describe how the state agency consulted with the League of Kansas Municipalities, Kansas Association of Counties, and/or the Kansas Association of School Boards.**

N/A

- H. **Describe how the agency consulted and solicited information from businesses, associations, local governments, state agencies, or institutions and members of the public that may be affected by the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

- I. **For environmental rule(s) and regulation(s) describe the costs that would likely accrue if the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) are not adopted, as well as the persons would bear the costs and would be affected by the failure to adopt the rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

DOB APPROVAL STAMP
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**132-5-1. Recommended minimum training standards for PSAP personnel.** (a) Pursuant to L. 2019, Ch. 39, Sec. 2 (e), the Council shall establish recommendations for general operations training of PSAP personnel. The Council's recommended standards are defined in "The Kansas Minimum Training Standards" document that is available on the Council website ([www.kansas911.org](http://www.kansas911.org)). (Authorized by L. 2019, Ch. 39, Sec. 2 (e), effective P-\_\_\_\_\_.)

DOB APPROVAL STAMP

**Kansas Administrative Regulations  
Economic Impact Statement  
For the Kansas Division of the Budget**

Kansas 911 Coordinating Council  
Agency

Scott A. Ekberg, Administrator  
Agency Contact

785-438-8440  
Contact Phone Number

132-5-2  
K.A.R. Number(s)

Submit a hard copy of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) and any external documents that the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) would adopt, along with the following to:

Division of the Budget  
900 SW Jackson, Room 504-N  
Topeka, KS 66612

**I. Brief description of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

This proposed regulation defines training standards for the technology and operation of the Kansas NG911 hosted system as required by Kansas 911 Act statutes.

**II. Statement by the agency if the rule(s) and regulation(s) is mandated by the federal government and a statement if approach chosen to address the policy issue is different from that utilized by agencies of contiguous states or the federal government. (If the approach is different, then include a statement of why the Kansas rule and regulation proposed is different)**

This rule and regulation is not mandated by the federal government.

**III. Agency analysis specifically addressing following:**

**A. The extent to which the rule(s) and regulation(s) will enhance or restrict business activities and growth;**

No impact anticipated

**B. The economic effect, including a detailed quantification of implementation and compliance costs, on the specific businesses, sectors, public utility ratepayers, individuals, and local governments that would be affected by the proposed rule and regulation and on the state economy as a whole;**

All required training will be provided at no cost to the PSAP. The potential costs to the PSAP are salaries and travel expense. These costs will vary from PSAP to PSAP as salary rates are widely varied across the state. The total hourly training time expected annually is 8 hours per person.

**C. Businesses that would be directly affected by the proposed rule and regulation;**

PSAPs

**D. Benefits of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) compared to the costs;**

Assures that all PSAP personnel operating the technology provided by the Kansas NG911 system have received appropriate training in its use and function at low cost to the PSAP.

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**E. Measures taken by the agency to minimize the cost and impact of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) on business and economic development within the State of Kansas, local government, and individuals;**

Ensuring that to the extent possible, required training is available in a web-based format that allows for completion of the training to be achieved during regular, on-duty time, if a PSAP elects to complete the training in this manner.

**F. An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total annual implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.**

\$320 per employee.

**Do the above total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period?**

YES  NO

**Give a detailed statement of the data and methodology used in estimating the above cost estimate.**

The above cost estimate is based on a salary rate of \$15 per hour and an overnight stay being required to complete the training. This number is effected by the individual Telecommunicator's hourly salary rate and the distance involved in travel and will vary from PSAP to PSAP.

**Prior to the submission or resubmission of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s), did the agency hold a public hearing if the total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period to find that the estimated costs have been accurately determined and are necessary for achieving legislative intent? If applicable, document when the public hearing was held, those in attendance, and any pertinent information from the hearing.**

YES  NO

**G. If the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) increases or decreases revenues of cities, counties or school districts, or imposes functions or responsibilities on cities, counties or school districts that will increase expenditures or fiscal liability, describe how the state agency consulted with the League of Kansas Municipalities, Kansas Association of Counties, and/or the Kansas Association of School Boards.**

As a part of the preparation for the submission of HB2084, which statutorily created the requirement for mandatory training on the technology and operation of the Kansas NG911 system, the matter was discussed with all Council members, who represent the various associations and entities affected. There was also a public comment period that solicited input on the proposed changes made by HB2084. A public hearing to review the comments received and to address any additional comments from the floor was conducted. The mandatory training requirements were not raised as an issue during either proceeding.

