

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS
ON STATE COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF
911 AND ENHANCED 911 FEES AND CHARGES
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2020 TO DECEMBER 31, 2020

Submitted Pursuant to
Public Law No. 110-283

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Jessica Rosenworcel, Chairwoman

December 31, 2021

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Chairwoman, Federal Communications Commission (Commission),¹ 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)² and as prepared by the staff in the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau (Bureau).³ This is the thirteenth 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, 2020 to December 31, 2020.⁴ This report also reflects the eighth annual collection of data elements relating to the number of 911 call centers and telecommunicators, 911 call volumes, 911

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

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

³ See 47 CFR § 0.191(k) (providing delegated authority to the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau to develop responses to legislative inquiries).

⁴ The period January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020 is hereinafter referred to as calendar year 2020.

expenditure categories, implementation of Next Generation 911 (NG911), and cybersecurity for 911 systems.

II. KEY FINDINGS

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

- In calendar year 2020, states and other reporting jurisdictions collected 911/E911 fees or charges totaling \$3,175,759,843.
- Twenty-six states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico reported collecting 911/E911 fees at the state level, three states reported collecting fees at the local level, and twenty states collected fees at both the state and local level.
- The Bureau identified five states (Nevada,⁵ New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, and West Virginia) as diverting or transferring 911/E911 fees for purposes other than 911/E911 in 2020.
 - Nevada, New Jersey, and New York used a portion of their 911/E911 funds to support non-911 related public safety programs.
 - New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, and West Virginia used a portion of their 911/E911 funds for either non-public safety or unspecified uses.
 - The total amount of 911/E911 funds diverted by all reporting jurisdictions in calendar year 2020 was \$207,813,134.34, or approximately 6.5% of all 911/E911 fees collected.
- Forty-three states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported engaging in NG911 programs in calendar year 2020. The total amount of reported NG911 expenditures from 911/E911 fees was \$364,614,586, or approximately 11.5% of total 911/E911 fees collected.
- Thirty-eight states reported having Emergency Services IP Networks (ESInets) operating in 2020. Within that total: (1) nineteen states reported having state-wide ESInets; (2) sixteen states reported having regional ESInets within the state; and (3) ten states reported local-level ESInets. Seven states reported having more than one type of ESInet operating in 2020.
- Forty-five states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico collectively reported that 3,044 Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) were text-to-911 capable as of the end of 2020.⁶ Two additional states and Guam anticipated providing new text-to-911 capability in 2021.
- While almost every state collects 911 fees from in-state subscribers, twelve states and the District of Columbia reported that they lack authority to audit service providers to verify that the collected fees accurately reflect the number of in-state subscribers served by the

⁵ As noted in Section IV.G below, Nevada did not divert 911 fees at the state level. However, the Bureau concludes that at least one local Nevada jurisdiction diverted 911 fees in 2020.

⁶ As of November 30, 2021, the Commission's PSAP Text-to-911 Readiness and Certification Registry lists 3,034 text-capable PSAPs. See <https://www.fcc.gov/general/psap-text-911-readiness-and-certification-form> (last visited Dec. 1, 2021).

provider.⁷ Of the forty jurisdictions that have such audit authority, two states and Puerto Rico conducted audits in 2020.

- On the topic of cybersecurity preparedness for PSAPs, twenty-one states and the District of Columbia stated that they had made expenditures on 911-related cybersecurity programs for PSAPs. Twenty-seven states, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico indicated that they spent no funds in 2020 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.”⁸ 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.⁹

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, 2021.¹⁰ Section 902 of the new 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 911.¹¹ 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.”¹² 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.”¹³ In addition, section 902 added a new paragraph (4) to section 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

⁷ 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 4–5, 14–15.

⁸ NET 911 Act at § 6(f)(2); 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1(f)(2) (prior version in effect until December 27, 2020). The Chair of the Federal Communications Commission submits the annual report to Congress, as mandated by the NET 911 Act and as prepared by the staff in the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau (Bureau). *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”). Whether we refer to these reports as submitted by the Bureau, the agency, or the Commission, we mean the annual reports required by § 6(f)(2) of the NET 911 Act and prepared by the Bureau staff and submitted by the Chair of the Commission.

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

¹⁰ 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).

¹¹ *Id.*

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

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

27, 2020 to provide, as a condition of receiving such a grant, the information requested by the Commission to prepare its annual fee report.¹⁴

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 purpose of section 902 and the Commission's rules.¹⁵ The rules adopted in the *911 Fee Diversion Report and Order* went into effect on October 18, 2021.¹⁶ Under the new rules, acceptable expenditures of 911 fees or charges for purpose 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."¹⁷ The rules include illustrative, non-exhaustive examples of acceptable and unacceptable uses of 911 fees or charges at the state and local level.¹⁸ 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.¹⁹ 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.²⁰

6. 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),²¹ and the other from the City of Aurora 911 Authority and fifteen other Colorado emergency telephone service entities.²² At the time of this report, these petitions are under consideration by the Commission.²³

7. *911 Strike Force Report and Recommendations.* Section 902 also required the Commission to establish the "Ending 9-1-1 Fee Diversion Now Strike Force" (Strike Force) to study "how the Federal Government can most expeditiously end diversion" by states and taxing jurisdictions of

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

¹⁵ *911 Fee Diversion; New and Emerging Technologies 911 Improvement Act of 2008*, PS Docket Nos. 20-291 and 09-14, Report and Order, FCC 21-80 (June 25, 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.*

¹⁶ *Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau Announces the Effective Date of Rules Adopted Pursuant to the 911 Fee Diversion Report and Order*, Public Notice, DA 21-1007 (PSHSB Aug. 17, 2021).

¹⁷ 47 CFR § 9.23(a)(1)–(2).

¹⁸ 47 CFR § 9.23(b)(1)–(5), (c)(1)–(3).

¹⁹ 47 CFR § 9.23(d).

²⁰ 47 CFR § 9.24(a).

²¹ 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.

²² 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).

²³ *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>.

911 fees or charges.²⁴ As required by section 902, the 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.”²⁵ The Commission also referred several additional issues to the 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.²⁶ The 911 Strike Force submitted its report with recommendations and findings on these topics to Congress on September 23, 2021.²⁷

8. *Information Request and Responses.* In April 2021, 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 2020.²⁸ The Bureau received responsive information from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa,²⁹ Guam, and Puerto Rico.³⁰ The Bureau did not receive responses from the Northern Mariana Islands and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²⁴ Section 902(d)(3)(A) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1 Statutory Notes (as amended)).

²⁵ Section 902(d)(3)(B)(i)–(iii) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1 Statutory Notes (as amended)).

²⁶ See, e.g., *911 Fee Diversion Report and Order* at 26, para. 55 (referring to the Strike Force for further guidance the issue of applying the standard for acceptable 911 expenditures to public safety radio equipment).

²⁷ Ending 9-1-1 Fee Diversion Now Strike Force, Report and Recommendations (2021), <https://www.fcc.gov/911strikeforce> (*911 Strike Force Report and Recommendations*). Section 902(d)(3) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1 Statutory Notes (as amended)) (requiring the Strike Force to submit its report not later than 270 days after the enactment of section 902). September 23, 2021 is 270 days after the enactment date of section 902.

²⁸ 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 (2013), <https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-13-376> (GAO Report). 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 for calendar year 2020 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 . . .”).

²⁹ 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 5–7, 9–10, 12–13. 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.

³⁰ Copies of reports from all responding jurisdictions are available on the FCC website at <https://www.fcc.gov/thirteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>.

IV. DISCUSSION

9. This report describes how states and other entities collected 911/E911 funds in calendar year 2020, how much they collected, and how they oversaw the expenditure of these funds.³¹ The report describes the extent to which states diverted or transferred collected 911/E911 funds to funds or programs other than those that support or implement 911/E911 services. The report also examines the collection and expenditure of funds on NG911 and cybersecurity programs.

A. Summary of Reporting Methodology

10. 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.”³² 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.”³³

11. For this year’s report to Congress, the Bureau’s April 2021 information collection questionnaire asked each state to confirm whether it has spent 911/E911 funds solely for purposes permitted under the particular state’s 911 funding statute, and also requested information on what uses are deemed permissible under the state’s statute and how such uses support 911 or E911 service. The Bureau’s information collection questionnaire requested this information for calendar year 2020, which precedes the effective date of the Commission’s rules adopted in the *911 Fee Diversion Report and Order*, October 18, 2021. Although some state statutes expressly authorize the diversion or transfer of collected 911/E911 fees, the Bureau reviews the reported expenditures to determine whether such diversions or transfers are not “in support of 9-1-1 and enhanced 9-1-1 services, or enhancements of such services” within the meaning of the NET 911 Act. The report on 911/E911 fee diversion in Section G below provides additional detail regarding this year’s fee diversion analysis.

B. Overview of State 911 Systems

12. To provide a broader context for the information provided on collection and use of 911 fees, the data collection sought information about the total number of PSAPs that receive funding derived from the collection of 911 fees, the number of active telecommunicators funded through the collection of 911 fees, the total number and type of 911 calls the state or jurisdiction received, and an estimate of the total cost to provide 911/E911 service.³⁴

13. **Number and Type of PSAPs.** The questionnaire requested that states “provide the total number of active [Primary and Secondary PSAPs³⁵] in your state or jurisdiction that receive funding

³¹ The annual response form asks states to report 911 information on a calendar year basis, but some states instead report their information on a fiscal year basis. Therefore, our analysis sometimes includes both calendar year and fiscal year data.

³² NET 911 Act at § 6(f)(1) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1(f)(1)).

³³ NET 911 Act at § 6(f)(2) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1(f)(2)).

³⁴ FCC Questionnaire at 2–3.

³⁵ 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 (Jun. 22, 2021), https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.nena.org/resource/resmgr/standards/nena-adm-000.24-2021_final_2.pdf.

derived from the collection of 911/E911 fees during the annual period ending December 31, 2020.” Table 1 shows that 50 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico responded to this request, reporting a total of 4,764 Primary PSAPs and 726 Secondary PSAPs, and reporting a grand total of 5,229 PSAPs dependent on funding derived from the collection of 911 fees.³⁶

Table 1 – Number and Types of PSAPs That Receive Funding from the Collection of 911 Fees³⁷

State	Total Primary	Total Secondary	Total PSAPs
AK	40	8	48
AL	110	57	167
AR	101	N/A*	101
AZ	73	8	81
CA	389	51	440
CO	79	2	81
CT	103	4	107
DE	9	[No Response] ³⁸	9
FL	144	51	195
GA	154	Unknown	[No Response]
HI	5	3	8
IA	113	Unknown	113
ID	48	4	52
IL	184	14	197
IN	91	30	121
KS	119	12	131
KY	117	16	133
LA	78	unk	[No Response]

³⁶ 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* n.40 at the end of Table 1 for more information regarding the discrepancies.

³⁷ Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington, and Wisconsin completed 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/thirteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>. Arkansas, Idaho, and Michigan, and Oregon indicate that their secondary PSAPs are not funded through collected 911 or E911 fees or surcharges. Arkansas Response at 2; Idaho Response at 2; Michigan Response at 2; Oregon Response at 2.

³⁸ 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 Bureau has consolidated or calculated the entry based on available responses. Except as noted, all unbracketed table entries are taken verbatim from the responses provided by states and jurisdictions.

State	Total Primary	Total Secondary	Total PSAPs
MA	220	16	236
MD	24	71	95
ME	24	[No Response]	24
MI	136	5	141
MN	98	6	104
MO	143	22	165
MS	112	42	167
MT	53	[No Response]	53
NC	115	12	127
ND	21	1	22
NE	68	[No Response]	68
NH	2	[No Response]	2
NJ	194	69	263
NM	41	[No Response]	[No Response]
NV	16	7	23
NY	150	23	173
OH	148	29	177
OK	130	Unknown	130
OR	43	0	43
PA	67	0	67
RI	1	1	2
SC	68	10	78
SD	32	1	33
TN	119	17	136
TX	495	72	567
UT	30	0	30
VA	119	41	160
VT	6	[No Response]	6
WA	48	13	61
WI	0	0	0
WV	51	[No Response]	51
WY	29	7	36
Other Jurisdictions			
AS	None	None	None
DC	1	0	1
Guam	1	1	2

State	Total Primary	Total Secondary	Total PSAPs
NMI	[DNF] ³⁹	[DNF]	[DNF]
PR	2	0	2
USVI	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]
Total⁴⁰	4,764	726	5,229

14. **Number of Telecommunicators.** Respondents were asked to provide the total number of active telecommunicators⁴¹ in each state or jurisdiction that were funded through the collection of 911/E911 fees during calendar year 2020. As detailed in Table 2, 49 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico responded to this data request. These states and other jurisdictions reported a total of 43,060 full time telecommunicators and 3,501 part-time telecommunicators that are funded through the collection of 911 fees. Seven states reported they do not know how telecommunicators are funded, and ten states and American Samoa reported they are not funded by 911 fees; i.e., they explicitly stated this or provided responses of “0” or none.

Table 2 – Total Telecommunicators Funded by 911 Fees⁴²

State	Number of Telecommunicators Funded by 911 Fees		Reported “Unknown”	Not Funded by Fees	Provided No Response
	Full-Time	Part-Time			
AK	298	10			
AL	2,331	unknown	X		
AR	1,094	171			
AZ	0	0		X	
CA	0	0		X	
CO	577	0			
CT	In accordance with the General Statutes of Connecticut Sec.28-30a., E911 funds may be used for operational costs, including salaries, for the provision of emergency telecommunications. The number of E911 funded telecommunicators is	same as above	X		

³⁹ 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 and the U.S. Virgin Islands).

⁴⁰ The sum of Primary and Secondary PSAPs yields 5,490 PSAPs, which is 261 greater than the reported 5,229 total PSAPs. Georgia, Louisiana, and New Mexico reported primary PSAPs, but provided no responses for total PSAPs. Other states made errors in adding primary and secondary PSAPs for the total.

⁴¹ For purpose of the Bureau’s 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>.

⁴² Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, Oklahoma, Texas, Vermont, and Wisconsin completed 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/thirteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>.

State	Number of Telecommunicators Funded by 911 Fees		Reported “Unknown”	Not Funded by Fees	Provided No Response
	Full-Time	Part-Time			
	unknown.				
DE	308	5			
FL	2,219	245			
GA	[No Response] ⁴³	[No Response]			X
HI	0	0		X	
IA	922	[No Response]			
ID	Unknown	Unknown	X		
IL	3,152	320			
IN	1,892	291			
KS	1,124	112			
KY	1,390	309			
LA	805	UNK	X		
MA	5,000	Included in Full-Time Response			
MD	1,491	18			
ME	0	0		X	
MI	1,929	209			
MN	0	0		X	
MO	1,193	227			
MS	418	102			
MT	NA	NA		X	
NC	Telecommunicators are not funded with 911 fees.	Telecommunicators are not funded with 911 fees.		X	
ND	284	28			
NE	551	80			
NH	73	4			
NJ	0	0		X	
NM	None funded through E-911 fees	None funded through E-911 fees		X	
NV	537	3			
NY	5,188	318			
OH	934	119			
OK	568	78			
OR	733	36			

⁴³ Georgia states that “[w]e have over 3,500 actively employed telecommunicators in Georgia, but we do not currently have a way to determine whether or not those are full-time or part-time.” 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			
PA	2,100	280			
RI	36 Telecommunicators & 8 Supervisors	[No Response]			
SC	unknown	unknown	X		
SD	289	57			
TN	Unknown	Unknown	X		
TX	928	15			
UT	686	102			
VA	1,075	unknown	X		
VT	80	26			
WA	1,585	153			
WI	0	0		X	
WV	699	142			
WY	397	41			
Other Jurisdictions					
AS	None	None		X	
DC	15	0			
Guam	27	0			
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]			[DNF]
PR	132	0			
USVI	[DNF]	[DNF]			[DNF]
Total	43,060	3,501	7	11	1

15. **Number of 911/E911 Calls.** The Bureau asked respondents to provide an estimate of the total number of 911 calls the state or jurisdiction received for calendar year 2020. Forty-five states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico reported a cumulative total of 205,074,297 calls of all types during the 2020 annual period.⁴⁴ This total is lower than the reported call volume for the 2019 annual reporting period, which totaled 211,202,215 calls.⁴⁵ Of the total reported calls in 2020, respondents reported 152,708,044 calls from wireless phones, representing approximately 74% of the total reported call volume. The Bureau believes this likely understates the percentage of wireless 911 calls because New Jersey reported total 911 calls but did not break out service categories separately.⁴⁶ Table 3 provides specific call volume information provided by each state or other

⁴⁴ Five states (Georgia, Idaho, Montana, Tennessee, and Wisconsin) responded unknown, N/A, or provided no response to all service type and total 911 call categories.

⁴⁵ In the Twelfth Report, respondents reported a total of 211,202,215 calls to 911 for calendar year 2019. FCC, Twelfth Annual Report to Congress on State Collection and Distribution of 911 and Enhanced 911 Fees and Charges at 10–14, para. 11, Table 3 (2020), <https://www.fcc.gov/files/12thannual911feereport2020pdf> (Twelfth Report).

⁴⁶ New Jersey Response at 3. New Jersey also indicated that the reported total of 9,500,000 “is an approximation since no reliable data is generated from the statewide network.” New Jersey Response at 4.

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.⁴⁷

Table 3 – Total 911 Calls by Service Type⁴⁸

State	Type of Service				Total	Reported “Unknown”	Estimated Annual 911 Calls Per Capita
	Wireline	Wireless	VoIP	Other			
AK	83,255	235,385	0	0	318,640		0.43
AL	218,232	2,371,407	60,130	971,276	3,621,045		0.72
AR	177,232	1,679,597	44,234	7,870*	1,908,933		0.63
AZ	516,113	4,794,490	329,973	149,352	5,789,928		0.81
CA	2,236,812	21,830,501	1,242,522	533,027	25,927,317		0.66
CO	186,364	7,492,050	176,352	63,727	7,918,493		1.37
CT	189,689	1,596,737	130,074	5,388	1,921,838		0.53
DE	71,851	549,759	58,035	30,899	710,544		0.72
FL	1,540,217	10,792,423	702,698	1,347,473	14,382,811		0.67
GA	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	[No Response]	X	[NA]
HI	202,977	1,065,082	50,119	216,268	1,534,446		1.05
IA	187,048	958,396	33,117	3,787	1,182,348		0.37
ID	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	Unknown at Aggregated State Level	X	[NA]
IL	1,260,168	6,727,476	734,152	6,631	8,728,427		0.68
IN	281,810	3,258,918	191,651	288,70 ⁴⁹	4,021,079		0.59

⁴⁷ The Bureau’s per capita estimates in this report are based on United States Census data for each jurisdiction. See United States Census Bureau, *2020 Census Apportionment Results*, <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2020/dec/2020-apportionment-data.html> (last visited Dec. 7, 2021). 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 Dec. 7, 2021); The World Bank, *Population, total - Guam*, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=GU> (last visited Dec. 7, 2021); The World Bank, *Population, total - Northern Mariana Islands*, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=MP> (last visited Dec. 7, 2021); The World Bank, *Population, total - Virgin Islands (U.S.)*, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=VI> (last visited Dec. 7, 2021).

⁴⁸ Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Texas, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin completed 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/thirteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>.

⁴⁹ Based on Indiana’s use of a thousands place comma in its response, we believe that Indiana unintentionally omitted a final zero. Indiana confirms that the entry should add up to 288,700 calls based on their Addendum B4 entry: “Other refers to Inbound and Outbound text sessions: 13,014 Inbound and 275,686 Outbound.” Indiana Response at 3–4.

State	Type of Service				Total	Reported “Unknown”	Estimated Annual 911 Calls Per Capita
	Wireline	Wireless	VoIP	Other			
KS	134,989	1,350,476	110,309	0	1,595,774		0.54
KY	595,759	2,190,001	124,663	1,498	2,911,921		0.65
LA	1,137,770	2,831,296	115,363	5,788	4,090,217		0.88
MA	695,167	2,522,148	Unknown	5,976	3,217,315	X	0.46
MD	1,000,217	3,137,256	0	9,058	4,146,531		0.67
ME	84,044	435,516	48,166	905	568,631		0.42
MI	801,425	4,868,354	306,638	11,459	5,987,876		0.59
MN	328,798	2,483,510	136,225	17	2,948,550		0.52
MO	551,347	1,824,098	143,871	8,801	2,528,117		0.41
MS	161,171	543,412	12,967	7,828	725,378.00		0.24
MT	NA	NA	NA	NA	[No Response]		[NA]
NC	898,161	5,713,316	587,174	[No Response]	7,198,651		0.69
ND	33,355	225,380	3,526	3	262,264		0.34
NE	116,076.0	805,032.0	53,553.0	2,131.0	976,792		0.50
NH	39,436	355,045	45,572	14,542	454,595		0.33
NJ	Not separated	Not separated	Not separated	Not separated	9,500,000		1.02
NM	395,452	1,137,091	221,703	1,043,173	2,797,419		1.32
NV	481,237	1,283,187	68,157	78,933	1,911,514		0.62
NY	5,057,535	11,360,197	778,934	247,328	17,443,994		0.86
OH	594,458	4,565,301	454,551	374,566	5,988,876		0.51
OK	584,487	1,908,244	Inc. in Wireless	327,955	2,820,686		0.71
OR	198,915	1,605,596	108,148	27,937	1,940,596		0.46
PA	1,866,616	5,673,579	596,218	8,138	8,144,551		0.63
RI	43,721	419,631	[No Response]	448	463,800		0.42
SC	818,988	3,436,475	149,164	5,809	[No Response]		[NA]
SD	39,201	298,679	6,649	[No Response]	344,529		0.39
TN	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	X	[NA]
TX	1,636,233	16,538,709	776,735	761,005	22,186,515		0.76
UT	74,241	963,190	34,792	[No Response]	1,072,223		0.33
VA	547,762	3,257,560	238,689	[No Response]	4,044,011		0.47
VT	35,801	144,983	21,641	7565 (Unknown)	209,990	X	0.33
WA	438,508	4,278,152	328,051	12,354	5,057,065		0.66
WI	[No	[No	[No	[No	Unknown	X	[NA]

State	Type of Service				Total	Reported “Unknown”	Estimated Annual 911 Calls Per Capita
	Wireline	Wireless	VoIP	Other			
	Response]	Response]	Response]	Response]			
WV	626,210	1,026,038	91,987	529,544	2,273,779		1.27
WY	16,250	174,835	3,961	[No Response]	195,046		0.34
Other Jurisdictions							
AS	19,800	22, 385	NA	NA	42,185		0.76
DC	132,973	746,995	59,289	308,367	1,247,624		1.81
Guam	30,331	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	30,331		0.18
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]		[NA]
PR	45,740	1,230,156	3	505,203	1,781,102		0.54
USVI	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]		[NA]
Totals⁵⁰	27,413,942	152,708,044	9,379,756	7,930,729	205,074,297	6	0.64

16. 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 2020, 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, and Puerto Rico provided cost estimates totaling \$5,659,833,103.84.⁵¹ 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 many of the respondents noting that they lacked authority to collect 911 cost data from local jurisdictions. Some states that did submit estimates qualified their cost figures by noting that they had only partial information regarding the total cost to provide 911 service.⁵²

Table 4 – Estimated Cost to Provide 911 Service⁵³

State	Total Estimated Cost to Provide 911 Service	Explanation of Reported Figure or Why Estimation Could Not Be Provided	Annual Per Capita Expenditures
AK	\$14,529,982.00	[NA]	\$19.81
AL	\$125,543,047.00	[NA]	\$24.99
AR	\$68,887,734.63	[NA]	\$22.87
AZ	\$16,164,561.66	[NA]	\$2.26

⁵⁰ New Jersey 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 is approximately 7.6 million calls more than the sum of Wireline, Wireless, VoIP, and Other. The per capita figure in the Totals row is the average of the state per capita values above.

⁵¹ For a comparison of total costs to total revenue from fees and charges, *see infra* Table 13.

⁵² States lacking complete information include Colorado, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, and Oregon.

⁵³ Colorado, Mississippi, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, and Washington completed 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/thirteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>.

