

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS  
ON STATE COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF  
911 AND ENHANCED 911 FEES AND CHARGES  
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2021 TO DECEMBER 31, 2021

Submitted Pursuant to  
Public Law No. 110-283

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
Jessica Rosenworcel, Chairwoman

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**I. INTRODUCTION**

1. The Chairwoman, 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 fourteenth 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, 2021 to December 31, 2021.<sup>4</sup> This report also reflects the ninth annual collection of

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<sup>1</sup> See 47 U.S.C. § 155(a) (stating, *inter alia*, that “[i]t shall be [the Chair’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 CFR § 0.191(k) (providing delegated authority to the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau to develop responses to legislative inquiries).

<sup>4</sup> The period January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021 is hereinafter referred to as calendar year 2021.

data elements relating to the number of 911 call centers and telecommunicators, 911 call volumes, 911 expenditure categories, implementation of Next Generation 911 (NG911), and cybersecurity for 911 systems. This year's report is the first to include data collection specifically related to underfunding of 911 and its impact.

## II. KEY FINDINGS

2. Fifty states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, 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 2021, states and other reporting jurisdictions collected 911/E911 fees or charges totaling \$3,492,838,462.32.
- 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, two states reported collecting fees at the local level, and twenty-one states collected fees at both the state and local level.
- The Bureau identified three states (Nevada,<sup>5</sup> New Jersey, and New York) as diverting or transferring 911/E911 fees for purposes other than 911/E911 in 2021.
  - Nevada, New Jersey, and New York used a portion of their 911/E911 funds to support non-911 related public safety programs.
  - New Jersey and New York 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 2021 was \$198,422,559.32, or approximately 5.68% of all 911/E911 fees collected.
  - The Bureau found that two states identified as diverters in last year's report, New Mexico and West Virginia, did not divert 911 fees in calendar year 2021.
- This year's report includes a new question on the impact of underfunding on 911 services. Many responding states and jurisdictions reported that underfunding results in degradation of 911 service and staffing challenges for Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs), and that underfunding contributes to delays in 911 system maintenance, equipment replacement, and deployment of new technology such as NG911.
- Forty-three states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico reported expenditures on NG911 programs in calendar year 2021. The total amount of reported NG911 expenditures in 2021 was \$419,801,018.67.
- Forty-one states and jurisdictions reported having Emergency Services IP Networks (ESInets) operating in 2021. Of that total: (1) twenty-four states and jurisdictions reported having statewide ESInets; (2) nineteen reported having regional ESInets within the state; and (3) eleven reported local-level ESInets. Eleven states reported having more than one type of ESInet operating in 2021.

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<sup>5</sup> As noted in Section IV.G.1.a below, while Nevada did not divert 911 fees at the state level, at least two local Nevada jurisdictions diverted 911 fees in 2021.

- Forty-eight states and Puerto Rico collectively reported that 3,412 PSAPs were text-to-911 capable as of the end of 2021.<sup>6</sup> Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands anticipate providing new text-to-911 capability in 2022.
- While almost every state collects 911 fees from in-state subscribers, 12 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam 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.<sup>7</sup> Of the 40 jurisdictions that have such audit authority, 12 states and Puerto Rico conducted audits in 2021.
- On the topic of cybersecurity preparedness, 27 states and the District of Columbia stated that they had made expenditures on 911-related cybersecurity programs for PSAPs in 2021. Twenty-three states, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands indicated that they spent no funds in 2021 on 911-related cybersecurity programs.

### III. BACKGROUND

3. *NET 911 Act.* Section 101 of the NET 911 Act added section 6(f)(2) to 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1, which required the Commission to report annually on the collection and distribution of fees in each state for the support or implementation of 911 or E911 services, including findings on the amount of revenues obligated or expended by each state “for any purpose other than the purpose for which any such fees or charges are specified.”<sup>8</sup> Pursuant to this provision, the Commission has reported annually to Congress since 2009 on the status of the collection and distribution of 911 fees and charges in each state and other jurisdictions.<sup>9</sup>

4. *Section 902, Consolidated Appropriations Act.* On December 27, 2020, Congress enacted the Don’t Break Up the T-Band Act of 2020, as part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021.<sup>10</sup> Section 902 of the legislation required the Commission to take new steps to help address the diversion of 911 fees and charges by states and other jurisdictions for purposes unrelated to 911.<sup>11</sup> In particular, section 902 directed the Commission to adopt rules “designating purposes and functions for which the obligation or expenditure of 9-1-1 fees or charges, by any State or taxing jurisdiction authorized to impose such a fee or charge, is acceptable.”<sup>12</sup> Section 902 also amended 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1(f)(2) to replace the statutory language “any purpose other than the purpose for which any such fees or charges are specified” with “any purpose or function other than the purposes and functions designated in the final rules issued . . . as purposes and functions for which the obligation or expenditure of any such fees or charges is acceptable.”<sup>13</sup> In addition, section 902 added a new paragraph (4) to section

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<sup>6</sup> As of December 8, 2022, the Commission’s PSAP Text-to-911 Readiness and Certification Registry lists 3,214 text-capable PSAPs. See <https://www.fcc.gov/general/psap-text-911-readiness-and-certification-form> (updated Dec. 8, 2022).

<sup>7</sup> American Samoa also reports that it lacks authority to audit service providers; the Bureau does not include it in this count of jurisdictions without audit authority because American Samoa reports that it has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 5-6, 15.

<sup>8</sup> NET 911 Act at § 6(f)(2); 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1(f)(2) (prior version in effect until December 27, 2020).

<sup>9</sup> These annual reports can be viewed at <https://www.fcc.gov/general/911-fee-reports>.

<sup>10</sup> Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, Pub. L. No. 116-260, Division FF, Title IX, Section 902, Don’t Break Up the T-Band Act of 2020 (section 902).

<sup>11</sup> *Id.*

<sup>12</sup> Section 902(c)(1)(C) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1(f)(3)(A) (as amended)).

<sup>13</sup> Section 902(c)(1)(B) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1(f)(2) (as amended)).

615a-1(f), requiring a state or taxing jurisdiction receiving a grant under section 158 of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. § 942) after December 27, 2020 to provide, as a condition of receiving such a grant, the information requested by the Commission to prepare its annual fee report.<sup>14</sup>

5. *911 Fee Diversion Report and Order.* On June 25, 2021, consistent with the section 902 statutory directive, the Commission released a Report and Order adopting rules that define which expenditures of 911 fees or charges by states and jurisdictions constitute fee diversion for purposes of section 902 and the Commission’s rules.<sup>15</sup> The rules adopted in the *911 Fee Diversion Report and Order* went into effect on October 18, 2021.<sup>16</sup> Under the new rules, acceptable expenditures of 911 fees or charges for purposes of section 902 and the Commission’s rules are limited to (1) “[s]upport and implementation of 911 services provided by or in the State or taxing jurisdiction imposing the fee or charge,” and (2) “[o]perational expenses of public safety answering points within such State or taxing jurisdiction.”<sup>17</sup> The rules include illustrative, non-exhaustive examples of acceptable and unacceptable uses of 911 fees or charges at the state and local level.<sup>18</sup> The rules also provide an elective safe harbor for states and taxing jurisdictions that designate multi-purpose fees or charges for “public safety,” “emergency services,” or other similar purposes where a portion of those fees or charges supports 911 services.<sup>19</sup> Additionally, the Commission adopted a process by which a state or taxing jurisdiction may petition for a determination that an obligation or expenditure of 911 fees or charges for a purpose or function other than the purposes or functions designated as acceptable in the Commission’s rules should be treated as acceptable.<sup>20</sup>

6. *911 Strike Force Report and Recommendations.* Section 902 also required the Commission to establish the “Ending 9-1-1 Fee Diversion Now Strike Force” (911 Strike Force) to study “how the Federal Government can most expeditiously end diversion” by states and taxing jurisdictions of

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<sup>14</sup> Section 902(c)(1)(C) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1(f)(4) (as amended)).

<sup>15</sup> *911 Fee Diversion; New and Emerging Technologies 911 Improvement Act of 2008*, PS Docket Nos. 20-291 and 09-14, Report and Order, 36 FCC Rcd 10804 (2021) (*911 Fee Diversion Report and Order*), corrected by Erratum - 911 Fee Diversion; New and Emerging Technologies 911 Improvement Act of 2008 (PSHSB Aug. 12, 2021). The rules adopted in the *911 Fee Diversion Report and Order* may be found at 47 CFR § 9.21 *et seq.* The Commission received two petitions for reconsideration of the *911 Fee Diversion Report and Order*, one from the Boulder Regional Emergency Telephone Service Authority (BRETSA), and the other from the City of Aurora 911 Authority and 15 other Colorado emergency telephone service entities. BRETSA Petition for Reconsideration, PS Docket Nos. 20-291 and 09-14 (filed Sept. 16, 2021), [https://ecfsapi.fcc.gov/file/10916823228843/BRETSA%20210916%20Pet\\_Recon%20210625%20R%26O%20911%20Fee%20Diversion%20NPRM%20%20PS%2020-291%20and%2009-14.pdf](https://ecfsapi.fcc.gov/file/10916823228843/BRETSA%20210916%20Pet_Recon%20210625%20R%26O%20911%20Fee%20Diversion%20NPRM%20%20PS%2020-291%20and%2009-14.pdf); City of Aurora 911 Authority et al. Notice of Final Rules Petition for Reconsideration, PS Docket Nos. 20-291 and 09-14 (filed Sept. 15, 2021), [https://ecfsapi.fcc.gov/file/10915145788739/Petition%20for%20Reconsideration%20Regarding%20Proposed%20FCC%20911%20Anti-Fee-Diversion%20Rules\(00847827\\_xAF7F5\).pdf](https://ecfsapi.fcc.gov/file/10915145788739/Petition%20for%20Reconsideration%20Regarding%20Proposed%20FCC%20911%20Anti-Fee-Diversion%20Rules(00847827_xAF7F5).pdf). At the time of this report, these petitions are under consideration by the Commission. *Petitions for Reconsideration of Action in Proceeding*, PS Docket Nos. 20-291 and 09-14, Public Notice, Report No. 3184 (CGB Dec. 15, 2021), <https://ecfsapi.fcc.gov/file/121529259241/DOC-378669A1.pdf>.

<sup>16</sup> *Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau Announces the Effective Date of Rules Adopted Pursuant to the 911 Fee Diversion Report and Order*, Public Notice, 36 FCC Rcd 12629 (PSHSB 2021) (*Effective Date of 911 Fee Diversion Rules Public Notice*).

<sup>17</sup> 47 CFR § 9.23(a)(1)-(2).

<sup>18</sup> 47 CFR § 9.23(b)(1)-(5), (c)(1)-(3).

<sup>19</sup> 47 CFR § 9.23(d).

<sup>20</sup> 47 CFR § 9.24(a).

911 fees or charges.<sup>21</sup> As required by section 902, the 911 Strike Force studied three topics: (i) “the effectiveness of any Federal laws, including regulations, policies, and practices, or budgetary or jurisdictional constraints regarding how the Federal Government can most expeditiously end diversion by a State or taxing jurisdiction of 9-1-1 fees or charges”; (ii) “whether criminal penalties would further prevent diversion by a State or taxing jurisdiction of 9-1-1 fees or charges”; and (iii) “the impacts of diversion by a State or taxing jurisdiction of 9-1-1 fees or charges.”<sup>22</sup> The Commission also referred several additional issues to the 911 Strike Force for further study in its *911 Fee Diversion Report and Order*, including seeking recommendations on the “precise dividing line” between acceptable and unacceptable expenditures of 911 fees or charges on public safety radios, and developing additional specific examples of the allowable use of 911 fees for public safety radio systems.<sup>23</sup> The 911 Strike Force submitted its report with recommendations and findings on these topics to Congress on September 23, 2021.<sup>24</sup>

7. *Information Request and Responses.* In April 2022, 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 2021.<sup>25</sup> The Bureau received responsive information from all 50 states, American Samoa,<sup>26</sup> the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.<sup>27</sup> The Bureau did not receive a response from the Northern Mariana Islands.

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<sup>21</sup> Section 902(d)(3)(A) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1 Statutory Notes (as amended)).

<sup>22</sup> Section 902(d)(3)(B)(i)-(iii) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1 Statutory Notes (as amended)).

<sup>23</sup> See, e.g., *911 Fee Diversion Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 10827, 10829, paras. 50, 55 (referring to the 911 Strike Force for further guidance the issue of applying the standard for acceptable 911 expenditures to public safety radio equipment).

<sup>24</sup> Ending 9-1-1 Fee Diversion Now Strike Force, Report and Recommendations (2021), <https://www.fcc.gov/file/21893/download> (*911 Strike Force Report and Recommendations*). See also Section 902(d)(3) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1 Statutory Notes (as amended)) (requiring the 911 Strike Force to submit its report not later than 270 days after the enactment of section 902). September 23, 2021 was 270 days after the enactment date of section 902.

<sup>25</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). The 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 GAO, “Most States Used 911 Funds for Intended Purposes, but FCC Could Improve Its Reporting on States’ Use of Funds,” GAO-13-376 (Apr. 18, 2013), <https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-13-376>. GAO prepared this report pursuant to a directive in the Next Generation 9-1-1 Advancement Act of 2012. See Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012, Pub. L. No. 112-96, 126 Stat. 156, 242 (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. However, the annual FCC Questionnaire includes a request to states and jurisdictions for data relating to Indian Tribes. See FCC Questionnaire at C1 (“Has your State, or any political subdivision, Indian Tribe, village or regional corporation therein . . . established a funding mechanism designated for or imposed for the purposes of 911 or E911 support or implementation . . .”).

<sup>26</sup> In its response filing, American Samoa reported that it does not collect any 911 fees on phone service, and instead funds 911 service 100% out of its General Fund. American Samoa Response at 5-6, 8-11. Throughout this report, the Bureau tallied American Samoa’s questionnaire responses, but with a notation that American Samoa has not established a funding mechanism, where appropriate.

<sup>27</sup> Copies of reports from all responding jurisdictions are available on the FCC website at <https://www.fcc.gov/fourteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings>.

## IV. DISCUSSION

8. This report describes how states and other entities collected 911/E911 funds in calendar year 2021, how much they collected, and how they oversaw the expenditure of these funds.<sup>28</sup> The report describes the extent to which states diverted or transferred collected 911/E911 fees to funds or programs other than those that support or implement 911/E911 services or cover operational expenses of PSAPs. The report also examines the collection and expenditure of funds on NG911 and cybersecurity programs, and the impact of any underfunding on 911 services.

### A. Summary of Reporting Methodology

9. Section 6(f)(1) of the NET 911 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.”<sup>29</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.”<sup>30</sup>

10. For this year’s report to Congress, the Bureau’s information collection questionnaire asked each state or jurisdiction to confirm whether, in calendar year 2021, it spent 911/E911 funds solely for purposes and functions designated as acceptable under the Commission’s rule at 47 CFR § 9.23.<sup>31</sup> 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 limited to “[s]upport and implementation of 911 services provided by or in the State or taxing jurisdiction imposing the fee or charge” and “[o]perational expenses of public safety answering points within such State or taxing jurisdiction.”<sup>32</sup> The report on 911/E911 fee diversion in Section G below provides additional detail regarding this year’s fee diversion analysis.

### B. Overview of State 911 Systems

11. 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 voice calls and 911 texts the state or jurisdiction received, and an estimate of the total cost to provide 911/E911 service.<sup>33</sup>

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<sup>28</sup> The FCC Questionnaire asked states to report 911 information on a calendar year basis, but some states instead reported their information on a fiscal year basis. Therefore, our analysis sometimes includes both calendar year and fiscal year data.

<sup>29</sup> NET 911 Act at § 6(f)(1) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1(f)(1)).

<sup>30</sup> NET 911 Act at § 6(f)(2) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1(f)(2)).

<sup>31</sup> FCC Questionnaire (Question G1). As noted, the rules adopted in the *911 Fee Diversion Report & Order* became effective October 18, 2021. *Effective Date of 911 Fee Diversion Rules Public Notice*, 36 FCC Rcd 12629.

<sup>32</sup> 47 CFR § 9.23(a).

<sup>33</sup> FCC Questionnaire at 2–4.

12. **Number and Type of PSAPs.** The questionnaire requested that states “provide the total number of active primary and secondary [PSAPs<sup>34</sup>] in your state or jurisdiction that received funding derived from the collection of 911/E911 fees during the annual period ending December 31, 2021.”<sup>35</sup> Table 1 shows that 50 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands responded to this request, reporting a total of 4,787 Primary PSAPs and 681 Secondary PSAPs.<sup>36</sup>

**Table 1 – Number and Types of PSAPs That Receive Funding from the Collection of 911/E911 Fees<sup>37</sup>**

State	Total Primary	Total Secondary	Total PSAPs
AK	40	8	48
AL	106	65	171
AR	98	0	98
AZ	72	9	81
CA	390	50	440
CO	82	4	86
CT	102	4	106
DE	8	1	9
FL	141	52	193
GA	155	0	155
HI	5	3	8
IA	112	Unk	112
ID	48	2	52
IL	183	15	198
IN	91	27	119
KS	117	14	131
KY	117	16	133
LA	75	unk	75
MA	215	16	231
MD	24	71	95

<sup>34</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 (NENA), Master Glossary of 9-1-1 Terminology at 174 (June 22, 2021), [https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.nena.org/resource/resmgr/standards-archived/nena-adm-000.24-2021\\_final\\_2.pdf](https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.nena.org/resource/resmgr/standards-archived/nena-adm-000.24-2021_final_2.pdf).

<sup>35</sup> FCC Questionnaire at 2 (Question B1).

<sup>36</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. We also note that the sum of reported primary and secondary PSAPs does not equal the reported total due to discrepancies in certain states’ responses. See *infra* note 41 at the end of Table 1 for more information regarding the discrepancies.

<sup>37</sup> Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin provided substantive entries in Addendum Section B1 of the Questionnaire, associated with responses captured in this table. State and jurisdiction filings are available for public inspection at <https://www.fcc.gov/fourteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings>. Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Michigan, and Oregon indicate that their secondary PSAPs are not funded through collected 911 or E911 fees or surcharges. Arkansas Response at 2; Georgia Response at 2; Idaho Response at 2; Michigan Response at 2; Oregon Response at 2.

State	Total Primary	Total Secondary	Total PSAPs
ME	24	[No Response] <sup>38</sup>	24
MI	215	16	231
MN	96	7	103
MO	165	4	165
MS	112	54	166
MT	53	0	53
NC	115	13	128
ND	21	1	22
NE	68	[No Response]	68
NH	2	0	2
NJ	178	72	250
NM	41	[No Response]	41
NV	6	0	6
NY	150	23	173
OH	153	21	174
OK	126	0	126
OR	43	0	43
PA	61	[No Response]	61
RI	1	1	2
SC	68	10	78
SD	32	1	33
TN	120	18	138
TX	465	70	535
UT	30	0	30
VA	119	0	119
VT	6	[No Response]	6
WA	48	9	57
WI	0	0	0
WV	51	[No Response]	51
WY	31	2	33
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>			
AS <sup>39</sup>	None	None	None
DC	1	[No Response]	1
Guam	1	1	2
NMI	[DNF] <sup>40</sup>	[DNF]	[DNF]
PR	2	1	3
USVI	2	0	2
<b>Total<sup>41</sup></b>	<b>4,787</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>5,467</b>

<sup>38</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, or the state or jurisdiction did not file. Except as otherwise indicated, all unbracketed table entries in this report are taken verbatim from the responses provided by states and jurisdictions.

<sup>39</sup> American Samoa reports that it has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 5-6.

<sup>40</sup> In all tables in this report, the abbreviation "[DNF]" indicates that the state or jurisdiction did not file a response form this year (for this report, the Northern Mariana Islands).

<sup>41</sup> The sum of Primary and Secondary PSAPs yields 5,468 PSAPs, which is one more than the reported 5,467 total PSAPs. A few states made errors in adding Primary and Secondary PSAPs for the total.

13. **Number of Telecommunicators.** Respondents were asked to provide the total number of active telecommunicators<sup>42</sup> in each state or jurisdiction that were funded through the collection of 911/E911 fees during calendar year 2021. Table 2 shows that 47 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands responded to this data request and reported a total of 33,896.5 full-time telecommunicators and 3,925 part-time telecommunicators that are funded through the collection of 911 fees. Six states reported they do not know how many telecommunicators are funded through 911/E911 funds.<sup>43</sup> Thirteen states, American Samoa, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported that telecommunicators are not funded by 911 fees, i.e., they explicitly stated this or provided responses such as “0” or “None.”

**Table 2 – Total Telecommunicators Funded by 911/E911 Fees<sup>44</sup>**

State	Number of Telecommunicators Funded by 911 Fees		Reported “Unknown”	Not Funded by Fees	Provided No Response
	Full-Time	Part-Time			
AK	301	11			
AL	2,331	[No Response]			
AR	990	150			
AZ	[No Response]	[No Response]			X
CA	0	0		X	
CO	601	[No Response]			
CT	In accordance with the Sec 28-30a Connecticut General Statutes, E911 funds may be used for operational costs, including salaries, for the provision of emergency telecommunications. The number of E911 funded telecommunicators is unknown.	Same as above.	X		
DE	288	8			
FL	897	113			
GA	Unknown <sup>45</sup>	Unknown	X	X	
HI	0	0		X	
IA	0	0		X	

<sup>42</sup> For purposes of the FCC Questionnaire, 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 voice, text, and multi-media calls and/or who provides for the appropriate emergency response either directly or through communication with the appropriate PSAP. FCC Questionnaire at 3, n.3; *see also* NENA, *NENA Knowledge Base* (last updated Sept. 2, 2021), <https://nenawiki.org/wiki/Telecommunicator>.

<sup>43</sup> Louisiana reports unknown only for the number of part-time active telecommunicators, and does provide a number for full-time active telecommunicators. Louisiana Response at 3. Georgia reports “Unknown” for numbers of full-time and part-time active telecommunicators, but at Addendum Section B2, Georgia states in part that “the local government may not use 911 fees to pay salaries.” Georgia Response at 3.

<sup>44</sup> Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin provided substantive entries in Addendum Section B2 of the Questionnaire, associated with responses captured in this table. State and jurisdiction filings are available for public inspection at <https://www.fcc.gov/fourteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings>.

<sup>45</sup> Georgia states that “[t]here are currently over 3,500 actively employed telecommunicators throughout the State of Georgia,” but “we are unable to differentiate between full-time and part-time telecommunicators.” Georgia Response at 3.

State	Number of Telecommunicators Funded by 911 Fees		Reported “Unknown”	Not Funded by Fees	Provided No Response
	Full-Time	Part-Time			
ID	Unknown	Unknown	X		
IL	3,128	310			
IN	1,826	309			
KS	0	0		X	
KY	1,294	293			
LA	831	unk	X		
MA	5,000	Included in the total above			
MD	1,555	75			
ME	0	0		X	
MI	1,746	198			
MN	0	0		X	
MO	1,363	1,214			
MS	882	197			
MT	NA	NA		X	
NC	0	0		X	
ND	315	31			
NE	551	80			
NH	73	4			
NJ	0	0		X	
NM	[No Response]	[No Response]		X	X
NV	44	6			
NY	811	58			
OH	610	86			
OK	1,210	161			
OR	733	36			
PA	2,100	280			
RI	31 Telecommunicators & 7 Supervisors	[No Response]			
SC	unknown	unknown	X		
SD	294	54			
TN	Unkown [sic]	Unkown [sic]	X		
TX	1,087	36			
UT	212	13			
VA	[No Response]	[No Response]		X	X
VT	75	24			
WA	1,388	49			
WI	0	0		X	
WV	776	129			
WY	362.5	[No Response]			
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>					
AS <sup>46</sup>	None	None		X	
DC	32	[No Response]			
Guam	26	0			
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]			[DNF]

<sup>46</sup> American Samoa reports that it has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 5-6.

State	Number of Telecommunicators Funded by 911 Fees		Reported “Unknown”	Not Funded by Fees	Provided No Response
	Full-Time	Part-Time			
PR	133	0			
USVI	0	0		X	
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,896.5</b>	<b>3,925</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>

14. **Number of 911/E911 Calls and Texts.** The Bureau asked respondents to provide an estimate of the total number of 911 calls the state or jurisdiction received for calendar year 2021. This year, the FCC Questionnaire also included a new question specifically asking for the number of texts to 911 received.<sup>47</sup> Forty-seven states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported a cumulative total of 220,107,525 voice calls of all types during the 2021 annual period.<sup>48</sup> This total is approximately 7.3% higher, or over 15 million more calls, than the reported call volume of 205,074,297 calls for the 2020 annual reporting period.<sup>49</sup> Of the total reported voice calls in 2021, respondents reported 148,952,960 calls from wireless phones, representing approximately 68% of the total reported call volume. The Bureau believes this likely understates the percentage of wireless 911 calls because Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported total 911 calls but did not break out service categories separately. For this year’s new question about the number of texts to 911, 40 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported receiving 911 texts, with a reported total of 781,201 texts to 911 in 2021.<sup>50</sup> Table 3 provides specific call volume information reported 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.<sup>51</sup>

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<sup>47</sup> FCC Questionnaire at 4 (B4a).

<sup>48</sup> Three states (Idaho, Montana, and Wisconsin) responded unknown, N/A, or provided no response to all service type and total 911 voice call categories.

<sup>49</sup> In the Thirteenth Report, respondents reported a total of 205,074,297 calls to 911 for calendar year 2020. FCC, Thirteenth Annual Report to Congress on State Collection and Distribution of 911 and Enhanced 911 Fees and Charges at 12-15, para. 15, Table 3 (2021), <https://www.fcc.gov/sites/default/files/13th-annual-911-fee-report-2021.pdf> (Thirteenth Report). However, we note that this Fourteenth Report has one additional response compared to the Thirteenth Report. The additional filer for this report, the U.S. Virgin Islands, reports a voice call total of 49,527 “dispatched calls” for 2021. U.S. Virgin Islands Response at 4.

<sup>50</sup> It appears some states also included the number of 911 texts in their total 911 call numbers, so there is some overlap in the figures for these two categories.

<sup>51</sup> The Bureau’s per capita estimates in this report are based on United States Census data for each jurisdiction. See United States Census Bureau, *State Population Totals and Components of Change: 2020-2021*, <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2020s-state-total.html> (last visited Oct. 4, 2022). The populations for American Samoa, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands are based on World Bank data because Census data are unavailable. See The World Bank, *Population, total - American Samoa*, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=AS> (last visited Oct. 4, 2022); The World Bank, *Population, total - Guam*, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=GU> (last visited Oct. 4, 2022); The World Bank, *Population, total - Northern Mariana Islands*, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=MP> (last visited Oct. 4, 2022); The World Bank, *Population, total - Virgin Islands (U.S.)*, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=VI> (last visited Oct. 4, 2022).

**Table 3 – Total 911 Calls by Service Type and 911 Texts<sup>52</sup>**

State	Type of Voice Service				Voice Call Total	Texts to 911	Estimated Annual 911 Calls Per Capita
	Wireline	Wireless	VoIP	Other			
AK	96,283	244,860	0	0	341,143	0	0.47
AL	106,931	2,728,645	119,356	1,548,123	4,503,055	11,419	0.89
AR	158,008	1,734,194	51,879	[No Response]	1,944,081	2,129	0.64
AZ	570,248	5,010,489	500,489	210,547	6,291,773	8,765	0.86
CA <sup>53</sup>	1,810,942	23,242,971	1,476,428	627,705	27,253,585	95,539	0.69
CO	189,003	2,980,585	171,216	0	3,340,804	10,675	0.57
CT	174,755	1,689,291	143,152	[No Response]	2,007,198	5,112	0.56
DE	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	751,032	1,678	0.75
FL	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$15,135,604 [sic]	28,758	0.69
GA	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	12,505,076	Unknown	[NA]
HI	202,334	1,186,399	52,372	[No Response]	1,441,105	3,513	1.00
IA	144,423	1,029,196	15,817	[No Response]	1,189,436	2,639	0.37
ID	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	Unknown at Aggregated State Level	Unknown at Aggregated State Level	[NA]
IL	914,464	6,696,579	683,819	0	8,294,862	9,139	0.65
IN	242,168	3,378,796	226,970	[No Response]	3,847,934	222,108	0.57
KS	122,234	1,434,853	133,614	0	1,690,701	8,410	0.58
KY	585,366	2,254,968	150,872	1,100	2,992,306	3,655	0.66
LA	625,775	2,932,723	172,348	[No Response]	3,730,846	9,382	0.81
MA	645,268	2,595,864	450,000 (Estimated)	0	3,691,132	6,056	0.53
MD	1,154,149	3,315,765	Unk	N/A	4,469,914	3,087	0.73
ME <sup>54</sup>	78,086	488,174	54,334	[No Response]	619,746	848	0.45
MI	799,694	5,388,267	416,529	0	6,604,490	9,488	0.66
MN	292,632	2,536,160	149,879	20	2,978,691	9,462	0.52

<sup>52</sup> Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Puerto Rico, South Dakota, U.S. Virgin Islands, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming provided substantive entries in Addendum Section B4 of the Questionnaire, associated with responses captured in this table. State and jurisdiction filings are available for public inspection at <https://www.fcc.gov/fourteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings>.

<sup>53</sup> Based on addition of the individual numbers for voice service types listed by California, California had a total of 27,158,046 voice calls to 911, which is 95,539 calls fewer than California lists as its “Total” number of 911 voice calls. This indicates that California included its separately listed 95,539 texts to 911 in its voice call total of 27,253,585. California Response at 4 (B4, B4a).

<sup>54</sup> Based on addition of the individual numbers for voice service types listed by Maine, Maine had a total of 620,594 voice calls to 911, which is 848 calls more than Maine lists as its “Total” number of 911 voice calls. Maine also lists the number of texts to 911 as 848. Maine Response at 4 (B4, B4a).

State	Type of Voice Service				Voice Call Total	Texts to 911	Estimated Annual 911 Calls Per Capita
	Wireline	Wireless	VoIP	Other			
MO	417,041	2,193,977	162,560	[No Response]	2,773,578	10,164	0.45
MS	433,756	1,617,555	60,008	272,384	2,383,703.00	NA	0.81
MT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	[NA]
NC	879,236	6,042,589	658,664	[No Response]	7,580,489	14,889	0.72
ND	31,500	234,682	4,446	[No Response]	270,628	704	0.35
NE	107,638.0	810,193.0	63,849.0	[No Response]	981,680	3,510	0.50
NH	37,267	385,964	50,287	17,315	490,833	601	0.35
NJ	1,233,202	7,726,569	Not separated	1,435	8,961,206	Unknown	0.97
NM	607,799	1,181,593	42,797	801,977	2,634,166	0	1.24
NV <sup>55</sup>	8,679	61,701	5,729	70,276	174,468	101	0.06
NY	1,554,109	7,923,302	637,583	1,524,547	11,639,541	37,490	0.59
OH <sup>56</sup>	449,788	4,819,288	373,983	281,217	5,928,236	17,227	0.50
OK	213,556	2,202,168	Inc. in Wireless	120,615	2,536,339	14,576	0.64
OR	79,792	1,878,261	124,625	113,959	2,196,637	7,872	0.52
PA	1,553,546	6,203,322	602,581	[No Response]	8,359,449	16,208	0.64
RI	39,239	458,691	[No Response]	[No Response]	497,930	465	0.45
SC <sup>57</sup>	633,868	3,549,811	184,309	[No Response]	4,374,191	6,203	0.84
SD	31,981	305,531	8,608	[No Response]	346,120	1,319	0.39
TN	Unkown [sic]	Unkown [sic]	Unkown [sic]	Unkown [sic]	3,633,277	Unknown	0.52
TX <sup>58</sup>	1,621,070	17,840,050	1,109,867	885,937	21,456,384	162,159	0.73
UT	31,581	1,038,820	44,454	34,036	1,148,891	3,510	0.34
VA	531,828	3,563,467	276,331	[No Response]	4,371,626	Unknown	0.51

<sup>55</sup> At Addendum Section B4, Nevada states that “Carson City was unable to report by service type and provided a total only of 28,083 calls; Storey County did not break down wireline and VoIP call--they were reported in ‘other’ altogether. These numbers were reflected in the Total for B4.” Nevada Response at 4.

<sup>56</sup> Based on addition of the individual numbers for voice service types listed by Ohio, Ohio had a total of 5,924,276 voice calls to 911, which is 3,960 calls fewer than Ohio lists as its “Total” number of 911 voice calls. Ohio Response at 4 (B4).

<sup>57</sup> Based on addition of the individual numbers for voice service types listed by South Carolina, South Carolina had a total of 4,367,988 voice calls to 911, which is 6,203 calls fewer than South Carolina lists as its “Total” number of 911 voice calls. This indicates that South Carolina included its 6,203 texts to 911 in its voice call total. South Carolina Response at 4 (B4, B4a).

<sup>58</sup> Based on addition of the individual numbers for voice service types listed by Texas, Texas had a total of 21,456,924 voice calls to 911, which is 540 calls more than Texas lists as its “Total” number of 911 voice calls. Texas Response at 4 (B4).

State	Type of Voice Service				Voice Call Total	Texts to 911	Estimated Annual 911 Calls Per Capita
	Wireline	Wireless	VoIP	Other			
VT <sup>59</sup>	29,603	178,335	24,692	4318 (unknown)	236,948	475	0.37
WA <sup>60</sup>	404,921	4,670,887	369,812	0	5,445,620	15,745	0.70
WI	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	Unknown	Unknown	[NA]
WV	705,071	1,096,600	89,947	665,221	2,556,839	4,953	1.43
WY	21,231	245,435	5,437	58,954	331,057	682	0.57
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>							
AS	19,800	22,385	NA	NA	42,185	NA	0.77
DC	104,600	747,421	106,011	477,343	1,435,376	2,802	2.14
Guam	53,653	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	53,653	N/A	0.32
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[NA]
PR	45,509	1,085,584	[No Response]	461,341	1,592,434	7,684	0.49
USVI <sup>61</sup>	See Addendum B4	See Addendum B4	See Addendum B4	See Addendum B4	49,527 dispatched calls	0	0.47
<b>Totals<sup>62</sup></b>	<b>20,793,627</b>	<b>148,952,960</b>	<b>9,975,654</b>	<b>8,174,052</b>	<b>220,107,525</b>	<b>781,201</b>	<b>0.66</b>

**15. Cost to Provide 911/E911 Service.** The Bureau asked respondents to provide an estimate of the total cost to provide 911 service during calendar year 2021, regardless of whether such costs are supported by 911 fees or other funding sources. As detailed in Table 4 below, 40 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands provided cost estimates totaling \$5,511,708,062.19.<sup>63</sup> Table 4 also includes the Bureau’s estimate of reported costs on a per capita basis for each reporting state and jurisdiction. Ten states and American Samoa did not provide cost estimates, with some respondents noting that they lacked authority to collect 911 cost data from local jurisdictions.

<sup>59</sup> Based on addition of the individual numbers for voice service types listed by Vermont, Vermont had a total of 232,630 voice calls to 911, which is 4,318 calls fewer than Vermont lists as its “Total” number of 911 voice calls. Vermont Response at 4 (B4).

<sup>60</sup> At Addendum Section B4, Washington states: “These numbers include emergency or emergent calls/session that utilized some other access to the PSAPs - such as a local 10-digit number. Calls made by dialing only the digits 9 - 1 - 1 are: Wireline = 345,088[;] Wireless = 4,068,359[;] VoIP = 342,908[;] Total = 4,758,103[.]” Washington Response at 4.

<sup>61</sup> At Addendum Section B4, the U.S. Virgin Islands states: “The present call receiving [sic] system does not allow for text to 911 nor breakdown as to the type of service calls. The total number of calls in this report are solely [sic] for dispatched calls. The Virgin Islands Territorial Emergency Management Agency is currently in the process of replacing our current call system within the Territory’s PSAPs. The new system will allow all calls to be differentiated by type of service. This new system [sic] will allow us to receive text to 911.” U.S. Virgin Islands Response at 4.

<sup>62</sup> Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, and the U.S. Virgin Islands did not break down calls by category and only provided the total. Other states reported category data and totals with varying discrepancies. Therefore, the reported total for all 911 voice calls is approximately 32.2 million calls more than the sum of Wireline, Wireless, VoIP, and Other listed by states and jurisdictions. The per capita figure of 0.66 in the Totals row is the average of the state per capita values above.

<sup>63</sup> For a comparison of total costs to total revenue from fees and charges, see *infra* Table 14.

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>64</sup>

**Table 4 – Estimated Cost to Provide 911 Service<sup>65</sup>**

State	Total Estimated Cost to Provide 911 Service	Explanation of Reported Figure or Why Estimation Could Not Be Provided	Annual Per Capita Expenditures
AK	\$13,883,187.00	[NA]	\$18.95
AL	\$130,032,205.04	[NA]	\$25.80
AR	\$72,260,945.18	[NA]	\$23.88
AZ	\$19,374,618.00	[NA]	\$2.66
CA	\$182,716,000	N/A	\$4.66
CO	\$149,890,794.00	[NA]	\$25.79
CT	\$33,790,347.00	[NA]	\$9.37
DE	\$9,667,421.49	n/a	\$9.63
FL	\$265,882,280.00	[NA]	\$12.21
GA	Unknown	The Georgia Emergency Communications Authority (GECA) does not capture the total cost to provide 911/E911 service throughout the state. 911 telephone fees are disbursed to local jurisdictions, but many jurisdictions supplement their 911 fees to cover their operational expenses.	[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.	[NA]
IA	\$202,454,642.00	[NA]	\$63.40
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. 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.	[NA]
IL	Local 9-1-1 Authorities reported \$175,218,358 in 9-1-1 Expenses and the State incurred \$12,251,896.50 for 9-1-1 network costs. Total cost to provide	[NA]	\$14.79

<sup>64</sup> States lacking complete information include Colorado, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, and Oregon.

<sup>65</sup> American Samoa, Colorado, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, Oregon, and Texas provided substantive entries in Addendum Section B3 of the Questionnaire, associated with responses captured in this table. State and jurisdiction filings are available for public inspection at <https://www.fcc.gov/fourteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings>. Colorado, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, and Oregon indicate that they do not have cost data from certain PSAPs or local jurisdictions, and as a result, Colorado, Kansas, and Missouri acknowledge that their actual costs could be higher than reported. Colorado Response at 3; Kansas Response at 3; Mississippi Response at 3; Missouri Response at 3; New York Response at 3; Oregon Response at 3.

State	Total Estimated Cost to Provide 911 Service	Explanation of Reported Figure or Why Estimation Could Not Be Provided	Annual Per Capita Expenditures
	911/E911 is \$187,470,254.50		
IN	\$221,912,690.00	[NA]	\$32.61
KS	\$131,414,538.00	[NA]	\$44.78
KY	\$134,000,000.00	[NA]	\$29.72
LA	\$93,782,406.06	[NA]	\$20.28
MA	The estimated amount to provide 911 Service is: \$39,917,405 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.	[NA]	\$5.71
MD	\$146,055,481.00	[NA]	\$23.69
ME	\$7,667,346.67	[NA]	\$5.59
MI	\$305,223,374.24	[NA]	\$30.37
MN	\$32,983,682.00	[NA]	\$5.78
MO	\$177,076,766.00	[NA]	\$28.71
MS	\$44,193,834.75	[NA]	\$14.98
MT	NA	Data Not Available	[NA]
NC	\$160,745,276.00	[NA]	\$15.23
ND	\$24,500,000.00	[NA]	\$31.62
NE	N/A	The Nebraska Public Service Commission has jurisdiction over the 911 Wireless Surcharge funds, collection, and dissemination. The PSAP's have local control over their costs and general funds along with their 911 wireline surcharge monies. We do not currently have access to information regarding local PSAP costs needed to determine the statewide cost of 911/E911 service.	[NA]
NH	\$15,560,240.00	[NA]	\$11.20
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	\$13,338,342.00	[NA]	\$6.30

State	Total Estimated Cost to Provide 911 Service	Explanation of Reported Figure or Why Estimation Could Not Be Provided	Annual Per Capita Expenditures
NV	\$3,506,190.00	Storey County did not report as the county is self-funded.	\$1.12
NY	\$814,978,654.00	This number is based upon self reported information from a survey of counties, NYC and State PSAPs, of which 28 out of 59 entities responded.	\$41.09
OH	\$222,294,829.30	[NA]	\$18.87
OK	\$97,745,836.61	[NA]	\$24.52
OR	\$157,988,684.78	[NA]	\$37.21
PA	\$411,195,943.00	[NA]	\$31.72
RI	\$6,591,410.85	[NA]	\$6.02
SC	unknown	The state only handles the distribution of wireless 911 funds. The state does not have a mechanism in place to determine the total amount of 911/E911 expenditures at the local level.	[NA]
SD	\$34,346,350.00	[NA]	\$38.36
TN	Unknown	Cost information from calendar year 2021 is not available and no estimate is made for the calendar year. Annual audits of emergency communications districts providing 911 service are performed but expenditures made for 911 service by contributing local governments are not included as expenditures of the districts. The amount of \$191,610,768 resulting from a study performed by the Tennessee Comptroller of the Treasury for fiscal year 2019, increased by an inflationary factor, would be the best available estimate.	[NA]
TX	\$308,860,325.00	[NA]	\$10.46
UT	85 Million	[NA]	\$25.46
VA	Unknown	For the annual period ending December 31, 2020, 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	\$4,468,213.00	[NA]	\$6.92
WA	\$373,517,745.00	[NA]	\$48.27
WI	Unknown	In Wisconsin for the reporting period, county and municipal governments operate and administer the 911 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 911 services, or a statistical summary of the 911 service provided. Each county in Wisconsin has entered into a contract with participating local exchange carriers to provide its 911 telecommunications network. These 911 contracts specify in detail the design of the telecommunications network supporting the local 911 service, authorizes a 911 surcharge on landlines based on population to pay for expenses related to the network, and identifies the obligations of the parties to build, operate, and maintain the 911 telecommunications network. See Wis. Stat. 256.35(3)(b). No portion of the funds collected from the 911 surcharge is shared with any state, county, or municipal agency or department, or any other governmental entity. The 911 surcharge is limited to the recovery of the telecommunications network expenses for providing the 911 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 911 calls are paid for through the respective county and municipal budgets. The total amount of the 911 surcharge collection is not available. The	[NA]

State	Total Estimated Cost to Provide 911 Service	Explanation of Reported Figure or Why Estimation Could Not Be Provided	Annual Per Capita Expenditures
		participating local exchange carriers collect the 911 surcharge. Those local exchange carriers do not report the results of the 911 surcharge collection to any state, county, or municipal office.	
WV	\$89,237,508.00	[NA]	\$50.05
WY	\$10,394,617.73	[NA]	\$17.96
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>			
AS	See Answer to 3A	Background: No separate budgeted line item for PSAP service. The service is provided [sic] by the Department of Public Safety within its regularly budgeted resources. There is a single primary PSAP in the territory housed in the Department of Public Safety. There is no secondary PSAP, although there is a back-up to the primary at the local Emergency Operations Center. There are two full-time and no part-time telecommunicators, although DPS still requires six more full-time employees for this position. The PSAP described below does not include voice recording of calls but can verify caller ID's and produced transcriptions of the conversations. PSAP Overview: 9-1-1 SYSTEM VENDOR: INTRADO	[NA]
DC	\$51,921,525.00	[NA]	\$77.49
Guam	\$3,497,097.00	[NA]	\$20.55
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]	[NA]
PR	\$17,278,375.99	[NA]	\$5.29
USVI	\$3,090,681.00	[NA]	\$29.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,511,708,062.19</b>	<b>Average State Per Capita Expenditure</b> <b>National Per Capita Expenditure</b>	<b>\$22.91</b> <b>\$15.51</b>

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

16. The questionnaire sought data on the funding mechanisms states use to collect fees. Fifty 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>66</sup> Of those states that have an established funding mechanism, Table 5 identifies eight states that reported enlarging or altering their funding mechanism during calendar year 2021. For example, Minnesota reduced its fee from \$0.95 to \$0.80.<sup>67</sup> Oregon increased its Emergency Communications Tax by \$0.25, from \$1.00 to \$1.25.<sup>68</sup>

<sup>66</sup> American Samoa reports that it has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 5-6.

<sup>67</sup> Minnesota Response at 5.

<sup>68</sup> Oregon Response at 5.

**Table 5 – States That Amended or Enlarged 911/E911 Funding Mechanism<sup>69</sup>**

State	Description
Colorado	Beginning in January of 2021, a new state 9-1-1 surcharge was authorized by § 29-11-102.3, C.R.S., in addition to the local emergency telephone charges and the prepaid wireless 9-1-1 charge already authorized by statute. This state 9-1-1 surcharge is set annually by the Colorado Public Utilities Commission up to 50 cents per line per month, is collected by the Commission, and is distributed to the 9-1-1 governing bodies based on a formula. Also beginning in January of 2021, the wireless prepaid 9-1-1 charge changed from a percentage rate of 1.4% to a flat per transaction rate of \$1.38. This rate is adjusted annually by the Colorado Public Utilities Commission.
Michigan	The funding mechanism was ammended [sic] during the time period, however the changes did not take place until March 1, 2022. From the description in C1a above the sellers of prepaid wireless communications devices are mandated to remit 6% per retail transaction collected from their customer to the Michigan Department of Treasury beginning March 1, 2022. The change was made on December 17, 2021.
Minnesota	Fee Reduced October 2021 from .95 cents to .80 cents per subscriber line
Nebraska	On December 7, 2021, the Nebraska Public Service Commission adopted a new Next Generation 911 Funding Model in conjunction with the establishment of a statewide Emergency Services Internet Protocol Network (ESINet) and NG911 Core Services (NGCS). PSAPs will transition from the legacy E-911 Funding Model, adopted in 2010, to the NG911 Funding Model two months after connecting to the ESINet and NGCS. The NG911 Funding Model generally provides that wireless 911 surcharge funds will be used to pay for operation of the statewide ESINet and NGCS, plus an annual funding allocation to PSAPs. The amount of wireless surcharge funds annually allocated to each PSAP will be determined based on a formula whereby 40 percent of total annual PSAP funding is divided equally among all PSAPs, 40 percent of total annual PSAP funding is divided according to each PSAP’s share of annual 911 call volume, and 20 percent of total annual PSAP funding is divided according to each PSAP’s share of statewide population. The order adopting the plan is available at <a href="https://www.nebraska.gov/psc/orders/state911/2021-12-07%20911-073%20PI-232%20Order%20Adopting%20Next%20Generation%20911%20Funding%20Model%20Implementation%20Plan.pdf">https://www.nebraska.gov/psc/orders/state911/2021-12-07%20911-073%20PI-232%20Order%20Adopting%20Next%20Generation%20911%20Funding%20Model%20Implementation%20Plan.pdf</a> .
New York	Chapter 561 of the 2021 Laws of New York allows Tioga County to charge an additional \$1.00 per access line per month for the county’s Enhanced Emergency Telephone System Surcharge and an additional \$1.00 per device or sale for the county’s Wireless Communications Surcharge.
Oregon	Yes, with an additional increase of \$.25 which began being assessed as of January 1, 2021. In 2020, the Oregon Legislature approved an increase in the Emergency Communications Tax. The tax increase would go into affect [sic] January 1, 2021. The Emergency Communications Tax, commonly known as the 9-1-1 tax, was \$1.00 per phone line or per device capable of reaching 9-1-1. The tax increased to \$1.25. This tax is applied to landlines, postpaid wireless and Voice over Internet Protocol (VOIP). For prepaid wireless, the tax is applied to each retail transaction for prepaid purchases. The tax is collected each month from the Oregon customers of the companies that provide the phone service, or is collected by retailers from their customers
Texas	The 87th Texas Legislature created the NG9-1-1 Fund by enacting Health and Safety Code § 771.0713 (House Bill 2911). In the third special session, the Legislature appropriated \$150 million to the NG9-1-1 Fund out of the Texas award of funds from the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund created by the federal American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. The NG9-1-1 Fund received federal CSFRF funding to provide government services. The period of performance for

<sup>69</sup> No states or jurisdictions provided substantive entries in Addendum Section C1 of the Questionnaire, associated with responses captured in this table.

State	Description
	expending the NG9-1-1 Fund expires on December 31, 2024. An unspecified but small number of 772 and Municipal ECDs increased their landline/VoIP fee. The Texas Legislature sets by statute the statewide wireless and prepaid wireless fees, and CSEC sets the statewide equalization surcharge--none of which were changed during CY 2020.
Virginia	The rates on the prepaid and postpaid wireless 9-1-1 fees increased 10%. The prepaid fee rose \$.05, from \$.50 to \$.55. The postpaid [sic] fee rose \$.07, from \$.75 to \$.82.

17. 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. Two states reported that 911 fee collection occurs exclusively at the local level. Twenty-one 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 “local emergency telephone charges are remitted by telecommunications providers directly to Colorado’s 58 local 9-1-1 governing bodies,” while the “state 9-1-1 surcharge” and “wireless prepaid 9-1-1 charge” are collected by state entities and then distributed to the local 911 governing bodies.<sup>70</sup>

**Table 6 – Authority to Collect 911/E911 Fees<sup>71</sup>**

Type of Collection	Number of States/Jurisdictions	States/Jurisdictions
State	30	Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, 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
Local	2	Alaska, Nevada
Hybrid	21	Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming

<sup>70</sup> Colorado Response at 6.

<sup>71</sup> American Samoa, Arkansas, Illinois, Nebraska, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming provided substantive entries in Addendum Section C2 of the Questionnaire, associated with responses captured in this table. State and jurisdiction filings are available for public inspection at <https://www.fcc.gov/fourteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings>. American Samoa, which reports that it has not established a funding mechanism, left all three checkbox options blank and is therefore not included in this table. American Samoa states at Addendum Section C2, “N/A No funds collected.” American Samoa Response at 5-6. Wisconsin also left all three categories unchecked. Wisconsin states that “[n]one of the above apply. No portion of the funds from the 911 surcharge are collected at the state, county, or municipal level.” Wisconsin Response at 5-6.