DOB APPROVAL STAMP

- H. Describe how the agency consulted and solicited information from businesses, associations, local governments, state agencies, or institutions and members of the public that may be affected by the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

See answer to G above

- I. For environmental rule(s) and regulation(s) describe the costs that would likely accrue if the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) are not adopted, as well as the persons would bear the costs and would be affected by the failure to adopt the rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

DOB APPROVAL STAMP



**132-5-2. Training Standards and programs related to the technology and operations of the NG911 hosted solution.** (a) Pursuant to L. 2019, Ch. 39, Sec. 2 (e), the Council shall establish training standards and programs related to the technology and operations of the NG911 hosted solution.

- (1) All PSAP personnel who may operate any equipment or technology provided by the Kansas NG911 hosted solution, shall meet the following standards.
  - (a) Must demonstrate proficiency on all appropriate tools, equipment, and technology provided by the Kansas NG911 hosted solution, which they may be expected to operate within the public safety communications center.
  - (b) Shall demonstrate the ability to create, access, and update incident data.
  - (c) Shall demonstrate the ability to utilize existing communications tools, and/or available technologies to meet operational needs in both normal and back-up modes.
  - (d) Shall demonstrate the ability to operate hosted solution computer systems.
  - (e) Shall demonstrate the ability to operate hosted solution records management systems.
  - (f) Shall demonstrate the ability to operate hosted solution telephone systems (including, integrated administrative systems, TTY/TDD and other equal access technologies).
  - (g) Shall demonstrate the ability to maintain hosted solution equipment functionality within established parameters.
  - (h) Shall demonstrate the ability to use evolving and emerging technologies; (e.g. telematics, NG9-1-1, Broadband, etc.), when applicable.
- (2) The Council will create and make available for all PSAPs utilizing the hosted solution, training programs, via web-based training, classroom training, and laboratory training, that ensure that appropriate training is provided to ensure compliance with the above standards.

(Authorized by by L. 2019, Ch. 39, Sec. 2 (e), effective P-\_\_\_\_\_.)



**Kansas Administrative Regulations  
Economic Impact Statement  
For the Kansas Division of the Budget**

Kansas 911 Coordinating Council  
Agency

Scott A. Ekberg, Administrator  
Agency Contact

785-438-8440  
Contact Phone Number

132-6-1  
K.A.R. Number(s)

Submit a hard copy of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) and any external documents that the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) would adopt, along with the following to:

Division of the Budget  
900 SW Jackson, Room 504-N  
Topeka, KS 66612

**I. Brief description of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

This proposed rule and regulation establishes GIS data standards, maintenance policies and data reporting requirements for GIS data used in the Kansas NG911 System as required by Kansas 911 Act statutes as amended by HB2084.

**II. Statement by the agency if the rule(s) and regulation(s) is mandated by the federal government and a statement if approach chosen to address the policy issue is different from that utilized by agencies of contiguous states or the federal government. (If the approach is different, then include a statement of why the Kansas rule and regulation proposed is different)**

This rule and regulation is not mandated by the federal government.

**III. Agency analysis specifically addressing following:**

**A. The extent to which the rule(s) and regulation(s) will enhance or restrict business activities and growth;**

This rule and regulation ensures that GIS data is developed, maintained and submitted to the NG911 call routing system in a manner that ensures that the data is usable, accurate and authoritative. This ensures that 911 calls are properly routed to the appropriate PSAP.

**B. The economic effect, including a detailed quantification of implementation and compliance costs, on the specific businesses, sectors, public utility ratepayers, individuals, and local governments that would be affected by the proposed rule and regulation and on the state economy as a whole;**

No altered economic impact is anticipated. PSAPs are currently funding the development and maintenance of the GIS data that is the basis of this rule and regulation and no additional cost element is applicable.

**C. Businesses that would be directly affected by the proposed rule and regulation;**

None

DOB APPROVAL STAMP

**D. Benefits of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) compared to the costs;**

Ensures that GIS data is maintained and submitted in accordance with standard and GIS policy. No additional cost created by the rule and regulation.