State	Total Estimated Cost to Provide 911 Service	Explanation of Reported Figure or Why Estimation Could Not Be Provided	Annual Per Capita Expenditures
CA	\$170,949,000.00	[NA]	\$4.32
CO	\$178,324,756.00	[NA]	\$30.89
CT	\$29,440,371.16*	Estimated Connecticut's budget cycle is fiscal year July 1 - June 30.	\$8.16
DE	\$8,542,582.19	[NA]	\$8.63
FL	\$244,771,429.94	[NA]	\$11.36
GA	Unknown	The Georgia Emergency Communications Authority (GECA) does not capture that information at this time since we do not cover any costs of 911 operations in the state. We will be attempting to capture this information in the future.	[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	\$162,878,146.36	[NA]	\$51.05
ID	Unknown at aggregated State Level	The cost of providing 911 services is kept at each of the jurisdictional levels and requests can be made for that data; however it is incomplete. The cost responses were not broken out sufficiently to give a solid number and only 23 of 52 PSAPs responded to the request with some responses as 'unknown'. Due to some responses being intermingled with 911 costs paid by the 911 fees and personnel costs that were paid for by General Funds, not all responses could be calculated and not all jurisdictions reported on the survey that was sent out to gather the information.	[NA]
IL	Local 9-1-1 Authorities reported \$173,506,382 in 9-1-1 Expenses and the State incurred \$12,283,347 for 9-1-1 network costs. Total cost to provide 911/E911 is \$185,789,729	[NA]	\$14.50
IN	\$211,952,722.03	[NA]	\$31.24
KS	\$129,788,168.00	This amount is an estimated amount. While some PSAPs provided data related to non-911 fee expenditures, some did not. Calculations were made for those PSAPs not reporting to cover personnel costs based on an average wage.	\$44.18
KY	\$134,000,000.00	[NA]	\$29.74
LA	\$105,400,254.00	[NA]	\$22.63
MA	The estimated amount to provide 911 Service is:	[NA]	\$5.16

State	Total Estimated Cost to Provide 911 Service	Explanation of Reported Figure or Why Estimation Could Not Be Provided	Annual Per Capita Expenditures
	\$36,252,890 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.		
MD	\$167,967,182.04	Fiscal Year 2020 (July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020)	\$27.19
ME	\$6,682,152.00	The State of Maine provides for a statewide 911 system. The cost above is limited to the services we provide. We do not collect information on the local costs of PSAPs not funded through the E911 surcharge.	\$4.90
MI	\$300,947,474.49	[NA]	\$29.86
MN	\$24,664,710.00	[NA]	\$4.32
MO	\$134,423,284.68	This is only a partial amount based on the number of survey respondents for 2020 data. We believe this is less than two-thirds of the cost to provide 911 service in the state of Missouri. There are several entities that were able to respond to the survey that were public safety agencies like law enforcement that did not split out their PSAP personnel or operating costs from their regular budget to be able to provide this information	\$21.84
MS	\$43,228,144.60	[NA]	\$14.60
MT	NA	NO REPORTING MECHANISM	[NA]
NC	\$144,076,487.00	[NA]	\$13.80
ND	\$27,500,000.00	[NA]	\$35.30
NE	Unknown	The Nebraska Public Service Commission has jurisdiction over the 911 Wireless Surcharge funds, collection, and dissemination. The PSAPs have local control over their costs and general funds along with their 911	[NA]

State	Total Estimated Cost to Provide 911 Service	Explanation of Reported Figure or Why Estimation Could Not Be Provided	Annual Per Capita Expenditures
		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.	
NH	\$14,164,693.22	[NA]	\$10.28
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	\$14,109,750.00	[NA]	\$6.66
NV	\$20,419,077.00	[NA]	\$6.58
NY	\$1,016,439,435.00	[NA]	\$50.32
OH	\$209,760,079.50	N/A	\$17.78
OK	\$111,645,741.40	[NA]	\$28.20
OR	\$143,167,284.45	[NA]	\$33.79
PA	\$415,236,749.00	[NA]	\$31.93
RI	\$8,657,923.69	[NA]	\$7.89
SC	unknown	The state does not have a mechanism in place to determine the total amount of 911/E911 expenditures at the local level.	[NA]
SD	\$33,009,588.00	[NA]	\$37.23
TN	\$126,173,749.00	[NA]	\$18.26
TX	\$287,989,340.00	[NA]	\$9.88
UT	\$88.5 Million	[NA]	\$27.05
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	\$4,808,426.00	[NA]	\$7.48
WA	\$336,657,946.00	[NA]	\$43.69
WI	Unknown	<p>In Wisconsin, 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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>No portion of the funds collected from the 911 surcharge is shared with any state, county, or municipal agency or department, or any other</p>	[NA]

State	Total Estimated Cost to Provide 911 Service	Explanation of Reported Figure or Why Estimation Could Not Be Provided	Annual Per Capita Expenditures
		<p>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.</p> <p>The total amount of the 911 surcharge collection is not available. The 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.</p>	
WV	\$84,745,040.00	[NA]	\$47.25
WY	[No Response]	State-level authority over 9-1-1 fees does not exist.	[NA]
Other Jurisdictions			
AS	See answer to 3a.	<p>Background: No separate budgeted line item for PSAP service. The service is provided 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.</p> <p>PSAP Overview:</p> <p>9-1-1 SYSTEM VENDOR: INTRADO</p> <p>POSITRON VIPER:</p> <p>VIPER is a Next generation 9-1-1 system renowned for its reliability and ability to address specific public safety needs. It is a premier 9-1-1 Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) controller of choice for PSAPs. VIPER has the ability to deploy in a variety of local, host and remote configurations; it is scalable, fault tolerance and a small footprint. It has caller ID function and is scalable up to 96 9-1-1 trunks.</p> <p>Power 911:</p> <p>Power 9-1-1 is an integrated Intelligent Workstation (IWS) that provides call takers with on screen control of both landlines and wireless calls in a wide variety of telephony environment. In layman's terms, all telephone calls are answered via a computer screen with several options of call routing, patching or forwarding. This Intelligent Workstation is integrated with Caller ID (Automatic Number), TTY/TDD & call recording ability for incident review. It is scalable for future enhancement features such as Automatic Vehicle Locate</p>	[NA]
DC	\$49,758,091.00	[NA]	\$72.16
Guam	\$1,674,307.00	N/A	\$9.92

State	Total Estimated Cost to Provide 911 Service	Explanation of Reported Figure or Why Estimation Could Not Be Provided	Annual Per Capita Expenditures
NMI	[DNF]	[NA]	[NA]
PR	\$20,211,074.80	[NA]	\$6.15
USVI	[DNF]	[NA]	[NA]
Total	\$5,659,833,103.84	Average State Per Capita Expenditure National Per Capita Expenditure	\$22.23 \$15.87

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

17. The Bureau's questionnaire sought data on the funding mechanisms states use to collect fees. Forty-nine states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico 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.⁵⁴ Of those states that have an established funding mechanism, Table 5 identifies seven states that reported enlarging or altering their funding mechanism during calendar year 2020. For example, a number of states amended their fee structures. Maryland raised the State 9-1-1 surcharge by \$0.75 to allow for "certain maintenance costs, such as customer premise equipment and logging recorders, and recurring network charges [which] became eligible for funding from the State 9-1-1 Trust Fund."⁵⁵ Oregon increased the Emergency Communications Tax from \$0.75 to \$1.00.⁵⁶

Table 5 – States That Amended or Enlarged 911 Funding Mechanism⁵⁷

State	Description
Colorado	<p>Yes, however the changes enacted in 2020 did not take effect until January 1 of calendar year 2021. Colorado HB 20-1293 as enacted made the following changes to 9-1-1 funding mechanisms in the state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Previously, local emergency telephone charge (ETC) rates could be set up to 70 cents per line per month without additional approval. ETC rates above 70 cents per line per month required approval from the Colorado Public Utilities Commission. Beginning this year, the threshold above which PUC approval is required is set annually by the PUC. The PUC set that threshold at \$1.72 for calendar year 2021. - A new state 9-1-1 surcharge was enacted. The funds are remitted by carriers to the Colorado Public

⁵⁴ American Samoa reports that it has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 4. Louisiana left both Yes and No boxes unchecked at Question C1. Louisiana Response at 4.

⁵⁵ Maryland Response at 4.

⁵⁶ Oregon Response at 4.

⁵⁷ Hawaii, Missouri, Utah, West Virginia, and Wisconsin completed Addendum Section C1 of the Questionnaire associated with responses captured in this table. State and jurisdiction filings are available for public inspection at <https://www.fcc.gov/thirteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>. West Virginia describes alterations to its funding mechanism in responses to both Question C1a and Addendum Section C1. In response to question C1a, West Virginia states, in part, "W.Va. Code §24-6-6b imposes a fee to be collected by all commercial mobile radio service (CMRS) providers on each valid retail commercial mobile radio service subscription as defined by the West Virginia Public Service Commission (WV-PSC). That fee from January - June 2020 was three dollars and eighty six cents (\$3.86) per month per subscriber and the fee decreased beginning July 2020, therefore the fee from July - December 2020 was three dollars and forty seven cents (\$3.47)." West Virginia Response at 4. In Addendum C1, West Virginia states, in part, "W.Va. Code §24.6.6b was amended and became effective July 1, 2020 as noted in C.1a. above. On July 1, 2020, all 911/E911 fees collected as per the statute goes to support only 911/E911 as per W.Va. Code as noted herein this report." West Virginia Response at 5.

State	Description
	<p>Utilities Commission. The Commission, in turn, distributes these funds to the local 9-1-1 governing bodies based on how many ESInet Sessions (or 9-1-1 trunks) each governing body purchases from the state's 9-1-1 system service provider. The Commission sets the state 9-1-1 surcharge rate, which is statutorily capped at 50 cents per line per month. For calendar year 2021, the surcharge was set at 10 cents.</p> <p>- The prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge, previously set at 1.4% of each retail sale of prepaid wireless telecommunications service, has been changed to a flat rate per transaction. The rate is set annually by the Commission by taking the average of the local emergency telephone charges, statewide, and adding the state 9-1-1 surcharge rate to it. For calendar year 2021, this rate was set at \$1.38 per transaction.</p>
Maryland	Effective January 1, 2020, certain maintenance costs, such as customer premise equipment and logging recorders, and recurring network charges became eligible for funding from the State 9-1-1 Trust Fund, subject to county application and approval by the Maryland 9-1-1 Board. The state 9-1-1 surcharge was changed from a 'per bill' assessment to a 'per line' assessment, and increased \$0.75 on July 1, 2019 to allow for this additional use.
Missouri	Yes, some of the Counties in the state proposed and passed local taxes under the aforementioned RSMo references.
Oregon	Yes, with an additional increase of \$.25 which began being assessed as of January 1, 2020. In 2019, the Oregon Legislature approved an increase in the Emergency Communications Tax. The tax increase would go into affect [sic] January 1, 2020. The Emergency Communications Tax, commonly known as the 9-1-1 tax, was \$.075 [sic] per phone line or per device capable of reaching 9-1-1. The tax increased to \$1.00. 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.
South Carolina	The State of South Carolina has established a mechanism to fund E911 services. S.C. Code of Laws Title 23, Chapter 47, Section 40 governs landlines and Section 23-47-65 governs wireless. Section 23-47-65 was amended July 2019, to include authorization for the S.C. Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office to use portions of the wireless monthly fee revenue for the purpose of implementing a statewide NG9-1-1 system. It also llows [sic] for statewide contracts for local public safety answering points (PSAPs) to purchase equipment. Section 40, governing the landline 911 fees, remained intact.
Tennessee	Yes. The 911 surcharge was increased from \$1.16 to \$1.50 by Senate Joint Resolution 836. The increased surcharge became effective January 1, 2021.
West Virginia	Yes [W.Va. Code §24.6.6b was amended and became effective July 1, 2020 as noted in C.1a. above. On July 1, 2020, all 911/E911 fees collected as per the statute goes to support only 911/E911 as per W.Va. Code as noted herein this report.]

18. 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, and Puerto Rico reported that they collect all 911 fees on a statewide basis. Three states reported that 911 fee collection occurs exclusively at the local level, although in some cases such local collection is authorized by state statute.⁵⁸ Twenty 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 “[l]ocal emergency telephone charges are remitted by telecommunications service providers directly to the local 9-1-1 governing body for each address assessed the fee. Wireless prepaid 9-1-1 surcharge revenues are distributed to the local 9-1-1 governing bodies monthly based on wireless call volume.”⁵⁹

⁵⁸ See, e.g., New York Response at 5.

⁵⁹ Colorado Response at 5.

Table 6 – Authority to Collect 911/E911 Fees⁶⁰

Type of Collection	Number of States/Jurisdictions	States/Jurisdictions
State	29	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, Utah, Vermont, Virginia
Local	3	Alaska, Nevada, New York
Hybrid	20	Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming

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

19. The Bureau requested that states and jurisdictions identify the entity that has authority to approve the expenditure of funds collected for 911 purposes. As detailed in Table 7 below, 14 states, Guam, and Puerto Rico indicated that only a state entity has authority to approve expenditure of 911 fees. Nine states indicated that only local entities have authority to approve expenditures. Twenty-six states and the District of Columbia⁶¹ indicated that authority is shared between state and local authorities.

20. The Bureau also sought information on whether states have established a funding mechanism that mandates how collected funds may be used. As indicated in Table 7, states that responded ‘no’ to this question typically cede control of how 911 funds are spent to local jurisdictions. Forty-nine states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico responded that they have a mechanism mandating how 911 fees may be spent, whereas one state and American Samoa⁶² indicated they have no such mechanism.

⁶⁰ American Samoa, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, South Carolina, and Wisconsin completed 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/thirteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>. American Samoa, which reports that it has not established a funding mechanism, also 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 4–5. Wisconsin 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.

⁶¹ In its response form, the District of Columbia checked the boxes for both State and Local approval authority at Question D1. District of Columbia Response at 5.

⁶² American Samoa reports that it does not collect any 911/E911 phone fees. American Samoa Response at 5.

Table 7 – State Authority for Approval of 911 Fee Expenditures⁶³

State	State, Local, or Combined Authority to Approve Expenditures			State Funding Mechanism Mandating <i>How</i> Funds Can be Used
	State	Local	Both	
AK	No	Yes	No	No
AL	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
AR	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
AZ	Yes	No	No	Yes
CA	Yes	No	No	Yes
CO	No	Yes	No	Yes
CT	Yes	No	No	Yes
DE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
FL	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
GA	No	Yes	No	Yes
HI	Yes	No	No	Yes
IA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ID	No	Yes	No	Yes
IL	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
IN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
KS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
KY	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
LA	No	Yes	No	Yes
MA	Yes	No	No	Yes
MD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ME	Yes	No	No	Yes
MI	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MN	Yes	[No Response]	No	Yes
MO	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MT	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
NC	Yes	No	No	Yes
ND	No	Yes	No	Yes
NE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
NH	Yes	No	No	Yes

⁶³ Idaho, Mississippi, Nebraska, Texas, and Utah completed 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/thirteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>.

State	State, Local, or Combined Authority to Approve Expenditures			State Funding Mechanism Mandating How Funds Can be Used
	State	Local	Both	
NJ	Yes	No	No	Yes
NM	Yes	No	No	Yes
NV	[No Response]	Yes	No	Yes
NY	No	Yes	No	Yes
OH	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
OK	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
OR	Yes	No	No	Yes
PA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RI	Yes	No	No	Yes
SC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
SD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
TN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
TX	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
UT	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
VA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
VT	Yes	[No Response]	No	Yes
WA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
WI	No	No	No	Yes
WV	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
WY	No	Yes	No	Yes
Other Jurisdictions				
AS	No	No	No	No
DC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Guam	Yes	No	No	Yes
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]
PR	Yes	No	No	Yes
USVI	[No Response]	[No Response]	[DNF]	[DNF]
Totals	State only	Local only	Both	Funding Mechanism
	16	9	27	52

E. Description of Uses of State 911 Fees

21. The Bureau asked responding states to provide a statement identifying with specificity “all activities, programs, and organizations for whose benefit your state, or political subdivision thereof, has obligated or expended funds collected for 911 or E911 purposes and how these activities, programs,

and organizations support 911 and E911 services or enhancements of such services.” Fifty states, American Samoa,⁶⁴ the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico responded to this question.

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

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

Allowable Uses		Total States
Operating Costs	CPE	52
	CAD	44
	Buildings and Facilities	32
Personnel	Salaries	40
	Training	50
Administrative	Programs	49
	Travel	48
Dispatch	Reimbursement to Other Law Enforcement Providing Dispatch	22
	Lease, Purchase, Maintenance of Radio Dispatch Networks	31

Table 9 – Allowed Uses of Collected Fees⁶⁵

	Operating Costs			Personnel Costs		Administrative Costs		Dispatch Costs	
State	Lease, Purchase, Maintenance of CPE (hardware and software)	Lease, Purchase, Maintenance of CAD (hardware and software)	Lease, Purchase, Maintenance of Building and Facilities	Salaries	Training	Program Administration	Travel Expenses	Reimbursement to Other Law Enforcement Providing Dispatch	Lease, Purchase, Maintenance of Radio Dispatch Networks
AK	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
AL	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

⁶⁴ American Samoa reports that it has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 4.

⁶⁵ American Samoa, Colorado, Idaho, Maine, Maryland, and Vermont completed 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/thirteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>.

	Operating Costs			Personnel Costs		Administrative Costs		Dispatch Costs	
State	Lease, Purchase, Maintenance of CPE (hardware and software)	Lease, Purchase, Maintenance of CAD (hardware and software)	Lease, Purchase, Maintenance of Building and Facilities	Salaries	Training	Program Administration	Travel Expenses	Reimbursement to Other Law Enforcement Providing Dispatch	Lease, Purchase, Maintenance of Radio Dispatch Networks
AR	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
AZ	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
CA	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
CO	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	[No Response]
CT	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DE	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
FL	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
GA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
HI	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
IA	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ID	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
IL	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
IN	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
KS	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
KY	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
LA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
MA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MD	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
ME	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
MI	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MN	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
MO	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MT	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
NC	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
ND	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
NE	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
NH	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
NJ	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
NM	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
NV	Yes	Yes	[No Response]	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
NY	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

	Operating Costs			Personnel Costs		Administrative Costs		Dispatch Costs	
State	Lease, Purchase, Maintenance of CPE (hardware and software)	Lease, Purchase, Maintenance of CAD (hardware and software)	Lease, Purchase, Maintenance of Building and Facilities	Salaries	Training	Program Administration	Travel Expenses	Reimbursement to Other Law Enforcement Providing Dispatch	Lease, Purchase, Maintenance of Radio Dispatch Networks
OH	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
OK	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
OR	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
PA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
RI	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
SC	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
SD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
TN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
TX	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
UT	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
VA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
VT	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
WA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
WI	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
WV	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
WY	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	[No Response]
Other Jurisdictions									
AS	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
DC	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Guam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]
PR	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
USVI	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]

23. The Bureau requested information on grants that each state or jurisdiction paid for through the use of collected 911/E911 fees and the purpose of the grant. Twenty-five states reported that they paid for grants through the use of collected 911 fees.⁶⁶ Table 10 provides states' descriptions of their grant programs.

⁶⁶ The remainder of states and jurisdictions checked No to Question E2's Grant Programs category, except that Mississippi and Wyoming left both Yes and No boxes unchecked, i.e., they did not respond to this category.

Table 10 – State Grants or Grant Programs

State	Description and Purpose of Grants Paid for Through the Use of Collected 911/E911 Fees
AK	[No Response]
AL	A total of \$783,392.00 was granted to 8 individual districts and 1 multi-district collaborative based on the demonstration of need for purchase of hosted CPE services, radio equipment/consoles, computer aided dispatch systems, consolidation projects, regional NG911 connectivity projects, and NG9-1-1 recorders. These grant funds were made available from the state office's administrative one percent.
AR	[No Response]
AZ	[No Response]
CA	[No Response]
CO	N/A
CT	Capital expense grants for funded municipalities and regional emergency [sic] communications centers (RECCs). Transitional Grants for eligible municipalities to offset the costs to consolidate 9-1-1 emergency telecommunications to an existing RECC
DE	[No Response]
FL	Collected funds were used to fund the State Grant Program for counties in Florida to maintain and upgrade their E911 equipment as well as to conduct NG911 system upgrades. The E911 Board awarded a total of 86 grants in 2020. 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 \$2,259,348. For the state 911 Grant Program, the E911 Board awarded \$4,681,928 in grants.
GA	[No Response]
HI	N/A
IA	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	Pursuant to Idaho Code §31-4803, a county must get voter approval to institute an emergency communications fee in an amount no greater than one dollar (\$1.00) per month per 'telephone line'. The Act has been amended in recent years to include assessing the fee on both wireless and Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) service and now uses the term 'access line' to indicate that all technology that is able to provide dial tone to access 9-1-1 is mandated to collect the fee. In 2008, the Idaho Legislature promulgated the implementation of an Enhanced Emergency Communications Grant Fee that was signed into law by the Governor and became Idaho Code §31-4819. This additional fee can be imposed by the boards of commissioners of Idaho counties in the amount of \$0.25 per month per access line to be contributed to the Enhanced Emergency Communications Grant Fund. The funds are distributed via a grant process governed by the IPSCC. Fourty [sic] Idaho counties have begun assessing the enhanced fee.
IL	During calendar year 2020 the State awarded \$5,366,736.20 in grants to local 9-1-1 authorities to defer costs associated with PSAP consolidations and \$6,607,930.37 for Next Generation 9-1-1 Expenses.
IN	[No Response]
KS	No grants were awarded. Based on the limited funding created by the \$0.01 of every 911 fee collected (approx. \$300,000 annually) grants are limited to emergency replacement of equipment where budget authority is not present to replace failed equipment during a budget year for a PSAP. We have had no such situations arise during 2020.
KY	The state paid \$2,881,038.55. Grants were for Next Generation PSAP equipment and GIS related projects.

State	Description and Purpose of Grants Paid for Through the Use of Collected 911/E911 Fees
LA	[No Response]
MA	<p>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 www.mass.gov/e911.</p>
MD	9-1-1 Trust Fund monies are distributed for enhancements to county 9-1-1 service as outlined in question E-1.
ME	No grant funds were paid out in 2020.
MI	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Under MCL 484.1408(4) Statutory distribution of the State 911 fee:</p> <p>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>
MN	<p>According to Minn. Stat. §403.113, a portion of the fee collected must be used to fund implementation, operation, maintenance, enhancement, and expansion of enhanced 911 service, including acquisition of necessary equipment and the costs of the commissioner to administer the program. After payment of costs of the commissioner to administer the program, money collected shall be distributed as follows:</p> <p>(1) one-half of the amount equally to all qualified counties, and after October 1, 1997, to all qualified counties, existing ten public safety answering points operated by the Minnesota State Patrol, and each governmental entity operating the individual public safety answering points serving the Metropolitan Airports Commission, the Red Lake Indian Reservation, and the University of Minnesota Police Department; and</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>

State	Description and Purpose of Grants Paid for Through the Use of Collected 911/E911 Fees
	<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	<p>Program Funding Objectives</p> <p>Under section 650.330, RSMo, grants and loans from the Fund may only be used for 911 communications service projects which accomplish one or more of the following purposes:</p> <p>A. Implementation of 911 services in counties of the state without 911 equipment or to improve existing 911 systems;</p> <p>B. Promotion of consolidation of public safety answering points, where appropriate;</p> <p>C. Mapping and addressing all county locations;</p> <p>D. Ensuring primary access and texting abilities to 911 services for disabled residents;</p> <p>E. Implementation of initial emergency medical dispatch services, including prearrival medical instructions, in counties where those services are not offered as of the date the application is submitted; and</p> <p>F. Development and implementation of an emergency services internet protocol network that can be shared by all public safety agencies.</p> <p>Program Award Priority Areas</p> <p>Attributes of 911 communications services projects that will qualify applicants for priority consideration are those that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Include one or more public safety answering points ('PSAPs') located in a jurisdiction with a 911 service level of basic (defined by the Board to mean 'No 911 equipment'); 2. Consolidate two or more PSAPs; 3. Consolidate 911 services within or across defined regions; 4. Move one or more PSAPs up one or more service levels; 5. Meet the NENA i3 Solution Standard for Emergency Services IP Network; 6. Become NG9-1-1 compatible; 7. Include purchasing 911 communications equipment that is currently non-existent (versus replacement of existing 911 communications equipment); 8. Add Text-to-911 (defined as the ability to send a text message to reach 911 emergency call takers from a mobile phone or device). <p>Additional Considerations for Application Review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects that address award priority areas in the most cost-efficient way possible • Projects with outcomes focused on call-taking and citizen locating • Projects that address the highest-need areas • Projects that help in moving the state forward as a whole
MS	N/A
MT	ALL GRANTS MUST USED [sic] FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF 911 SYSTEMS, EQUIPEMNT [sic], DEVICES AND DATA

State	Description and Purpose of Grants Paid for Through the Use of Collected 911/E911 Fees
NC	<p>ECATS - PSAP Call Data Collection</p> <p>Interpretive Services Contract</p> <p>Orthography Image 19</p> <p>Orthography Image 20</p> <p>Orthography Image 21</p> <p>CRM Statewide</p> <p>Graham County 911 - Relocation / Equipment Refresh</p> <p>Martin County 911 - PSAP & Regional Backup Facility</p> <p>Mitchell County 911- Backup Center Initiative</p> <p>Pasquotank County 911 - Backup PSAP Implementation</p> <p>Iredell County 911 - Enhancement/Regional Backup</p> <p>Pender County 911 - CAD End of Life Upgrade/Replacement</p> <p>Greene County 911 - Facility Relocation</p> <p>Wayne County 911 - New 911 Facility</p> <p>Rutherford County 911 - New 911 Facility</p> <p>Davie County 911 - End of Life CAD Replacement</p> <p>NC State Highway Patrol - ESInet</p> <p>Pender CAD Project Phase II</p> <p>Currituck County 911 - New Public Safety Building</p> <p>Franklin County 911 - New Emergency Comm Center</p> <p>Cumberland County 911 - Relocations of 911 Center</p> <p>Chatham County 911 - Radio System Upgrade</p>
ND	During the period ending December 31, 2020 ND made use of the NHTSA/NTIA 2018 911 Grant in the area of GIS Data Maintenance and Aggregation.
NE	[No Response]
NH	None
NJ	[No Response]
NM	Grants to local governments pay for E-911 equipment and maintenance, generators, dispatch consoles, recorders, dispatch software, GIS equipment and training, 911 training, 911 and data networks, and network termination equipment, such as firewalls, routers and switches.
NV	[No Response]
NY	N/A
OH	N/A
OK	<p>The State 9-1-1 Management Authority FY202 [sic] budget included an allocation for a State 9-1-1 grant program. The allocation saced [sic] from previous years was \$5,250,000; this was used to assist in the matching funds for the Federal Grant Program totaling \$2,721.656 [sic] from the Federal 9-1-1 Grant Program. The Federal grant is being used to update local GIS data to conform the the [sic] State NG911 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. An addition \$1.700,000 [sic] was allocated for FY21 Grant Program that was not used during the calender [sic] year of 2020. The combined Federal and State Grant Program totaling \$7,971,656 was released for application in 2020. The total grants awarded from the Federal and State Grant Program for calender [sic] year 2020 was \$1,363,133.43.</p>
OR	N/A
PA	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 2020, PEMA awarded \$17.6 million in grants to support regional ESInets, shared 911 system projects (call handling equipment, computer aided dispatch, etc.), support NG911 GIS data development, and to implement dispatch protocols.