**D. Description of State Authority That Determines How 911/E911 Fees Are Spent**

18. 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, 17 states, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands indicated that only a state entity has authority to approve expenditure of 911 fees. Five states indicated that only local entities have authority to approve expenditures. Twenty-seven states and the District of Columbia indicated that authority is shared between state and local authorities.<sup>72</sup>

19. The Bureau also sought information on whether states have established a funding mechanism that mandates how collected funds may be used. Forty-nine 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 one state and American Samoa<sup>73</sup> reported they have no such mechanism.

**Table 7 – State Authority for Approval of 911 Fee Expenditures<sup>74</sup>**

State	State, Local, or Hybrid Authority to Approve Expenditures	State Funding Mechanism Mandating How Funds Can Be Used
AK	Local	No
AL	Hybrid	Yes
AR	Hybrid	Yes
AZ	State	Yes
CA	State	Yes
CO	Local	Yes
CT	State	Yes
DE	[Hybrid] <sup>75</sup>	Yes
FL	[Hybrid]	Yes
GA	Hybrid	Yes
HI	State	Yes
IA	Hybrid	Yes
ID	Hybrid	Yes
IL	Hybrid	Yes
IN	State	Yes
KS	Hybrid	Yes
KY	Hybrid	Yes
LA	Local	Yes
MA	State	Yes
MD	Hybrid	Yes

<sup>72</sup> Some of these 28 jurisdictions checked the “hybrid” box at Question D1, while others checked boxes for both state and local authority (indicating a hybrid of state and local authorities collect fees), but left the new “hybrid” box unchecked.

<sup>73</sup> American Samoa reports that it does not collect any 911/E911 phone fees. American Samoa Response at 6-9.

<sup>74</sup> Kansas, Mississippi, Nebraska, South Carolina, Texas, and Utah provided substantive entries in Addendum Section D1 of the Questionnaire, associated with responses captured in this table. State and jurisdiction filings are available for public inspection at <https://www.fcc.gov/fourteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings>.

<sup>75</sup> Where “[Hybrid]” appears with square brackets in Table 7, the respondent checked boxes for both state and local authority, indicating a hybrid of state and local authorities collect fees, but left the new “hybrid” box unchecked.

State	State, Local, or Hybrid Authority to Approve Expenditures	State Funding Mechanism Mandating <i>How</i> Funds Can Be Used
ME	State	Yes
MI	Hybrid	Yes
MN	State	Yes
MO	Hybrid	Yes
MS	[Hybrid]	Yes
MT	State	Yes
NC	State	Yes
ND	Hybrid	Yes
NE	Hybrid	Yes
NH	State	Yes
NJ	State	Yes
NM	State	Yes
NV	Local	Yes
NY	Hybrid	Yes
OH	Hybrid	Yes
OK	State	Yes
OR	State	Yes
PA	[Hybrid]	Yes
RI	State	Yes
SC	Hybrid	Yes
SD	[Hybrid]	Yes
TN	Hybrid	Yes
TX	Hybrid	Yes
UT	[Hybrid]	Yes
VA	Hybrid	Yes
VT	State	Yes
WA	Hybrid	Yes
WI	[No Response]	Yes
WV	Hybrid	Yes
WY	Local	Yes
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>		
AS	[No Response]	No
DC	[Hybrid]	Yes
Guam	State	Yes
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]
PR	State	Yes
USVI	State	Yes
<b>Totals</b>	<b>State Only</b>	<b>20</b>
	<b>Local Only</b>	<b>5</b>
	<b>Hybrid</b>	<b>28</b>
	<b>Has Funding Mechanism Mandating How Funds Can Be Used</b>	<b>53</b>

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

20. 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.”<sup>76</sup> As illustrated in Table 8 below, forty-seven states, American Samoa,<sup>77</sup> the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands responded to this question.

**Table 8 – Statements Describing Uses of Collected 911/E911 Fees**

State	Statement Describing Use of Funds
AK <sup>78</sup>	<p>See above...</p> <p>(j) If a city in an enhanced 911 service area established by a borough incurs costs described under (i) of this section for the enhanced 911 system, before the borough may use revenue from an enhanced 911 surcharge, the borough and city must execute an agreement addressing the duties and responsibilities of each for the enhanced 911 system and establishing priorities for the use of the surcharge revenue. If the Department of Public Safety also provides services as part of the enhanced 911 system or uses the enhanced 911 system in that enhanced 911 service area, the department must be a party to the agreement.</p> <p>(k) For purposes of (i) of this section, ‘call taker’ means a person employed in a primary or secondary answering point whose duties include the initial answering of 911 or enhanced 911 calls and routing the calls to the agency or dispatch center responsible for dispatching appropriate emergency services and a person in a primary or secondary answering point whose duties include receiving a 911 or enhanced 911 call either directly or routed from another answering point and dispatching appropriate emergency services in response to the call; the term ‘call taker’ is synonymous with the term ‘dispatcher’ in that it is inclusive of the functions of both answering the 911 or enhanced 911 calls and dispatching emergency services in response to the calls.</p>
AL	<p>Funds collected for 911 or E911 have been received by the 85 Emergency Communications Districts (ECDs) in the State of Alabama and have been used to support the activities of those 911 districts by providing funding to maintain, and in some cases enhance, the 911 service provided to their populous. (See the complete list below.)</p> <p>List of ECDs</p> <p>Adamsville (Municipality); Auburn (Municipality); Autauga County; Baldwin County; Barbour County; Bessemer (Municipality); Bibb County; Birmingham (Municipality); Blount County; Bullock County; Butler County; Calhoun County; Chambers County; Cherokee County; Chilton County; Choctaw County; Clarke County; Clay County; Cleburne County; Coffee County; Colbert County; Conecuh County; Coosa County; Covington County; Crenshaw County; Cullman County; Dale County; Daleville (Municipality); Dallas County; DeKalb County; Elmore County; Enterprise (Municipality); Escambia County; Etowah County; Fayette County; Fort Payne (Municipality); Franklin County; Gardendale (Municipality); Geneva County; Greene County; Hale County; Henry County; Homewood (Municipality); Hoover (Municipality); Houston County; Hueytown (Municipality); Irondale (Municipality); Jackson County; Jefferson County; Lamar County; Lauderdale County; Lawrence</p>

<sup>76</sup> FCC Questionnaire at 6 (E1).

<sup>77</sup> American Samoa reports that it has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 5-7.

<sup>78</sup> Alaska’s statement in E1 to “See above” appears to refer to its entry at Question D2b. At D2b, Alaska states: “Alaska Stat. § 29.35.131. : Alaska Statutes - Section 29.35.131.: 911 surcharge. Section:(i) A municipality may only use the enhanced 911 surcharge revenue for those costs of the enhanced 911 system that are authorized in this subsection. The surcharge revenue may not be used for any capital or operational costs for emergency responses that occur after the call is dispatched to the emergency responder. The surcharge revenue may not be used for constructing buildings, leasing buildings, maintaining buildings, or renovating buildings, except for the modification of an existing building to the extent that is necessary to maintain the security and environmental integrity of the public safety answering point and equipment rooms. The surcharge revenue may be used for the following costs to the extent the costs are directly attributable to the establishment, maintenance, and operation of an enhanced 911 system: (1) the acquisition, implementation, and maintenance of public safety answering point equipment and 911 service features; (2) the acquisition, installation, and maintenance of other equipment, including call answering equipment, call transfer equipment, automatic number identification controllers and displays, automatic location identification controllers and displays, station instruments, 911 telecommunications systems, teleprinters, logging recorders, instant playback recorders, telephone devices for the deaf, public safety answering point backup power systems, consoles, automatic call distributors, and hardware and software interfaces for computer-aided dispatch systems; (3) the salaries and associated expenses for 911 call takers for that portion of time spent taking and transferring 911 calls; (4) training costs for public safety answering point call takers in the proper methods and techniques used in taking and transferring 911 calls; (5) expenses required to develop and maintain all information necessary to properly inform call takers as to location address, type of emergency, and other information directly relevant to the 911 call-taking and transferring function, including automatic location identification and automatic number identification databases.” Alaska Response at 8.

State	Statement Describing Use of Funds
	<p>County; Lee County; Limestone County, Lowndes County; Macon County; Madison County; Marengo County; Marion County; Marshall County; Midfield (Municipality); Mobile County; Monroe County; Montgomery (Municipality); Montgomery County; Morgan County; Mountain Brook; Perry County; Pickens County; Pike County; Pleasant Grove (Municipality); Randolph County; Russell County; Shelby County; St Clair County; Sumter County; Talladega County; Tallapoosa County; Tarrant (Municipality); Tuscaloosa County; Vestavia Hills (Municipality); Walker County; Washington County; Wilcox County; Winston County</p>
AR	<p>1) The AR 911 Board distributed 83.75% of the public safety fee collected (wireless post-paid, VoIP, and prepaid) to each county and/or PSAP as established by each local jurisdiction for use at the discretion of each local jurisdiction according to A.C.A. § 12-10-323.</p> <p>2) The AR 911 Board reimbursed each county and/or PSAP as established by each local jurisdiction a portion of the annual maintenance cost on call handling equipment. The allowable reimbursement amount for each jurisdiction is determined based on the wireless and VoIP call percentage for each jurisdiction.</p> <p>3) The AR 911 Board reimbursed equipment upgrade costs to counties/PSAPs (if funds have not previously been expended by the county/PSAP) based on the wireless call percentage for the respective county/PSAP. (Note: During the 2009 legislative session, existing code was amended to increase the quarterly PSAP distribution amount to 83.5% of the total amount remitted to the AR ETS Board. As a result of this change, funding for reimbursement of 911 equipment costs would no longer be available. At the time of the 2009 legislative change, a snapshot of the funds available for reimbursement was taken, and the AR ETS Board agreed that to ensure that the funds held were distributed fairly and equitably between the PSAPs the fund would be divided between the counties/PSAPs based on population. A database file was established reflecting the amount that was available for each county/PSAP, and that file has been updated and maintained as each county/PSAP has submitted requests for reimbursement as 911 equipment upgrades have been completed.)</p> <p>4) ACT 442 of the 2013 Legislative Session created the Arkansas 911 Rural Enhancement Program Fund to assist in the advancement of goals for universal 911 service throughout the state. The Arkansas Calling Plan Fund was to receive a maximum of four million five hundred thousand dollars (\$4,500,000) per year to assist in funding the provision of calling plans in telephone exchanges in the state. Also there was created an AHCF allocation from the Arkansas Call Plan Fund to be known as the 'Arkansas 911 Rural Enhancement Program Fund'. The Arkansas 911 Rural Enhancement Program Fund received a maximum of three million dollars (\$3,000,000) per year to:</p> <p>(A) Advance the goals of universal service and help ensure that rural areas within the State of Arkansas had access to 911 services as comparable to 911 services in urban areas within the state; and</p> <p>(B) Provide funding to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The statewide Smart911 system established in Acts 2012, No. 213;</li> <li>(2) The SmartPrepare System; and</li> <li>(3) 911 administrative systems for 32 emergency management under the Arkansas Emergency Services Act of 1973, § 12-33-75-101 et seq</li> </ol> <p>Three million dollars (\$3,000,000) was to be transferred annually from the AHCF to the Arkansas Department of Emergency Management on a quarterly basis for the Arkansas 911 Rural Enhancement Program to fund:</p> <p>(A) The statewide Smart911 system in the amount of six hundred thousand dollars (\$600,000) annually;</p> <p>(B) The SmartPrepare System in the amount of two hundred twenty-five thousand dollars (\$225,000) annually;</p> <p>(C) The 911 administration system for emergency management under the Arkansas Emergency Services Act of 1973, § 12-75-101 et seq., in the amount of one hundred seventy-five thousand dollars \$175,000 annually; and</p> <p>(D) Arkansas counties for 911 public safety answering points in the amount of two million dollars (\$2,000,000) annually.</p> <p>The \$2,000,000 for the counties was to be distributed based on county population as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The twenty-five (25) least-populated counties received equal portions of fifty percent of the available funds;</li> <li>(2) The next twenty-five (25) least-populated counties received equal portions of thirty-five percent (35%) of the available funds; and</li> <li>(3) The remaining twenty-five (25) counties shall receive equal portions of fifteen percent (15%) of the available funds.</li> </ol> <p>County population was calculated based on current data from the Geography Division of the United States Bureau of the 27 Census</p>
AZ	[No Response]
CA	<p>Pursuant to Revenue and Taxation Code Section 41136. The State of California provides funding for recognized Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) in the California that provide 9-1-1 services. Specifically funding is used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A basic system, defined as 911 systems, including, but not limited to, Next Generation 911, and the subsequent technologies, and interfaces needed to deliver 911 voice and data information from the 911 caller to the emergency responder and the subsequent technologies, and interfaces needed to send information, including, but not limited to, alerts and warnings, to potential 911 callers.</li> </ul> <p>To pay refunds authorized by this part.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To pay the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration for the cost of the administration of this part.</li> <li>• To pay the Office of Emergency Services for its costs in administration of the "911" emergency telephone number system.</li> <li>• To pay bills submitted to the Office of Emergency Services by service suppliers or communications equipment companies for the installation of, and ongoing expenses for, the following communications services supplied to local agencies in connection with the '911' emergency phone number system including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Network costs</li> <li>• Customer Premise Equipment (CPE) Costs</li> <li>• Database Costs (ALI)</li> <li>• Training costs for PSAPs, Max \$10,000 per PSAP per fiscal year</li> <li>• Review and analysis of new technology (NG9-1-1 etc.)</li> <li>• Deployment of Next Generation 9-1-1</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

State	Statement Describing Use of Funds
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foreign language emergency interpretation services</li> <li>• Geographic Information System</li> </ul>
CO	<p>We are unable to provide a full list of activities, programs, and organizations that receive funding from each of Colorado's 58 local 9-1-1 governing bodies, which have the authority to direct spending as they see fit, provided the spending is in compliance with § 29-11-104, C.R.S. No 9-1-1 funds are expended by the state, other than to pay the administrative costs of administering [sic] the state 9-1-1 surcharge and wireless prepaid 9-1-1 charge.</p>
CT	<p>NG 911 equipment: hardware, software, maintenance, database management, GIS services for all PSAPs, a statewide emergency notification system, Division salaries and operating expenses, funding for Connecticut State Police emergency telecommunications, language interpretation services, public education. Emergency Medical Dispatch training, State of CT. telecommunicator training and certification, Capital Expense Grants, 911 Subsidies, Transition (consolidation) Grants, fiber optic public safety network, P-25 Switch, support for collection of EMS data.</p>
DE	[No Response]
FL	<p>Florida Statutes establish and implement a comprehensive statewide emergency telecommunications number system that provides users of telecommunications services within the state with rapid, direct access to public safety agencies by dialing 911. Pursuant to Florida Statutes, the State E911 Plan and Administrative [sic] rules provide for E911 fee revenue to be allocated to counties to pay certain costs associated with their county and local jurisdiction public safety answering points, NG911, E911, or 911 systems and to contract for E911 services including NG911. E911 service includes the functions of database management, call-taking, location verification, and call-transferring. Department of Health certification, recertification, and training costs for 911 public safety telecommunications, including dispatching, are functions of 911 services. This statewide system and the State E911 Plan, including individual county 911 plans and E911 functions, ensure that the 911 systems are operational and that they are being upgraded and maintained in all counties throughout Florida. The E911 Board administration receives funds for operating costs and expenses incurred for the purposes of managing, administering, and overseeing the receipts and disbursements from the fund and for other activities as defined in section 365.172(6), Florida Statutes. Wireless service providers' sworn invoices, submitted to the E911 Board, are reimbursed at the actual costs incurred to provide 911 or E911 service. This includes the costs of complying with FCC orders and costs and expenses incurred by wireless providers to design, purchase, lease, program, install, test, upgrade, operate, and maintain all necessary data, hardware, and software required to provide E911 service.</p>
GA	<p>(f) (1) In addition to cost recovery as provided in subsection (e) of this Code section, money from the Emergency Telephone System Fund shall be used only to pay for:</p> <p>(A) The lease, purchase, or maintenance of emergency telephone equipment, including necessary computer hardware, software, and data base provisioning; addressing; and nonrecurring costs of establishing a 9-1-1 system;</p> <p>(B) The rates associated with the service supplier's 9-1-1 service and other service supplier's recurring charges;</p> <p>(C) The actual cost, according to generally accepted accounting principles, of salaries and employee benefits incurred by the local government for employees hired by the local government solely for the operation and maintenance of the emergency 9-1-1 system and employees who work as directors as that term is defined in Code Section 46-5-138.2, whether such employee benefits are purchased directly from a third-party insurance carrier, funded by the local government's self-funding risk program, or funded by the local government's participation in a group self-insurance fund. As used in this paragraph, the term 'employee benefits' means health benefits, disability benefits, death benefits, accidental death and dismemberment benefits, pension benefits, retirement benefits, workers' compensation, and such other benefits as the local government may provide. Said term shall also include any post-employment benefits the local government may provide;</p> <p>(D) The actual cost, according to generally accepted accounting principles, of training employees hired by the local government solely for the operation and maintenance of the emergency 9-1-1 system and employees who work as directors as that term is defined in Code Section 46-5-138.2;</p> <p>(E) Office supplies of the public safety answering points used directly in providing emergency 9-1-1 system services;</p> <p>(F) The cost of leasing or purchasing a building used as a public safety answering point. Moneys from the fund shall not be used for the construction or lease of an emergency 9-1-1 system building until the local government has completed its street addressing plan;</p> <p>(G) The lease, purchase, or maintenance of computer hardware and software used at a public safety answering point, including computer-assisted dispatch systems and automatic vehicle location systems;</p> <p>(H) Supplies directly related to providing emergency 9-1-1 system services, including the cost of printing emergency 9-1-1 system public education materials; and</p> <p>(I) The lease, purchase, or maintenance of logging recorders used at a public safety answering point to record telephone and radio traffic.</p> <p>(2) (A) In addition to cost recovery as provided in subsection (e) of this Code section, money from the Emergency Telephone System Fund may be used to pay for those purposes set forth in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, if:</p> <p>(i) The local government's 9-1-1 system provides enhanced 9-1-1 service;</p> <p>(ii) The revenues from the 9-1-1 charges or wireless enhanced 9-1-1 charges in the local government's Emergency Telephone System Fund at the end of any fiscal year shall be projected to exceed the cost of providing enhanced 9-1-1 services as authorized in subparagraphs (A) through (I) of paragraph (1) of this subsection and the cost of providing enhanced 9-1-1 services as authorized in subparagraphs (A) through (I) of paragraph (1) of this subsection includes a reserve amount equal to at least 10 percent of the previous year's expenditures; and</p> <p>(iii) Funds for such purposes are distributed pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement between the local governments whose citizens are served by the emergency 9-1-1 system proportionately by population as determined by the most recent decennial census published by the United States Bureau of the Census at the time such agreement is entered into.</p> <p>(B) Pursuant to subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, the Emergency Telephone System Fund may be used to pay for:</p> <p>(i) The actual cost, according to generally accepted accounting principles, of insurance purchased by the local government to insure against the risks and liability in the operation and maintenance of the emergency 9-1-1 system on behalf of the local</p>

State	Statement Describing Use of Funds
	<p>government or on behalf of employees hired by the local government solely for the operation and maintenance of the emergency 9-1-1 system and employees who work as directors as that term is defined in Code Section 46-5-138.2, whether such insurance is purchased directly from a third-party insurance carrier, funded by the local government's self-funding risk program, or funded by the local government's participation in a group self-insurance fund. As used in this division, the term 'cost of insurance' shall include, but shall not be limited to, any insurance premiums, unit fees, and broker fees paid for insurance obtained by the local government;</p> <p>(ii) The lease, purchase, or maintenance of a mobile communications vehicle and equipment, if the primary purpose and designation of such vehicle is to function as a backup 9-1-1 system center;</p> <p>(iii) The allocation of indirect costs associated with supporting the 9-1-1 system center and operations as identified and outlined in an indirect cost allocation plan approved by the local governing authority that is consistent with the costs allocated within the local government to both governmental and business-type activities;</p> <p>(iv) The lease, purchase, or maintenance of mobile public safety voice and data equipment, geo-targeted text messaging alert systems, or towers necessary to carry out the function of 9-1-1 system operations; and</p> <p>(v) The lease, purchase, or maintenance of public safety voice and data communications systems located in the 9-1-1 system facility that further the legislative intent of providing the highest level of emergency response service on a local, regional, and state-wide basis, including equipment and associated hardware and software that support the use of public safety wireless voice and data communication systems.</p>
HI	<p>For calendar year 2021 the E911 Board has not funded any activities, programs or organizations outside of what is allowable under § 138-5, HRS. Expenditures for calendar year 2020 were limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Purchase and maintenance of all necessary computer hardware and software to provide technical functionality for the Enhanced 911 service.</li> <li>2. Imagery and MSAG GIS Database costs.</li> <li>3. Training of personnel in any new and emerging technologies involving Enhanced 911.</li> <li>4. Telecommunications costs.</li> <li>5. Enhanced 911 communications service costs allowed to be recovered under §138-4(d).</li> <li>6. E911 Board administrative costs including meeting travel, consulting, and telecommunications.</li> </ol> <p>The aforementioned [sic] expenditures are fundamental and necessary in keeping an E911 PSAP fully operational and its employees well trained.</p>
IA	<p>The State collects wireless and prepaid surcharge remittances on a quarterly basis. The State passes 60% of the collected surcharge to the local 911 service boards based on a formula of square mileage the service board is responsible for, and call counts. Wireless surcharge is also used to fund the administration of the 911 Program by Homeland Security and Emergency Management.</p> <p>Local 911 Service Boards directly collect Wireline Surcharge.</p> <p>In all cases, 911 surcharge is to be used for the receipt and disposition of a 911 call.</p> <p>The State also pays recurring costs for transport costs between selective routers and PSAPs. The State pays for ALI database information on a quarterly basis. The state reimburses wireless carriers for up to 10% of the surcharge generated to recover their actual costs associated with Phase 1 delivery. This will sunset in 2026 per Iowa Code.</p> <p>The State has a contract with Comtech Telecommunications System for Next-Gen Core Services to the PSAPs, ESInet monitoring and management of NG911 in Iowa. This includes two call logic centers.</p> <p>The State utilizes the Iowa Communications Network for the ESInet.</p> <p>The State has also entered into a contract with GeoComm to provide end-to-end GIS services as part of Next Gen upgrades. County 911 Service Boards submit their data to the statewide portal as needed as part of the overall GIS project.</p> <p>The State has a contract with Zetron to provide Customer Premise Equipment (CPE) at little to no charge to PSAPs wishing to opt into a host/remote call-taking environment. However, local jurisdictions are able to select vendors for their internal PSAP systems (CAD, CPE, recorder etc.)</p> <p>HSEMD 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 once data accuracy benchmarks were reached.</p> <p>The State offers grants in addition to the 60% pass-through of all wireless surcharge funds. During this fiscal year, that amount was up to \$200,000 or half of the costs associated with physical consolidation. There is also \$100,000 statewide allocated to 911 Council member travel, Public Education, and telecommunicator training. Any unused funds are passed through to the PSAPs for expenses associated with the receipt and disposition of 911 calls.</p>
ID	<p>All funds are received at the local level. The only money received at the State level is through the 25 cent grant fund and prepaid monies. Both are given back out in a lump sum (prepaid) or grants (grant fund) for PSAP's requesting funding to upgrade 911 hardware and software or to make systems Next Generation ready.</p> <p>31-4819. ENHANCED EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS GRANT FEE.</p> <p>(1) On and after July 1, 2013, there shall be an enhanced emergency communications grant fee established by virtue of authority granted by this chapter. The fee shall be twenty-five cents (25¢) per month per access or interconnected VoIP service line.</p> <p>(a) Such fee shall be authorized by resolution of a majority vote of the board of commissioners of a countywide system or by the governing board of a 911 service area.</p> <p>(b) Such fee shall be remitted to the Idaho emergency communications fund provided in section 31-4818(1), Idaho Code, on a quarterly basis by county, city or consolidated emergency communications systems. Annually, at the discretion of the commission, a budget shall be prepared allocating a portion of the available grant funds for administration of the grant program. The remaining grant funds shall be dedicated for and shall be authorized for disbursement as grants to eligible entities that are operating consolidated emergency communications systems for use to achieve the purposes of this chapter. Grant funds shall coincide with the strategic goals as identified by the commission in its annual report to the legislature. Grant funds may also be budgeted for and utilized for the establishment of next generation consolidated emergency systems (NG911) within the state.</p> <p>(2) The commission, on an annual basis, shall prepare a budget allocating the grant funds available to eligible entities and the</p>

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	<p>portion of the funds necessary for the continuous operation of the commission to achieve the purposes of this chapter.</p> <p>(3) To be eligible for grant funds under this chapter, a county or 911 service area must be collecting the emergency communications fee in accordance with section 31-4804, Idaho Code, in the full amount authorized and must also be collecting the enhanced emergency communications grant fee in the full amount authorized in this subsection.</p> <p>(4) If a county or 911 service area has authorized the collection of the enhanced emergency communications grant fee pursuant to this chapter, such county or 911 service area shall retain the full amount of the emergency communications fee that was set by the board of commissioners or governing board pursuant to section 31-4803, Idaho Code. The county or 911 service area is then also exempt from remitting to the Idaho public safety communications commission one percent (1%) of the total emergency communications fee received by the county or 911 service area as required in section 31-4818(3), Idaho Code. The remaining funds from the enhanced emergency communications grant fee collected shall then be remitted by the county or 911 service area to the Idaho public safety communications commission.</p>
IL	<p>The State's 9-1-1 fees support all 9-1-1 related activities throughout the State. The majority of the fees collected are passed through from the State to local, inter-governmental and county 9-1-1 Authorities to support their 9-1-1 operation. These funds may be used for 9-1-1 expenditures as legislatively defined and can include Telecommunicator salaries, 9-1-1 equipment costs, lease expenses, radio system infrastructure and mapping expenses, etc. The State pays 9-1-1 System Providers directly for 9-1-1 network expenses incurred by the local and county 9-1-1 Systems.</p>
IN	<p>The Statewide 911 Board expended funds as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To pay the board's expenses in administering [sic] this chapter an [sic] to</li> <li>2. Develop, operate and maintain a statewide 911 system.</li> </ol> <p>The Statewide 911 system is the public safety ESInet operated on behalf of the board by an independent contractor. The public safety ESInet receives all wireless 911 calls from every carrier and routes the calls to the appropriate PSAP. The network is also used for Text to 911 services.</p> <p>The Statewide 911 Board distributes funds to the county auditor in each of the 92 counties. The counties fiscal body (county council) has the statutory authority for the appropriation of funds. The executive branch (county commissioners) have the statutory authority to approve claims for payment from the appropriated funds.</p> <p>IC 36-8-16-7-38 (see 2A above) restricts the use of the 911 funds at the local level.</p>
KS	<p>Collected 911 fees were utilized by the PSAPs for purchases totaling \$21,393,568.59 in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of 911 services – 3% of total expenditures</li> <li>• Purchase of 911 equipment and upgrades – 14% of total expenditures</li> <li>• Maintenance and license fees for 911 equipment – 42% of total expenditures</li> <li>• Training of PSAP personnel – 1% of total expenditures</li> <li>• Monthly recurring charges billed by service suppliers – 30% of total expenditures</li> <li>• Installation, service establishment and nonrecurring start-up charges billed by the service supplier – 2% of total expenditures</li> <li>• Charges for capital improvements and equipment or other physical enhancements to the 911 system – 8% of total expenditures</li> <li>• The original acquisition and installation of road signs designed to aid in the delivery of emergency service – 0% of total expenditures</li> </ul> <p>Additionally, the Council expended \$11,309,753 in state operation funds on the following statewide projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statewide NG911 System – 78.80%</li> <li>• Council Admin and other expenses – 1.95%</li> <li>• NG911 Program Support Services – 7.32%</li> <li>• GIS and program technical support – 11.93%</li> </ul>
KY	<p>The expenditure of funds collected for 911 or E911 purposes by the Kentucky 911 Services Board is controlled by a statutory formula.</p> <p>The organizations that receive the greatest share of funds are the local PSAPs, which have been certified by the Board as meeting the statutory and regulatory standards required to receive (and appropriately deliver) a wireless 911 call. 85% of the \$30 million collected annually is sent directly to PSAPs through a statutory formula to pay for operational costs, including payments to vendors for services or equipment, personnel costs and more as prescribed by regulation. These organizations are the guts of 911 service, answering the public's 911 calls and dispatching the appropriate responder. Certified PSAPs, which currently stands at 116, including all 16 state police posts throughout the state.</p> <p>Ten percent of funds received are deposited into a grant fund, awarded at the Board's discretion for PSAP consolidation and through an annual competitive process for equipment and/or services as allowed by 202 KAR 6:090. The Board has also used this grant program to direct PSAPs in need of 911 controller upgrades to Host/Remote solutions which allow for the consolidation of PSAP equipment while promoting autonomy in the physical PSAP.</p> <p>2.5% of wireless funds expended by the Board go to restricted Next Generation 911 Technology fund for Board-funded, statewide NG911 projects and services.</p> <p>2.5% portion of funds collected from the state's wireless 911 fee goes to pay the 911 Services Board administrative budget. Board members are not compensated but reimbursed for travel expenses. This fund pays for staff salaries and basic office expenses. They are also used for contracts for 1) statewide mapping, 2) geo-audits of local PSAPs (QA), 3) legal expenses, 4) financial audits of the Board, PSAPs and wireless providers and 4) consulting services for the development of and migration to a statewide ESI Network (NG 911).</p>
LA	<p>Within Louisiana Revised Statutes 33:9101 through 33:9129, parish governing bodies were granted the authority to create Communications Districts by ordinance. Once created, Communications Districts became political subdivisions of the state. By statute, these districts were created for the express purpose of implementing and maintaining the 9-1-1 emergency reporting systems. It also gave districts the authority to provide for other communication enhancements, which will enable law enforcement and public safety agencies to decrease response time and improve effectiveness, when citizens call for help in an</p>

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	<p>emergency. Furthermore, provisions of the statutes allow for the funding of Next Generation 9-1-1, Enhanced 9-1-1, 9-1-1 call taking, dispatch, and telecommunication systems for first responders and for other lawful purposes of communications districts. As outlined within the existing statutes, LA R. S. 33:9105 the 9-1-1 emergency telephone systems in the state shall be designed to have the capability of utilizing at least one of the following four methods in response to emergency calls:</p> <p>(1) 'Direct dispatch method', that is a telephone service to a centralized dispatch center providing for the dispatch of an appropriate emergency service unit upon receipt of a telephone request for such services and a decision as to the proper action to be taken.</p> <p>(2) 'Relay method', that is a telephone service whereby pertinent information is noted by the recipient of a telephone request for emergency services, and is relayed to appropriate public safety agencies or other providers of emergency services for dispatch of an emergency service unit.</p> <p>(3) 'Transfer method', that is a telephone service that receives telephone requests for emergency services and directly transfers such requests to an appropriate public safety agency or other provider of emergency services.</p> <p>(4) 'Referral method', that is a telephone service that, upon the receipt of a telephone request for emergency services, provides the requesting party with the telephone number of the appropriate public safety agency or other provider of emergency services. The governing authority of the district shall select the method that it determines to be the most feasible for the parish. The enactment of Act 550 of 1983 confirmed that Louisiana had elected to implement its 9-1-1 systems on a parish-by-parish basis. Furthermore, the incorporation of four general methods of operation was a recognition that the needs and abilities of the parishes varied.</p> <p>Funding of 9-1-1 systems in Louisiana is primarily through the imposition of an emergency telephone service fee on each telephone subscriber. The fee is reflected on the subscriber's phone bill and is collected by the service provider, who remits the surcharge fee to the Communications District. As a political subdivision of the state of Louisiana, Communications Districts have the authority to also levy property tax or sales tax when so authorized by a vote of a majority of the persons voting within the district in accordance with law. In order to provide additional funding for the district, the governing authority may receive federal, state, parish, or municipal funds, as well as funds from private sources and may expend such funds for the purposes as outlined within the statute.</p>
MA	<p>Funds collected have been made available for the following activities, programs, and communities in Massachusetts for network, database and CPE; PSAP personnel; PSAP facilities; PSAP CAD and technology; dispatcher training; training materials and PSAP equipment. These funds have been made available to the communities by the Department directly purchasing, installing and maintaining next generation 911 customer premises equipment used by communities at local and regional PSAPs and through the Department developing and administering grant programs to assist PSAPs and regional emergency communications centers in providing next generation 911 service and fostering the development of regional PSAPs, regional secondary PSAPs and regional emergency communications centers. Funds collected have also been expended for the Department's training and public education programs, for Department's disability access programs, and for administrative costs required to support all programs. These activities and programs support 911 and next generation 911 services by providing funding for PSAPs to meet the minimum training and certification requirements for E911 telecommunicators, including emergency medical dispatch requirements, and are used for the support of 911.</p>
MD	<p>The Maryland 9-1-1 Trust Fund may be used by any county (including the independent jurisdiction of Baltimore City) for enhancements to 9-1-1 in a process defined in Maryland Public Safety Article §1-309, and is typically used for PSAP telephone equipment, logging recorders, emergency standby electrical power, security, mapping, furniture, system amintenance [sic], recurring network charges and training. Application for funds must be made by the county PSAP director, and approved by the majority of voting members present at a public session of the Maryland Emergency Number Systems Board. The Emergency Number Systems Board is defined under Maryland Public Safety Article §1-305 and §1-306.</p> <p>County Funds are passed through the state to each county and the independent jurisdiction of Baltimore City in the same percentage collected from the vendor on a quarterly basis. These funds are used to offset operational and maintenance costs for each PSAP.</p>
ME	<p>The State of Maine has a statewide 911 system. In 2014 the system was upgraded to an end-to end NENA i3 aligned NG911 system. In 2020, the system went through a total refresh. The Emergency Services Communication Bureau administers the program, which includes a contract for NG911 Services. This contract provides for a single NG911 system that serves every municipality and Indian Reservation in the state. It includes all network and database services, customer premise equipment at each of the 24 municipal, state or county Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs), and 24 x 7 support and maintenance. There is no funding that flows through to the PSAPs or to municipalities, counties or state agencies for other purposes.</p> <p>For calendar year 2021, funds were expended or obligated for the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administrative expenses of the Emergency Services Communication Bureau</li> <li>• Statewide Contract for NG911 Services</li> <li>• Quality Assurance Program</li> </ul> <p>Consulting Services for 911 crisis response protocol and procedures planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Addressing and Mapping Support</li> <li>• Training and related expenses for E911 Call Takers and Dispatchers including topics such as NG911 software certification and Basic Dispatcher</li> <li>• Emergency Medical Dispatch training, software, and administrative costs</li> <li>• Emergency Fire Dispatch training, software and administrative costs</li> <li>• Reimbursement of telephone companies for ALI/LIS data base provisioning</li> <li>• Grants to support consolidation of dispatch only emergency communications centers (secondary PSAPs) into Primary PSAPs</li> </ul>
MI	<p>Under MCL 484.1408(4) Statutory distribution of the State 911 fee is distributed as follows:  65% goes to counties to fund 911 operations.  25.56% is used to pay the 911 service providers for the delivery of calls to the PSAPs under Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC) Docket U-14000 and for IP-based 911 (NG911) under MPSC docket U-20146.</p>

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	<p>5.5% is for PSAP training funds  1.5% funds the Michigan State Police PSAPs  2.44% funds the State 911 Office  MCL 484.1406(1) Further states, 'The funds collected and expended under this act must be expended exclusively for 911 services and in compliance with the rules promulgated under section 413.'  MCL 484.1408(4)(a) also authorizes the State 911 Committee to require repayment of the use of funds considered unreasonable or unnecessary, '...A county shall use money received by the county under this subdivision for 911 services as allowed under this act. A county shall repay to the fund any money expended under this subdivision for a purpose considered unnecessary or unreasonable by the committee or the auditor general.'</p>
MN	<p>Funds may be used by PSAPs to maintain and enhance public safety for public safety responders and citizens of Minnesota as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lease, purchase, lease-purchase, or maintain enhanced 911 telephone equipment</li> <li>• Lease, purchase, lease-purchase, or maintain enhanced 911 recording equipment</li> <li>• Lease, purchase, lease-purchase, or maintain enhanced 911 computer hardware</li> <li>• Computer hardware/software for database provisioning, addressing, mapping and any other software necessary for automatic phone and location identification</li> <li>• Trunk lines</li> <li>• Master Street Address Guide and Statewide geospatial dataset creation/aggregation/standardization</li> <li>• Dispatcher operational skills and equipment proficiency training</li> <li>• Equipment in the PSAP for community alert systems</li> <li>• Equipment necessary in the PSAP used to notify and communicate with emergency services requested by the 911</li> </ul>
MO	<p>Missouri 911 Service Board funds a Grant and Loan program for PSAPs in the State that apply to enhance 911 service in their area.</p>
MS	<p>The 2021 reporting counties' emergency communications districts spent a majority of total expenditures on the following four categories: Salaries and Capital Expenditures, Training, Rent and Utilities; Repairs, Maintenance and Materials.</p>
MT	<p>THE STATE AWARDS GRANTS TO LOCAL AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS THAT HOST PRIMARY PSAPs.  ALLOWABLE USES FO FUNDS INCLUDE PSAP OPERATIONAL COSTS FOR PROVIDING 911 AND E911 SERVICE.  THE STATE ALSO AWARDS GRANTS TO WIRELESS PROVIDERS FOR E911 COST RECOVERY.</p>
NC	<p>The NC 911 Board provides funding of the collected 911 fee totally for the support of E911 within the State of North Carolina. Funds collected were allocated during the calendar year 2021 to 115 primary PSAPs, and 13 secondary PSAPs for the costs of providing E911 services in their jurisdictions, four CMRS providers for cost recovery of providing E911, 17 PSAP grants for the enhancement of their 911 systems, five statewide grants to benefit all PSAPs in North Carolina, and the administrative fund of the NC 911 Board to pay for the costs of administering the 911 fund. In each allocation of collected 911 funds, the North Carolina General Statutes clearly define that the expenditures must be in support of providing E911 services. Those expenditures are reviewed and approved by the 911 Board staff and the North Carolina State Auditor.</p>
ND	<p>The majority of funds are collected and expended locally to support the equipment, staffing, networking, and support services for 911 public safety answering points (PSAPs). These PSAPs may be operated by a county or a county may contract with a state or regional PSAP to support its 911 services. A portion of these funds are remitted to the North Dakota Association of Counties (NDACo) for administration, contracting and maintenance of the NG9-1-1 network core and ESInet. The reporting discussed in 'D1a' above is summarized biennially for the Legislature, illustrating how the funds generated by the fee authorized by state law have been used to support those PSAPs.</p>
NE	<p>911 surcharge revenues collected on landline and VoIP service funds are utilized under the discretion of the local authority for the purchase, installation, maintenance, and operation of telecommunications equipment and telecommunications-related services required for the provision of 911 service. The Public Service Commission does not have access to information regarding specific local expenditures.</p> <p>The Nebraska Public Service Commission utilizes 911 surcharge revenues collected on wireless service to (1) provide direct funding to 68 public safety answering points to pay costs incurred to provide 911 service across the state; (2) reimburse wireless service providers to implement enhanced 911 service in the State of Nebraska; (3) pay the cost to establish and maintain Text-to-911 service; (4) pay the costs for a statewide ESInet and NG 911 Core Services, (5) pay the cost of selective routing and database management services provided to PSAPs by local exchange carriers, (6) pay the cost of developing a statewide GIS map to enhance 911 call routing and location accuracy, (7) pay consulting costs associated with the transition to next-generation 911 ('NG911'), (8) pay for a statewide MIS reporting service available to all Nebraska PSAPs, and (9) pay administrative costs.</p>
NH	<p>The Division of Emergency Services and Communications operates New Hampshire's Enhanced 911 System, along with affiliated mapping, technical, administrative, and communications maintenance roles.</p> <p>The mission of the Division of Emergency Services and Communications is 'To locate, communicate, and connect people in an emergency with the help they need'.</p> <p>The Division of Emergency Services and Communications provides instant access to police, fire and emergency medical assistance from any wired, cellular or VoIP telephone in the state. The Division provides all network connections, equipment and training on its use at the local dispatch centers. For those local dispatch centers that choose to use it, the Division provides CAD software or provides an option to interface with software for call handling in their local CAD system.</p> <p>The Division also provides mapping and addressing services to the cities and towns, including all roads, streets, highways, and interstates as well as building addresses. The New Hampshire E911 System provides a nationally-accredited, state-of-the-art emergency service response to residents and visitors to the state.</p>
NJ	<p>9-1-1 SYSTEM AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE FEE  (thousands)  The estimated revenue from the mobile telecommunications service and telephone exchange service fee in fiscal year 2022 totals \$127.1 million. In accordance with the enabling legislation (P.L.2004, c.48), these funds will be deposited into the 9-1-1 System</p>

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	<p>and Emergency Response Trust Fund account and applied to offset a portion of the cost of related programs listed below:</p> <p>Department of Law and Public Safety</p> <p>Emergency Operations Center and Hamilton TechPlex Maintenance.....\$ 3,473</p> <p>Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness..... 13,560</p> <p>Radio System Upgrade..... 2,720</p> <p>Rural Section Policing..... 66,063</p> <p>Urban Search and Rescue..... 1,000</p> <p>Division of State Police - Remaining Operating Budget..... 295,379</p> <p>Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs</p> <p>Military Services - National Guard Support Services..... 4,617</p> <p>Department of the Treasury</p> <p>Office of Emergency Telecommunication Services (OETS)..... 4,000</p> <p>Statewide 9-1-1 Emergency Telecommunication System..... 26,822</p> <p>Total, State Appropriations..... 417,634</p>
NM	<p>The E-911 Program provides funding for the purchase, lease, installation and maintenance of E911 equipment, telecommunicator training, database preparation, database updates, compliance with federal communications commission (FCC) requirements for phase I and phase II wireless E911 service, and E911 network costs as necessary for an E911 system. The E-911 Bureau establishes grant agreements with 41 PSAP's (Public Service Answering Points) through their fiscal agent. 41 PSAPs include municipilij [sic] and county operated PSAPs, tribal PSAPs, and State Police PSAPs.</p>
NV	<p>Carson City--AT&amp;T 911 System monthly charges</p> <p>phone system upgrades</p> <p>firewall upgrades</p> <p>computer aided dispatch maintenance and upgrade</p> <p>law enforcement body cameras</p> <p>law enforcement vehicle cameras</p> <p>replacement of critical recording 911 system recording equipment</p> <p>electrical assessment for communications center</p> <p>Churchill County--Pays for 911 trunk lines, updates to ALI/ANI ioncluding [sic] GPS details and body cams</p> <p>Clark/Boulder City--We do not receive any funds from the county or the state</p> <p>Douglas County--Prior to Jan 2019, we were not able to provide any NG911 services and had to supplement the 911 budget with general communications funds. With the surcharge increase starting Jan 2019, we have moved well into the 7.5 NG arena, starting with Text-2-911. We are currently exploring video capability. The ability to have the 911 system operating in the black frees funds for the genral [sic] operations of the center.</p> <p>Lyon County--Lyon County has expended telephone surcharge funds for leasing a dispatch phone system, phone lines into dispatch mobile data computers and associated hotspots to communicater [sic] with the CAD system [sic], and mobile radios to communicate [sic] with Dispatch</p> <p>Lincoln and Storey County-- do not collect 911 fees and/or are self-funded.</p>
NY	<p>The Enhanced Emergency Telephone System Surcharge and Wireless Emergency Communications Surcharge are managed entirely within the local unit of government. OIEC does not have the authority to require reporting by local governments and therefore cannot identify with specificity all activities, programs, and organizations supported by the county surcharges. The New York State Public Safety Answering Points Operations Grant Program, funded by Tax Law § 186-f(6)(g), allows counties to receive State support for eligible public safety call-taking and dispatching expenses.</p>
OH	<p>State collected funds from the 25 cent cell phone surcharge are used as follows:</p> <p>1% kept by Department of Taxation to process fund collection and disbursement</p> <p>2% to fund ESINet Steering Committee and DAS Ohio 9-1-1 Program Office</p> <p>97% Disbursed to county by formula originally developed by the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio. These funds are used for 9-1-1 equipment, training, personnel, etc.</p> <p>Local funding (levies, sales tax, general funds, etc.) make up the bulk of funding for local 9-1-1 operations.</p>
OK	<p>Both Wireline and Wireless fees can be used for services, equipment and operations of the 9-1-1 Emergency Telephone System. The fee can be used for equipment and services needed to connect the voice call to the 9-1-1 center and provide accurate location data to the Emergency Telecommunicator. This includes connections fees, trunk lines, 9-1-1 equipment, GIS services, etc. The fee can also be used for operations of the 9-1-1 Emergency Telephone system which can include ancillary systems to manage the emergency telephone call and the salary and benefits of the 9-1-1 call takers, technical or administrative staff. A Public Safety Answering Point must meet four Statutory requirements in order to receive wireless funding (§63-2864.4). They include; providing Phase II wireless services; meet NENA standards for call taking and caller location services; comply with reports and audits; comply with the requirements of the 9-1-1 Management Authority Act or procedures established by the Authority.</p>
OR	<p>The 9-1-1 tax collected by the Department of Revenue which funds the 0.6%, 2.4%, 35%, and 60% (remaining) described in section C, question number 3, may only be spent by the state or the local jurisdiction on behalf of the Primary PSAP in order to provide access to 9-1-1 for the citizens of and visitors to the State of Oregon.</p>
PA	<p>Per 35 Pa.C.S. § 5304, each county is to ensure the provision of a 911 system in the county's respective jurisdiction. Pennsylvania counties are the primary recipients and beneficiaries of funds collected for 911 purposes. A county may provide a 911 system to the county's jurisdiction through participation in a regional 911 system. Of the 911 revenue collected, at least eighty-three (83) percent is directed to Pennsylvania counties via quarterly formula based payments. Fifteen (15) percent shall be used to establish, enhance, operate or maintain statewide interconnectivity of 911 systems including next generation 911 service in Pennsylvania. Up to two (2) percent of revenue collections may be retained by the PA Emergency Management Agency to</p>

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	pay for agency expenses directly related to administering the provisions of the 911 legislation. All 911 surcharge revenue is restricted to 911 use only for 911 system operations, systems, and services.
RI	<p>As noted in question 2, monthly surcharges on devices with connectivity to the Rhode Island E-911 Uniform Emergency Telephone System are authorized in accordance with state law, to wit: RIGL §39- 21.1-14, RIGL §39-21.2-4. Effective October 1, 2019 all surcharge revenue is deposited into a restricted receipt account as the exclusive revenue source of the Rhode Island E-911 agency. The expenditure of funds is authorized by the Rhode Island State Legislature, State of Rhode Island Budget Office, and the Rhode Island Department of Public Safety.</p> <p>Statutory language provides that 100% of funds allocated to RI E-911 collected are deposited into a restricted receipt account. RIGL §39-21.1-14(d).</p> <p>The FY 2021 budget running from July 1, 2020 thru June 30, 2021 was \$7,155,864. Personnel costs accounted for 68.6% of our budget amounting to \$4,907,027 and operating costs accounting for 31.4% amounting to \$2,248,837. The FY 2022 budget running from July 1, 2021 thru June 30, 2022 is \$8,663,087 with personnel costs amounting to \$6,171,455 and operating costs amounting to \$2,336,632.</p> <p>Due to the fact that Rhode Island is unique, (strictly a transfer agency), the nodes of our state funded network extend into the local PSAP's for real time call information for proper dispatching.</p>
SC	[No Response]
SD	Local PSAPs are allowed to expend 911 surcharge funds on personnel costs, CPE, CAD, radio, mapping, recorders, workstation equipment, training, consoles, HVAC, building rental maintenance, 911 trunks, and uniforms. Most any costs within the walls of the PSAP or directly related to operating 911 are allowable. The purchase, upkeep and utilization of this equipment allows the PSAPs to provide efficient and effective handling of 911 related needs.
TN	<p>All 911 funds collected in Tennessee are deposited in the state treasury in a separate interest-bearing fund known as the 911 Emergency Communications Fund. Disbursements from this fund are limited solely to the operational and administrative expenses of the TECB and the purposes as expressed in the state emergency communications laws, Tenn. Code Ann. § 7-86-101, et seq. See Tenn. Code Ann. § 7-86-303(d).</p> <p>Authorized operational and administrative expenditures include distribution of the base amount to each ECD, implementation and maintenance of an IP-based NG911 program, and funding to the Tennessee Regulatory Authority for the Tennessee relay services/telecommunications devices access program ('TRS/TDAP'), which provides assistance to those Tennesseans whose disabilities interfere with their use of communications services and technologies.</p> <p>The TECB annually distributes to each emergency communications district a base amount equal to the average of total recurring annual revenue the district received from distributions from the board and from direct remittance of 911 surcharges for fiscal years 2010, 2011, and 2012. See Tenn. Code Ann. § 7-86-303(e). One-sixth of the base amount for each district is distributed by the TECB bi-monthly. The base amounts for each district in the state can be found on the TECB website, <a href="http://www.tn.gov/commerce/section/e911">http://www.tn.gov/commerce/section/e911</a>.</p>
TX	<p><b>ACTIVITIES</b></p> <p><b>STATEWIDE 9-1-1 SERVICE:</b> Planning, developing, provisioning, and/or enhancement of 9 1-1 service.</p> <p><b>POISON CONTROL SERVICES:</b> Maintain high quality telephone poison referral and related service, including community programs and assistance, in Texas.</p> <p><b>9-1-1 PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION:</b> Provide for the timely and cost-effective coordination and support of statewide 9-1-1 service by CSEC, including regulatory proceedings, contract management and monitoring, and requirements contained in Health and Safety Code § 771.051.</p> <p><b>POISON PROGRAM MANAGEMENT:</b> Provide for the timely and cost-effective coordination and support by CSEC of the Texas Poison Control Network and service providers, including monitoring, administration of the telecommunications network operations, and the operations of Texas' six regional poison control call centers. Funded on a reimbursement basis solely out of collected equalization surcharge.</p> <p><b>EMERGENCY MEDICAL DISPATCH:</b> Support the regional emergency medical dispatch resource center program.</p> <p><b>TRAUMA CARE SYSTEM:</b> Support the emergent, unexpected needs of approved licensed providers of emergency medical services (EMS), registered first responder organizations, or licensed hospitals.</p> <p><b>PROGRAMS</b></p> <p><b>9-1-1 NETWORK OPERATIONS, EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT AND NG 9-1-1 IMPLEMENTATION:</b> CSEC contracts with Regional Planning Commissions (RPCs) or, on their behalf for the efficient operation of the state 9-1-1 emergency telecommunications system; provides the RPCs with contract authorization and funding for the replacement of equipment supporting Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) participating in the state's 9-1-1 program; and provides for the planning, development, transition and implementation of a statewide Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1) system to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of 9-1-1 service.</p> <p>This program supports emergency communications and public health and safety by providing the network, equipment, database, and administration necessary to provide 9 1-1 telecommunications service.</p> <p><b>NEXT GENERATION 9-1-1 IMPLEMENTATION:</b> CSEC provides for the planning, development, transition, and implementation of a State-Level Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1) system to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of 9-1-1 service. Functional activities include implementation of (1) a CSEC State-level digital 9-1-1 network, otherwise referred to as the emergency services internet protocol network (ESInet); (2) 9-1-1 geospatial database and data management; (3) NG9-1-1 applications and network security provisions; and (4) standards-based system operations and procedures.</p> <p>For the CSEC state 9-1-1 Program, CSEC is developing and implementing a separate and distinct Next Generation 9-1-1 Program to establish standards and rules for the participating RPCs; including establishing standards for interconnectivity and interoperability with other NG9-1-1 systems. Additionally, CSEC is revising its existing RPC monitoring program as NG9-1-1 evolves to include: Programmatic Financial Audits; RPC 9-1-1 Information Security (InfoSec) Compliance; and NG9-1-1 Data Quality. (Target completion date for both is 2023.)</p> <p>This program supports emergency communications and public health and safety by providing a planned transition to NG9-1-1 to</p>

