

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS
ON STATE COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF
911 AND ENHANCED 911 FEES AND CHARGES
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2019 TO DECEMBER 31, 2019

Submitted Pursuant to
Public Law No. 110-283

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Ajit Pai, Chairman

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Chairman, 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 twelfth 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, 2019 to December 31, 2019.⁴ This report also reflects the seventh annual collection of data elements

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, 2019 to December 31, 2019 is hereinafter referred to as calendar year 2019.

relating to the number of 911 call centers and telecommunicators, 911 call volumes, 911 expenditure categories, implementation of Next Generation 911 (NG911), and cybersecurity for 911 systems.

II. KEY FINDINGS

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

- In calendar year 2019, states and other reporting jurisdictions collected 911/E911 fees or charges totaling \$3,032,215,008.
- Twenty-six states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported collecting 911/E911 fees at the state level, four states reported collecting fees at the local level, and nineteen states collected fees at both the state and local level.
- The Bureau identified five states (Nevada,⁵ New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and West Virginia) as diverting or transferring 911/E911 fees for purposes other than 911/E911 in 2019.
 - All five states used a portion of their 911/E911 funds to support non-911 related public safety programs.
 - New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and West Virginia used a portion of their 911/E911 funds for either non-public safety or unspecified uses.
 - The total amount of 911/E911 funds diverted by all reporting jurisdictions in calendar year 2019 was \$200,194,031.31, or approximately 6.6% of all 911/E911 fees collected.
- Forty-two states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported engaging in NG911 programs in calendar year 2019. The total amount of reported NG911 expenditures from 911/E911 fees was \$278,368,480.27, or approximately 9.2% of total 911/E911 fees collected.
- Thirty-seven states reported having Emergency Services IP Networks (ESInets) operating in 2019. Within that total (1) eighteen states reported having state-wide ESInets; (2) fifteen states reported having regional ESInets within the state; and (3) twelve states reported local-level ESInets. Eight states reported having more than one type of ESInet operating in 2019.
- Forty-five states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico collectively reported that 2,708 Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) were text-to-911 capable as of the end of 2019.⁶ Three additional states and Guam anticipated providing new text-to-911 capability in 2020.
- While almost every state collects 911 fees from in-state subscribers, thirteen states and the District of Columbia reported that they lack authority to audit service providers to verify that

⁵ As noted in Section I.G below, Nevada did not divert 911 fees at the state level. However, the Bureau concludes that two local jurisdictions diverted 911 fees in 2019.

⁶ As of November 25, 2020, the Commission's PSAP Text-to-911 Readiness and Certification Registry lists 2,888 text-capable PSAPs. See <https://www.fcc.gov/general/psap-text-911-readiness-and-certification-form> (last visited Dec. 1, 2020).

the collected fees accurately reflect the number of in-state subscribers served by the provider.⁷ Of the forty jurisdictions that have such audit authority, three states and Puerto Rico conducted audits in 2019.

- On the topic of cybersecurity preparedness for PSAPs, 34 states, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands indicated that they spent no funds in 2019 on 911-related cybersecurity programs for PSAPs. Fifteen states and the District of Columbia stated that they had made cybersecurity-related expenditures.

III. BACKGROUND

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

To ensure efficiency, transparency, and accountability in the collection and expenditure of a fee or charge for the support or implementation of 9-1-1 or enhanced 9-1-1 services, the Commission shall submit a report within 1 year after the date of enactment of the New and Emerging Technologies 911 Improvement Act of 2008, and annually thereafter, to the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives detailing the status in each State of the collection and distribution of such fees or charges, and including findings on the amount of revenues obligated or expended by each State or political subdivision thereof for any purpose other than the purpose for which any such fees or charges are specified.⁸

4. *Information Request and Responses.* In April 2020, 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 2019.⁹ The Bureau received responsive information from all 50 states,¹⁰ the District of Columbia, American Samoa,¹¹ Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.¹² The Bureau did not receive any response from the Northern Mariana Islands.

⁷ American Samoa also reported that it lacked authority to audit service providers, but stated that the question was not applicable to it. American Samoa Response at 16. American Samoa reports that it has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 5-6.

⁸ NET 911 Act at § 6(f)(2) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1(f)(2)).

⁹ 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 2019 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 . . .”).

¹⁰ The State of Nevada traditionally does not file its own response to the questionnaire; rather, certain cities and counties within Nevada file individual responses, which the Bureau tallies to determine responses for the state in 911 fee reports. This year, eight Nevada local jurisdictions filed responses. Throughout this report, the data from

(continued....)

IV. DISCUSSION

5. This report describes how states and other entities collected 911/E911 funds in calendar year 2019, how much they collected, and how they oversaw the expenditure of these funds.¹³ 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

6. Section 6(f)(1) of the Act affirms the ability of “a State, political subdivision thereof, Indian tribe, or village or regional corporation serving a region established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended” to collect fees or charges “applicable to commercial mobile services or IP-enabled voice services . . . for the support or implementation of 9-1-1 or enhanced 9-1-1 services, provided that the fee or charge is obligated or expended only in support of 9-1-1 and enhanced 9-1-1 services, or enhancements of such services, *as specified in the provision of State or local law adopting the fee or charge.*”¹⁴ Section 6(f)(2) further requires the Commission to obtain information “detailing the status in each State of the collection and distribution of such fees or charges, and including findings on the amount of revenues obligated or expended by each State or political subdivision thereof *for any purpose other than the purpose for which any such fees or charges are specified.*”¹⁵

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

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the eight Nevada local jurisdictions are combined to provide an entry for Nevada. Where a table entry number is the combined total of local jurisdictions’ responses calculated by the Bureau, that number is in brackets. Where text or a narrative table entry only applies to certain reporting local jurisdictions, that is indicated by brackets or a footnote.

¹¹ 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, 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.

¹² Copies of reports from all responding jurisdictions are available on the FCC website at <https://www.fcc.gov/twelfth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ NET 911 Act at § 6(f)(1) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1(f)(1)) (emphasis added).

¹⁵ NET 911 Act at § 6(f)(2) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1(f)(2)) (emphasis added).

B. Overview of State 911 Systems

8. To provide a broader context for the information provided on collection and use of 911 fees, the data collection sought information about the total number of PSAPs that receive funding derived from the collection of 911 fees, the number of active telecommunicators funded through the collection of 911 fees, the total number and type of 911 calls the state or jurisdiction received, and an estimate of the total cost to provide 911/E911 service.¹⁶

9. **Number and Type of PSAPs.** The questionnaire requested that states “provide the total number of active [Primary and Secondary PSAPs¹⁷] in your state or jurisdiction that receive funding derived from the collection of 911/E911 fees during the annual period ending December 31, 2019.” Table 1 shows that 50 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands responded to this request, reporting a total of 4,622 Primary PSAPs and 751 Secondary PSAPs, for a total of 5,373 PSAPs dependent on funding derived from the collection of 911 fees.¹⁸

Table 1 – Number and Types of PSAPs That Receive Funding from the Collection of 911 Fees¹⁹

State	Total Primary	Total Secondary	Total PSAPs
AK	39	10	49
AL	114	57	172
AR	101	13*	114
AZ	75	11	86
CA	388	50	438
CO	82	3	85
CT	104	4	108
DE	9	[No Response] ²⁰	9

¹⁶ FCC Questionnaire at 2-3.

¹⁷ 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 136 (Jan. 20, 2020), https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.nena.org/resource/resmgr/standards/NENA-ADM-000.23-2020_FINAL_2.pdf (NENA Master Glossary).