State	Description and Purpose of Grants Paid for Through the Use of Collected 911/E911 Fees
RI	None
SC	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	N/A
TN	[No Response]
TX	<p>The CSEC state 9-1-1 Program provides grants of legislatively appropriated 9-1-1 and equalization surcharge funds to 21 RPCs for the specific purpose of providing 9-1-1 service in each RPC's region. CSEC provides grants of appropriated surcharge revenues to six Regional Poison Control Center host hospitals to partially fund the state Poison Control Program. (Equalization surcharge revenue is also appropriated to the Department of State Health Services and TTUHSC to fund county and regional emergency medical services and trauma care, and a telemedicine medical services pilot program, respectively.)</p> <p>In CY 2020, CSEC provided Federal 9-1-1 Grant Program funding on a reimbursement basis to seven Texas 9-1-1 Entities totaling \$1,233,699. (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>
UT	[No Response]
VA	The PSAP Grant Program is a multi-million dollar grant program administered by the Virginia 9-1-1 Services Board. The purpose of the program is to financially assist Virginia primary Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) with the purchase of equipment and services that support the continuity and enhancement of wireless E9-1-1. Funding is made available through the Code of Virginia and administered by the Board
VT	[No Response]
WA	The state provides operational funding grants to counties that do not collect sufficient local 911 excise tax revenues to support a basic level 911 program. These grants provide for salaries, equipment, maintenance, and training funds.
WI	N/A
WV	<p>From January 2020 - June 2020, five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000.00) was awarded by the WV-PSC as grants for the construction subsidization of cell towers in unserved areas, pursuant to former W.Va. Code §24-6-6b.</p> <p>As July 1, 2020, W.Va. Code §24.6.6b the statutory language relating to the use of collected 911/E911 fees for grants was removed from the statute.</p>
WY	None
Other Jurisdictions	
AS	N/A No funds collected.
DC	N/A
Guam	None
NMI	[DNF]
PR	N/A
USVI	[DNF]

F. Description of 911/E911 Fees Collected

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

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

Service Type	State Only	Local Only	Both	No Response or No Fee
Wireline	26	17	8	5
Wireless	31	10	7	8
Prepaid Wireless	35	3	7	11
VoIP	24	13	9	10
Other	6	3	2	45

25. Table 12 details the average fee by type of service.⁶⁷ Based on responding states' information, the average wireline 911 fee is \$1.05 per line per month; the average wireless 911 fee is \$1.03 per line per month; the average prepaid wireless percentage of retail transaction 911 fee is 2.88%; the average prepaid wireless flat 911 fee per transaction is \$0.88; and the average VoIP service 911 fee is \$1.05 per line per month.⁶⁸ Eight jurisdictions reported that they had no prepaid wireless service 911 fee, and nine jurisdictions reported that they had no VoIP service 911 fee.⁶⁹

⁶⁷ See Appendix C for a detailed description of fees and charges that each reporting state and jurisdiction levied on wireline, wireless, prepaid, VoIP, and other services during calendar year 2020.

⁶⁸ Some jurisdictions reported imposing a percentage fee or reported other information on wireline, wireless, and VoIP service rates. In such cases, the Bureau could not ascertain flat fees. For example, Arkansas listed its wireline fee/charge as “[a]mount up to five percent (5%) or for any counties with a population fewer than 27,500 the amount may be up to twelve percent (12%) of the tariff rate (Note: Four Arkansas Counties have not levied the wireline surcharge.)” Arkansas Response at 10. Louisiana listed its wireline fee/charge as “[u]p to 5% of Tariff Rate on Exchange.” Louisiana Response at 8. Missouri entered “Varies” for wireline, wireless, and VoIP. Missouri Response at 10–11. Oklahoma entered its wireline fee/charge as “3% - 15% of the base tariff rate.” Oklahoma Response at 9. Vermont entered “2.4% customer telecommunications charges” as the fee/charge imposed for wireline, wireless, and VoIP. Vermont Response at 9.

⁶⁹ 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 4, 9.

Table 12 – 911 Fee Highlights by Service Type⁷⁰

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
Wireline – Flat Fee	\$1.05	Arizona \$0.20	West Virginia \$3.22	American Samoa, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Nevada, Northern Mariana Islands, Ohio, Oklahoma, U.S. Virgin Islands, Vermont
Wireless – Flat Fee	\$1.03	Arizona \$0.20	West Virginia ⁷¹ \$3.67	American Samoa, Missouri, Nevada, New York, Northern Mariana Islands, U.S. Virgin Islands, Vermont, Wisconsin
Prepaid Wireless – Percentage of Retail Transaction	2.88%	Ohio 0.50%	Arkansas 10.00%	Alaska, American Samoa, Hawaii, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Northern Mariana Islands, U.S. Virgin Islands, Wisconsin
Prepaid Wireless – Flat Fee per Retail Transaction	\$0.88	California \$0.30	Alabama \$1.86	
VoIP – Flat Fee	\$1.05	Arizona \$0.20	West Virginia \$3.22	Alaska, American Samoa, Guam, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Northern Mariana Islands, Ohio, U.S. Virgin Islands, Vermont, Wisconsin

26. The Bureau asked states to report the total amount collected pursuant to the assessed fees or charges by service type, including wireline, wireless, VoIP, prepaid wireless, and any other service-based fees. Table 13 shows that, in total, states and other jurisdictions reported collecting approximately \$3,175,759,843 in 911 fees or related charges for calendar year 2020. Table 13 also includes the Bureau’s estimate of annual fee collections on a per capita basis for each reporting state and jurisdiction. Although 911 fees are typically collected on a per customer basis rather than a per capita basis, the per capita estimate nonetheless provides a useful benchmark for comparing fee collections and expenditures across states and other jurisdictions.⁷²

⁷⁰ American Samoa, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia completed 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/thirteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>. West Virginia provided wireline and VoIP fees by county. West Virginia Response at 12–14. We computed West Virginia’s average wireline and VoIP fees for this table.

⁷¹ West Virginia provided wireless fees as follows: “January-June 2020 - \$3.86 & June-December 2020 - \$3.47 per wireless line.” West Virginia Response at 12. We computed an average of \$3.67 for this table.

⁷² 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 13 – Total Amount Collected in 911 Fees by Service Type⁷³

State	Wireline	Wireless	Prepaid	VoIP	Other	Total Fees Collected	Total Estimated Cost	Fees as a Percentage of Cost	Estimated Amount Collected Annually Per Capita
AK	\$1,613,111.00	\$12,916,871.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$14,529,982.00	\$14,529,982.00	100%	\$19.81
AL	\$27,276,974.00	\$72,256,859.37	\$26,009,213.63	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$125,543,047.00	\$125,543,047.00	100%	\$24.99
AR	\$4,944,536.09	\$32,014,756.88	\$25,216,781.56	*N/A - Included in Wireless	[No Response]	\$62,176,074.53	\$68,887,734.63	90%	\$20.65
AZ	[No Response]	\$17,260,630.11	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$1,616,718.88	\$18,877,348.99	\$16,164,561.66	117%	\$2.64
CA	See Note ⁷⁴	See Note	See Note	See Note	N/A	See Note	\$170,949,000.00	0%	\$0.00
CO	Unknown	Unknown	\$2,314,941.00	Unknown	N/A	\$81,778,479.00	\$178,324,756.00	46%	\$14.16 ⁷⁵
CT	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$2,472,471.00	[No Response]	\$26,882,858.10	\$29,355,329.10	\$29,440,371.16*	100%	\$8.14
DE	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$9,286,529.67	\$8,542,582.19	109%	\$9.38
FL	\$7,488,526.00	\$71,889,962.00	\$24,660,875.00	\$18,067,254.00	[No Response]	\$122,106,617.00	\$244,771,429.94	50%	\$5.67
GA	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$45,780,404.66	[No Response]	\$184,373,009.39	\$230,153,414.05	Unknown	[No Value]	\$21.49
HI	\$0.00	\$9,658,107.00	\$0.00	\$1,349,200.00	\$0.00	\$11,007,307.00	UNKNOWN	[No Value]	\$7.56
IA	\$10,762,875.00	\$28,419,280.44	\$2,238,343.68	(Incl w/Wireline & Wireless)]	\$958,989.98	\$42,379,489.10	\$162,878,146.36	26%	\$13.28
ID	\$20,359,044.00	[No Response]	\$1,572,963.32	[No Response]	\$2,428,206.87	\$24,360,214.19	Unknown at aggregated State Level	[No Value]	\$13.25

⁷³ American Samoa, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Texas, and Vermont completed 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/thirteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>.

⁷⁴ In Addendum Section F2, California states that, “The total amount of fees collected in 2019 [sic] was not broken down into individual categories but remitted as a total based on the current surcharge rate applied.” California Response at 10. This is the same response that California provided in its previous response (available at <https://www.fcc.gov/twelfth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>), so we assume that California’s statement applies to fees collected in 2020.

⁷⁵ In Addendum F2, Colorado states that, “For this total, we rely on data collection from Colorado’s 58 separate 9-1-1 governing bodies. This year, 45 of the governing bodies responded to this question, so the actual total revenues are likely to be higher. As many of the 9-1-1 governing bodies do not track the source of the funds in terms of whether they were remitted by wireline, wireless, or VoIP, we are unable to break it down further, other than to provide the total amount of prepaid 9-1-1 surcharge funding which is tracked separately by the Colorado Department of Revenue.” Colorado Response at 11.

IL	\$13,688,355.00	\$123,899,294.00	\$10,126,613.00	\$28,978,861.00	Other Local Government Resources 22,951,648 State Penalties \$68,936 Totaling \$23,020,584	\$176,762,059 from Surchage \$23,020,584 from Other Totaling \$199,782,643	Local 9-1-1 Authorities reported \$173,506,382 in 9-1-1 Expenses and the State incurred \$12,283,347 for 9-1-1 network costs. Total cost to provide 911/E911 is \$185,789,729	108%	\$15.59
IN	\$10,552,981.52	\$55,705,540.34	\$15,381,853.65	\$9,822,374.10	\$11,365.20	\$91,474,114.82	\$211,952,722.03	43%	\$13.48
KS	Included in wireless amount	\$31,325,763.00	\$2,723,715.00	Included in wireless amount	Included in wireless amount	\$34,049,478.00	\$129,788,168.00	26%	\$11.59
KY	[No Response]	24,705.967.19 ⁷⁶	\$9,594,605.50	[No Response]	\$37,186,297.53	\$71,486,870.22	\$134,000,000.00	53%	\$15.87
LA	\$17,744,373.00	\$46,228,350.00	\$10,847,201.00	UKN	\$20,669,675.00	\$95,519,601.00	\$105,400,254.00	91%	\$20.51
MA	\$11,602,394.30	\$92,639,854.24	\$12,295,697.24	\$32,093,235.64	[No Response]	\$148,631,181.42	The estimated amount to provide 911 Service is: \$36,252,890 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.	410%	\$21.14

⁷⁶ Kentucky entered “\$24,705.967.19” for the wireless fees collected. Kentucky Response at 10. We assume that Kentucky intended \$24,705,967.19.

MD	\$18,697,045.50	\$38,580,811.50	\$5,305,386.17	N/A	\$327,686.24	\$62,910,929.41	\$167,967,182.04	37%	\$10.18
ME	\$1,013,267.00	\$3,609,147.00	\$1,022,199.00	\$848,151.00	[No Response]	\$6,492,764.00	\$6,682,152.00	97%	\$4.77
MI	\$123,859,001.33	Included in wireline figure above	\$16,458,134.87	Included in wireline figure above	N/A	\$140,317,136.20	\$300,947,474.49	47%	\$13.92
MN	\$18,263,790.88	\$50,806,909.16	\$7,529,025.50	\$1,182,458.75	[No Response]	\$77,782,284.29	\$24,664,710.00	315%	\$13.63
MO	Unknown	Unknown	\$4,984,961.21	Unknown	Unknown	\$4,984,961.21	\$134,423,284.68	4%	\$0.81
MS	\$1,550,440.79	\$3,987,867.72	\$1,438,048.85	\$3,422,005.03	\$353,215.40	\$10,751,577.80	\$43,228,144.60	25%	\$3.63
MT	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$13M	NA	[No Value]	\$11.99
NC	\$10,615,901.00	\$52,704,801.00	\$15,386,200.00	\$11,692,498.00	[No Response]	\$90,399,400.00	\$144,076,487.00	63%	\$8.66
ND	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$1,004,082.91	[No Response]	\$17,800,000.00	[No Response]	\$27,500,000.00	0%	\$0.00
NE	\$4,485,604.00	\$7,736,508.00	\$863,288.00	Included in Wireline	[No Response]	\$13,085,400.00	Unknown	[No Value]	\$6.67
NH	\$1,613,166.16	\$9,578,549.33	\$1,623,072.54	\$2,840,333.77	[No Response]	\$15,655,121.80	\$14,164,693.22	111%	\$11.36
NJ	Not Available	Not Available	N/A	Not Available	N/A	\$127,370,000.00	Unknown	[No Value]	\$13.71
NM	See total/2a	See total/2a	See total/2a	See total/2a	[No Response]	\$12,242,923.00	\$14,109,750.00	87%	\$5.78
NV	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$20,419,077.00	[No Value]	[No Value]
NY	\$34,313,654.00	[No Response]	[No Response]	see addendum	[No Response]	\$34,313,654.00	\$1,016,439,435.00	3%	\$1.70
OH	left blank at FCC request ⁷⁷	left blank at FCC request	Unknown	left blank at FCC request	left blank at FCC request	\$34,192,222.40	\$209,760,079.50	16%	\$2.90
OK	\$9,293,718.93	\$33,318,056.33	Inc. in Wireless	Inc. in Wireless	\$0.00	\$42,595,575.30	\$111,645,741.40	38%	\$10.76
OR	\$5,350,869.00	\$43,877,125.80	Unknown	\$3,745,608.30	\$535,086.90	\$53,508,690.00	\$143,167,284.45	37%	\$12.63
PA	\$35,101,528.00	\$194,862,782.00	\$34,329,140.00	\$52,997,533.00	[No Response]	\$317,290,983.00	\$415,236,749.00	76%	\$24.40
RI	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	\$7,595,987.03	\$8,657,923.69	88%	\$6.92

⁷⁷ The FCC did not request that Ohio leave responses blank. In Addendum F2, Ohio entered, “Wireline: Carroll County \$20,786.24[;] Champaign County \$26,400.00[;] Columbiana County \$109,884.66[;] Coshocton County \$96,564.36[;] Harrison County \$22,774.00[;] Highland County \$90,593.92[;] Meigs County \$23,247.87[.] Wireless: State - 25,689,296.10[;] Meigs County - \$802.38[;] Vinton County - \$421.00[.] Voip: [sic] Meigs County - \$8,510.00[.] Other: Allen County \$322,000.00[;] Ashtabula County \$203,000.00[;] Brown County \$1,231,102.04[;] Coshocton County \$10,166.97[;] Erie County \$54,534.82[;] Hardin County \$359,730.00[;] Hocking County \$949,442.00[;] Huron County \$868,891.18[;] Knox County \$2,046,244.00[;] Mahoning County \$290,992.00[;] Monroe County \$569,120.00[;] Sandusky County \$325,000.0[;] Stark County \$693,445.63.” Ohio Response at 10–11. Notwithstanding this issue, Ohio provided the total fees collected, which are included in the calculations for this table.

SC	[No Response]	\$25,005,991.70	\$8,609,727.38	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$33,615,719.08	unknown	[No Value]	\$6.57
SD	\$3,101,179.00	\$8,919,824.00	\$1,291,947.00	\$220,630.00	[No Response]	\$13,533,579.00	\$33,009,588.00	41%	\$15.26
TN	Unknown	Unknown	\$22,233,071.00	Unknown	Unknown	\$110,023,959	\$126,173,749.00	87%	\$15.92
TX	\$61,235,791.00	\$125,436,142.00	\$18,222,271.00	\$0.00	\$21,318,135.00	\$226,212,339.00	\$287,989,340.00	79%	\$7.76
UT	\$8,214,944.97	\$27,412,348.77	\$1,770,523.45	See comment below	[No Response]	\$37,397,817.19	\$88.5 Million	42%	\$11.43
VA	[No Response]	\$64,374,743.53	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$64,374,743.53	Unknown	[No Value]	\$7.46
VT	\$1,418,320.00	\$1,484,400.00	\$837,736.00	Unknown	\$1,210,600.00	\$4,951,056.00	\$4,808,426.00	103%	\$7.70
WA	STATE = \$2,495,261 COUNTY = \$6,931,872	STATE = \$18,512,392, COUNTY = \$51,193,017	STATE = \$3,158,894 COUNTY = \$8,724,094	STATE = \$3,675,828 COUNTY = \$10,146,477	\$0.00	STATE = \$27,842,375 COUNTY = \$76,995,461 COMBINED TOTAL = \$104,837,836	\$336,657,946.00	31%	\$13.61
WI	Unknown	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Unknown	Unknown	[No Value]	\$0.00
WV	\$17,294,686.44	\$42,748,475.09	* Included in Wireless Fee	\$7,978,145.48	\$538,866.18	\$68,560,173.19	\$84,745,040.00	81%	\$38.22
WY	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Value]	\$0.00
Other Jurisdictions									
AS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	See answer to 3a.	[No Value]	\$0.00
DC	\$1,320,372.25	\$6,798,027.02	\$492,932.60	\$2,519,969.26	Centrex \$696,387.72 PBX Trunk \$328,381.76	\$12,156,070.61	\$49,758,091.00	24%	\$17.63
Guam	Explained in F.2a.	Explained in F.2a.	Explained in F.2a.	Explained in F.2a.	Explained in F.2a.	\$2,210,810.00	\$1,674,307.00	132%	\$13.10
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[No Value]	[No Value]
PR	\$2,856,266.03	\$13,654,865.03	\$2,678,021.00	\$1,709,259.00	[No Response]	\$20,898,411.06	\$20,211,074.80	103%	\$6.36
USVI	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[No Value]	[No Value]

Total Estimated Fees Collected⁷⁸	\$3,175,759,843.19
Total Estimated Cost to Provide 911	\$5,659,833,103.84
Total Estimated Fees as a Percentage of Total Estimated Cost	56%
Average State Amount Collected Per Capita	\$9.57
National Amount Collected Per Capita	\$9.58

⁷⁸ 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 is \$354,431,653.25 more than the sum of wireline, wireless, prepaid, VoIP, and Other.

27. 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 54 responding jurisdictions listed in Table 14 below, 27 states and the District of Columbia reported combining collected fees with other funds or grants to support 911 services, while 23 states, American Samoa,⁷⁹ Guam, and Puerto Rico reported they did not.

Table 14 – States Reporting Whether 911 Fees Are Combined with Federal, State, or Local Funds or Grants, Special Collections, or General Budget Appropriations⁸⁰

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			
State	Yes	No	If Yes, Description of Federal, State, or Local Funds Combined with 911/E911 Fees
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 \$13,616,369.78 for the fiscal period of October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020. This information is based on self-reported funding data provided by the local districts; 85 of the 85 districts reported.
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, we were the recipients of federal 911 grant funds, which have been used for the migration of Colorado’s PSAPs to an ESInet.
CT		X	[NA]
DE		X	[NA]
FL	X		The fees collected each year do not cover all the cost to support 911 operations in the State of Florida. Collectively, Florida Counties appropriated \$129.8 million of their local tax dollars to support 911 operations in Florida.
GA	X		The operating budget of the Georgia Emergency Communications Authority is 1% of 911 fees and we are using some of those fees as match to the federal 911 grant. Additionally, there is a provision in Georgia Code that specifies the particular uses for the 1% and specifically says for 911 purposes. We have not issued any sub-grants to locals.
HI		X	[NA]
IA	X		22% 911 Surcharge (\$32,965,666) 31% County General Fund (\$47,294,560) 20% Sheriff’s Fund (\$30,448,304)

⁷⁹ American Samoa reports that it has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 4.

⁸⁰ Idaho completed 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/thirteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>.

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			
State	Yes	No	If Yes, Description of Federal, State, or Local Funds Combined with 911/E911 Fees
			27% Miscellaneous Other Sources (\$41,934,377)
ID		X	[NA]
IL		X	[NA]
IN	X		[No Response]
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 81% 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 2020 totaled \$1,832,153.29.
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		Federal Funds: 1,707,856.00 awarded through the NHTSA/NTIA NG911 Grant (no reimbursements were made in 2020); some counties may have used COVID relief funds for certain 9-1-1 related uses. Local Funds: counties use general funds for the balance of costs not covered by 9-1-1 surcharges. Counties may use capital funds for physical improvements to their infrastructure.
ME	X		911 Federal Grant Program \$17,238.94
MI	X		In addition to the State and Local funds reported above: County Millages: \$46,528,284.20 Local/County General Funds: \$83,253,739.32 Other Receipts: \$20,941,388.98 (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.
MO		X	The federal grant is a reimbursement grant and no funds were combined. The Board has been paying for services and submitting for reimbursement under grant rules.
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.

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			
State	Yes	No	If Yes, Description of Federal, State, or Local Funds Combined with 911/E911 Fees
MT	X		LOCAL GOVERNMENT GENERAL FUND
NC	X		<p>E911 funds are combined with general fund allocations at the local level of each of the 115 primary PSAPs and 12 secondary PSAPs to support E911 and NG 911. Examples of expenses not allowed from collected 911 fees are telecommunicator salaries, facility maintenance, and radio network infrastructure. Per N.C.G.S. § 143B-1406, the fiscal officer of a PSAP to whom a distribution is made must deposit the 911 funds in a special revenue fund, as defined in G.S. § 159-26(b)(2), designated as the Emergency Telephone System Fund. Per N.C.G.S. § 143B-1402(b)(5), the NC 911 Board staff conducts an annual 'Revenue/Expenditure Review' of each PSAP receiving 911 funds. For expenditures identified as an ineligible 911 expense, the PSAP is required to reimburse the 911 Fund the amount determined ineligible.</p> <p>The North Carolina 911 Board was the recipient of the NHTSA and NTIA 911 grant program in the amount \$3,941,384.00 awarded August 9, 2019. During calendar year 2020, the North Carolina 911 Board received \$1,124,442.00 in reimbursement from this award for NG911 implementation and \$722,304.00 in reimbursement from this award for PSAP cybersecurity [sic] assessments. 911 services charges were combined with this grant award as the required match.</p>
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 2020, \$156,352.63 in 911 fees collected were used in our 40% match requirement of 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.. [sic] Reimbursements of \$105,089 in Federal Funds were received during calendar year 2020.
NH	X		Federal grant funds in the amount of \$73,578.00 were used to purchase FUSE-H-2001 FUSCOREs and cameras that were used to monitor Acute Care and Testing Centers in our First Responder Communities. Also included are services to potentially integrate this platform into CAD and other systems.
NJ		X	[NA]
NM		X	[NA]
NV	X		1,671,540.85
NY		X	[NA]
OH		X	<p>The 9-1-1 Federal Grant Program funded by the U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), and the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration [sic] (NTIA). The funding is used to award sub-grants to local agencies for the purpose of reimbursing up to 60% of the cost of eligible projects related to the implementation of NG9-1-1 services. None of the reimbursements took place in 2020.</p> <p>*Other funding at the local level comes from general funds and other local, non 9-1-1 specific funding sources and/or state collected 9-1-1 fees.. [sic]</p>
OK	X		See E2A. Federal Grant was awarded [sic] during 2020 for \$2,721,656. ⁸¹
OR		X	[NA]

⁸¹ Section E2a responses are in *supra* Table 10.