State	Statement Describing Use of Funds
	<p>ensure existing 9-1-1 centers and public safety providers are able to provide emergency communications and service to the public with advances in communications devices and systems.</p> <p><b>NEXT GENERATION 9-1-1:</b> Utilizing the NG9-1-1 Fund, funded with federal funds, support the deployment and reliable operation of next generation 9-1-1 service, including the costs of equipment, operations, and administration. Money in the fund may be distributed to CSEC and ECDs and must be used in accordance with federal law.</p> <p>(NG9-1-1 Fund expires on September 1, 2025.)</p> <p><b>REGIONAL POISON CONTROL CENTER OPERATIONS AND TEXAS POISON CONTROL NETWORK OPERATIONS:</b> CSEC contracts with six RPCCs to provide poison control services and to assist in maintaining the Texas Poison Control Network. Citizens calling 1-800-222-1222, or a 9-1-1 call transferred from a PSAP, receive medical information to treat a possible poison or drug interaction before medical services are required to be dispatched. CSEC also contracts and funds the telecommunications services necessary to operate and maintain the poison control telecommunications network, including network, equipment, and software to facilitate call delivery and treatment.</p> <p>The Texas Legislature enacted the statewide poison control program in 1993. Per the enabling statute (Texas Health and Safety Code Chapter 777), specifically § 777.002, each PSAP in the state must ‘have direct telephone access to at least one poison control center’ and ‘shall be available through all 9-1-1 services in the region.’ To implement, each Texas PSAP has the ability to ‘one-button’ conference in an RPCC as appropriate on a 9-1-1 call. The toll-free poison hotline helps to reduce the number of non-emergency calls to 9-1-1. One-button transfer helps to ensure the appropriate response to a 9-1-1 call involving a potential poisoning—including overdoses caused by opiates and other licit or illicit drugs or chemicals (e.g., Tide-pods). State funding of the statewide poison control program is provided solely from the statewide equalization surcharge (Health and Safety Code § 771.072) and the program is administered by CSEC.</p> <p>This program supports an enhancement to 9-1-1 emergency communications and public health and safety by providing the network, equipment, databases, administration and staffing to provide poison control service to the public, first responders and health care facilities.</p> <p><b>REGIONAL EMERGENCY MEDICAL DISPATCH RESOURCE CENTER:</b> The purpose of this program is to serve as a resource to provide pre-arrival instructions that may be accessed by selected public safety answering points that are not adequately staffed or funded to provide those services. (Health and Safety Code § 771.102.) PSAPs subscribe to emergency medical dispatch services provided by the resource center.</p> <p>The Texas Legislature enacted the statewide emergency medical dispatch program in 2001 in [sic] which:</p> <p>[E]mergency medical dispatchers located in regional emergency medical dispatch resource centers are used to provide life-saving and other emergency medical instructions to persons who need guidance while awaiting the arrival of emergency medical personnel. The purpose of a regional emergency medical dispatch resource center is not to dispatch personnel or equipment resources but to serve as a resource to provide pre-arrival instructions that may be accessed by selected public safety answering points that are not adequately staffed or funded to provide those services. Health and Safety Code § 771.102 (emphasis added). In order to participate, a public safety answering point (PSAP) must agree to participate in any required training and to provide regular reports required by CSEC for the program; and must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) have a fully functional quality assurance program that measures each emergency medical dispatcher ‘s compliance with the medical protocol;</li> <li>(2) have dispatch personnel who meet the requirements for emergency medical dispatcher certification or the equivalent as determined by the Department of State Health Services;</li> <li>(3) use emergency medical dispatch protocols approved by a physician medical director knowledgeable in emergency medical dispatch;</li> <li>(4) have sufficient experience in providing pre-arrival instructions; and</li> <li>(5) have sufficient resources to handle the additional workload and responsibilities of the program.</li> </ol> <p>CSEC, with the assistance of an advisory council, defines the criteria establishing the need for emergency medical dispatch intervention to be used by participating PSAPs to determine which calls are to be transferred to the regional emergency medical dispatch resource center for emergency medical dispatch intervention.</p> <p>CSEC contracts with the Montgomery County Hospital District (MCHD) as the sole emergency medical dispatch resource center at a cost of less than \$110,000 for each Texas biennium. For Calendar Year 2019, MCHD provided emergency medical dispatch to seven 9-1-1 Entities (a total of 25 PSAPs) on 4,332 9-1-1 calls.</p> <p>This program supports 9-1-1 emergency communications and public health and safety with a resource for pre-arrival instructions when 9-1-1 calls originate from persons in remote or inaccessible areas to which the dispatch of emergency service providers may be difficult or take a long period of time.</p> <p><b>EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AND TRAUMA CARE SYSTEMS:</b> The purpose of the emergency medical services and trauma care system is to provide for the prompt and efficient transportation of sick and injured patients, after stabilization, and to encourage public access to that transportation in each area of the state. Equalization surcharge is used to fund the system, in connection with an effort to provide coordination with the appropriate trauma service area, the cost of supplies, operational expenses, education and training, equipment, vehicles, and cost of supplies, operational expenses, education and training, equipment, vehicles, and communications systems for local emergency medical services. (Texas Health &amp; Safety Code § 773.122(a) – (c).)</p> <p>The Texas Legislature enacted the statewide Emergency Services Health Care Act in 1989 (the Act). In 1999, the Legislature amended the Act and Health and Safety Code § 771.072 to authorize the appropriation of equalization surcharge to fund ‘county and regional emergency medical services, designated trauma facilities, and trauma care systems.’</p> <p>The Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) implements the over \$250 million a biennium Emergency Medical Services (EMS)/Trauma program. For the 2020-2021 biennium ending on August 31, 2021, just over \$3.6 million in equalization surcharge was appropriated by the Texas Legislature to DSHS. (No other 9-1-1 related funding is provided to DSHS to implement the state EMS/Trauma program.)</p> <p>Subchapter F of the Act, Medical Information Provided by Certain Emergency Medical Services Call Takers, authorizes an ‘emergency medical services call taker’ to ‘provide medical information to a member of the public during an emergency call.</p>

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	<p>The Act defines emergency medical services call taker to mean a ‘person who, as a volunteer or employee of a public agency, as that term is defined by Section 771.001, receives emergency calls.’* ‘‘Emergency call’’ means a telephone call or other similar communication from a member of the public, as part of a 9-1-1 system or otherwise, made to obtain emergency medical services.’ (* Section 771.001 is the definitions section to Health and Safety Code Chapter 771, State Administration of Emergency Communications. This state law is CSEC’s enabling statute and one of two primary statutes governing the providing of 9-1-1 service; the other being Health and Safety Code Chapter 772 applicable to statutory Emergency Communication Districts.)</p> <p>Per the Act, only a qualified person that has successfully completed an emergency medical services call taker training program and holds a certificate is authorized to provide medical information to the public during an emergency call; and the information provided must substantially conform to the protocol for delivery of the information adopted by DSHS in a rule. The Act extends to EMS call takers the same state liability protection covering 9-1-1 call takers/telecommunicators under Civil Practices and Remedies Code § 101.032, 9-1-1 Emergency Service.</p> <p>DSHS adopted rules to implement the emergency medical services call taker training and certification program; specifically, Title 1, Part 1 Tex. Admin. Code Chapter 157, Subch. D § 157.49. The rule provides in part that a person who completes a department-approved training program, or whose credentials issued by an emergency medical dispatch certification agency, organization, or by another state as being equivalent to DSHS’ program may be certified as an EMS information operator for four years. (The terms ‘EMS information operator,’ ‘EMS operator,’ and ‘emergency medical services call taker’ are used interchangeably by DSHS.) Recertification requires the operator to maintain current CPR certification and complete a minimum of 12 hours of continuing education. (DSHS’ rule also includes requirements for EMS information operator instructor certification and training.)</p> <p>This program supports an enhancement to 9-1-1 emergency communications and public health and safety by enhancing the communications systems and response of local emergency medical service responders.</p> <p><b>ORGANIZATIONS</b></p> <p><b>COMMISSION ON STATE EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS (CSEC):</b> Established as a state agency under Texas Health and Safety Code Chapter 771, CSEC is the state’s authority on emergency communications and administers the CSEC state 9-1-1 Program in which 9-1-1 service is provided by 21 Regional Planning Commissions (RPCs). CSEC is directly involved in the RPCs’ provisioning of 9-1-1 service and in the planning, development, transition, and implementation of a State-Level Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1) system.</p> <p><b>REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSIONS:</b> Established under Texas Local Government Code, Chapter 391. Political subdivisions with whom CSEC is required to contract for the provision of 9-1-1 service. RPCs use state appropriated funds via grants from CSEC to purchase goods and services used to provide provision 9-1-1 service by PSAPs. By state law, use of 9-1-1 fees by an RPC for administration expenses of the CSEC state 9-1-1 Program is capped at \$10,000,000 for the biennium.</p> <p><b>REGIONAL POISON CONTROL CENTERS:</b> Texas Health and Safety Code Chapter 777 designates six regional centers for poison control in Texas. RPCCs provide 24-hour toll-free referral and information service for the public and health care professionals and provide community programs and assistance on poison prevention. Each PSAP in the state of Texas is required to have direct access to at least one poison center.</p> <p><b>EMERGENCY MEDICAL DISPATCH—MONTGOMERY COUNTY HOSPITAL DISTRICT:</b> Funds in the equalization surcharge dedicated account are appropriated to CSEC to partly fund the emergency medical dispatch program. (Texas Health and Safety Code § 771.106.) Appropriated funds are used by CSEC to contract with the Montgomery County Hospital District to operate and maintain the emergency medical dispatch resource center that provides services, on a subscription basis, to PSAPs in Texas.</p> <p><b>BUREAU OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT, TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF STATE HEALTH SERVICES:</b> Funds in the equalization surcharge dedicated account are appropriated by the Texas Legislature directly to the Texas Department of State Health Services, and authorized to be used for the provision and coordination regional trauma services, which may include the cost of supplies, operational expenses, education and training, equipment, vehicles, and communications systems for local emergency medical services. (Texas Health and Safety Code § 773.122(a) – (c).)</p> <p><b>STATUTORY 772 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION DISTRICTS:</b> The 772 ECD expenditures include ongoing contracts or expenses for Selective Routing, Automatic Location Identification, Customer Premises Equipment, Geographic Information Systems and Mapping, NG9-1-1 transition migration, IP and/or wireless networks, security, legal, regulatory, advocacy, accounting, auditing, emergency notification, training, employer/employee related amounts, and memberships or conferences that support 9-1-1 services and/or enhancements and sponsored by organizations such as the National Emergency Number Association, the Texas Emergency Number Association, and the ATIS Emergency Services Interconnection Forum (ESIF).</p> <p><b>MUNICIPAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION DISTRICTS (INCL. DALLAS COUNTY SHERIFF’S OFFICE):</b> Municipal ECD expenditures are substantially used to purchase, install, maintain 9-1-1 equipment; and staff and operate PSAPs (including consolidated PSAPs/emergency communications centers), including personnel salaries, training of call-takers, dues and subscriptions to professional organizations which enhance the development of 9-1-1 service. Additionally, 9-1-1 funds are used to pay for 9-1-1 network and 9-1-1 database maintenance costs, and reimbursing service providers costs incurred in providing 9-1-1 service. Funds are also used for location services, public education, emergency warning sirens/systems, emergency medical dispatch training and certification, and general support of a Municipal ECDs 9-1-1 division. 9-1-1 funds are often only a minor part of the funding needed to provide 9-1-1 service or operate an emergency communications center.</p> <p><b>9-1-1 Entities Generally</b></p> <p>(Application of the following varies by 9-1-1 entity, including each entity’s determination as to whether telecommunicators/dispatchers are part of the costs of providing 9-1-1 service. E.g., for the CSEC state 9-1-1 Program, and most 772 ECDs, telecommunicators/dispatchers salaries/benefits and dispatch costs are not considered costs of providing 9-1-1 service. CSEC and the 772 ECDs do use 9-1-1 funds to pay for telecommunicator training.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operating Costs, Personnel Costs, Administrative Costs, Dispatch Costs</li> <li>• 911 Employees’ salaries/benefits, training</li> <li>• Lease/Purchase, installation, operation, and maintenance of PSAP CPE</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAD system, mapping, radios, 911 PR activities, 9-1-1 furniture and equipment. Training, Administrative Assistant (assists with operational functions), IT positions (maintain, install, troubleshoot, and document all 911 technologies). Purchase, installation, operation, maintenance, and upgrade expenses of the 9-1-1 emergency services.</li> <li>• 911 public education program</li> <li>• Maintenance and support of the Emergency Callworks E911 Phone system</li> <li>• City’s GIS department to maintain accurate CAD and 911 maps for call and responder routing</li> <li>• Monthly recurring expenses for phone/truck lines for 911 service</li> <li>• Quality assurance associated expenses as relates to 911 service</li> </ul> <p>The City of Dallas uses the collected fees to operate and maintain the operations of the Primary and Backup 911 Emergency Call Center for the Dallas Police and Fire Rescue Departments. This includes all telephone circuits, computers and computer accessories, call processing and CAD hardware and software, call recording hardware and software, agent and call statistic reporting software, call and agent statistical dashboards, managed services and the salaries of the staff.</p> <p>City of Longview reported that its 9-1-1 Fees were utilized to cover staff (Manager, Administrator, Training Coordinator and Admin Assistant) salaries, maintenance costs for E911 System, new hardware for E911 System (PCs and PolyCom phones), and for professional development costs for staff.</p> <p>City of Wylie reported that per city ordinance, 9-1-1 service fees shall be utilized to provide for the purchase, installation, operation, and maintenance expenses of 9-1-1 services, including required personnel. The 9-1-1 service fee may only be imposed upon service users’ local exchange access lines and equivalent local exchange access lines as defined in rulemaking by the Commission on State Emergency Communications. All 9-1-1 funds have been made available or used for the purposes designated by the funding mechanism, or otherwise used for the implementation or support of 9-1-1.</p>
UT	<p>Regulations covering the oversight of the Unified Statewide 911 Emergency Service Account are found in Utah Code Ann. § 63H-7a-301, et. seq. Utah Communications Authority receives \$.25 per line for the purpose of Next Generation 9-1-1 planning, implementation, and maintenance.</p> <p>The E911 fee that UCA received paid for the following activities, programs, and organizations to support 911 and E911 services or enhancements of such services in 2021:</p> <p>Utah’s NG911 project was underway throughout 2021. UCA maintained the legacy system, as well as, the implementation of the new statewide NG911 NENA i3 hosted solution.</p> <p>Maintaining of the current RFAI ESInet for 26 of 30 Utah PSAPs connections in 2021</p> <p>Maintaining of the Selective Routers in Utah that analog PSAPs and RFAI PSAPs connected to in 2021</p> <p>Text to 911 Services for 30 of 30 Utah PSAPs,</p> <p>ECaTS for Analytics purposes for all 30 Utah PSAPs.</p> <p>Consulting Services for NG9-1-1 Implementation of the contracted statewide i3 ESInet, NG Core Services and statewide Call Handling Solution in 2021.</p> <p>Reimbursements to PSAPs for their ongoing CPE maintenance.</p>
VA <sup>79</sup>	<p>The Wireless E-911 Fund provides funding for the Virginia Department of Emergency Management’s 9-1-1 and Geospatial Services Bureau (NGS). The NGS is a consolidated, centralized program for delivery of services to local government public safety and geospatial services. The NGS’s responsibilities fall into two primary categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public safety communications support, which includes support of the 9-1-1 Services Board, providing technical assistance to all PSAPs, planning for the future of E9-1-1 and supporting the operation of the Virginia Emergency Operation Center (VEOC).</li> <li>• Geospatial support, which includes support of the Virginia Geographic Information Network (VGIN) Advisory Board, coordination of enterprise geospatial services, and the establishment of a geospatial data clearinghouse and catalog.</li> </ul> <p>The NGS’s strategy is to focus on the following key components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A strong commitment to helping our constituents achieve their business-oriented success;</li> <li>• An effective collaborative approach that leverages the Commonwealth’s economies of scale potentials that provides more cost effective solutions for small to mid-size state agencies and local government; and</li> <li>• A governance model that is coordinated among all interested stakeholders including the Boards and professional associations.</li> </ul> <p>The services offered by the NGS fall into one of three categories:</p> <p>Consultative Services – Providing professional, unbiased technical assistance and consultation to customers.</p> <p>Governance Services – Coordinating with stakeholders to develop and promulgate standards and best practices to ensure that investments made by the Commonwealth are managed in an efficient and effective manner.</p> <p>Collaborative Services – Leading or supporting efforts that increase collaboration among local and state agencies that improve efficiency and the delivery of services to the citizens of the Commonwealth</p>

<sup>79</sup> In addition to wireless E911 surcharges, Virginia also collects a landline E911 tax and a Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) E911 tax. Virginia Response at 6, 9-10; *see generally* Virginia Tax, Communications Taxes, <https://www.tax.virginia.gov/communications-taxes> (last visited Nov. 19, 2022). Virginia indicates that it is unable to provide data on these fees or their use. Virginia Response at 6. Based on the materials currently available, the Bureau has insufficient information to make any finding regarding fee diversion for these landline and VoIP E911 taxes. The Bureau again requests that, in the future, Virginia provide clearer information about the collection, tracking, and expenditure of these landline and VoIP E911 taxes, particularly at the local level. In addition, based on the statements Virginia has made in this year’s response, Virginia should consider stronger controls over expenditure of these funds once they are distributed to localities. Virginia Response at 3, 6.

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VT	The Enhanced 9-1-1 Board has statutory responsibility for the design, installation, and operation of Vermont's statewide 9-1-1 system. Our primary mission is to connect citizens with the appropriate emergency responders, including police, fire, and emergency medical service agencies, in order to help ensure citizens receive quick and effective assistance in the event of an emergency.
WA	<p>RCW 38.52.520 specifies the duties of the State of Washington 911 Coordination Office. These duties include: Coordinating and facilitating the implementation and operation of 911 emergency communication systems throughout the state; Considering the base needs of individual counties for specific assistance, specify rules defining the purposes for which available state 911 funding may be expended, efforts to modernize their (counties) existing 911 emergency communications systems; and 911 operational costs. RCW 38.52.540 further specifies that 'Moneys in the (state 911 fund) account must be used only to support the statewide coordination and management of the 911 system, for the implementation of wireless 911 statewide, for the modernization of 911 emergency communications systems statewide, and to help supplement, within available funds, the operational costs of the system, including adequate funding of counties to enable implementation of wireless 911 service and reimbursement of radio communications service companies for costs incurred in providing wireless 911 service pursuant to negotiated contracts between the counties or their agents and the radio communications service companies'. Additionally, 'the state 911 coordinator, with the advice and assistance of the 911 advisory committee, is authorized to enter into statewide agreements to improve the efficiency of 911 services for all counties and shall specify by rule the additional purposes for which moneys, if available, may be expended from this account'.</p> <p>During calendar year 2021, the State of Washington expended funds to maintain the current statewide NG911 Emergency Services IP Network (ESInet) and Next Generation 911 Core Services (NGCS), county 911 operational and equipment replacement/modernization costs, statewide training programs for telecommunicators, as well as statewide 911 planning and collaboration.</p> <p>Operational funding provides assistance to qualifying local jurisdictions for the operation of county and state primary PSAPs including: salary and benefit support for telecommunicators, county 911 coordinators, MSAG, Mapping/GIS, Information Technology, public education and training; PSAP call-taking hardware / software maintenance; and modernization/replacement of authorized PSAP equipment to NG911 standard.</p> <p>Statewide training programs include: Telecommunicator training (basic and advanced), Public [sic] Safety Communications Center Supervisor (PSCCS), Telecommunicator Emergency Response Team (TERT), and Communications training officer (CTO) program; Funding to counties to support local telecommunicator training programs, county 911 coordinator training and national conference participation, and CTO trainer salary reimbursement.</p>
WI	<p>Each county in Wisconsin have entered into a contract with participating local exchange carriers to provide its 911 telecommunications network. These 911 contracts specify in detail the design of the telecommunications network supporting the local 911 service, authorizes a 911 surcharge on landlines based on population 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). The 911 network expenses are pooled and all landline telephone subscribers in a county pay the same amount for the 911 surcharge. The 911 contract identifies how much expense each participating local exchange carrier has incurred to provide and maintain the 911 telecommunications network, and in turn specifies how much money each participating carrier may take as compensation from the pooled 911 surcharge collection.</p> <p>Some counties have elected to purchase a separate telecommunications network for its wireless 911 service. The counties that have elected to purchase a separate wireless 911 network pay for that second network through the county and municipal budget. No portion of the funds collected from the 911 surcharge is shared with any state, county, or municipal agency or department, or any other governmental entity. The 911 surcharge is limited to the recovery of the telecommunications network expense for providing the 911 service by the participating local exchange carriers. County and municipal expenses related to terminating and responding to 911 calls is paid for through the respective county and municipal budgets.</p>
WV	<p>These funds, when remitted to the WV-PSC for distribution to the County Commissions of the State, are remitted in accordance with the provisions of W.Va. Code §2-6-6b(b) and (c). The WV-PSC passes through all money it collects. The WV-PSC does not charge an administrative fee or otherwise retain any portion of the money. The telecommunications service providers retain a three-percent (3%) billing and collection fee before remitting the fees collected to the WV-PSC.</p> <p>The expenditure of 911/E911 fees collected directly by the County Commissions through landline or VoIP telecommunications service provider and 911/E911 fees redistributed to the counties by the WV-PSC is statutorily restricted. W. Va. Code specifies what Enhanced 911 fee revenues may be used for. This is found, for wireline fees, at W.Va. Code §7-1-3cc(b) and, for wireless fees, at W.Va. Code §§24-6-6b. Each county receives a quarterly disbursement of the funds collected by the WV-PSC. See Answer in question D.2a for allowable expenditures.</p>
WY	<p>Funds collected from the 911 emergency tax imposed pursuant to this chapter shall be spent solely to pay for public safety answering point and service suppliers' equipment and service costs, installation costs, maintenance costs, monthly recurring charges and other costs directly related to the continued operation of 911 system including [sic] enhanced wireless 911 services. Funds may also be expended for personnel expenses necessarily incurred by public safety answering point. [sic] 'Personnel expenses [sic] necessarily incurred' means expenses incurred for persons employed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Take emergency telephone calls and dispatch them appropriately; or</li> <li>(ii) Maintain the computer database of the public safety answering point.</li> </ul>
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>	
AS	N/A No funds collected.
DC	The Fund was used to pay for personnel, technology hardware, software and software maintenance, contractual support, outreach, training, supplies, and equipment costs necessary to provide the 911 and 311 systems.
Guam	The Guam Fire Department (GFD), an agency of the Government of Guam has obligated and expended funds collected for E911 purposes. Through Public Law 23-77, §84121, (c), GFD was designated as the lead agency with the authority and responsibility to administer and operate the emergency 911 telephone communications system (E911). Thus, the E911 Division/Bureau was created within the Guam Fire Department. Furthermore, GFD is required, as part of its proposed annual budget, to submit

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	personnel, supplies, equipment and other needs, to efficiently operate and maintain the E911 System. The funding needs are provided from the E911 Emergency System Reporting Funds										
NMI	[DNF]										
PR	<p>Operating Expenses:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Payroll Expenses</td> <td>\$7,949,671.80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Enhanced 9-1-1</td> <td>\$649,383.25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Distribution to 9-1-1 Response Agencies and Municipalities</td> <td>\$6,060,387.01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9-1-1 Administrative Fees (Due to Telephone Companies)</td> <td>\$53,370.31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Operating Expenses</td> <td>\$2,565,563.62</td> </tr> </table> <p>All disbursement made by the agency during the period from January 1 to December 31, 2021 were used for the operational purpose of our Bureau.</p>	Payroll Expenses	\$7,949,671.80	Enhanced 9-1-1	\$649,383.25	Distribution to 9-1-1 Response Agencies and Municipalities	\$6,060,387.01	9-1-1 Administrative Fees (Due to Telephone Companies)	\$53,370.31	Other Operating Expenses	\$2,565,563.62
Payroll Expenses	\$7,949,671.80										
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9-1-1 Administrative Fees (Due to Telephone Companies)	\$53,370.31										
Other Operating Expenses	\$2,565,563.62										
USVI	<p>As indicated in section C.1a, the VI Code allocates 40% of the monthly \$2.00 total Emergency Service Fund fee collected to VITEMA which is the Territorial agency responsible for operating and maintaining the two (2) primary PSAP 9-1-1 locations. For this reporting period the 9-1-1 service fee allocation represents \$595,404 dollars. The utilization by VITEMA for the breakdown of the funds are as follows:</p> <p>(64.2%) \$381,960 dollars for the two (2) primary PSAP telecommunications lines (voice and data) to service providers AT&amp;T, Viya, and SmartNet.</p> <p>(28.4%) \$168,939 dollars for software upgrades, equipment, repairs, and maintenance to the two (2) primary PSAP telecommunications systems.</p> <p>(7.4%) \$44,505 dollars for training (The Medical Priority Dispatch System™ (MPDS®), the Fire Priority Dispatch System™ (FPDS®), the Police Priority Dispatch System™ (PPDS®) and Basic Life Support CPR/First Aid/AED) directly supporting the 9-1-1 dispatchers (telecommunicators) at the two (2) primary PSAPs.</p> <p>One Hundred Percent (100%) of the monies expended during this period were for Operating Costs to support the two (2) primary PSAPs, as indicated in section E.2.</p>										

21. The Bureau also requested that states identify whether their 911 fee collections were used for specific expenditure categories, including (1) PSAP operating costs for customer premises equipment (CPE), computer aided dispatch (CAD) equipment, buildings and facilities, and NG911, cybersecurity, pre-arrival instructions, and emergency notification systems (ENS); (2) PSAP personnel costs (telecommunicator salaries and training); (3) PSAP administrative costs associated with program administration and travel expenses; and (4) costs for integration and interoperability of 911 systems and public safety/first responder radio systems, including lease, purchase, maintenance, and upgrade of CAD hardware and software to support integrated 911 and public safety dispatch operations. Cumulative responses are provided in Table 9, and individual state responses are provided in Table 10.

**Table 9 – Summary of State Responses Regarding Uses of Collected Fees**

	Use of Fees	Total States
Operating Costs	CPE	53
	CAD	47
	Buildings and Facilities	32
	NG911, Cybersecurity, Pre-Arrival Instructions, ENS	47
Personnel Costs	Salaries	38
	Training	50
Administrative Costs	Program Administration	45
	Travel	45
Costs for integration and interoperability of 911 systems and public safety/first responder radio systems	Lease, purchase, maintenance, and upgrade of CAD hardware and software to support integrated 911 and public safety dispatch operations	45
	Providing for interoperability of 911 systems with one another and with public safety/first responder radio systems	40

**Table 10 – Uses of Collected Fees<sup>80</sup>**

State	PSAP Operating Costs, Including Technological Innovation That Supports 911				PSAP Personnel Costs		PSAP Administrative Costs		Costs for Integration and Interoperability of 911 Systems and Public Safety/First Responder Radio Systems	
	Lease, Purchase, Maintenance, Replacement, and Upgrade of CPE (hardware and software)	Lease, Purchase, Maintenance, Replacement, and Upgrade of CAD (hardware and software)	Lease, Purchase, Maintenance, Replacement, and Upgrade of PSAP Building/Facility	NG911, Cybersecurity, Pre-Arrival Instructions, and Emergency Notification Systems (ENS)	Telecommunicators' Salaries	Training of Telecommunicators	Program Administration	Travel Expenses	Integrating Public Safety/First Responder Dispatch and 911 Systems, Including CAD	Providing for Interoperability of 911 systems with One Another and with Public Safety/First Responder Radio Systems
AK	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
AL	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
AR	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
AZ	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
CA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
CO	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
CT	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DE	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
FL	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
GA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
HI	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
IA	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ID	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
IL	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
IN	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
KS	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
KY	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
LA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<sup>80</sup> American Samoa, California, Florida, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, and Virginia provided substantive entries in Addendum Section E2 of the Questionnaire, associated with responses captured in this table. State and jurisdiction filings are available for public inspection at <https://www.fcc.gov/fourteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings>.

	PSAP Operating Costs, Including Technological Innovation That Supports 911				PSAP Personnel Costs		PSAP Administrative Costs		Costs for Integration and Interoperability of 911 Systems and Public Safety/First Responder Radio Systems	
State	Lease, Purchase, Maintenance, Replacement, and Upgrade of CPE (hardware and software)	Lease, Purchase, Maintenance, Replacement, and Upgrade of CAD (hardware and software)	Lease, Purchase, Maintenance, Replacement, and Upgrade of PSAP Building/Facility	NG911, Cybersecurity, Pre-Arrival Instructions, and Emergency Notification Systems (ENS)	Telecommunicators' Salaries	Training of Telecommunicators	Program Administration	Travel Expenses	Integrating Public Safety/First Responder Dispatch and 911 Systems, Including CAD	Providing for Interoperability of 911 systems with One Another and with Public Safety/First Responder Radio Systems
MA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MD	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
ME	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
MI	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MN	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
MO	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MT	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
NC	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
ND	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
NE	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
NH	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
NJ	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
NM	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
NV	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
NY	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
OH	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
OK	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
OR	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
PA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RI	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
SC	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
SD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
TN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

	PSAP Operating Costs, Including Technological Innovation That Supports 911				PSAP Personnel Costs		PSAP Administrative Costs		Costs for Integration and Interoperability of 911 Systems and Public Safety/First Responder Radio Systems	
State	Lease, Purchase, Maintenance, Replacement, and Upgrade of CPE (hardware and software)	Lease, Purchase, Maintenance, Replacement, and Upgrade of CAD (hardware and software)	Lease, Purchase, Maintenance, Replacement, and Upgrade of PSAP Building/Facility	NG911, Cybersecurity, Pre-Arrival Instructions, and Emergency Notification Systems (ENS)	Telecommunicators' Salaries	Training of Telecommunicators	Program Administration	Travel Expenses	Integrating Public Safety/First Responder Dispatch and 911 Systems, Including CAD	Providing for Interoperability of 911 systems with One Another and with Public Safety/First Responder Radio Systems
TX	Yes	Yes and No	Yes and No	Yes and No	Yes and No	Yes and No	Yes	Yes and No	Yes and No	Yes and No
UT	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
VA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
VT	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
WA	Yes	Yes	[No Response]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	[No Response]
WI	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
WV	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
WY	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>										
AS	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
DC	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Guam	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]
PR	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
USVI	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No

22. The Bureau requested information on grants that each state or jurisdiction paid for through the use of collected 911/E911 fees in 2021 and the purpose of the grant. Twenty-three states reported that they paid for grants through the use of collected 911/E911 fees.<sup>81</sup> Table 11 provides states’ descriptions of their grants.

**Table 11 – State Grants or Grant Programs**

State	Grant Programs	Description and Purpose of Grants Paid for Through the Use of Collected 911/E911 Fees in 2021
AK	No	[No Response]
AL	Yes	A total of \$1,124,953.76 was granted to 15 individual districts based on the demonstration of need for purchase of hosted CPE services, NG911 mobile disaster recovery systems, backup power systems, computer aided dispatch systems, and NG9-1-1 recorders. These grant funds were made available from the state office’s administrative one percent.
AR	No	[No Response]
AZ	No	[No Response]
CA	No	N/A
CO	No	[No Response]
CT	Yes	Capital Expense Grants for funded municipalities and regional emergency communication centers for upgrades and enhancements for the emergency telecommunications facilities and services..
DE	No	n/a
FL	Yes	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. The E911 Board awarded a total of 143 grants in 2021. Funds were used to support a Rural County Grant Program specifically to assist rural counties in maintaining their E911 systems. Under the Rural County Grant Program, the total amount awarded was \$1,903,047. For the state 911 Grant Program, the E911 Board awarded \$16,972,998 in grants.
GA	No	[No Response]
HI	No	Wireline fees are collected by the ILEC and used to maintain their equipment.
IA	Yes	As a recipient of the National 911 Grant Program, we are required to fund a 40% match Separate from the National 911 Grant Program, 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.
ID	Yes	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

<sup>81</sup> The remainder of states and jurisdictions checked No for Question E2’s Grant Programs category, except that Maryland, Mississippi, and Washington left both Yes and No boxes unchecked, i.e., they did not respond to this question.

State	Grant Programs	Description and Purpose of Grants Paid for Through the Use of Collected 911/E911 Fees in 2021
		distributed via a grant process governed by the IPSCC. Fourty [sic] Idaho counties have begun assessing the enhanced fee.
IL	Yes	During calendar year 2021, the State awarded \$3,079,795 in grants to local 9-1-1 authorities to defer costs associated with PSAP consolidations and \$5,609,025 for Next Generation 9-1-1 Expenses.
IN	Yes	No
KS	Yes	None during CY 2021
KY	Yes	The state paid \$2,053,299.67. Grants were for Next Generation 911 PSAP equipment and GIS-related projects.
LA	No	[No Response]
MA	Yes	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	[No Response]	9-1-1 Trust Fund monies are distributed for enhancements to county 9-1-1 service as outlined in question E-1.
ME	Yes	No grants were made in 2021.
MI	Yes	The NG911 grant that the State of Michigan obtained from NTIA and NHTSA, a portion of this grant was subgranted to local agencies. In the subgrant the local agencies potentially would have used the State and Local surcharge funding they receive to pay for the expenses that contributed to their local match. The State funds match being utilized for this program are coming from the technical surcharge as well as the state surcharge that is contributing to the network costs. Under MCL 484.1408(4) Statutory distribution of the State 911 fee: 25.56% is used to pay the 911 service providers for the delivery of calls to the PSAPs under Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC) Docket U-14000 and for IP-based 911 (NG911) under MPSC docket U-20146.
MN	Yes	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

State	Grant Programs	Description and Purpose of Grants Paid for Through the Use of Collected 911/E911 Fees in 2021
		<p>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</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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	Yes	Missouri 911 Service Board funds a Grant and Loan program for PSAPs in the State that apply to enhance 911 service in their area. The Board also has funds budgeted to expend on GIS projects throughout the state to examine the data and data quality that is available for advancement to NG911.
MS	[No Response]	N/A
MT	No	[No Response]
NC	Yes	<p>PSAP Call Data Collection  Interpretive Services Contract  Orthography Image 20  Orthography Image 21  CRM Statewide  Pender County 911 - CAD End of Life Upgrade/Replacement  Greene County 911 - Facility Relocation  Wayne County 911 - New 911 Facility Project  Rutherford County 911 - New 911 Facility Project  NC State Highway Patrol - ESInet  Pender County - CAD Project Phase II  Cumberland County 911 - Relocations of 911 Center  Bladen County - End of Life Equipment  Clay County - New 911 Facility  Lumberton PD - MCC7500 Radio Project  Sampson County - Regional 911 Center  Wilson County - Replacement Radio Tower Generator Project</p>
ND	Yes	During the period ending December 31, 2021 ND made use of the NHTSA/NTIA 2018 911 Grant in the area of GIS Data Maintenance and Aggregation, a statewide Shared Recorder/Logger and a new IP Point of Ingress for telecommunications companies. 911 fee revenues were used to support the match requirement for these projects.
NE	No	[No Response]
NH	No	[No Response]
NJ	No	[No Response]
NM	Yes	[No Response]

State	Grant Programs	Description and Purpose of Grants Paid for Through the Use of Collected 911/E911 Fees in 2021
NV	No	[No Response]
NY	Yes	The New York State Public Safety Answering Points Operations Grant Program, funded by Tax Law § 186-f(6)(g), allows counties to receive State support for eligible public safety call-taking and dispatching expenses.
OH	No	None
OK	Yes	The State 9-1-1 Management Authority FY2021 budget included two grant programs; the first was a State 9-1-1 grant program in the amount of \$3,435,563. The total Federal Grant Program was \$4,536,093.00, this included both Federal and State Grant allocations. The Federal grant was being used to update local GIS data to conform the the [sic] State NG9-1-1 GIS standard and also fund local 9-1-1 Customer Premise Equipment to be NG9-1-1 capable. The State grant funding is being used to supplement the Federal funding, provide the required match and the residual is being used to assist local PSAPS in upgrading other software and hardware component to support NG9-1-1, consolidation, etc. The total grants awarded from the Federal and State Grant Program for calendar year 2021 was \$7,971,656.00.
OR	No	N/A
PA	Yes	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 2021, PEMA awarded \$17,308,328.00 in grants to support regional ESInets, shared 911 system projects (call handling equipment, computer aided dispatch, etc.), and support NG911 GIS data development.
RI	No	None
SC <sup>82</sup>	No	The wireless 911 fees are distributed back to the PSAPs by a quarterly distribution based on total wireless 911 call volume and through a reimbursement process. PSAPs purchase certain eligible 911 equipment/services/maintenance and seek reimbursement through the state.
SD	Yes	Funding was approved for a variety of hardware, software, equipment upgrades and other allowable PSAP expenditures. The purpose was to assist local entities with enhancements and funding they may not have had budget dollars for.
TN	No	[No Response]
TX	Yes	The CSEC state 9-1-1 Program provides grants of legislatively appropriated 9-1-1 and equalization surcharge funds to 20 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 to fund county and regional emergency medical services and trauma care.) In CY 2021, CSEC provided Federal 911 Grant Program funding on a reimbursement basis to seven Texas 9-1-1 Entities. (CSEC, specifically its Executive Director, is Texas's designated State 911 Coordinator of the federal grant program. Ten Texas 9-1-1 Entities were awarded subrecipient federal grants by CSEC's Executive Director. The Federal 911 Grant Program Period of Performance ended on March 31, 2022.)
UT	No	N/A
VA	Yes	[No Response]
VT	No	[No Response]
WA	[No Response]	[No Response]

<sup>82</sup> South Carolina's response does not pertain to grant programs.

State	Grant Programs	Description and Purpose of Grants Paid for Through the Use of Collected 911/E911 Fees in 2021
WI	No	[No Response]
WV	No	[No Response]
WY	No	[No Response]
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>		
AS	No	N/A No funds collected.
DC	No	N / A
Guam	No	[No Response]
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]
PR	No	[No Response]
USVI	No	[No Response]

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

23. 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 12 provides an overview of the number of states and localities that levy a fee on each service type.

**Table 12 – Summary of State and Local Authorities That Levy 911 Fees**

Service Type	State Only	Local Only	Both	No Response or No Fee
Wireline	27	18	7	3
Wireless	36	8	9	2
Prepaid Wireless	38	3	7	7
VoIP	28	11	8	8
Other	6	3	1	45

24. Table 13 details the average fee by type of service.<sup>83</sup> Based on responding states' information, the average wireline 911 fee is \$1.03 per line per month; the average wireless 911 fee is \$1.05 per line per month; the average prepaid wireless percentage of retail transaction 911 fee is 3.04%; the average prepaid wireless flat 911 fee per transaction is \$0.94; and the average VoIP service 911 fee is \$1.03 per line per month.<sup>84</sup> Five states, American Samoa, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported that they had no prepaid wireless service 911 fee or did not respond to the question. Six states, American Samoa,

<sup>83</sup> See *infra* Appendix C for a detailed description of fees and charges that each reporting state and jurisdiction levied on wireline, wireless, prepaid wireless, VoIP, and other services during calendar year 2021.

<sup>84</sup> A few jurisdictions reported imposing a percentage fee or reported other information on wireline, wireless, and VoIP service rates. For example, Louisiana lists its wireline fee/charge as “[u]p to 5% of Tariff Rate on Exchange.” Louisiana Response at 9. See *infra* Appendix C for additional examples. In such cases, the Bureau could neither ascertain flat fees nor incorporate such percentage-based responses into dollar-based average fee, lowest average fee, or highest average fee calculations.

Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported that they had no VoIP service 911 fee or did not respond to the question.<sup>85</sup>

**Table 13 – 911 Fee Highlights by Service Type<sup>86</sup>**

Service Type	Average 911 Fee	State with Lowest Average Associated Fee (per line per month)	State with Highest Average Associated Fee (per line per month)	States/Jurisdictions with No Response or Associated Service Fee <sup>87</sup>
Wireline – Flat Fee	\$1.03	Arizona \$0.20	West Virginia <sup>88</sup> \$3.36	American Samoa, Missouri, Nevada, Ohio
Wireless – Flat Fee	\$1.05	Arizona \$0.20	West Virginia \$3.47	American Samoa, Missouri, Nevada, Wisconsin
Prepaid Wireless – Flat Fee per Retail Transaction	\$0.94	California \$0.30	Alabama \$1.86	Alaska, American Samoa, Hawaii, Nevada, New Jersey, U.S. Virgin Islands, Wisconsin
Prepaid Wireless – Percentage of Retail Transaction	3.04%	Ohio 0.5%	Arkansas 10.00%	
VoIP – Flat Fee	\$1.03	Arizona \$0.20	West Virginia \$3.36	Alaska, American Samoa, Guam, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Ohio, U.S. Virgin Islands, Wisconsin

<sup>85</sup> Nevada provided no amount response for any of its 911 fee categories at F1, and thus is included in the count of states that reported no prepaid wireless or VoIP service 911 fees. However, at Addendum Section F1, Nevada indicates that such fees may be collected by local authorities. Nevada states in part, “County Fees vary at \$1.00 / \$.75 / \$.25 per month for each: Wireline, Wireless[,] Prepaid Wireless and VOIP.” Nevada Response at 9-10. Similarly, Missouri did not provide an amount entry for any of its 911 fee categories at F1 except prepaid wireless services, and thus is included in the count of states that did not report a VoIP service fee. However, Missouri indicates that all categories of fees except prepaid wireless may be collected by local authorities. Missouri Response at 9-10. Finally, American Samoa is one of the jurisdictions reporting that it has no prepaid wireless or VoIP service 911 fee. American Samoa reports that it has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 5-6, 8-9.

<sup>86</sup> American Samoa, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming provided substantive entries in Addendum Section F1 of the Questionnaire, associated with responses captured in this table. State and jurisdiction filings are available for public inspection at <https://www.fcc.gov/fourteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings>.

<sup>87</sup> For the states and jurisdictions listed in this category, see *supra* note 85.

<sup>88</sup> In Addendum Section F1, West Virginia provided a list of wireline and VoIP fees by county. West Virginia Response at 12-13. We computed West Virginia’s average wireline and VoIP fees for this table.

25. 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 14 shows that, in total, states and other jurisdictions reported collecting \$3,492,838,462.32 in 911/E911 fees or related charges for calendar year 2021. Table 14 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>89</sup>

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<sup>89</sup> As noted above at Table 3, per capita calculations are based on United States Census data and, where those data are unavailable, on World Bank data.

**Table 14 – Total Amount Collected in 911/E911 Fees by Service Type<sup>90</sup>**

State	Wireline	Wireless	Prepaid	VoIP	Other	Total Fees Collected	Total Estimated Cost	Fees as a Percentage of Cost <sup>91</sup>	Estimated Amount Collected Annually Per Capita
AK	\$1,143,016.00	\$12,740,171.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13,883,187.00	\$13,883,187.00	100%	\$18.95
AL	\$8,843,094.72	\$79,302,578.70	\$27,101,613.06	\$14,524,918.56	[No Response]	\$129,772,205.04	\$130,032,205.04	100%	\$25.75
AR	\$4,706,169.97	\$38,414,436.96	\$24,239,856.20	N/A - Included in Wireless	[No Response]	\$67,360,463.13	\$72,260,945.18	93%	\$22.26
AZ	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$19,008,963.50	\$19,374,618.00	98%	\$2.61
CA	See Note <sup>92</sup>	See Note	See Note	See Note	[No Response]	See Note	\$182,716,000.00	[No Value]	[No Value]
CO	\$673,817.99	\$4,857,718.28	\$9,695,803.75	\$1,080,486.88	\$101,186,061.00 <sup>93</sup>	\$117,493,887.90	\$149,890,794.00	78%	\$20.22
CT	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$2,851,002.00	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$33,790,347.00	[No Value]	[No Value]
DE	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$9,836,049.02	\$9,667,421.49	102%	\$9.80
FL	\$6,465,400.00	\$75,988,688.00	\$24,231,825.00	\$17,633,268.00	[No Response]	\$124,319,181.00	\$265,882,280.00	47%	\$5.71
GA	Unknown	Unknown	\$45,846,683.84	Unknown	\$190,625,705.56	\$236,472,389.40	Unknown	[No Value]	\$21.90
HI	\$0.00	\$9,904,922.00	\$0.00	\$1,219,722.00	\$0.00	\$11,124,644.00	Unknown	[No Value]	\$7.72
IA	\$9,158,987.99	\$29,648,093.11	\$2,378,049.60	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$41,185,130.70	\$202,454,642.00	20%	\$12.90
ID	\$19,587,286.00	[No Response]	\$1,570,741.47	[No Response]	\$2,274,988.33	\$23,433,015.8 [sic]	Unknown at aggregated State Level	[No Value]	\$12.33
IL	\$14,632,439.28	\$149,454,165.49	\$9,665,607.88	\$33,884,373.59	Other Local Government Resources \$25,998,662 + State Penalties	\$207,636,586.24 from Surcharge + \$26,044,754.56 from Other = \$233,681,340.80	Local 9-1-1 Authorities reported \$175,218,358 in 9-1-1 Expenses and the State	125%	\$18.44

<sup>90</sup> Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Texas, and Vermont provided substantive entries in Addendum Section F2 of the Questionnaire, associated with responses captured in this table. State and jurisdiction filings are available for public inspection at <https://www.fcc.gov/fourteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings>.

<sup>91</sup> The Bureau calculated the percentages in this column based on the information provided by respondents in the annual questionnaire.

<sup>92</sup> At Question F2a, California states, “The total amount of fees collected in 2021 was not broken down into individual categories but remitted as a total based on the current surcharge rate applied.” California Response at 10.

<sup>93</sup> At Addendum Section F2, Colorado states, “‘Other’ is the total amount of emergency telephone charge revenue reported by Colorado’s local 9-1-1 governing bodies. Many of them do not track whether the funds were received from wireless, wireline, or VoIP customers, so they are provided in a combined fashion. Not all governing bodies responded to our data request, so the actual total may be higher.” Colorado Response at 10.

State	Wireline	Wireless	Prepaid	VoIP	Other	Total Fees Collected	Total Estimated Cost	Fees as a Percentage of Cost <sup>91</sup>	Estimated Amount Collected Annually Per Capita
					\$46,092.56 = \$26,044,754.56		incurred \$12,251,896.50 for 9-1-1 network costs. Total cost to provide 911/E911 is \$187,470,254.50		
IN	\$9,697,362.25	\$56,327,206.32	\$15,458,913.18	\$9,658,140.03	\$9,475.29	\$91,151,562.69	\$221,912,690.00	41%	\$13.39
KS	Included in Wireless Amount	\$32,456,876.00	\$2,170,357.00	Included in Wireless Amount	\$0.00	\$34,627,233.00	\$131,414,538.00	26%	\$11.80
KY	[No Response]	\$22,691,374.00	\$10,106,109.00	[No Response]	\$32,797,874.00 <sup>94</sup>	\$65,595,357.00	\$134,000,000.00	49%	\$14.55
LA	\$16,924,692.59	\$43,446,476.76	\$10,026,309.27	[No Response]	\$9,569,516.72	\$79,966,995.34	\$93,782,406.06	85%	\$17.29
MA	\$11,445,038.86	\$111,742,651.01	\$12,917,327.85	\$36,683,922.16	N/A	\$172,788,939.88	The estimated amount to provide 911 Service is: \$39,917,405 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,	433%	\$24.74

<sup>94</sup> At Question F2a, Kentucky states, “911 fees collected by local government are reported as total local government 911 fees; not identified separately so that VOIP collections or new 911 assessments on real property or 911 fees on utility bills are aggregated with landline fees as locally dedicated 911 funds. These fees are reported as ‘Other.’” Kentucky Response at 10.