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, 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/twelfth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>. In Addendum Section B1 responses, Idaho, Michigan, and Minnesota indicate that their secondary PSAPS are not funded through collected 911 or E911 fees or surcharges. Idaho Response at 2; Michigan Response at 2; Minnesota Response at 2. Arkansas states, “*Decrease reflects changes [sic] of some PSAPS previously recorded as Secondary but have now been reidentified as Dispatch Centers only.” Arkansas Response at 2. Kentucky states, “Estimated secondary PSAPs: 75 (As reported by primary certified PSAPs. No direct reporting to the Board is required for secondary PSAPs.)” Kentucky Response at 2.

²⁰ 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 (continued....)

State	Total Primary	Total Secondary	Total PSAPs
FL	147	55	202
GA	154	Unknown	154
HI	5	3	8
IA	113	Unknown	113
ID	48	4	52
IL	191	11	202
IN	91	30	121
KS	118	0	118
KY	116	Not tracked by board	116
LA	86	0	86
MA	228	42	270
MD	24	71	95
ME	24	0	24
MI	136	5	141
MN	98	6	104
MO	135	9	144
MS	121	46	167
MT	53	NA	53
NC	115	12	127
ND	21	1	22
NE	68	0	68
NH	2	0	2
NJ	0	0	0
NM	41	0	41
NV	[6]	[2]	[8]
NY	148	24	172
OH	154	127	281
OK	129	Unknown	129
OR	43	14	57
PA	67	0	67
RI	1	1	2
SC	68	11	79
SD	28	0	28
TN	142	Unknown	142

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(e.g., for Nevada’s eight local jurisdictions, each reporting separately). 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
TX	503	69	572
UT	31	0	31
VA	119	41	160
VT	6	0	6
WA	48	13	61
WI	0	0	0
WV	51	0	51
WY	25	5	30
Other Jurisdictions			
AS ²¹	None	None	None
DC	1	0	1
Guam	1	1	2
NMI	[DNF] ²²	[DNF]	[DNF]
PR	2	0	2
USVI	2	0	2
Total²³	4,622	751	5,374

10. **Number of Telecommunicators.** Respondents were asked to provide the total number of active telecommunicators²⁴ in each state or jurisdiction that were funded through the collection of 911/E911 fees during calendar year 2019. As detailed in Table 2 below, 50 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands responded to this data request. These states and other jurisdictions reported a total of 43,526 full time telecommunicators and 3,307 part-time telecommunicators that are funded through the collection of 911 fees. Seven states reported they do not know how telecommunicators are funded, and eleven states, American Samoa, and the District of Columbia reported they are not funded by 911 fees; i.e., they explicitly stated this or provided responses of “0” or none.

²¹ American Samoa reports that it has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 5-6.

²² In all tables in this report, the abbreviation “[DNF]” indicates that the state or jurisdiction, in this case the Northern Mariana Islands, did not file a response form this year.

²³ The sum of Primary and Secondary PSAPs shown here yields 5,373 PSAPs. The bottom right cell shows 5,374 PSAPs because one respondent included an extra PSAP when listing its total PSAPs, above the actual sum of its stated Primary and Secondary PSAPs.

²⁴ A telecommunicator, also known as a call taker or a dispatcher, is a “[p]erson employed by a PSAP and/or an EMD Service Provider qualified to answer incoming emergency telephone calls and/or to provide for the appropriate emergency response either directly or through communication with the appropriate PSAP.” NENA, Online NENA Glossary (July 4, 2017), <https://nenawiki.org/wiki/Telecommunicator>.

Table 2 – Total Telecommunicators Funded by 911 Fees²⁵

State	Number of Telecommunicators Funded by 911 Fees				
	Full Time	Part Time	Reported “Unknown”	Not Funded by Fees	Provided No Response
AK	294	12			
AL	2,247	unknown	X		
AR	907	161			
AZ	0	0		X	
CA	0	0		X	
CO	550	12			
CT	[Unknown] ²⁶	[Unknown]	X		
DE	288	8			
FL	1,560	146			
GA	3,529	[included in full-time]			
HI	0	0		X	
IA	843	0			
ID	Unknown	Unknown	X		
IL	3,200	341			
IN	1,899	362			
KS	0	0		X	
KY	1,197	277			
LA	639	UNK	X		

²⁵ Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Washington, 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/twelfth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>. In its Addendum B2 response, Kansas states, “Personnel costs are not allowable uses of 911 fees in Kansas. Data submitted by the PSAPs indicates that there are 1096 full-time and 115 part-time Telecommunicators in Kansas. These positions are funded by local general fund tax dollars.” Kansas Response at 3. Minnesota states, “Per MN Statute 403.113, funds ‘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.’ Thus, salaries for Telecommunicators are not eligible.” Minnesota Response at 3. Missouri states, “We believe this number is less than half the number of telecommunicators in the state based on the survey respondents.” Missouri Response at 3. Wisconsin states that “[f]unding for telecommunicators is paid through respective county and municipal governments.” Wisconsin Response at 3.

²⁶ For Full Time, Connecticut states, “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 unknown.” For Part Time, Connecticut states, “same as above,” from which the Bureau infers that the number of part-time telecommunicators is unknown. Connecticut Response at 2-3.

State	Number of Telecommunicators Funded by 911 Fees				
	Full Time	Part Time	Reported “Unknown”	Not Funded by Fees	Provided No Response
MA	5,000	Included in Full Time Response			
MD	1,500	100			
ME	0	0		X	
MI	1,793	205			
MN	none	0		X	
MO	980	132			
MS	909	255			
MT	NA	NA		X	
NC	Telecommunicators are not funded with 911 fees	Telecommunicators are not funded with 911 fees		X	
ND	284	28			
NE	555	74			
NH	73	10			
NJ	0	0		X	
NM	None funded through E-911 fees	None funded through E-911 fees		X	
NV	[51]	[0]			
NY	5,203	319			
OH	862	133			
OK	596	0			
OR	803	39			
PA	2,100	280			
RI	36 Telecommunicators & 8 Supervisors	0			
SC	unknown	unknown	X		
SD	301	54			
TN	Unknown	Unknown	X		
TX	933	27			
UT	683	140			
VA	1,075	unknown	X		
VT	94	25			
WA	1,268	0			
WI	0	0		X	

State	Number of Telecommunicators Funded by 911 Fees				
	Full Time	Part Time	Reported “Unknown”	Not Funded by Fees	Provided No Response
WV	715	138			
WY	342	29			
Other Jurisdictions					
AS ²⁷	None	None		X	
DC	0	0		X	
Guam	24	0			
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]			[DNF]
PR	157	0			
USVI	36	0			
Total	43,526	3,307	7	13	1

11. **Number of 911/E911 Calls.** The Bureau asked respondents to provide an estimate of the total number of 911 calls the state or jurisdiction received for calendar year 2019. Fifty states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported a cumulative total of 211,202,215²⁸ calls of all types during the 2019 annual period. This total is lower than the reported call volume for the 2018 annual reporting period, which totaled 213,840,824 calls.²⁹ Of the total reported calls in 2019, respondents reported 151,971,715 calls from wireless phones, representing approximately 72% of the total reported call volume. The Bureau believes this likely understates the percentage of wireless 911 calls because five states and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported total 911 calls but did not break out service categories separately. Table 3 provides specific call volume information provided by each state or other jurisdiction for each service type. In addition, the Bureau has included an estimate of annual 911 calls on a per capita basis in each reporting state and jurisdiction.