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									
State	Yes	No	If Yes, Description of Federal, State, or Local Funds Combined with 911/E911 Fees						
PA	X		Any 911 related expenses not covered by 911 fees are covered by the general fund or other revenue sources of the respective county.						
RI		X	[NA]						
SC	X		Through the National 911 Grant Program, SC was awarded approximately \$2.1 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 # 3 above in the amount of \$364,480 were used for NG9-1-1 implementation in 2020.						
TN		X	[NA]						
TX	X		<p>In CY 2020, CSEC provided Federal 9-1-1 Grant Program funding on a reimbursement basis to seven Texas 9-1-1 Entities totaling \$1,233,699. (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. Utilizing non-911 local funds is specifically applicable to Municipal ECDs who, unlike the CSEC state 9-1-1 Program and that of the statutory 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 that 86% (\$32M) of the costs to provide 9-1-1 service were paid with city general revenues.</p> <p>Carrollton reported 9-1-1 service costs of \$2,908,727; of which 63%, or \$1,836,966, were paid with city general revenues.</p> <table><tr><td>Lancaster -- State (wireless/prepaid wireless)</td><td>\$208,313.25</td></tr><tr><td>Local 911 Fees (Wireline/Landline and VoIP)</td><td>\$ 6,894.84</td></tr><tr><td>General Fund (City)</td><td>\$858,591.91</td></tr></table>	Lancaster -- State (wireless/prepaid wireless)	\$208,313.25	Local 911 Fees (Wireline/Landline and VoIP)	\$ 6,894.84	General Fund (City)	\$858,591.91
Lancaster -- State (wireless/prepaid wireless)	\$208,313.25								
Local 911 Fees (Wireline/Landline and VoIP)	\$ 6,894.84								
General Fund (City)	\$858,591.91								

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			
State	Yes	No	If Yes, Description of Federal, State, or Local Funds Combined with 911/E911 Fees
			(80% of 9-1-1 costs paid with city general revenues.) Town of Sunnyvale reported prepaying the town \$313,340 for 9-1-1 dispatch pending collection of sufficient 9-1-1 revenues [sic]. Portland -- 70% of 9-1-1 costs funded with city general funds; Plano -- 62% funded with city general revenues; Garland -- 64%; Richardson -- 31%; University Park -- 99%; Rowlett -- 46% (\$415,571); Highland Park -- 90%. Several other Municipal ECDs cited using general revenues but did not provide amounts or funding percentages.
UT		X	[NA]
VA		X	[NA]
VT		X	[NA]
WA	X		All local jurisdictions contribute additional local funds to augment State and County E911 excise taxes in covering the costs of 911 statewide. On average statewide, it is estimated that 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 3 Primary and 5 Secondary PSAPs with the majority of funding coming from their general departmental budget. In 2020, the State's 911 program received an award of \$2,862,056.00 from the federal 911 grant.
WI		X	N/A
WV		X	[NA]
WY		X	[NA]
Other Jurisdictions			
AS		X	N/A No funds collected.
DC	X		Local Funds - \$31,626,000.00 Grants - \$1,387,265.00
Guam		X	N/A
NMI			[DNF]
PR		X	[NA]
USVI			[DNF]
Total	28	26	

28. Lastly, the Bureau requested that states provide an estimate of the proportional contribution from each funding source towards the total cost to support 911 in the state or jurisdiction. As described in Table 15 below, eleven states, as well as Guam and Puerto Rico, reported that state 911 fees were the sole source of revenue funding 911 services; eight states indicated that 50 to 90% of funding came from state 911 fees; four states reported that 50 to 90% of funding came from local fees; one state reported that the source of fees was split evenly between state and local jurisdictions' 911 fee collection; and two states reported that local fees were the sole source of funding in at least some local jurisdictions.

Eleven states and the District of Columbia 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.⁸² Seven states reported not knowing the proportional contributions or provided no response. One state reported that all percentages vary by jurisdiction.

Table 15 – State Estimates of Proportional Contributions from Each Funding Source⁸³

State	State 911 Fees	Local 911 Fees	General Fund - State	General Fund - County	Federal Grants	State Grants
AK	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
AL	90.02%	0.00%	0.00%	*8.03% ⁸⁴	0.01%	0.03%
AR	67%	11%	0%	22%	0%	0%
AZ	100%	0[%]	0[%]	0[%]	0[%]	0[%]
CA	100%	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
CO	1.3%	44.56%	0%	53.72%	.42%	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	41[%]	[No Response]	[No Response]	55[%]	[No Response]	4[%]
GA	55%	0%	0%	45%	0%	0%
HI	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
IA	22%	[No Response]	[No Response]	31%	<1%	[No Response]
ID	90[%]	Unknown	0[%]	Unknown	0[%]	10[%]
IL	88.48%	0%	0%	11.52%	0%	0%
IN	43%	Not permitted	[No Response]	57%	[No Response]	[No Response]
KS	19%	[No Response]	[No Response]	79%	2%	[No Response]
KY	21%	27%	0%	49%	1%	2%
LA	11% (Prepaid Wireless)	89%	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
MA	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MD	16.94[%]	34.78[%]	0[%]	48.28[%]	0[%]	0[%]

⁸² American Samoa Response at 1312. American Samoa reports that it has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 4.

⁸³ Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin completed 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/thirteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>. Alabama, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Washington provided funding source contribution percentages that do not total 100%. Iowa states that “We do not track expenditures through these specific categories.” Iowa Response at 12. Michigan states that “Local millages make up 14.53% and other receipts make up 8.31% as described above.” Michigan Response at 13. Alabama, Minnesota, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, and Oklahoma provided responses that do not total 100%.

⁸⁴ In Addendum F5, Alabama states that, “*This percentage is based on self-reported funding data by the local districts for the fiscal period of October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020; 85 of the 85 districts reported.” Alabama Response at 13.

State	State 911 Fees	Local 911 Fees	General Fund - State	General Fund - County	Federal Grants	State Grants
ME	99.7%	Unknown	0%	Unknown	0.3%	0%
MI	24.64%	24.60%	0%	27.49%	0.43%	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	Unknown	Unknown	0[%]	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
MS	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
MT ⁸⁵	\$13M	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$43M	[No Response]	[No Response]
NC	35%	[No Response]	[No Response]	57%	[No Response]	7%
ND	4%	65%	0%	31%	<1%	0%
NE	15%	15%	[No Response]	70%	[No Response]	[No Response]
NH	100%	0[%]	0[%]	0[%]	0[%]	0[%]
NJ	Unknown	0[%]	0[%]	Unknown	0[%]	0[%]
NM	100[%]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
NV	0[%]	11.5-100[%]	0[%]	67-90[%]	0[%]	0[%]
NY	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
OH	20%	27%	0%	53%	0%	0%
OK	29.8%	8.3%	0%	60.9%	0.03%	1%
OR	30[%]	70[%]	0[%]	0[%]	0[%]	0[%]
PA	79%	[No Response]	[No Response]	21%	[No Response]	[No Response]
RI	Effective October 1, 2019 100%	[No Response]	Up until October 1, 2019 100%	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
SC	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
SD	35.8%	0%	0%	38.2%	26.0%	0%
TN	76%	[No Response]	[No Response]	24%	[No Response]	[No Response]
TX	57.3[%]	21.3[%]	[No Response]	21[%]	00.4[%]	[No Response]
UT	36.26%	1.25%	15.06%	47.39%	[No Response]	.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]

⁸⁵ Montana reported approximate dollar amounts instead of percentages. Montana Response at 12. We calculated percentages of approximately 23.2% from State 911 Fees and 76.8% from General Fund – County.

State	State 911 Fees	Local 911 Fees	General Fund - State	General Fund - County	Federal Grants	State Grants
WI	[No Response]	15%	5%	75%	5%	[No Response]
WV	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WY	Varies by local jurisdiction	Varies by local jurisdiction	Varies by local jurisdiction	Varies by local jurisdiction	Varies by local jurisdiction	Varies by local jurisdiction
Other Jurisdictions						
AS	0[%]	0[%]	100[%]	0[%]	0[%]	0[%]
DC	[No Response]	34%	63%	[No Response]	3%	[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	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]

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

29. Under Section 6(f)(2) of the NET 911 Act, the Commission is required to obtain information “detailing the status in each State of the collection and distribution of such fees or charges.”⁸⁶ Under the version of the statute previously in effect, this included “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.”⁸⁷ Therefore, in the questionnaire distributed this year, the Bureau requested that states and jurisdictions identify what amount of funds collected for 911 or E911 purposes was made available or used for any purpose other than the ones designated by the funding mechanism or used for purposes otherwise unrelated to 911 or E911 implementation or support, such as funds transferred, loaned, or otherwise used for the state’s General Fund.

30. As previously noted, on December 27, 2020, Congress enacted section 902, requiring the Commission to help address the diversion of 911 fees by states and other jurisdictions for purposes unrelated to 911. 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.”⁸⁸ 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 [by the Commission] . . . as purposes and functions for which the obligation or expenditure of any such fees or charges is acceptable.”⁸⁹

31. 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 purpose of section 902 and the Commission’s rules.⁹⁰ 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

⁸⁶ NET 911 Act at § 6(f)(2) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1(f)(2)).

⁸⁷ 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).

⁸⁸ Section 902(c)(1)(C) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1(f)(3)(A) (as amended)).

⁸⁹ Section 902(c)(1)(B) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1(f)(2) (as amended)).

⁹⁰ *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.*

supports 911 services.⁹¹ The new rules adopted in the *911 Fee Diversion Report and Order* went into effect on October 18, 2021.⁹² Section 902 requires the Commission to apply these rules in this year's Thirteenth Report to Congress.⁹³ Accordingly, we have followed the new rules as section 902 requires for this year's fee report.

32. Section 902 also required the Commission to establish the "Ending 9-1-1 Fee Diversion Now Strike Force" (Strike Force) to study "how the Federal Government can most expeditiously end diversion" by states and taxing jurisdictions.⁹⁴ The Commission also referred several additional issues to the Strike Force for further study, 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.⁹⁵ On September 23, 2021, the 911 Strike Force submitted its final report with recommendations and findings to Congress.⁹⁶

33. Several states may have used 911 fees for public safety radio expenditures during calendar year 2020.⁹⁷ However, we do not find any state to be a diverter in the Thirteenth Report based on 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.⁹⁸ In the *911 Fee Diversion Report and Order*, the Commission declined to define a bright line test for applying this rule to specific public safety radio expenditures and referred this issue to the 911 Strike Force for further consideration.⁹⁹ The issue of public safety radio expenditures

⁹¹ 47 CFR § 9.23(d).

⁹² *Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau Announces the Effective Date of Rules Adopted Pursuant to the 911 Fee Diversion Report and Order*, Public Notice, DA 21-1007 (PSHSB Aug. 17, 2021).

⁹³ See sections 902(d)(2) and 902(f)(4) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1 Statutory Notes (as amended)).

⁹⁴ Section 902(d)(3)(A) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1 Statutory Notes (as amended)).

⁹⁵ See, e.g., *911 Fee Diversion Report and Order* at 26, para. 55 (referring to the Strike Force for further guidance the issue of applying the standard for acceptable 911 expenditures to public safety radio equipment).

⁹⁶ *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 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).

⁹⁷ For example, Massachusetts implemented a new \$0.50 increase in its Enhanced 911 Surcharge effective January 1, 2019, apparently to upgrade and support the entire state public safety radio system (CoMIRS), rather than restricting funds collected from this surcharge to 911-related uses. See *Petition of the State 911 Department for Approval of Fiscal Year 2018 Expenditures, Adjustment of the Enhanced 911 Surcharge, Approval of Fiscal Year 2019 Development Grant Amount, and Approval of Fiscal Year 2019 Incentive Grant Regional PSAP Three to Nine Communities Category Amount*, D.T.C. 18-2, Final Order at 29 (June 29, 2018), <https://www.mass.gov/files/documents/2018/07/02/182finorder.pdf> (Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Telecommunications and Cable order approving a new E911 Surcharge increase for this specific purpose); see also Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Telecommunications and Cable, Consumer Advisory – 911 Surcharge (January 2019), <https://www.mass.gov/doc/dtc-911-surcharge/download> (Consumer Advisory explaining the fee increase). In Utah, by statute, 35.14% of the prepaid wireless 911 fee is put into the Utah Statewide Radio System Restricted Account and these funds may be given to public agencies for the "statewide radio system public safety communications network," apparently not restricted only to 911-related uses. See Utah Code Ann. §§ 69-2-405, 63H-7a-403 (2021).

⁹⁸ 47 CFR § 9.23(c)(3).

⁹⁹ See *911 Fee Diversion Report and Order* at 26, paras. 54-55.

remains under consideration following the recent issuance of the 911 Strike Force Report. In addition, there are two pending petitions for reconsideration of the *911 Fee Diversion Report and Order*, one of which raises the issue of public safety radio expenditures.¹⁰⁰ Therefore, we believe it would be premature to make any diversion findings in the Thirteenth Report that would prejudice these issues.

34. Pursuant to the rules adopted in the *911 Fee Diversion Report and Order*, in calendar year 2020, five reporting states diverted or transferred fees. As described in Table 16 below, New Mexico self-identified in its response as diverting funds.¹⁰¹ Nevada, New Jersey, New York, and West Virginia 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 at least one local jurisdiction within these states, diverted funds for non-911 related purposes within the meaning of the NET 911 Act.¹⁰² The jurisdictions listed in Table 16 diverted an aggregate amount of \$207,813,134.00 or approximately 6.54% of all 911/E911 funds reported to have been collected by all responding states and jurisdictions in 2020.

35. 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.

Table 16 – Total Funds Diverted or Otherwise Transferred from 911 Uses¹⁰³

State/Territory	Total Funds Collected (Year End 2020)	Total Funds Used for Other Purposes	Percentage Diverted	Type of Transfer
States/Jurisdictions Self-Identifying as Diverting/Transferring Funds				
New Mexico	\$12,242,923.00	\$2,000,000.00	16.3%	General Fund
States/Jurisdictions Identified by Bureau as Diverting/Transferring Funds				
Nevada	[No Response]	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	Public Safety
New Jersey	\$127,370,000.00	\$104,548,000.00	82.1%	Public Safety and Unrelated

¹⁰⁰ 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; 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).

¹⁰¹ New Mexico Response at 13.

¹⁰² As discussed below, Nevada did not divert fees at the state level in calendar year 2020, but at least one local jurisdiction diverted 911 fees under authority granted by a state statute.

¹⁰³ Colorado, Idaho, Missouri, Ohio, and Washington all self-declared as non-diverters in their responses at G1, but added narrative comment at Addendum Section G1 of their responses or in a supplemental filing. State and jurisdiction filings are available for public inspection at <https://www.fcc.gov/thirteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>.

New York	\$241,643,008.00	\$100,765,134.34	41.7%	Public Safety and Unrelated
West Virginia	\$68,560,173.19	\$500,000.00	0.7%	Non-Public Safety
Total	\$449,816,104.19	\$207,813,134.34	46.2%	
Percent Diverted From Total Funds Collected by All States				
Total	\$3,175,759,843.19	6.54%		

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

36. *New Mexico.* New Mexico reports that out of a total of \$12,242,923 in 911/E911 fees collected in calendar year 2020, it diverted \$2,000,000, or 16.3% of the total.¹⁰⁴ Specifically, New Mexico reports in its Thirteenth Response at Section G that it used 911/E911 fees for purposes unrelated to 911/E911 implementation or support, by transferring \$2,000,000 in 911/E911 funds to the General Fund.¹⁰⁵

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

37. *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.¹⁰⁶ This year, New Jersey again reports that it did not divert or transfer any collected funds.¹⁰⁷ 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.”¹⁰⁸ For the 2020 calendar year, New Jersey reports that the \$127,370,000 it collected in 911 fees in calendar year 2020 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.¹⁰⁹ Of these programs, expenditures for the “Statewide 9-1-1 Emergency Telecommunication System,” “Office of Emergency Telecommunication Services,” and “Enhanced 911 Grants” indicate a nexus to 911.¹¹⁰ Other programs to which 911 funds were allocated, such as the operating budget of the Division of State Police, National Guard Support Services, Urban Search and Rescue, and Rural Section Policing, do not indicate a nexus to 911.¹¹¹ As in previous years, the state also has not supplied any documentation that would

¹⁰⁴ New Mexico Response at 10, 13.

¹⁰⁵ New Mexico Response at 13.

¹⁰⁶ 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.

¹⁰⁷ New Jersey Response at 14.

¹⁰⁸ *Id.* at 7.

¹⁰⁹ *Id.* at 7, 10.

¹¹⁰ *Id.* at 7.

¹¹¹ *Id.* at 7.

support a conclusion that these latter programs are 911 related.¹¹² New Jersey reports that appropriations for the Statewide 9-1-1 Emergency Telecommunication System, Office of Emergency Telecommunication Services, and Enhanced 911 Grants totaled \$22,822,000.¹¹³ Consistent with previous reports, the Bureau concludes that these expenses were 911 related and that New Jersey diverted the remaining portion of the \$127,370,000 collected in 911/E911 fees in calendar year 2020, or a total of \$104,548,000.¹¹⁴

38. *Nevada.* Nevada’s response this year indicates that at least one local jurisdiction diverted a portion of its 911/E911 funds in 2020, 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.”¹¹⁵ 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.”¹¹⁶ The Bureau found in the Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth 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.¹¹⁷ We make the same finding in this report. In this year’s filing covering 2020, 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.¹¹⁸ In addition, Nevada’s response this year quotes an unidentified Nevada county that acknowledges spending 911 fees on “video body cameras and in-car video cameras per statutory requirements,” although it does not specify the amount of the expenditure.¹¹⁹ Accordingly, at least one local jurisdiction in Nevada diverted a portion of the 911/E911 fees it collected in 2020 to a non-911 public safety use.

¹¹² This year, New Jersey’s Response at E1 also lists “Radio System Upgrades” 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.

¹¹³ *Id.* at 7.

¹¹⁴ 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 annual response form states.

¹¹⁵ *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).

¹¹⁶ *See* Tenth Report at 45-46, para. 34 (quoting Washoe County, Nevada Tenth Response at 4).

¹¹⁷ 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> (Eleventh Report); Twelfth Report at 51, para. 29.

¹¹⁸ Nevada Response at 4 (indicating that whether the state amended, enlarged, or in any way altered the funding mechanism is “[u]nknown”). 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 updated since 2019.

¹¹⁹ Nevada Response at 23 (Question K1). Although Nevada’s response does not identify the county that reported it spent 911 fees on body cameras and vehicular recording devices in 2020, the wording of the county quotation is largely identical to the statement of Churchill County about 911 spending on body and vehicular recording devices in last year’s Twelfth Response. Churchill County, Nevada Twelfth Response at 23 (Question K1). Thus, it appears the unnamed county in question for 2020 may be Churchill County.

39. *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 2009.¹²⁰ Under section 186-f of the New York State Consolidated Tax Law, 41.7% of the fees collected by the Public Safety Communications Surcharge are 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.¹²¹ New York reports collecting two other kinds of fees, an “Enhanced Emergency Telephone System Surcharge,” which it says is a “[m]echanism for dedicated 911 fees,” and a “Wireless Communications Surcharge,” which New York states is a mechanism that includes “911 support as a valid purpose.”¹²² In 2020, New York continued to operate under that state law framework.¹²³ As the Bureau has found in prior years, we conclude that the Public Safety Communications Surcharge is a fee or charge “for the support or implementation of 9-1-1 or enhanced 9-1-1 services” under section 6(f)(1) of the NET 911 Act.¹²⁴

40. 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.¹²⁵ In the absence of any showing in New York’s filing as to how funds allocated to the General Fund were spent, this report identifies 41.7%, or \$100,765,134.34, of the total collected for this surcharge in 2020 as diverted.¹²⁶ As in past years, New York also has not provided information relating to expenditure of the remaining 58.3% of funds allocated to the Statewide Public Safety Communications Account, and thus has not established that these expenditures in calendar year 2020 were 911 related. The statute identifies a variety of public safety related programs that may receive state grants or allocations funded by this account,¹²⁷ only one of which

¹²⁰ See, e.g., Twelfth Report at 51–53, paras. 30–33; FCC, Report to Congress on State Collection and Distribution of 911 and Enhanced 911 Fees and Charges at 12, para. 16, Table 4 (2009), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-292216A2.pdf>.

¹²¹ 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).

¹²² New York Response at 4.

¹²³ New York Response at 4 (indicating the state did not amend enlarge, or in any way alter the funding mechanism).

¹²⁴ See, e.g., Twelfth Report at 51–52, para. 31. New York again contends that the Public Safety Communications Surcharge is outside the scope of the NET 911 Act because the surcharge “support[s] a wider set of purposes” than 911/E911. New York Response at 4. 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. *911 Fee Diversion Report and Order* at 10, para. 20.

¹²⁵ See, e.g., Twelfth Report at 52, para. 32.

¹²⁶ Because New York did not supply any information on the amount it collected in 2020 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 \$241,643,008 through its Public Safety Communications Surcharge in fiscal year 2020. See New York State, Department of Taxation and Finance, Table 6: Article 9 – Corporation and Utilities Tax Collections, Fiscal Years 1991-2020, https://www.tax.ny.gov/pdf/2019-20_Collections/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.

¹²⁷ 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).

is clearly 911 related.¹²⁸ 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.

41. *West Virginia.* This year, West Virginia again reports that it did not divert or transfer any collected fees. However, West Virginia reports that from January 2020 to June 2020, in accordance with its then-current statutes,¹²⁹ it allocated \$500,000 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 describes as ensuring enhanced 911 wireless coverage.¹³⁰ West Virginia also reports that from January 2020 to June 2020, in accordance with its then-current statutes, it allocated portions of the wireless enhanced 911 fees it collected as follows: 5% to the state’s Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management for construction, maintenance, and upgrades associated with the state’s Interoperable Radio Project; and \$0.10 of each wireless enhanced 911 fee collected per month per subscriber to the West Virginia State Police for equipment upgrades to improve and integrate their communication efforts with those of enhanced 911 systems.¹³¹

42. The Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Reports concluded that the construction of commercial cellular towers to expand cellular coverage is not “911 related” within the meaning of the NET 911 Act.¹³² Although expanding cellular coverage enhances the public’s ability to call 911, the NET 911 Act focuses on funding the elements of the 911 call-handling system that are operated and paid for by state and local 911 authorities. Consistent with these prior reports, we conclude that West Virginia diverted the \$500,000 in 911 fees that it allocated for commercial network construction. With respect to the reported expenditure of 911 funds on public safety radio systems and upgrades, as in previous years, the state has not provided documentation of a nexus with 911 that would enable us to conclude that its radio expenditures are 911 related. We need not reach this issue, however, given our finding above with respect to use of 911 fees for cellular tower construction. Therefore, we do not include these expenditures in our calculation of the amount diverted.

43. We also note that West Virginia revised its 911/E911 fee laws effective June 4, 2020.¹³³ Under its new laws, West Virginia created three separate 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.”¹³⁴ This statutory change does not alter our determination that West Virginia diverted 911 fees in the year 2020, as \$500,000 in fees were allocated for commercial cellular tower construction during the first half of the year (January to June of

¹²⁸ An additional \$10 million is set aside for grants to counties for costs related to PSAP operations. *Id.* at § 186-f 6(g).

¹²⁹ W. Va. Code § 24-6-6b (version in effect from January to June of 2020).

¹³⁰ West Virginia Response at 4-5, 12.

¹³¹ West Virginia Response at 4-5.

¹³² See Tenth Report at 47, para. 37; Eleventh Report at 42, para. 32; Twelfth Report at 53, para. 35.

¹³³ West Virginia’s revised version of W. Va. Code § 24-6-6b is available at <https://code.wvlegislature.gov/24-6-6B/> and <https://1.next.westlaw.com/Document/N878367508F2111EAAE4AFE8DDF022AA7/View/FullText.html?listSource=RelatedInfo&docFamilyGuid=ICC6793E05B5911DD86D8A3C0C3F9E5AE&originationContext=relatedinfoversions&transitionType=VersionsItem&contextData=%28sc.RelatedInfo%29>. See also Bloomberg Tax, *West Virginia Governor Signs Law Amending Wireless Enhanced 911 Fee, Adding New Fees* (Mar. 26, 2020), <https://news.bloombergtax.com/daily-tax-report-state/west-virginia-governor-signs-law-amending-wireless-enhanced-911-fee-adding-new-fees>.

¹³⁴ W. Va. Code § 24-6-6b (effective June 4, 2020).

2020)).¹³⁵ However, we expect to revisit this issue in next year's annual report and to evaluate whether West Virginia's statutory revision, as implemented in calendar year 2021, would support a finding that West Virginia should no longer be designated as a fee diverter.

3. Other Jurisdictions.

44. *Rhode Island.* In prior reports, Rhode Island was designated a diverter because it deposited 90% of the 911/E911 fees it collected into the state General Fund and the remaining 10% was submitted to the State Information Technology Investment Fund, pursuant to state law.¹³⁶ However, effective October 1, 2019, Rhode Island revised its 911/E911 fee handling laws.¹³⁷ Under its new laws, Rhode Island imposes two apparently separate and distinct fees on phone service, an "E-911 surcharge" and a "first response surcharge," each with a different purpose and each handled in a different way.¹³⁸ In addition, by statute, the two fees are required to be billed separately on the consumer bill.¹³⁹ Because Rhode Island's statutory revisions took place effective October 1, 2019, the state's new fee handling system was in effect for all of calendar year 2020. Given the statutory changes and new fee system adopted by Rhode Island, we find that Rhode Island did not divert 911 fees in calendar year 2020.

45. Rhode Island now levies an E-911 surcharge of \$.50 per month for phone service and 2.5% per prepaid wireless retail transaction.¹⁴⁰ By statute, Rhode Island's new E-911 surcharge shall be "deposited in a restricted-receipt account and used solely for the operation of the E-911 uniform emergency telephone system."¹⁴¹ The statute also sets forth permitted uses of the E-911 surcharge collected, and the listed uses appear to be sufficiently 911 related.¹⁴² We find that Rhode Island's new E-911 surcharge does not constitute 911 fee diversion.

46. Rhode Island's second, separate new fee is its first response surcharge of \$.50 or \$.75 per month on phone service.¹⁴³ This new fee was created in the same statutory section as the new E-911 fee. The statute states that "[i]n each instance where [an E-911 surcharge] is levied pursuant to this subsection . . . there shall also be a monthly first response surcharge."¹⁴⁴ Unlike the E-911 surcharge, the first

¹³⁵ West Virginia Response at 4-5, 12.