State	Wireline	Wireless	Prepaid	VoIP	Other	Total Fees Collected	Total Estimated Cost	Fees as a Percentage of Cost <sup>91</sup>	Estimated Amount Collected Annually Per Capita
							training programs, disability access programs, public education, administrative costs, or other costs for the administration and programs of the State 911 Department.		
MD	\$32,621,825.84	\$66,359,813.75	\$3,885,588.83	N/A	\$110,082.40	\$102,977,310.8 [sic]	\$146,055,481.00	71%	\$16.70
ME	\$1,008,498.80	\$4,033,995.18	\$966,167.85	\$889,851.88	[No Response]	\$6,898,513.71	\$7,667,346.67	90%	\$5.03
MI	\$136,862,589.71	Included in wireline above	\$15,402,291.03	Included in wireline above	N/A	\$152,264,880.74	\$305,223,374.24	50%	\$15.15
MN	\$17,140,135.94	\$50,521,770.26	\$7,488,632.68	\$1,444,674.98	[No Response]	\$76,595,213.86	\$32,983,682.00	232%	\$13.42
MO	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$4,200,000.00	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$177,076,766.00	[No Value]	[No Value]
MS	N/A	\$17,205,671.55	\$6,136,331.03	N/A	N/A	\$23,342,002.58	\$44,193,834.75	53%	\$7.91
MT	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	13.5M	NA	[No Value]	\$12.23
NC	\$8,312,616.00	\$63,763,197.00	\$15,508,590.00	\$15,318,172.00	[No Response]	\$102,902,575.00	\$160,745,276.00	64%	\$9.75
ND	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$1,241,885.52	[No Response]	\$17,401,390.48	\$18,643,276.00	\$24,500,000.00	76%	\$24.06
NE	\$4,121,482 Estimate	\$7,896,928.00	\$825,767.00	Included in Wireline	\$0.00	\$12,844,177.00	N/A	[No Value]	\$6.54
NH	\$1,429,319.00	\$10,042,844.00	\$1,661,615.00	\$2,873,813.00	N/A	\$16,007,591.00	\$15,560,240.00	103%	\$11.52
NJ	Not Available	Not Available	N/A	Not Available	N/A	\$126,224,000.00	Unknown	[No Value]	\$13.62
NM	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$12,295,318.00	\$13,338,342.00	92%	\$5.81
NV	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$710,374.22	\$3,506,190.00	20%	\$0.23
NY	\$41,219,148.00	\$23,345,040.00	\$45,128,944.00	[No Response]	\$10,000,000.00	\$109,693,132.00 <sup>95</sup>	\$814,978,654.00	13%	\$5.53
OH	\$346,011.00	\$29,300,872.07	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$29,646,883.07	\$222,294,829.30	13%	\$2.52

<sup>95</sup> As discussed in Section IV.G.1.a, *infra*, for our analysis of New York’s 911 fee collection and expenditures, the Bureau used fee revenue data from publicly available New York State tax records, rather than the F2 revenue amount that New York reported in its annual questionnaire. However, for simplicity, in this table and throughout this report we have used the F2 revenue figures that respondents submitted on their annual questionnaires to calculate the total amount of 911/E911 fees collected in calendar year 2021. We have not adjusted the total amount to reflect any external data on fees.

State	Wireline	Wireless	Prepaid	VoIP	Other	Total Fees Collected	Total Estimated Cost	Fees as a Percentage of Cost <sup>91</sup>	Estimated Amount Collected Annually Per Capita
OK	\$7,557,491.76	\$32,176,459.29	Inc. in Wireless	Inc. in Wireless	\$0.00	\$39,733,951.05	\$97,745,836.61	41%	\$9.97
OR	\$2,820,305.05	\$66,388,472.30	Unknown	\$4,404,959.35	\$4,027,961.99	\$77,641,698.69	\$157,988,684.78	49%	\$18.29
PA	\$31,932,659.00	\$203,825,743.00	\$36,254,244.00	\$53,633,423.00	[No Response]	\$325,646,069.00	\$411,195,943.00	79%	\$25.12
RI	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$8,811,217.50	\$6,591,410.85	134%	\$8.04
SC	[No Response]	\$26,163,663.16	\$8,532,716.29	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$34,696,379.45	unknown	[No Value]	\$6.68
SD	\$2,907,985.00	\$9,044,195.00	\$1,305,999.00	\$282,314.00	[No Response]	\$13,540,493.00	\$34,346,350.00	39%	\$15.12
TN	Unknown	Unknown	\$27,664,851.94	Unknown	Unknown	\$141,523,440.52	Unknown	[No Value]	\$20.29
TX	\$68,900,401.00	\$132,289,626.00	\$18,222,270.00	[No Response]	\$21,744,954.00	\$241,157,251.00	\$308,860,325.00	78%	\$8.17
UT	\$7,980,676.63	\$29,002,903.14	\$1,495,184.47	See F2a <sup>96</sup>	[No Response]	\$38,478,764.24	85 Million	45%	\$11.53
VA	[No Response]	\$67,098,001.87	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$67,098,001.87	Unknown	[No Value]	\$7.76
VT	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$5,362,000.00	\$4,468,213.00	120%	\$8.31
WA	STATE = \$ 2,372,011 COUNTY = \$ 6,270,500	STSTATE [sic] = \$ 18,899,909 COUNTY = \$ 52,974,055	STATE = \$ 3,190,946 COUNTY = \$ 8,586,283	STATE = \$ 3,705,516 COUNTY = \$ 10,419,643	[No Response]	STATE = \$ 28,168,382 COUNTY = \$ 78,250,481 COMBINED TOTAL = \$106,418,863	\$373,517,745.00	28%	\$13.75
WI	Unknown	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Unknown	Unknown	[No Value]	[No Value]
WV	\$17,011,716.00	\$46,226,777.00	In Wireless	\$8,209,318.00	\$891,326.00	\$72,339,137.00	\$89,237,508.00	81%	\$40.57
WY	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$566,734.87	[No Response]	\$6,558,508.47	\$7,125,243.34	10394617.73	69%	\$12.31
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>									
AS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	See Answer to 3A	[No Value]	[No Value]
DC	\$1,204,626.01	\$7,121,120.34	\$408,520.60	\$2,735,215.38	Centres [sic] - \$635,037.12 PBX Trunks - \$305,545.92	\$12,410,065.37	\$51,921,525.00	24%	\$18.52
Guam	EXPLAINED IN F2a <sup>97</sup>	EXPLAINED IN F2a	EXPLAINED IN F2a	N/A	N/A	\$2,137,514.00	\$3,497,097.00	61%	\$12.56

<sup>96</sup> At Question F2a, Utah states, “VoIP is included in the wireline and wireless figures and can’t be segregated.” Utah Response at 12.

<sup>97</sup> At Question F2a, Guam states, “When Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) providers collect the surcharge from their subscribers and remit the amounts collected, the remittance does not detail collections for each service type, but rather the total amount collected from subscribers.” Guam Response at 9.

State	Wireline	Wireless	Prepaid	VoIP	Other	Total Fees Collected	Total Estimated Cost	Fees as a Percentage of Cost <sup>91</sup>	Estimated Amount Collected Annually Per Capita
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[No Value]	[No Value]
PR	\$3,041,465.92	\$10,754,597.60	\$1,923,016.75	\$5,889,734.82	[No Response]	\$21,608,815.09	\$17,278,375.99	125%	\$6.62
USVI	See below explanation <sup>98</sup>	See below explanation	See below explanation	See below explanation	See below explanation	\$863,765.00	\$3,090,681.00	28%	\$8.16
<b>Total Estimated Fees Collected<sup>99</sup></b>							<b>\$3,492,838,462.32</b>		
<b>Total Estimated Cost to Provide 911</b>							<b>\$5,511,708,062.19</b>		
<b>Total Estimated Fees as a Percentage of Total Estimated Cost</b>							<b>63%</b>		
<b>Average State Amount Collected Per Capita</b>							<b>\$12.45</b>		
<b>National Amount Collected Per Capita</b>							<b>\$10.41</b>		

<sup>98</sup> At Question F2a, the U.S. Virgin Islands states, “The Government of the Virgin Islands cannot distinguish between wireline, wireless, pre-paid wireless, VoIP, and other at this time. We are in the process of installing a new ECC phone system which will enable us to provide these numbers in the future.” U.S. Virgin Islands Response at 10.

<sup>99</sup> This figure is based on the sum of the amounts respondents reported as “Total” fees collected at Question F2. Some states did not break down collected fees by service type and only provided their totals. Other states provided service category data but not the total. Several states submitted service type fees that do not add up to their reported totals. Therefore, the reported total estimated fees collected figure of \$3,492,838,462.32 is \$295,557,253.44 more than the sum of the individual wireline, wireless, prepaid wireless, VoIP, and Other fees reported by respondents.

26. 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 15 below, 33 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported combining collected fees with other funds or grants to support 911 services, while 17 states, American Samoa,<sup>100</sup> Guam, and Puerto Rico reported they did not.

**Table 15 – States Reporting Whether 911 Fees Are Combined with Federal, State, or Local Funds, Grants, Special Collections, or General Budget Appropriations<sup>101</sup>**

<b>Responses Regarding Combination of Collected Fees with Any Federal, State, or Local Funds, Grants, Special Collections, or General Budget Appropriations That Were Designated 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		The 911 surcharge is used to ‘supplement’ not fully support the Local 911 Call center. The balance of the funding comes from General Revenue taxes and the Borough or Municipal level.
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 \$17,265,564.51 for the fiscal period of October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021. This information is based on self-reported funding data provided by the local districts; 85 of the 85 districts reported. The State Board Office was award a federal grant for which \$260,000 was paid out in CY2021.
AR		X	[NA]
AZ		X	[NA]
CA	X		California received \$11,399,076 in Federal NG 9-1-1 grant funds with \$7,599,384 in matched funds from the state.
CO	X		As stated in the answer to question 3, above, it takes a combination of 9-1-1 surcharge funds, local general funds, and to some small extent dedicated sales taxes to pay for the operations of Colorado’s PSAPs. Additionally, Colorado was the recipient of federal 911 grant funds, which have been used for the migration of Colorado’s PSAPs to an ESInet.
CT	X		The state was awarded federal grant money through the National Highway Transportation Administration (NHTSA) for NG 911 projects. The state did not draw down on the funds or use its own funding during the calendar year 2021; however, the project was in progress and funds will be expended in first quarter 2022. Total grant award is \$1,081,603.
DE		X	n/a
FL	X		The State of Florida applied for and received grant funding from the federal NG911 grant program. This was a reimbursement grant that was designated to assist states transition to NG911 services.
GA	X		The Georgia Emergency Communications Authority (GECA) received 1% of all 911 fees remitted to the Georgia Department of Revenue (DOR). Some of this funding was used as cash match for the NHTSA-NTIA Grant awarded to GECA in August of 2019.
HI		X	[NA]
IA	X		18% 911 Surcharge (\$30,827,678.55) 32% County General Fund (\$53,588,828.34) 21% Sheriff’s Fund (\$35,178,159.13)

<sup>100</sup> American Samoa reports that it has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 5-6.

<sup>101</sup> Idaho provided a substantive entry in Addendum Section F4 of the Questionnaire, associated with responses captured in this table. State and jurisdiction filings are available for public inspection at <https://www.fcc.gov/fourteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings>.

<b>Responses Regarding Combination of Collected Fees with Any Federal, State, or Local Funds, Grants, Special Collections, or General Budget Appropriations That Were Designated 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>																																																																
			29% Miscellaneous Other Sources (\$48,379,094.29) Plus the National 911 Grant: \$2,590,445																																																																
ID		X	[NA]																																																																
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IN	X		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>County</th> <th>Actual Project Total</th> <th>Federal Grant</th> <th>Local Match</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Blackford</td> <td>\$ 79,160.00</td> <td>\$ 47,496.000</td> <td>\$ 31,664.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cass</td> <td>\$ 130,000.00</td> <td>\$ 78,000.000</td> <td>\$ 52,000.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pike</td> <td>\$ 25,650.00</td> <td>\$ 15,390.000</td> <td>\$ 10,260.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Randolph</td> <td>\$ 37,010.00</td> <td>\$ 22,206.000</td> <td>\$ 14,804.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shelby</td> <td>\$ 29,470.00</td> <td>\$ 17,682.000</td> <td>\$ 11,788.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blackford</td> <td>\$ 65,902.00</td> <td>\$ 39,541.200</td> <td>\$ 26,360.800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Delaware</td> <td>\$1,050,000.00</td> <td>\$ 630,000.000</td> <td>\$ 420,000.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daviess</td> <td>\$ 319,519.00</td> <td>\$ 191,711.400</td> <td>\$ 127,807.600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ripley</td> <td>\$ 72,330.00</td> <td>\$ 43,398.000</td> <td>\$ 28,932.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scott</td> <td>\$ 34,990.00</td> <td>\$ 20,994.000</td> <td>\$ 13,996.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>White</td> <td>\$ 75,016.01</td> <td>\$ 45,009.606</td> <td>\$ 30,006.404</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wayne</td> <td>\$ 189,570.00</td> <td>\$ 113,742.000</td> <td>\$ 75,828.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waye</td> <td>\$ 36,625.00</td> <td>\$ 21,975.000</td> <td>\$ 14,650.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Madison</td> <td>\$ 9,200.00</td> <td>\$ 47,520.000</td> <td>\$ 31,680.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>\$2,224,442.01</td> <td>\$ 1,334,665.206</td> <td>\$ 889,776.804</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	County	Actual Project Total	Federal Grant	Local Match	Blackford	\$ 79,160.00	\$ 47,496.000	\$ 31,664.000	Cass	\$ 130,000.00	\$ 78,000.000	\$ 52,000.000	Pike	\$ 25,650.00	\$ 15,390.000	\$ 10,260.000	Randolph	\$ 37,010.00	\$ 22,206.000	\$ 14,804.000	Shelby	\$ 29,470.00	\$ 17,682.000	\$ 11,788.000	Blackford	\$ 65,902.00	\$ 39,541.200	\$ 26,360.800	Delaware	\$1,050,000.00	\$ 630,000.000	\$ 420,000.000	Daviess	\$ 319,519.00	\$ 191,711.400	\$ 127,807.600	Ripley	\$ 72,330.00	\$ 43,398.000	\$ 28,932.000	Scott	\$ 34,990.00	\$ 20,994.000	\$ 13,996.000	White	\$ 75,016.01	\$ 45,009.606	\$ 30,006.404	Wayne	\$ 189,570.00	\$ 113,742.000	\$ 75,828.000	Waye	\$ 36,625.00	\$ 21,975.000	\$ 14,650.000	Madison	\$ 9,200.00	\$ 47,520.000	\$ 31,680.000		\$2,224,442.01	\$ 1,334,665.206	\$ 889,776.804
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KS	X		Local general fund monies are used extensively to fund 911 in Kansas. These funds are derived from property taxes and account for approximately 84% of total funding. Additionally, the State was awarded a total of \$2,759,782 under the NHTSA/NTIA 911 Grant Program. These grant funds were divided into two projects. The first project was a sub-grant program for Kansas PSAPs, which allocated a total of \$1,800,000 for PSAP equipment upgrades to NG911 compatible ancillary systems. The remaining \$959,782 was allocated towards a replacement mapping system for the Statewide NG911 call handling system. The grant was received in August of 2019 and funds expended in 2021 totaled \$672,808.																																																																
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	[NA]																																																																
MA		X	[NA]																																																																
MD	X		The NHTSA/NTIA grant was used to fund 60 percent of certain NG911 and GIS projects, with the 40 percent match coming from the 9-1-1 Trust Fund. The difference between County 9-1-1 Fee revenues and operational costs for each county is made up by county general funds.																																																																
ME	X		\$375,798.37																																																																
MI	X		In addition to the State and Local funds reported above: County Millages: \$ 60,590,694.35 Local/County General Funds: \$ 95,267,008.89 Other Receipts: \$ 18,536,089.75 (grants, tower rentals, contracts for service, etc.)																																																																
MN	X		The State of Minnesota was awarded a grant (60% federal/40% state match) from NTIA/NHTSA for the implementation of next generation 9-1-1. Funds are primarily being used for GIS data preparation, CPE upgrades, 9-1-1 ingress network rehomeing and a CAD-to-CAD feasibility study.																																																																

<b>Responses Regarding Combination of Collected Fees with Any Federal, State, or Local Funds, Grants, Special Collections, or General Budget Appropriations That Were Designated 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>
MO	X		NHTSA and NTIA Grant funds were used by the Board as a subawardee from the Missouri Department of Public Safety to provide Cybersecurity Training and establish feasibility studies on the current state of GIS and NG911 across the state of MO.
MS	X		Local budgets must supplement funds received from wireline fees collected to cover operation costs and a grant was awarded from the National Transportation Safety Administration to the state in 2020.
MT		X	[NA]
NC	X		E911 funds were combined with general fund allocations from each of the 115 primary PSAPs and 13 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. In addition, federal funds along with E911 service fees were allocated for the migration to NG 911 for 54 PSAPs.
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. Also, in 2021, \$192,399.50 in 911 fees collected were used as the state's 40% match requirement for the NHTSA/NTIA 2018 911 Grant.
NE	X		Wireless 911 Surcharge funds are allocated to local governments to assist with local 911 operations. Local PSAPs use Wireless 911 Surcharge funds to supplement, locally collected Wireline 911 surcharge funds and local general funds to support PSAP operations. Federal grant dollars were used to support a statewide MIS system. Reimbursements of \$426,442.38 in Federal Funds were received during calendar year 2021.
NH	X		Federal grant funds in the amount of \$173,640.79 were expended to replace the door access control systems for the 2 PSAPs. The previous system was antiquated and was failing. The system was a 'local only' system and could only be managed from one computer. The new robust system has several added security features that allow for real-time door access monitoring as well as the capability [sic] to manage the system from more than one computer.
NJ		X	[NA]
NM		X	No funding was combined with E911 fees for eligible expenses within the State's definition of E-911 system. However, federal, state, and local funding was used for PSAP operations, buildings, CAD, and radio in support of 911 services.
NV	X		Carson City reported Yes to 4F: 911 Surcharge funds are held separately in a Special Revenue Fund, and are not commingled with City funds. Carson City general funds are also used to support 911 services. Lyon County reported Yes to 4F: General Fund revenues of \$1,454,112.26 were used towards the operation of 911 dispatch. Other Counties reported No to 4F.
NY	X		Counties may combine their collected local surcharge funds with their State-awarded grant funds and state-distributed local surcharges. These combinations occur within county and local budgets and the amounts are not reported to the State. Accounting rules applicable to each funding source must nonetheless be observed.
OH	X		Federal Grant awards match allowable county expenditures at 60% totaling \$3,823,136.33 across 43 counties in the state. Many agencies use county or city general funds
OK	X		See E2A. Federal Grant was awarded during 2020 for \$2,721,656. This was a multi - year grant that was a continuation from FY20.
OR		X	[NA]
PA	X		Pennsylvania received a \$4,886,680 federal grant award to assist with implementing NG911 service. In 2021, \$2,119,943 of the grant award was spent for that purpose. Any 911

<b>Responses Regarding Combination of Collected Fees with Any Federal, State, or Local Funds, Grants, Special Collections, or General Budget Appropriations That Were Designated 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>
			related expenses not covered by 911 fees are covered by the General fund or other revenue sources of the respective county.
RI		X	[NA]
SC	X		Through the National 911 Grant Program, SC was awarded approximately \$2.3 million. These funds, along with the wireless 911 fees collected are being used to support the state's effort to build a statewide NG9-1-1 system to ensure all the PSAPs in SC transition from legacy to Next Generation technology. 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		Federal grant funds as noted in F3 above in the amount of \$11,523 were used for NG9-1-1 implementation in 2021.
TN	X		Local government contributions of cash to emergency communications districts are generally about 25% of the total revenues reported by the emergency communications districts. Unidentified amounts of additional support are provided by local governments, but are not reflected in the financial records of the emergency communications districts. Federal grant funds of \$933,297 amount were received in calendar year 2021 to offset expenditures for NG911 Statewide ESInet and NGCS Transition; Management Services; Cybersecurity Preparedness; NG911 Consulting Services; and GIS Spatial Interface Data Preparation.
TX	X		<p>In CY 2021, CSEC provided Federal 911 Grant Program funding on a reimbursement basis to six Texas 9-1-1 Entities totaling \$435,986.09. (CSEC, specifically its Executive Director, is Texas's designated State 911 Coordinator of the federal grant program. Ten Texas 9-1-1 Entities were awarded subrecipient federal grants by CSEC's Executive Director.)</p> <p>Whether a Texas 9-1-1 Entity combined other funds (primarily local general revenues) with 911/E911 fees to support 9-1-1 service depends, in part, on the Entity's determination of what costs are attributable to 9-1-1 service. The Commission's adoption of '911 Fee Diversion Rules' (47 C.F.R. § 9.23) in June 2021 clarified the eligible uses of 9-1-1 fees and also addressed multi-purpose fees (e.g., Texas statewide equalization surcharge). Utilizing non-911 local funds is specifically applicable to Municipal ECDs who, unlike the CSEC state 9-1-1 Program and those of the 772 ECDs, are responsible for all costs directly associated with 9-1-1 service, plus emergency response/dispatch, law enforcement, fire, EMS. A Municipal ECD's distinguishing between costs of 9-1-1 service and emergency response is relevant only with respect to restrictions placed on the use of 9-1-1 fees. Which is not to say that Texas 9-1-1 Entities do not recognize the importance of and adhere to such restrictions.</p> <p>A majority of Texas 9-1-1 Entities do not include telecommunicator/dispatcher or dispatch costs in the costs of providing 9-1-1 service. For the CSEC state 9-1-1 Program, RPCs are precluded from paying such costs; there's an exception applicable to the largest county in an RPC's service area. Similarly, a majority of statutory 772 ECDs do not allow 9-1-1 fees to be used for telecommunicator or dispatch related costs. Many if not most Municipal ECDs consider telecommunicators/dispatcher costs to be a fundamental part of 9-1-1 service.</p> <p>By way of example, see below from several Municipal ECDs. (NOTE: The following examples were in response to FCC Questions F.4. and F.5. CSEC included with question F.5. a note instructing Texas 9-1-1 Entities to include costs listed in FCC Question E.2., 'but not the costs of providing emergency response--law enforcement, fire, or EMS.')</p> <p>Dallas reported \$30,915,930 in local city funds were used to provide 9-1-1 service. Longview reported \$2.3 million in local funds were used to cover a majority of dispatcher salaries, CAD, etc.</p> <p>Portland did not report a specific amount but identified its municipal general fund as a source of funds for 9-1-1 service.</p>

<b>Responses Regarding Combination of Collected Fees with Any Federal, State, or Local Funds, Grants, Special Collections, or General Budget Appropriations That Were Designated 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>
			North Texas Emergency Communications Center [sic] received \$4,729,481 from the four municipal ECDs (Addison, Carrollton, Coppell, Farmers Branch) that collectively formed NTECC to provide 9-1-1 service.
UT	X		Utah Communications Authority was awarded a Federal 911 Grant from the National 911 office, a portion of this federal 911 grant funding was used and reimbursed in 2021 for a total of: \$925,000.
VA		X	[NA]
VT	X		\$1,800,000 was transferred from the General Fund to the Enhanced 911 Special Fund
WA	X		All local jurisdictions contribute additional local funds to augment State and County 911 excise taxes in covering the costs of 911 statewide. On average statewide, it is estimated that 70% 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 three Primary and five Secondary PSAPs with the majority of funding coming from their general departmental budget. In 2019, the State's 911 program received an award of \$2,862,056.00 from the federal 911 grant. Funds from this grant were used to fund NG911 implementation projects throughout the state.
WI		X	[NA]
WV		X	[NA]
WY		X	[NA]
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>			
AS		X	N/A No funds collected.
DC	X		Local Funds - \$30,539,000.00 Grants - \$2,125,111.00
Guam		X	[NA]
NMI			[DNF]
PR		X	[NA]
USVI	X		Appropriated general fund budget in the amount of \$2,495,277.00 for salaries and fringe benefits.
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>20</b>	

27. 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 16 below, eight states, as well as Guam and Puerto Rico, reported that state 911 fees were the sole source of revenue funding 911 services; thirteen states indicated that 50 to 90% of funding came from state 911 fees; six states reported that 50 to 90% of funding came from local 911 fees; one state reported that the source of funding was split evenly between state and local jurisdictions' 911 fee collection; and one state reported that local fees were the sole source of funding. Ten states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported that state or local General Fund revenues accounted for 50 to 90% of 911 funding. American Samoa reported that 100% of funding towards the cost to support 911 came from the state General Fund.<sup>102</sup>

<sup>102</sup> American Samoa Response at 10–11. American Samoa reports that it has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 5-6.

**Table 16 – State Estimates of Proportional Contributions from Each Funding Source<sup>103</sup>**

State	State 911 Fees	Local 911 Fees	General Fund - State	General Fund - County	Federal Grants	State Grants
AK	0%	100% <sup>104</sup>	0%	0%	0%	0%
AL	88.1%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1% <sup>105</sup>	0.4%	2.4%
AR	65%	6%	0%	29%	0%	0%
AZ	85%	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	15%	[No Response]
CA	100%	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
CO	10.9%	67.5%	0.0%	20.9%	0.7%	0.0%
CT	100%	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
DE	100%	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
FL	39%	[No Response]	55%	[No Response]	1%	5%
GA	55%	0%	0%	45%	0%	0%
HI	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
IA	18%	[No Response]	[No Response]	32%	<1%	[No Response]
ID	90%	Unknown	0%	Unknown	0%	10%
IL	88.85%	0%	0%	11.12%	0%	0%
IN	43%	Not permitted	0%	57%	0%	0%
KS	15.7%	[No Response]	[No Response]	83.8%	0.5%	[No Response]
KY	21%	27%	0%	49%	1%	2%
LA	13% (PrePaid Wireless)	87%	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
MA	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MD	21.43%	30.96%	0.00%	47.41%	0.19%	0.00%
ME	95%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%
MI	14.89%	25.80%	0%	25.15%	.33%	0%
MN	100%	0%	0%	PSAPs receive general funds from the county/municipality in which they operate to augment the annual distribution they receive from the state through 911 fees	4%	0%
MO	0.025%	94.973%	0%	5%	0.01%	0.01%

<sup>103</sup> Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming provided substantive entries in Addendum Section F5 of the Questionnaire, associated with responses captured in this table. State and jurisdiction filings are available for public inspection at <https://www.fcc.gov/fourteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings>. Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas provided funding source contribution percentages that do not total 100%. Iowa states: “We do not track expenditures through these specific categories. The way we track our 911 funding breaks down as follows: 18% 911 Surcharge[;] 32% County General Fund[;] 21% Sheriff’s Fund[;] 29% Miscellaneous Other Sources.” Iowa Response at 11. Michigan states that “[l]ocal millages make up 19.58% and other receipts make up 14.24% as described above.” Michigan Response at 12. Missouri states that its reported percentages are “only an estimate based on the responses from local jurisdictions across the state.” Missouri Response at 11-12.

<sup>104</sup> But see Alaska Response to Question F4a, where Alaska states, “The 911 surcharge is used to ‘supplement’ not fully support the Local 911 Call center. The balance of the funding comes from General Revenue taxes and the Borough or Municipal level.” Alaska Response at 12.

<sup>105</sup> At Addendum Section F5, Alabama states: “The General Fund-County percentage is based on self-reported funding data by the local districts for the fiscal period of October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021; 85 of the 85 districts reported.” Alabama response at 12.

State	State 911 Fees	Local 911 Fees	General Fund - State	General Fund - County	Federal Grants	State Grants
MS	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
MT	30%	70%	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
NC	47%	[No Response]	[No Response]	48%	[No Response]	5%
ND	4%	65%	0%	30%	1%	0%
NE	15%	15%	0%	70%	[No Response]	[No Response]
NH	99%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
NJ	Unknown	Unknown	0%	Unknown	0%	0%
NM	100%	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
NV	0%	25%	[No Response]	75%	[No Response]	[No Response]
NY	[No Response]	13.46%	[No Response]	85.31%	[No Response]	1.23%
OH	35.9%	15.2%	[No Response]	48.9%	[No Response]	[No Response]
OK	29.9%	7.0%	0%	55.6%	2.5%	4.9%
OR	30%	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%
PA	77%	0%	0%	22.5%	0.5%	[No Response]
RI	Effective October 1, 2019 100%	[No Response]	Effective, up until October 1, 2019 100%	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
SC	77%	18%	0%	???	5%	0%
SD	46.8%	0%	0%	44.2%	5.2%	3.8%
TN	69.8%	4.3%	0%	25.2%	.7%	0%
TX	56.0%	22%	[No Response]	21%	.1%	[No Response]
UT	40.74%	0%	4.47%	53.65%	1.10%	.04%
VA	50%	50%	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
VT	100%	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
WA	9%	23%	[No Response]	~34% user agency fees ~34% other funds (other taxes, general fund)	<1%	[No Response]
WI	[No Response]	15%	5%	75%	5%	[No Response]
WV	64%	36%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WY	68.55%	[No Response]	[No Response]	31.45%	[No Response]	[No Response]
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>						
AS	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
DC	[No Response]	37%	59%	[No Response]	4%	[No Response]
Guam	100%	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]
PR	100%	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
USVI	19%	0%	81%	0%	0%	0%

28. On a related note, the questionnaire at F3 also asked respondents to identify any other sources of 911/E911 funding, beyond 911/E911 fees.<sup>106</sup> Most states and jurisdictions responded with specific information on the sources for their 911/E911 funding.<sup>107</sup>

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

29. As previously noted, “[t]o 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,” in 2008, Congress directed the Commission to annually submit a report detailing the

<sup>106</sup> FCC Questionnaire at Question F3.

<sup>107</sup> State and jurisdiction filings are available for public inspection at <https://www.fcc.gov/fourteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings>.

status in each State of the collection and distribution of such fees or charges.<sup>108</sup> On December 27, 2020, Congress enacted section 902, which directed the Commission to adopt rules “designating purposes and functions for which the obligation or expenditure of 9-1-1 fees or charges, by any State or taxing jurisdiction authorized to impose such a fee or charge, is acceptable.”<sup>109</sup> Section 902 also amended 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1(f)(2) to replace the statutory language that the Commission’s annual report should include findings on the amount of revenues obligated or expended for “any purpose other than the purpose for which any such fees or charges are specified,”<sup>110</sup> with the language “any purpose or function other than the purposes and functions designated in the final rules issued [by the Commission] . . . as purposes and functions for which the obligation or expenditure of any such fees or charges is acceptable.”<sup>111</sup>

30. On June 25, 2021, the Commission issued a Report and Order adopting rules that define which expenditures of 911 fees or charges by states and jurisdictions are “acceptable” and which constitute fee diversion for purposes of section 902 and the Commission’s rules.<sup>112</sup> The rules also provide an elective safe harbor for states and taxing jurisdictions that designate multi-purpose fees or charges for “public safety,” “emergency services,” or other similar purposes, where a portion of those fees or charges supports 911 services.<sup>113</sup> The rules adopted in the *911 Fee Diversion Report and Order* went into effect on October 18, 2021.<sup>114</sup> Section 902 requires the Commission to apply these rules in this year’s Fourteenth Report to Congress.<sup>115</sup> Accordingly, we have followed these rules as section 902 requires for this year’s report.

31. Section 902 also required the Commission to establish the “Ending 9-1-1 Fee Diversion Now Strike Force” (911 Strike Force) to study “how the Federal Government can most expeditiously end diversion” by states and taxing jurisdictions.<sup>116</sup> The Commission referred several issues to the Strike Force, including seeking recommendations on the “precise dividing line” between acceptable and unacceptable expenditures of 911 fees on public safety radio expenditures, and developing additional specific examples of the allowable use of 911 fees for public safety radio systems.<sup>117</sup> On September 23, 2021, the 911 Strike Force submitted its final report with recommendations and findings to Congress.<sup>118</sup>

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<sup>108</sup> 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1(f)(2).

<sup>109</sup> Section 902(c)(1)(C) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1(f)(3)(A) (as amended)).

<sup>110</sup> NET 911 Act at § 6(f)(2) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1(f)(2)) (prior version, in effect until December 27, 2020).

<sup>111</sup> Section 902(c)(1)(B) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1(f)(2) (as amended)).

<sup>112</sup> *911 Fee Diversion Report and Order*. The rules adopted in the *911 Fee Diversion Report and Order* may be found at 47 CFR § 9.21 *et seq.*

<sup>113</sup> 47 CFR § 9.23(d).

<sup>114</sup> *Effective Date of 911 Fee Diversion Rules Public Notice*, 36 FCC Rcd 12629.

<sup>115</sup> See sections 902(d)(2) and 902(f)(4) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1 Statutory Notes (as amended)).

<sup>116</sup> Section 902(d)(3)(A) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1 Statutory Notes (as amended)).

<sup>117</sup> See, e.g., *911 Fee Diversion Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 10827, 10829, paras. 50, 55 (referring to the Strike Force for further guidance the issue of applying the standard for acceptable 911 expenditures to public safety radio equipment).

<sup>118</sup> *911 Strike Force Report and Recommendations*. The 911 Strike Force report included the following recommendation for the allowable use of 911 fees to support public safety radio systems: “[t]he allowable use of  
(continued....)

32. 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 [911/E911] fees or charges.”<sup>119</sup> This year, the Bureau revised the annual data-gathering questionnaire to help effectuate the Commission’s new rules under section 902. The questionnaire changes included a revision to Question G1, which now asks states and jurisdictions whether funds collected for 911/E911 purposes were obligated or expended solely for “acceptable purposes and functions” as provided under the Commission’s new rule at 47 CFR § 9.23.<sup>120</sup> Similarly, revised Question G1a now asks respondents to identify what amount of funds collected for 911/E911 purposes was obligated or expended for purposes or functions other than those designated as acceptable under 47 CFR § 9.23, including any funds transferred, loaned, or otherwise used for the state’s General Fund.<sup>121</sup> This year’s revised questionnaire also added Questions G2 and G3, requesting information on public safety radio spending and multi-purpose fees, respectively.<sup>122</sup>

33. Pursuant to the rules adopted in the *911 Fee Diversion Report and Order*, in calendar year 2021, three reporting states diverted or transferred fees. As described in Table 17 below, Nevada, New Jersey, and New York did not self-identify in their responses to the questionnaire as diverting funds, but, consistent with previous reports, the Bureau has determined based on review of the information provided that these states, or a local jurisdiction within these states, diverted funds for non-911 related purposes within the meaning of the NET 911 Act.<sup>123</sup> The jurisdictions listed in Table 17 diverted an aggregate amount of \$198,422,559.32 or approximately 5.68% of all 911/E911 funds reported to have been collected by all responding states and jurisdictions in 2021.

34. 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.

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911 fees should include the ability for local agencies and states to fund any communication system, technology or support activity that directly provides the ability to deliver 911 voice and data information between the ‘entry point’ to the 911 system and the first responder.” *911 Strike Force Report and Recommendations* at 10 (citations omitted).

<sup>119</sup> NET 911 Act at § 6(f)(2) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1(f)(2)).

<sup>120</sup> FCC Questionnaire at 10-11. The prior version of the questionnaire at G1 and G1a reflected the version of 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1(f)(2) previously in effect, before the section 902 amendments. NET 911 Act at § 6(f)(2) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1(f)(2)) (prior version, in effect until December 27, 2020) (stating Commission’s annual report should include “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>121</sup> FCC Questionnaire at 11.

<sup>122</sup> *Id.* at 11-14.

<sup>123</sup> As discussed below, the Bureau does not find that Nevada diverted fees at the state level in calendar year 2021. However, the Bureau concludes that two local jurisdictions, Carson City and Churchill County, diverted 911 fees in 2021 under authority granted by a state statute.

**Table 17 – Total Funds Diverted or Otherwise Transferred from 911 Uses<sup>124</sup>**

State/Territory	Total Funds Collected (Year End 2021)	Total Funds Used for Other Purposes	Percentage Diverted	Type of Transfer
<b>States/Jurisdictions Self-Identifying as Diverting/Transferring Funds</b>				
No diverting states self-identified as having diverted.				
<b>States/Jurisdictions Identified by Bureau as Diverting/Transferring Funds</b>				
Nevada	\$710,374.22	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	Public Safety
New Jersey	\$126,224,000.00	\$95,402,000.00	75.6%	Public Safety and Unrelated
New York	\$247,051,701.00 <sup>125</sup>	\$103,020,559.32	41.7%	Public Safety and Unrelated
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$373,986,075.22</b>	<b>\$198,422,559.32</b>	<b>53.06%</b>	
<i>Percent Diverted From Total Funds Collected by All States</i>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,492,838,462.32<sup>126</sup></b>		<b>5.68%</b>	

<sup>124</sup> Nevada, New Jersey, and New York all self-declared as non-diverters in their responses at G1. Nevada added narrative comment at Addendum Section G1 of its response, stating that “Esmeralda County reported No to G1 without identification (G1A)” and “Storey County reported No to G1 due to no funds collected.” Nevada Response at 13. State and jurisdiction filings are available for public inspection at <https://www.fcc.gov/fourteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings>.

<sup>125</sup> See *infra* note 154.

<sup>126</sup> This figure reflects the combined total amount of 911/E911 fee revenue that all responding states and jurisdictions reported for calendar year 2021 in the FCC Questionnaire at F2. As discussed below, for our analysis of New York’s 911 fee collection and expenditures, the Bureau used fee revenue data from publicly available New York State tax records, rather than the F2 revenue amount that New York reported in its questionnaire. For simplicity, throughout this report we have used respondents’ submitted F2 figures to calculate the total amount of 911/E911 fees collected in calendar year 2021, and have not adjusted the total amount to reflect any external data on fees.

## 1. Diversion Analysis

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

35. *New Jersey*. The Bureau has identified New Jersey’s statutory framework as resulting in diversion of 911 fees as far back as the Sixth Report.<sup>127</sup> This year, New Jersey again reports that it did not divert or transfer any collected funds.<sup>128</sup> However, in response to Question E1 in this year’s filing, New Jersey again states that in accordance with New Jersey statute (P.L.2004, c.48), all fees collected are “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>129</sup> Specifically, New Jersey reports that the \$126,224,000 it collected in 911 fees in calendar year 2021 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>130</sup> New Jersey reports that from this total, it appropriated \$30,822,000 for the Statewide 9-1-1 Emergency Telecommunication System and Office of Emergency Telecommunication Services.<sup>131</sup> As in prior years, we find these expenditures to be 911-related.<sup>132</sup> New Jersey reports that the remaining balance of \$95,402,000 was allocated to programs such as the Division of State Police, National Guard Support Services, Urban Search and Rescue, and Rural Section Policing.<sup>133</sup> As in previous years, the state has not supplied documentation that would support a conclusion that these latter programs are 911 related.<sup>134</sup> Therefore, consistent with previous reports, the Bureau concludes that New Jersey diverted the \$95,402,000 spent on these programs.<sup>135</sup>

36. New Jersey asserts that its “9-1-1 System and Emergency Response Fee” is a multi-purpose fee that falls within the FCC’s voluntary safe harbor provisions.<sup>136</sup> We do not agree with this assertion. This is the same fee that New Jersey has collected for a number of years, and New Jersey acknowledges

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<sup>127</sup> See FCC, Sixth Annual Report to Congress on State Collection and Distribution of 911 and Enhanced 911 Fees and Charges at 13, para. 18 (2014), [https://transition.fcc.gov/pshs/911/Net%20911/NET911\\_Act\\_6thReport\\_to\\_Congress\\_123014.pdf](https://transition.fcc.gov/pshs/911/Net%20911/NET911_Act_6thReport_to_Congress_123014.pdf).

<sup>128</sup> New Jersey Response at 11.

<sup>129</sup> *Id.* at 7.

<sup>130</sup> *Id.* at 7, 10.

<sup>131</sup> *Id.* at 7.

<sup>132</sup> See, e.g., Thirteenth Report at 50-51, para. 37; FCC, Twelfth Annual Report to Congress on State Collection and Distribution of 911 and Enhanced 911 Fees and Charges at 50, para. 28 (2020), <https://www.fcc.gov/files/12thannual911feereport2020pdf> (Twelfth Report).

<sup>133</sup> New Jersey Response at 7.

<sup>134</sup> This year, New Jersey’s Response at E1 again lists “Radio System Upgrade” as a Department of Law and Public Safety expenditure, but does not provide sufficient explanation or documentation to indicate that this radio expenditure was 911 related. *Id.* at 7, 12-13.

<sup>135</sup> In this year’s response, New Jersey has again reported a combination of fiscal year and calendar year data. See, e.g., New Jersey Response at 7, 10 (E1 and F2). The Bureau has calculated New Jersey’s diversion amount based on the information New Jersey has made available. The Bureau again requests that, in future, New Jersey will report all information on a calendar year basis, as the FCC Questionnaire states.

<sup>136</sup> New Jersey Response at 13-14 (Section G3). See also *911 Fee Diversion Report and Order*, FCC Rcd at 10813, para. 20 (explaining the Commission has found that multi-purpose fees that support 911/E911 and other purposes fall within the Commission’s authority under section 6(f)(1) of the NET 911 Act).

that there was no change to the relevant state law in calendar year 2021.<sup>137</sup> Moreover, the New Jersey fee does not meet two of the three requirements for the FCC’s voluntary safe harbor for multi-purpose fees.<sup>138</sup> First, although New Jersey asserts that the 911 portion of its 9-1-1 System and Emergency Response Fee is segregated and not commingled with other funds,<sup>139</sup> New Jersey’s response to another section of the questionnaire indicates that all fee revenue is deposited in a single account.<sup>140</sup> Second, New Jersey has not demonstrated that a fixed dollar amount or percentage of the fee is dedicated to 911 services.<sup>141</sup> Under the relevant New Jersey statute, funds credited to the 9-1-1 System and Emergency Response Trust Fund Account are annually appropriated for a number of listed purposes, both 911 and non-911 related, but the statute does not specify a fixed amount or percentage to be used for 911 purposes.<sup>142</sup> We therefore find that New Jersey has not demonstrated that the 9-1-1 System and Emergency Response Fee is a permissible multi-purpose fee under the FCC’s rules.<sup>143</sup>

37. *Nevada.* Nevada’s response this year indicates that at least two local jurisdictions diverted a portion of their 911/E911 funds in 2021, based on a state statute authorizing such diversion. In its response for the 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>144</sup> Nevada also reported that the state legislature increased the maximum surcharge and expanded permissible uses for the surcharge to allow “purchase and maintenance of portable event recording devices and vehicular recording devices.”<sup>145</sup> The Bureau found in the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Reports 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>146</sup> We make the same finding in this report. In this year’s filing covering

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<sup>137</sup> New Jersey Response at 5.

<sup>138</sup> The three requirements to qualify for the FCC’s voluntary safe harbor for multi-purpose fees are set forth at 47 CFR § 9.23(d).

<sup>139</sup> New Jersey Response at 14 (G3b); *see also* 47 CFR § 9.23(d)(2).

<sup>140</sup> New Jersey Response at 7. *See also* N.J. Stat. Ann. § 52:17C-18(c)(1) (West, Westlaw through 2022) (establishing the fee and directing that “the State Treasurer shall credit the fee revenue to the ‘9-1-1 System and Emergency Response Trust Fund Account’”); N.J. Stat. Ann. § 52:17C-19 (West, Westlaw through 2022) (listing the 911 related and non-911 related purposes for which the funds in the 9-1-1 System and Emergency Response Trust Fund Account can be spent).

<sup>141</sup> *See* 47 CFR § 9.23(d)(1).

<sup>142</sup> N.J. Stat. Ann. § 52:17C-19(b) (West, Westlaw through 2022).

<sup>143</sup> The FCC’s multi-purpose fee safe harbor provision is “a voluntary provision that provides a set of criteria for states and taxing jurisdictions with multi-purpose fees to demonstrate that they are not diverting 911 fees or charges.” *911 Fee Diversion Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 10830, para. 57. This elective safe harbor provision with its particular set of criteria is not the only means by which a state may demonstrate that its use of a portion of a multi-purpose fee for non-911 related purposes does not constitute fee diversion. However, New Jersey also has not otherwise demonstrated that its use of the 9-1-1 System and Emergency Response Fee does not constitute diversion.

<sup>144</sup> *See* FCC, Tenth Annual Report to Congress on State Collection and Distribution of 911 and Enhanced 911 Fees and Charges at 45-46, para. 34 (2018), <https://www.fcc.gov/files/10thannual911feereporttocongresspdf> (Tenth Report) (quoting Churchill County, Nevada Tenth Response at 4).

<sup>145</sup> *See* Tenth Report at 45-46, para. 34 (quoting Washoe County, Nevada Tenth Response at 4).

<sup>146</sup> Tenth Report at 45-46, para. 34; FCC, Eleventh Annual Report to Congress on State Collection and Distribution of 911 and Enhanced 911 Fees and Charges at 41, para. 30 (2019), <https://www.fcc.gov/files/11thannual911feereport2019pdf>; Twelfth Report at 51, para. 29; Thirteenth Report at 51, para. 38.

2021, Nevada has not submitted any information indicating that the state has revised its statute or otherwise prohibited local jurisdictions from using 911 fees for body cameras and vehicular recording devices.<sup>147</sup> In addition, Nevada’s response this year reports that both Carson City and Churchill County, Nevada spent 911 fees on law enforcement body and/or vehicular cameras, although the amount of the expenditures is not specified.<sup>148</sup> Accordingly, we find that at least two local jurisdictions in Nevada diverted a portion of the 911/E911 fees they collected in 2021 to a non-911 public safety use.

38. *New York.* The Bureau’s reports have identified New York’s statutory framework as resulting in diversion of 911 fees since the first fee report to Congress in 2009.<sup>149</sup> Under section 186-f of the New York State Consolidated Tax Law, 41.7% of the fees collected by the Public Safety Communications Surcharge is allocated to the state’s General Fund and, after deducting this amount and a small administrative fee for each wireless communications service supplier and prepaid wireless communications seller, the remaining balance is then deposited into the Statewide Public Safety Communications Account.<sup>150</sup> New York also reports collecting two other kinds of fees that contribute to 911 support, an “Enhanced Emergency Telephone System Surcharge” and a “Wireless Communications Surcharge.”<sup>151</sup>

39. New York continued to operate under this state law framework in calendar year 2021.<sup>152</sup> Consistent with prior reports, we conclude that the 41.7% of the surcharge that is allocated to the state’s General Fund constitutes a diversion of 911 fees.<sup>153</sup> In the absence of any showing by New York as to how the funds allocated to the General Fund were spent, we identify the full 41.7%, or \$103,020,559.32, as diverted.<sup>154</sup> In addition, as in past years, New York has not provided sufficient information relating to expenditure of the remaining 58.3% of funds allocated to the Statewide Public Safety Communications

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<sup>147</sup> Nevada Response at 5 (reporting “No” for whether the state amended, enlarged, or in any way altered the funding mechanism). Nev. Rev. Stat. § 244A.7645, which permits certain entities in Nevada counties to spend 911 fees on portable and vehicular event recording devices, has not been revised since 2019.

<sup>148</sup> Nevada Response at 7 (Carson City “law enforcement body cameras” and “law enforcement vehicle cameras”; Churchill County “body cams”).

<sup>149</sup> See, e.g., Thirteenth Report at 52-53, paras. 39-40; FCC, Report to Congress on State Collection and Distribution of 911 and Enhanced 911 Fees and Charges at 11-12, para. 16, Table 4 (2009), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-292216A2.pdf>.

<sup>150</sup> N.Y. Tax Law § 186-f 5(a)-(b) (McKinney). Section 186-f of the New York State Consolidated Tax Law requires the collection of a Public Safety Communications Surcharge. *Id.* at § 186-f 2. The remaining portion of the surcharge, slightly less than 58.3%, is deposited to the Statewide Public Safety Communications Account. *Id.* at § 186-f 5(b).

<sup>151</sup> New York Response at 4-7.

<sup>152</sup> See, e.g., New York Response at 5 (indicating that the only change in the funding mechanism in 2021 was an increase in the amount of certain fees).

<sup>153</sup> See, e.g., Thirteenth Report at 52-53, para. 40; Twelfth Report at 52, para. 32.

<sup>154</sup> In this year’s questionnaire, New York reports data for the total dollar amount of fees collected, but does not break out the dollar amount specifically from the Public Safety Communications Surcharge under § 186-f, as opposed to other fees. New York Response at 9-10. Because New York has not supplied any information on the amount it collected in 2021 through the Public Safety Communications Surcharge, the Bureau has used publicly available fiscal year data for this surcharge in its calculations. State tax records indicate that New York collected \$247,051,701 through its Public Safety Communications Surcharge in fiscal year 2021. See New York State, Department of Taxation and Finance, Table 6: Article 9 – Corporation and Utilities Tax Collections, Fiscal Years 1992-2021, <https://www.tax.ny.gov/pdf/2020-2021%20collections/Table%206.xlsx>. The New York fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31. See [https://www.tax.ny.gov/research/stats/statistics/stat\\_fy\\_collections.htm](https://www.tax.ny.gov/research/stats/statistics/stat_fy_collections.htm).

Account, and thus has not established that these expenditures in calendar year 2021 were 911 related. The statute identifies a variety of public safety related programs that may receive state grants or allocations funded by this account,<sup>155</sup> only one of which is clearly 911 related.<sup>156</sup> Because we lack information regarding the specific expenditures of public safety grant funds from this account, 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.

40. New York asserts that its Public Safety Communications Surcharge is a multi-purpose fee that falls within the FCC's voluntary safe harbor provisions, and thus that New York's expenditure of a portion of the fee revenues on non-911 related items does not constitute diversion.<sup>157</sup> We do not agree with this assertion. New York has collected this same surcharge for years and has diverted a significant portion of the revenues to the state General Fund, which we have consistently found to constitute fee diversion. There has been no change to the relevant state law or the nature of New York's fee expenditures to warrant a different conclusion this year with respect to such expenditures.