²⁷ American Samoa reports that it has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 5-6.

²⁸ This number is rounded up from the 211,202,214.93 total reported at the bottom Table 3. One state reported its number of calls with two decimal places at the end (.93), resulting in a total number of calls for all states with these decimal numbers at the end.

²⁹ In the Eleventh Annual Report, 45 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported a total of 213,840,824 calls to 911 for calendar year 2018. FCC, Eleventh Annual Report to Congress on State Collection and Distribution of 911 and Enhanced 911 Fees and Charges at 10-12, para. 11, Table 3 (2019), <https://www.fcc.gov/files/11thannual911feereport2019pdf> (Eleventh Report).

Table 3 – Total 911 Calls by Service Type³⁰

State	Type of Service						Estimated Annual 911 Calls Per Capita ³¹
	Wireline	Wireless	VoIP	Other	Total	Reported “Unknown”	
AK	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	275,850	X	0.38
AL	*	*	*	*	2,800,742		0.57
AR	153,601	1,449,859	33,690	1,203* Text to 911	1,638,353		0.54
AZ	624,353	3,891,185	71,727	5,561	4,592,826		0.63
CA	3,607,974	22,419,645	1,236,804	97,250	27,361,673		0.69
CO	219,961	7,157,649	183,389	78,402	7,639,401		1.33
CT	240,280	1,611,171	136,808	5,902 TEXT	1,994,161		0.56
DE	123,439	550,361	62,578	6,653	743,031		0.76
FL	716,882	11,456,313	1,407,893	416,893	13,997,981		0.65
GA	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	[Unknown]	X	[NA]
HI	259,900	1,150,750	54,472	246,849	1,711,971		1.21
IA	256,039	929,331	42,576	3,337	1,231,283		0.39
ID	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	Unknown at Aggregated State Level	X	[NA]
IL	1,422,554	7,408,906	381,111	5,939	9,218,510		0.73
IN	351,066	3,344,050	205,430	272,596	4,173,142		0.62
KS	224,295	1,373,374	97,128	5,844	1,700,641		0.58
KY	593,310	2,229,970	153,948	3,244	2,980,472		0.67
LA	564,778	3,330,060	107,116	2,989	4,004,943		0.86
MA	436,186 (excluding VoIP)	2,715,319	320,527	6,055 (text to 911)	3,478,087		0.50
MD	1,154,149	3,315,765	N/A	3,087	4,473,001		0.74

³⁰ Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, 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/twelfth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>.

³¹ The Bureau’s per capita estimates in this report are based on United States Census data for each jurisdiction. See <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2010s-state-total.html>. The populations for American Samoa, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands are based on World Bank data because Census data are unavailable. See Population, total - American Samoa, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=AS>; Population, total - Guam, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=GU>; and Population, total - Virgin Islands (U.S.), <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=VI> (last visited Nov. 12, 2020).

State	Type of Service						Estimated Annual 911 Calls Per Capita ³¹
	Wireline	Wireless	VoIP	Other	Total	Reported "Unknown"	
ME	110,854	418,880	51,059	845	581,638		0.43
MI	828,899	5,275,803	364,514	9,585	6,478,801		0.65
MN	392,960	2,519,183	154,907	5	3,067,055		0.54
MO	283,256	1,556,471	74,593	9,625	2,594,945		0.42
MS	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	3,134,925.93 [sic]		1.05
MT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		[NA]
NC	972,714	5,751,670	633,515	[No Response]	7,357,899		0.70
ND	36,051	217,028	3,185	500	256,764		0.34
NE	196,997	878,655	[No Response]	[No Response]	1,075,652		0.56
NH	46,107	338,491	49,833	12,048	446,479		0.33
NJ	Not separated	Not separated	Not separated	Not separated	9,250,000		1.04
NM	546,348	852,470	35,111	554,707	1,988,636		0.95
NV	[216,336]	[1,080,053]	[61,808]	[54,081]	[1,412,602]		0.46
NY	5,091,055	11,377,156	757,753	247,393	17,473,357		0.90
OH	738,601	5,042,455	435,610	254,448	6,471,114		0.55
OK	317,460	2,112,320	Inc. in Wireless	226,537	2,656,317		0.67
OR	187,648	1,571,620	107,452	158,622	2,025,347		0.48
PA	2,147,101	5,988,322	524,489	5,279	8,665,191		0.68
RI	63,724	409,967	[No Response]	451	474,142		0.45
SC	960,531	3,392,970	152,564	2,102	4,508,167		0.88
SD	41,847	269,253	5,572	3,876	320,548		0.36
TN	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	X	[NA]
TX	1,823,683	16,791,906	863,363	572,349	20,205,540		0.70
UT	84,462	907,073	35,473	0	1,027,008		0.32
VA	669,999	3,276,537	229,256	[No Response]	4,175,792		0.49
VT	35,801	144,983	21,641	7,181 unknown	209,606		0.34
WA	548,339	4,415,157	345,047	9,250	5,317,793		0.70
WI	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	Unknown	X	[NA]
WV	591,532	983,418	91,853	368,862	2,081,156		1.16
WY	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	285,349		0.49
Other Jurisdictions							

State	Type of Service						Estimated Annual 911 Calls Per Capita ³¹
	Wireline	Wireless	VoIP	Other	Total	Reported "Unknown"	
AS	12,320	42,652	NA	NA	54,972		0.99
DC	199,072	806,537	61,554	304,643	1,371,806		1.94
Guam	35,249	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	35,249		0.21
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]		[NA]
PR	46,991	1,216,977	[No Response]	671,128	1,935,096		0.61
USVI	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	247,200		2.32
Totals³²	28,174,704	151,971,715	9,555,349	4,635,321	211,202,214.93	5	0.70³³

12. **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 2019, regardless of whether such costs are supported by 911 fees or other funding sources. As detailed in Table 4 below, 39 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands provided cost estimates totaling \$5,185,263,807.14.³⁴ Table 4 also includes the Bureau's estimate of reported costs on a per capita basis for each reporting state and jurisdiction. Eleven 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.³⁵

Table 4 – Estimated Cost to Provide 911 Service³⁶

State	Total Estimated Cost to Provide 911 Service	Explanation of Reported Figure or Why Estimation Could Not Be Provided	Annual Per Capita Expenditures
AK	\$14,922,887.36	[NA]	\$20.40
AL	\$122,873,488.20	[NA]	\$25.06

³² As noted, the State of Nevada did not file its own response to the questionnaire; rather, eight local jurisdictions within Nevada filed individual response forms. Lyon County, Nevada's reported total of 20,687 calls exceeds the sum of its service type calls by 324. Lyon County, Nevada Response at 3. This difference carries over to Nevada's total compared to the state's service type categories. Oregon's reported total of 2,025,347 calls exceeds the sum of its service type calls by 5. Oregon Response at 3. West Virginia's reported total of 2,081,156 calls exceeds the sum of its service type calls by 45,491. West Virginia Response at 3. Some states did not break down calls by category and only provided their totals. Therefore, the sum of wireline, wireless, VoIP, and "other" totals is approximately 16.9 million calls less than the grand total.

³³ This per capita figure in the Totals row is the average of the state per capita values above.

³⁴ For a comparison of total costs to total revenue from fees and charges, see *infra* Table 13.

³⁵ States lacking complete information include Illinois, Kansas, Maine, and Missouri.