¹³⁶ See, e.g., Rhode Island Twelfth Response Supplemental Letter at 5-6 (90% to state General Fund and 10% to State Information Technology Investment Fund, until October 1, 2019); Rhode Island Twelfth Response at 7-8 (10% to State Information Technology Investment Fund); Twelfth Report at 54, para. 37; Eleventh Report at 40, para. 28.

¹³⁷ Title 39 R.I. Gen. Laws Ann. §§ 39-21.1-14, 39-21.2-4, 39-21.2-5 (West) (as amended, effective Oct. 1, 2019) (RIGL), available at <http://webserver.rilin.state.ri.us/Statutes/>; Rhode Island Response at 4, 7.

¹³⁸ RIGL § 39-21.1-14.

¹³⁹ RIGL § 39-21.1-14(e) (statutory section setting forth the two fees and stating that "[a]ny surcharge shall be added to and shall be stated separately in the billing by the telephone common carrier or telecommunication services provider").

¹⁴⁰ RIGL §§ 39-21.1-14, 39-21.2-4.

¹⁴¹ RIGL §§ 39-21.1-14(d), 39-21.2-5(e).

¹⁴² RIGL § 39-21.1-14(g). We note that, importantly, the statute states that the use of the E-911 surcharge proceeds is not limited to the statutorily listed uses. RIGL § 39-21.1-14(g) ("Included within, but not limited to, the purposes for which the money collected from the E-911 surcharge may be used, are . . ."). However, we have no information to indicate that Rhode Island spent its E-911 surcharge proceeds on other, non-911 related purposes beyond the permitted statutory list in calendar year 2020. Nevertheless, we caution Rhode Island that, to avoid being designated a diverter even under its new 911/E911 fee handling laws, it must ensure that all E-911 surcharge proceeds are spent only on 911-related purposes.

¹⁴³ RIGL § 39-21.1-14(a)(1)-(2).

¹⁴⁴ RIGL § 39-21.1-14(a)(1)-(2).

response surcharge “shall be deposited in the general fund; provided, however, that ten percent (10%) of the money collected from the first response surcharge shall be deposited in the information technology investment fund.”¹⁴⁵ We have no information on how the first responder surcharge is spent once it is deposited into the state general fund, and no information indicating that it is actually intended for or spent in part on 911-related purposes, or even public safety purposes. Similarly, the 10% that is deposited into the Information Technology Investment Fund does not appear to be intended for 911 purposes, or even for public safety purposes. In sum, there is no indication that the first response surcharge is a multi-purpose fee that involves 911-related expenditures. In this report, the Bureau is only examining whether 911 fees are being diverted from 911 uses, not whether first responder or public safety fees not involving 911 are being spent on uses not in alignment with their stated purposes. Accordingly, we find that Rhode Island’s collection and use of its new first responder surcharge does not constitute 911 fee diversion.

47. *Virginia.* As in previous years, Virginia again reports that it diverted a portion of the 911 funds collected in calendar year 2020 for purposes outside the scope of its established state funding mechanisms.¹⁴⁶ However, on review of the expenditures at issue, the Bureau again concludes that Virginia has demonstrated a sufficient nexus with 911 to support a finding that these expenditures were 911 related. Virginia reports that in 2020 it diverted a portion of its wireless E911 funding to the Virginia State Police (VSP) for costs incurred for answering wireless 911 telephone calls, as well as to support sheriffs’ 911 dispatchers.¹⁴⁷ According to the Virginia response, these funds totaled \$11.7 million.¹⁴⁸ Virginia notes that while its 911 funding mechanism does not specifically provide for funds to be diverted to the VSP and sheriffs’ offices, the diverted funds were used to support 911-related activities.¹⁴⁹ Similar to our finding in the Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Reports,¹⁵⁰ we agree that Virginia’s 2020 expenditure of wireless E911 funds to support 911 dispatch by these agencies is 911 related, and we therefore do not identify Virginia as having diverted funds.¹⁵¹

48. *Other jurisdictions.* The Bureau examined reports from Puerto Rico, Indiana, and Washington regarding potential diversion issues. Based on our review, we do not find that any of these jurisdictions diverted 911 funds in calendar year 2020.

49. Puerto Rico in its Thirteenth Response states that the Office of the Comptroller of Puerto Rico published an October 21, 2020 report on the results of “an investigation related to 9-1-1 diverted

¹⁴⁵ RIGL § 39-21.1-14(d); *see also* RIGL § 42-11-2.5 (Rhode Island Information Technology Investment Fund; the fund statute describes the fund as a whole as being for “the purpose of acquiring technology improvements,” with no mention of 911 or public safety purposes).

¹⁴⁶ Virginia Response at 14-15.

¹⁴⁷ *Id.*

¹⁴⁸ *Id.*

¹⁴⁹ *Id.*

¹⁵⁰ Tenth Report at 43, paras. 28-29; Eleventh Report at 44, para. 37; Twelfth Report at 55, para. 39.

¹⁵¹ 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 5, 9-10; *see generally* Virginia Tax, Communications Taxes, <https://www.tax.virginia.gov/communications-taxes> (last visited Dec. 1, 2021). 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 its collection, tracking, and expenditure of these landline and VoIP E911 taxes. 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, 5.

funds in Puerto Rico.”¹⁵² This report indicates that Puerto Rico may have diverted 911 fees in prior years. However, nothing in the October 21, 2020 report and nothing in this year’s Thirteenth Response indicates that Puerto Rico diverted 911 fees in calendar year 2020. Thus, we do not designate Puerto Rico as a diverter for 2020.

50. In Indiana, a state report found that some Indiana counties had made almost \$100,000 in “ineligible” 911 fee expenditures in calendar year 2020, which required reimbursement.¹⁵³ However, our examination of the report’s itemized list of these expenditures indicates that, although these particular expenditures may be “ineligible” under Indiana law, these expenses are not diversion under the Commission’s different fee diversion standards (e.g., PSAP HVAC System/Filter System; office chairs). In addition, we applaud Indiana’s diligence in verifying appropriate 911 fee spending, and we note that Indiana was requiring repayment of what it considered to be “ineligible” 911 expenditures. Thus, we do not designate Indiana as a diverter for 2020.

51. Finally, South Sound 911 filed a petition in the Commission’s PS Docket No. 20-291 (911 Fee Diversion), alleging that Pierce County, Washington had spent enhanced 911 excise tax funds on items that were “impermissible diversions under federal and state law and the FCC’s rules,” including to build and operate a Distributed Antenna System (“DAS”) in the Pierce County Jail to improve in-building voice and data coverage.¹⁵⁴ At the time of this report, the matter is still pending and we decline to prejudge the merits or accuracy of these allegations.

52. In Table 17 below, we compare the number of states and jurisdictions identified as diverting 911/E911 funds in this reporting year to past years.

¹⁵² Puerto Rico Response at 15-16 (H1a). See Negociado de Sistemas de Emergencias 9-1-1 [9-1-1 Emergency Systems Bureau], Resultado de la investigación relacionada con el desvío de los fondos recaudados para el Sistema de Emergencias 9-1-1 [Result of research related to the diversion of funds raised for the 9-1-1 Emergency System] (2020), <https://iapconsulta.ocpr.gov.pr/OpenDoc.aspx?id=39a51ce5-ddad-4b7d-8fbe-f694cefc1ffd&nombre=CP-21-03>. A summary of the report is available at <https://www.ocpr.gov.pr/informes-de-auditoria-2020-2021/informe-especial-cp-21-03-resultado-de-la-investigacion-relacionada-con-el-desvio-de-los-fondos-recaudados-para-el-sistema-de-emergencias-9-1-1-del-negociado-de-sistemas-de-emergencias-9-1-1/>. (Both of these documents are in Spanish).

¹⁵³ See Dan Carden, *State Auditors Find Indiana Counties Misspent Nearly \$100K in 911 Fees Last Year* (June 20, 2021, updated July 29, 2021), https://www.nwitimes.com/news/local/crime-and-courts/state-auditors-find-indiana-counties-misspent-nearly-100k-in-911-fees-last-year/article_fd99ea6b-8d45-5589-b899-0d1dc60491dd.html. (attached State Board of Accounts, Report on the Expenditure of E911 Fees, January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020 (2021)).

¹⁵⁴ South Sound 911 Petition for Declaratory Ruling, PS Docket No. 20-291, at 1, 4-5 (filed Aug. 4, 2021), <https://ecfsapi.fcc.gov/file/10804693719835/South%20Sound%20911%20Strike%20Force%20Petition.pdf>.

Table 17 – States/Jurisdictions Identified as Diverting 911/E911 Funds (2009 – 2021)

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

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

53. 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.¹⁵⁵ 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.¹⁵⁶ 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."¹⁵⁷

H. Oversight and Auditing of 911/E911 Fees

54. To understand the degree to which states and other jurisdictions track the collection and use of 911 fees, the Bureau requested that respondents provide information about whether they had established any oversight or auditing mechanisms in connection with the collection or expenditure of 911 fees. As indicated in Table 18 below, forty-six states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico indicated that they have established an oversight mechanism; three states and American Samoa¹⁵⁸ stated they have no oversight mechanism; and one state did not respond.

55. 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, Guam, and Puerto Rico reported that they have authority to conduct audits of service providers. Twelve states, American Samoa,¹⁵⁹ and the District of Columbia reported that they do not. Of the forty jurisdictions indicating they have authority to audit service providers, two states and Puerto Rico indicated that they had undertaken "auditing or enforcement or other corrective actions" in connection with such authority in 2020; eighteen states indicated no such actions were taken during the period under review; and eighteen states and Guam did not respond, did not provide a relevant response, or did not know.

¹⁵⁵ 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 Nov. 27, 2020).

¹⁵⁶ 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>.

¹⁵⁷ 47 U.S.C. § 942(c)(2)-(3).

¹⁵⁸ American Samoa reports that it does not collect any 911/E911 phone fees. American Samoa Response at 9.

¹⁵⁹ *Id.*

Table 18 – Description of Oversight and Auditing of Collection and Use of 911 Fees

State	Has your state established any oversight or auditing mechanisms or procedures to determine whether collected funds have been made available or used for the purposes designated by the funding mechanism or otherwise used to implement or support 911?	Does your state have the authority to audit service providers to ensure that the amount of 911/E911 fees collected from subscribers matches the service provider's number of subscribers?	Conducted Audit of Service Providers in 2020
AK	No	No	NA
AL	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
AR	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
AZ	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
CA	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
CO	Yes	Yes	No
CT	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
DE	Yes	Yes	No
FL	Yes	No	NA
GA	Yes	Yes	No
HI	Yes	No	NA
IA	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
ID	Yes	No	NA
IL	Yes	Yes	No
IN	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
KS	Yes	Yes	No
KY	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
LA	Yes	Yes	No
MA	Yes	No	NA
MD	Yes	Yes	No
ME	Yes	Yes	No
MI	Yes	No	NA
MN	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
MO	[No Response]	Yes	Did Not Specify
MS	Yes	Yes	No
MT	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
NC	Yes	No	NA
ND	Yes	Yes	No
NE	Yes	Yes	Yes
NH	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
NJ	No	No	NA

State	Has your state established any oversight or auditing mechanisms or procedures to determine whether collected funds have been made available or used for the purposes designated by the funding mechanism or otherwise used to implement or support 911?	Does your state have the authority to audit service providers to ensure that the amount of 911/E911 fees collected from subscribers matches the service provider's number of subscribers?	Conducted Audit of Service Providers in 2020
NM	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
NV	Yes	No	NA
NY	Yes	Yes	No
OH	Yes	No	NA
OK	Yes	Yes	No
OR	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
PA	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
RI	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
SC	Yes	Yes	No
SD	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
TN	Yes	Yes	No
TX	Yes	Yes	No
UT	Yes	Yes	No
VA	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
VT	Yes	Yes	Yes
WA	Yes	Yes	No
WI	Yes	No	NA
WV	Yes	Yes	No
WY	No	No	NA
Other Jurisdictions			
AS	No	No	NA
DC	Yes	No	NA
Guam	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]
PR	Yes	Yes	Yes
USVI	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]
Yes Totals	49	40	3
No Totals	4	14	18

I. Description of Next Generation 911 Services and Expenditures

56. The Bureau requested that states and other jurisdictions specify whether they classify NG911 expenditures as within the scope of permissible expenditures for 911 or E911 purposes, and whether they expended funds on NG911 in calendar year 2020. With respect to classifying NG911 as

within the scope of permissible 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, and Puerto Rico reported that their funding mechanism does not allow for the use of 911 funds for NG911 implementation. Forty-three states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico indicated that they expended 911 funds on NG911 programs in 2020. Table 19 shows the general categories of NG911 expenditures that respondents reported supporting with 911/E911 funds, although some respondents did not specify NG911 expenditures by category.

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

Area of Expenditure	States/Other Jurisdictions	Total
General Project or Not Specified	Arizona, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island	9
Planning or Consulting Services	Georgia, Guam, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming	25
ESInet Construction	Alabama, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin	21
NG911 Core Services	Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, Utah	12
Hardware or Software Purchases or Upgrades	California, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming	13
GIS	Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin	21
NG Security Planning	North Carolina	1
Training	Connecticut, Georgia, Louisiana, Nebraska, Ohio	5

57. The Bureau requested that states and jurisdictions report the amount of funds expended on NG911 programs in the annual period ending December 31, 2020. Table 20 shows the NG911-related expenditures and projects reported by 43 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico.¹⁶⁰ Collectively, these jurisdictions spent \$364,614,586.27 on NG911 programs, or approximately 11.5% of total 911/E911 fees collected. Three states and Puerto Rico did not specify the amount spent for NG911 purposes. Seven states, American Samoa, and Guam reported no expenditures for NG911-related programs.¹⁶¹

¹⁶⁰ We note that in response to Question I2, four states, Arizona, Mississippi, Oregon, and Wyoming, as well as Guam, indicated they did not spend any funds on NG911 programs in 2020, 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.

¹⁶¹ These include Alaska, Arizona, Mississippi, Montana, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Wyoming.

Table 20 – Funds Spent on Next Generation 911 Programs¹⁶²

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects
AL	\$10,024,458.62	The NG9-1-1 Project, known as the ANGEN, progressed significantly further since the last reporting period. ESInet buildout continued with 105 of 110 PSAPs being fully migrated by years end. Wireline and VoIP carrier conversion rate increased with 40 of Alabama's 67 counties receiving ALI from the NG911 System Service Provider in addition to having telco providers moving traffic from the legacy system to the NG911 core services. A GIS service provider was selected through RFP to assist the state and local districts with normalizing and remediating [sic] GIS datasets for use in NG9-1-1 environment.
AR	\$33,423.09	The Arkansas 911 Board has an interlocal agreement with the Arkansas GIS Office for NG911 GIS layer improvements.
AZ	[NA]	48 PSAPs deployed a NG9-1-1 Managed Services solution under Century Links manages services. This includes all PSAPs outside of Maricopa County expect 9 PSAPs opreating [sic] under Frontier legacy equipment in 4 counties. An additional 24 PSAPs in the MR9-1-1 System deployed a NG9-1-1 solution.
CA	\$39,629,352.06	The Prime Network Service Provider and the four (4) Region Network Service Providers have continued PSAP remediation, equipment install, and network build out to all of the PSAPs. NG 9-1-1 testing has commenced in the Cal OES NG 9-1-1 Lab to validate the NG 9-1-1 Service Providers are able to support the requirements of the contract.
CO	\$1,482,184.05	Colorado began migrating Public Safety Answering Points from a legacy E-911 network to an Emergency Services IP Network (ESInet) in January of 2020. That migration is ongoing.
CT	\$10,207,094.00	Ongoing NG 911 training for all telecommunicators.
DE	\$3,971,153.00	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	\$13,481,895.00	Several counties are in the process of implementing Next Generation 911 Core Services (NGCS) with the national providers. At the state level, the State is coordinating regional projects with counties to implement NGCS on a regional basis.
GA	[No Response]	In 2019, Georgia was awarded federal funds to address three issues: 1. NG911 planning (survey, NG911 strategic plan development, RFP development assistance) 2. GIS gap analysis 3. NG911/911 Training Work continued on all projects in 2020.
HI	About \$250,000	Development of a state plan for the transition to NG911 as well as preparation for the RFP for the transition to NG911.
ID	\$650,727.00	[No Response]

¹⁶² Arkansas, Hawaii, Idaho, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin 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/thirteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>.

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects
IA	We do not track amounts by 'NG programs.' At the state level, a reasonable estimate is that approximately \$9.6 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. We added 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</p>
IL	\$861,000.00	<p>1st ESInet: A region of 11 local 9-1-1 Authorities/Counties consisting of 16 PSAPs joined together calling themselves the Counties of Southern Illinois (CSI) in order to implement a regional hosted ESInet and NG9-1-1 system provided by INdigital.</p> <p>2nd ESInet: A region of 6 local 9-1-1 Authorities/Counties consiting [sic] of 7 PSAPs joined together calling themselves the North Central Illinois System (NCIS) in order to implement a regional hosted ESInet and NG9-1-1 system provied [sic] by Geneseo Telecom.</p> <p>3rd ESInet: INdigital Telecom assumed 9-1-1 System provider responsibilities for 6 individual 9-1-1 Authorities/Counties consisting of 7 PSAPS and have provided them with a hosted ESInet and NG911 system when their original 911 System Provider left the 911 System market.</p> <p>Future ESInet: Another region of 9 local 9-1-1 Authorities/Counties consiting [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 implmentation [sic] stage.</p> <p>The State of Illinois posted an NG911 RFP for ESInet, NGCS and NOC/SOC in December 2019, evaluated the RFP responses received and is in the process of finalizing a contract to provide a statewide NG911 System.</p>
IN	Through its contracted vendors who provide a statewide public safety IP enabled network for the routing of all text to 911 services and wireless calls. The	The board has continued working with INdigital and AT&T during this reportig [sic] period to build out an additional ESInet and the build should be completed in calendar year 2021.

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects														
	board’s contractual obligations for the network was approximately \$12 million for the reporting period. Local expenditures of NG911 programs is unknown.															
KS	\$16,858,300.00	<p>Statewide NG911 system implementation continued throughout 2020, with a total of 99 PSAPs on the system by year’s end. An additional 6 PSAPs will join in 2021, with an additional 3 contemplating joining. All of these PSAPs are (or will be) connected via IP to the AT&T Nationwide ESI net in an i3 routing configuration. Migration the statewide system PSAPs to geospatial call routing began was completed by August of 2020. All PSAPs on the system are currently text enabled.</p> <p>The Solacom Hosted System that initially served 5 PSAPs in North Central Kansas was decommissioned in 2020 when the remaining three users of that system migrated to the statewide system.</p> <p>The MARC system is currently implementing the replacement of legacy selective routers with IP Selective routers and a planned migration to i3 routing is underway. A part of that migration plan will include interconnection with the statewide ESI net.</p>														
KY	\$5,292,810.42	Grants were awarded for Next Generation 911 technology and critical equipment replacement while adhering to the Kentucky 911 State Plan. Project types include: Remote Host, GIS Related, CAD, Radio Console, EMD Related, Hardware/Software Refresh, Phone System, 911 Texting and Communications Logging Recorder projects.														
LA	Louisiana does not track the funds expended on NG-911 projects as a separate amount.	<table><tr><th>Louisiana Parish</th><th>Project</th></tr><tr><td>Acadia</td><td>Upgrade 911 Equipment. New Radio System. New CAD/mapping System along with new Recorder and Telephone System. Also working with Director’s Consortium on possible Statewide ESI Net.</td></tr><tr><td>Allen</td><td>Working on mapping system, working with State Director’s Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.</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 State Director’s Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.</td></tr><tr><td>Assumption</td><td>Upgraded 911 Equipment, working with State Director’s Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.</td></tr><tr><td>Avoyelles</td><td>Working with State Director’s Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.</td></tr><tr><td>Beauregard</td><td>Working with State Director’s Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.</td></tr></table>	Louisiana Parish	Project	Acadia	Upgrade 911 Equipment. New Radio System. New CAD/mapping System along with new Recorder and Telephone System. Also working with Director’s Consortium on possible Statewide ESI Net.	Allen	Working on mapping system, working with State Director’s Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	Ascension	We have an ongoing project to implement text to 911. All existing equipment is capable; yet, we continue to wait on ATT to implement SIP trunks for our area. working with State Director’s Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	Assumption	Upgraded 911 Equipment, working with State Director’s Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	Avoyelles	Working with State Director’s Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.	Beauregard	Working with State Director’s Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
Louisiana Parish	Project															
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Avoyelles	Working with State Director’s Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.															
Beauregard	Working with State Director’s Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.															

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects	
		Bienville	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		Bossier	Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to develop a plan moving forward to NG911 including research of funding for acquisition of ESI Net service in preparation of NG911 systems.
		Caddo	Participated in meetings with ESI Net service providers. Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan, intergovernmental agreements along with discussion of funding for acquisition of ESI Net service in preparation of NG911 systems. Technical specifications for the purchase of Next Generation 911 capable CPE to be able to receive Next Generation technologies should be ready for RFP advertisement by March 31, 2021.
		Calcasieu	Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to develop a plan moving forward to NG911 including research of funding for acquisition of ESI Net service in preparation of NG911 systems.
		Caldwell	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		Cameron	Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to develop a plan moving forward to NG911 including research of funding for acquisition of ESI Net service in preparation of NG911 systems.
		Catahoula	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		Claiborne	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		Concordia	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		De Soto	Working with APCO/NENA on ESI Net project
		East Baton Rouge	Planning underway for upgrading complete 911 call taking system to ESI net and NG-911 starting in 2021. Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		East Carroll	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		East Feliciana	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		Evangeline	Texting to MMS Lines into 911 system. Training that is specific to NG911 for dispatchers. A secondary PSAP for 911. Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects	
		Franklin	Viper Equipment Installed / Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		Grant	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		Iberia	1. Procurement of NG-911 capable telephone system in August 2020 at an estimated cost of \$350,000.00. 2. Continued accuracy improvement in our ESRI map, addresses, road segments and parish borders. 3. Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		Iberville	Currently purchasing new CAD and 911 Telephony Computers. Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		Jackson	Planning on purchasing new equipment over the next 3 years. Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		Jefferson	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		Jefferson Davis	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		La Salle	A decision has been made as to the NG911 equipment that best fits our needs. We are now attempting to work out the financial issues. Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		Lafayette	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		Lafourche	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		Lincoln	Continued improvement of GIS datasets. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project.
		Livingston	Working with Louisiana 911 Director's Consortium, APCO and NENA to develop a statewide plan to transition to NG-911.
		Madison	Install upgraded Motorola/lex dispatch system. Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		Morehouse	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		Natchitoches	We are on COVID hold with Text to 9-1-1, and are currently exploring funding opportunities for ESINET build out.
		Orleans	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		Ouachita	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		Plaquemines	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects	
		Pointe Coupee	NO projects in place, however, Intrado will launch updates in the coming months. Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		Rapides	Just completed upgrade of VESTA equipment. Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		Red River	Completed Intrado Viper Upgrade - Phase 1 in Q4 with Text-to-911 implementation
		Richland	Member of the LA 9-1-1 Consortium; Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		Sabine	Working on CAD system and mapping upgrade. Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		St. Bernard	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		St. Charles	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		St. Helena	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		St. James	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		St. John The Baptist	Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		St. Landry	St. Landry Parish 911 has partnered with St. Landry Parish Sheriff's Office and has configured a new CAD system in effort to transition to NG-911. Also, SLP911 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 new 700MHz LWIN radio network Consoles began in the 911 Communications Center. 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 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.
		St. Martin	Joint planning with Louisiana NG911 Committee

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects
		St. Mary
		New phone system instillation. Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		St. Tammany
		Working with the State NENA/APCO groups on a statewide ESI net plan/project. Rapid SOS Jurisdictional View coming soon.
		Tangipahoa
		Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to develop a plan moving forward to NG911 including research of funding for acquisition of ESI Net service in preparation of NG911 systems.
		Tensas
		Monthly payments for 911 upgrade
		Terrebonne
		Purchased Zuercher Pro Suite CAD, NG-911 ready, and fiber to facility
		Union
		Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		Vermilion
		Finalizing equipment acquisition (lease) for upgrade of 911 Dispatching Equipment. Upgrading to newer version of the West Viper NG-911 system Also upgrading to CAD system. Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		Vernon
		Completed upgrade to CAD and radios. Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		Washington
		NG 911 CPE Installed. Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		Webster
		n/a
		West Baton Rouge
		Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		West Carroll
		We recently completed an upgrade to our system
		West Feliciana
		Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
		Winn
		Working with State Director's Consortium on Statewide ESI net Project.
MA	\$36,252,890.00	[No Response]
MD	In calendar year 2020, Maryland has encumbered (awarded) \$4,068,819.12 for ESInet and Next Generation Core Services implementation, and has expended \$216,611.72 for awards made in all fiscal years. Additionally,	Seven of 24 Maryland Counties are under contract for the deployment of NG911 service. Nine additional counties have given a 'notice to proceed' to a vendor following a request for proposals.