41. In addition, even the portion of the New York surcharge that is allocated to the Statewide Public Safety Communications Account fails to meet two of the three requirements for the FCC's safe harbor for multi-purpose fees.<sup>158</sup> First, although New York asserts that a portion of the surcharge dedicated to PSAP-related grants is segregated and not commingled with other funds,<sup>159</sup> the relevant state statute states that these funds are deposited into the Statewide Public Safety Communications Account along with other funds that are then paid out for both 911 related and non-911 related purposes listed in the statute.<sup>160</sup> Second, New York has not established that the fee structure includes a fixed amount or percentage of expenditures that are dedicated to 911 services.<sup>161</sup> New York asserts that \$10 million in revenues from the fee is dedicated to PSAP-related grants under the state statute,<sup>162</sup> but the statute also allows up to \$75 million dollars to be used for "public safety communications systems or networks designed to support statewide interoperable communications for first responders."<sup>163</sup> This does not provide the level of transparency or certainty regarding multi-purpose expenditures that the safe harbor

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<sup>155</sup> For example, the statute allocates \$25.5 million from these surcharge funds to the New York State Police and sets aside additional funds for grants to counties in support of interoperable communications for first responders. N.Y. Tax Law §§ 186-f 6(a), 6(c) (McKinney).

<sup>156</sup> The statute allocates \$10 million for grants to counties for costs related to PSAP operations. *Id.* at § 186-f 6(g). *See also* New York Response at 6, 10, 14, 21 (discussing the \$10 million from § 186-f revenue that is allocated to PSAP grants).

<sup>157</sup> New York Response at 14-15 (Section G3).

<sup>158</sup> The three requirements to qualify for the FCC's voluntary safe harbor for multi-purpose fees are set forth at 47 CFR § 9.23(d).

<sup>159</sup> New York Response at 15; *see also* 47 CFR § 9.23(d)(2).

<sup>160</sup> N.Y. Tax Law §§ 186-f 5, 6 (McKinney). In its questionnaire responses, New York states that the PSAP grant funds are "segregated in each year's budget appropriation into the single-purpose budgetary program code 30331," but makes no contentions that the \$10 million is actually placed into a separate account or similarly segregated and not commingled with other funds. New York Response at 15.

<sup>161</sup> New York Response at 14 (Section G3); *see also* 47 CFR § 9.23(d)(1).

<sup>162</sup> New York Response at 6, 14 (C3, G3); *see also* N.Y. Tax Law §§ 186-f 6(g) (McKinney) (allocating \$10 million annually "for the provision of grants to counties for costs related to the operations of public safety dispatch centers"). As noted above, publicly available state tax records indicate that New York collected \$247,051,701 through its Public Safety Communications Surcharge in fiscal year 2021.

<sup>163</sup> N.Y. Tax Law §§ 186-f 6(c) (McKinney).

requires.<sup>164</sup> We therefore find that New York has not demonstrated that its Public Safety Communications Surcharge meets the safe harbor requirements.

**b. Other Jurisdictions.**

42. *West Virginia.* In prior reports, West Virginia was designated a diverter because, in accordance with its then-current statutes,<sup>165</sup> it allocated a portion of the wireless enhanced 911 fees it collected to the Enhanced 911 Wireless Tower Access Assistance Fund to subsidize construction of towers, which the state described as ensuring enhanced 911 wireless coverage.<sup>166</sup> In addition, in prior years under its then-current statutes, West Virginia allocated portions of the wireless enhanced 911 fees it collected to the state’s Interoperable Radio Project and to the West Virginia State Police for equipment upgrades to improve and integrate their communication efforts with those of enhanced 911 systems.<sup>167</sup> However, effective June 4, 2020, West Virginia revised its 911/E911 fee structure.<sup>168</sup> Under its new laws, West Virginia created three separate wireless fee categories to cover some of the expenditures previously funded through its wireless enhanced 911 fee. West Virginia’s new laws impose a “wireless enhanced 911 fee,” a “public safety fee,” and a “wireless tower fee,” each with a different purpose.<sup>169</sup> In addition, by statute, the public safety fee and wireless tower fee are required to be billed separately on the wireless subscriber’s bill.<sup>170</sup> Because West Virginia’s statutory revisions took place effective June 4, 2020, the state’s new fee system was in effect for all of calendar year 2021.

43. By creating three separate wireless fees in place of the prior combined fee, West Virginia has addressed the 911 fee diversion concerns raised in prior reports. Under its new system, West Virginia levies a wireless enhanced 911 fee of \$3.47 per month.<sup>171</sup> The statute does not list the specifically allowed uses of this wireless enhanced 911 fee, but says that counties should use it “in the same manner as the enhanced 911 fee revenues received by those counties pursuant to their [own] enhanced 911 ordinances.”<sup>172</sup> Based on the available information, there is no indication that West Virginia’s wireless

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<sup>164</sup> See, e.g., *911 Fee Diversion Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 10830, paras. 58, 60.

<sup>165</sup> W. Va. Code § 24-6-6b(b) (version in effect through June 3, 2020).

<sup>166</sup> See, e.g., Thirteenth Report at 53-54, paras. 41-43; West Virginia Thirteenth Response at 4-5, 12.

<sup>167</sup> W. Va. Code § 24-6-6b(b) (version in effect through June 3, 2020); see also, e.g., West Virginia Thirteenth Response at 4-5.

<sup>168</sup> West Virginia’s revised version of W. Va. Code § 24-6-6b is available at <https://code.wvlegislature.gov/24-6-6B/>.

<sup>169</sup> *Id.*

<sup>170</sup> W. Va. Code § 24-6-6b(d), (e).

<sup>171</sup> W. Va. Code § 24-6-6b(b), (c).

<sup>172</sup> W. Va. Code § 24-6-6b(c)(2), (c)(3). The one specific expenditure required by the wireless enhanced 911 fee statute is that it mandates that three percent be set aside in a special fund for equipment to provide “x and y coordinates” of wireless 911 callers. *Id.* In its response this year, West Virginia provides a detailed list of allowable uses of both wireless and wireline enhanced 911 fee revenues, which it says are “guidelines” adopted by the West Virginia Enhanced 911 Council in 2005. West Virginia Response at 7-10 (D2a and E1). Although the implication is that the detailed list is not necessarily binding on counties, West Virginia appears to be indicating that these are the accepted standards for allowable enhanced 911 fee spending by counties in West Virginia. *Id.* The listed permissible uses appear generally consistent with FCC rules, with a few exceptions. For example, West Virginia’s guidelines allow spending on “initial provision and placement of rural road name signs/posts/poles/etc.,” but say that

(continued....)

enhanced 911 fees were diverted in 2021.<sup>173</sup> In addition, there is no indication that West Virginia's two other new and separate fees, a public safety fee of 29 cents per month and a wireless tower fee of 8 cents per month, were obligated or expended for 911-related purposes in 2021, and thus these two fees do not raise issues of 911 fee diversion. Given the statutory changes and new fee system adopted by West Virginia, we find that West Virginia did not divert 911 fees in calendar year 2021.<sup>174</sup>

44. *New Mexico.* In last year's report, New Mexico was designated a diverter because it reported in its Thirteenth Response that it had used 911/E911 fees for purposes unrelated to 911/E911 support, by transferring \$2,000,000 in 911/E911 funds to the General Fund.<sup>175</sup> In this year's Fourteenth Response, New Mexico does not report any such transfer, and we have no indication that New Mexico similarly transferred 911/E911 funds to the General Fund or otherwise diverted 911/E911 funds.<sup>176</sup> Thus, we find that New Mexico did not divert 911 fees in calendar year 2021.

45. In Table 18 below, we compare the number of states and jurisdictions identified as diverting 911/E911 funds in this reporting year to past years.

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no spending is allowed on “[r]eplacement costs” or on “any signage costs associated with municipal or state roadways.” West Virginia Response at 7. Under FCC standards, spending of 911 fees on street signs constitutes diversion. *See, e.g.*, 47 CFR § 9.23(c)(3). However, although spending on certain road signs is permitted under West Virginia's guidelines, West Virginia's response this year gives no indication that any enhanced 911 fees actually were spent on road signs in 2021. Further, the fact that only “initial provision and placement” of rural road signs is allowed and that the guidelines have been in place since 2005 appears to lessen the chance that West Virginia counties were still spending fees on initial placement of such signs in 2021. In addition, the West Virginia guidelines list certain kinds of radio and radio tower costs as allowable expenditures. West Virginia Response at 8. Again, West Virginia's response this year gives no indication that any enhanced 911 fees actually were spent on such items in 2021, and it is also possible West Virginia's recent statutory revisions creating a separate fee for certain tower funding may carry over into a change to the guidelines' particular radio tower provisions. In sum, there is no indication that wireless enhanced 911 fees were diverted in 2021 under the West Virginia permissible expenditure guidelines. However, we encourage West Virginia to consider revising its 2005 guidelines to be fully consistent with the FCC's 911 fee diversion rules at 47 CFR § 9.23.

<sup>173</sup> By state statute, West Virginia also allows counties to impose an enhanced 911 fee for wireline and VoIP services. W. Va. Code § 7-1-3cc(a). Under the version of this statute in effect since 2006, the fee revenues may only be used “solely and directly” for the costs of the enhanced emergency telephone system and “of the conversion [of all rural routes] to city-type addressing,” including the reasonable costs associated with a county answering point. W. Va. Code § 7-1-3cc(b). In addition, in its response this year, West Virginia reports that the wireline enhanced 911 fee revenues, like the wireless fee revenues, are subject to the 2005 detailed guidelines for allowable uses of fees set forth in the response. West Virginia Response at 7-10 (D2a and E1). Based on the available information, there is no indication that these county wireline/VoIP enhanced 911 fees were actually used for costs of conversion to “city-type addressing” in 2021, and the fact that this statutory provision has been in place since 2006 appears to lessen the chance that West Virginia counties were still spending these fees on “city-type addressing” for rural routes in 2021. Therefore, we also do not find that West Virginia diverted wireline and VoIP enhanced 911 fees in 2021. However, we encourage West Virginia to consider revising this statute (W. Va. Code § 7-1-3-cc(b)) to ensure that wireline and VoIP fees are only used for the FCC's acceptable 911-related purposes, consistent with 47 CFR § 9.23.

<sup>174</sup> Although we find that West Virginia was not a diverter for the Fourteenth Report, we encourage West Virginia to follow some cautions herein to maintain its non-diverter status in future years.

<sup>175</sup> Thirteenth Report at 50, para. 36; New Mexico Thirteenth Response at 13.

<sup>176</sup> *See, e.g.*, New Mexico Response at 11-12.

**Table 18 – States/Jurisdictions Identified as Diverting 911/E911 Funds (2009 – 2022)**

Report Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Report	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th
Calendar Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
States		AZ	AZ	AZ										
						CA								
		DE												
		GA	GA	GA										
		HI												
								IA						
		IL	<sup>177</sup>											
						KS								
		ME		ME	ME									
			NE											
		MT									MT			
								NH	NH					
							NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ	NJ
										NM				NM
										NV	NV	NV	NV	NV
		NY	NY	NY	NY	NY								
		OR	OR	OR										
		RI	RI	RI	RI									
		TN												
						WA		WA						
	WI	WI												
							WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	WV	

<sup>177</sup> Reflects removal of Illinois from the list of diverters for the Ninth Report. See FCC, Ninth Annual Report to Congress on State Collection and Distribution of 911 and Enhanced 911 Fees and Charges (2017), <https://www.fcc.gov/files/9thannual911feereportpdf> (Ninth Report). Illinois has asserted that it made a typographical error in its Eighth Response when it reported that it had transferred \$2,500,000 in 911 fees to the State’s General Revenue Fund in June 2016, and that it had instead intended to report that this transfer took place in June 2015, with no such transfer or other diversion in 2016. The Commission previously designated Illinois a diverter in the Ninth Report for calendar year 2016, based on this date typographical error in the Eighth Response. Ninth Report at 43, 46, paras. 27, 33. Based on Illinois’ correction of its Eighth Response statement regarding the date of the \$2,500,000 transfer, we are retroactively designating Illinois as a non-diverter for calendar year 2016 (i.e., the Ninth Report).

Report Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Report	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th
Calendar Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Other Jurisdictions						Guam	Guam	Guam	Guam	Guam				
						PR		PR						
										USVI				
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>States and Other Jurisdictions That Did Not File a Fee Report</b>														
States Not Filing A Report					AR									
			KS											
				LA		LA	LA							
							MO	MO	MO					
									MT					
				NH										
			NJ											
										NY				
Other Jurisdictions Not Filing A Report														
					AS	AS								
				DC										
		Guam	Guam		Guam	Guam	Guam	Guam	Guam	Guam				
		NMI	NMI	NMI	NMI	NMI	NMI	NMI	NMI	NMI			NMI	NMI
									PR					
	USVI			USVI	USVI	USVI	USVI						USVI	
<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>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

46. 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>178</sup> On August 9, 2019, the Departments of Commerce and Transportation announced the award of more than \$109 million in grants to thirty-four states and two Tribal Nations as part of the 911 Grant Program.<sup>179</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>180</sup>

## 2. Public Safety Radio Expenditures

47. For the Fourteenth Report, the Bureau revised the annual questionnaire to include a new Section G2, to gather data on public safety radio and related spending. The revised questionnaire asked states and jurisdictions to report on whether funds collected for 911 or E911 purposes were obligated or expended for the purchase, maintenance, replacement, or upgrade of public safety radios, networks, equipment, or related infrastructure.<sup>181</sup> Twenty-eight states and the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported obligating or expending collected 911 funds on public safety radios and related items.<sup>182</sup> Question G2b of the questionnaire asked for amounts and descriptions of such obligations or expenditures. Table 19 below shows that, in total, states and jurisdictions reported public safety radio expenditures of \$127,975,234.38, or approximately 3.7% of all 911/E911 fees collected by all states and jurisdictions in 2021. However, not all respondents who reported public safety radio spending actually listed amounts, so the reported dollar total may underestimate the actual total.

48. States and jurisdictions reported spending on a variety of public safety radio uses. California spent collected 911/E911 funds to upgrade its state microwave radio network to deliver 911 calls to PSAPs that do not have adequate commercial IP connectivity.<sup>183</sup> Guam, which designates the Guam Fire Department as its lead agency to operate the 911 system, reports it spent funds for a radio maintenance contract for all fire station and emergency response base stations, mobile radios, and

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<sup>178</sup> See Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012, Pub. L. No. 112-96, 126 Stat. 156, 236, 237-242, §§ 6413(b)(6), 6503; 47 U.S.C. § 942(b). See generally National Telecommunications and Information Administration, *Next Generation 911*, <https://www.ntia.doc.gov/category/next-generation-911> (last visited Oct. 31, 2022).

<sup>179</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>.

<sup>180</sup> 47 U.S.C. § 942(c)(2)-(3).

<sup>181</sup> See FCC Questionnaire.

<sup>182</sup> Moreover, all of these 32 states and jurisdictions except Delaware and Minnesota responded Yes to follow-up Question G2a: "are all of the public safety radios, networks, equipment, or related infrastructure on which [911/E911] funds were obligated or expended used to deliver 911-originated information to emergency responders?" Delaware provided no response, and Minnesota responded No, explaining this answer at G2a(i).

<sup>183</sup> California Response at 13.

portable radios that are tied to the 911 system.<sup>184</sup> Kentucky spent funds for radio consoles for several county E911 entities.<sup>185</sup> Nevada spent funds on a variety of items, such as computer aided dispatch maintenance, fiber expansion, replacement of a dispatch 911 recording system, software, and mobile radios for first responders.<sup>186</sup>

49. We do not make any finding of fee diversion based on these reported public safety radio expenditures. The Commission's rules provide that expenditure of 911 fees for equipment or infrastructure that does not "directly support providing 911 services" would not be an acceptable use of such fees.<sup>187</sup> In the *911 Fee Diversion Report and Order*, the Commission declined to define a bright line test for applying this rule to public safety radio expenditures and referred the issue to the 911 Strike Force for further consideration.<sup>188</sup> In its report, the 911 Strike Force recommended that expenditures be allowed for public safety radio systems that "directly provide[] the ability to deliver 911 voice and data information between the 'entry point' to the 911 system and the first responder."<sup>189</sup> This issue remains under consideration following the issuance of the 911 Strike Force report. In addition, the issue of public safety radio expenditures has been raised in a pending petition for reconsideration of the *911 Fee Diversion Report and Order*.<sup>190</sup> Therefore, we believe it would be premature to make any findings in this report that would prejudice these issues.

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<sup>184</sup> Guam Response at 7, 12.

<sup>185</sup> Kentucky Response at 13.

<sup>186</sup> Nevada Response at 13-14.

<sup>187</sup> 47 CFR § 9.23(c)(3).

<sup>188</sup> *911 Fee Diversion Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 10828-29, paras. 54-55.

<sup>189</sup> *911 Strike Force Report and Recommendations* at 10 (citations omitted).

<sup>190</sup> BRETSA Petition for Reconsideration, PS Docket Nos. 20-291 and 09-14 (filed Sept. 16, 2021), [https://ecfsapi.fcc.gov/file/10916823228843/BRETSA%20210916%20Pet\\_Recon%20210625%20R%26O%20911%20Fee%20Diversion%20NPRM%20%20PS%2020-291%20and%2009-14.pdf](https://ecfsapi.fcc.gov/file/10916823228843/BRETSA%20210916%20Pet_Recon%20210625%20R%26O%20911%20Fee%20Diversion%20NPRM%20%20PS%2020-291%20and%2009-14.pdf); City of Aurora 911 Authority et al. Notice of Final Rules Petition for Reconsideration, PS Docket Nos. 20-291 and 09-14 (filed Sept. 15, 2021), [https://ecfsapi.fcc.gov/file/10915145788739/Petition%20for%20Reconsideration%20Regarding%20Proposed%20FCC%20911%20Anti-Fee-Diversion%20Rules\(00847827\\_xAF7F5\).pdf](https://ecfsapi.fcc.gov/file/10915145788739/Petition%20for%20Reconsideration%20Regarding%20Proposed%20FCC%20911%20Anti-Fee-Diversion%20Rules(00847827_xAF7F5).pdf).

**Table 19 –Public Safety Radio Expenditures<sup>191</sup>**

State	Were Collected 911 Funds Obligated / Expended for Public Safety Radios, etc.?	If Yes, Are All the Radios, etc., Used to Deliver 911- Originated Information to Emergency Responders?	Descriptions of Obligations / Expenditures for Public Safety Radios, Networks, Equipment, or Related Infrastructure	Total Amount of Public Safety Radio, etc., Expenditures of Collected 911 Funds
AK	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[NA]
AL	Yes	Yes	[No Response]	[No Response]
AR	Yes	Yes	Annually goes towards upgrades and maintenance for the statewide public safety radio network, Arkansas Wireless Information Network (AWIN)	\$8,000,000.00
AZ	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[NA]
CA	Yes	Yes	Upgrade State Microwave network to MPLS so that it can be used to deliver 9-1-1 calls to PSAPs that do not have adequate, redundant, comercial [sic] IP connectivity.	\$16,014,000.00
CO	Yes	Yes	[No Response]	[No Response]
CT	No	No	[No Response]	[NA]
DE	Yes	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
FL	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[NA]
GA	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
HI	Yes	Yes	Training[;] Maintenance[;] Administration[;] Telecommunications[;] Software and Equipment	\$8,713,857.00
IA	Yes	Yes	Any purchase of radios was done at the local level, with the local share of 911 funding, and as such, is not tracked by the State Program. All known expenditures were in accordance with Iowa Code 34A, and expressly for the “receipt and disposition of the 911 call” No radios, radio infrastructure, or radio systems were purchased at the state level with surcharge dollars	Unknown
ID	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[NA]
IL	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[NA]
IN	Yes	Yes	[No Response]	[No Response]

<sup>191</sup> Alabama, Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and the U.S. Virgin Islands provided substantive entries in Addendum Section G2 of the Questionnaire, associated with responses captured in this table. North Carolina states, in part, “N.C.G.S. § 143B-1406 (d) (1) d. Funds may be used for ‘Dispatch equipment located exclusively within a building where a PSAP or back-up PSAP is located, excluding the costs of base station transmitters, towers, microwave links, and antennae used to dispatch emergency call information from the PSAP or back-up PSAP.’” North Carolina Response at 13. Tennessee states that “the TECB has 911 Revenue Standards established pursuant to Tenn. Code Ann. § 7-86-306(a)(11), which provide guidance to the ECDs on the Required, Permissible and Prohibited Uses of 911 revenue. In accordance with the 911 Revenue Standards, the expenditures for radio equipment and networks for use in the exclusive operation of a local 911 district is permissible.” Tennessee Response at 14. The District of Columbia states that “\$1,781,182.60 in capital funding was obligated to procure Public Safety Radio Equipment and a Radio Site Relocation project.” District of Columbia Response at 12. Separate footnotes are provided within the table where certain states used Addendum Section G2 to continue their descriptions of obligations or expenditures. State and jurisdiction filings are available for public inspection at <https://www.fcc.gov/fourteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings>.

State	Were Collected 911 Funds Obligated / Expended for Public Safety Radios, etc.?	If Yes, Are All the Radios, etc., Used to Deliver 911- Originated Information to Emergency Responders?	Descriptions of Obligations / Expenditures for Public Safety Radios, Networks, Equipment, or Related Infrastructure	Total Amount of Public Safety Radio, etc., Expenditures of Collected 911 Funds
KS	Yes	Yes	[No Response]	[No Response]
KY	Yes	Yes	Radio Console for Calloway County E911[;] Radio Console for McLean County E911[;] Radio Console for Montgomery County 911 Board[;] Radio Console for Muhlenberg County 911	\$405,144.00
LA	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[NA]
MA	Yes	Yes	Radios/Infrastructure[;] Radio Consoles[;] Towers[;] Microwave	\$17,198,562.23
MD	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[NA]
ME	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[NA]
MI	Yes	Yes	[No Response]	[No Response]
MN	Yes	No	Maintenance and support of the statewide land mobile radio system	\$10,500,000.00
MO	Yes	Yes	[No Response]	[No Response]
MS	Yes	Yes	Phase 1 Carrier Cost Recurring[;] Phase 2 Carrier Cost Recurring[;] Phase 1 Carrier Cost Non-Recurring	\$4,915,752.41
MT	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[NA]
NC	Yes	Yes	Radio dispatch console equipment and software located within the PSAP per N.C.G.S. § 143B-1406 (d) (1) d.[;] Public safety radios, networks, equipment, or related infrastructure funded through the NC 911 Board grant program per N.C.G.S. § 143B-1407 (b).	\$5,821,479.00
ND	Yes	Yes	[No Response]	[No Response]
NE	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[NA]
NH	Yes	Yes	AK Associates which provides Call Processing Equipment [;] INDigital which provides our telephony delivery services as well as text-to-911.	\$1,058,063.21
NJ	Yes	Yes	As identified in Section E1, a portion of the \$2.72M Radio System Upgrade was offset by the 9-1-1 System and Emergency Response Fee in 2021.	\$2,720,000.00
NM	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[NA]
NV	[No Response]	Yes	Computer Aided Dispatch Maintenance[;] System Assessment--PK Electrical[;] Expansion of Fiber for Communicaton [sic][;] Replace of Dispatch 911 Recording System[;] Software Purchase <sup>192</sup>	\$284,590.00
NY	Yes	Yes	See Addendum G2	Unknown
OH	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[NA]
OK	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[NA]
OR	Yes	Yes	CPE and GIS equipment[;] Networks/Infrastructure	\$9,054,672.22
PA	Yes	Yes	Personnel[;] Radio Systems[;] Connectivity[;] Computer Aided Dispatch[;] Facilities	\$36,895,078.00

<sup>192</sup> Nevada continues its descriptions of obligations or expenditures in Addendum Section G2, stating, “[\$]43,766-- Watchguard Purchase[;] [ \$]48,602--Lenslock Contract annual renewal[;] [ \$]408,915--Mobile radios for first responders[.] 4 Counties reported No to G2[.]” Nevada Response at 14.

State	Were Collected 911 Funds Obligated / Expended for Public Safety Radios, etc.?	If Yes, Are All the Radios, etc., Used to Deliver 911- Originated Information to Emergency Responders?	Descriptions of Obligations / Expenditures for Public Safety Radios, Networks, Equipment, or Related Infrastructure	Total Amount of Public Safety Radio, etc., Expenditures of Collected 911 Funds
RI	Yes	Yes	Responder Phones[;] Meraki[;] Cisco Switches	\$176,490.00
SC	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[NA]
SD <sup>193</sup>	Yes	Yes	Repair and maintenance[;] Downpayment [sic] for Zetron P25 radio upgrade[;] NICE recorder (1/2 of total cost)[;] Repair[;] Annual maintenance on radio system	\$102,194.00
TN	Yes	Yes	Expenditures for radio equipment and networks are made at the local level by ECDs.	Unknown
TX	Yes	Yes	[No Response]	[No Response]
UT	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[NA]
VA	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[NA]
VT	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[NA]
WA	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[NA]
WI	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[NA]
WV	Yes	Yes	[No Response]	[No Response]
WY	Yes	Yes	[No Response]	[No Response]
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>				
AS	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
DC	Yes	Yes	Public Safety Radio Equipment[;] Public Safety Radio Infrastructure[;] Public Safety Radio Maintenance[;] Radio Consultants[;] Radio Training	\$5,845,276.96
Guam	Yes	Yes	Contract for Radio Maintenance at all Guam Fire Department [sic] Fire Stations, Emergency Response Units to include base stations, mobile radios and portable radios that are tied in the the [sic] 911 System. Funds were not expended for other radio communications equipment for other Government [sic] of Guam Agencies.	\$66,333.00
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]
PR	Yes	Yes	Network Management Contract [;] Data, Voice Services and Network	\$34,803.35
USVI	Yes	Yes	Equipment[;] Software[;] Equipment Maintenance[;] Network Support	\$168,939.00
<b>Total</b>				<b>\$127,975,234.38</b>

<sup>193</sup> South Dakota continues its descriptions of obligations or expenditures in Addendum Section G2, stating, “\$53,121 - Zetron P25 upgrade for communications center radio consoles[;] \$5,029 - Radio extended warranty (\$2,625), battery backup (\$215), antennae replacement (\$1,389), P25 programming (\$800)[;] \$19,036 - annual maintenance (\$12,795), power supply (\$96), radio adapters (\$1,287), VHF channel installation (\$4,858) [;] \$536 - paging system equipment[;] \$299,042 - purchase 6 position P25 compliant Zetron Max system, labor, warranty, IP recording[;] \$9,802 - purchase of Motorola APX 4000 portable P25 compliant radios[;] \$213,610 - P25 radio system upgrade and repeater[;] \$225 - repair and maintenance[;] \$88,496 - purchase of one MCC 7500 P25 compliant radio position[;] \$646,565 - pay off lease for (10) P25 compliant MCC 7500 radio consoles[;] \$1,592 - repair service call[;] \$22,641 - purchase of P25 digital radio for server room backup and audio recording (\$2,681); 2021 service agreement (\$19,780)[;] \$302 - repair service call[;] \$21,800 - Motorola XTL 2500 P25 radios, programming, installation (\$2,610); Zetron P25 radio upgrade (\$19,190)[;] The total of the above radio expenditures is \$1,483,991[.]” South Dakota Response at 14.

### 3. Multi-Purpose Fees

50. Section 9.23(d) of the Commission’s rules provides an elective safe harbor for states and taxing jurisdictions that collect multi-purpose fees or charges designated for “public safety,” “emergency services,” or other similar purposes where a portion of those fees or charges supports 911 services.<sup>194</sup> The rule provides that the obligation or expenditure of such a fee or charge will not constitute diversion if the state or taxing jurisdiction (i) specifies the amount or percentage of such fees or charges that is dedicated to 911 services; (ii) ensures that the 911 portion of such fees or charges is segregated and not commingled with any other funds; and (iii) obligates or expends the 911 portion of such fees or charges for acceptable purposes and functions as defined under the Commission’s rules.<sup>195</sup>

51. Accordingly, this year’s revised questionnaire included a new Section G3 that sought information on multi-purpose fees. Specifically, the Bureau requested that states and jurisdictions report whether they collect fees or charges designated for “public safety,” “emergency services,” or other similar purposes where a portion of those fees or charges supports 911 services. In addition, Section G3 asked whether states that collect such multi-purpose fees meet each of the three requirements of the FCC’s voluntary safe harbor provision set forth at 47 CFR 9.23(d).<sup>196</sup>

52. Ten states and the U.S. Virgin Islands report that they collected such multi-purpose fees in 2021.<sup>197</sup> Table 20 below shows responses to questions on multi-purpose fees, including amounts or percentages of such fees that are dedicated to 911 services.

**Table 20 – Multi-purpose Fees<sup>198</sup>**

State	Does State / Jurisdiction Collect Multi-Purpose Fees Where a Portion Supports 911 Services?	If Yes, Does State / Jurisdiction Specify Amount or Percentage Dedicated to 911 Services?	Amount or Percentage of Fee Dedicated to 911 Services	Does State / Jurisdiction Ensure that 911 Portion of Fee Is Segregated and Not Commingled With Other Funds?	Is the 911 Portion of Such Fees or Charges Used Only for Acceptable Purposes Per 47 CFR § 9.23?
AK	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
AL	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
AR	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
AZ	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
CA	No	[No Response]	N/A	[No Response]	[No Response]
CO	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
CT	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]

<sup>194</sup> 47 CFR § 9.23(d).

<sup>195</sup> 47 CFR § 9.23(d).

<sup>196</sup> As noted, the FCC’s voluntary multi-purpose fee safe harbor provides a set of criteria for states with multi-purpose fees to demonstrate that they are not diverting 911 fees. *911 Fee Diversion Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 10830, para. 57. This elective safe harbor provision with its particular set of criteria is not the only means by which a state may demonstrate that its use of a portion of a multi-purpose fee for non-911 related purposes does not constitute fee diversion.

<sup>197</sup> Several states and jurisdictions that reported they did not collect multi-purpose fees nevertheless answered some of the additional Section G3 questions about the required elements for the multi-purpose fee elective safe harbor.

<sup>198</sup> Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, North Carolina, Texas, Vermont, and Wisconsin provided substantive entries in Addendum Section G3 of the Questionnaire, associated with responses captured in this table. State and jurisdiction filings are available for public inspection at <https://www.fcc.gov/fourteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings>.

State	Does State / Jurisdiction Collect Multi-Purpose Fees Where a Portion Supports 911 Services?	If Yes, Does State / Jurisdiction Specify Amount or Percentage Dedicated to 911 Services?	Amount or Percentage of Fee Dedicated to 911 Services	Does State / Jurisdiction Ensure that 911 Portion of Fee Is Segregated and Not Commingled With Other Funds?	Is the 911 Portion of Such Fees or Charges Used Only for Acceptable Purposes Per 47 CFR § 9.23?
DE	Yes	Yes	100%	Yes	Yes
FL	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
GA	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response] <sup>199</sup>
HI	No	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	Yes
IA	Yes	No	100%	Yes	Yes
ID	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
IL	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
IN	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
KS	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
KY	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
LA	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
MA	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
MD	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
ME	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
MI	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	Yes	Yes
MN	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
MO	No	No	[No Response]	No	Yes
MS	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
MT	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
NC	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
ND	Yes	Yes	\$1.50 (max)	Yes	Yes
NE	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
NH	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
NJ <sup>200</sup>	Yes	Yes	\$30,822,000.00	Yes	Yes
NM	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
NV	Yes	Yes	100%	Yes	Yes <sup>201</sup>
NY <sup>202</sup>	Yes	Yes	\$10,000,000.00	Yes	Yes
OH	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
OK	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	Yes	Yes
OR	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
PA	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
RI	Yes	Yes	50%	Yes	Yes
SC	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	Yes	Yes

<sup>199</sup> At Question G3c(i) (if no to G3c on whether 911 portion is used only for purposes and functions designated acceptable under 47 CFR § 9.23, please explain), Georgia states that “911 or E911 fees are collected separately from all other fees that may be designated for ‘public safety’ or ‘emergency services.’” Georgia Response at 16.

<sup>200</sup> As discussed above, we find that New Jersey has not demonstrated that its 9-1-1 System and Emergency Response Fee meets the FCC’s safe harbor requirements for multi-purpose fees. 47 CFR § 9.23(d).

<sup>201</sup> In response to Question G3c(i) (if no to G3c, please explain), Nevada states that “Esmeralda County reported No to G3c with no explanation.” Nevada Response at 15.

<sup>202</sup> As discussed above, we find that New York has not demonstrated that its Public Safety Communications Surcharge meets the FCC’s safe harbor requirements for multi-purpose fees. 47 CFR § 9.23(d).

State	Does State / Jurisdiction Collect Multi-Purpose Fees Where a Portion Supports 911 Services?	If Yes, Does State / Jurisdiction Specify Amount or Percentage Dedicated to 911 Services?	Amount or Percentage of Fee Dedicated to 911 Services	Does State / Jurisdiction Ensure that 911 Portion of Fee Is Segregated and Not Commingled With Other Funds?	Is the 911 Portion of Such Fees or Charges Used Only for Acceptable Purposes Per 47 CFR § 9.23?
SD	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
TN	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
TX	Yes	Yes	40%	No	Yes
UT	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
VA	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
VT	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
WA	Yes	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
WI	Yes	Yes	\$7,879,600.00	Yes	Yes
WV	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
WY	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>					
AS	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
DC	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
Guam	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]
PR	No	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
USVI	Yes	Yes	80%	Yes	Yes

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

53. To understand the degree to which states and other jurisdictions track the collection and use of 911 fees, the Bureau asked respondents whether they had established any oversight or auditing mechanisms or procedures to determine whether collected funds had been obligated or expended for acceptable purposes and functions as designated under the Commission’s rules. As indicated in Table 21 below, 47 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico reported that they have established an oversight or auditing mechanism. Three states, American Samoa,<sup>203</sup> and the U.S. Virgin Islands stated they have no oversight or auditing mechanism.

54. 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-eight states,<sup>204</sup> Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported that they have authority to conduct audits of service providers. Twelve states, American Samoa,<sup>205</sup> the District of Columbia, and Guam reported that they do not. Of the 40 states and jurisdictions

<sup>203</sup> American Samoa reports that it does not collect any 911/E911 phone fees. American Samoa Response at 8-9, 15.

<sup>204</sup> This figure includes Iowa, which reports both Yes and No answers for Question H2. Based on Iowa’s narrative explanation, we have treated Iowa’s response as a Yes, as it describes some local ability to validate service provider fee remittances. Iowa Response at 16.

<sup>205</sup> American Samoa reports that it does not collect any 911/E911 phone fees. American Samoa Response at 8-9, 15.

indicating they have authority to audit service providers, 12 states<sup>206</sup> and Puerto Rico indicated they had “conducted an audit of service providers in connection with such auditing authority” in 2021; 20 states and the U.S. Virgin Islands indicated no such audits were conducted in 2021;<sup>207</sup> and six states responded “N/A” or did not respond.

**Table 21 – Description of Oversight and Auditing of Collection and Use of 911/E911 Fees**

State	Has your state established any oversight or auditing mechanisms or procedures to determine whether collected funds have been obligated or expended for acceptable purposes and functions as designated under the Commission’s rules?	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 2021
AK	No	No	N/A
AL	Yes	Yes	Yes
AR	Yes	Yes	N/A
AZ	Yes	Yes	No
CA	Yes	Yes	No
CO	No	Yes	No
CT	Yes	Yes	No
DE	Yes	Yes	Yes
FL	Yes	No	N/A
GA	Yes	Yes	No
HI	Yes	No	Yes
IA	Yes	Yes and No <sup>208</sup>	N/A
ID	Yes	No	N/A
IL	Yes	Yes	No
IN	Yes	Yes	No
KS	Yes	Yes	No
KY	Yes	Yes	Yes
LA	Yes	Yes	No
MA	Yes	No	N/A
MD	Yes	Yes	Yes
ME	Yes	Yes	No
MI	Yes	No	N/A
MN	Yes	Yes	Yes

<sup>206</sup> This figure does not include Hawaii, which reported that there had been a service provider audit but also reported that it had no authority to audit service providers. Hawaii Response at 15-16 (“An audit by an independent CPA firm was conducted.”).

<sup>207</sup> These figures do not include Nevada and American Samoa even though both checked the No box for whether they had conducted an audit of service providers in 2021, because Nevada reported that it had no authority to conduct provider audits, and American Samoa reported that it does not collect any 911/E911 phone fees. Nevada Response at 16; American Samoa Response at 8-9, 15.

<sup>208</sup> Iowa reports both Yes and No answers for this question. It explains that while the state “does not have the ability to audit service providers,” local jurisdictions “are able to request periodic extracts from land line service providers which could be used to validate fee remittance.” Iowa Response at 16. For purposes of calculation, we have treated Iowa’s response as a Yes.

State	Has your state established any oversight or auditing mechanisms or procedures to determine whether collected funds have been obligated or expended for acceptable purposes and functions as designated under the Commission's rules?	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 2021
MO	Yes	No	N/A
MS	Yes	Yes	N/A
MT	Yes	Yes	Yes
NC	Yes	No	N/A
ND	Yes	Yes	N/A
NE	Yes	Yes	Yes
NH	Yes	Yes	Yes
NJ	No	No	N/A
NM	Yes	Yes	N/A
NV	Yes	No	No
NY	Yes	Yes	No
OH	Yes	No	N/A
OK	Yes	Yes	Yes
OR	Yes	Yes	No
PA	Yes	Yes	Yes
RI	Yes	Yes	No
SC	Yes	Yes	No
SD	Yes	Yes	No
TN	Yes	Yes	No
TX	Yes	Yes	Yes
UT	Yes	Yes	No
VA	Yes	Yes	[No Response]
VT	Yes	Yes	No
WA	Yes	Yes	Yes
WI	Yes	No	N/A
WV	Yes	Yes	No
WY	Yes	Yes	No
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>			
AS	No	No	No
DC	Yes	No	N/A
Guam	Yes	No	N/A
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]
PR	Yes	Yes	Yes
USVI	No	Yes	No
<b>Yes Totals</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>No Totals</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>23</b>

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

55. The Bureau requested that states and other jurisdictions specify whether they classify NG911 expenditures as within the scope of acceptable purposes and functions for the obligation or expenditure of 911 fees, and whether they expended funds on NG911 in calendar year 2021. With respect

to classifying NG911 as within the scope of acceptable expenditures, 47 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam indicated that their 911 funding mechanism allows for distribution of 911 funds for the implementation of NG911. Three states, American Samoa,<sup>209</sup> 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. Forty-three states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico reported expenditures on NG911 programs in 2021.<sup>210</sup> Table 22 shows the general categories of NG911 expenditures, although some respondents did not specify NG911 expenditures by category.

**Table 22 – Number of States Indicating One or More Areas of NG911 Expenditures**

<b>Area of Expenditure</b>	<b>States/Other Jurisdictions</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>General Project or Not Specified</b>	Arizona, California, Connecticut, Guam, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin	25
<b>Planning or Consulting Services</b>	Arizona, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Georgia, Guam, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming	30
<b>ESInet Construction</b>	Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia	25
<b>NG911 Core Services</b>	Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia	30
<b>Hardware or Software Purchases or Upgrades</b>	Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin	34
<b>GIS</b>	Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Guam, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin	38

<sup>209</sup> American Samoa reports that it does not collect any 911/E911 phone fees, and has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 5-6, 8-9.

<sup>210</sup> This count includes some states and jurisdictions that do not classify NG911 as within the scope of acceptable 911 fee expenditures, but nevertheless report expenditures to implement and support NG911 in 2021. *See, e.g.*, Hawaii Response at 16-17; Puerto Rico Response at 17-18.

Area of Expenditure	States/Other Jurisdictions	Total
NG911 Security Planning	Alabama, California, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia	23
Training	Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin	26

56. The Bureau requested that states and jurisdictions report the amount expended on NG911 programs in the annual period ending December 31, 2021. As noted, forty-three states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico reported expenditures on NG911 programs in 2021.<sup>211</sup> Collectively, these jurisdictions reported spending \$419,801,018.67 on NG911 programs in 2021. Six states,<sup>212</sup> American Samoa, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported no expenditures for NG911-related programs. Table 23 shows all the reported NG911-related expenditures and projects.<sup>213</sup>

**Table 23 – Funds Spent on Next Generation 911 Programs<sup>214</sup>**

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects
AK	[NA]	NorthStar Borough system upgrade
AL	\$13,027,065.24	All of the 106 primary PSAPs were fully migrated to the NG911 network, known as ANGEN. By years end, NG911 ALI provided by the NG911 System Service Provider had been converted in 102 of 106 PSAPs in the state. Wireline and VoIP carrier conversion continued but is a slower process that has to be completed separately with each provider. The GIS portion of Alabama’s NG911 project saw 78 of 85 datasets collected and in various phases of preparation and remediation [sic] to be utilized in the NG911 environment.
AR	\$268,620.21	In July, 2021, the Arkansas 911 Board contracted with AT&T to implement a statewide ESInet & NGCS. No PSAPs were transitioned in 2021. The 911 Board has an interlocal agreement with the Arkansas GIS Office for NG911 data layer improvements.
AZ	[NA]	[No Response]
CA	\$31,105,725.50	The Prime Network Service Provider and the four (4) Region Network Service Providers have continued PSAP remediation, equipment install, and network build out

<sup>211</sup> We note that in response to Question I2, three states (Georgia, Indiana, and Ohio) checked Yes to indicate that they spent funds on NG911 in 2021, but they did not provide amounts in response to Question I2a. See Table 23.

<sup>212</sup> The states checking No to Question I2 include Alaska, Arizona, Mississippi, Montana, Oregon, and Wyoming. Florida provided no response to Question I2 on whether the state spent funds on NG911. Florida Response at 17.

<sup>213</sup> Four states (Alaska, Florida, Mississippi, and Oregon) indicated they did not spend any funds on NG911 programs in 2021, but nevertheless provided a description of NG911-related programs in response to Question I4. Some of these jurisdictions explained that plans for NG911 were in progress, but funding was not yet available.

<sup>214</sup> Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming completed Addendum Section I2 of the Questionnaire, associated with responses captured in this table. State and jurisdiction filings are available for public inspection at <https://www.fcc.gov/fourteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings>.

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects
		to all of the PSAPs. NG 9-1-1 transition has commenced at Tuolumne County with two (2) wireless carriers and one wireline provider.
CO	\$11,888,108.00	A statewide migration of all of Colorado’s PSAPs from a legacy E9-1-1 network to an ESInet began in 2020, and this migration continued in 2021. It was nearly complete at the end of 2021, but three PSAPs remained to be migrated to the ESInet.
CT	\$10,204,011.00	Deployment of ESInet, build and equip backup PSAP and 911 training center, upgrades to UPS and public safety data network.
DE <sup>215</sup>	100%	The state of Delaware is currently working on porting the PSAP’s administrative lines to the a cloud based solution. This will allow any of the PSAPS to receive their own administrative calls in a different location in the event their center is inoperable.
FL	[No Response]	The State of Florida have implemented a regional approach to transition to NG911. The state has been divided into seven regionals. The counties are working as regions to implement NG911 Core services, regional GIS databases and other NG911 projects.
GA	[No Response]	Georgia was awarded federal funds for NG911 planning (survey, NG911 strategic plan development, RFP development assistance), a GIS gap analysis, and NG911 training.
HI	\$300,000.00	We have engaged a consulting firm to put together a state plan for the transition to NG911
ID	\$2,090,373.63, [sic]	See I3.
IA	We do not track amounts by “NG programs.” At the state level, a reasonable estimate is that approximately \$9.98 million was spent on Next Generation programs. At this time, it is difficult to determine how much was spent on next-generation programs by local jurisdictions.	<p>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.</p> <p>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. Preparations were made for a GIS derived MSAG.</p> <p>During this time period, we continued implementation of the providing shared services for CPE, CAD, mapping, EMD, and recorder to the benefit of the PSAPs. Additional redundancy into this system by including FirstNet as a second connection to the core/host</p> <p>During this time period we continued the effort to merge the legacy landline network onto the existing ESInet.</p> <p>During this time period, the State continued contractual relationships with the NGCS provider, ESInet provide, GIS provider, and host/remote i3 enabled CPE provider. As part of the shared services, we added additional cyber security monitoring.</p>
IL	\$148,236.25	1st ESInet: A region of 11 local 9-1-1 Authorities/Counties consisting of 14 PSAPs joined together calling themselves the Counties of Southern Illinois (CSI) in order to

<sup>215</sup> At Question I2a (asking the dollar amount that has been expended on NG911 programs), Delaware reports “100%.” Delaware Response at 16. For calculation purposes, we assume the amount Delaware spent on NG911 programs is 100% of Delaware’s reported cost to provide 911, or \$9,667,421.49. Delaware Response at 3 (B3).