³⁶ Georgia, Kansas, Ohio, 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/twelfth-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
AR	\$57,991,396.08	[NA]	\$19.22
AZ	\$14,839,970.19	[NA]	\$2.04
CA	\$170,247,000.00	[NA]	\$4.31
CO	[No Response]	911 expenses are locally controlled and public safety answering points are not required to report expenses to the State 911 Program Manager. A survey of the PSAPs did not yield sufficient data points to provide an estimate.	[NA]
CT	\$30,257,392.00	[NA]	\$8.49
DE	\$7,769,560.77	[NA]	\$7.98
FL	\$221,540,357.00	[NA]	\$10.31
GA	Unknown	The Georgia Emergency Communications Authority (GECA) does not capture that information at this time since we do not cover any costs of 911 operations in the state.	[NA]
HI	unknown	Hawaii is a 'Home rule' state and each county has its own cost accounting system which the E911 Board has no authority. Their system is not set up to capture expenses associated with 911/E911 service only. As a result, the counties must [sic] perform this task manually which creates problems such as accuracy and time constraints.	[NA]
IA	\$168,008,339.38	[NA]	\$53.25
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 32 of 48 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 report \$165,434,079 in 9-1-1 expenses and the State incurred \$12,318,392 for 9-1-1 network costs. Totaling \$177,752,471 in 9-1-1 Expenses.	Missing cost information from the Cities of Harvey and North Chicago.	\$14.03
IN	\$213,106,037.39	[NA]	\$31.65
KS	\$137,235,826.00	[NA]	\$47.11
KY	\$133,636,842.88	[NA]	\$29.91
LA	\$98,443,622.06	[NA]	\$21.18

State	Total Estimated Cost to Provide 911 Service	Explanation of Reported Figure or Why Estimation Could Not Be Provided	Annual Per Capita Expenditures
MA	The estimated amount to provide 911 Service is: \$26,723,896 This estimated amount includes the costs associated with the Next Generation 911 service provider contract, MassGIS, Radio, and the mobile PSAP. This estimated amount does not include costs associated with grant programs, training programs, disability access programs, public education, administrative costs, or other costs for the administration and programs of the State 911 Department.	[NA]	\$3.88
MD	\$133,107,352.00	Amount calculated on a state fiscal year (July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019)	\$22.02
ME	\$6,925,272.00	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.	\$5.15
MI	\$251,836,412.76	[NA]	\$25.22
MN	\$24,635,267.00	[NA]	\$4.37
MO	\$78,484,851.00	This is only a partial amount based on the number of survey respondents for 2019 data. We believe this is less than half of the cost to provide 911 service in the state of Missouri. There are several entities that were able to respond [sic] 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.	\$12.79
MS	\$48,396,060.98	[NA]	\$16.26
MT	NA	No authority and appropriated resources to perform the required analysis to determine the estimated total cost	[NA]
NC	\$136,858,315.00	[NA]	\$13.05
ND	\$27,527,052.00	[NA]	\$36.12

State	Total Estimated Cost to Provide 911 Service	Explanation of Reported Figure or Why Estimation Could Not Be Provided	Annual Per Capita Expenditures
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 wireline surcharge monies. We do not currently have access to information regarding local PSAP costs needed to determine the statewide cost of 911/E911 service.	[NA]
NH	\$13,939,232.81	[NA]	\$10.25
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	\$10,255,000.00	[NA]	\$4.89
NV	[\$7,811,012.00]	[Carson City, explanation of reported figure, \$2,754,396:] Combination of the Surcharge and General Fund [City of Las Vegas and Unincorporated Clark County, explanation why estimation could not be provided:] The amount varies based on the property tax collection.	\$2.54
NY	\$1,025,965,571.00	[NA]	\$52.74
OH	\$209,956,198.00	[NA]	\$17.96
OK	\$129,832,373.43	[NA]	\$32.81
OR	\$135,166,437.60	[NA]	\$32.05
PA	\$360,894,422.00	[NA]	\$28.19
RI	\$7,000,000.00	[NA]	\$6.61
SC	[Unknown]	Our state agency does not collect that information. We primarily manage and distribute the wireless 911 surcharge fees back to the PSAPs across the state. Landline 911 fees are handled at the local level. We are in the beginning stages of implementing a statewide NG9-1-1 system. In the future, an esitmate [sic] of those costs will be available.	[NA]
SD	\$30,194,139.00	[NA]	\$34.13
TN	\$113,925,127.68	[NA]	\$16.68
TX	\$306,883,587.52	[NA]	\$10.58
UT	\$69,000,000.00	[NA]	\$21.52
VA	Unknown	For the annual period ending December 31, 2019, 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	\$4,912,414.00	[NA]	\$7.87
WA	\$300,000,000.00	[NA]	\$39.40

State	Total Estimated Cost to Provide 911 Service	Explanation of Reported Figure or Why Estimation Could Not Be Provided	Annual Per Capita Expenditures
WI	Unknown	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. Each county and some municipalities in Wisconsin have entered into a contract with participating local exchange carriers to provide its 911 telecommunications network. These 911 contracts specify in detail the design of the telecommunications network supporting the local 911 service, authorizes a 911 surcharge on landlines based on population to pay for expenses related to the network, and identifies the obligations of the parties to build, operate, and maintain the 911 telecommunications network. See Wis. Stat. 256.35(3)(b). No portion of the funds collected from the 911 surcharge is shared with any state, county, or municipal agency or department, or any other governmental entity. The 911 surcharge is limited to the recovery of the telecommunications network expenses for providing the 911 service, and is retained in full by the participating local exchange carriers (up to \$0.40 cents per exchange access line per month). County and municipal expenses related to terminating and responding to 911 calls are paid for through the respective county and municipal budgets. The total amount of the 911 surcharge collection is not available. The 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.	[NA]
WV	\$81,196,339.00	[NA]	\$45.31
WY	[Unknown]	State-level authority over 9-1-1 fees does not exist.	[NA]
Other Jurisdictions			
AS	See answer to 3a. ³⁷	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.	[NA]

³⁷ American Samoa's reference to "3a" appears to mean B3a of the annual questionnaire. American Samoa's Question B3a response is shown in this Table 4, in the adjacent column headed "Explanation of Reported Figure or Why Estimation Could Not Be Provided."

State	Total Estimated Cost to Provide 911 Service	Explanation of Reported Figure or Why Estimation Could Not Be Provided	Annual Per Capita Expenditures
		PSAP Overview: 9-1-1 SYSTEM VENDOR: INTRADO POSITRON VIPER: 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. Power 911: 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	
DC	\$50,267,808.34	[NA]	\$71.23
Guam	\$1,335,611.00	N/A	\$7.98
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]
PR	\$20,174,604.52	N/A	\$6.32
USVI	\$50,267,808.34	[NA]	\$71.23
Total	\$5,185,263,807.14	Average State Per Capita Expenditure	\$21.28
		National Per Capita Expenditure	\$15.80

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

13. The Bureau's questionnaire seeks data on the funding mechanisms states use to collect fees. Fifty states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands affirmed that their state or jurisdiction has established a funding mechanism designated for or imposed for the purposes of 911 or E911 support or implementation.³⁸ Of those states that have an established funding mechanism, Table 5 identifies 14 states and one jurisdiction that reported enlarging or altering their funding

³⁸ American Samoa reports that it has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 5-6. As noted, the State of Nevada did not file its own response to the questionnaire; rather, certain local jurisdictions within Nevada filed individual response forms. Of the eight Nevada local jurisdictions that filed responses this year, six reported that they had established a funding mechanism. Lander County, Nevada reported that it had not established a funding mechanism, and Boulder City, Nevada left the question blank. Lander County, Nevada Response at 4; Boulder City, Nevada Response at 4.