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects
	Maryland encumbered \$20,151,268.68 for NG911 ready phone systems, and \$2,488,964.99 for GIS services for the georouting of calls.	
ME	\$5,202,319.00	A total system refresh of Maine's NG911 system was completed in 2020.
MI	\$8,307,975.84 for delivery of calls through Peninsula Fiber Network (PFN); an IP-based 911 NG911 network	<p>In 2020, there were 15 Michigan counties who actively deployed an NG911 network. There were also 15 counties plus two service districts that are in process or waiting to begin.</p> <p>August 9, 2019 the State of Michigan was awarded a 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</p> <p>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 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</p> <p>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"> • 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. • 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. • Develop process through the Michigan Geographic Framework technology for the upload of Emergency Service Response Zones from local 911 agencies. • Develop upgraded data transfer protocols with NG911 service providers to push updates to ECRF/LVF and improve processes for data discrepancy

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects
		<p>notification workflows from ECRF/LVF back to statewide repository system and local authoritative sources.</p> <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"> • 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. • Conduct outreach meetings and a survey with local and regional governments to foster collaboration and coordinate for gap fill projects. • 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. <p>Assessments will include a comparison of addresses and street names against other possible sources including, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o ALI database. o Road centerlines. o Michigan Geographic Framework data. o Tax parcel data. o United State Postal Service (USPS) addresses. o Other state agency address database sources. <p>• 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.</p>
MN	\$23,192,378.80	<p>The State of Minnesota has worked to build upon the text-to-9-1-1 network that was implemented statewide in 2017. Although 100% of the state was covered by text-to-9-1-1 services through, regional text answering platform, as individual PSAPs are upgrading their CPE equipemnt [sic] to include text capability, they are migrating to accept their own in lieu of having them accepted by one of eight regional PSAPs.</p> <p>Statewide Geospatial Data preparation for 911 underway to replace the tabular data master street address guide as the source data for the routing of 9-1-1 calls with increased location accuracy and determining the appropriate responding agencies with respect to the location of the caller.</p> <p>Secured a vendor to rehome Originating Service Provider ingress network off all 12 legacy selective routers to alternative Points of Intergration [sic] (both TDM and SIP options)</p> <p>Working with a professional and technical services vendor to finalize a next generation core services solution RFP to be issued Q1 2022.</p> <p>Conducting a comprehensive re-write to the MN 403 Statute with governs the design and maintenance for 9-1-1 network for the state of Minnesota. Technical and governance sections to be introduced in policy legislative sessioin [sic] in January 2022. Components with fiscal impact to be introduced in budget session in January 2023.</p>

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects
MS	[NA]	<p>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].</p> <p>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.</p>
NC	\$17,371,058.00	<p>ESiNet and hosted call handling statewide PSAP migration: The NC 911 Board approved award of the State ESiNet contract to AT&T in June 2017 with actual contract award in August of 2017. The contract provides for a statewide ESiNet provided as a managed service. In addition, the contract provides hosted call handling services that are also provisioned as a managed service. In 2020 the project witnessed the migration of 33 PSAPs to the NG911 service platform. Of the 33 migrations, twenty-seven PSAP sites utilized a hosted call handling design and six PSAPs utilized an on prem call handling solution connected to the State ESiNet. Current status of the project can be viewed here: https://nconemap.maps.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/ca70ca087c084a35ab644ea0b693ffcb</p> <p>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 geo-spatial 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. Current status of the project can be viewed here: https://it.nc.gov/about/boards-commissions/nc-911-board/next-generation-911/connecting-next-generation-911-gis-services</p> <p>Cybersecurity Assement [sic]: The Board awarded a contract in March of 2020 to End-to-End Computing of Alexandria, Va. to perform a statewide assesment [sic] of the cyber security environment and management practices of all approved NC PSAPs. The project pupose [sic] is to build a demographic report of the cyber security environment of approved PSAPs as a baseline for the development of cyber security governance policies specific to the NG911 environment.. [sic]</p>
ND	\$2,283,020.00	Creation of new IP points of Ingress for OSPs underway, continued development of statewide GIS database to replace MSAG approximately 80% complete, connectivity between SD and ND ESiNets nearly complete.
NE	\$2,071,979.00	In the 2018 session, the Nebraska Legislature passed and the Governor signed into law Legislative Bill 938. LB 938 authorized the Nebraska Public Service Commission to begin implementing Next Generation 911 in Nebraska effective July 1, 2018. It also authorized the creation of the 911 Service System Advisory Committee. The 911 Service System Advisory Committee is composed of state and local public safety officials as well as representatives of the telecommunications industry. The committee was active in 2019 establishing five working groups to make recommendations in the following areas: Technicial

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects
		<p>[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 (ESInet) and Next Generation 911 Core Services. The Funding Working Group collaborated on the development of a new funding mechanism for NG 911. The Training Working Group developed minimum statewide training standards that are currently in the adoption process. Additionally, the Public Service Commission contracted with Mission Critical Partners to provide implementation consulting services and Intrado to provide 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> <p>An RFP was released in March of 2020 for a statewide ESInet and Next Generation 911 Core Services. The RFP was completed and an intent to award was offered to provide those services. A contract with Lumen/Intrado was executed in January of 2021.</p>
NH	\$223,825.00	<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. This project is currently underway.</p> <p>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 currently underway.</p>
NJ	\$150,000.00	An RFP for the replacement of the State's legacy 9-1-1 network with a state of the art, IP based, Next Generation 9-1-1 network was released in April [sic] 2020.
NM	\$3,531,454.00	<p>911 Call system upgrades to NG911-ready call systems.</p> <p>NG911 Logging Recorder upgrades.</p> <p>NG911 GIS Database project continuing.</p>
NV	\$461,447.69	5 [sic]
NY	\$298,276.46	<p>New York State was and continues to be heavily engaged in the completion of the of the State NG 911 Plan. Led by OIEC, New York State continues to engage stakeholders as well as subject matter experts from the counties, New York City, several New York State agencies, national subject matter experts and consultants. These efforts have resulted in a dynamic and functional Draft NG911 Plan along with a Concept of Operations document representing our project stakeholders that can be used as a roadmap to guide the state and the PSAPs through the transitional process. A GIS Subcommittee under the NG911 Working Group is co-chaired by representatives of the NYS ITS GIS Program, and NYC DOITT GIS, along with GIS professionals from at least a dozen counties [sic]. This team has been aggressively working on the steps outlined in the NENA GIS Data Model. During the historic COVID-19 Pandemic, we continued to move forward and make progress. The experiences of PSAPs throughout the State emphasized the need to move to next generation technologies for more reliability, flexibility and functionality.</p>

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects
		New York City has been actively engaged in an NG911 Project for several years. RFPs for EsiNet and Core Services including GIS were posted and contracts awarded in 2020 with transitional phase work in progress. A good line of communications exists between the NYC project team and the State project team.
OH	\$9,022,350.08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State pilot on 'pre-ESINet' with 6 counties, State computer center [sic] and OARnet. • Adams County Emergency Call Works NG9-1-1 telephony system installed • Athens County Addition of Text to 911 • Brown County Purchase of logging recorder with NG 9-1-1 capability, maintain phone and CAD systems with integrating mapping for GPS locations for wireless calls, text to 9-1-1 and Rapid SOS. • Butler County Completed replacement of 911 network to be NG911 compliant. Implementing new GIS technology for NG911 compliance. • Champaign County Upgraded recording software • Clark County Constructed a new County PSAP that is staged to meet NG911 requirements • Erie County GIS mapping upgrade • Fairfield County Pickerington Police Department and Lancaster Police Department both upgraded to IP based 911 • Franklin County Text to 911 was rolled out in Gahanna (serving an additional 4 other PSAPS) • Greene County Xenia Greene Central PSAP is in the process of upgrading CPE and recording equipment to NG911 compliance • Hamilton County A functioning backup NG911 center was deployed by Hamilton County to supplement the operation of the Hamilton County 911 center. • Hancock County Upgraded CPE to which is I3 compliant, a necessity for NG911 call data handling. • Harrison County Participating in collaborative test to 911 with other 'pilot projects' • Hocking County Upgrading IP911 and CAD Project in progress but not complete • Huron County Upgrade to Central Square Pro 911 with text to 911 and RapidSOS integration - will be completed in a few months • Jefferson County Mapping update in progress • Licking County Text to 911 program was underway • Mahoning County *completed installation/training VESTA/AT&T NG9-1-1 System *Still in process of Spillman/Motorola CAD NG9-1-1 *Geo-diversifying Hosted Vesta NG9-1-1 system - in process • Meigs County We have replaced computers and added monitors to our work stations to prepare for NG911 • Monroe County Text to 911 • Muskingum County We are in the final stages of installing hardware & software at both PSAP's and will be beginning text-to-911 within the next couple of months. • Noble County Updated Mapping Location project was initiated in November 2020. Text to 911 project was initiated in September 2020. • Ottawa County TXT to 911 started • Paulding County TXT to 911 underway • Perry County Recorder • Pickaway County Text to 911

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Richland County We are currently in the process of relocating our 911 Center and upgrading our hardware and software to attain NG911 capabilities to include text to 911. Stark County Working on a hosted solution with AT&T for 2 PSAPs and 5 secondary psaps. Should be completed late 3rd quarter of 2021. Summit County Several PSAPs have installed Vesta 9-1-1 systems using an IP connection to an AT&T regional host with failover to another host Trumbull County Installed new Vesta 911 Phone System Van Wert County Text to and from 9-1-1 Washington County Completing backup center for all 3 PASP to use. Wood County Upgrade point to point connections to EVPL fiber network[sic]. Fiber installation. Upgrade to T1 from analog CAMA
OK	A feasibility [sic] study was completed in FY2020. The amount of the final contract amount was \$327,362. Also we contracted with another State agency to host our State NG911 GIS data set. That was funded by State and Federal grant dollars in the amount of \$644,490. 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.	NG9-1-1 feasibility study for the State. Planning and implementation [sic] of a Statewide NG9-1-1 GIS data set.
OR	[NA]	NG9-1-1 strategy is in development stage.
PA	Numerous Next Generation 911 related projects are in progress across the Commonwealth and have been funded with federal, state and local funding sources. In addition, PEMA executed a contract in December 2020 to provide NG911 service statewide. A total dollar amount is not available at this time.	In December 2020, PEMA executed a contract to provide NG911 service across Pennsylvania. It is anticipated all PSAPs will be cutover to the NG911 service by June 2023. At the regional level, regional ESInets are in place across PA and are currently supporting [sic] shared systems and applications between PSAPs. GIS efforts continue statewide to develop and maintain NG911 compliant GIS data.
RI	[NA]	

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects
SC	\$812,922.00	In July of 2020, SC signed a contract with Comtech to build a statewide NG9-1-1 system. Migration of the PSAPs to the statewide ESInet is expected to begin in 2021 and will continue to be a staged approach over the new few years.
SD	\$3,456,387.00	Implementation [sic] of statewide hosted CPE and migration to ESInet was completed for 28 PSAPs in early 2020. All PSAPs were text ready by the end of 2020. Carrier testing for Text-to-9-1-1 was ongoing into 2021. We continue to work on the statewide GIS dataset to improve data accuracy to a goal of 98%.
TN	\$11,583,823.00	On September 27, 2018, the TECB voted to proceed with moving from AT&T's microDATA-based Internet protocol selective routing solution to its nationwide ESInet™ with Next Generation Core Services solution. This decision includes a transition to the automatic location identification platform also supported by the AT&T nationwide solution. This migration allows the state of Tennessee to continue its leadership in NG911 and will enable the TECB to deliver enhanced technology services, including deployment of Text-to-911. Four percent of PSAPs in Tennessee are live and now accepting Text-to-911 requests for service. Another 28% of PSAPs have placed requests to go live with Text-to-911 with the wireless service providers, and another 24% of PSAPs are in some stage of deployment of Text-to-911.
TX	CSEC State 9-1-1 Program: A total of \$7,899,832 in appropriated 9-1-1 funding was spent by CSEC on activities related to the implementation of NG 9-1-1: \$3,390,381.35 (Regional ESInet); \$685,480 (EGDMS); \$642,301 (GIS Data Clean-up); \$174,926 (NG9-1-1 Implementation); and \$3,006,743 (NG9-1-1 Capital Project Expenditures). 772 ECDs: \$20,322,328. Municipal ECDs: \$303,958.	CSEC state 9-1-1 Program: No i3 NG911 compliant networks were turned up and operational during CY 2020. Significant progress was made preparing to implement NG911, including: Governance, GIS Data Standards; GIS Data Quality; Development of NG9-1-1 Managed Service offering on the Texas Department of Information Resources Catalog of services. The latter allows any governmental entity, including Texas 9-1-1 Entities, to obtain ATT ESInet NG9-1-1 solution via managed services. The remaining four RPCs (Nortex, Deep East Texas and South East Texas) selected Motorola Vesta Solutions and initiated activities for their NG9-1-1 deployment project during CYs 2019 and 2020. Municipal ECDs: Sherman indicated that it prepared to implement AT&T ESInet solution during CY 2020. 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. 772 statutory ECDs: Several 772 ECDs reported ongoing NG9-1-1 projects during CY 2020, including Greater Harris County 9-1-1, Lubbock County, Bexar Metro 9-1-1, El Paso, North Central Texas, Austin County, and Abilene-Taylor. HC 9-1-1. No descriptions of the projects were provided.
UT	\$813,422.11	A RFP was processed in early 2020 with an award made in April of 2020. Contract negotiations ensued in June of 2020 and work started on the statewide i3 ESInet, NG Core Services and Call Handling Solution.
VA	\$61,366,688.10	Local Government NG9-1-1 Plans NG9-1-1 migration proposals have been completed for 124 primary and secondary PSAPs served by a primary selective router pair. The purpose of these proposals is to provide information about prerequisite work needed within the PSAP, expected costs, and funding provided by the Board for a NG9-1-1

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects
		<p>solution. NG9-1-1 implementation in Virginia should be complete by the end of calendar year 2021.</p> <p>National Capital Region NG9-1-1 Project Award:</p> <p>On August 8, 2017, Fairfax County awarded a NG9-1-1 ESInet and core services contract to AT&T. A contract award summary can be found here. The seven northern Virginia PSAPs included in the award were scheduled for deployment in the 4th quarter of 2018, but that has been delayed until the Fall of 2019. At their January 11, 2018 meeting, the 9-1-1 Services Board recommended that the remaining Virginia PSAPs utilize the Fairfax contract for their NG9-1-1 deployments. Funding for allowable NG9-1-1 migrations costs will be available to these PSAPs beginning July 1, 2018.</p> <p>Transition to Managed IP Network for 9-1-1 Call Delivery:</p> <p>Eleven Virginia PSAPs have transitioned off the Verizon or Century Link selective routers that serve their PSAP and have migrated to a managed IP network solution through a third-party provider. The decision to transition to a managed IP network was a local one.</p> <p>NG9-1-1 Deployment Dashboard</p> <p>The Commonwealth has a website that tracks the progress of NG9-1-1 deployment progress in the state : https://vgin.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=d8426fe09efc4ad1b4fd756e1fb4d47b</p>
VT	\$4,808,426.00	In October 2020, the Board and our new contracted system provider, INdigital, deployed a new statewide NG911 system.
WA	\$11,817,490.87	<p>The transition to a new Statewide ESInet/NGCS was completed in 2020. A regional Host/Remote Call Handling System replacement project was completed by the three Counties involved and the system added a Regional PSAP (serving two Counties) connected as a Remote Primary PSAP.</p> <p>Additional projects included:</p>
WI	\$296,942.75	<p>ESInet Procurement & Contract Negotiations - Wisconsin released an RFP for ESInet/NextGen Core Services in March 2020. Evaluation of the proposals continued throughout 2020 and an intent to award was issued to AT&T. Wisconsin began contract negotiations with AT&T in December 2020.</p> <p>In June 2020, the 911 Subcommittee released the updated 2020 NG911 Plan that outlines goals and objectives to complete in the next 3-5 years.</p> <p>GIS Gap Analysis - Wisconsin contracted with Geo-Comm, Inc. in May 2020 to provide NextGen911 GIS consulting services. PSAP data assessments began in August 2020 and the Wisconsin NextGen911 GIS Data Standards & Best Practices document was released in November 2020.</p> <p>Wisconsin received federal grant dollars in 2019 for projects to replace PSAP equipment with NG911 capable equipment. As of December 2020, 24 PSAP projects had been awarded with a second round of funding opportunity released to PSAPs in September 2020 for additional awards in early 2021.</p> <p>The 911 Subcommittee began developing recommendations for state grant</p>

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects
		eligibility requirements for PSAPs that will be established under department administrative rules.
WV	\$5,331,754.00	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]	The State of Wyoming has convened [sic] workgroups with representatives from local jurisdictions to assist in developing the state NG911 plan. Local jurisdictions, to varying degrees, have planned, installed or updated CPE to be i3 compliant.
Other Jurisdictions		
AS	[NA]	N/A
DC	\$1,900,777.61	AT&T, the OUC ESInet provider, required fiberoptic cable routing to be set up at both OUC data centers. With this addition, both facilities will be able to properly support NG911 call routing for the OUC. There is no cost for the OUC for this NG911 project. This project began in 2020.
Guam	N/A	The Guam Fire Department completed the negotiation phase with a prospective vendor for the procurement of a NG911 System. We anticipate the signing of contracts as well as the Notice of Award to be completed by September 2021.
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]
PR	[No Response]	[No Response]
USVI	[DNF]	[DNF]
Total	\$364,614,586.27	

58. **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 2020.¹⁶³ 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 21 below, 19 states reported having deployed state-wide ESInets, 16 states reported having regional ESInets within the state,¹⁶⁴ and 10 states reported local-level ESInets.¹⁶⁵

¹⁶³ 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.

¹⁶⁴ An additional state, Florida, identified individual regional ESInets, but left the regional ESInet question unchecked. Florida Response at 18-20.

¹⁶⁵ The following states indicated that they have both regional and local ESInets operating within the state: Louisiana, Nevada, and Virginia.

Table 21 – States and Jurisdictions Deploying ESInets and Total PSAPs Operating on ESInets¹⁶⁶

Type of ESInet	Number of States/Jurisdictions Indicating PSAPs Connected to ESInets		States/Jurisdictions Responding YES	Total PSAPs Operating on ESInets
	Yes	No		
Single Statewide ESInet	19	34	Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington	1381
Regional ESInet	16	33	Arizona, California, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, ¹⁶⁷ Washington, Wisconsin	933 ¹⁶⁸
Local ESInet	10	39	Alaska, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Nevada, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia	71

59. **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 2020. The Bureau also requested that respondents estimate the number of PSAPs that they anticipated would become text capable by the end of calendar year 2021. Table 22 sets forth the information provided by 49 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico. Collectively, respondents reported 3,044 PSAPs as being text capable as of the end of 2020, and further reported that they anticipated an additional 1,351 PSAPs would become text capable by the end of 2021, for a total of 4,395 PSAPs that would be text capable by the end of 2021.¹⁶⁹ For purposes of comparison, Table 22 also

¹⁶⁶ Idaho, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Mexico, Ohio, Rhode Island, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin completed 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/thirteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>.

¹⁶⁷ In response to Question I3c, total PSAPs operating on individually-listed Regional ESInets, Virginia reported, “Four localities (Counties of Dickenson, Lee, and Wise and the City of Norton);” “three [sic] localities (Montgomery County and the Towns of Blacksburg and Christiansburg);” and “Six localities (Counties of Bland, Carroll, Grayson, and Wythe, the City of Galax, and the Town of Wytheville).” Virginia Response at 18-19. Absent further information, we assume that each locality has its own PSAP, for a total of 13 PSAPs that operate on individually-listed Regional ESInets in Virginia.

¹⁶⁸ In response to Question I3c, respondents reported a total of 586 PSAPs operating on Regional ESInets generally, and a total of 933 PSAPs operating on individually-listed Regional ESInets.

¹⁶⁹ In response to Question I6 (“In the next annual period ending December 31, 2021, how many PSAPs do you anticipate will become text capable?”), California, Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Virginia’s numeric responses appear to be their *total* PSAPs that will be text capable by the end of 2021, rather

(continued....)

includes data from the FCC’s Text-to-911 Registry as of November 30, 2021, which shows the number of PSAPs that the reporting jurisdictions have registered with the FCC as text capable.¹⁷⁰ While the total number of registered PSAPs is lower than the number of PSAPs that respondents projected would be text capable at the end of 2021, the Bureau has received data indicating that many additional PSAPs that are not listed in the FCC registry (which is a voluntary registry) are in fact text capable.

Table 22 – Text-to-911 Deployments¹⁷¹

State	Text-Capable PSAPs as of Year End 2020	No Response	Estimated Additional Text-Capable PSAPs Launched by Year End 2021 ¹⁷²	No Response	Total Estimated Text-Capable PSAPs by Year End 2021	Total Text-Capable PSAPs Listed in FCC Text-to-911 Registry as of November 30, 2021
AK	0		2		2	3
AL	108		2		110	4
AR	27		N/A		27	18
AZ	81		0		81	78
CA	439		440		879	403
CO	61		69		130	79
CT	107		[No Response]	X	107	107
DE	9		All PSAPS are accepting text messaging now.		9	9
FL	142		187		329	125
GA	68		[No Response]	X	68	30
HI	8		8		16	9

than *additional* PSAPs that will *become* text capable. Bureau staff identified each state because the sum of its responses to Questions I5 (number of text-capable PSAPS at end of 2020) and I6 (number of text-capable PSAPS anticipated at end of 2021) significantly exceeds its response to Question B1 (total PSAPs funded by 911 fees). Accordingly, the Bureau calculates that 491 (not 1,351) additional PSAPs would become text capable by the end of 2021, for a total of 3,535 (not 4,395) PSAPs that would be text capable by the end of 2021.

¹⁷⁰ 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.

¹⁷¹ California, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, Puerto Rico, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin completed Addendum Section I5 or 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/thirteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>.

¹⁷² For Question I6, “In the next annual period ending December 31, 2021, how many PSAPs do you anticipate will become text capable,” California, Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Virginia’s numeric responses appear to be their total PSAPs that will be text-capable by the end of 2021, rather than additional PSAPs (which should not include PSAPs that are already text-capable as of the end of 2020). As a check, for any state, the number in column 6 should not exceed the state’s number of PSAPs (see Table 1 column 4).

State	Text-Capable PSAPs as of Year End 2020	No Response	Estimated Additional Text-Capable PSAPs Launched by Year End 2021 ¹⁷²	No Response	Total Estimated Text-Capable PSAPs by Year End 2021	Total Text-Capable PSAPs Listed in FCC Text-to-911 Registry as of November 30, 2021
IA	112		1		113	108
ID	47		48		95	40
IL	2		Unknown		2	38
IN	91		0		91	91
KS	Total PSAPs having text-to-911 capability stands at 109, with 6 planning to implement in 2021		6 will become text capable when they come onto the statewide system in 2021. This will leave a total of 3 PSAPs in Kansas that are not text capable		115	112
KY	26		15		41	9
LA	[No Response]	X	[No Response]	X	0	13
MA	All PSAPS are accepting texts to 911.		[No Response]	X	236	242
MD	24		0		24	19
ME ¹⁷³	0		0		24	49
MI	There are 77 counties and one Wayne service district fully deployed with text to 911. There are an additional five counties and three service districts actively working towards the deployment of text to 911 and one county that has not begun the process yet.		Four and two service districts.		84	61

¹⁷³ In Addendum I5, Maine states that, “24 (all PSAPs) are accepting text to 911.” Maine Response at 23. Accordingly, for calculation purposes, we assume all 24 PSAPs in Maine are text capable as of year-end 2020.

State	Text-Capable PSAPs as of Year End 2020	No Response	Estimated Additional Text-Capable PSAPs Launched by Year End 2021 ¹⁷²	No Response	Total Estimated Text-Capable PSAPs by Year End 2021	Total Text-Capable PSAPs Listed in FCC Text-to-911 Registry as of November 30, 2021
MN ¹⁷⁴	20*		21*		41	88
MO	41		25		66	54
MS	17		5		22	12
MT	NA		NA		0	42
NC	121		127		248	114
ND	17		5		22	20
NE	50		10		60	29
NH	2		The entire state is currently capable of text to 9-1-1.		2	1
NJ	Text to 9-1-1 capability became available statewide in July 2016 through 17 regional PSAPs equipped with the necessary equipment.		Statewide capability exists and no additional PSAPs planned for text capability until NG9-1-1 deployed.		17	19
NM	0		0		0	0
NV	9		unknown		9	6
NY	78		20		98	41
OH	25		68		93	43
OK	37		Unknown		37	8
OR	33		2		35	24
PA	48		56		104	36
RI	2		2		4	0
SC	4		14		18	26

¹⁷⁴ In Addendum I5, Minnesota states, “MN deployed text-to-9-1-1 as a full statewide solution in December 2017. At that time there were 8 regional PSAPs that were answering text on behalf of all MN PSAPs. As individual PSAPs have replaced call handling equipment that is text capable, many have elected to accept texts for their own jurisdictional areas in lieu of them being answered at a regional PSAP.” In Addendum I6, Minnesota states, “Currently approximately half of MN PSAPs are answering their own text. Some PSAPs do not ever intend to take their own, instead relying on the regional PSAP to perform that service on their behalf. MN has had a statewide solution since December 2017. (We have had some challenges in being able to successfully reflect this on the FCC text to 9-1-1 PSAP registry.)” Minnesota response at 23.