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects																		
		<p>implement a regional hosted ESInet and NG9-1-1 system provided by INdigital.</p> <p>2nd ESInet: A region of 3 local 9-1-1 Authorities/Counties consisting of [sic] PSAPs joined together calling themselves the North Central Illinois System (NCIS) in order to implement a regional hosted ESInet and NG9-1-1 system provided [sic] by Geneseo Telecom.</p> <p>3rd ESInet: INdigital Telecom assumed 9-1-1 System provider responsibilities for 8 individual 9-1-1 Authorities/Counties consisting of 10 PSAPs and have provided them with a hosted ESInet and NG911 system.</p> <p>Future ESInet: Another region of 9 local 9-1-1 Authorities/Counties consisting [sic] of 14 PSAPs have joined together calling themselves the Northern Illinois Next Generation Alliance (NINGA) to create a hosted NG9-1-1 system whereby they would share NG9-1-1 Core Services (NGCS) and an ESInet. The NINGA System is in the implementation [sic] stage.</p> <p>The State of Illinois is currently implementing a Statewide NG911 ESInet.</p>																		
IN	[No Response]	As of August 4, 2021 AT&T migrated their buildout of the second ESInet for Indiana. Indigital completed their buildout in 2015 and upgraded in 2019. The Board continues to work towards moving from the RFAI to the i3 standards.																		
KS	\$11,153,773.00	<p>Statewide NG911 system implementation continued throughout 2020, with a total of 104 PSAPs on the system by year's end. An additional 2 PSAPs will join in 2022, with an additional 1 contemplating joining. All of these PSAPs are (or will be) connected via IP to the AT&amp;T Nationwide ESInet in an i3 routing configuration.</p> <p>Migration of the statewide system PSAPs to geospatial call routing was completed by August of 2020. All PSAPs on the system are currently text enabled.</p> <p>The MARC system has completed replacement of legacy selective routers with IP Selective routers and a planned migration to NGCS and i3 routing is underway. A part of that migration plan will include interconnection with the statewide ESInet.</p>																		
KY	\$5,340,000.00	With assistance from the 2019 federal NG911 grant, Kentucky completed a new state NG911 Road Map and Readiness Assessment; launched a statewide NG911 GIS integration and aggregation project; and constructed a statewide supplemental data portal to push validated and aggregated GIS data along with supplemental mapping and data layers to all certified Kentucky PSAPs																		
LA	Louisiana does not track the funds expended on NG-911 projects as a separate amount	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Louisiana Parish</th> <th>Project</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Acadia</td> <td>Currently working with the Louisiana 911 Directors' Consortium and NG911 Committee with plans for Next Generation 911</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Allen</td> <td>911 Consortium planning</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ascension</td> <td>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.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assumption</td> <td>Currently working with the Louisiana 911 Directors' Consortium and NG911 Committee with plans for Next Generation 911</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avoyelles</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Beauregard</td> <td>Currently working with the Louisiana 911 Directors' Consortium and NG911 Committee with plans for Next Generation 911</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bienville</td> <td>La APCO/NENA Directors Consortium for ESI net</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bossier</td> <td>Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to develop a plan/RFP moving forward to NG911. This includes research of funding for acquisition of ESI Net service in preparation of NG911 systems.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Louisiana Parish	Project	Acadia	Currently working with the Louisiana 911 Directors' Consortium and NG911 Committee with plans for Next Generation 911	Allen	911 Consortium planning	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	Currently working with the Louisiana 911 Directors' Consortium and NG911 Committee with plans for Next Generation 911	Avoyelles	N/A	Beauregard	Currently working with the Louisiana 911 Directors' Consortium and NG911 Committee with plans for Next Generation 911	Bienville	La APCO/NENA Directors Consortium for ESI net	Bossier	Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to develop a plan/RFP moving forward to NG911. This includes research of funding for acquisition of ESI Net service in preparation of NG911 systems.
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State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects
		<p>Caddo</p> <p>Continued to work with 911 Directors and their attorneys across Louisiana to develop technical criteria for a multi-parish (tiered) Next Generation 911 system. Planning future meetings to establish standards for a Request for Qualifications (RFQ) to find a consulting firm to help the Consortium author a Request for Proposal (RFP) to design and build an ESI Net service. Also developed RFP for Next Generation 911 capable call handling system for Caddo Parish, and released on October 5th, 2021. We received six (6) bids, and are in the process of reviewing same along with our engineering consultant, in order to have a recommendation on the selected proposer for the Board of Commissioners' consideration at our March 15, 2022 Board meeting.</p>
		<p>Calcasieu</p> <p>Working with LA directors Consortium on adoption of NG-911 Transition plan and Development of a Statewide RFP for ESI net services</p>
		<p>Caldwell</p> <p>NG-911 Ready (Motorola Vesta) Equipment purchased and will be installed by mid-year. Working with State Directors Consortium on Statewide ESI net project.</p>
		<p>Cameron</p> <p>Currently working with the Louisiana 911 Directors' Consortium and NG911 Committee with plans for Next Generation 911</p>
		<p>Catahoula</p> <p>Currently working with the Louisiana 911 Directors' Consortium and NG911 Committee with plans for Next Generation 911</p>
		<p>Claiborne</p> <p>Currently working with the Louisiana 911 Directors' Consortium and NG911 Committee with plans for Next Generation 911</p>
		<p>Concordia</p> <p>WEBINARS, AND TRAINING</p>
		<p>De Soto</p> <p>Currently working with the Louisiana 911 Directors' Consortium and NG911 Committee with plans for Next Generation 911</p>
		<p>East Baton Rouge</p> <p>Planning underway for upgrading complete 911 call taking system to ESI net and NG-911 starting in 2021. An RFP was awarded to NGA911 and the contract signed in December 2021.</p>
		<p>East Carroll</p> <p>Currently working with the Louisiana 911 Directors' Consortium and NG911 Committee with plans for Next Generation 911</p>
		<p>East Feliciana</p> <p>Currently working with the Louisiana 911 Directors' Consortium and NG911 Committee with plans for Next Generation 911</p>
		<p>Evangeline</p> <p>Currently getting pricing and working with other parishes to get a cost effective ESI NET Plan. Training that is specific to NG911 for dispatchers.</p>
		<p>Franklin</p> <p>Working with APCO/ NENA Statewide Plan</p>
		<p>Grant</p> <p>none</p>
		<p>Iberia</p> <p>Continued accuracy improvements in our ESRI map, addresses, road segments and parish borders. Currently working with the Louisiana 911 Directors' Consortium and NG911 Committee with plans for Next Generation 911</p>
		<p>Iberville</p> <p>NO</p>
		<p>Jackson</p> <p>put in new 911 software in 2021</p>
		<p>Jefferson</p> <p>State and regional ESInet discussions</p>
		<p>Jefferson Davis</p> <p>Currently working with the Louisiana 911 Directors' Consortium and NG911 Committee with plans for Next Generation 911</p>
		<p>La Salle</p> <p>NG-911 Viper Equipment has been installed and is operational in our PSAP, Currently working with the Louisiana 911 Directors'</p>

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects
		Consortium and NG911 Committee with plans for Next Generation 911
		Lafayette Working with other 911 directors on ESI net project
		Lafourche Currently working with the Louisiana 911 Directors' Consortium and NG911 Committee with plans for Next Generation 911
		Lincoln Continued improvement of GIS datasets. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project.
		Livingston Livingston Parish, along with East Baton Rouge, Terrebonne, Lafourche and East Carroll Parishes collaborated on an RFP to provide Next Gen 911 and Cloud-based 911 Equipment. The RFP was awarded to NGA and is in the process of implementing. Target date for Livingston Parish is May 2022.
		Madison Install upgraded Motorola/lex dispatch system
		Morehouse Currently working with the Louisiana 911 Directors' Consortium and NG911 Committee with plans for Next Generation 911
		Natchitoches Currently exploring funding opportunities for ESINET build out.
		Orleans ESInet planning
		Ouachita YES; We continue to work closely with APCO/NENA and other Districts on a State-Wide ESInet project.
		Plaquemines [No Response]
		Pointe Coupee No project in place. Intradocs will launch updates in the coming months.
		Rapides Just completed upgrade of VESTA equipment, currently working with the Louisiana 911 Directors' Consortium and NG911 Committee with plans for Next Generation 911
		Red River Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		Richland In the process of upgrading to CAD. Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project
		Sabine Working on getting CAD
		St. Bernard Currently working with the Louisiana 911 Directors' Consortium and NG911 Committee with plans for Next Generation 911
		St. Charles None
		St. Helena None
		St. James Looking to plan and budget for 2023
		St. John The Baptist Met with NGA 911 to discuss potential project
		St. Landry St. Landry Parish 911 has partnered with St. Landry Parish Sheriff's Office and has configured a new CAD system in effort to transition to NG-911. Also, SLP 911 has installed a new SolaCom ANI/ALI system that is NG-911 ready. At the end of 2019, the 911 District installed a new voice recorder that is capable of recording voice and data received through the recently installed SolaCom system. In 2020 the installation of two 700 MHz LWIN radio network Consoles began in the 911 Communications Center and was completed in 2021. This will provide more efficient radio communications between the 911 center and Public Safety response agencies in the parish and region, in addition to enhancing interoperable communications between area response agencies. Regarding mapping, currently a GIS map of the parish is being updated and addressing data is being prepared for the

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects
		<p>Parish's transition to Next Gen 911. Finally, 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.</p> <p>St. Martin: Currently working with the Louisiana 911 Directors Consortium and NG911 Committee with planning for Next Generation.</p> <p>St. Mary: Acquisition of a CAD system</p> <p>St. Tammany: Continuing to work with the State NENA/APCO groups on a statewide ESI net plan. Continuing to monitor other Parish's progress as they implement their NG911 systems in 2022.</p> <p>Tangipahoa: 2022 - new equipment lease, all ESInet compatible. Working with state directors group for possible ESInet service.</p> <p>Tensas: Investigating a lite CAD system for reporting</p> <p>Terrebonne: Entering into Agreement with NGA911 for ESInet/CHS</p> <p>Union: Working on installation of Encode CAD system.</p> <p>Vermilion: Upgraded equipment in 2021. Upgraded to a newer version of the West Viper NG-911 Call system. In the process of upgrading to a CAD system</p> <p>Vernon: Meeting with other E-911 agencies to develop NG911 plans.</p> <p>Washington: NG 911 CPE Installed</p> <p>Webster: n/a</p> <p>West Baton Rouge: The parish has started exploring the procurement of ng911 services.</p> <p>West Carroll: Currently working with the Louisiana 911 Directors' Consortium and NG911 Committee with plans for Next Generation 911</p> <p>West Feliciana: Currently working with the Louisiana 911 Directors' Consortium and NG911 Committee with plans for Next Generation 911</p> <p>Winn: [No Response]</p>
MA	\$39,917,405.00	Project to promote connectivity between bordering states.
MD	\$15,573,027.59 (Fiscal Year 2021).	Six Maryland counties were live with Next Generation 9-1-1 services in 2021. 15 counties were approved and awarded funds in 2021 for migration, and anticipated in going live in 2022. The remainig [sic] three counties are in the procurement process.
ME	\$5,795,415.2 [sic]	GIS Data Enhancement
MI	\$17,776,746.18	<p>In 2021, there were 15 Michigan counties who actively deployed an NG911 network. There was also one county plus one service district that are in process or waiting to begin.</p> <p>August 9, 2019 the State of Michigan was awarded a federal grant to help move the state towards NG911. The 911 Grant Program awarded the State of Michigan \$3,939,670.00 in grant funds to complete three projects. A description of each of the projects follows:</p> <p>Primary Project 1 – Customer Premise Equipment for PSAPs in need of NG911 CPE As more counties have migrated to NG911 and the 911 service provider has changed from the existing analog legacy 911 network to the digital NG911 system, some PSAPs lack the resources to replace the customer premise equipment (CPE) to bring together the full digital capabilities. To maintain continuity in services and back-up abilities with PSAPs in the neighboring counties that have upgraded, most PSAPs either already have or plan to migrate to NG911 to the demarcation point of their PSAP's CPE and then it will be converted to an analog transmission in CPE.</p> <p>Primary Project 1 secured the funding to provide PSAPs with a demonstrated financial need for CPE and that the CPE will be used to either implement or continue providing</p>

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects
		<p>NG911 services. The goal is to bring all Michigan PSAPs to a minimum level of digital CPE 911 call processing capabilities.</p> <p>Primary Project 3 - Upgrade the Michigan 911 GIS Repository Code With much of the Michigan 911 GIS Repository application code still being the original from 2012, the system is in need of an application code upgrade. Some of the coding technology is no longer supported and there are improvements that exist to newer coding that will streamline some of the workflows and increase performance of the system. These enhancements can leverage technology that has been implemented at the State since 2012 such as the recent implementation of the new Michigan Geographic Framework system. There have also been requests by service providers to include additional data transfer tools for improved data integration with ECRF/LVF data stores. This activity would involve the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upgrade the Michigan 911 GIS Repository application code to the latest versions and leverage the new technologies within the latest versions of the third-party commercial off the shelf (COTS) products being utilized as part of the system such as ESRI's ArcGIS Server.</li> <li>• Update the existing Michigan 911 GIS Repository to leverage the Michigan Geographic Framework data integration technology and validation tools to update application code and improve the data importing process and data validation reports.</li> <li>• Develop process through the Michigan Geographic Framework technology for the upload of Emergency Service Response Zones from local 911 agencies.</li> <li>• Develop upgraded data transfer protocols with NG911 service providers to push updates to ECRF/LVF and improve processes for data discrepancy notification workflows from ECRF/LVF back to statewide repository system and local authoritative sources.</li> </ul> <p>Primary Project 4 - Statewide Address Points Gap Fill</p> <p>The State of Michigan does not currently have a complete statewide address point GIS data layer. For this project, the Department of Technology, Management and Budget's Center for Shared Solutions (CSS) will work with local jurisdictions to integrate existing rooftop-based address points into the repository to create address points where gaps currently exist. The State did conduct a survey to determine which areas of the state still have gaps in structure-based address points.</p> <p>For this activity, the State of Michigan will look to leverage, where possible, existing authoritative data and build upon that to achieve the highest accuracy level for rooftop-based structure address points. The activity will consist of the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update the repository data model standards for 911 structure address points and emergency response boundaries using the latest NENA GIS Data Model 2.0 standard.</li> <li>• Conduct outreach meetings and a survey with local and regional governments to foster collaboration and coordinate for gap fill projects.</li> <li>• Assess existing local source data for completeness and accuracy and determine gaps that need to be filled to meet GIS data baselines for the project. Assessments will include a comparison of addresses and street names against other possible sources including, but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o ALI database.</li> <li>o Road centerlines.</li> <li>o Michigan Geographic Framework data.</li> <li>o Tax parcel data.</li> <li>o United State Postal Service (USPS) addresses.</li> <li>o Other state agency address database sources.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Perform data development work to complete the address point gap fill phase of the project. This task will leverage the data sources listed above to create address points in jurisdictions that do not have address points.</li> </ul>

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects
MN	\$29,457,025.79	Ongoing work on statewide GIS dataset creation, initiation of cybersecurity assessments, ongoing CPE replacements/upgrades in the PSAPs, ongoing individual PSAP deployments of text to 9-1-1 (regional answering point relinquishes to local answering point)
MO	\$2,000,000.00	Some ESINets are being established at local and regional levels with local funds as well as some with Board grant funding from prepaid wireless fees. Establishment of a State NG911 plan and a NG911GIS remediation plan was completed in 2021 as well.
MS	[NA]	Plans for NG911 were in progress in 2020, but funding was not yet available for additional expansion and buildout. Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) will move forward with the implementation of Phase 2 of the strategic plan for development of the Next Generation (NG) 911 project. Emergency Services Ip Network (ESiNet) core network configurations and resource acquisition for deployment of the State ESiNet will be part of Phase 2 as funding is available. [sic] Deployment of resources to selected PSAPs in the ESiNet buildout, will strengthen the backbone gateways for adding redundancy with Mississippi Wireless Information Network (MSWIN) and carrier class solutions.
MT	[NA]	[No Response]
NC	\$27,933,448.00	ESInet and Hosted Call Handling statewide PSAP migration: The NC 911 Board approved the award of the State ESInet contract to AT&T in June 2017 with the actual contract award in August 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. In 2021, the project witnessed the migration of 54 PSAPs to the NG911 service platform. At the end of 2021, 100 of the 118 PSAPs migrations had utilized a hosted call handling design, and 18 PSAPs utilized an on-prem call handling solution connected to the State ESInet. The current status of the project can be viewed here: <a href="https://nconemap.maps.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/ca70ca087c084a35ab644ea0b693ffcb">https://nconemap.maps.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/ca70ca087c084a35ab644ea0b693ffcb</a> GIS project for the development of i3 statewide data set: This project was launched in March of 2019 and runs concurrently with the NG911 ESInet/Hosted call Handling project. Its goal is the migration of all PSAPs coming on the ESInet to utilize the NENA i3 standard for geospatial call routing as the SOP for North Carolina. The project is run under the auspices of a contract award to GeoComm Inc in March of 2019. The project also includes in its scope the retrofit of RFAI PSAPs migrated to the ESInet in 2018-2019 to the i3 standard. This is a statewide effort that also involves the participation of the NC Center for Geographic Information Analysis (CGIA) as a critical project coordination partner. At the end of 2021, 103 of 110 jurisdictions were i3 ready in EGDMS. The current status of the project can be viewed here: <a href="https://nconemap.maps.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/bf74d87b26654801ab3d69c686bacf3e">https://nconemap.maps.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/bf74d87b26654801ab3d69c686bacf3e</a>
ND	\$2,587,868.61	Additional counties were added to the GeoMSAG provisioning process using their GIS data as a base dataset, 4 counties are left to migrate. Began migration of ESInet end-point circuits from DS1 to Ethernet technology. New circuits put in place to prepare for SIP delivery from OSPs. Completed text-to-911 service direct to all appropriate PSAPs, no longer requiring a default PSAP to take text-to-911 calls on behalf of other PSAPs.

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects
NE	\$2,491,329.00	<p>Nebraska established the 911 Service System Advisory Committee, which is an advisory committee composed of state and local public safety officials as well as representatives of the telecommunications industry. The committee has been active in establishing working groups to make recommendations in the following areas: Technical, [sic] GIS, Training, Funding, and Operations. The Technical Working Group established criteria to be used in the development of a Request For Proposal (RFP) for a vendor hosted statewide Emergency Services Internet Protocol Network and NG 911 Core Services. That RFP resulted in a contract in January 2021 with Lumen/Intrado to provide the services necessary for the Nebraska 911 Service System. Most of 2021 was spent establishing Points of Interconnect for Originating Service Providers, and building circuits to the PSAP's. In December of 2021, 2 PSAPs connected to the statewide ESInet and became Next Generation 911 PSAPs. A Funding Working Group collaborated on the development of a new funding mechanism for NG 911 which was adopted by the Public Service Commission in December of 2021. The Training Working Group developed minimum statewide training standards that were adopted in November of 2021. Additionally, the Public Service Commission contracted with Mission Critical Partners to provide implementation consulting services and Intrado to provide Geographic Information Systems (GIS) quality assurance/quality control services on GIS data statewide. The Public Service Commission applied for and received approval for Next Generation 911 Federal Grant funds.</p>
NH	\$1,058,063.21	<p>The Division released two Requests for Proposals (RFPs) to acquire systems for supporting the future of 9-1-1 emergency service requests and calls. One of the RFPs was for the networks necessary to deliver 9-1-1 emergency service requests and calls and the eventual transfer to local agencies using today's call-handling systems and the possible future or Next Generation (NG) system. The RFP was completed, and a contract was awarded to INdigital, an Indiana-based telecommunications company. With this network update, we also upgraded our texting solution from Geocom to Texty. The Texty software, by INdigital, gives us more versatility to help those that are reaching out to 911. This project was completed during the 2021 calendar year. The second RFP was for a NG9-1-1 compliant system to replace the current 'end of life' call-handling systems or Customer Premise Equipment (CPE). This system will be designed to meet currently established NG9-1-1 standards as well as for standards still not yet established by the industry. This RFP process was completed, and a contract was awarded to AK Associates, a New Hampshire-based company. This project is still currently underway.</p> <p>The Division has launched a partnership with PulsePoint to display all of the registered AED's in the State of New Hampshire on the telecommunicator's 911 mapping application. We have a dedicated Data Control Clerk that is going through the AED registrations and working with businesses and citizens to ensure all AEDs will display correctly. Press releases as well as public service announcements have been created and pushed out via the media to assist with getting AEDs registered. This project is underway.</p> <p>We are also working on a new in-house robust Supplemental ALI system where citizens can log onto our website to input critical medical information to assist our telecommunications with processing medical calls. The system is currently in beta testing and is being built by our Special Projects Team.</p>
NJ	\$13,250,000.00	<p>Bids for the Statewide NG9-1-1 network, [sic] based on the NENA, i3 Standards were received in October 2021 and evaluation period concluded in December 2021 with an award made in March 2022.</p>
NM	\$4,969,642.00	<p>Upgrades to call handling equipment that is NG911-ready and IP capable. Upgrades to NG911-ready logging recorders. Consulting services for ESInet and NGCS requirements (RFP to be released in fiscal year 2023).</p>

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects
NV	\$4,375.00	Lyon County is updating out [sic] recording system to the NICE recording system
NY	\$124,510.00	State in research/Planning stages along with GIS work with local jurisdictions. City of New York is actively in transitional project, with RFP awarded for EsiNet and NG911 Core Services including GIS.
OH	Unknown	All local jurisdictions are in various stages of preparing for NG911 implementation
OK	We have a continual contact with another State agency to host our State NG9-1-1 GIS data set. That was funded by State and Federal grant dollars in the amount of \$644,490, which included the first two years of maintenance. [sic] Federal Grant, State Grant, and local 9-1-1 funding was utilized GIS data at the local level to be uploaded to a State Repository.	Planning and implementation [sic] of a Statewide NG9-1-1 GIS data set.
OR	[NA]	NG9-1-1 strategic plan is in the development stage.
PA	\$33,956,962.00	In accordance with the Statewide 911 Plan, PEMA continues to work with Comtech Telecommunications Corp and the PSAPs to implement and operate Pennsylvania's NG911 System. A phased implementation of NG911 across Pennsylvania is underway and will last for the duration of approximately [sic] two and half years with an estimated completion date of December 2023. At the end of December 2021, the Project is well underway and on target.
RI	\$176,490.00	VOIP phones
SC	\$4,692,298.79	South Carolina is in year 2 of a multi-year staged approach to transition all the PSAPs onto the state ESInet.. 5 PSAPs were migrated by the annual period ending December 31, 2021. 26 PSAPs are scheduled to migrate in 2022.
SD	\$3,637,642.00	Statewide Text-to-9-1-1 was deployed in March 2021. Interconnection with the North Dakota ESInet occurred in September of 2021. Preparations for i3 geospatial call routing were ongoing for the second half of 2021, with the first PSAP implemented in November 2021. Work continued on the statewide GIS dataset to improve data accuracy to a minimum of 98%.
TN	\$10,690,603.00	The current contract for NG911 in Tennessee expires in 2023. In order to seamlessly maintain NG911 services, the TECB issued a request for proposals ('RFP') for a new NG911 network. The RFP was specifically designed to allow for a more a robust and

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects
		secure network. It contained over 100 specific technical requirements, including diverse call path delivery, cyber-security monitoring, and continuity of network operations plans. Seven respondents submitted proposals to the RFP. The incumbent provider, AT&T was ultimately selected as the successful respondent. As part of the new contract with AT&T, each 911 call center will have two redundant physical connections to the NG911 network, as well as a wireless backup connection.
TX	\$31,794,523.00	CSEC state 9-1-1 Program: No fully i3 NG911 compliant networks were turned up and operational during CY 2021. Significant progress was made preparing to implement NG911, including: Governance, GIS Data Standards; GIS Data Quality. Municipal ECDs: Plano initiated its procurement process for ESInet and next generation core services. Longview conducted internal discussions regarding possibly contracting for NGCS from a vendor or possibly becoming a satellite agency from its local Council of Governments' existing network. Dallas executed an NG9-1-1 agreement with AT&T. A majority of Municipal ECDs neither have ESInets nor have expended funds for NG9-1-1 projects. The Texas Legislature appropriated to CSEC \$150 million in federal American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 to CSEC to award to Texas 9-1-1 Entities to implement NG9-1-1. For a majority of Municipal ECDs, the federal funds are the first occasion the entity will begin the process of transitioning to NG9-1-1 service. 772 statutory ECDs: Several 772 ECDs reported ongoing NG9-1-1 projects during CY 2021, including Greater Harris County 9-1-1, Lubbock County, Bexar Metro 9-1-1, El Paso, North Central Texas, Austin County, and Abilene-Taylor. No descriptions of project specifics were provided.
UT	\$3,207,170.29	Implementation of the new NENA i3 NG911 statewide hosted call handling and NG Core Services project took place through all of 2021. Upgrading of Call Handling Equipment and preparing of the new NENA i3 NG Core Services. Not every PSAP was upgraded in 2021. 15 out of 30 PSAPs call handling equipment was upgraded in 2021.
VA	\$18,442,774.15	Virginia's [sic] NG9-1-1 deployment dashbord [sic] can be found here : <a href="https://vgin.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=d8426fe09efc4ad1b4fd756e1fb4d47b">https://vgin.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=d8426fe09efc4ad1b4fd756e1fb4d47b</a>
VT	\$4,468,213.00	In October 2020, the Board and our new contracted system provider, INdigital, deployed a new statewide NG911 system which continues to operate.
WA	Approximately \$12M	King County, the 14th largest county in the US and home to the City of Seattle, has entered in to a contract with Intrado to provide a three-host, 12-remote Call Handling System riding on a county-wide ESInet. The statewide ESInet/NGCS will deliver 911 sessions, bound for King County PSAPs, to one of the three hosts in an active/active configuration. The hosts will then deliver those sessions over the county ESInet. The county ESInet willnot [sic] have any NGCS. The project is scheduled to be completed in CY 2023. A new cross-state Host/Remote Call Handling System project was started in late 2021 with initial completion in early 2022. The project will consist of two host call handling systems located in a county PSAP on each side of the Cascade Range and each of the four remote PSAPs will be connected to each of the Host through geographically diverse connections utilizing the statewide ESInet for transport. There are currently as many as three additional counties/PSAPs interested in joining this Host/Remote system.
WI	\$4,633,928.21	Wisconsin signed a statewide ESInet and NextGen Core Services contract with AT&T in June 2021. The first PSAP signed an agreement to join the statewide ESInet in December 2021. Wisconsin received federal grant dollars in 2019 for projects to replace PSAP equipment with NG911 capable equipment. As of December 2021, 36 PSAP projects

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects
		had been awarded and 25 of the PSAP projects had been completed. In addition, Wisconsin spent grant dollars on GIS related planning projects, including developing a GIS implementation plan, quality control checks/error reporting, NG911 addressing workflow workshops, and MSAG community field development. The 911 Subcommittee provided recommendations for administrative rules relating to eligibility requirements and allowable expenses for state grants to PSAPs focused on NG911 implementation and advanced training. The final administrative rules are expected to be published in 2022 and grant funding released to eligible PSAPs. Wisconsin began work on a contract for a NG911 GIS managed service to aggregate statewide GIS data for NG911 call routing. A final contract is expected in 2022.
WV	\$18,015,283.00	Upgrade CAD Systems; Upgrade Radio and Phone Systems; Implement Text to 911; Upgrade Existing Text to 911 System; Began or Continued Work on ESI-Net Project; Upgraded 911 Center Connectivity; Upgraded Call Recorder for NG911; RapidSOS Projects; State Addressing and Mapping (SAMS) Projects
WY	[NA]	[No Response]
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>		
AS	[NA]	N/A
DC	\$3,184,320.36	NG911 transport and i3 geospatial routing
Guam	\$1,200,000.00	The Guam Fire Department awarded a contract to a particular vendor to begin the buildup of a NG911 System which is anticipated to be completed and up & running by the end of 2022
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]
PR	\$944,130.97	[No Response]
USVI	[NA]	none
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$419,801,018.67</b>

57. **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 2021.<sup>216</sup> The Bureau further requested descriptions of the type and number of ESInets operating within each state or jurisdiction, and the number of PSAPs linked to each ESInet. As detailed in Table 24 below, 22 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported having deployed statewide ESInets, 19 states reported having regional ESInets, and 11 states reported local-level ESInets.<sup>217</sup>

<sup>216</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 deployment has occurred, the data also indicate that the vast majority of PSAPs nationwide continue to operate on legacy networks.

<sup>217</sup> Eleven states reported having more than one type of ESInet operating in 2021. For example, the following states indicated that they have both regional and local ESInets operating within the state: Florida, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, and Virginia.

**Table 24 – States and Jurisdictions Deploying ESInets and Total PSAPs Operating on ESInets<sup>218</sup>**

Type of ESInet	Number of States/Jurisdictions Indicating PSAPs Connected to ESInets		States/Jurisdictions Responding YES	Total PSAPs Operating on ESInets
	Yes	No		
<b>Single Statewide ESInet</b>	24	31	Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, U.S. Virgin Islands, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington	1309
<b>Regional ESInet</b>	19	32	Arizona, California, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin	815
<b>Local ESInet</b>	11	36	Alaska, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia	195

58. **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 2021. The Bureau also requested that respondents estimate the number of PSAPs that they anticipated would become text capable by the end of calendar year 2022. Table 25 sets forth the information provided by 50 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Collectively, respondents reported 3,412 PSAPs as being text capable as of the end of 2021. Respondents further reported that they anticipated a total of 3,404 PSAPs would be text capable by the end of 2022.<sup>219</sup> For purposes of comparison, Table 25 also includes data from the FCC’s Text-to-911

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<sup>218</sup> Colorado, Idaho, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, South Carolina, Washington, and Wyoming provided substantive entries in Addendum Section I3 of the Questionnaire, associated with responses captured in this table. State and jurisdiction filings are available for public inspection at <https://www.fcc.gov/fourteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings>.

<sup>219</sup> The projected number of text-capable PSAPs at the end of 2022 (Question I6) is lower than the actual number of text-capable PSAPs at the end of 2021 (Question I5) because some states (e.g., Alabama, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Oregon), in answer to Question I6, only counted *additional* rather than *total* projected PSAPs that would be text capable by the end of 2022.

Registry as of December 8, 2022, which shows that reporting jurisdictions have registered a total of 3,214 text-capable PSAPs with the FCC.<sup>220</sup>

**Table 25 – Text-to-911 Deployments<sup>221</sup>**

State	Text-Capable PSAPs as of Year End 2021	No Response	Estimated Total Text-Capable PSAPs as of Year End 2022 <sup>222</sup>	No Response	Total Text-Capable PSAPs Listed in FCC Text-to-911 Registry as of December 8, 2022
AK	2		3		7
AL	101		1		4
AR	17		17		19
AZ	81		81		92
CA	440		440		403
CO	75		75		86
CT	106		106		107
DE	8		8		9
FL	169		193		139
GA	68		Unknown		35
HI	5		5		9
IA	111		112		108
ID	48		48		40
IL	67		Unkown [sic]		50
IN	118		118		91
KS	113		115		115
KY	31		35		13
LA	14		20		14
MA	All 215 PSAPs.		[No Response]	X	243
MD	24		N/A		19
ME	24		24		49
MI	134		136		108
MN	80		91		89
MO	37		50		59

<sup>220</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.

<sup>221</sup> Alabama, Colorado, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, South Dakota, and Wisconsin provided substantive entries in Addendum Section I5 of the Questionnaire; and Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Kansas, Maryland, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Wisconsin provided substantive entries in Addendum Section I6 of the Questionnaire, associated with responses captured in this table. State and jurisdiction filings are available for public inspection at <https://www.fcc.gov/fourteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings>.

<sup>222</sup> Where states did not report a specific number at Question I6 for the estimated, projected number of total text-capable PSAPs as of the end of 2022, but reported other information that allowed an estimate to be ascertained, the Bureau used that estimated number in its Question I6 calculation. *See, e.g.*, Massachusetts Response at 20 (reporting “All 215 PSAPs” were text capable at the end of 2021 but giving no response to Question I6 on the number of PSAPs text capable at the end of 2022; the Bureau used 215 PSAPs in its I6 calculation); Georgia Response at 21 (reporting 68 PSAPs were text capable at the end of 2021 but entering “Unknown” at Question I6 for predicted text-capable PSAPs at the end of 2022; the Bureau used 68 PSAPs in its I6 calculation).

State	Text-Capable PSAPs as of Year End 2021	No Response	Estimated Total Text-Capable PSAPs as of Year End 2022 <sup>222</sup>	No Response	Total Text-Capable PSAPs Listed in FCC Text-to-911 Registry as of December 8, 2022
MS	33		33		15
MT	NA		NA		46
NC	128		125		117
ND	22		22		21
NE	50		15		30
NH	2		The entire state is currently capable of text to 911		1
NJ	17		17		19
NM	0		0		0
NV	1		2		7
NY	45		48		46
OH	65		65		51
OK	31		0		8
OR	33		1		25
PA	59		61		40
RI	2		2		0
SC	19		35		27
SD	32		32		33
TN	44		98		56
TX	516		535 All PSAPs		532
UT	26		30		34
VA	119		120		103
VT	6		6		6
WA	39		47		52
WI	>14		Unknown		18
WV	16		25		8
WY	6		10		9
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>					
AS	None		None		0
DC	0 <sup>223</sup>		0		1
Guam	NONE		2		0
NMI	[DNF]		[DNF]		0
PR	3		3		1
USVI	0		2		0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3,412</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,404</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,214</b>

## J. Cybersecurity Expenditures

59. The Bureau requested that states and jurisdictions provide information on whether they expended funds on cybersecurity programs for PSAPs in 2021 and, if so, the amounts of those

<sup>223</sup> Although the District of Columbia reports “0” text-capable PSAPs as of year end 2021 in response to this question, in another section of this year’s questionnaire the District of Columbia reports receiving 2,802 texts to 911 in 2021. District of Columbia Response at 4, 18 (B4a, I5). In addition, for last year’s Thirteenth Report, the District of Columbia reported that it had one PSAP that had implemented text-to-911 and was accepting texts. District of Columbia Thirteenth Response at 21.

expenditures. As represented in Table 26 below, 27 states and the District of Columbia reported that they expended funds on cybersecurity programs for PSAPs in 2021, with a combined total reported expenditure of \$6,169,920.45. Twenty-three states, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands responded that they did not expend funds on PSAP-related cybersecurity programs. The Bureau additionally requested information on the number of PSAPs in each state or jurisdiction that implemented or participated in cybersecurity programs in 2021. Collectively, respondents reported that 724 PSAPs implemented or participated in a cybersecurity program in calendar year 2021. Seventeen states and Guam reported that one or more of their PSAPs either implemented a cybersecurity program or participated in a regional or state-run cybersecurity program in 2021. Ten states, American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported that their PSAPs did not implement or participate in cybersecurity programs. Fourteen states reported that they lacked data or otherwise did not know whether their PSAPs had implemented or participated in cybersecurity programs.

**Table 26 – Annual Cybersecurity Expenditures<sup>224</sup>**

State	Jurisdictions reporting that they expended funds on cybersecurity programs for PSAPs during the annual period ending December 31, 2021			Amount	Number of PSAPs that either implemented a cybersecurity program or participated in a regional or state-run cybersecurity program
	Yes	No	No Response		
AK		X		[NA]	0
AL	X			These expenses are part of the NG911 system service provider’s scope, but there is no way to itemize them.	Unknown
AR		X		[NA]	N/A
AZ		X		[NA]	0
CA	X			[No Response]	0
CO		X		[NA]	[No Response]
CT		X		[NA]	Unknown
DE	X			[No Response]	8
FL	X			[No Response]	[No Response]
GA		X		[NA]	Unknown
HI		X		unknown	unknown
IA	X			Unknown	112
ID	X			Unknown	Unknown
IL		X		[NA]	Unknown
IN	X			[No Response]	Unknown
KS	X			\$136,549.00	26
KY		X		[NA]	6
LA	X			Non tracked	unk

<sup>224</sup> Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Texas, Utah, and Wisconsin provided substantive entries in Addendum Section J1, associated with responses in this table. Maryland indicates that its cybersecurity reporting is for “Fiscal Year 2021.” Maryland Response at 20. Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming provided substantive entries in Addendum Section J2 of the Questionnaire, associated with responses captured in this table. State and jurisdiction filings are available for public inspection at <https://www.fcc.gov/fourteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings>.

State	Jurisdictions reporting that they expended funds on cybersecurity programs for PSAPs during the annual period ending December 31, 2021				Number of PSAPs that either implemented a cybersecurity program or participated in a regional or state-run cybersecurity program
	Yes	No	No Response	Amount	
MA	X			Although not broken out as a separate line item, monitoring, alerting, and prevention of external attacks is undertaken under the Next Generation 911 service provider contract. The boundary of the network is protected with Anti-Malware, Anti-Virus, Firewall, and Network Intrusion Protection capabilities, monitored 24x7x365 by a Security Operations Center. A second layer of Firewalls protect the data centers (the brains of the systems) from the Internet DMZ and ESInet/PSAPs. This provides blocks to prevent both malware and internal user threats from accessing key systems. Finally, the PSAP system is isolated on the Massachusetts Next Generation 911 networks, they do not share any connections or networks with the police stations or fire stations in which they are installed, and all VPN applications have a cybersecurity brief.	Unknown
MD	X			\$1,380,646.67	24
ME	X			[No Response]	24
MI	X			Data not collected, Peninsula Fiber Network (PFN) meets i3 standards and is covered in the cost reported above.	[No Response]
MN	X			\$58,065.00	0
MO	X			\$10,000.00	24
MS		X		[NA]	[No Response]
MT		X		[NA]	NA
NC	X			\$520,260.00	[No Response]
ND	X			Unknown	19
NE	X			\$321,050.00	67
NH	X			\$34,500.00	2
NJ		X		[NA]	None
NM		X		[NA]	0
NV	X			\$23,954.00	[No Response]
NY	X			[No Response]	[No Response]
OH		X		[NA]	59
OK		X		[NA]	Unknown
OR		X		[NA]	Unknown

State	Jurisdictions reporting that they expended funds on cybersecurity programs for PSAPs during the annual period ending December 31, 2021				Number of PSAPs that either implemented a cybersecurity program or participated in a regional or state-run cybersecurity program
	Yes	No	No Response	Amount	
PA	X			Unavailable	61
RI	X			\$31,680.00	2
SC		X		[NA]	[No Response]
SD		X		[NA]	0
TN	X			\$821,500.00	83
TX	X			\$2,610,678.00	110
UT		X		[NA]	0
VA		X		[NA]	Unknown
VT	X			Elements of cybersecurity programs are included in contract with the system provider.	Unknown
WA	X			Amount is encompassed in overall contract for NG911 ESInet	66
WI		X		[NA]	Unknown
WV		X		[NA]	25
WY		X		[NA]	[No Response]
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>					
AS		X		[NA]	None
DC	X			\$221,037.78	0
Guam		X		[NA]	1
NMI				[DNF]	[DNF]
PR		X		[NA]	0
USVI		X		[NA]	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$6,169,920.45</b>	<b>724</b>

60. 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>225</sup> for networks that support one or more PSAPs. As detailed in Table 27 below, 27 states and the District of Columbia reported that they adhere to the NIST Framework; four states and Guam reported that they do not; and 21 states, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands indicated that they did not know.

<sup>225</sup> See National Institute of Standards and Technology, *Cybersecurity Framework*, <https://www.nist.gov/cyberframework> (last visited Dec. 19, 2022).

**Table 27 – Adherence to the NIST Cybersecurity Framework<sup>226</sup>**

State	State or jurisdiction adheres to the National Institute of Standards and Technology <i>Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity</i> (April 2018) for networks supporting one or more PSAPs in the state or jurisdiction			
	Yes	No	Reported “Unknown”	No Response or Did Not File
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	X			
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	X			
NY			X	
OH		X		
OK			X	
OR	X			
PA	X			
RI	X			

<sup>226</sup> Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah provided substantive entries in Addendum Section J3 of the Questionnaire, associated with responses captured in this table. State and jurisdiction filings are available for public inspection at <https://www.fcc.gov/fourteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings>.

State	State or jurisdiction adheres to the National Institute of Standards and Technology <i>Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity</i> (April 2018) for networks supporting one or more PSAPs in the state or jurisdiction			
	Yes	No	Reported “Unknown”	No Response or Did Not File
SC			X	
SD	X			
TN			X	
TX	X	X	X	
UT	X			
VA			X	
VT	X			
WA	X			
WI			X	
WV			X	
WY	X			
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>				
AS			X	
DC	X			
Guam		X		
NMI				X
PR			X	
USVI			X	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>

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

61. 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.”<sup>227</sup> Of the jurisdictions that responded, many described some effort to measure the effectiveness of 911/E911 fund expenditures, as detailed below in Table 28. Responses varied from descriptions of how funds had been spent on NG911 to state plans with metrics describing improvements to the 911 system.

62. Mississippi indicates that measuring effectiveness lies with local organizations. Specifically, 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>228</sup>

63. 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>229</sup> Included in the Task Force’s report are detailed recommendations for state and local NG911 planning and budgeting and a common NG911 “scorecard” to enable jurisdictions to assess the progress and maturity of their NG911

<sup>227</sup> FCC Questionnaire at 20 (K1).

<sup>228</sup> Mississippi Response at 22.

<sup>229</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 Dec. 19, 2022).

implementations. States and other jurisdictions may incorporate these guidelines into their planning and use them to assess whether utilization of 911/E911 fees has been effective.

**Table 28 – Statements Regarding Effective Utilization of 911/E911 Fees**

State	Assessment of Effects Achieved from the Expenditure of State 911/E911 or NG911 Funds, Including Any Criteria Used to Measure the Effectiveness of the Use of 911/E911 Fees and Charges
AK	The collection and expenditure of 911 fees allows the Boroughs and Municipalities maintain and support 911 emergency calling.
AL	<p>Data collection and legal compliance examination at the district level began in late 2013 on a biennial basis by a third-party state agency. All districts have now completed four rounds of these examinations. The legal compliance examinations are designed to ensure that 911 funds are being utilized properly, as directed by statute, but do not deliver a comprehensive or consistent [sic] assessment of effective use of funds from a quality of service perspective. The various audit reports for each Emergency Communication District can be searched on the Alabama Department of Examiners of Public Accounts website, (<a href="https://examiners.alabama.gov/audit_reports.aspx">https://examiners.alabama.gov/audit_reports.aspx</a>).</p> <p>The Alabama 9-1-1 Board supplements this data by conducting a multitude of surveys to collect additional information on a variety of 911 related topics. This effort is completely voluntary on the part of the local districts and the response rate to date is between 60 and 70 percent. The Alabama 9-1-1 Board is now in the second year of utilizing the expanded annual district certification form. Most of this data collection consists of operational systems in the various PSAPs and what training regimes were in place per district and are required. The filing of this annual certification is mandatory from emergency communication districts.</p> <p>The NG911 reporting suite is being continually improved upon and provides certain quality of service indicators such as call total by defined time period, ring time, talk time, and inter-network transfers that has improved visibility into local operational efficiency [sic]. With all PSAPs being migrated onto the Alabama Next Generation Emergency Network (ANGEN), we continue to improve our visibility into all points of data mentioned above and use that data in conjunction with the other reports to improve the measure of effective utilization of 911 funding in Alabama.</p>
AR	The increase in 911 fees collected due to Act 660, the Public Safety Act of 2019, has reduced the amount of funds that counties and cities are supplementing from general funds to operate a PSAP by approximately 50% - 75%. The Arkansas 911 Board is in the process of implementing a Statewide ESInet and NGCS through the collection of fees
AZ	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 100% of wireline and wireless access lines in Arizona have access to 9-1-1</li> <li>2. 100% of wireline and wireless access lines with PSAP systems for which the state has approved 9-1-1 Service Plans have Enhanced 9-1-1 (E9-1-1)</li> <li>3. 100% of access lines within approved PSAP systems have Wireless Phase II 9-1-1</li> <li>4. 89% of Arizona PSAPs are operating on a NG911 ESInet</li> <li>5. 100% of Arizona PSAPs have Text to 9-1-1 capability</li> </ol>
CA	Cal OES, California 9-1-1 Branch conducts a Fiscal and Operational Review (F.O.R.) of all PSAPs in the state. These reviews take place, on average, every other year and provide the information needed to ensure that PSAPs are in compliance with statutory requirements. Cal OES also uses the F.O.R. process to provide the PSAPs with the information and guidance the PSAPs need to run efficiently and effectively. The State recently made a staffing prediction tool available to all PSAPs to assist PSAPs with staffing levels that support P.01 level of service and call answer times established by the state. Cal OES also completes an annual review of wireless call routing for all cellular sectors in the state and tracks all outages in the state. The results of these assessments, reviews and data gathering are presented to the 9-1-1 Advisory Board and Long Range Planning Committee who provide guidance and input to the effectiveness of 9-1-1 in California.
CO	A copy of the 2020-2021 State of 9-1-1 Report will be provided. This is a comprehensive report from the Colorado Public Utilities Commission to the Colorado General Assembly on the state of 9-1-1 services in Colorado.
CT	The Division of Statewide Emergency Telecommunications (DSET) submits its annual budget request to the Public Utility Regulatory Authority for approval and the setting of the 9-1-1 surcharge rate. 9-1-1

State	Assessment of Effects Achieved from the Expenditure of State 911/E911 or NG911 Funds, Including Any Criteria Used to Measure the Effectiveness of the Use of 911/E911 Fees and Charges
	funds provide funding for a number of programs and services. All purchasing and expenditures are authorized and tracked by the DSET and meet state guidelines for procurement. Requests and approvals for Transition Grants measure success of consolidation efforts, requests and reimbursements for capital expenditure grants measure activity and upgrades to funded municipalities and regional communications centers. Use of training funds measure PSAP directors' recognition of the importance of providing ongoing training for telecommunicators and the critical role they play in public safety. Recipients of subsidies and grants must provide fiscal reports detailing expenditure of funds. Annual reports are submitted to the Connecticut General Assembly, detailing all Division activities and projects.
DE	The State of Delaware has established a public education campaign to promote NG911 and 911/E911 functions to the citizens we serve. We have seen sizeable increases in the Smart911 registrations due to the public education campaigns. We are capturing 300-400 new Smart 911 accounts each month. The effects of expending portions of the 911/E911 funds to promote 911 literacy has impacted the state positively.
FL	<a href="https://www.dms.myflorida.com/content/download/153042/1017649/E911BoardAnnualReportFor20202021final_2.28.2022.pdf">https://www.dms.myflorida.com/content/download/153042/1017649/E911BoardAnnualReportFor20202021final_2.28.2022.pdf</a>
GA	The State of Georgia currently does not have a means of assessing the effects achieved from the expenditure of state 911/E911 or NG911 funds.
HI	Neither the State nor its counties have formalized any assessments of the effectiveness of the use of 911/E911 fees and charges. However, from the perspective of the Enhanced 911 Board, we evaluate the effects achieved from the expenditure of E911 funds in terms of the efficiency of our forward planning process that provides the PSAPs with funding in a timely manner to replace legacy equipment with state of the art technology, maintain their new equipment, and train their staff in new and emerging technology. These actions ensured the continued efficiency of their systems. In addition, the Board monitors the number and efficiency of the call processing of the PSAPs on a monthly basis. The Public Safety Answering Point [sic] in Hawaii have benefited tremendously by the leadership of the 911Board and the successful funding of the PSAPs by entering into a 9-1-1 database correction and maintenance program approximately six years ago. The success of this program has been evident by the timely and successful location of 9-1-1 callers, coupled with the speedy response times regardless of the communication device making the 9-1-1 call, or network type of the calling party.
IA	Iowa's 911 program accomplished a great many things during this reporting period. Our two large projects consist of migrating the legacy landline 911 network onto the existing ESInet, as well as leveraging shared call handling equipment, allowing the PSAPs to share technology. The State worked with PSAPs to continue implementing a state-hosted shared services technology environment, allowing the PSAPs to achieve cost savings while leveraging technology made possible by next-generation 911. No longer will each PSAP need to have its own call processing equipment within the walls of its PSAP. As part of this virtual consolidation plan, PSAPs can share call handling equipment throughout the state. This project now includes additional ESInet redundancy leveraging FirstNet LTE. This project will be ongoing for the foreseeable future. There are currently 42 PSAPs utilizing this program, with an additional 22 signed up for activation in the near future. Meanwhile, HSEMD is undertaking an effort with public and private partners to merge the legacy wireline 911 network onto the existing wireless ESInet. This project is 95% complete but has reached a steady state. The remaining PSAPs have direct trunks and due to cost recovery precedent concerns, we are not ordering the relocation of those trunks to aggregation points at this time. Iowa processed 3,787 text to 911 in the 12-month period. Text to 911 is available in 98 out of Iowa's 99 Counties. We also are now able to transfer text to 911 messages from one PSAP to another. Additionally, great strides were made in the state's NG911 GIS program, achieving over 98% match rates, and 98% ALI match rates and zero critical errors through the use of GIS grants to local jurisdictions. We are planning to begin using a GeoMSAG and implement an ECRF/LVF during the next reporting year. Approximately 98% of PSAPs in Iowa are receiving SIP calls and are therefore truly receive end to end IP based wireless calls.