mechanism during calendar year 2019. For example, a number of states amended their fee structures. Maryland raised the State 9-1-1 Fee “from \$0.25 to \$0.50 to offset the increased county costs for Next Generation 9-1-1 migration.”³⁹ Kansas raised the per-device fee from \$0.60 to \$0.90, and increased the prepaid wireless charge from 1.20% to 2.06%.⁴⁰

Table 5 – States That Amended or Enlarged 911 Funding Mechanism⁴¹

State	Description
Arkansas	Legislation was passed during the 2019 Legislative Session (House Bill 1564, Act 660 – Public Safety Act of 2019). It is anticipated that the revenue received from the current 911 surcharges will be increased by approximately \$17 million as a result of the funding model change outlined in Act 660.
Connecticut	Proposed regulations will enhance 9-1-1 funding for PSAPs. Proposed funding increases include: PSAP training funds, capital and transition grant funds, and 9-1-1 subsidies for regional emergency communications centers, multi-town PSAPs and funded municipalities (municipalities with populations in excess of 40,000).
District of Columbia	Yes, D.C. Official Code §§ 34-1802(b) was amended to include section (b)(4) listed below: (b) Revenue from the following sources shall be deposited in the Fund: (1) The assessment imposed under § 34-1803; (2) The prepaid wireless E911 charge imposed under § 34-1803.02; (3) The sources identified in § 34-1803.03; and (4) Such amounts as may be appropriated or deposited into the Fund.
Florida	Yes
Kansas	During the 2018-19 Legislative Session, the statutes were modified. The funding mechanism was enlarged by \$0.30 per device, raising the existing fee of \$.60 to \$.90. Prepaid wireless charges, collected at the point of sale, was increased from 1.20% to 2.06% in the same legislation.
Maryland	Yes. The Maryland 9-1-1 surcharge is split into two fees: The State 9-1-1 Fee and the County Additional 9-1-1 Fee. Effective July 1, 2019, the State 9-1-1 Fee was raised from \$0.25 to \$0.50 to offset the increased county costs for Next Generation 9-1-1 migration. Both the State and County Additional Fees were also changed from being calculated per bill to being calculated per 9-1-1 accessible service (line).
Missouri	Yes, some of the Counties in the state proposed and passed local taxes under the aforementioned RSMo references.
Montana	Yes, Legislation was passed and implemented that ensures that tribal governments are eligible recipients of state 9-1-1 funding.

³⁹ Maryland Response at 4.

⁴⁰ Kansas Response at 4.

⁴¹ Florida, Missouri, Utah, and Wisconsin completed Addendum Section C1 of the Questionnaire associated with responses captured in this table. Georgia and Texas also completed Addendum Section C1, although they did not report amending or enlarging their 911 funding mechanisms. State and jurisdiction filings are available for public inspection at <https://www.fcc.gov/twelfth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>. In its Addendum Section C1 response, Florida states, “The statutes calls [sic] for a certain percentage of the fee to be allocated for disbursement [sic] to the counties. In January [sic] 2019, the wireless allocation to the counties was increase [sic]. This increase sunsets on December 31, 2022 unless renewed.” Florida Response at 5. Utah states, “Utah Code Annotated 69-2-403 (2)(a)(i) until June 30 2019, 9 cents per month;and (ii) beginning July 1, 2019, 25 cents per month.” Utah Response at 4.

State	Description
Nevada ⁴²	[Carson City:] Yes
New York	Yes. Chapters 78 and 124 of the 2019 Laws of New York amended the law to allow Tompkins County and Onondaga County to continue charging an additional \$0.65 for the counties' Enhanced Emergency Telephone System Surcharge. Chapters 120 and 711 of the 2019 Laws of New York added two laws to allow Broome County and Madison County to charge an additional \$1.30 and \$0.65, respectively, for the counties' Enhanced Emergency Telephone System Surcharge.
Oregon	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, is \$.075 per phone line or per device capable of reaching 9-1-1. The tax will increase 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.
Rhode Island	As noted above, in accordance with RIGL § 39-21.1-14, a monthly E-911 surcharge of fifty cents (\$.50) is hereby levied upon each residence and business telephone line or trunk or path and data, telephony, internet, voice over internet protocol (VoIP) wireline, line, trunk or path in the state including PBX trunks and centrex equivalent trunks and each line or trunk serving, and upon each user interface number or extension number or similarly identifiable line, trunk, or path to or from a digital network (such as, but not exclusive of, integrated services digital network (ISDN)). The money collected by each telecommunication services provider shall be transferred within sixty (60) days after its inception of wireline, wireless, prepaid, cellular, telephony, voice over internet protocol (VoIP), satellite, computer, internet, or communications services in this state and every month thereafter, to the division of taxation, together with the accrued interest. The 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.
Utah	Yes the state did, see Addendum Section C1 below[.]
Vermont	The VUSF rate increased from 2.0% to 2.4% on July 1, 2019.
Wisconsin	2019 Wisconsin Act 9 revised the NextGen911 appropriation under Wis. Stat. 20.465(3)(qm) from an annual appropriation to a biennial appropriation, with \$19.7 million available from the police and fire protection fund in state fiscal year 2019 through 2021 for start up costs related to a statewide emergency services IP network contracts and the 911 Subcommittee to administer its duties under Wis. Stat. 256.35(3s)(d). No changes were made to the funding mechanism under Wis. Stat. 256.35(3).

14. The Bureau asked states to describe the type of authority arrangement for the collection of 911 fees, specifically whether 911/E911 funds are collected by the state (or equivalent jurisdiction), by local jurisdictions, or by a combination of the two. As described in Table 6 below, 26 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported that they collect all 911 fees on a statewide basis. Four states reported that 911 fee collection occurs exclusively at the local level, although

⁴² Of the eight Nevada local jurisdictions that filed responses, only Carson City, Nevada reported that it had amended, enlarged, or altered its 911 funding mechanism during calendar year 2019. Carson City, Nevada Response at 4.

in some cases such local collection is authorized by state statute.⁴³ Nineteen states reported using a hybrid approach to 911 fee collection, in which state and local governing bodies share authority over fee collection from customers. For example, Colorado reported that “[s]urcharge funds derived from landlines, contract wireless, and VoIP lines are remitted directly to local 911 Authorities by the carriers. Prepaid surcharge fees are assessed at point-of-sale on the purchase of wireless minutes and remitted to the Colorado Department of Revenue. Those funds are distributed to local governments using a formula based on wireless call volume as a percentage of total wireless calls received in the state.”⁴⁴

Table 6 – Authority to Collect 911/E911 Fees⁴⁵

Type of Collection	Number of States/Jurisdictions	States/Jurisdictions
State	30	Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Guam, Hawaii, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, U.S. Virgin Islands, Utah, Vermont, Virginia
Local	4	Alaska, Mississippi, Nevada, New York
Hybrid	19	Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, 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

15. The Bureau requested that states and jurisdictions identify the entity that has authority to approve the expenditure of funds collected for 911 purposes. As detailed in Table 7 below, 15 states, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands indicated that only a state entity has authority to approve expenditure of 911 fees. Ten states indicated that only local entities have authority to approve

⁴³ See, e.g., New York Response at 4-5.

⁴⁴ Colorado Response at 5.

⁴⁵ Wisconsin left all three checkbox options on the response form blank and is therefore not included in this table. Wisconsin states at Addendum Section C2, “None of the above apply. No portion of the funds from the 911 surcharge are collected at the state, county, or municipal level. The participating local exchange carriers collect the 911 surcharge.” Wisconsin Response at 5. 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 5-6. Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Nebraska also 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/twelfth-annual-fee-report-blue-filings-0>.

expenditures. Twenty-four states and the District of Columbia⁴⁶ indicated that authority is shared between state and local authorities.