State	Text-Capable PSAPs as of Year End 2020	No Response	Estimated Additional Text-Capable PSAPs Launched by Year End 2021 ¹⁷²	No Response	Total Estimated Text-Capable PSAPs by Year End 2021	Total Text-Capable PSAPs Listed in FCC Text-to-911 Registry as of November 30, 2021
SD	0		33		33	33
TN	7		15-20		22	42
TX	507		9		516	532
UT	3		4		7	31
VA	113		119		232	102
VT	6 - All PSAPs in Vermont have been text capable since 2012.		All PSAPs are currently text capable.		6	6
WA	33		14		47	43
WI	>14		Unknown		14	18
WV	13		15		28	6
WY	25		2		27	9
Other Jurisdictions						
AS	None		None		0	0
DC	1		0		1	1
Guam	0		1		1	0
NMI	[DNF]	X	[DNF]	X	[DNF]	0
PR	2		n/a		2	1
USVI	[DNF]	X	[DNF]	X	[DNF]	0
Totals	3,044	3	1,351	6	4,395	3,034

J. Cybersecurity Expenditures

60. The Bureau requested that states and jurisdictions provide information on whether they expended funds on cybersecurity programs for PSAPs in 2020 and, if so, the amounts of those expenditures. As represented in Table 23 below, 27 states, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico responded that they did not expend funds on PSAP-related cybersecurity programs. Twenty-one states and the District of Columbia reported that they expended funds on cybersecurity programs for PSAPs in 2020. The Bureau additionally requested information on the number of PSAPs in each state or jurisdiction that implemented or participated in cybersecurity programs in 2020. Collectively, respondents reported that 1,003 PSAPs implemented or participated in a cybersecurity program in calendar year 2020. Twenty-one states, the District of Columbia, 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. Nine states, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico reported that their PSAPs did not implement or participate in cybersecurity programs. Seventeen states reported that they lacked data or otherwise did not know whether their PSAPs had implemented or participated in cybersecurity programs.

Table 23 – Annual Cybersecurity Expenditures¹⁷⁵

State	Jurisdictions reporting that they expended funds on cybersecurity programs for PSAPs during the annual period ending December 31, 2020				Number of PSAPs that either implemented a cybersecurity program or participated in a regional or state-run cybersecurity program
	Yes	No	No Response	Amount	
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.	Not reported at the state level
AR		X		[NA]	N/A
AZ		X		[NA]	0
CA	X			\$97,800.00	0
CO		X		[NA]	unknown
CT		X		[NA]	unknown
DE	X			[No Response]	9
FL	X			\$682,660.00	141
GA		X		[NA]	Unknown
HI		X		[NA]	unknown
IA	X			Part of contract with Comtech TCS, Zetron, and ICN, but the cost is not broken out by line item	113
ID	X			Unknown	Unknown
IL		X		[NA]	Unknown
IN	X			[No Response]	unknown
KS	X			A total of 26 PSAPs reported expending 911 funds on cybersecurity. Some PSAPs indicated that they had expended funds on cybersecurity but did not provide an amount. The total reported was \$149,296.	31 PSAPs reported having implemented [sic] or participated in a cybersecurity program.
KY		X		[NA]	6
LA			X	[No Response]	[No Response]
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	Unknown

¹⁷⁵ Idaho, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, and Washington completed Addendum Section J1 or 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/thirteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>.

State	Jurisdictions reporting that they expended funds on cybersecurity programs for PSAPs during the annual period ending December 31, 2020				Number of PSAPs that either implemented a cybersecurity program or participated in a regional or state-run cybersecurity program
	Yes	No	No Response	Amount	
				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 cyber-security brief.	
MD	X			\$1,316,455.67	24
ME	X			Unable to determine as it is part of the overall services required of the NG911 System Service Provider	24
MI			X	Data not collected, Peninsula Fiber Network (PFN) meets i3 standards and is covered in the cost reported above.	There are currently 65 counties actively deployed with Peninsula Fiber Network (PFN) who meets i3 standard. Individual agency data has not been collected.
MN	X			\$59,417.44*	8
MO		X		[NA]	42
MS		X		[NA]	[No Response]
MT		X		[NA]	NA
NC	X			\$722,304.00	Seventy-three NC PSAPs participated in the 911 Board Cybersecurity Assessment in 2020. The remainder of the 127

State	Jurisdictions reporting that they expended funds on cybersecurity programs for PSAPs during the annual period ending December 31, 2020				Number of PSAPs that either implemented a cybersecurity program or participated in a regional or state-run cybersecurity program
	Yes	No	No Response	Amount	
					PSAPs will complete assesemnt by July 2021.
ND		X		[NA]	Unknown
NE		X		[NA]	Unknown
NH	X			\$14,985.00	2
NJ		X		[NA]	None
NM		X		[NA]	1
NV	X			unknown	1
NY	X			See Addendum NOTE	Unknown
OH		X		[NA]	18
OK		X		[NA]	Unknown
OR		X		[NA]	Unknown
PA	X			Unavailable	67
RI	X			\$716,092.95	2
SC		X		[NA]	N/A
SD		X		[NA]	0
TN	X			\$812,000.00	58
TX	X			CSEC state 9-1-1 Program -- \$400,309 Statutory 772 ECDs -- \$2,553,593 Municipal ECDs -- \$92,102	CSEC state 9-1-1 Program -- 84 Statutory 772 ECDs -- 139 Municipal ECDs -- 11
UT		X		[NA]	None
VA		X		[NA]	[No Response]
VT		X		[NA]	Unknown
WA	X			Amount is encompassed in overall contract for NG911 ESINet	64
WI		X		[NA]	Unknown
WV		X		[NA]	18
WY		X		[NA]	Unknown
Other Jurisdictions					
AS		X		[NA]	None.
DC	X			\$159,296.09	1
Guam		X		[NA]	1

State	Jurisdictions reporting that they expended funds on cybersecurity programs for PSAPs during the annual period ending December 31, 2020				Number of PSAPs that either implemented a cybersecurity program or participated in a regional or state-run cybersecurity program
	Yes	No	No Response	Amount	
NMI				[DNF]	[DNF]
PR		X		[NA]	0
USVI				[DNF]	[DNF]
Total	22	30	2	\$7,776,311.15	1,003

61. 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)¹⁷⁶ for networks that support one or more PSAPs. As detailed in Table 24, twenty-two states and the District of Columbia reported that they do adhere to the NIST Framework; five states and Guam, reported that they do not; and twenty-four states, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico indicated they did not know.

Table 24 – Adherence to the NIST Cybersecurity Framework¹⁷⁷

State	State or jurisdiction adheres to the National Institute of Standards and Technology <i>Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity</i> (February 2014) for networks supporting one or more PSAPs in 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	

¹⁷⁶ See National Institute of Standards and Technology, *Cybersecurity Framework*, <https://www.nist.gov/cyberframework> (last visited Nov. 3, 2021).

¹⁷⁷ Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Texas, and Wisconsin completed 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/thirteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>.

State	State or jurisdiction adheres to the National Institute of Standards and Technology <i>Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity</i> (February 2014) for networks supporting one or more PSAPs in the state or jurisdiction			
	Yes	No	Reported “Unknown”	No Response or Did Not File
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			
SC			X	
SD	X			
TN			X	
TX	X ¹⁷⁸	X	X	
UT		X		
VA			X	
VT	X			

¹⁷⁸ Texas checked all boxes because “some, but not all, of Texas’ 77 9-1-1 Entities adhere to the NIST Framework; and some do not know.” Texas Response at 35.

State	State or jurisdiction adheres to the National Institute of Standards and Technology <i>Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity</i> (February 2014) for networks supporting one or more PSAPs in the state or jurisdiction			
	Yes	No	Reported “Unknown”	No Response or Did Not File
WA	X			
WI			X	
WV			X	
WY		X		
Other Jurisdictions				
AS			X	
DC	X			
Guam		X		
NMI				X
PR			X	
USVI				X
Totals	23	6	26	3

K. Measuring Effective Utilization of 911/E911 Fees

62. The Bureau asked respondents to provide “an assessment of the effects achieved from the expenditure of state 911/E911 or NG911 funds, including any criteria [the] state or jurisdiction uses to measure the effectiveness of the use of 911/E911 fees and charges.” Of the jurisdictions that responded, 44 described some effort to measure the effectiveness of 911/E911 fund expenditures. Responses varied from descriptions of how funds had been spent on NG911 to state plans with metrics describing improvements to the 911 system.

63. Mississippi indicated that measuring effectiveness lies with local organizations. Specifically, Mississippi stated 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.”¹⁷⁹

64. 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.¹⁸⁰ 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 implementations. We anticipate that as states and other jurisdictions incorporate these guidelines into their planning, future fee reports may provide enhanced information on the effective utilization of 911/E911 fees.

¹⁷⁹ Mississippi Response at 26.

¹⁸⁰ See FCC, *Task Force on Optimal Public Safety Answering Point Architecture (TFOPA)*, <https://www.fcc.gov/about-fcc/advisory-committees/general/task-force-optimal-public-safety-answering-point> (last visited Nov. 3, 2021).

L. Public Comments on the 2020 Twelfth Annual Report

65. As in past reports, this section summarizes public comments received in response to the prior year's report. On December 8, 2020, the Bureau issued a Public Notice seeking comment on the 2020 Twelfth Report and the sufficiency and accuracy of the reported information.¹⁸¹ The Bureau sought comment on the Twelfth Report and how it should impact the Commission's proceeding to end 911 fee diversion by states and localities.¹⁸² We received input from three commenters.¹⁸³

66. The Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials-International, Inc. (APCO) states that "[t]he annual reports would be more valuable if, in addition to assessing diversion, they focused on the extent to which 9-1-1 is underfunded and the impacts of underfunding on emergency response."¹⁸⁴ APCO asserts that "[t]he most important goal of combatting fee diversion, from a public safety perspective, is ensuring that 9-1-1 has the funding it needs, regardless of whether the funding comes from fees on phone bills, state general funds, or other sources."¹⁸⁵ APCO states that "taking a more holistic view of funding problems within the context of fee diversion would be helpful."¹⁸⁶ APCO contends that the Commission's focus on whether expenditures are "9-1-1 related" can distract from more important goals because, among other things, the total cost of providing 911 service "far exceeds the revenue collected from phone bill fees."¹⁸⁷ APCO states that "evaluating how state and local governments expend 9-1-1 fees is complex and sometimes disconnected from the underlying policy goals."¹⁸⁸ To make the annual fee reports more useful, APCO suggests that the agency "could gather information about whether and how states are achieving interoperability – meaning the ability to share emergency calls and related data regardless of jurisdiction, device, software, or service provider, etc., and without the need for costly after-the-fact integrations or proprietary interfaces."¹⁸⁹ APCO suggests that "[t]he Commission should use its annual reports to build a more comprehensive picture of interoperability for 9-1-1 across the country."¹⁹⁰

67. The Boulder Regional Emergency Telephone Service Authority (BRETSA) states that "there is no 'Fee Diversion Crisis'" because just four states and two counties were found to have diverted fees.¹⁹¹ Moreover, BRETSA contends that "there is no indication that the PSAPs have been inadequately

¹⁸¹ *Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau Seeks Comment on Twelfth Annual Report to Congress on 911 Fee Diversion In Light of Ongoing Proceeding to Deter Such Practices*, PS Docket Nos. 20-291, 09-14, Public Notice, 35 FCC Rcd 14144 (PSHSB 2020) (*Public Notice*), <https://www.fcc.gov/document/pshsb-seeks-comment-twelfth-annual-report-911-and-e911-fees>.

¹⁸² *Public Notice*, 35 FCC Rcd at 14144.

¹⁸³ See Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials-International, Inc. Comments, PS Docket Nos. 20-291 and 09-14 (rec. Jan. 7, 2021) (APCO Jan. 7, 2021 Comments); Boulder Regional Emergency Telephone Service Authority Comments, PS Docket Nos. 20-291 and 09-14 (rec. Jan. 7, 2021) (BRETSA Jan. 7, 2021 Comments); CTIA Reply, PS Docket Nos. 20-291 and 09-14 (rec. Jan. 22, 2021) (CTIA Jan. 22, 2021 Reply).

¹⁸⁴ APCO Jan. 7, 2021 Comments at 2.

¹⁸⁵ *Id.*

¹⁸⁶ *Id.*

¹⁸⁷ *Id.* at 2-3. APCO adds that "[t]he Commission and even state-level agencies might not have insight into whether diversion is occurring at the local level, significantly limiting the value of fee diversion determinations that are being made on state-level reports." *Id.* at 3.

¹⁸⁸ *Id.* at 3.

¹⁸⁹ *Id.* at 4.

¹⁹⁰ *Id.*

¹⁹¹ BRETSA Jan. 7, 2021 Comments at 1.

funded as a result of fee diversion.”¹⁹² BRETSA notes that New York and New Jersey’s assessments on telephony services “are intended to generate funds to support not only 9-1-1 service but other governmental services and functions as well.”¹⁹³ BRETSA argues that “the asserted fee diversion is in fact the collection application of assessments for purposes other than 9-1-1, as intended, in addition to collection of assessments to support 9-1-1 service.”¹⁹⁴ Next, BRETSA argues that rather than labeling West Virginia a fee diverter for using a portion of its 911 fees to subsidize commercial wireless coverage, the Commission should reexamine its CMRS coverage requirements or frequency allocations.¹⁹⁵ BRETSA asserts that “[t]he Commission’s finding West Virginia a Fee Diverter for subsidizing expansion of wireless provider coverage will prevent important improvements to 9-1-1 networks and service,” noting that the “Fee Diversion” label “threaten[s] denial of federal benefits including public safety radio licenses required to protect the public.”¹⁹⁶ BRETSA urges the Commission “to require wireless providers to (i) serve their entire licensed areas including fill-in coverage to significant terrain-shielded areas, and (ii) assure that network path diversity exists from the areas they serve to the MSC [mobile switching center] (as well as from the MSC to the state 9-1-1 networks), without subsidies from 9-1-1 Authorities or PSAPs.”¹⁹⁷

68. CTIA states that “while [BRETSA] believes there is ‘no fee diversion crisis,’ the 12th Annual Report makes clear that there is a pervasive disregard for the purpose of 9-1-1 fees” in states that the Twelfth Report identified as fee diverters – Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and West Virginia.¹⁹⁸ CTIA notes that “[b]etween 2012 and 2019, nearly \$1.5 billion in fees have been diverted away from modernizing the 9-1-1 system.”¹⁹⁹ CTIA states that “This fee diversion is a violation of the public’s trust and puts lives at risk by exacerbating the challenges of already resource-strained local public safety answering points.”²⁰⁰ CTIA states that it “supports the Commission’s ongoing attention to the unacceptable practice of state 9-1-1 fee diversion.”²⁰¹ CTIA asserts that “[t]his harmful practice undermines the public trust, misleads consumers, and decreases the amount of resources available for modernizing the 9-1-1 system.”²⁰²

V. PUBLIC COMMENTS REGARDING THE 2021 THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

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

¹⁹² *Id.* at 2.

¹⁹³ *Id.*

¹⁹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁹⁵ *Id.* at 4.

¹⁹⁶ *Id.* at 5.

¹⁹⁷ *Id.* at 7.

¹⁹⁸ CTIA Jan. 22, 2021 Reply at 2-3. *See also* Twelfth Report at 50-55, paras. 28-38.

¹⁹⁹ CTIA Jan. 22, 2021 Reply at 3.

²⁰⁰ *Id.*

²⁰¹ *Id.* at 4.

²⁰² *Id.*

Appendix A

Summary of State and Other Jurisdiction Responses Regarding Collections during 2020 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	\$14,529,982.00	\$14,529,982.00	\$0.00	No	[NA]	0.00%
AL	State	Hybrid	\$125,543,047.00	\$125,543,047.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$10,024,458.62	7.98%
AR	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$68,887,734.63	\$62,176,074.53	\$0.00	Yes	\$33,423.09	0.05%
AZ	State	State	\$16,164,561.66	\$18,877,348.99	\$0.00	Yes	[NA]	0.00%
CA	State	State	\$170,949,000.00	See Note	\$0.00	Yes	\$39,629,352.06	[Could Not Calculate]
CO	Hybrid	Local	\$178,324,756.00	\$81,778,479.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$1,482,184.05	1.81%
CT	State	State	\$29,440,371.16*	\$29,355,329.10	\$0.00	Yes	\$10,207,094.00	34.77%
DE	State	Hybrid	\$8,542,582.19	\$9,286,529.67	\$0.00	Yes	\$3,971,153.00	42.76%
FL	State	Hybrid	\$244,771,429.94	\$122,106,617.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$13,481,895.00	11.04%
GA	State	Local	Unknown	\$230,153,414.05	\$0.00	Yes	[No Response]	0.00%
HI	State	State	UNKNOWN	\$11,007,307.00	\$0.00	No	About \$250,000	2.27%
IA	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$162,878,146.36	\$42,379,489.10	\$0.00	Yes	We do not track amounts by “NG programs.” At the state level, a reasonable estimate is that approximately \$9.6 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.	22.65%
ID	Hybrid	Local	Unknown at aggregated State Level	\$24,360,214.19	\$0.00	Yes	\$650,727.00	2.67%
IL	Hybrid	Hybrid	Local 9-1-1 Authorities reported \$173,506,382 in 9-1-1 Expenses and the State incurred \$12,283,347 for 9-1-1 network costs. Total cost to provide 911/E911 is \$185,789,729	\$176,762,059 from Surcharge \$23,020,584 from Other Totaling	\$0.00	Yes	\$861,000.00	0.43%

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
				\$199,782,643				
IN	State	Hybrid	\$211,952,722.03	\$91,474,114.82	\$0.00	Yes	Through its contracted vendors who provide a statewide public safety IP enabled network for the routing of all text to 911 services and wireless calls. The board's contractual obligations for the network was approximately \$12 million for the reporting period. Local expenditures of NG911 programs is unknown.	13.12%
KS	State	Hybrid	\$129,788,168.00	\$34,049,478.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$16,858,300.00	49.51%
KY	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$134,000,000.00	\$71,486,870.22	\$0.00	Yes	\$5,292,810.42	7.40%
LA	Hybrid	Local	\$105,400,254.00	\$95,519,601.00	\$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: \$36,252,890 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.	\$148,631,181.42	\$0.00	Yes	\$36,252,890.00	24.39%
MD	State	Hybrid	\$167,967,182.04	\$62,910,929.41	\$0.00	Yes	In calendar year 2020, Maryland has encumbered (awarded) \$4,068,819.12 for ESInet and Next Generation Core Services implementation, and has expended \$216,611.72 for awards made in all fiscal years. Additionally, Maryland	0.34%

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
							encumbered \$20,151,268.68 for NG911 ready phone systems, and \$2,488,964.99 for GIS services for the georouting of calls.	
ME	State	State	\$6,682,152.00	\$6,492,764.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$5,202,319.00	80.12%
MI	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$300,947,474.49	\$140,317,136.20	\$0.00	Yes	\$8,307,975.84 for delivery of calls through Peninsula Fiber Network (PFN); an IP-based 911 NG911 network	5.92%
MN	State	State	\$24,664,710.00	\$77,782,284.29	\$0.00	Yes	\$23,192,378.80	29.82%
MO	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$134,423,284.68	\$4,984,961.21	\$0.00	Yes	Unknown	0.00%
MS	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$43,228,144.60	\$10,751,577.80	\$0.00	Yes	[NA]	0.00%
MT	State	Hybrid	NA	\$13M	\$0.00	No	[NA]	0.00%
NC	State	State	\$144,076,487.00	\$90,399,400.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$17,371,058.00	19.22%
ND	Hybrid	Local	\$27,500,000.00	[No Response]	\$0.00	Yes	\$2,283,020.00	[Could Not Calculate]
NE	Hybrid	Hybrid	Unknown	\$13,085,400.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$2,071,979.00	15.83%
NH	State	State	\$14,164,693.22	\$15,655,121.80	\$0.00	Yes	\$223,825.00	1.43%
NJ	State	State	Unknown	\$127,370,000.00	\$104,548,000.00	Yes	\$150,000.00	0.12%
NM	State	State	\$14,109,750.00	\$12,242,923.00	\$2,000,000.00	Yes	\$3,531,454.00	28.84%
NV	Local	Local	\$20,419,077.00	[No Response]	[unknown]	Yes	\$461,447.69	[Could Not Calculate]
NY	Local	Local	\$1,016,439,435.00	\$34,313,654.00	\$100,765,134.00	Yes	\$298,276.46	0.87%
OH	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$209,760,079.50	\$34,192,222.40	\$0.00	Yes	\$9,022,350.08	26.39%
OK	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$111,645,741.40	\$42,595,575.30	\$0.00	Yes	A feasibility [sic] study was completed in FY2020. The amount of the final contract amount was \$327,362. Also we contracted with another State agency to host our State NG911 GIS data set. That was funded by State and Federal grant dollars in the amount of \$644,490. 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.	2.28%

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
OR	Hybrid	State	\$143,167,284.45	\$53,508,690.00	\$0.00	Yes	[NA]	0.00%
PA	State	Hybrid	\$415,236,749.00	\$317,290,983.00	\$0.00	Yes	Numerous Next Generation 911 related projects are in progress across the Commonwealth and have been funded with federal, state and local funding sources. In addition, PEMA executed a contract in December 2020 to provide NG911 service statewide. A total dollar amount is not available at this time.	0.00%
RI	State	State	\$8,657,923.69	\$7,595,987.03	\$0.00	Yes	[NA]	0.00%
SC	Hybrid	Hybrid	unknown	\$33,615,719.08	\$0.00	Yes	\$812,922.00	2.42%
SD	State	Hybrid	\$33,009,588.00	\$13,533,579.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$3,456,387.00	25.54%
TN	State	Hybrid	\$126,173,749.00	\$110,023,959.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$11,583,823.00	10.53%
TX	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$287,989,340.00	\$226,212,339.00	\$0.00	Yes	CSEC State 9-1-1 Program: A total of \$7,899,832 in appropriated 9-1-1 funding was spent by CSEC on activities related to the implementation of NG 9-1-1: \$3,390,381.35 (Regional ESInet); \$685,480 (EGDMS); \$642,301 (GIS Data Clean-up); \$174,926 (NG9-1-1 Implementation); and \$3,006,743 (NG9-1-1 Capital Project Expenditures). 772 ECDs: \$20,322,328. Municipal ECDs: \$303,958.	12.61%
UT	State	Hybrid	\$88.5 Million	\$37,397,817.19	\$0.00	Yes	\$813,422.11	2.18%
VA	State	Hybrid	Unknown	\$64,374,743.53	\$0.00	Yes	\$61,366,688.10	95.33%
VT	State	State	\$4,808,426.00	\$4,951,056.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$4,808,426.00	97.12%
WA	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$336,657,946.00	STATE = \$27,842,375 COUNTY = \$ 76,995,461 COMBINED	\$0.00	Yes	\$11,817,490.87	11.27%

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
				TOTAL = \$104,837,836				
WI	[No Response]	None	Unknown	Unknown	\$0.00	Yes	\$296,942.75	[Could Not Calculate]
WV	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$84,745,040.00	\$68,560,173.19	\$500,000.00	Yes	\$5,331,754.00	7.78%
WY	Hybrid	Local	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$0.00	Yes	[NA]	[Could Not Calculate]
Other Jurisdictions								
AS	[No Response]	None	See answer to 3a.	N/A	\$0.00	No	[NA]	[Could Not Calculate]
DC	State	Hybrid	\$49,758,091.00	\$12,156,070.61	\$0.00	Yes	\$1,900,777.61	15.64%
Guam	State	State	\$1,674,307.00	\$2,210,810.00	\$0.00	Yes	N/A	0.00%
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[Could Not Calculate]
PR	State	State	\$20,211,074.80	\$20,898,411.06	\$0.00	No	[No Response]	0.00%
USVI	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	\$0.00	[DNF]	[DNF]	[Could Not Calculate]

Appendix B1

Overview of Total State and Other Jurisdiction 911 Fees – 2009 to 2015 Reports²⁰³

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]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[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

²⁰³ Because Appendix B gains a new column of data with every annual fee report, and page width is limited, we have broken Appendix B into two parts. Appendix B2 below covers report years 2016 to 2021. All numbers in the two B Appendices are rounded to the nearest dollar. 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]
Other Jurisdictions							
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]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[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]
Total	\$1,877,863,272	\$1,749,609,554	\$2,002,117,111	\$2,149,689,191	\$2,322,983,616	\$2,404,510,788	\$2,527,625,361

Appendix B2

Overview of Total State and Other Jurisdiction 911 Fees – 2016 to 2021 Reports²⁰⁴

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

²⁰⁴ All numbers in the two B Appendices are rounded to the nearest dollar. In the two B Appendices, “[DNP]” indicates that the state or jurisdiction filed a report but did not provide the information.