**E. Measures taken by the agency to minimize the cost and impact of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) on business and economic development within the State of Kansas, local government, and individuals;**

N/A

**F. An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total annual implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.**

\$No additional cost

**Do the above total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period?**

YES  NO

**Give a detailed statement of the data and methodology used in estimating the above cost estimate.**

N/A

**Prior to the submission or resubmission of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s), did the agency hold a public hearing if the total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period to find that the estimated costs have been accurately determined and are necessary for achieving legislative intent? If applicable, document when the public hearing was held, those in attendance, and any pertinent information from the hearing.**

YES  NO

**G. If the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) increases or decreases revenues of cities, counties or school districts, or imposes functions or responsibilities on cities, counties or school districts that will increase expenditures or fiscal liability, describe how the state agency consulted with the League of Kansas Municipalities, Kansas Association of Counties, and/or the Kansas Association of School Boards.**

N/A

**H. Describe how the agency consulted and solicited information from businesses, associations, local governments, state agencies, or institutions and members of the public that may be affected by the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A



- I. For environmental rule(s) and regulation(s) describe the costs that would likely accrue if the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) are not adopted, as well as the persons would bear the costs and would be affected by the failure to adopt the rule(s) and regulation(s).**

N/A

DOB APPROVAL STAMP

**132-6-1. GIS Standards.** (a) Pursuant to L. 2019, Ch. 39, Sec. 2, the Council shall establish Geographic Information System (GIS) data standards, maintenance policies and data reporting requirements for GIS data used in the Kansas NG911 hosted solution. The following regulations apply to GIS standards.:

- (1) The Council will promulgate the Kansas GIS data standard and define it in the most current version of the Kansas NG911 GIS Data Model.
- (2) The GIS Committee will review the standard every two years at a minimum for consistency with national NENA i3 standards and if changes are required, obtain approval from the Council to modify the Kansas GIS data standard and release it as a change to the Kansas NG911 Data Model.
- (3) The GIS Committee shall review any requested changes to the standard yearly unless there is a request for expedited review, in which case the need for the expedited review will be stated in the request.
- (4) All PSAPs as defined in KSA §12-5363(k) and (p) shall maintain NG911 data to the current Kansas NG 911 GIS data standard.
- (5) All PSAPs shall identify one individual as a Local Data Maintainer, who will be performing updates to the GIS data. Each PSAP shall identify that Data Maintainer to the Council through the Council's web portal.
- (6) PSAPs must also identify a second individual as Local Data Steward, who will be responsible to submit data updates through the Council web portal or see that the Local Data Maintainer submits data updates through the portal and shall communicate the identity of that Data Steward to the Council.
- (7) The Local Data Steward and Local Data Maintainer must attend a certification class provided by the GIS Committee and create an user account on the Council's Web Portal.
- (8) PSAPs shall comply with the following GIS data update and reporting rules:
  - a. Data updates shall include all new or changed roads, addresses, and emergency service boundaries for which the required information is available as well as any needed corrections to existing data. PSAP's should develop relationships local authorities in order to assure that GIS data relating to geographical changes, name changes, construction additions, subtractions, and modifications, and any other information required to assure the accuracy of GIS data is made known for inclusion in GIS data.
  - b. Data updates shall be submitted to the Portal in the Kansas NG911 Template Geodatabase format.
  - c. Submissions must pass all validation tests to be considered successful.
  - d. If there are no data changes in a quarter, the Local Data Steward must submit or see that the Local Data Maintainer submits a report of "No Changes" through the Portal for that quarter.
  - e. PSAPs are responsible for submitting data often enough to keep the 911 routing databases accurate and current. At a minimum, a successful data submission or report of "No Changes" must be made at least once each quarter. Quarters end March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31 each year.
  - f. Reports of "No Changes" will be accepted for no more than three consecutive quarters. After three consecutive quarters of reports of "No Changes", successful data submission is required.
  - g. If the 911 coordinating council finds that the GIS data for a PSAP is inaccurate or has not been updated for one year or more, the council shall give written notice to the governing body that oversees the PSAP. If, within 60 days of providing such notice, the council does not receive an acceptable proposal

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for the PSAP to bring the GIS data into compliance, the council may contract with a third party to review and update the GIS data.

- h. A PSAP with GIS data that has not been updated for one year or more may provide a certification attesting that the GIS data has been reviewed and remains accurate. If the council receives such certification and has information that the data may not be accurate, the council shall provide a written notice to the PSAP that describes the areas the council believes to be inaccurate and a deadline of 30 days for the PSAP to submit updated GIS data. If the updated GIS data is not received within the deadline, the council may contract with a third party to review and update the GIS data.
- i. The council shall assess the governing body that oversees the PSAP for any costs incurred in updating the GIS data pursuant to Sections 8(f), (g), or (h) above.