16. The Bureau also sought information on whether states have established a funding mechanism that mandates how collected funds may be used. As indicated in Table 7, states that responded ‘no’ to this question typically cede control of how 911 funds are spent to local jurisdictions. Forty-eight states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands responded that they have a mechanism mandating how 911 fees may be spent, whereas two states and American Samoa⁴⁷ indicated they have no such mechanism.

Table 7 – State Authority for Approval of 911 Fee Expenditures⁴⁸

State	State, Local, or Combined Authority to Approve Expenditures			State Funding Mechanism Mandating How Funds Can be Used
	State	Local	Both ⁴⁹	
AK	No	Yes	No	No
AL	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
AR	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
AZ	Yes	No	No	Yes
CA	Yes	No	No	Yes
CO	No	Yes	No	Yes
CT	Yes	[No Response]	No	Yes
DE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
FL	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
GA	No	Yes	No	Yes
HI	Yes	No	No	Yes
IA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ID	No	Yes	No	Yes
IL	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

⁴⁶ 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 6.

⁴⁷ American Samoa reports that it does not collect any 911/E911 phone fees. American Samoa Response at 5-6.

⁴⁸ Idaho, Mississippi, Nebraska, and Texas 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/twelfth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>.

⁴⁹ The “Both” column of Table 7 reflects the Bureau’s analysis of the jurisdiction’s responses to the “State” and “Local” authority checkboxes, not verbatim responses, since Question D1 does not contain a third “Both” checkbox. Generally, “Both” in this table indicates that the jurisdiction checked “Yes” for both the “State” and “Local” boxes, indicating both have authority to approve expenditure of 911/E911 funds.

State	State, Local, or Combined Authority to Approve Expenditures			State Funding Mechanism Mandating How Funds Can be Used
	State	Local	Both ⁴⁹	
IN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
KS	Yes	[No Response]	No	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	No	Yes
MO	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MS	No	Yes	No	No
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
NJ	Yes	No	No	Yes
NM	Yes	No	No	Yes
NV ⁵⁰	[No]	[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

⁵⁰ For the first two columns of Nevada responses, all Nevada local jurisdictions uniformly checked “No” or “Yes” for the questions, except for local jurisdictions that left the question boxes unchecked. For the “Both” column, the “No” entry reflects Bureau interpretation of all local jurisdictions’ responses. For the final column (“State Funding Mechanism Mandating *How Funds Can Be Used*”), five local jurisdictions said “Yes,” the City of Las Vegas and Unincorporated Clark County said “No,” and two local jurisdictions did not check either box.

State	State, Local, or Combined Authority to Approve Expenditures			State Funding Mechanism Mandating How Funds Can be Used
	State	Local	Both ⁴⁹	
SD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
TN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
TX	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
UT	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
VA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
VT	Yes	No	No	Yes
WA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
WI	No	No	No	Yes
WV	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
WY	No	Yes	No	Yes
Other Jurisdictions				
AS ⁵¹	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	Yes	No	No	Yes
Totals	State Only	Local Only	Both	Yes
	18	10	25	52

E. Description of Uses of State 911 Fees

17. The Bureau asked responding states to provide a statement identifying with specificity “all activities, programs, and organizations for whose benefit your state, or political subdivision thereof, has obligated or expended funds collected for 911 or E911 purposes and how these activities, programs, and organizations support 911 and E911 services or enhancements of such services.” Fifty states, American Samoa,⁵² the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands responded to this question.

18. The Bureau also requested that states identify whether their 911 fee collections were authorized to be used for specific expenditure categories, including (1) operating costs for customer premises equipment (CPE), computer aided dispatch (CAD) equipment, and buildings and facilities; (2) personnel costs (telecommunicator salaries and training); (3) administrative costs associated with

⁵¹ American Samoa reports that it has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 5-6.

⁵² American Samoa reports that it has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 5-6.

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	53
	CAD	44
	Buildings and Facilities	33
Personnel	Salaries	40
	Training	52
Administrative	Programs	49
	Travel	49
Dispatch	Reimbursement to Other Law Enforcement Providing Dispatch	21
	Lease, Purchase, Maintenance of Radio Dispatch Networks	32

Table 9 – Allowed Uses of Collected Fees⁵³

State	Operating Costs			Personnel Costs		Administrative Costs		Dispatch Costs	
	Lease, Purchase, Maintenance of CPE (hardware and software)	Lease, Purchase, Maintenance of CAD (hardware and software)	Lease, Purchase, Maintenance of Building and Facilities	Salaries	Training	Program Administration	Travel Expenses	Reimbursement to Other Law Enforcement Providing Dispatch	Lease, Purchase, Maintenance of Radio Dispatch Networks
AK	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
AL	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
AR	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
AZ	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
CA	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
CO	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
CT	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DE	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
FL	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	[No Response]
GA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

⁵³ American Samoa, Idaho, Maine, and Missouri 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/twelfth-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
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
MI	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MN	[No Response]	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	No
NJ	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
NM	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
NV ⁵⁴	[Yes]	[Yes]	[Yes]	[Yes]	[Yes]	[Yes]	[No]	[No]	[Yes]
NY	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
OH	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
OK	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
OR	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
PA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
RI	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
SC	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	[No Response]	Yes	No
SD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

⁵⁴ If at least one Nevada local jurisdiction responded “Yes” to a cost category, the Bureau inserted “[Yes]” in this table. The remaining cost categories for Nevada’s row contain “[No]” because at least one local jurisdiction responded “No,” while other local jurisdictions provided no responses.

	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
TN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
TX	Yes	Yes and No ⁵⁵	Yes and No	Yes and No	Yes and No	Yes	Yes and No	Yes and No	Yes and No
UT	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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 ⁵⁶	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	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
USVI	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

19. The Bureau requested information on grants that each state or jurisdiction paid for through the use of collected 911/E911 fees and the purpose of the grant. Twenty-four states reported that they paid for grants through the use of collected 911 fees.⁵⁷ Table 10 provides states' descriptions of their grant programs.

Table 10 – State Grants or Grant Programs

State	Description and Purpose of Grants Paid for Through the Use of Collected 911/E911 Fees
AK	[No Response]
AL	The state office did not award any grants for calendar year 2019.
AR	N/A
AZ	The NG9-1-1 Data Improvement Project (NDIP) is designed to assist the 9-1-1 Systems across the state migrate their Geographic Information System (GIS) data

⁵⁵ On its response form, Texas checked both "Yes" and "No" for multiple Type of Cost entries at E2. Texas states that "[a]pplication of the following [costs] varies by 9-1-1 entity." Texas Response at 14-15.

⁵⁶ American Samoa reports that it has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 5-6.

⁵⁷ Alaska, California, Delaware, Louisiana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Utah did not respond to this question.