State	Report Year					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	8th Report	9th Report	10th Report	11th Report	12th Report	13th Report
NJ	\$122,632,000	\$122,150,000	\$121,909,000	\$122,905,000	\$124,393,000	\$127,370,000
NM	\$11,146,012	\$10,919,490	\$11,203,574	\$11,228,627	\$12,237,705	\$12,242,923
NV	\$1,591,367	\$437,144	\$2,291,102	\$1,122,187	[\$2,857,298]	[DNP]
NY	\$185,262,082	[DNF]	\$189,094,916	[DNP]	\$33,867,659	\$34,313,654
OH	\$40,382,365	\$44,720,083	\$39,736,489	\$33,421,679	[DNP]	\$34,192,222
OK	[DNP]	[DNF]	\$34,986,975	\$44,712,874	\$38,248,507	\$42,595,575
OR	\$39,470,386	\$42,832,475	\$43,919,835	\$45,550,841	\$44,541,808	\$53,508,690
PA	\$239,800,218	\$315,963,650	\$316,592,551	\$316,216,704	\$315,238,084	\$317,290,983
RI	\$16,345,364	\$14,021,695	\$16,817,000	\$15,684,553	\$15,340,800	\$7,595,987
SC	\$39,054,282	\$40,880,762	\$30,108,371	\$31,274,227	\$32,818,798	\$33,615,719
SD	\$13,093,702	\$12,976,019	\$13,087,266	\$13,306,863	\$13,476,892	\$13,533,579
TN	\$78,729,854	\$102,699,664	\$102,819,090	[DNP]	\$105,652,433	\$110,023,959
TX	\$222,938,735	\$223,315,125	\$219,673,860	\$220,165,001	\$224,756,152	\$226,212,339
UT	\$27,130,872	\$27,162,203	\$23,485,454	\$29,262,881	\$32,775,607	\$37,397,817
VA	\$85,431,606	\$86,028,766	\$86,909,858	\$60,974,472	\$63,742,980	\$64,374,744
VT	\$6,256,658	\$6,170,851	\$5,981,135	[DNP]	\$5,427,095	\$4,951,056
WA	\$94,445,461	\$95,242,119	\$98,653,163	\$99,923,008	\$101,002,074	\$104,837,836
WI	[DNP]	[DNP]	\$0	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]
WV	\$56,649,322	\$56,340,460	\$60,189,650	\$63,686,697	\$63,081,749	\$68,560,173
WY	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]
Other Jurisdictions						
AS	[DNP]	Does Not Collect Fees	Does Not Collect Fees	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP] ²⁰⁵
DC	\$12,189,231	\$11,354,347	\$11,428,064	\$11,832,609	\$11,913,519	\$12,156,071
Guam	[DNF]	[DNF]	\$2,209,374	\$2,183,716	\$2,109,415	\$2,210,810
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]	\$0	\$0	[DNF]	[DNF]
PR	\$21,896,789	[DNF]	\$19,889,006	\$20,204,116	\$20,254,043	\$20,898,411
USVI	\$1,297,671	\$1,416,865	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNF]
Total	\$2,631,705,009	\$2,763,916,948	\$2,937,108,459	\$2,675,270,976	\$3,032,215,008	\$3,175,759,843

²⁰⁵ American Samoa reports that it has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 4.

Appendix C
State 911 Fees by Service Type²⁰⁶

State	Service Type and Fee		Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance			
	Type	Fee	State	Local	Combo or Other	None
AK	Wireline	Up to 2.00 per phone		X		
	Wireless	Up to 2.00 per phone		X		
	Prepaid	[No Response]				X
	VoIP	[No Response]				X
	Other	[No Response]				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 (Note: Four Arkansas Counties have not levied the wireline surcharge.)		X		
	Wireless	\$1.30	X			
	Prepaid	10% (per transaction point of sale)	X			
	VoIP	\$1.30	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
AZ	Wireline	\$.20 per month for each activated wireline service account	X			
	Wireless	\$.20 per month for each activated wireless service account	X			
	Prepaid	.80 of one percent from the retail sale of wireless services. Retailer can retain 3% prior to submittal	X			
	VoIP	Same as wireline service account	X			
	Other	None				X
CA	Wireline	\$.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	\$0.70 to \$3.00 per line per month, depending on location		X		
	Wireless	\$0.70 to \$3.00 per line per month, depending on		X		

²⁰⁶ American Samoa, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia completed 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/thirteenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>. West Virginia provided wireline and VoIP fees by county. West Virginia Response at 12-14.

State	Service Type and Fee		Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance			
	Type	Fee	State	Local	Combo or Other	None
		location				
	Prepaid	1.4% of retail prepaid wireless telecommunications service transactions	X			
	VoIP	\$0.70 to \$3.00 per line per month, depending on location		X		
	Other	N/A				X
CT	Wireline	\$0.58/\$0.68	X			
	Wireless	\$0.58/\$0.68	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.58/\$0.68	X			
	VoIP	\$058/\$0.68	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
DE	Wireline	60 cents	X			
	Wireless	60 cents	X			
	Prepaid	60 cents	X			
	VoIP	60 cents	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
FL	Wireline	\$0.40	X			
	Wireless	\$0.40	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.40	X			
	VoIP	\$0.40	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
GA	Wireline	\$1.50/mo.		X		
	Wireless	\$1.50/mo.		X		
	Prepaid	\$1.50/mo.		X		
	VoIP	\$1.50/mo.		X		
	Other	[No Response]				X
HI	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

State	Service Type and Fee		Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance			
	Type	Fee	State	Local	Combo or Other	None
IL ²⁰⁷ (outside City of Chicago)	Wireline	\$1.50	X			
	Wireless	\$1.50	X			
	Prepaid	3%	X			
	VoIP	\$1.50	X			
	Other	A fee of which ever 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	X			
	VoIP	\$1.00	X			
	Other	\$1.00	X			
KS	Wireline	.90 per subscriber			X	
	Wireless	.90 per subscriber			X	
	Prepaid	2.06% of retail sale			X	
	VoIP	.90 per subscriber			X	
	Other	.90 per subscriber			X	
KY	Wireline	\$1.46 per line		X		
	Wireless	\$0.70/month	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.93/transaction (collected at point-of-sale)	X			
	VoIP	\$1.46 per line		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% Point of Sale	X			
	VoIP	[No Response]		X		
	Other	N/A				X
MA	Wireline	\$1.50 per month for the period ending December 31, 2020.	X			
	Wireless	\$1.50 per month for the period ending December 31, 2020.				X
	Prepaid	\$1.50 per month for the period ending December 31, 2020.				X
	VoIP	\$1.50 per month for the period ending December 31, 2020.				X
	Other	[No Response]				X
MD	Wireline	\$1.25			X	

²⁰⁷ In Addendum F1, Illinois states, “[t]he City of Chicago is exempt from the Statewide uniform 9-1-1 surcharge and 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 9% 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	\$1.25			X	
	Prepaid	\$0.60			X	
	VoIP	\$1.25			X	
	Other	\$1.25			X	
ME	Wireline	\$0.35	X			
	Wireless	\$0.35	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.35	X			
	VoIP	\$0.35	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
MI	Wireline	\$0.25 (State)			X	
		\$0.00-\$3.00 (County)				
	Wireless	\$0.25 (State)			X	
		\$0.00-\$3.00 (County)				
	Prepaid	5% State	X			
	VoIP	\$0.25 (State)			X	
	Other	\$0.00-\$3.00 (County)				
MN	Wireline	N/A				X
	Wireline	\$0.95	X			
	Wireless	\$0.95	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.95				X
	VoIP	\$0.95	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
MO	Wireline	Varies		X		
	Wireless	Varies		X		
	Prepaid	3%	X			
	VoIP	Varies		X		
	Other	Varies		X		
MS	Wireline	\$1.00 residential/\$2.00 commercial per line		X		
	Wireless	\$1.00		X		
	Prepaid	\$1.00				
	VoIP	\$1.00 per line		X		
	Other	[No Response]				X
MT	Wireline	\$1 PER MONTH PER SUBSCRIBER LINE	X			
	Wireless	\$1 PER MONTH PER SUBSCRIBER LINE	X			
	Prepaid	PENDING ADOPTION OF LEGISLATION	X			
	VoIP	[No Response]				X
	Other	[No Response]				X
NC	Wireline	\$0.65	X			
	Wireless	\$0.65	X			

State	Service Type and Fee		Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance			
	Type	Fee	State	Local	Combo or Other	None
	Prepaid	\$0.65	X			
	VoIP	\$0.65	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
ND	Wireline	\$1.50-\$2.00		X		
	Wireless	\$1.50-\$2.00		X		
	Prepaid	2.5% of gross receipts @ point of sale	X			
	VoIP	\$1.50-\$2.00		X		
	Other	[No Response]				X
NE	Wireline	0.50 to \$1.00 per line		X		
	Wireless	0.45 per line	X			
	Prepaid	1% of total sale	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			
	Other	[No Response]				X
NJ	Wireline	\$.90/Monthly	X			
	Wireless	\$.90/Monthly	X			
	Prepaid	None				X
	VoIP	\$.90/Monthly	X			
	Other	None				X
NM	Wireline	\$.51 per line per month	X			
	Wireless	\$.51 per line per month	X			
	Prepaid	1.38% of the retail transaction	X			
	VoIP	\$.51 per line per month	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
NV	Wireline	[No Response]		X		
	Wireless	[No Response]		X		
	Prepaid	[No Response]		X		
	VoIP	[No Response]		X		
	Other	[No Response]		X		
NY	Wireline	\$0.35 / \$1.00 / \$1.65			X	
	Wireless	[No Response]				X
	Prepaid	[No Response]				X
	VoIP	\$0.35 / \$1.00 / \$1.65			X	
	Other	[No Response]				X

State	Service Type and Fee		Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance			
	Type	Fee	State	Local	Combo or Other	None
OH	Wireline	This section left blank at FCC request ²⁰⁸				X
	Wireless	This section left blank at FCC request				X
	Prepaid	This section left blank at FCC request/ 0.5% sales tax (as directed by the FCC)				X
	VoIP	This section left blank at FCC request				X
	Other	This section left blank at FCC request				X
OK	Wireline	3% - 15% of the base tariff rate		X		
	Wireless	.75 cents per device per month	X			
	Prepaid	75 cents per transaction	X			
	VoIP	.75 cents per connection per month	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
OR	Wireline	\$1.00	X			
	Wireless	\$1.00	X			
	Prepaid	\$1.00	X			
	VoIP	\$1.00	X			
	Other	\$1.00	X			
PA	Wireline	\$1.65	X			
	Wireless	\$1.65	X			
	Prepaid	\$1.65	X			
	VoIP	\$1.65	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
RI	Wireline	* \$.50 ²⁰⁹	X			
	Wireless	* \$.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% point of sale			X	

²⁰⁸ The FCC did not request that Ohio leave responses blank. In Addendum F1, Ohio entered, “State collects 25 cents per wireless per month 9and [sic] five tenths of one percent .005 on prepaid): 1% kept at Taxation to process[;] 2% Funds ESINet Committee and 9-1-1 Office[;] 97% disbursed to Counties per PUCO formula.” Ohio Response at 9.

²⁰⁹ In Addendum F1, Rhode Island states, “*Per each wireline instrument or wireless instrument. Prepaid wireless 2.5% at the point of sale.” Rhode Island Response at 9-10.

State	Service Type and Fee		Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance			
	Type	Fee	State	Local	Combo or Other	None
	VoIP	\$1.25/line			X	
	Other	N/A				X
TN	Wireline	\$1.16	X			
	Wireless	\$1.16	X			
	Prepaid	\$1.16	X			
	VoIP	\$1.16	X			
	Other	\$1.16	X			
TX	Wireline	CSEC state 9-1-1 Program (CSEC/RPC): The wireline fee is set by CSEC at \$0.50 per access line/month (the rate is capped by statute at \$0.50). ECDs: Res: \$0.20 - \$1.68 per local exchange access line/month. Bus: \$0.46 - \$8.70 per access line/month, up to a 100-line maximum in most ECD service areas. Bus. Trunk: \$0.50 to \$8.70. Several ECDs' wireline fee is imposed as a percentage of the charges for base service; typically set at 6% – 8%.	X			
	Wireless	State wireless 9-1-1 fee: \$0.50 per month per wireless telecommunications connection.	X			
	Prepaid	State prepaid wireless 9-1-1 fee: 2% of the purchase price of each prepaid wireless telecommunications service.	X			
	VoIP	Wireline rates applicable.	X			
	Other	State equalization surcharge: \$0.06/month per local exchange access line access line or wireless telecommunications connection (excluding connections that constitute prepaid wireless telecommunications service).				X
UT	Wireline	96 cents	X			
	Wireless	96 cents	X			
	Prepaid	3.7% 911 service charge of [sic] the sales price per transaction (§69-2-405)	X			
	VoIP	96 cents	X			
	Other	N/A				X
VA	Wireline	\$0.75	X			
	Wireless	\$0.75	X			
	Prepaid	\$050 ²¹⁰	X			
	VoIP	\$0.75	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X

²¹⁰ Virginia Response at 10. We believe that Virginia unintentionally omitted a decimal point and intended to report “\$0.50” as it did in last year’s response. See Virginia Twelfth Response at 10.

State	Service Type and Fee		Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance			
	Type	Fee	State	Local	Combo or Other	None
VT	Wireline	2.4% customer telecommunications charges	X			
	Wireless	2.4% customer telecommunications charges	X			
	Prepaid	2.4% customer telecommunications charges	X			
	VoIP	2.4% customer telecommunications charges	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
WA	Wireline	\$.25 state / \$.70 county per month			X	
	Wireless	\$.25 state / \$.70 county per month			X	
	Prepaid	\$.25 state / \$.70 county per month			X	
	VoIP	\$.25 state / \$.70 county per month				
	Other	[No Response]				X
WI	Wireline	Varies by county, up to \$0.40 per exchange access line		X		
	Wireless	None				X
	Prepaid	None				X
	VoIP	None				X
	Other	None				X
WV	Wireline	See Below Spreadsheet showing county fees		X		
	Wireless	January-June 2020 - \$3.86 & June-December 2020 - \$3.47 per wireless line				X
	Prepaid	6% Tax	X			
	VoIP	See Below Spreadsheet showing county fees		X		
	Other	[No Response]				X
WY	Wireline	up to \$0.75 per line		X		
	Wireless	up to \$0.75 per line		X		
	Prepaid	1.5% @ point of sale			X	
	VoIP	up to \$0.75 per line		X		
	Other	[No Response]				X
Other Jurisdictions						
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	2.0% of sales price per retail transaction occurring in the District.	X			
	VoIP	\$0.76	X			
	Other	\$0.62 per Centrex line in the District of Columbia and \$0.62 per private branch exchange station in the District of Columbia.	X			

State	Service Type and Fee		Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance			
	Type	Fee	State	Local	Combo or Other	None
		The PBX fee per station shall be converted into a per-trunk fee based on a ratio of 8 PBX stations to one PBX Trunk. At an 8 to 1 ratio, the PBX Trunk assessment is \$4.96.				
Guam	Wireline	\$1.00 monthly per account	X			
	Wireless	\$1.00 monthly per account	X			
	Prepaid	\$1.00 monthly per account	X			
	VoIP	N/A				X
	Other	N/A				X
NMI	Wireline	[DNF]				X
	Wireless	[DNF]				X
	Prepaid	[DNF]				X
	VoIP	[DNF]				X
	Other	[DNF]				X
PR	Wireline	.50¢ a month for residential subscribers, nonprofit and religious organizations \$1.00 for commercial, professional and government subscribers	X			
	Wireless	50¢ a month for residential subscribers, nonprofit and religious organizations \$1.00 for commercial, professional and government subscribers	X			
	Prepaid	50¢ a month for residential subscribers, nonprofit and religious organizations \$1.00 for commercial, professional and government subscribers	X			
	VoIP	50¢ a month for residential subscribers, nonprofit and religious organizations \$1.00 for commercial, professional and government subscribers	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
USVI	Wireline	[DNF]				X
	Wireless	[DNF]				X
	Prepaid	[DNF]				X
	VoIP	[DNF]				X
	Other	[DNF]				X

Appendix D

Approved by OMB

3060-1122

Expires: March 31, 2024

Estimated time per response: 10-55
hours

Annual Collection of Information

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

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

A. Filing Information

1. Name of State or Jurisdiction

State or Jurisdiction

2. Name, Title and Organization of Individual Filing Report

Name	Title	Organization

Addendum Section A

B. Overview of State or Jurisdiction 911 System

- 1. Please provide the total number of active Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) in your state or jurisdiction that received funding derived from the collection of 911/E911 fees during the annual period ending December 31, 2020:**

PSAP Type ¹	Total
Primary	
Secondary	
Total	

Addendum Section B1

- 2. Please provide the total number of active telecommunicators² in your state or jurisdiction that were funded through the collection of 911 and E911 fees during the annual period ending December 31, 2020:**

Number of Active Telecommunicators	Total
Full Time	
Part Time	

Addendum Section B2

- 3. For the annual period ending December 31, 2020, please provide an estimate of the total cost to provide 911/E911 service in your state or jurisdiction.**

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

² A telecommunicator, also known as a call taker or a dispatcher, is a person employed by a PSAP who is qualified to answer incoming emergency telephone calls and/or who provides for the appropriate emergency response either directly or through communication with the appropriate PSAP. See *Master Glossary* at 192.

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

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

[REDACTED]

Addendum Section B3

[REDACTED]

4. Please provide the total number of 911 calls your state or jurisdiction received during the period January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020.

Type of Service	Total 911 Calls
Wireline	[REDACTED]
Wireless	[REDACTED]
VoIP	[REDACTED]
Other	[REDACTED]
Total	[REDACTED]

Addendum Section B4

[REDACTED]

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

1. Has your State, or any political subdivision, Indian Tribe, village or regional corporation therein as defined by Section 6(f)(1) of the NET 911 Act, established a funding mechanism

designated for or imposed for the purposes of 911 or E911 support or implementation (please include a citation to the legal authority for such mechanism)? *Check one.*

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

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

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1b. If YES, during the annual period January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020, did your state or jurisdiction amend, enlarge, or in any way alter the funding mechanism.

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Addendum Section C1

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

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

Addendum Section C2

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

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

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

Addendum Section D1

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

- Yes
☐
- No
☐

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

<div></div>

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

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E. Description of Uses of Collected 911/E911 Fees

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

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2. Please identify the allowed uses of the collected funds. *Check all that apply.*

Type of Cost		Yes	No
Operating Costs	Lease, purchase, maintenance of customer premises equipment (CPE) (hardware and software)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Lease, purchase, maintenance of computer aided dispatch (CAD) equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	(hardware and software)		
	Lease, purchase, maintenance of building/facility	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personnel Costs	Telecommunicators' Salaries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Training of Telecommunicators	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Administrative Costs	Program Administration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Travel Expenses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dispatch Costs	Reimbursement to other law enforcement entities providing dispatch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Lease, purchase, maintenance of Radio Dispatch Networks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grant Programs		<input type="checkbox"/> If YES, see 2a.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2a. During the annual period ending December 31, 2020, describe the grants that your state paid for through the use of collected 911/E911 fees and the purpose of the grant.			
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Addendum Section E2
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F. Description of 911/E911 Fees Collected

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

Addendum Section F1
<div></div>

2. For the annual period ending December 31, 2020, please report the total amount collected pursuant to the assessed fees or charges described in Question F 1.

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

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

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







Addendum Section F2


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

Question	Yes	No
4. For the annual period ending December 31, 2020, were any 911/E911 fees that were collected by your state or jurisdiction combined with any federal, state or local funds, grants, special collections, or general budget appropriations that were designated to support 911/E911/NG911 services? <i>Check one.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4a. If YES, please describe the federal, state or local funds and amounts that were combined with 911/E911 fees.		

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Addendum Section F4
<div></div>

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

Addendum Section F5	
	

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

Question		Yes	No
1. In the annual period ending December 31, 2020, were funds collected for 911 or E911 purposes in your state or jurisdiction made available or used solely for the purposes designated by the funding mechanism? <i>Check one.</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1a. If NO, please identify what amount of funds collected for 911 or E911 purposes were made available or used for any purposes other than the ones designated by the funding mechanism or used for purposes otherwise unrelated to 911 or E911 implementation or support, including any funds transferred, loaned, or otherwise used for the state's general fund. Along with identifying the amount, please include a statement identifying the non-related purposes for which the collected 911 or E911 funds were made available or used.			
Amount of Funds (\$)	Identify the non-related purpose(s) for which the 911/E911 funds were used. <i>(Add lines as necessary)</i>		
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		

Addendum Section G1
<input type="text"/>

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

Question	Yes	No
1. Has your state established any oversight or auditing mechanisms or procedures to determine whether collected funds have been made available or used for the purposes designated by the funding mechanism or otherwise used to implement or support 911? Check one.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1a. If YES, provide a description of the mechanisms or procedures and any enforcement or other corrective actions undertaken in connection with such auditing authority, for the annual period ending December 31, 2020. (Enter "None" if no actions were taken.)		
<div></div>		

Question	Yes	No
2. Does your state have the authority to audit service providers to ensure that the amount of 911/E911 fees collected from subscribers matches the service provider's number of subscribers? Check one.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2a. If YES, provide a description of any auditing or enforcement or other corrective actions undertaken in connection with such auditing authority, for the annual period ending December 31, 2020. (Enter "None" if no actions were taken.)		
<div></div>		

I. Description of Next Generation 911 Services and Expenditures

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

Question	Yes	No
2. In the annual period ending December 31, 2020, has your state or jurisdiction expended funds on Next Generation 911 programs? <i>Check one.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2a. If YES, in the space below, please enter the dollar amount that has been expended.		
Amount (\$)	<div></div>	

Addendum Section I2
<div></div>

3. For the annual period ending December 31, 2020, please describe the type and number of NG911 Emergency Service IP Network(s) (ESInets) that operated within your state.

Type of ESInet	Yes	No	If Yes, Enter Total PSAPs Operating on the ESInet	If Yes, does the type of ESInet interconnect with other state, regional or local ESInets?	
				Yes	No
a. A single, state-wide ESInet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Local (e.g., county) ESInet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Regional ESInets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[If more than one Regional ESInet is in operation, in the space below, provide the total PSAPs operating on each ESInet] <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 1:			<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 2:			<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 3:			<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 4:			<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Name of Regional ESInet 5: <div></div>	<div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 6: <div></div>	<div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 7: <div></div>	<div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 8: <div></div>	<div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 9: <div></div>	<div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 10: <div></div>	<div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 11: <div></div>	<div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 12: <div></div>	<div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 13: <div></div>	<div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 14: <div></div>	<div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 15: <div></div>	<div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Name of Regional ESInet 16: <div></div>	<div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 17: <div></div>	<div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 18: <div></div>	<div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 19: <div></div>	<div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 20: <div></div>	<div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 21: <div></div>	<div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 22: <div></div>	<div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 23: <div></div>	<div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 24: <div></div>	<div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 25: <div></div>	<div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 26: <div></div>	<div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Name of Regional ESInet 27: <div></div>	<div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 28: <div></div>	<div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 29: <div></div>	<div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 30: <div></div>	<div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 31: <div></div>	<div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 32: <div></div>	<div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 33: <div></div>	<div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 34: <div></div>	<div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet 35: <div></div>	<div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Addendum Section I3
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4. Please provide a description of any NG911 projects completed or underway during the annual period ending December 31, 2020.

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Question	Total PSAPs Accepting Texts
5. During the annual period ending December 31, 2020, how many PSAPs within your state implemented text-to-911 and are accepting texts?	<div style="background-color: #cccccc; width: 50px; height: 20px;"></div>
Question	Estimated Number of PSAPs that will Become Text Capable
6. In the next annual period ending December 31, 2021, how many PSAPs do you anticipate will become text capable?	<div style="background-color: #cccccc; width: 50px; height: 20px;"></div>

Addendum Section I5
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Addendum Section I6
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J. Description of Cybersecurity Expenditures

Question	Check the appropriate box		If Yes, Amount Expended (\$)
1. During the annual period ending December 31, 2020, did your state expend funds on cybersecurity programs for PSAPs?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	<div style="background-color: #cccccc; width: 50px; height: 20px;"></div>

Addendum Section J1
<input type="text"/>

Question	Total PSAPs
2. During the annual period ending December 31, 2020, how many PSAPs in your state either implemented a cybersecurity program or participated in a regional or state-run cybersecurity program?	<input type="text"/>

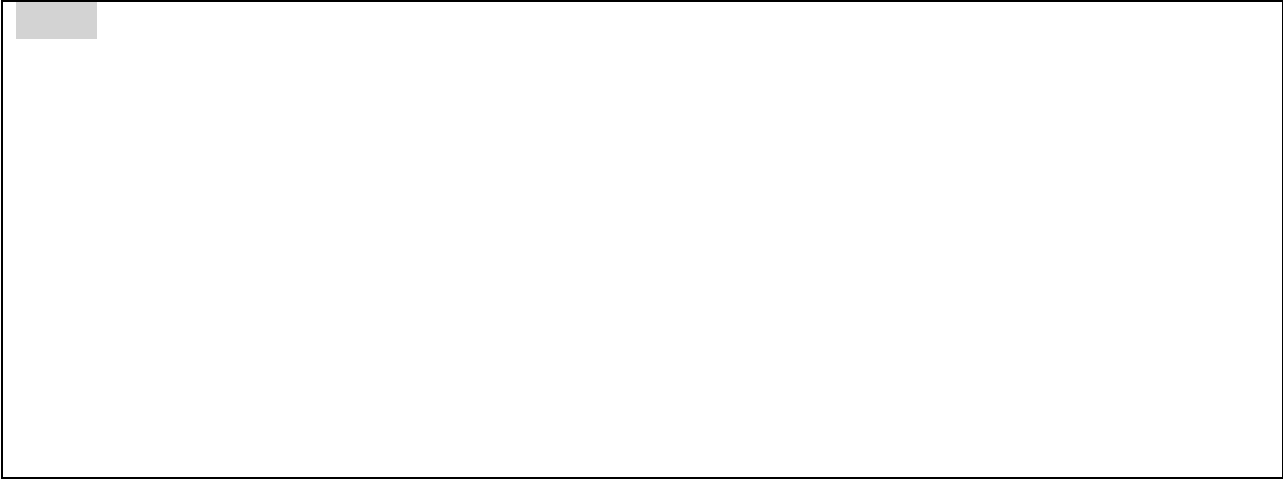
Addendum Section J2
<input type="text"/>

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

Addendum Section J3
<input type="text"/>

K. Measuring Effective Utilization of 911/E911 Fees

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



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.

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.

THIS NOTICE IS REQUIRED BY THE PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT OF 1995, PUBLIC LAW 104-13, OCTOBER 1, 1995, 44 U.S.C. SECTION 3507.