(Authorized by L. 2019, Ch. 39, Sec. 2 (e), effective P-\_\_\_\_\_.)



**Kansas 911 Coordinating Council  
Summary  
For the Eleven Months Ending Saturday, November 30, 2019**

	Current Period	Current Period Budget	Current YTD	Budget YTD	FY 19 Budget Remaining
<b>Revenue</b>					
Telcom Income	\$2,578,843.80	\$1,957,155.00	\$23,935,037.10	\$21,528,705.00	(\$449,177.10)
Prepay Fee Income	223,250.34	168,839.33	1,840,912.08	1,857,232.63	185,159.92
PSAP 911 Services Payments	330,709.27	294,284.08	3,491,586.50	3,237,124.88	39,822.50
Imagery Cost Share	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	0.00	(15,000.00)
Interest Income	6,259.25	6,612.92	81,257.54	72,742.12	(1,902.54)
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$3,139,062.66</b>	<b>\$2,426,891.33</b>	<b>\$29,363,793.22</b>	<b>\$26,695,804.63</b>	<b>(\$241,097.22)</b>
<b>PSAP Expenses</b>					
PSAP Payments	1,654,761.29	1,709,493.17	17,804,106.76	18,804,424.87	2,709,811.24
PSAP Minimum Quarterly Payments	95,000.00	105,608.83	1,055,001.80	1,161,697.13	212,304.20
<b>Total PSAP Expenses</b>	<b>\$1,749,761.29</b>	<b>\$1,815,102.00</b>	<b>\$18,859,108.56</b>	<b>\$19,966,122.00</b>	<b>\$2,922,115.44</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>					
Personnel Contracts	568.31	32,282.92	231,228.04	355,112.12	156,166.96
Council Meeting Expenses	1,118.96	716.67	5,649.69	7,883.37	2,950.31
Committee Meeting Expenses	250.65	375.00	3,007.70	4,125.00	1,492.30
Other Administrative Costs	8,317.98	5,633.34	49,176.40	61,966.74	18,423.60
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>\$10,255.90</b>	<b>\$39,007.93</b>	<b>\$289,061.83</b>	<b>\$429,087.23</b>	<b>\$179,033.17</b>
<b>Contractual Costs</b>					
AT&T Service Contracts	595,936.66	1,022,249.99	6,900,394.95	11,244,749.89	5,366,605.05
LCPA Contract	10,837.50	10,837.50	120,705.25	119,212.50	9,344.75
Other Contract Costs	33,944.73	117,888.33	1,103,773.34	1,296,771.63	310,886.66
Grant Expenses	11,088.34	0.00	11,088.34	0.00	(11,088.34)
<b>Total Contractual Costs</b>	<b>\$651,807.23</b>	<b>\$1,150,975.82</b>	<b>\$8,135,961.88</b>	<b>\$12,660,734.02</b>	<b>\$5,675,748.12</b>
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>2,422,912.76</b>	<b>3,005,085.75</b>	<b>27,295,220.61</b>	<b>33,055,943.25</b>	<b>8,765,808.39</b>
<b>Other Income</b>					
Investment Interest/Dividends	25,655.49	15,833.34	262,799.95	174,166.74	(72,799.95)
Gain/Loss on Investment	(16,851.80)	0.00	207,450.91	0.00	(207,450.91)
<b>Total Other Income</b>	<b>\$8,803.69</b>	<b>\$15,833.34</b>	<b>\$470,250.86</b>	<b>\$174,166.74</b>	<b>(\$280,250.86)</b>
<b>Other Expense</b>					
Investment Fees	3,811.31	5,000.00	55,191.01	55,000.00	4,808.99
<b>Total Other Expense</b>	<b>\$3,811.31</b>	<b>\$5,000.00</b>	<b>\$55,191.01</b>	<b>\$55,000.00</b>	<b>\$4,808.99</b>
<b>Net Other Income and Expense</b>	<b>\$4,992.38</b>	<b>\$10,833.34</b>	<b>\$415,059.85</b>	<b>\$119,166.74</b>	<b>(\$285,059.85)</b>
<b>Net Change in Net Assets</b>	<b>\$721,142.28</b>	<b>(\$567,361.08)</b>	<b>\$2,483,632.46</b>	<b>(\$6,240,971.88)</b>	<b>(\$9,291,965.46)</b>
<b>Operating Expense Percentage</b>			<b>0.98%</b>		