State	Description and Purpose of Grants Paid for Through the Use of Collected 911/E911 Fees
	sets to a database structure (schema) congruent with the coming Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1) systems
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. Funds were also used to support a Rural County Grant Program to specifically assist rural counties in maintaining their E911 systems. The E911 Board approved 50 grants under the Rural County Grant Program that totaled \$1,909,546. The E911 Board also approved 23 grants that totaled \$4,451,211 under the State Grant Program.
GA	Currently, Georgia does not have a grant program for local PSAPs.
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. Forty [sic] Idaho counties have begun assessing the enhanced fee.
IL	During calendar year 2019 the State awarded \$8,399,930.20 in grants to local 9-1-1 authorities to defer costs associated with PSAP consolidations and for Next Generation 9-1-1 expenses.
IN	In August of 2019, the Indiana Statewide 911 Board was awarded a \$2.8M grant by the US Department of Commerce and the US Department of Transportation as part of the 911 Grant Program. The Indiana Statewide 911 Board has created subgrants from these funds for PSAPs throughout our state. As of December 31, 2019, one county had submitted funds for reimbursement for their GIS project.
KS	The Council has used the grant funds, which are derived from the 2.06% fee placed on prepaid wireless sales, to fund projects that are of statewide benefit, rather than making individual PSAP grants. These projects to date are the statewide GIS Enhancement Project, Statewide digital orthoimagery, Statewide NG911 call handling system, ESInet, and NGCS. Council operating expenses are paid from the state grant fund per statute.

State	Description and Purpose of Grants Paid for Through the Use of Collected 911/E911 Fees
KY	This information is outlined in the 2019 Annual Report (Appendix B: Master Grant Awards Ledger, Page 39, Attached with submission)
LA	[No Response]
MA	The State 911 Department has developed and administers grant programs to assist PSAPs and regional emergency communication centers, or RECCs, in providing enhanced 911 service and to foster the development of regional PSAPs, regional secondary PSAPs, and RECCs. M.G.L. Chapter 6A, Section 18B(i) requires that the State 911 Department fund the following grant programs: the PSAP and Regional Emergency Communications Center Training Grant (“Training Grant”); the PSAP and Regional Emergency Communication Center Support Grant (“Support Grant”); the Regional PSAP and Regional Emergency Communication Center Incentive Grant (“Incentive Grant”); the Wireless State Police PSAP Grant; and the Regional and Regional Secondary PSAP and Regional Emergency Communications Center Development Grant (“Development Grant”). See MG.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 MG.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 .
MD	9-1-1 Trust Fund monies are distributed for enhancements to county 9-1-1 service as outlined in question E-1.
ME	There were two grants made to two different Secondary PSAPs to help with one time costs associated with consolidating all services into a PSAP. To be eligible the Secondary PSAP had to close its dispatch. The purpose of the grants was to encourage the voluntary consolidation of Secondary PSAPs into Primary PSAPs.
MI	N/A
MN	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 [sic] 911 service, including acquisition of necessary equipment and the costs of the commissioner to administer the program. After payment of costs of the commissioner to administer the program, money collected shall be distributed as follows: (1) one-half of the amount equally to all qualified counties, and after October 1, 1997, to all qualified counties, existing ten public safety answering points operated by the Minnesota State Patrol, and each governmental entity operating the individual public safety answering points serving the Metropolitan Airports Commission, the Red Lake Indian Reservation, and the University of Minnesota Police Department; and (2) the remaining one-half to qualified counties and cities with existing 911 systems based on each county’s or city’s percentage of the total population of qualified counties and cities. The population of a qualified city with an existing system must be deducted from its county’s population when calculating the county’s share under this clause if the city seeks direct distribution of its share. (b) A county’s share under subdivision 1 must be shared pro rata between the

State	Description and Purpose of Grants Paid for Through the Use of Collected 911/E911 Fees
	county and existing city systems in the county. A county or city or other governmental entity as described in paragraph (a), clause (1), shall deposit money received under this subdivision in an interest-bearing fund or account separate from the governmental entity's general fund and may use money in the fund or account only for the purposes specified in subdivision 3. (c) A county or city or other governmental entity as described in paragraph (a), clause (1), is not qualified to share in the distribution of money for enhanced 911 service if it has not implemented enhanced 911 service before December 31, 1998. (d) For the purposes of this subdivision, 'existing city system' means a city 911 system that provides at least basic 911 service and that was implemented on or before April 1, 1993. In CY [calendar year] 2015 a total of \$13,664,000 in funding was allocated to MN PSAPs using the funding mechanism described above.
MO	The Missouri 911 Service Board issued their first Grant cycle in 2020. No Grants were issued in 2019
MS	Not applicable.
MT	The State of Montana's 9-1-1 grnat [sic] program is provided for and detailed in state law (Title 10 Chapter 4 MCA) and rule (ARM 2.13).
NC	ECATS - PSAP Call Data Collection Interpretive Services Contract Orthography Image 18 Orthography Image 19 Orthography Image 20 CRM Statewide Graham County 911 - Relocation / Equipment Refresh Richmond County 911 - Consolidation of primary and 3 secondary PSAPs Forsyth County 911 - PRI PSAP Relocation: Phase 1 Lincoln County 911 - PSAP Contraction Project Martin County 911 - PSAP & Regional Backup Facility Mitchell County 911- Backup Center Initiative Pasquotank County 911 - Backup PSAP Implementation Perquimans County 911 - Backup PSAP Implementation Franklin County 911 - Radio Upgrade/Expansion Wilson County 911 - Viper Radio Upgrade Iredell County 911 - Enhancement/Regional Backup Wilson County 911 - Tower Site Security Enhancement Pender County 911 - CAD End of Life Upgrade/Replacement Greene County 911 - Facility Relocation Wayne County 911 - New 911 Facility Rutherford County 911 - New 911 Facility Davie County 911 - End of Life CAD Replacement NC State Highway Patrol - ESInet Currituck County 911 - New Public Safety Building Franklin County 911 - New Emergency Comm Center Cumberland County 911 - Relocations of 911 Center Chatham County 911 - Radio System Upgrade
ND	[No Response]
NE	None
NH	[No Response]

State	Description and Purpose of Grants Paid for Through the Use of Collected 911/E911 Fees
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	[City of Las Vegas and Unincorporated Clark County:] Unknown [Carson City:] NA [Douglas County, Lander County, Nye County:] N/A [Boulder City, Churchill County, Lyon County:] [No Response]
NY	N/A
OH	See attached for county responses to the above questions 2 and 2a
OK	The State 9-1-1 Management Authority FY20120 budget included an allocation for a State 9-1-1 grant program. The allocation was \$5,250,000. The State was also awarded 2,721.656 from a Federal 9-1-1 Grant. 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.
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 2019, PEMA awarded \$29.1 million in grants to support regional ESInets, shared 911 system projects (CHE, CAD, etc.), support NG911 GIS data development, and to implement dispatch protocols.
RI	None
SC	[No Response]
SD	N/A
TN	[No Response]
TX	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.)
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	N/A
WA	The state provides operational funding grants to smaller counties that do not collect sufficient local 911 excise tax revenues to support a basic level 911 program. These grants provide for salaries, equipment, maintenance, and training funds.

State	Description and Purpose of Grants Paid for Through the Use of Collected 911/E911 Fees
WI	N/A
WV	One million dollars (\$1,000,000.00) per year is awarded by the WV-PSC as grants for the construction subsidization of cell towers in unserved areas, pursuant to W.Va. Code §24-6-6b.
WY	None
Other Jurisdictions	
AS ⁵⁸	N/A No funds collected.
DC	N/A
Guam	NONE
NMI	[DNF]
PR	None
USVI	During the annual period ended December 31, 2019, there were no grants paid for through the use of collected 911/E911 fees.