State	Assessment of Effects Achieved from the Expenditure of State 911/E911 or NG911 Funds, Including Any Criteria Used to Measure the Effectiveness of the Use of 911/E911 Fees and Charges
	<p>Our Strategic Plan is available at: <a href="https://homelandsecurity.iowa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/911-Strategic-Plan-2021_2025.pdf">https://homelandsecurity.iowa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/911-Strategic-Plan-2021_2025.pdf</a></p> <p>Our legislative report is available at: <a href="https://homelandsecurity.iowa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/FINAL-2021-911-ANNUAL-REPORT.pdf">https://homelandsecurity.iowa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/FINAL-2021-911-ANNUAL-REPORT.pdf</a></p>
ID	<p>At the close of 2018 48 of 48 PSAPs were Phase II compliant. Of the 48 PSAPs 90% are IP ready through the use of the consolidated grant fund in the State of Idaho. One regional ESInet is now operational connecting 10 PSAPs in the state.</p> <p>The report to the Idaho Legislature can be found at: <a href="https://ioem.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/57/2020/02/IPSCC-2022-Annual-Report_013020.pdf">https://ioem.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/57/2020/02/IPSCC-2022-Annual-Report_013020.pdf</a></p> <p>The State NG911 plan may be found at:  <a href="https://ioem.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/57/2020/05/Idaho-State-911-Plan-20200507_Final.pdf">https://ioem.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/57/2020/05/Idaho-State-911-Plan-20200507_Final.pdf</a></p> <p>The state and counties in Idaho enjoy a form of shared governance of authority and control over 9-1-1 related funding. A political climate of local control and independence is prevalent in our citizens and units of local government, and there are drastic differences in the state geography, resource availability, and population density. Since the IPSCC was created in 2016, the Commission has worked with local government and their state associations to find solutions to bring E9-1-1 services to the rural areas throughout Idaho. We believe that the Enhanced Emergency Communication Grant Fund we can be successful in making sure that all of our citizens are able to access the vital public safety services through 9-1-1 regardless of where they choose to live, work and recreate in our state. We also realize that without new funding through the NET 9-1-1 Act or other mechanisms even more stress will be added to a local and state economy and funding system that is already stretched to its limits. Movement to Next Generation 9-1-1 will be difficult if not impossible in the absence of additional appropriations.</p>
IL	<p>The State of Illinois requires that every 9-1-1 Authority complete an Annual Financial [sic] Report (AFR) each year by the end of January. This provides a complete assessment of annual expenditures and revenues for each 9-1-1 system in the State. This assists the State in determining the financial [sic] condition of each 9-1-1 system and whether there is appropriate funding available and whether inappropriate spending exists.</p>
IN	<p>attach reports</p>
KS	<p>Expenditure of 911 funds allows PSAPs to maintain their legacy 911 systems or NG911 systems and accompanying support systems (radio, recorders, CAD, etc.). The structure of the statute allows these funds to be carried forward from year to year, unlike general funds, allowing PSAPs to accrue the funds for major purchases. Through the use of 911 funds and general fund supplements, the entire State of Kansas is served by Phase 2, E911, and 93% of the state’s Counties by ESInet. The Council is utilizing prepaid wireless fees to provide great benefit to all PSAPs participating in the statewide system. Kansas is a leader in the nation in the migration to ESInet with geospatial routing and i3 services. This has been accomplished with funds generated by the state 911 fee.</p> <p>Some examples of statements from the PSAPs in regard to this question:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 911 fees allow us to maintain equipment, training and the 911 system is allowing us to have real time data we have not had in the past</li> <li>• Ability to provide most effective and efficient service to our citizens and responders using state of the art technology</li> <li>• For 2020 the majority of our funds were expended on monthly fees and yearly maintenance contracts. There were no projects funded outside of the daily functions of running our center</li> <li>• The 911 fee funds have allowed our agency to purchase and utilize the equipment needed to assure an updated and effective emergency center for our citizens.</li> </ul>
KY	<p>In accordance with 202 KAR 6:100, Board-certified PSAPs (those PSAP receiving wireless funds from the 911 Services Board because they have proven that they are capable of properly handling wireless E911 calls) receive a geospatial audit that measures the accuracy of their ability to receive a plot wireless 911 calls on the PSAP map.</p> <p>Board-certified PSAPs are also subject to a financial review, each PSAP being audited at least once every two years.</p> <p>Board-certified PSAPs are also required to complete a comprehensive ‘PSAP Survey’ annually in order</p>

State	Assessment of Effects Achieved from the Expenditure of State 911/E911 or NG911 Funds, Including Any Criteria Used to Measure the Effectiveness of the Use of 911/E911 Fees and Charges
	<p>to maintain certification. The 911 Services Board has attempted to modify this survey each year in accordance with the type of information required to provide to the federal government. PSAPs are also required to submit GIS data sets necessary for NG911 (PSAP boundary, ESBs, RCLs, SSAPs) on at least a quarterly basis.</p> <p>The 911 Services Board competitive grant program administered by the Board adheres to guidelines that align with the state plan. During the review process, projects are evaluated based upon their adherence toward next generation frameworks.</p> <p>In conjunction with the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security (to which the 911 Services Board is administratively attached), the 911 Services Board produces an annual report that includes detailed reporting on the receipt and expenditure of wireless 911 fees collected and disbursed by the Board. The 2021 annual report can be viewed at:  <a href="https://homelandsecurity.ky.gov/About/Annual%20Reports/2021%20KOHS%20Annual%20Report%20FINAL.pdf">https://homelandsecurity.ky.gov/About/Annual%20Reports/2021%20KOHS%20Annual%20Report%20FINAL.pdf</a>.</p>
LA	unk
MA	<p>Pursuant to M.G.L. Chapter 6A, Section 18B(j), ‘the [State 911] department shall file a written annual report with the governor and shall file a copy thereof with the state secretary, the clerks of the house of representatives and the senate who shall forward such report to the joint committee on public safety and homeland security and the house and senate ways and means committees. The [State 911] department shall review and monitor the expenditures incurred under the grant programs established in this section to ensure compliance with grant guidelines. The [State 911] department shall include a reporting of grant expenditures by municipality in the written annual report. Not later than June 30, every 3 years, the [State 911] department shall prepare a report documenting the expenditures of each recipient of funds from surcharge revenues to ensure compliance with applicable statutes and regulations. In addition, pursuant to M.G.L. Chapter 6A, Section 18H(b), the State 911 Department is required to report annually to the department of telecommunications and cable on the financial condition of the Enhanced 911 Fund and on the department’s assessment of new developments affecting the enhanced 911 system.’ Additional information is available on the State 911 Department’s website at <a href="http://www.mass.gov/e911">www.mass.gov/e911</a> .</p>
MD	<p>Maryland’s 9-1-1 Trust Fund administered by the Maryland 9-1-1 Board is a national model. By collecting funds that any county may use for 9-1-1 enhancements, each county provides 9-1-1 service at a consistent level through the funding of telephone equipment, protocol systems and training, regardless of county population or county budget. The Board does more than just funding, and serves a regulatory, oversight and leadership role for Maryland’s 9-1-1 community. The Board has convened monthly, and more frequently in sub-committees, to consider a variety of 9-1-1 related issues and projects.</p> <p>Maryland continues to benefit from an effective 9-1-1 system. Recent Board statewide efforts include working with Verizon and NG911 service providers, Maryland PSAP personnel and the Maryland Public Service Commission to review the implementation of policies and standards adopted by the Federal Communications Commission and Board to minimize disruptions to 9-1-1 service caused by power outages and network failures. Ongoing Board activities include providing a vigorous 9-1-1 training program throughout the state, working with vendors to improve 9-1-1 service delivery, and continuing research, planning and implementation of ‘Next Generation’ technologies. The Board has also required demonstrations of interoperability [sic] with other systems before being approved to go live with NG911 service.</p> <p>The Board remains focused on the enhancement of 9-1-1 and the critical role it plays in public safety.</p>
ME	<p>All 911 surcharge funds are used to support a statewide 911 system and are not distributed locally. In 2014 the State of Maine completed a statewide, end-to-end NG911 deployment, positioning it well for new technologies as they are developed and tested. The system was refreshed in 2020 and continues to operate a much lower cost than the legacy E911 system it replaced.</p>
MI	<p>Each year, the State 911 Committee (SNC) collects data and submits a report to the Michigan Legislature which exceeds the statutorily required reporting of data to provide a comprehensive status report on Michigan’s 911 system.</p> <p>The 2021 Annual Report to the Michigan Legislature may be accessed at:  <a href="https://www.michigan.gov/msp/-/media/Project/Websites/msp/911/About-SNC-Page/Annual-">https://www.michigan.gov/msp/-/media/Project/Websites/msp/911/About-SNC-Page/Annual-</a></p>

State	Assessment of Effects Achieved from the Expenditure of State 911/E911 or NG911 Funds, Including Any Criteria Used to Measure the Effectiveness of the Use of 911/E911 Fees and Charges
	Reports/annual_report_to_the_michigan_legislature.pdf?rev=b218b2feca38484aac09b17f5a96c363 The 2022 Annual Report to the Michigan Legislature is due August 1, 2022 and will be posted on the State 911 Committee website once submitted.
MN	Electronic Excel Document included with submission. Contains list of expenditures made by PSAP who are eligible to received [sic] monthly 911 fee distributions from ECN. Expenses divided into 9 specified categories.
MO	Missouri is working towards process at a state level and has not established official assessment measures as of yet.
MS	In 2021 the State of Mississippi did not have a committee, organization, or board that had full oversight or that implemented policies and procedures regarding 911/E911 fee usage. The responsibility lay solely with the local board of supervisors. Therefore, the supervisors measure the effective utilization of 911/E911 usage and whether those efforts are meeting the standards and needs of their citizens.
MT	NA
NC	<p>The annual 911 service charge is distributed to primary PSAPs based on a 5-yr rolling average; secondary PSAPs are funded based on a cost-per-call basis using the primary PSAPs' expenditures for the current year. N.C.G.S. § 143B-1402(b)(5) provides guidelines to ensure the funding is disbursed and expensed appropriately. The NC 911 Board staff conducts an annual 'Revenue/Expenditure Review' of each PSAP receiving 911 funds. For any expenditures identified as an ineligible 911 expenses, the PSAP is required to reimburse the 911 Fund the amount determined ineligible.</p> <p>North Carolina Administrative Code 09 NCAC 06C .0209 (a) requires ninety percent (90%) of 911 calls received on emergency lines to be answered within 10 seconds, and 95 percent (95%) of 911 calls received on emergency lines shall be answered within 20 seconds. The PSAP and the Board shall evaluate call answering times monthly by using data from the previous month.</p> <p>In the North Carolina Administrative Code, Board rule 09 NCAC 06C .0216(a), 'Assessing PSAP Operations' requires the Board to conduct annual reviews of PSAP operations to determine whether a PSAP meets the requirements in Section .0200 of the Board's rules.</p> <p>Next Generation 911 efforts are currently underway with 118 PSAPs having migrated to the Statewide ESInet at the close of 2021. As of the date of this report, 124 PSAPs have migrated to the ESInet with an estimated 83% of those PSAPs utilizing the hosted call handling solution offered by two platforms. The NG911 project has also resulted in all 100 counties/110 jurisdictions in North Carolina contributing to a statewide GIS dataset in which all PSAPs will reach NG911 i3 compliance. Additionally, all PSAPs have participated in cybersecurity assessments which will assist them in identifying any areas of improvement for cyber hygiene.</p>
ND	At the time of this submission the biennial legislative report and assessment was still in development. ND would be happy to provide this assessment once complete.
NE	<p>State wireless 911 funds continue to be used to support the 68 PSAPs providing 911 in Nebraska. Each PSAP receives an annual allocation of these funds to supplement their general fund and wireline dollars to provide 911 services. During 2021, 911 wireless funds have also been used to begin the statewide transition to Next Generation 911. This includes contracting with a vednor [sic] to provide a statewide ESInet and NG 911 Core Services, an NG 911 Implementation Consulting firm, contracting with a statewide MIS provider, and a vendor to assist with the development of a statwide [sic] GIS map, as well as, quality assurance/quality control services. The Commission is supported by the 911 Service System Advisory Committee which is comprised of state and local stakeholders of the 911 Service System. This committee is working on developing statewide technical and quality assurance standards. Minimum training standards were developed and adopted in 2021. Additionally, a new funding mechanism has been developed and was adopted by the Commission in 2021.</p> <p>The Public Service Commission submits a report annually to the Nebraska Legislature on telecommunications with a section on 911 included. That report can be found at: <a href="https://psc.nebraska.gov/sites/psc.nebraska.gov/files/doc/2019%20Annual%20Report%20on%20Telecommunications.pdf">https://psc.nebraska.gov/sites/psc.nebraska.gov/files/doc/2019%20Annual%20Report%20on%20Telecommunications.pdf</a></p>
NH	The State of New Hampshire has provided PSAP services to all E 911 callers and first responders through two state-run PSAPs since July 1995. We believe that it has been an extremely cost effective

State	Assessment of Effects Achieved from the Expenditure of State 911/E911 or NG911 Funds, Including Any Criteria Used to Measure the Effectiveness of the Use of 911/E911 Fees and Charges
	E 911 system providing even the smallest jurisdictions with services they could not have afforded on their own. In addition to all call handling functions the state provides mapping and addressing services to all jurisdictions, telephony database maintenance, interpreter services, emergency notification as well as Emergency Medical Dispatch for 100% of the state's population. Currently, there is no annual assessment completed that measures the effectiveness of the use of E 911 funds, however, the state has a seventeen-member Enhanced 911 Commission that meets quarterly to review expenditures and advise the Division on the proper use of funds.
NJ	No assessments or reports exist related to the effectiveness of the expenditures of the 9-1-1 System and Emergency Response Fee collected in New Jersey. The amount of funds collected annually of approximately \$127M are used to offset over \$355M in State expenditures for programs itemized in the enabling legislation N.J.S.A. 52:17C in support of emergency response.
NM	[No Response]
NV	Carson City--Defer to the NV Division of Emergency Management Statewide Interoperability Coordinator Douglas County--Annual masterplan update to show services and expenditures Esmeralda County and Storey County--does not charge for any 911 fees
NY	Since it's [sic] inception, the PSAP Grant Program has provided over \$60 million to counties and NYC. These monies have resulted in the improvements needed to keep our PSAPs updated with emerging technologies in equipment. Also these funds have allowed for improvements in training and other programs which improved the delivery of 911 emergency dispatch services to all who live, work and visit New York.
OH	Ohio is a Home Rule state and as such, counties have operational control of all 9-1-1 operations through the County 9-1-1 Planning Committee. The Ohio ESINet Steering Committee, through the Ohio 9-1-1 Program Office and the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio have limited regulatory authority and duties. 9-1-1 funds collected at the state level are monitored and the program ensures proper use for 9-1-1 purposes as outlined in Ohio Revised Code Chapter 128. Locally collected funds are also outlined as it pertains to allowable uses through the Ohio Revised Code when the fund collection is through tax levies or other collection methods. Annually, all eighty-eight (88) counties must submit a WGAF reconciliation form to record state 9-1-1 fund expenditures
OK	The State of Oklahoma is in its fourth year of State oversight. We are a home rule State and funding along with decisions are made at the local level. However, the State does require local agencies provide E911 location services and meet the NENA call taking standard. The State has a mandatory comprehensive report that is sent out yearly. This report covers three main areas: contact information; call equipment and statistics; and financial information. The report has been sent out for two years and the data received has improved. The 2020 Report provided by each PSAP is being graded and a report is being sent back to the PSAPs.
OR	We do not conduct an assessment of the effects achieved from the expenditure of state 911/E911 of NG911 funds at this time.
PA	911 fees have enabled Pennsylvania counties to provide critical 911 services within their jurisdiction. 911 fees have not only sustained 911 service but have enabled Pennsylvania to invest in system improvements and future technologies. 911 fees are covering the majority of the cost of implementing NG911 service across the State. It is anticipated all Pennsylvania PSAPs will be live on the NG911 service by December 2023.
RI	Rhode Island E-911 monitors the number of incoming 911 calls daily, the number of calls that enter queue, the duration of the calls that enter queue, the maximum duration of the calls that enter queue, and the average duration of the calls that enter queue. RI E-911 also examines the duration of the call before transfer as well as the median and total duration of the length of the calls within each dispatch area including fire, police and medical responses. Additionally, RI E-911 monitors, on a weekly basis, our incoming call volume reports and staffing levels. These measures/metrics provide RI E-911 with an overview of our operational effectiveness.

State	Assessment of Effects Achieved from the Expenditure of State 911/E911 or NG911 Funds, Including Any Criteria Used to Measure the Effectiveness of the Use of 911/E911 Fees and Charges
SC	[No Response]
SD	Compliance reviews are completed by the State 9-1-1 Coordinator for PSAPs receiving State 9-1-1 surcharge funds. Operational, training, and financial standards are reviewed, as are equipment and facilities to ensure proper procedures are in place for the effective operation of a PSAP. Local jurisdictions must also submit an annual report detailing their 911 fund expenditures which is reviewed by the State 9-1-1 Coordinator.
TN	<p>The TECB collects the 911 surcharge from service providers and uses those funds to fulfill the TECB’s statutory mandates of establishing emergency communications for all citizens of the state and assisting the state’s 100 ECDs in the areas of management, operations and accountability. A majority of 911 funds collected by the state are redistributed to the local ECDs to support local operations. The TECB works closely with the ECDs to ensure those funds are used to provide efficient and effective 911 service across the state.</p> <p>The 911 Emergency Communications Fund is a separate fund of deposits in the state treasury comprised of 911 surcharges collected by the TECB and interest accumulated on those deposits. The 911 surcharge is the TECB’s sole recurring revenue source. It is levied on communications services that are capable of contacting a public safety answering point (‘PSAP’) by entering or dialing the digits 911. Disbursements from the fund are limited solely to the operational and administrative expenses of the TECB. Authorized operational and administrative expenditures include distributing a statutorily-determined amount of base funding to each ECD, implementing and maintaining an IP-based NG911 network, and funding the Tennessee Regulatory Authority for the Tennessee Relay Services/Telecommunications Devices Access Program (‘TRS/TDAP’), which provides assistance to those Tennesseans whose disabilities interfere with their use of communications services and technologies.</p> <p>In addition to providing Tennessee’s NG911 network, text-to-911 platform, and cyber-security assessments, [sic] the TECB provides an on-line training service at no cost to Tennessee’s 911 telecommunicators. This training initiative averaged more than nine hundred (900) hours of training each month in FY2020. The platform provides a direct benefit to the frontline operations of 911 in Tennessee, saving local jurisdictions significant time and money. It allows local 911 personnel to meet Tennessee’s training requirements while reducing travel, staffing, and tuition costs on ECDs. During FY2020, there were over 2500 users registered on the platform, and over 11,800 hours of content was delivered to Tennessee’s 911 telecommunicators.</p> <p>The 911 Funding Modernization and IP Transition Act, which took effect January 1, 2015, created a uniform 911 surcharge of \$1.16 on all services capable of contacting 911 in Tennessee. This rate increased to \$1.50 on January 1, 2021.</p> <p>The TECB’s Annual Report on 911 progress and expenditures can be found here:  <a href="https://www.tn.gov/commerce/e911/financial-information/annual-report.html">https://www.tn.gov/commerce/e911/financial-information/annual-report.html</a></p>
TX	<p>(The majority of this response is the same as provided for CY 2020.)</p> <p>CSEC state 9-1-1 Program: CSEC and its RPC stakeholders are required to submit 9-1-1 strategic plans: CSEC to the Governor and Texas Legislative Budget Board for 9-1-1 service within the CSEC state 9-1-1 Program; and the RPCs to CSEC, approval of which is a prerequisite to being awarded grants of appropriated 9-1-1 fees and equalization surcharge (Health and Safety Code §§ 771.055(e) and 771.055(a)-(c), respectively). CSEC Statewide 9-1-1 Strategic Plan: For each fiscal biennium, CSEC prepares a strategic plan for statewide 9-1-1 service for the following five state fiscal years ‘using information from the strategic information contained in the regional plans and provided by emergency communication districts and home-rule municipalities that operate 9-1-1 systems independent of the state system.’ The plan must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) include a survey of the current performance, efficiency, and degree of implementation of emergency communications services throughout the whole state;</li> <li>(2) provide an assessment of the progress made toward meeting the goals and objectives of the previous strategic plan and a summary of the total expenditures for emergency communications services in this state;</li> <li>(3) provide a strategic direction for emergency communications services in this state;</li> </ol>

State	Assessment of Effects Achieved from the Expenditure of State 911/E911 or NG911 Funds, Including Any Criteria Used to Measure the Effectiveness of the Use of 911/E911 Fees and Charges
	<p>(4) establish goals and objectives relating to emergency communications in this state;  (5) provide long-range policy guidelines for emergency communications in this state;  (6) identify major issues relating to improving emergency communications in this state;  (7) identify priorities for this state’s emergency communications system; and  (8) detail the financial performance of each regional planning commission in implementing emergency communications service including an accounting of administrative expenses.</p> <p>Included in the plan as Appendix 1 is CSEC’s Next Generation Master Plan detailing CSEC’s vision of Texas NG9-1-1 System as being comprised of interconnected and interoperable NG9-1-1 systems of local, regional, and other emergency services networks. As a ‘system-of-systems’ and ‘network-of-networks,’ the Texas NG9-1-1 System will provide Texas 9-1-1 Entities the choice to connect their PSAPs directly to emergency services networks and utilize NG9-1-1 Core Services (NGCS) provisioned by NG9-1-1 systems deployed by the CSEC, the Regional Planning Commissions (RPCs), the Emergency Communications Districts (ECDs) and collaborating 9-1-1 Entities at the local and regional level in Texas. These interconnected NG9-1-1 systems will serve as multiple input points for all 9-1-1 calls in the State of Texas. The current plan including the NG9-1-1 appendix can be obtained at <a href="https://www.csec.texas.gov/s/next-generation-9-1-1?language=en_US">https://www.csec.texas.gov/s/next-generation-9-1-1?language=en_US</a>.</p> <p>RPC Strategic Planning  Per Health and Safety Code § 771.055:</p> <p>(a) Each regional planning commission shall develop a regional plan for the establishment and operation of 9-1-1 service throughout the region that the regional planning commission serves. The 9-1-1 service must meet the standards established by the commission.</p> <p>(b) A regional plan must describe how the 9-1-1 service is to be administered. The 9-1-1 service may be administered by an emergency communication district, municipality, or county, by a combination formed by interlocal contract, or by other appropriate means as determined by the regional planning commission. In a region in which one or more emergency communication districts exist, a preference shall be given to administration by those districts and expansion of the area served by those districts.</p> <p>(c) A regional plan must be updated at least once every state fiscal biennium and must include:</p> <p>(1) a description of how money allocated to the region under this chapter is to be allocated in the region;  (2) projected financial operating information for the two state fiscal years following the submission of the plan; and  (3) strategic planning information for the five state fiscal years following submission of the plan.</p> <p>Statutory 772 ECDs  As noted earlier the director of a statutory 772 ECD is required to, as soon as practicable after the end of each ECD fiscal year, prepare and present to the board and to all participating public agencies in writing a sworn statement of all money received by the ECD and how the money was disbursed or otherwise disposed of during the preceding fiscal year, and the report must show in detail the operations of the district for the period covered by the report. In addition, the board of managers of a statutory ECD shall perform an annual independent financial audit.</p> <p>Municipal ECDs  Several commented about the declining overall amount in 9-1-1 fees or that 9-1-1 fees alone were insufficient in providing effective 9-1-1 service; hence the municipality relies upon general revenues in order to provide effective 9-1-1 service. A couple of Municipal ECDs provided their performance objectives (e.g., staffing levels, call-wait times, certification/licensing levels), paid with 9-1-1 fees to the extent sufficient, as indicators of effectiveness.</p> <p>Plano: Answering 95% of all 9-1-1 calls within 15 seconds and 99% of all calls within 40 seconds.  Maintain 100% passing rate for State TCOLE licensing exam Continued progress towards implementation of NG9-1-1 ESINet and Core Services.  Portland: E911 call answer times average less than 5 rings and officer average response time 5 minutes or less. No formal reports.  Highland Park: We collect so little compared to our overall budget that no assessment is needed</p>
UT	<p>The Utah Communications Authority Governing Board approved a 911 Strategic Plan that outlines what needs to be done for further NG9-1-1 technology in Utah. UCAs 911 Strategic Plan can be found: <a href="http://www.uca911.org">www.uca911.org</a>; 911; Phase II of UCA’s Strategic Plan 911</p>

State	Assessment of Effects Achieved from the Expenditure of State 911/E911 or NG911 Funds, Including Any Criteria Used to Measure the Effectiveness of the Use of 911/E911 Fees and Charges
	<p>The UCA Governing Board also approved Minimum Standards and Best Practices for Utah PSAPs and a mechanism for the UCA 911 Division to assess how the PSAPs are performing each year. Minimum Standards and Best Practices:  <a href="http://www.uca911.org">www.uca911.org</a>; 911; Minimum Standards and Best Practices            911 Center Performance Reports:  <a href="http://www.uca911.org">www.uca911.org</a>; 911; 911 Center Performance Report 2021.</p>
VA	<p>The Code of Virginia (§56-484.14) (<a href="https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title56/chapter15/section56-484.14/">https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title56/chapter15/section56-484.14/</a>) requires the 9-1-1 Services Board to report annually to the Governor, the Senate Committee on Finance, the House Committee on Appropriations, and the Virginia State Crime Commission on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the state of enhanced 9-1-1 services in the Commonwealth,</li> <li>(ii) the impact of, or need for, legislation affecting enhanced 9-1-1 services in the Commonwealth,</li> <li>(iii) the need for changes in the E-911 funding mechanism provided to the Board, as appropriate, and</li> <li>(iv) monitor developments in enhanced 9-1-1 service and multi-line telephone systems and the impact of such technologies upon the implementation of Article 8 (§ 56-484.19 et seq.) of Chapter 15 of Title 56.</li> </ul>
VT	<p>The Board has a number of numerical standards related to system availability that are monitored by Board staff along with our system provider, INdigital. In addition, the Board has access to MIS reporting tools that provide information on call volumes, call routing, call answer times, call duration times etc.</p> <p>Board staff perform annual ALI and GIS audits to ensure accuracy. Call-taker performance is tracked through a call review process which measures how well call-takers are adhering to established call-handling standards.</p>
WA	<p>Washington State strives to be a national leader at the forefront of the 911 evolution. Since 1998, Washington State has dedicated hundreds of millions of state taxpayer dollars for the provision and enhancement of a statewide 911 system. In the period from 2012 through 2021, Washington State alone expended well over \$100M on NG911 modernization – including the first-ever statewide ESInet, a replacement of this ESInet with a NENA i3 standards-based ESInet which includes NGCS, and NG911 modernization of the Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) – all from state 911 funds. This is in addition to the millions of dollars of county/local 911 funds dedicated to NG911 modernization.</p> <p>Washington State views 911 as a statewide enterprise, developed in a collaborative effort with the counties, the PSAPs, the State 911 Coordination Office, the commercial 911 service providers, and a dedicated community of stakeholder representatives, to ensure 911 access from the call-maker to the call-taker.</p> <p>The completion of the NENA i3 standards-based ESInet/NGCS allows for multi-media (i.e. Voice, Text, Data, etc.) 911 access and provides an even faster, more reliable, resilient, geo-diverse and scalable system, with cyber-security planned into the design. The Washington State NG911 enterprise has the capabilities and tools needed to provide a more efficient and effective 911 service, while keeping pace with the ever-evolving communications technologies used by our citizens. In addition, due to the increased reliability, resilience and security, as well as the designed interoperability with other 911 centers – intrastate, interstate, and international (Canada) – the Washington State NG911 enterprise system will be able to be more effective at collecting and disseminating initial situational awareness during major emergencies and disasters.</p> <p>Finally, although we are well along the path of transitioning to the jurisdictional end-state of NG911, we still need strong federal support to completely realize and take full advantage of NG911 features and capabilities. In addition to legislative and regulatory support, additional support through continuing Federal Grants is needed to fully achieve the goal of the jurisdictional end-state of NG911. We strongly endorse continued support and further investment in 911 at the national level to assist all states as they move toward NG911</p>
WI	<p>Wisconsin has not undertaken [sic] a program to measure the effective utilization of 911/E911 fees. It is not known whether any county or municipality operating a PSAP in Wisconsin has implemented a program for this purpose. In 2019, Wisconsin performed a Statewide 911 Telecommunications System Assessment that provided some insight into the challenges of funding the legacy network and cost</p>

State	Assessment of Effects Achieved from the Expenditure of State 911/E911 or NG911 Funds, Including Any Criteria Used to Measure the Effectiveness of the Use of 911/E911 Fees and Charges
	considerations for NG911 implementation. The 2019 assessment report can be found here: <a href="https://dma.wi.gov/DMA/divisions/oec/library/2019/2019_WI_Statewide_911_System_Assessment-FINAL-1.pdf">https://dma.wi.gov/DMA/divisions/oec/library/2019/2019_WI_Statewide_911_System_Assessment-FINAL-1.pdf</a>
WV	[No Response]
WY	PSAPS have self-reorted [sic] thwir [sic] NG911 readiness; a copy of the 2021 summary is attached [sic] to this report. Communities heavily depend on the 911 taxes to maintain operational status. There has been an effort by the local government to support equipment upgrades for NG911 capabilities [sic]. Funding continued to plague their efforts for implementination [sic] of 100% within the PSAP. The summary gives a snap shot [sic] of the self-reported information for GIS, CAD, Phone Systems, Recording and Phone Trunk status updates and capabilities of NG911.
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>	
AS <sup>230</sup>	N/A
DC	The DC Office of Unified Communications assesses effects achieved from the expenditure of state 911/E911 or NG911 funds, to measure the effectiveness of the use of 911/E911 fees and charges through a variety of mechanisms. The District of Columbia manages the effectiveness of the 9-1-1 telephony call handling equipment, Computer Aided Dispatch system (CAD), and the District’s first responder public safety radio through monitoring tools to ensure the infrastructure’s system stability, cyber security monitor and alerting against cyber-attacks and anti-virus attacks, reports to support and maintain a P.01 grade of service and utilize five 9’s to manage network and system reliability.
Guam	The Guam Fire Department E911/Communications Bureau uses and implements NENA standards for call takers, i.e. Operational level of service, Order of answering priority, Answering protocol, Information gathering and Call transfers. These measures provides GFD with an effective overview and the effectiveness of our operations, thus allowing us the most efficient means of the expenditures of 911 funds.
NMI	[DNF]
PR	Puerto Rico’s criteria for use and measure the use of 911/E911 funds, is established in Act No. 20 of April 10, 2017, Section 5.06.- Distribution and Use of the Funds Collected on Account of Charges Billed to Telephone Service Subscribers. Also Act No. 55 of June 21, 2019 amends Act No. 3-2017 to establish the following: (translated by the Bureau): It is prohibited for funds from the Puerto Rico 9-1-1 Emergency System Bureau and other telecommunications funds to be diverted for purposes other than to ensure the provision and stability of 9-1-1 and telecommunications services. See attachment ‘Budget vs Actual’ (report generated by the Bureau to inform how the 9-1-1 funds are being used)
USVI	N/A

## L. Underfunding of 911

64. Section 902(d)(2) provides that the Commission “shall include in each [annual] report . . . all evidence that suggests the diversion by a State or taxing jurisdiction of 9-1-1 fees or charges, including any information regarding the impact of any underfunding of 9-1-1 services in the State or taxing jurisdiction.”<sup>231</sup> In the *911 Fee Diversion Report and Order*, the Commission directed the Bureau to modify the annual fee report questionnaire to “seek additional information on the underfunding of 911 systems, including both (1) information on the impact of fee diversion on 911 underfunding, and (2) information on 911 underfunding in general.”<sup>232</sup> Accordingly, for the Fourteenth Report, the Bureau

<sup>230</sup> American Samoa reports that it has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 5-6.

<sup>231</sup> 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1 Statutory Notes (as amended); section 902(d)(2).

<sup>232</sup> *911 Fee Diversion Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 10840-41, para. 82.

revised the annual questionnaire to include a new Section L that specifically addresses underfunding. Question L1 asked respondents to describe the impact of any underfunding of 911 services in the state or jurisdiction, and Question L2 asked respondents to describe how any fee diversion affected 911 underfunding.<sup>233</sup>

65. Generally, respondents report that underfunding results in degradation of 911 service and contributes to delays in maintenance to 911 systems, equipment replacement, and deployments of new technology. Missouri states that it “still has 9 counties without even Basic 911,” and Alaska reports that 20% of residents are underserved.<sup>234</sup> Similarly, Oklahoma reports that “thirteen counties do not have sufficient revenue to fund enhanced 9-1-1, much less NG9-1-1.”<sup>235</sup> Arizona states that impacts of underfunding include “[l]ack of redundancy and diversity in our NG911 solution” and reduced infrastructure.<sup>236</sup> Georgia, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and other jurisdictions indicate that underfunding limits their abilities to implement or transition to NG911.<sup>237</sup> Washington says that although it is “well along the path of transitioning” to NG911, “we still need strong federal support to completely realize and take full advantage of NG911 features and capabilities,” and says that in addition to legislative and regulatory support, “additional support through continuing Federal Grants is needed.”<sup>238</sup>

66. Nevada, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other jurisdictions report that underfunding has led to staff shortages, vacancies, and/or retention issues, which Wyoming reports have “plagued” its PSAPs.<sup>239</sup> Arkansas indicates that underfunding results in personnel having multiple job duties (“such as Jailer/Dispatcher”), as well as PSAPs being unable to purchase and upgrade software and equipment.<sup>240</sup>

67. Most states and jurisdictions indicate that 911/E911 fee revenues alone do not fully cover the cost of 911 service, and that the state and/or local governments must provide additional funding (e.g.,

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<sup>233</sup> FCC Questionnaire at 20 (Section L).

<sup>234</sup> Missouri Response at 22; Alaska Response at 22 (“Approximately 20% of Alaskan’s [sic] are underserved with unincorporated communities unable to support basic location information or advanced 911 technology.”).

<sup>235</sup> Oklahoma Response at 21.

<sup>236</sup> Arizona Response at 20 (“Lack of funding is the single greatest detriment to our program and state in terms of public safety.”).

<sup>237</sup> Georgia Response at 23 (“funding continues to limit the state’s NG911 implementation efforts”); Louisiana Response at 21 (“Underfunding of 9-1-1 Services in the State of Louisiana hamper[s] our ability to implement NG 9-1-1 Services”); Oklahoma Response at 21 (“Oklahoma will need an additional seven to ten million dollars to deploy NG9-1-1”); Texas Response at 33; Wyoming Response at 21.

<sup>238</sup> Washington Response at 22-23 (addressing underfunding at K1 and L1; “We strongly endorse continued support and further investment in 911 at the national level to assist all states as they move toward NG911.”). *See also* Idaho Response at 23 (addressing underfunding at K1; “We also realize that without new funding through the NET 9-1-1 Act or other mechanisms even more stress will be added to a local and state economy and funding system that is already stretched to its limits. Movement to Next Generation 9-1-1 will be difficult if not impossible in the absence of additional appropriations.”); Iowa Response at 22 (saying that 911 “is currently funded at an adequate level in Iowa,” but “the transition to NG11 could occur more rapidly with an influx of cash”).

<sup>239</sup> Nevada Response at 22 (“Storey County reported Staff Shortage”); Washington Response at 23 (“Another area where underfunding has impacted 911 services is the inability in some areas to compensate telecommunicators to a level that will keep them in the job. Salary level is not the only cause of the current telecommunicator shortage, but it does play a factor in some of our PSAPs and Counties.”); West Virginia Response at 24; Wyoming Response at 21 (“Vacancies have plagued our PSAP’s [sic]; this may be a direct effect of the underfunding from the state tax.”); U.S. Virgin Islands Response at 22.

<sup>240</sup> Arkansas Response at 22.

from the General Fund) to attempt to make up for some of the shortfalls.<sup>241</sup> Idaho also notes that one source of underfunding is “the lack of mandate or ‘encouragement’ for new residents to change billing address or service location with wireless vendors,” resulting in “some lost potential revenue.”<sup>242</sup>

68. In response to Question L2, no state or jurisdiction specifically reported that 911 fee diversion had caused underfunding. The vast majority of respondents answered “N/A” and a few explicitly stated that there had been no diversion.<sup>243</sup> Minnesota noted that \$683,000 that had been statutorily appropriated to two Metropolitan Regional Communication Centers “has been discontinued and will be incorporated into the appropriation that is distributed to the PSAPs effective July 2022,” but did not say that this appropriation had caused any underfunding.<sup>244</sup>

69. Table 29 below shows responses describing impacts of underfunding of 911 services and how any fee diversion affected 911 underfunding.

**Table 29 – Underfunding of 911**

<b>State</b>	<b>Impact of Any Underfunding of 911 Services During the Annual Period</b>	<b>How Any Fee Diversion Affected 911 Underfunding During the Annual Period</b>
AK	Alaska’s geography is mostly wilderness where 911 calls are forwarded to a State operated PSAP via call forwarding which land on dispatcher’s desk without caller information. Approximately 20% of Alaskan’s [sic] are underserved with unincorporated communities unable to support basic location information or advanced 911 technology.	N/A
AL	Districts are made whole based on current statute for 911 funding distribution, however some districts state that they do not receive enough funding to maintain up to date equipment, pay competitive [sic] salaries to recruit and retain employees, adequately train staff, and implement NG9-1-1.	N/A
AR	Personnel having multiple job duties such as Jailer/Dispatcher, PSAPs unable to purchase Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) software or upgrade call handling equipment.	N/A

<sup>241</sup> States and jurisdictions report this issue in responses to Question L1 and also in other entries in the annual questionnaire. See, e.g., Florida Response at 21 (“Local jurisdictions must provide the additional support from local tax revenues.”); Idaho Response at 23; Kansas Response at 22 (“additional 911 fee funding is needed to alleviate pressure on general fund tax dollars”); Maryland Response at 21 (“Counties make up funding shortfalls with their general funds.”); North Dakota Response at 21 (“local government must dig deeper into their general funds each year to support 911 services”); Oklahoma Response at 21 (noting that some counties do not have sufficient revenue and saying “[w]e are looking at ways to modify our state grant programs to be able to assist.”); Pennsylvania Response at 22 (“Pennsylvania counties contributed \$92,230,706 of county General Fund or local revenue to support 911 service in 2021. Pennsylvania’s 911 Fund and County General Funds continue to face significant financial pressure from increasing personnel, technology and connectivity/infrastructure costs associated with today’s 911 service” and “the county’s contribution to support 911 service with General Fund revenue is expected to increase in the coming years.”); Washington Response at 23 (“We estimate that only a third of the true, total end-to-end cost to operate 911 in the State of Washington comes from the 911 tax; the remainder has to be made up through agency user fees, other tax bases (sales, property, etc) and other general funding.”); Wyoming Response at 11, 21.

<sup>242</sup> Idaho Response at 23.

<sup>243</sup> See, e.g., Arizona Response at 20 (“No fee diversion [sic] occurred.”).

<sup>244</sup> Minnesota Response at 23.

State	Impact of Any Underfunding of 911 Services During the Annual Period	How Any Fee Diversion Affected 911 Underfunding During the Annual Period
AZ	Lack of redundancy and diversity in our NG911 solution. Utilizing reduced infrastructure [sic] to deliver 911 calls to our PSAPs. Lack of funding is the single greatest detriment to our program and state in terms of public safety.	No fee diversion [sic] occurred.
CA	N/A	N/A
CO	Because local 9-1-1 governing bodies are able to set their own local emergency telephone charge rates, which generate the bulk of the 9-1-1 funds available to them, the adequacy of funding may vary widely from jurisdiction to jurisdiction in Colorado. We are unable to provide specific examples of impacts from underfunding.	N/A
CT	[No Response]	NA
DE	[No Response]	N/A
FL	The 911 fee collected in the State of Florida provides approximately 44% of the cost to support 911 operations in the State. Local jurisdictions must provide the additional support from local tax revenues.	N/A
GA	<p>In 2021, the Georgia Emergency Communications Authority (GECA) consulted with Mission Critical Partners to complete an NG911 needs assessment. According to this assessment, it will cost around \$58 million to transition the state to NG911. To secure NG911 funding, the state sought to amend Article 12 of Chapter 3 of Title 38 and Part 4 of Article 2 of Chapter 5 of Title 46 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to emergency communications authority and emergency telephone number 9-1-1 system, respectively, so as to provide for Next Generation 911 systems and services. This bill, however, was not passed. The Authority applied for funding from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), citing negative economic impact, but the Authority was not awarded funding. According to the budget survey distributed in 2020, telecom fees cover approximately 55% of PSAPs' operational expenses. Many local governments cannot afford to pay NG911 transitional and maintenance costs, while continuing to pay legacy expenses.</p> <p>A three-year trend shows that GECA collects approximately \$2.2 to \$2.3 million annually without any foreseeable increase. The funding disbursed to GECA pays for the Authority's operational costs; therefore, it's unlikely the Authority can encumber funds to transition to and sustain NG911. The Authority will continue seeking legislative changes and grant funding to transition and sustain NG911 throughout the state; however, funding continues to limit the state's NG911 implementation efforts.</p>	N/A
HI	None	none
IA	We are fortunate that 911 is currently funded at an adequate level in Iowa. More can always be done with additional funding, however, and the transition to NG911 could occur more rapidly with an influx of cash, rather than through utilizing the small surplus we have available at the end of each year.	NA
ID	NGCS for entire State budgetary quotes are at \$10M per year leaving a shortfall to cover cost from the state level. 99% of all fees are sent back or arrive at the County level. Annual income for the commission is at \$200K per year leaving no source of funds to implement a state purchased system. A recommendation has been made to the IPSCC for an increase of \$.75 per line in Idaho. Another [sic] source of underfunding is the lack of mandate or "encouragement" for new residents to change billing address or service location with wireless vendors. Consequently, there is some lost potential revenue from this issue at the local and State levels.	[No Response]

State	Impact of Any Underfunding of 911 Services During the Annual Period	How Any Fee Diversion Affected 911 Underfunding During the Annual Period
IL	N/A	N/A
IN	N/A	N/A
KS	Some PSAPs have stated that additional 911 fee funding is needed to alleviate pressure on general fund tax dollars. The need for increased funding varies from PSAP to PSAP.	N/A
KY	Each PSAP is governed by a local government. Each has it's [sic] own unique challenges when considering funding. Most use grant funds as a solution to funding needs.	NA
LA	Underfunding of 9-1-1 Services in the State of Louisiana hamper our ability to implement NG 9-1-1 Services	N/A
MA	N/A	N/A
MD	Counties make up funding shortfalls with their general funds. Funds dedicated to 9-1-1 cannot be used for other county uses.	N/A
ME	N/A	N/A
MI	Due to the volatile nature of 911 surcharges and the unpredictability of what revenue may be generated, the state 911 prepaid charges revenue brought in significantly less than what was projected between 2018-2021. Due to this unexpected lack of revenue, the 911 Act was revised in December 2021 to include an increase of prepaid state 911 surcharges from 5% to 6% beginning March 1, 2022, and the state of Michigan also agreed to a one-time allocation of \$16,000,000 to be deposited directly into the E911 fund to help continue to fund NG911 services in Michigan (this should occur in FY2022). Without this increase and the one-time allocation, after Q1 of 2023, the state 911 surcharge [sic] was not going to be able to sustain funding for the transition of NG911 services for the remaining counties in Michigan or maintain the services already converted. The responsibility to fund NG911 would have fallen to the local counties to take on at that point. The current 911 Act is due to sunset December 31, 2027, and we are hopeful the projections for revenue will sustain the funding necessary to maintain NG911 services at least up until then.	N/A
MN	The limited use scope of the NHTSA/NTIA 911 grant resulted in challenges is [sic] being able to expend it for legitimately needed next generation 9-1-1 advancements.	The \$683,000.00 that had been statutorily provided to two Metropolitan Regional Communication Centers has been discontinued and will be incorporated into the appropriation that is distributed to the PSAPs effective July 2022.
MO	Missouri still has 9 Counties without even Basic 911, this number is down from 17 due to local jurisdictions being unable or uninterested in passing E911 fees locally to support a local 911 system.	No impact that we are aware of.
MS	N/A	N/A
MT	NA	NA
NC	N/A	N/A
ND	911 fee revenues have never been sufficient to cover the full cost of 911 service. In addition, as the cost of technology and human resources increases the surcharge fees and percentages do not increase comensurate	N/A

State	Impact of Any Underfunding of 911 Services During the Annual Period	How Any Fee Diversion Affected 911 Underfunding During the Annual Period
	[sic] with those additional expenses. This means that local government must dig deeper into their general funds each year to support 911 services.	
NE	Nebraska has one of the lower wireless surcharge rates in the country. With the funds collected, the Public Service Commission funds a statewide ESInet and Next Generation 911 Core Services, as well as, text-to-911, GIS, and provides an allocation to each PSAP in the state. In 2021, the Public Service Commission was able to meet the financial obligations [sic] for the 911 projects in the state while still maintaining a lower surcharge rate.	N/A
NH	No effect.	No effect
NJ	Unknown	N/A
NM	The State of New Mexico's scope of eligible expenses for 911 fees is narrower than the FCC's which place a significant funding responsibility for PSAP operations on the local government(s). All E-911 capital equipment requests from PSAPs were approved and authorized by the State and fund balance was utilized when necessary.	N/A
NV	Storey County reported Staff Shortage	[No Response]
NY	Unknown	N/A
OH	N/A	There is no fee diversion in Ohio.
OK	We have found the thirteen counties do not have sufficient revenue to fund enhanced 9-1-1, much less NG9-1-1. We are looking at ways to modify our state grant programs to be able to assist. It was determine [sic] by the NG9-1-1 Feasibility Study that the state of Oklahoma will need an additional seven to ten million dollars to deploy NG9-1-1.	N/A
OR	Undetermined	N/A
PA	Pennsylvania counties contributed \$92,230,706 of county General Fund or local revenue to support 911 service in 2021. Pennsylvania's 911 Fund and County General Funds continue to face significant financial pressure from increasing personnel, technology and connectivity/infrastructure costs associated with today's 911 service. In addition, Pennsylvania is incurring significant costs to implement a statewide ESInet and NG911 service. Funding constraints [sic] are impacting the ability of PSAPs to recruit/retain personnel, invest in 911 system improvements, and invest in future technologies. Pennsylvania's 911 Fee collections have been level since 2016. With level revenue and increasing costs, the county's contribution to support 911 service with General Fund revenue is expected to increase in the coming years.	N/A
RI	None	None
SC	[No Response]	N/A
SD	N/A	N/A
TN	N/A	N/A
TX	Non-identified responses include: Underfunding will cause equipment failure and delayed response for emergency calls. It will also causes [sic] staffing shortages. We are tremendously impacted by underfunding of 911 services. 91% of our budget is funded directly by our municipality as the cost way outweighs the money collected to support 911 E911 funds are not sufficient to cover the cost of procurement, implementation, and management of an NG911 solution. Additionally,	N/A.

State	Impact of Any Underfunding of 911 Services During the Annual Period	How Any Fee Diversion Affected 911 Underfunding During the Annual Period
	<p>dispatcher salaries (32) positions all must be funded from the City general fund.</p> <p>New technology in 911 is putting more of a strain on the PSAP, if the city is unable to supplement or expend the money for new or upgraded technology that the center needs then we are unable to provide a better public safety service to the community.</p> <p>Underfunding has affected the timeframe as to implementation of NG911 projects and hiring adequate staff for the center.</p> <p>Reliance on grant funds to pursue and pay for projects and services.</p> <p>Wireline fees have been raised to a level that is not optimal for our jurisdiction to offset declining revenue.</p> <p>Since our wireline fee is decreasing, and we have to do with the \$0.50 wireless fee, underfunding will cause a degradation of our 9-1-1 services. We won't be able to keep up with the rapidly changing technology that our citizens expect and deserve.</p> <p>Our budget only allows for 1 full time and 1 part time employee. Since our wireline fee is decreasing, and we have to do with the \$0.50 wireless fee, underfunding will cause a degradation of our 9-1-1 services. We will not be able to keep up with the rapidly changing technology that our citizens expect and deserve.</p> <p>Have had to keep businesses paying a higher fee even though they account for less than 2% of our 911 calls. Would possibly be able to reduce this fee if wireless fees were increased. Have also had to decrease amounts that we are able to budget towards donating/assisting other public safety agencies.</p> <p>Have not been able to create and hire new positions to help with the increased responsibilities required by NG911.</p> <p>Not been able to fully implement NG9-1-1 services, full range of mitigation strategies, or full security measures.</p> <p>Replacement of UPS systems at end of life had to be delayed due to lack of funding in current budget.</p>	
UT	N/A	N/A
VA	Unknown	N/A
VT	None.	N/A
WA	<p>We estimate that only a third of the true, total end-to-end cost to operate 911 in the State of Washington comes from the 911 tax; the remainder has to be made up through agency user fees, other tax bases (sales, property, etc) and other general funding. There are PSAPs who have had to delay replacement and/or maintenance of key equipment due to underfunding.</p> <p>Another area where underfunding has impacted 911 services is the inability in some areas to compensate telecommunicators to a level that will keep them in the job. Salary level is not the only cause of the current telecommunicator shortage, but it does play a factor in some of our PSAPs and Counties.</p>	N/A
WI	<p>Costs to provide 911/E911 services in Wisconsin are recovered by participating [sic] local exchange carriers through the wireline 911 surcharge on their subscriber bills. The collection from the 911 surcharge reimburses the service suppliers for their network costs. Any costs beyond what the surcharge covers is paid for through respective county and municipal budgets. Due to a decrease in wireline subscribers, the wireline 911 surcharges do not always cover the complete costs for providing the network and jurisdictions are required to pay the difference in network</p>	N/A

State	Impact of Any Underfunding of 911 Services During the Annual Period	How Any Fee Diversion Affected 911 Underfunding During the Annual Period
	costs which reduces available local funding for equipment replacement, staffing, training, etc.	
WV	Retention of employees, outdated and end of life equipment, outdated dispatch center, telephone system, lacking upgrades to take advantage of newest technology, etc..	N/A
WY	The impact of underfunding has impacted the ability to develop the ESI-Net infrastructure [sic], request for informational studies and quotes. Within the local government 31% off [sic] the funding for 911 operations has been supported by funds outside of the 911 tax. Vacancies have plagued our PSAP's [sic]; this may be a direct effect of the underfunding from the state tax.	NA
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>		
AS	N/A	N/A
DC	N / A	N / A
Guam	NONE	N/A
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]
PR	n/a	n/a
USVI	Staffing shortages, Training, Telecommunicator Certifications.	N/A

70. Finally, other sections of the questionnaire and responses provide information on potential underfunding. For example, Table 14 above has a column of "Fees as a Percentage of Cost." Several states and jurisdictions have percentages less than 100%, indicating the reported collected 911/E911 fees do not entirely cover the reported cost of providing 911 service. Such cases may indicate underfunding or reliance on other sources of 911 funding, such as state or local general funds or grants. Table 16 above lists respondents' estimates of the proportional contributions of various funding sources for 911 service, including fees, general funds, and grants.

**Appendix A**

**Summary of State and Other Jurisdiction Responses Regarding Collections During 2021 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
AK	Local	Local	\$13,883,187.00	\$13,883,187.00	\$0.00	No	[NA]	0.00%
AL	State	Hybrid	\$130,032,205.04	\$129,772,205.04	\$0.00	Yes	\$13,027,065.24	10.04%
AR	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$72,260,945.18	\$67,360,463.13	\$0.00	Yes	\$268,620.21	0.40%
AZ	State	State	\$19,374,618.00	\$19,008,963.50	\$0.00	Yes	[NA]	0.00%
CA	State	State	\$182,716,000.00	See Note	\$0.00	Yes	\$31,105,725.50	[Could Not Calculate]
CO	Hybrid	Local	\$149,890,794.00	\$117,493,887.90	\$0.00	Yes	\$11,888,108.00	10.12%
CT	State	State	\$33,790,347.00	[No Response]	\$0.00	Yes	\$10,204,011.00	[Could Not Calculate]
DE <sup>245</sup>	State	[Hybrid]	\$9,667,421.49	\$9,836,049.02	\$0.00	Yes	100%	98.29%
FL	State	[Hybrid]	\$265,882,280.00	\$124,319,181.00	\$0.00	Yes	[No Response]	[Could Not Calculate]
GA	State	Hybrid	Unknown	\$236,472,389.40	\$0.00	Yes	[No Response]	[Could Not Calculate]
HI	State	State	Unknown	\$11,124,644.00	\$0.00	No	\$300,000.00	2.70%
IA	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$202,454,642.00	\$41,185,130.70	\$0.00	Yes	We do not track amounts by “NG programs.” At the state level, a reasonable estimate is that approximately \$9.98 million was spent on Next Generation programs. At this time, it is difficult to determine how much was spent on next-generation programs by local jurisdictions.	24.23%

<sup>245</sup> At Question I2a (asking the dollar amount that has been expended on NG911 programs), Delaware reports “100%.” Delaware Response at 16. For calculation purposes, we assume the amount Delaware spent on NG911 programs is 100% of Delaware’s reported cost to provide 911, or \$9,667,421.49. Delaware Response at 3 (B3).