**Kansas 911 Coordinating Council  
911 State Maint. Fund  
For the Eleven Months Ending Saturday, November 30, 2019**

	Current Period	Current Period Budget	Current YTD	Budget YTD	FY 19 Budget Remaining
<b>Revenue</b>					
Telcom Income	\$446,229.96	\$1,957,155.00	\$21,802,423.26	\$21,528,705.00	\$1,683,436.74
Interest Income	4,336.97	4,331.46	33,894.79	47,646.06	18,082.73
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$450,566.93</b>	<b>\$1,961,486.46</b>	<b>\$21,836,318.05</b>	<b>\$21,576,351.06</b>	<b>\$1,701,519.47</b>
<b>PSAP Expenses</b>					
PSAP Payments	1,654,761.29	1,709,493.17	17,804,106.76	18,804,424.87	2,709,811.24
PSAP Minimum Quarterly Payments	95,000.00	105,608.83	1,055,001.80	1,161,697.13	212,304.20
<b>Total PSAP Expenses</b>	<b>\$1,749,761.29</b>	<b>\$1,815,102.00</b>	<b>\$18,859,108.56</b>	<b>\$19,966,122.00</b>	<b>\$2,922,115.44</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>					
Other Administrative Costs	1,586.35	0.00	10,293.68	0.00	(10,293.68)
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>\$1,586.35</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$10,293.68</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>(\$10,293.68)</b>
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>1,751,347.64</b>	<b>1,815,102.00</b>	<b>18,869,402.24</b>	<b>19,966,122.00</b>	<b>2,911,821.76</b>
<b>Other Income</b>					
Investment Interest/Dividends	6,395.90	3,024.17	59,744.77	33,265.87	(23,454.77)
Gain/Loss on Investment	(3,597.10)	0.00	41,240.94	0.00	(41,240.94)
<b>Total Other Income</b>	<b>\$2,798.80</b>	<b>\$3,024.17</b>	<b>\$100,985.71</b>	<b>\$33,265.87</b>	<b>(\$64,695.71)</b>
<b>Other Expense</b>					
Investment Fees	0.00	1,000.00	7,229.48	11,000.00	4,770.52
<b>Total Other Expense</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$1,000.00</b>	<b>\$7,229.48</b>	<b>\$11,000.00</b>	<b>\$4,770.52</b>
<b>Net Other Income and Expense</b>	<b>\$2,798.80</b>	<b>\$2,024.17</b>	<b>\$93,756.23</b>	<b>\$22,265.87</b>	<b>(\$69,466.23)</b>
<b>Net Change in Net Assets</b>	<b>(\$1,297,981.91)</b>	<b>\$148,408.63</b>	<b>\$3,060,672.04</b>	<b>\$1,632,494.93</b>	<b>(\$1,279,768.52)</b>



**Kansas 911 Coordinating Council  
911 Operations Fund  
For the Eleven Months Ending Saturday, November 30, 2019**

	<b>Current Period</b>	<b>Current Period Budget</b>	<b>Current YTD</b>	<b>Budget YTD</b>	<b>FY 19 Budget Remaining</b>
<b>Revenue</b>					
Telcom Income	\$2,043,754.93	\$0.00	\$2,043,754.93	\$0.00	(\$2,043,754.93)
Prepay Fee Income	223,250.34	168,839.33	1,840,912.08	1,857,232.63	185,159.92
PSAP 911 Services Payments	330,709.27	294,284.08	3,491,586.50	3,237,124.88	39,822.50
Imagery Cost Share	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	0.00	(15,000.00)
Interest Income	1,834.86	2,281.46	47,275.33	25,096.06	(19,897.85)
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$2,599,549.40</b>	<b>\$465,404.87</b>	<b>\$7,438,528.84</b>	<b>\$5,119,453.57</b>	<b>(\$1,853,670.36)</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>					
Personnel Contracts	568.31	32,282.92	231,228.04	355,112.12	156,166.96
Council Meeting Expenses	1,118.96	716.67	5,649.69	7,883.37	2,950.31
Committee Meeting Expenses	250.65	375.00	3,007.70	4,125.00	1,492.30
Other Administrative Costs	6,731.63	5,633.34	38,882.72	61,966.74	28,717.28
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>\$8,669.55</b>	<b>\$39,007.93</b>	<b>\$278,768.15</b>	<b>\$429,087.23</b>	<b>\$189,326.85</b>
<b>Contractual Costs</b>					
AT&T Service Contracts	595,936.66	1,022,249.99	6,900,394.95	11,244,749.89	5,366,605.05
LCPA Contract	10,837.50	10,837.50	120,705.25	119,212.50	9,344.75
Other Contract Costs	33,944.73	117,888.33	1,103,773.34	1,296,771.63	310,886.66
Grant Expenses	11,088.34	0.00	11,088.34	0.00	(11,088.34)
<b>Total Contractual Costs</b>	<b>\$651,807.23</b>	<b>\$1,150,975.82</b>	<b>\$8,135,961.88</b>	<b>\$12,660,734.02</b>	<b>\$5,675,748.12</b>
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>671,565.12</b>	<b>1,189,983.75</b>	<b>8,425,818.37</b>	<b>13,089,821.25</b>	<b>5,853,986.63</b>
<b>Other Income</b>					
Investment Interest/Dividends	19,259.59	12,809.17	203,055.18	140,900.87	(49,345.18)
Gain/Loss on Investment	(13,254.70)	0.00	166,209.97	0.00	(166,209.97)
<b>Total Other Income</b>	<b>\$6,004.89</b>	<b>\$12,809.17</b>	<b>\$369,265.15</b>	<b>\$140,900.87</b>	<b>(\$215,555.15)</b>
<b>Other Expense</b>					
Investment Fees	3,811.31	4,000.00	47,961.53	44,000.00	38.47
<b>Total Other Expense</b>	<b>\$3,811.31</b>	<b>\$4,000.00</b>	<b>\$47,961.53</b>	<b>\$44,000.00</b>	<b>\$38.47</b>
<b>Net Other Income and Expense</b>	<b>\$2,193.58</b>	<b>\$8,809.17</b>	<b>\$321,303.62</b>	<b>\$96,900.87</b>	<b>(\$215,593.62)</b>
<b>Net Change in Net Assets</b>	<b>\$1,930,177.86</b>	<b>(\$715,769.71)</b>	<b>(\$665,985.91)</b>	<b>(\$7,873,466.81)</b>	<b>(\$7,923,250.61)</b>

**Kansas 911 Coordinating Council  
911 State Grant Fund  
For the Eleven Months Ending Saturday, November 30, 2019**

	<b>Current Period</b>	<b>Current Period Budget</b>	<b>Current YTD</b>	<b>Budget YTD</b>	<b>FY 19 Budget Remaining</b>
<b>Revenue</b>					
Telcom Income	\$88,858.91	\$0.00	\$88,858.91	\$0.00	(\$88,858.91)
Interest Income	87.42	0.00	87.42	0.00	(87.42)
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$88,946.33</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$88,946.33</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>(\$88,946.33)</b>
<b>PSAP Expenses</b>					
<b>Operating Expenses</b>					
<b>Contractual Costs</b>					
<b>Other Income</b>					
<b>Other Expense</b>					
<b>Net Change in Net Assets</b>	<b>\$88,946.33</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$88,946.33</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>(\$88,946.33)</b>

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**KANSAS 911 COORDINATING COUNCIL**  
**Balance Sheet**  
**Saturday, November 30, 2019**

	<u>Current YTD</u>
<b>Assets:</b>	
Cash	
911 State Maintenance Fund	\$5,218,918.39
911 Operations Fund	1,116,446.39
911 State Grant Fund	88,946.33
Total Cash	<u>6,424,311.11</u>
Investments	
911 State Fund Investments	2,098,246.85
911 Grant Fund Investments	7,257,638.01
Total Investments	<u>9,355,884.86</u>
Accounts Receivable	2,851,841.78
Prepaid Expenses	110,002.12
<b>Total Assets</b>	<u><u>18,742,039.87</u></u>
<b>Liabilities</b>	
Accounts Payable	4,117,209.34
Accrued Expenses	
Accrued Accounts Payable - PSAP Payments	
Accrued Accounts Payable - PSAP Minimum Payments	363,418.00
Accrued Accounts Payable - PSAP Withholding	308.88
Accrued Accounts Payable - Arrears	121,402.76
Accrued Accounts Payable	(285,863.85)
Total Accrued Expenses	<u>199,265.79</u>
Deferred Revenue	<u>377,320.90</u>
Total Liabilities	4,693,796.03
<b>Equity</b>	
Fund Balance - Unrestricted	14,048,243.84
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>	<u><u>18,742,039.87</u></u>