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
ID	Hybrid	Hybrid	Unknown at aggregated State Level	\$23,433,015.8 [sic]	\$0.00	Yes	\$2,090,373.63, [sic]	8.92%
IL	Hybrid	Hybrid	Local 9-1-1 Authorities reported \$175,218,358 in 9-1-1 Expenses and the State incurred \$12,251,896.50 for 9-1-1 network costs. Total cost to provide 911/E911 is \$187,470,254.50	\$207,636,586.24 from Surcharge + \$26,044,754.56 from Other = \$233,681,340.80	\$0.00	Yes	\$148,236.25	0.06%
IN	State	State	\$221,912,690.00	\$91,151,562.69	\$0.00	Yes	[No Response]	[Could Not Calculate]
KS	State	Hybrid	\$131,414,538.00	\$34,627,233.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$11,153,773.00	32.21%
KY	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$134,000,000.00	\$65,595,357.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$5,340,000.00	8.14%
LA	Hybrid	Local	\$93,782,406.06	\$79,966,995.34	\$0.00	Yes	Louisiana does not track the funds expended on NG-911 projects as a separate amount	[Could Not Calculate]
MA	State	State	The estimated amount to provide 911 Service is: \$39,917,405 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.	\$172,788,939.88	\$0.00	Yes	\$39,917,405.00	23.10%
MD	State	Hybrid	\$146,055,481.00	\$102,977,310.8 [sic]	\$0.00	Yes	\$15,573,027.59 (Fiscal Year 2021).	15.12%
ME	State	State	\$7,667,346.67	\$6,898,513.71	\$0.00	Yes	\$5,795,415.2 [sic]	84.01%
MI	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$305,223,374.24	\$152,264,880.74	\$0.00	Yes	\$17,776,746.18	11.67%
MN	State	State	\$32,983,682.00	\$76,595,213.86	\$0.00	Yes	\$29,457,025.79	38.46%

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
MO	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$177,076,766.00	[No Response]	\$0.00	Yes	\$2,000,000.00	[Could Not Calculate]
MS	Hybrid	[Hybrid]	\$44,193,834.75	\$23,342,002.58	\$0.00	Yes	[NA]	[Could Not Calculate]
MT	State	State	NA	13.5M	\$0.00	Yes	[NA]	0.00%
NC	State	State	\$160,745,276.00	\$102,902,575.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$27,933,448.00	27.15%
ND	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$24,500,000.00	\$18,643,276.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$2,587,868.61	13.88%
NE	Hybrid	Hybrid	N/A	\$12,844,177.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$2,491,329.00	19.40%
NH	State	State	\$15,560,240.00	\$16,007,591.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$1,058,063.21	6.61%
NJ	State	State	Unknown	\$126,224,000.00	\$126,224,000.00	Yes	\$13,250,000.00	10.50%
NM	State	State	\$13,338,342.00	\$12,295,318.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$4,969,642.00	40.42%
NV	Local	Local	\$3,506,190.00	\$710,374.22	\$710,374.22	Yes	\$4,375.00	0.62%
NY	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$814,978,654.00	\$109,693,132.00	\$247,051,701.00	Yes	\$124,510.00	0.11%
OH	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$222,294,829.30	\$29,646,883.07	\$0.00	Yes	Unknown	[Could Not Calculate]
OK	Hybrid	State	\$97,745,836.61	\$39,733,951.05	\$0.00	Yes	We have a continual contact with another State agency to host our State NG9-1-1 GIS data set. That was funded by State and Federal grant dollars in the amount of \$644,490, which included the first two years of maintainance. [sic] Federal Grant, State Grant, and local 9-1-1 funding was utilized GIS data at the local level to be uploaded to a State Repository.	1.62%
OR	Hybrid	State	\$157,988,684.78	\$77,641,698.69	\$0.00	Yes	[NA]	0.00%
PA	State	[Hybrid]	\$411,195,943.00	\$325,646,069.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$33,956,962.00	10.43%
RI	State	State	\$6,591,410.85	\$8,811,217.50	\$0.00	Yes	\$176,490.00	2.00%
SC	Hybrid	Hybrid	unknown	\$34,696,379.45	\$0.00	Yes	\$4,692,298.79	13.52%
SD	State	[Hybrid]	\$34,346,350.00	\$13,540,493.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$3,637,642.00	26.86%
TN	State	Hybrid	Unknown	\$141,523,441.52	\$0.00	Yes	\$10,690,603.00	7.55%

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
TX	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$308,860,325.00	\$241,157,251.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$31,794,523.00	13.18%
UT	State	[Hybrid]	85 Million	\$38,478,764.24	\$0.00	Yes	\$3,207,170.29	8.33%
VA	State	Hybrid	Unknown	\$67,098,001.87	\$0.00	Yes	\$18,442,774.15	27.49%
VT	State	State	\$4,468,213.00	\$5,362,000.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$4,468,213.00	83.33%
WA	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$373,517,745.00	STATE = \$ 28,168,382 COUNTY = \$ 78,250,481 COMBINED TOTAL = \$106,418,863	\$0.00	Yes	Approximately \$12M	11.28%
WI	[No Response]	[No Response]	Unknown	Unknown	\$0.00	No	\$4,633,928.21	[Could Not Calculate]
WV	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$89,237,508.00	\$72,339,137.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$18,015,283.00	24.90%
WY	Hybrid	Local	\$10,394,617.73	\$7,125,243.34	\$0.00	Yes	[NA]	0.00%
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>								
AS	[No Response]	[No Response]	See Answer to 3A	N/A	\$0.00	No	[NA]	[Could Not Calculate]
DC	State	[Hybrid]	\$51,921,525.00	\$12,410,065.37	\$0.00	Yes	\$3,184,320.36	25.66%
Guam	State	State	\$3,497,097.00	\$2,137,514.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$1,200,000.00	56.14%
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]
PR	State	State	\$17,278,375.99	\$21,608,815.09	\$0.00	No	\$944,130.97	4.37%
USVI	State	State	\$3,090,681.00	\$863,765.00	\$0.00	No	[NA]	[Could Not Calculate]

**Appendix B1**

**Overview of Total State and Other Jurisdiction 911 Fees – 2009 to 2015 Reports<sup>246</sup>**

State	Report Year						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	1st Report	2nd Report	3rd Report	4th Report	5th Report	6th Report	7th Report
AK	[DNP]	\$8,199,046	\$8,649,083	\$12,320,888	\$12,256,620	\$12,448,651	\$13,969,231
AL	\$60,465,104	\$29,857,571	\$28,680,846	\$28,401,585	\$28,401,585	\$41,974,724	\$108,787,856
AR	\$24,799,338	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	\$25,290,790
AZ	\$15,056,353	\$17,460,160	\$16,238,766	\$16,747,691	\$16,445,301	\$16,628,695	\$17,589,404
CA	\$106,817,447	\$101,450,093	\$100,000,000	\$85,952,018	\$82,126,695	\$75,714,948	\$97,077,234
CO	\$45,000,000	\$45,000,000	\$45,000,000	\$1,907,087	\$42,900,000	\$42,900,000	\$52,257,085
CT	\$20,116,091	\$21,397,573	\$20,723,228	\$22,413,228	\$24,001,890	\$35,755,788	\$37,176,000
DE	[DNP]	\$2,259,728	\$8,044,859	\$8,775,757	\$7,623,392	\$7,786,659	\$8,159,730
FL	\$130,962,053	\$125,531,674	\$123,059,300	\$122,550,767	\$108,896,142	\$107,884,715	\$108,324,754
GA	[DNP]	\$8,537,319	\$8,950,569	\$13,700,097	[DNP]	\$18,462,645	\$17,538,556
HI	\$8,842,841	\$9,578,764	\$9,544,397	\$9,755,031	\$10,020,045	\$9,599,983	\$10,489,700
IA	\$29,054,622	\$31,458,531	\$31,304,377	\$30,664,253	\$30,297,168	\$20,657,733	\$27,820,552
ID	\$19,191,410	\$18,673,809	\$18,013,902	\$17,013,000	\$19,313,000	\$20,768,995	\$20,879,778
IL	[DNP]	\$67,000,000	\$69,700,000	\$71,900,000	\$69,200,000	\$71,200,000	\$213,983,628
IN	\$71,000,000	\$39,600,000	\$30,000,000	[DNP]	\$69,515,800	\$73,114,656	\$72,075,593
KS	[DNP]	\$6,705,539	[DNP]	\$22,125,937	\$20,477,020	\$20,573,217	\$20,337,748
KY	\$23,569,921	\$22,979,828	\$54,900,000	\$56,500,000	\$55,700,000	\$53,506,843	\$53,920,232
LA	[DNP]	[DNP]	\$3,017,672	[DNF]	\$4,912,926	[DNF]	[DNF]
MA	[DNP]	\$69,694,702	\$75,125,185	\$73,408,835	\$73,677,263	\$74,561,728	\$74,947,715
MD	\$57,176,923	\$55,556,616	\$54,560,255	\$52,099,601	\$52,240,761	\$51,716,232	\$54,766,848
ME	\$6,664,062	\$6,108,985	\$7,786,855	\$8,416,235	\$8,342,459	\$8,034,327	\$8,340,150
MI	\$69,835,672	\$93,000,132	\$87,673,893	\$196,215,849	\$181,204,131	\$178,224,826	\$88,932,891
MN	\$51,281,641	\$51,269,514	\$58,821,937	\$58,654,182	\$62,353,897	\$62,056,116	\$61,446,108
MO	[DNF]						
MS	\$11,758,733	[DNP]	\$56,335,986	\$60,813,014	\$65,290,042	\$58,175,490	\$31,280,357
MT	\$13,172,462	\$13,172,462	\$13,715,064	\$13,626,940	\$13,177,752	\$13,099,542	\$13,000,000
NC	\$84,613,672	\$87,367,015	\$80,001,662	[DNP]	\$69,424,897	\$71,688,784	\$78,161,246
ND	[DNP]	\$8,369,366	[DNP]	\$9,506,000	\$9,506,000	\$9,998,322	\$10,337,907
NE	\$13,278,907	\$5,507,240	\$8,128,042	\$14,808,421	\$15,555,734	\$15,663,631	\$13,940,368
NH	\$10,854,203	[DNP]	\$9,832,831	[DNF]	\$10,493,486	\$10,467,787	\$10,582,269

<sup>246</sup> All numbers in the two B Appendices are rounded to the nearest dollar. Appendix B2 below covers report years 2016 to 2022. In these Appendices, “[DNP]” indicates that the state or jurisdiction filed a report but did not provide the information.

State	Report Year						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	1st Report	2nd Report	3rd Report	4th Report	5th Report	6th Report	7th Report
NJ	\$130,000,000	\$128,900,000	[DNF]	\$125,000,000	\$126,000,000	\$121,000,000	\$120,000,000
NM	\$12,786,328	\$12,073,923	\$13,081,062	\$13,424,002	\$12,028,770	\$11,970,079	\$11,600,163
NV	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	\$2,010,342	\$1,944,447	[DNP]
NY	\$83,700,000	[DNP]	\$193,194,759	\$194,787,113	\$190,281,716	\$183,219,891	\$185,513,240
OH	\$28,544,924	\$28,164,050	\$29,175,929	[DNP]	\$28,837,121	\$25,689,296	\$25,736,970
OK	[DNP]	[DNF]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]
OR	\$87,447,640	\$40,155,054	\$39,592,560	\$39,370,086	\$39,229,319	\$39,115,990	\$39,470,386
PA	\$190,239,805	\$116,656,193	\$194,554,260	\$192,297,459	\$184,044,508	\$192,779,782	\$190,711,113
RI	\$19,400,000	\$18,200,000	\$15,488,729	[DNF]	\$16,500,000	\$17,454,000	\$17,640,703
SC	\$22,000,000	[DNP]	\$21,988,052	\$22,215,748	\$28,948,882	\$27,690,958	\$28,458,896
SD	[DNP]	[DNP]	\$8,100,000	\$8,200,000	\$9,111,476	\$13,275,031	\$13,095,234
TN	\$51,536,089	\$55,965,000	\$58,500,000	\$94,497,881	\$60,852,140	\$98,199,801	\$67,404,840
TX	\$197,228,796	\$203,547,360	\$199,025,787	\$209,202,098	\$212,788,623	\$213,215,483	\$208,478,516
UT	\$23,366,301	\$2,724,374	\$23,909,566	\$23,070,307	\$26,188,051	\$29,354,710	\$24,572,000
VA	[DNP]	\$52,022,170	\$53,217,635	\$54,079,487	\$51,658,843	\$55,212,204	\$85,187,560
VT	\$4,832,374	\$5,487,046	\$4,605,803	\$4,993,132	\$5,416,336	\$4,628,027	[DNP]
WA	\$69,523,163	\$71,036,718	\$71,244,435	\$100,952,115	\$95,417,114	\$95,887,087	\$91,529,550
WI	\$9,602,745	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]
WV	\$32,278,728	\$33,760,563	\$35,375,580	\$36,176,377	\$37,928,204	\$58,001,075	\$56,323,471
WY	\$6,700,000	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>							
AS	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNP]
DC	\$12,744,103	\$12,714,347	\$12,700,000	[DNP]	\$12,064,842	\$13,700,000	\$10,488,988
Guam	\$1,468,363	[DNF]	[DNF]	\$1,779,710	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]
NMI	[DNF]						
PR	\$20,952,459	\$21,876,277	[DNF]	\$21,367,260	\$20,323,324	\$19,507,889	[DNF]
USVI	[DNF]	\$590,812	\$554,245	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]
<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>

**Appendix B2**

**Overview of Total State and Other Jurisdiction 911 Fees – 2016 to 2022 Reports**

State	Report Year						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	8th Report	9th Report	10th Report	11th Report	12th Report	13th Report	14th Report
AK	\$12,837,114	\$11,595,445	\$15,211,064	[DNP]	\$14,922,887	\$14,529,982	\$13,883,187
AL	\$116,440,103	\$115,944,883	\$114,271,364	\$116,456,606	\$122,551,466	\$125,543,047	\$129,772,205
AR	\$26,985,555	\$20,161,873	\$22,734,249	[DNP]	[DNP]	\$62,176,075	\$67,360,463
AZ	\$19,227,222	\$20,389,514	\$16,991,893	\$16,127,405	\$19,870,228	\$18,877,349	\$19,008,964
CA	\$87,838,234	\$79,648,535	\$76,916,882	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]
CO	\$52,732,731	\$53,987,426	\$58,574,919	\$74,243,804	\$63,987,233	\$81,778,479	\$117,493,888
CT	\$32,564,308	\$1,658,219	\$28,651,233	\$27,359,070	\$32,489,998	\$29,355,329	[DNP]
DE	\$8,159,730	\$8,718,169	\$8,246,009	\$9,151,657	\$9,542,756	\$9,286,530	\$9,836,049
FL	\$108,226,957	\$111,799,871	\$114,480,143	\$117,947,467	\$119,669,746	\$122,106,617	\$124,319,181
GA	\$17,659,037	\$19,840,298	\$14,969,525	\$21,473,448	\$225,670,526	\$230,153,414	\$236,472,389
HI	\$10,237,032	\$10,634,306	\$11,700,000	\$11,600,900	\$10,779,781	\$11,007,307	\$11,124,644
IA	\$40,547,767	\$39,849,592	\$39,920,992	\$39,349,123	\$41,385,737	\$42,379,489	\$41,185,131
ID	\$20,952,379	\$22,456,722	\$22,401,523	\$24,172,149	\$23,096,305	\$24,360,214	\$23,433,016
IL	\$95,500,349	\$234,070,304	\$169,572,608	\$357,853,280	\$185,697,848	\$199,782,643	\$233,681,341
IN	\$79,108,858	\$86,865,020	\$87,125,936	\$88,906,439	\$89,079,970	\$91,474,115	\$91,151,563
KS	\$20,821,974	\$19,193,708	\$22,900,621	\$23,361,954	\$28,633,281	\$34,049,478	\$34,627,233
KY	\$53,500,000	\$111,089,076	\$59,093,367	\$56,867,707	\$72,261,427	\$71,486,870	\$65,595,357
LA	\$42,750,000	\$66,235,990	\$88,718,075	\$92,275,591	\$93,561,892	\$95,519,601	\$79,966,995
MA	\$95,508,773	\$117,883,899	\$102,917,091	\$105,511,936	\$153,818,991	\$148,631,181	\$172,788,940
MD	\$53,314,406	\$53,974,012	\$55,852,809	\$55,880,355	\$56,097,287	\$62,910,929	\$102,977,311
ME	\$8,402,473	\$8,506,670	\$8,452,998	\$8,533,879	\$8,535,045	\$6,492,764	\$6,898,514
MI	\$93,333,483	\$102,388,366	\$103,526,157	\$38,924,595	\$130,275,141	\$140,317,136	\$152,264,881
MN	\$62,110,858	\$76,542,107	\$77,151,433	\$70,820,782	\$79,278,839	\$77,782,284	\$76,595,214
MO	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNP]	[DNP]	\$3,377,845	\$4,984,961	[DNP]
MS	\$26,510,538	\$31,884,472	\$31,533,680	\$29,759,156	\$28,492,593	\$10,751,578	\$23,342,003
MT	\$13,000,000	[DNF]	\$13,000,000	\$13,000,000	\$13,000,000	\$13,000,000	\$13,500,000
NC	\$81,135,377	\$81,801,499	\$82,891,066	\$88,279,782	\$93,907,694	\$90,399,400	\$102,902,575
ND	\$10,337,907	\$12,814,683	\$14,607,294	\$14,672,353	\$18,907,531	[DNP]	\$18,643,276
NE	\$13,900,448	\$14,061,973	\$8,282,774	\$13,541,990	\$13,926,145	\$13,085,400	\$12,844,177
NH	\$12,317,418	\$15,288,598	\$15,427,022	\$15,543,492	\$15,661,198	\$15,655,122	\$16,007,591
NJ	\$122,632,000	\$122,150,000	\$121,909,000	\$122,905,000	\$124,393,000	\$127,370,000	\$126,224,000
NM	\$11,146,012	\$10,919,490	\$11,203,574	\$11,228,627	\$12,237,705	\$12,242,923	\$12,295,318
NV	\$1,591,367	\$437,144	\$2,291,102	\$1,122,187	[\$2,857,298]	[DNP]	\$710,374
NY	\$185,262,082	[DNF]	\$189,094,916	[DNP]	\$33,867,659	\$34,313,654	\$109,693,132

State	Report Year						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	8th Report	9th Report	10th Report	11th Report	12th Report	13th Report	14th Report
OH	\$40,382,365	\$44,720,083	\$39,736,489	\$33,421,679	[DNP]	\$34,192,222	\$29,646,883
OK	[DNP]	[DNF]	\$34,986,975	\$44,712,874	\$38,248,507	\$42,595,575	\$39,733,951
OR	\$39,470,386	\$42,832,475	\$43,919,835	\$45,550,841	\$44,541,808	\$53,508,690	\$77,641,699
PA	\$239,800,218	\$315,963,650	\$316,592,551	\$316,216,704	\$315,238,084	\$317,290,983	\$325,646,069
RI	\$16,345,364	\$14,021,695	\$16,817,000	\$15,684,553	\$15,340,800	\$7,595,987	\$8,811,218
SC	\$39,054,282	\$40,880,762	\$30,108,371	\$31,274,227	\$32,818,798	\$33,615,719	\$34,696,379
SD	\$13,093,702	\$12,976,019	\$13,087,266	\$13,306,863	\$13,476,892	\$13,533,579	\$13,540,493
TN	\$78,729,854	\$102,699,664	\$102,819,090	[DNP]	\$105,652,433	\$110,023,959	\$141,523,441
TX	\$222,938,735	\$223,315,125	\$219,673,860	\$220,165,001	\$224,756,152	\$226,212,339	\$241,157,251
UT	\$27,130,872	\$27,162,203	\$23,485,454	\$29,262,881	\$32,775,607	\$37,397,817	\$38,478,764
VA	\$85,431,606	\$86,028,766	\$86,909,858	\$60,974,472	\$63,742,980	\$64,374,744	\$67,098,002
VT	\$6,256,658	\$6,170,851	\$5,981,135	[DNP]	\$5,427,095	\$4,951,056	\$5,362,000
WA	\$94,445,461	\$95,242,119	\$98,653,163	\$99,923,008	\$101,002,074	\$104,837,836	\$106,418,863
WI	[DNP]	[DNP]	\$0	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]
WV	\$56,649,322	\$56,340,460	\$60,189,650	\$63,686,697	\$63,081,749	\$68,560,173	\$72,339,137
WY	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	\$7,125,243
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>							
AS	[DNP]	Does Not Collect Fees	Does Not Collect Fees	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP] <sup>247</sup>
DC	\$12,189,231	\$11,354,347	\$11,428,064	\$11,832,609	\$11,913,519	\$12,156,071	\$12,410,065
Guam	[DNF]	[DNF]	\$2,209,374	\$2,183,716	\$2,109,415	\$2,210,810	\$2,137,514
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]	\$0	\$0	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]
PR	\$21,896,789	[DNF]	\$19,889,006	\$20,204,116	\$20,254,043	\$20,898,411	\$21,608,815
USVI	\$1,297,671	\$1,416,865	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNF]	\$863,765
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,631,705,009</b>	<b>\$2,763,916,948</b>	<b>\$2,937,108,459</b>	<b>\$2,675,270,976</b>	<b>\$3,032,215,008</b>	<b>\$3,175,759,843</b>	<b>\$3,492,838,462</b>

<sup>247</sup> American Samoa reports that it has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 5-6.

**Appendix C**  
**State 911 Fees by Service Type<sup>248</sup>**

State	Service Type and Fee		Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance			
	Type	Fee	State	Local	Combo or Other	None
AK <sup>249</sup>	Wireline	\$2.00		X		
	Wireless	\$2.00		X		
	Prepaid	\$0.00				X
	VoIP	\$0.00				X
	Other	\$0.00				X
AL	Wireline	\$1.86			X	
	Wireless	\$1.86			X	
	Prepaid	\$1.86			X	
	VoIP	\$1.86			X	
	Other	\$1.86			X	
AR	Wireline	Amount up to five percent (5%). For any counties with a population fewer than 27,500 the amount may be up to twelve percent (12%) of the tariff rate.		X		
	Wireless	\$1.30	X			
	Prepaid	10%	X			
	VoIP	\$1.30	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
AZ <sup>250</sup>	Wireline	\$0.20	X			
	Wireless	\$0.20	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.80	X			
	VoIP	\$0.20	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
CA	Wireline	\$.30 per month	X			
	Wireless	\$.30 per month	X			
	Prepaid	\$.30 per month	X			
	VoIP	\$.30 per month	X			
	Other	N/A				X
CO	Wireline	\$.79-3.09			X	
	Wireless	\$.79-3.09			X	
	Prepaid	\$1.38	X			
	VoIP	\$.79-3.09			X	
	Other	[No Response]				X

<sup>248</sup> American Samoa, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming provided substantive entries in Addendum Section F1 of the Questionnaire, associated with responses captured in this table. State and jurisdiction filings are available for public inspection at <https://www.fcc.gov/fourteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings>. West Virginia provided a list of wireline and VoIP fees by county. West Virginia Response at 12-13.

<sup>249</sup> Alaska also reports “0%” in the percentage field for Prepaid Wireless. Alaska Response at 10.

<sup>250</sup> Arizona also reports a prepaid wireless fee of 3% of retail transaction. Arizona Response at 8.

State	Service Type and Fee		Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance			
	Type	Fee	State	Local	Combo or Other	None
CT <sup>251</sup>	Wireline	\$0.58*	X			
	Wireless	\$0.58*	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.58*	X			
	VoIP	\$0.58*	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
DE	Wireline	\$0.60	X			
	Wireless	\$0.60	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.60	X			
	VoIP	\$0.60	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
FL <sup>252</sup>	Wireline	\$0.40	X			
	Wireless	\$0.40	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.40	X			
	VoIP	\$0.40	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
GA	Wireline	\$1.50			X	
	Wireless	\$1.50			X	
	Prepaid	\$1.50			X	
	VoIP	\$1.50			X	
	Other	[No Response]				X
HI <sup>253</sup>	Wireline	\$0.27				X
	Wireless	\$0.66	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.00				X
	VoIP	\$0.66	X			
	Other	\$0.00				X
IA	Wireline	\$1.00		X		
	Wireless	\$1.00	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.51	X			
	VoIP	\$1.00			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
	Wireline	\$1.50	X			
	Wireless	\$1.50	X			
	Prepaid	3%	X			

<sup>251</sup> At Addendum Section F1, Connecticut states that “[e]ach telephone and telecommunications company providing local telephone or VoIP services, and each provider of commercial [sic] mobile radio service, shall assess against each subscriber (access lines) a fee established by PURA.” Connecticut Response at 9.

<sup>252</sup> At Addendum Section F1, Florida states that “[t]hree local jurisdictions are legally grandfathered at a slightly higher rate for wireline fees. ( Duval County \$0.44, Lee County \$0.44 and Volusia County \$0.41).” Florida Response at 9.

<sup>253</sup> Hawaii also reports 0% in the percentage field for Prepaid Wireless. Hawaii Response at 9.

State	Service Type and Fee		Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance			
	Type	Fee	State	Local	Combo or Other	None
IL (outside City of Chicago) <sup>254</sup>	VoIP	\$1.50	X			
	Other	A fee of which ever [sic] is greater: \$25 for each month or an amt. equal to the product of 1% and the sum of all delinquent amounts each month that payment is delinquent.	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	\$.90 per subscriber account	X			
	Wireless	\$.90 per subscriber account	X			
	Prepaid	2.06%	X			
	VoIP	\$.90 per subscriber account	X			
	Other	\$.90 per subscriber account	X			
KY	Wireline	\$1.46		X		
	Wireless	\$0.70	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.93	X			
	VoIP	\$1.46		X		
	Other	\$0.00				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%	X			
	VoIP	varies		X		
	Other	N/A				X
MA	Wireline	\$1.50 per month for the period ending December 31, 2021.	X			
	Wireless	\$1.50 per month for the period ending December 31, 2021.	X			
	Prepaid	\$1.50 per month for the period ending December 31, 2021.	X			
	VoIP	\$1.50 per month for the period ending December 31, 2021.	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
MD	Wireline	\$2.00			X	
	Wireless	\$2.00			X	
	Prepaid	\$0.60			X	
	VoIP	\$2.00			X	
	Other	\$2.00				X
ME	Wireline	\$0.35	X			

<sup>254</sup> At Addendum Section F1, Illinois states: “The City of Chicago is exempt from the Statewide uniform 9-1-1 surcharge legislative [sic] requirements. The State does not collect surcharge revenue for Chicago nor does it pay for its network costs. Wireline, Wireless, VoIP \$5.00 City of Chicago (local authority); Prepaid Wireless 7% City of Chicago (local authority).” Illinois Response at 9.

State	Service Type and Fee		Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance			
	Type	Fee	State	Local	Combo or Other	None
	Wireless	\$0.35	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.35	X			
	VoIP	\$0.35	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
MI	Wireline	\$0.25	X			
	Wireless	\$0.25	X			
	Prepaid	5%	X			
	VoIP	\$0.25	X			
	Other	N/A				X
MN	Wireline	\$0.80	X			
	Wireless	\$0.80	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.80	X			
	VoIP	\$0.80	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
MO	Wireline	[No Response]		X		
	Wireless	[No Response]		X		
	Prepaid	3%	X			
	VoIP	[No Response]		X		
	Other	[No Response]		X		
MS	Wireline	\$1.00 residential/\$2.00 commercial per lin [sic]		X		
	Wireless	\$1.00			X	
	Prepaid	\$1.00				
	VoIP	\$1.00 per line.		X		
	Other	[No Response]				X
MT	Wireline	\$1.00	X			
	Wireless	\$1.00	X			
	Prepaid	\$1.00	X			
	VoIP	[No Response]				X
	Other	[No Response]				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%	X			
	VoIP	\$1.50-2.00		X		
	Other	[No Response]				X
NE	Wireline	\$0.50 to \$1.00 per line		X		
	Wireless	\$0.45 per line	X			
	Prepaid	1%	X			
	VoIP	\$0.50-\$1.00 per line		X		
	Other	[No Response]				X
NH	Wireline	\$0.75	X			
	Wireless	\$0.75	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.75	X			
	VoIP	\$0.75	X			

State	Service Type and Fee		Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance			
	Type	Fee	State	Local	Combo or Other	None
	Other	[No Response]				X
NJ <sup>255</sup>	Wireline	\$0.90	X			
	Wireless	\$0.90	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.00				X
	VoIP	\$0.90	X			
	Other	\$0.00				X
NM	Wireline	\$0.51	X			
	Wireless	\$0.51	X			
	Prepaid	1.38%	X			
	VoIP	\$0.51	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
NV <sup>256</sup>	Wireline	[No Response]		X		
	Wireless	[No Response]		X		
	Prepaid	[No Response]		X		
	VoIP	[No Response]		X		
	Other	[No Response]		X		
NY	Wireline	\$0.35 - \$1.65		X		
	Wireless	\$0.30 - \$1.40 \$1.20			X	
	Prepaid	\$0.30 - \$1.40 \$0.90			X	
	VoIP	\$0.35 - \$1.65		X		
	Other	[No Response]				X
OH	Wireline	[No Response]		X		
	Wireless	\$0.25	X			
	Prepaid	0.5%	X			
	VoIP	[No Response]				X
	Other	[No Response]				X
OK <sup>257</sup>	Wireline	3% - 15% of the base tariff rate		X		
	Wireless	.75 cents [sic] per device per month	X			
	Prepaid	75 cents per transaction	X			
	VoIP	75 cents per transaction	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
OR	Wireline	\$1.25	X			
	Wireless	\$1.25	X			
	Prepaid	\$1.25	X			
	VoIP	\$1.25	X			
	Other	\$1.25	X			
PA	Wireline	\$1.65	X			
	Wireless	\$1.65	X			

<sup>255</sup> New Jersey also reports 0% in the percentage field for Prepaid Wireless. New Jersey Response at 9.

<sup>256</sup> At Addendum Section F1, Nevada states: "County Fees vary at \$1.00 / \$.75 / \$.25 per month for each: Wireline, Wireless[,] Prepaid Wireless and VOIP. Under 'Other', rates varied at \$2.50/\$7.50/\$10.00 per trunk line/mo." Nevada Response at 10.

<sup>257</sup> We have treated Oklahoma's Wireless response as 75 cents, or \$0.75, for calculation purposes. Oklahoma Response at 9.

State	Service Type and Fee		Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance			
	Type	Fee	State	Local	Combo or Other	None
	Prepaid	\$1.65	X			
	VoIP	\$1.65	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
RI <sup>258</sup>	Wireline	\$0.50	X			
	Wireless	\$0.50	X			
	Prepaid	2.5%	X			
	VoIP	Included in wireless charge	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			
	Wireless	\$1.25/line	X			
	Prepaid	2%	X			
	VoIP	\$1.25	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
TN	Wireline	\$1.50	X			
	Wireless	\$1.50	X			
	Prepaid	\$1.50	X			
	VoIP	\$1.50	X			
	Other	\$1.50	X			
TX	Wireline	\$0.50	X			
	Wireless	\$0.50	X			
	Prepaid	2%	X			
	VoIP	\$0.50	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
UT <sup>259</sup>	Wireline	.96 cents [sic] per phone line			X	
	Wireless	.96 cents [sic] per wireless line			X	
	Prepaid	3.7%				X
	VoIP	.96 cents [sic] per VoIP line			X	
	Other	[No Response]				X
VA	Wireline	\$0.75	X			
	Wireless	\$0.82	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.55	X			
	VoIP	\$0.55	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
VT	Wireline	2.4% customer telecommunications charges	X			
	Wireless	2.4% customer telecommunications charges	X			

<sup>258</sup> At Addendum Section F1, Rhode Island states, “Per each wireline instrument or wireless instrument. Prepaid wireless 2.5% at the point of sale.” Rhode Island Response at 9.

<sup>259</sup> We have treated Utah’s Wireline, Wireless, and VoIP responses as 96 cents, or \$0.96, for calculation purposes. Utah Response at 11.

State	Service Type and Fee		Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance			
	Type	Fee	State	Local	Combo or Other	None
	Prepaid	2.4% customer telecommunications charges	X			
	VoIP	2.4% customer telecommunications charges	X			
	Other	[No Response]	X			
WA <sup>260</sup>	Wireline	\$.25 state / \$.70 county per month	X	X		
	Wireless	\$.25 state / \$.70 county per month	X	X		
	Prepaid	\$.25 state / \$.70 county per month	X	X		
	VoIP	\$.25 state / \$.70 county per month	X	X		
	Other	[No Response]				X
WI <sup>261</sup>	Wireline	Varies by county, up to \$0.40 per exchange access line				X
	Wireless	\$0.00				X
	Prepaid	\$0.00				X
	VoIP	\$0.00				X
	Other	\$0.00				X
WV	Wireline	See below spreadsheet showing county fees		X		
	Wireless	\$3.47	X			
	Prepaid	6%	X			
	VoIP	See below spreadsheet				X
	Other	[No Response]				X
WY	Wireline	\$0.75		X		
	Wireless	\$0.75		X		
	Prepaid	1.5%			X	
	VoIP	\$0.75		X		
	Other	[No Response]				X
<b>Other Jurisdictions</b>						
AS	Wireline	N/A				X
	Wireless	N/A				X
	Prepaid	N/A				X
	VoIP	N/A				X
	Other	N/A				X
DC	Wireline	\$0.76		X		
	Wireless	\$0.76		X		
	Prepaid	2%		X		
	VoIP	\$0.76		X		
	Other	\$.62 Centres [sic] \$4.96 per PBX Trunk		X		
	Wireline	\$1.00 monthly per account		X		
	Wireless	\$1.00 monthly per account		X		

<sup>260</sup> Washington checked both state and local checkboxes, but not the combination (of state and local) checkbox. Washington Response at 9.

<sup>261</sup> Wisconsin also reports 0% in the percentage field for Prepaid Wireless. Wisconsin Response at 9. At Addendum Section F1, Wisconsin states: “None of the ‘Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance’ for Wireline - monthly fee apply for Wisconsin as the fee goes directly to the service suppliers for their costs to provide the 911 service.” Wisconsin Response at 9.

State	Service Type and Fee		Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance			
	Type	Fee	State	Local	Combo or Other	None
Guam <sup>262</sup>	Prepaid	\$1.00 monthly per account		X		
	VoIP	N/A				X
	Other	N/A				X
NMI	Wireline	[DNF]				
	Wireless	[DNF]				
	Prepaid	[DNF]				
	VoIP	[DNF]				
	Other	[DNF]				
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	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
USVI <sup>263</sup>	Wireline	\$0.80	X			
	Wireless	\$0.80	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.00				X
	VoIP	\$0.00				X
	Other	\$0.00				X

<sup>262</sup> At Section F1, Guam checked the boxes for “County or Local Authority” for jurisdiction receiving remittance. Guam Response at 8. At Section C1b, Guam indicates there was no change in the law in 2021. Guam Response at 4-5. However, in last year’s Thirteenth Response at Section F1, which did not have checkboxes, Guam indicated that the “Government of Guam Treasurer” receives remittances. Guam Thirteenth Response at 8-9. For the Thirteenth Report, Bureau staff classified this response as “State.” Thirteenth Report at 109, Appx. C. We conclude that, for calendar year 2021, the fees likely were still going to the Government of Guam Treasurer, i.e., “State.”

<sup>263</sup> The U.S. Virgin Islands also reports 0% in the percentage field for Prepaid Wireless. U.S. Virgin Islands Response at 9.

**Appendix D**

**Approved by OMB  
3060-1122  
Expires: March 31, 2025  
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 (the Bureau) seeks the following specific information in order to fulfill the Commission’s obligations under Section 6(f)(2) of the NET 911 Act, as amended by Section 902.<sup>1</sup>

**Instructions for Filling Out the Questionnaire**

**Please read and follow these general instructions:**

- Please complete all sections of this form.
- Please enter only numeric responses where requested.
  - Dollar or percentage signs, decimal points, and thousands separator commas are acceptable.
  - Blank responses, “None”, “Unknown”, or “N/A” are also acceptable.
  - To facilitate the Bureau’s calculations for the Annual Fee Report, please avoid stray characters such as: \*, ~, (), or [] in numeric responses.
- Use the associated Addendum fields to enter other information, such as footnotes, qualifiers, text, descriptions, and/or explanations.
- All responses should pertain to calendar year (January 1 – December 31), not fiscal year.
- Unless otherwise directed, please provide requested information directly on this form, rather than submit, refer to, and/or rely on supplemental materials.
- Please consolidate separate response forms (and/or responses to individual questions) completed by counties, municipalities, or other local jurisdictions into one response form for the entire state, using sums and averages as appropriate.

**A. Filing Information**

**A1. Name of State or Jurisdiction**

<b>State or Jurisdiction</b>

---

<sup>1</sup> See Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, Public Law 116-260, Division FF, Title IX, section 902.

**A2. Name, Title and Organization of Individual Filing Report**

Name	Title	Organization

Addendum Section A

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

**B1. Please provide the total number of active primary and secondary Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) in your state or jurisdiction that received funding derived from the collection of 911/E911 fees during the annual period ending December 31, 2021. PSAPs that did not receive funding derived from the collection of 911/E911 fees need not be included in the response boxes, but may be reported in Addendum Section B1.**

PSAP Type <sup>2</sup>	Number of PSAPs
Primary	■
Secondary	■
<b>Total</b>	■

Addendum Section B1
■

**B2. Please provide the total number of active telecommunicators<sup>3</sup> in your state or jurisdiction that were funded through the collection of 911 and E911 fees during the annual**

<sup>2</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 (NENA), Master Glossary of 9-1-1 Terminology at 174 (June 22, 2021), [https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.nena.org/resource/resmgr/standards/na-na-adm-000.24-2021\\_final\\_2.pdf](https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.nena.org/resource/resmgr/standards/na-na-adm-000.24-2021_final_2.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> For the purposes of this questionnaire, 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 <https://nenawiki.org/wiki/Telecommunicator>.

period ending December 31, 2021. Telecommunicators that were not funded through the collection of 911 and E911 fees need not be included in the response boxes, but may be reported in Addendum Section B2.

Telecommunicator Type	Number of Active Telecommunicators Funded by 911/E911 Fees
Full Time	[Redacted]
Part Time	[Redacted]

Addendum Section B2
[Redacted]

**B3. For the annual period ending December 31, 2021, please provide an estimate of the total cost to provide 911/E911 service in your state or jurisdiction.**

Amount (\$)	[Redacted]
-------------	------------

**B3a. If an amount cannot be provided, please explain why.**

[Redacted]
------------

Addendum Section B3
[Redacted]

**B4. Please provide the total number of 911 voice calls that your state or jurisdiction received during the period January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021.**

Type of Service	Total 911 Voice Calls
Wireline	[Redacted]
Wireless	[Redacted]
VoIP	[Redacted]
Other (report 911 texts separately below in B.4a)	[Redacted]

<b>Total</b>	
--------------	--

**B4a. Please provide the total number of 911 texts that your state or jurisdiction received during the period January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021.**

Texts to 911	
--------------	--

<b>Addendum Section B4</b>

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

**C1. 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 .....

**C1a. If YES, provide a citation to the legal authority for such a mechanism.**

--

**C1b. If YES to C1, during the annual period January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021, did your state or jurisdiction amend, enlarge, or in any way alter the funding mechanism? *Check one (leave blank if NO to C1).***

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

**C1c. If YES to C1b., provide a description of amendments, enlargements, or alterations to the funding mechanism, if applicable.**

--

**Addendum Section C1**

**C2. 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 .....

**Addendum Section C2**

**C3. 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**

**D1. Indicate which entities in your state have the authority to approve the expenditure of funds collected for 911 or E911 purposes. Check one.**

- The State has authority to approve the expenditure of funds .....
- One or more local authorities has authority to approve the expenditure of funds...
- A hybrid approach where two or more governing bodies (e.g., state or local authority) have authority to approve the expenditure of funds .....

**D1a. 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.).**

<b>Addendum Section D1</b>

**D2. Has your state established a funding mechanism that mandates *how* collected funds can be used? *Check one.***

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

**D2a. If you checked YES, provide a legal citation to the funding mechanism of any such criteria.**

--

**D2b. 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**

**E1. 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>E2. Please identify the uses of the collected funds.<sup>4</sup> <i>Check all that apply.</i></b>			
<b>Type of Cost</b>		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>PSAP operating costs, including technological</b>	Lease, purchase, maintenance, replacement, and upgrade of customer premises equipment (CPE) (hardware and software)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

---

<sup>4</sup> See 47 CFR § 9.23(b)(1)–(5).

<b>innovation that supports 911</b>	Lease, purchase, maintenance, replacement, and upgrade of computer aided dispatch (CAD) equipment (hardware and software)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Lease, purchase, maintenance, replacement, and upgrade of PSAP building/facility	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	NG911, cybersecurity, pre-arrival instructions, and emergency notification systems (ENS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>PSAP personnel costs</b>	Telecommunicators' Salaries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Training of Telecommunicators	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>PSAP administrative costs</b>	Program Administration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Travel Expenses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Costs for integration and interoperability of 911 systems and public safety/first responder radio systems</b>	Integrating public safety/first responder dispatch and 911 systems, including lease, purchase, maintenance, and upgrade of CAD hardware and software to support integrated 911 and public safety dispatch operations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Providing for the interoperability of 911 systems with one another and with public safety/first responder radio systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Grant programs</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> <b>If YES, see E2a.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>E2a. During the annual period ending December 31, 2021, describe the grants that your state paid for through the use of collected 911/E911 fees and the purpose of such grants.</b>			
<div style="background-color: #cccccc; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>			

<b>Addendum Section E2</b>
<div style="background-color: #cccccc; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>

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

**F1. Please describe the amount of 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.**

Service Type	Fee/Charge Imposed	Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance <i>Check one for each Service Type.</i>		
		State	County or Local Authority	Combination of State and County/Local
Wireline – monthly fee (\$)	\$ [ ]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wireless – monthly fee (\$)	\$ [ ]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Prepaid Wireless – provide <i>either</i> flat fee (\$) or percentage (%) per retail transaction <i>(leave inapplicable cell blank)</i>	\$ [ ]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	[ ] %			
Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP) – monthly fee (\$)	\$ [ ]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other – monthly fee (\$)	\$ [ ]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Addendum Section F1**

[ ]

**F2. For the annual period ending December 31, 2021, please report the total amount collected pursuant to the assessed fees or charges described in Question F1.**

Service Type	Total Amount Collected (\$)
Wireline	[ ]
Wireless	[ ]
Prepaid Wireless	[ ]

Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP)	<input type="text"/>
Other	<input type="text"/>
<b>Total</b>	<input type="text"/>

**F2a. If an amount cannot be provided, please explain why.**

**Addendum Section F2**

**F3. Please identify any other sources of 911/E911 funding.**

Question	Yes	No
<b>F4. For the annual period ending December 31, 2021, 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? Check one.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>F4a. If YES, please describe the federal, state or local funds and amounts that were combined with 911/E911 fees.</b>		
<input type="text"/>		

**Addendum Section F4**

<b>F5. 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	<input type="text"/>
Local 911 Fees	<input type="text"/>
General Fund - State	<input type="text"/>
General Fund - County	<input type="text"/>
Federal Grants	<input type="text"/>
State Grants	<input type="text"/>

<b>Addendum Section F5</b>
<input type="text"/>

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

For the purposes of this questionnaire, diversion is the obligation or expenditure of a 911 fee or charge for a purpose or function other than the purposes and functions identified in 47 CFR § 9.23 of the Commission’s rules as acceptable.

<b>Question</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>G1. In the annual period ending December 31, 2021, were funds collected for 911 or E911 purposes in your state or jurisdiction obligated or expended solely for acceptable purposes and functions as provided under 47 CFR § 9.23? Check one.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>G1a. If NO, please identify what amount of funds collected for 911 or E911 purposes were obligated or expended for purposes or functions other than those designated as acceptable under 47 CFR § 9.23, 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 purposes or functions for such funds.</b>		
<b>Amount of Funds (\$)</b>	<b>Identify the purposes or functions other than those designated as acceptable by the Commission for which the 911/E911 funds were obligated or expended. (If you need more rows for your response, please enter the information in Addendum Section G1.)</b>	

█	█
█	█
█	█
█	█
█	█

<b>Addendum Section G1</b>
█

Question	Yes	No
<b>G2. In the annual period ending December 31, 2021, were funds collected for 911 or E911 purposes in your state or jurisdiction obligated or expended for the purchase, maintenance, replacement, or upgrade of public safety radios, networks, equipment, or related infrastructure? Check one.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>G2a. If YES to G2, are all of the public safety radios, networks, equipment, or related infrastructure on which funds were obligated or expended used to deliver 911-originated information to emergency responders? For the purposes of this questionnaire, 911-originated information includes all data and information delivered between the 911 request for assistance and the emergency responders.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>G2a(i). If NO to G2a, please explain.</b>		
<b>G2b. If YES to G2, please itemize the amounts that were obligated or expended and include descriptions of the public safety radios, networks, equipment, or related infrastructure.</b>		
<b>Amount of Funds (\$)</b>	<b>Description of such obligations or expenditures. (If you need more rows for your response, please enter the information in Addendum Section G2.)</b>	


<b>Addendum Section G2</b>

**Safe Harbor for Multi-Purpose Fees.** Section 9.23(d) of the rules provides an elective safe harbor for states and taxing jurisdictions that designate multi-purpose fees or charges for “public safety,” “emergency services,” or other similar purposes where a portion of those fees or charges supports 911 services. *See* 47 CFR § 9.23(d). The rule provides that the obligation or expenditure of such a fee or charge will not constitute diversion if the state or taxing jurisdiction (i) specifies the amount or percentage of such fees or charges that is dedicated to 911 services; (ii) ensures that the 911 portion of such fees or charges is segregated and not commingled with any other funds; and (iii) obligates or expends the 911 portion of such fees or charges for acceptable purposes and functions as defined under the Commission’s rules.

**G3. Does your state or taxing jurisdiction collect fees or charges designated for “public safety,” “emergency services,” or other similar purposes where a portion of those fees or charges supports 911 services?** *Check one.*

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

**If YES to G3, please answer Questions G3a – G3c below. (If NO to G3, leave blank.)**

Question	Yes	No
<b>G3a. Does the state or taxing jurisdiction specify the amount or percentage of such fees or charges that is dedicated to 911 services?</b> <i>Check one.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Question	Response	
<b>G3a(i). Cite to the authority by which the state or taxing jurisdiction specifies the amount or percentage.</b>		

G3a(ii). Indicate the amount or percentage of such a fee dedicated to 911 services. Provide <i>either</i> dollar amount or percentage. (Leave inapplicable cell blank.)	\$ <input type="text"/>	
	<input type="text"/> %	
Question	Yes	No
G3b. Does the state or taxing jurisdiction ensure that the 911 portion of such fees or charges is segregated and not commingled with any other funds? <i>Check one.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
G3b(i). Cite to the authority by which the state or taxing jurisdiction segregates such fees.		
<input type="text"/>		
Question	Yes	No
G3c. Does the state or taxing jurisdiction obligate or expend the 911 portion of such fees or charges only for the purposes and functions designated by the Commission as acceptable pursuant to 47 CFR § 9.23? <i>Check one.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
G3c(i). If NO to G3c, please explain.		
<input type="text"/>		

Addendum Section G3
<input type="text"/>

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

Question	Yes	No
H1. Has your state established any oversight or auditing mechanisms or procedures to determine whether collected funds have been obligated or expended for acceptable purposes and functions as designated under the Commission's rules? <i>Check one.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
H1a. 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, 2021. (Enter "None" if no actions were taken.)		

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<b>Addendum Section H1</b>

Question	Yes	No	
<b>H2. 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.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Question	Yes	No	N/A
<b>H2a. Did your state conduct an audit of service providers in connection with such auditing authority during the annual period ending December 31, 2021? Check one; check N/A if Question H2 response above is NO.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>H2b. If YES to H2 and H2a, 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, 2021. (Leave blank if not applicable / no actions were taken.)</b>			

<b>Addendum Section H2</b>

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

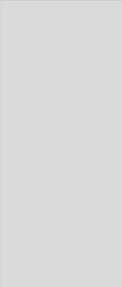
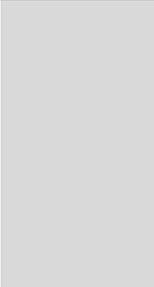
Question	Yes	No
----------	-----	----

<b>I1. Does your state or jurisdiction classify expenditures on Next Generation 911 (NG911) as within the scope of acceptable purposes and functions for the obligation or expenditure of 911 fees or charges? <i>Check one.</i></b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>I1a. If YES, please cite any specific legal authority:</b>		
<input style="width: 100%; height: 35px;" type="text"/>		

Question	Yes	No
<b>I2. In the annual period ending December 31, 2021, has your state or jurisdiction expended funds on NG911 programs? <i>Check one.</i></b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>I2a. If YES, please enter the dollar amount that has been expended during the annual period.</b>		
<b>Amount (\$)</b>	<input style="width: 100%; height: 44px;" type="text"/>	

<b>Addendum Section I2</b>
<input style="width: 100%; height: 33px;" type="text"/>

<b>I3. For the annual period ending December 31, 2021, please provide the number of PSAPs that operated on each type of NG911 Emergency Service IP Network(s) (ESInets) that operated within your state.</b>					
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
I3a. A single, state-wide ESInet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input style="width: 100%; height: 30px;" type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I3b. Local (e.g., county) ESInet(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I3c. Regional ESInets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[If one Regional ESInet is in operation, provide the total PSAPs on the first line below. If more than one Regional ESInet is in operation, provide the total PSAPs operating on each ESInet.]		
Name of Regional ESInet 1: 				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 2: 				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 3: 				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 4: 				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 5: 				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 6: 				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 7: 				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>If more Regional ESInets operate in your state or taxing jurisdiction, please list the names of Regional ESInets 8 and higher, and numbers of associated PSAPs, in the space below:</b>					
					

<b>Addendum Section I3</b>


**I4. Please provide a description of any NG911 projects completed or underway during the annual period ending December 31, 2021.**

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<b>I4a. Based on your response to I4, please indicate which categories of NG911 expenditures from this non-exhaustive list apply.</b>	<i>Check all that apply.</i>
<b>General Project or Not Specified</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Planning or Consulting Services</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>ESInet Construction</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>NG911 Core Services</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Hardware or Software Purchases or Upgrades</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>GIS</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>NG911 Security Planning</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Training</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**I5. As of December 31, 2021, how many PSAPs within your state have implemented text-to-911 and are accepting texts? Please refrain from non-numeric responses such as “all PSAPs.” Enter any text in Addendum Section I5.**

<b>Total Number of PSAPs Accepting Texts as of December 31, 2021</b>	<div style="background-color: #cccccc; width: 50px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
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<b>Addendum Section I5</b>
<div style="background-color: #cccccc; width: 50px; height: 15px; margin-left: 10px;"></div>

**I6. By the end of the *next* annual period ending December 31, 2022, how many *total* PSAPs do you anticipate will have implemented text-to-911 and will be accepting texts?**

<b>Estimated Total Number of PSAPs Accepting Texts as of December 31, 2022</b>	<div style="background-color: #cccccc; width: 50px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
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<b>Addendum Section I6</b>
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**J. Cybersecurity Expenditures**

Question	Check the appropriate box		If Yes, Amount Expended (\$)
	Yes	No	
<b>J1. During the annual period ending December 31, 2021, did your state expend funds on cybersecurity programs for PSAPs?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

<b>Addendum Section J1</b>

Question	Total PSAPs
<b>J2. During the annual period ending December 31, 2021, how many PSAPs in your state either implemented a cybersecurity program or participated in a regional or state-run cybersecurity program?</b>	

<b>Addendum Section J2</b>

Question	Yes	No	Unknown
<b>J3. Does your state or jurisdiction adhere to the National Institute of Standards and Technology <i>Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity</i> (April 2018) for networks supporting one or more PSAPs in your state or jurisdiction?<sup>5</sup> Check one.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

---

<sup>5</sup> National Institute of Standards and Technology, Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity (2018), <https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/cswp/nist.cswp.04162018.pdf>.

**Addendum Section J3**

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

**K1. 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.**

**L. Underfunding of 911**

For the purposes of this questionnaire, underfunding occurs when funding levels are below the levels required for optimal performance of 911 operations.

**L1. Describe the impact of any underfunding of 911 services in your state or taxing jurisdiction during the annual period ending December 31, 2021.**

**L2. Describe how any fee diversion affected 911 underfunding in your state or taxing jurisdiction during the annual period ending December 31, 2021. *Indicate N/A if your state or taxing jurisdiction did not divert.***

We have estimated that your response to this collection of information will take an average of 10 to 55 hours. Our estimate includes the time to read the instructions, look through existing records, gather and maintain required data, and actually complete and review the form or response. If you have any comments on this estimate, or on how we can improve the collection and reduce the burden it causes you, please write the Federal Communications Commission, Office of Managing Director, AMD-PERM, Washington, DC 20554, Paperwork Reduction Act Project (3060-1122). We will also accept your PRA comments via the Internet if you send an e-mail to [PRA@fcc.gov](mailto:PRA@fcc.gov).

**Please DO NOT SEND COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. You are not required to respond to a collection of information sponsored by the Federal government, and the government may not conduct or sponsor this collection, unless it displays a currently valid**

**OMB control number and/or we fail to provide you with this notice. This collection has been assigned an OMB control number of 3060-1122.**

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