F. Description of 911/E911 Fees Collected

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

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

Service Type	State Only	Local Only	Both	No Response or No Fee
Wireline	27	18	7	3
Wireless	35	8	7	5
Prepaid	37	2	7	9
VoIP	28	15	7	5
Other	8	4	1	42

21. Table 12 details the average fee by type of service.⁵⁹ Based on responding states' information, the average wireline 911 fee is \$1.04 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 2.85%; the average prepaid wireless flat 911 fee per transaction is \$0.84; and the average VoIP service 911 fee is \$1.05 per line per month.⁶⁰ Eight jurisdictions reported that they had no prepaid wireless service 911 fee, and nine jurisdictions reported that they had no VoIP service 911 fee.⁶¹

⁵⁸ American Samoa reports that it has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 5-6.

⁵⁹ 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 2019.

⁶⁰ 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 (continued....)

Table 12 – 911 Fee Highlights by Service Type⁶²

Service Type	Average 911 Fee	State with Lowest Associated Fee (per line per month)	State with Highest Associated Fee (per line per month)	States/Jurisdictions with No Response or No Associated Service Fee ⁶³
Wireline – Flat Fee	\$1.04	Arizona \$0.20	West Virginia \$3.09	American Samoa, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, Vermont
Wireless – Flat Fee	\$1.03	Arizona \$0.20	West Virginia \$3.86 ⁶⁴	American Samoa, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, Vermont, Wisconsin
Prepaid Wireless – Percentage of Retail Transaction	2.85%	Ohio 0.05%	Arkansas 10.00%	Alaska, American Samoa, Hawaii, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Wisconsin
Prepaid Wireless – Flat Fee per Retail Transaction	\$0.84	California \$0.30	Alabama \$1.86	
VoIP – Flat Fee	\$1.05	Arizona \$0.20	West Virginia \$3.09	Alaska, American Samoa, Guam, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Ohio, Vermont, Wisconsin

22. The Bureau asked states to report the total amount collected pursuant to the assessed fees or charges by service type, including wireline, wireless, VoIP, prepaid wireless, and any other service-based fees. Table 13 shows that, in total, states and other jurisdictions reported collecting approximately

(Continued from previous page) _____

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. Oklahoma entered its wireline fee/charge as “3% - 15% of the base tariff rate.” Oklahoma Response at 9. Vermont entered “2.4%” as the fee/charge imposed for wireline and wireless, and “By agreement” for VoIP. Vermont Response at 9.

⁶¹ American Samoa is one of the jurisdictions reporting that it has no prepaid wireless or VoIP service 911 fee. American Samoa reports that it has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 5-6.

⁶² American Samoa, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, Rhode Island, 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/twelfth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>. In its Addendum Section F1 response, Illinois states, “The 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. 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.

⁶³ American Samoa reports that it has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 5-6.

⁶⁴ West Virginia entered, “January-June 2019 - \$3.34 & June-December 2019 - \$3.86 per wireless line.” West Virginia Response at 13.

\$3,032,215,008 in 911 fees or related charges for calendar year 2019. 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.⁶⁵

⁶⁵ 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 Type⁶⁶

State	Wireline	Wireless	Prepaid Wireless	VoIP	Other	Total Fees Collected	Total Estimated Cost	Fees as a Percentage of Cost	Estimated Amount Collected Annually Per Capita
AK	\$3,391,294.52	\$11,531,592.84	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$14,922,887.36	\$14,922,887.36	100%	\$20.40
AL	\$21,162,624.87	\$77,268,188.50	\$24,120,649.39	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$122,551,465.76	\$122,873,488.20	100%	\$24.99
AR	[No Response]	[No Response] ⁶⁷	*N/A - Included in Wireless	*N/A - Included in Wireless	\$2,000,000.00	[No Response]	\$57,991,396.08	[No Value]	[No Value]
AZ	\$17,917,140.47	Arizona Department of Revenue (ADOR) combines wireline, wireless and VoIP collections	\$1,713,220.06	Arizona Department of Revenue (ADOR) combines wireline, wireless and VoIP collections	\$239,867.60	\$19,870,228.13	\$14,839,970.19	134%	\$2.73
CA	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note	N/A	See Note ⁶⁸	\$170,247,000.00	[No Value]	[No Value]

⁶⁶ American Samoa, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, New York, and Texas 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/twelfth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>. In its Addendum Section F2 response, Colorado states, “Several 911 governing bodies were able to provide total revenues, but were unable to provide them broken out by type of service, which is why the total is greater than the sum of the categories.” Colorado Response at 10. Georgia states, “We cannot currently separate the amounts for wireline, wireless, and VoIP, so the amount listed in ‘Other’ is all three of those categories combined.” Georgia Response at 11. Idaho states, “Wireline [sic] total is for wireline, wireless and VoIP totals (can’t be broken out based on how the total was calculated).” Idaho Response at 12. New York states in its Addendum Section F2 response that “VOIP services are subject to the Wireline surcharge therefore the Wireline total amount collected includes these services.” New York Response at 11. Additionally, New York states in its F2a response, “This amount reflects the amounty [sic] of collection by 36 out of 62 counties that responded to this question on our annual 911 PSAP data collection survey. Since local municipalities collect the Enhanced Emergency Telephone System Surcharge, we were unable to determine the total amount collected. Counties are not required to report collection totals to the State. However, the statute does require that municipalities separately account for and keep adequate books and records of the amount and source of all such revenues and of the amount and object or purpose of all expenditures thereof.” New York Response at 10-11. Texas states, “VoIP 9-1-1 fees are included in the amount above for Wireline.” Texas Response at 19.

⁶⁷ Arkansas’ F2 Wireless response is blank, even though its F2 responses for Prepaid Wireless and VoIP state, “*N/A - Included in Wireless.” Arkansas Response at 11.

State	Wireline	Wireless	Prepaid Wireless	VoIP	Other	Total Fees Collected	Total Estimated Cost	Fees as a Percentage of Cost	Estimated Amount Collected Annually Per Capita
CO	\$6,723,185.27	\$34,637,526.55	\$2,311,646.01	\$4,407,894.89	N/A	\$63,987,232.56	[No Response]	[No Value]	\$11.11
CT	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$2,319,815.00	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$32,489,998.00	\$30,257,392.00	107%	\$9.11
DE	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$9,542,756.20	\$7,769,560.77	123%	\$9.80
FL	\$8,482,067.00	\$68,770,263.00	\$23,944,513.00	\$18,472,903.00	[No Response]	\$119,669,746.00	\$221,540,357.00	54%	\$5.57
GA	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$45,183,222.98	[No Response]	\$180,487,302.68	\$225,670,525.66	Unknown	[No Value]	\$21.25
HI	\$0.00	\$9,352,100.00	none	\$1,427,667.00	\$0.00	\$10,779,781.00	unknown	[No Value]	\$7.61
IA	\$10,762,875.00	\$28,567,503.02	\$2,055,359.04	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$41,385,737.06	\$168,008,339.38	25%	\$13.12
ID	\$19,272,687.00	[No Response]	\$1,589,107.51	[No Response]	\$2,234,510.48	\$23,096,304.99	Unknown at aggregated State Level	[No Value]	\$12.92
IL	\$17,246,642.39	\$128,835,944.14	\$9,816,391.35	\$29,774,266.39	\$24,603.36	\$185,697,847.63	\$177,752,471.00	104%	\$14.65
IN	\$9,644,878.00	\$54,194,695.00	\$15,750,840.00	\$9,458,571.00	\$30,986.00	\$89,079,970.00	\$213,106,037.39	42%	\$13.23
KS	Included in wireless amount	\$26,573,640.30	\$2,059,640.90	Included in wireless amount	Included in wireless amount	\$28,633,281.20	\$137,235,826.00	21%	\$9.83
KY	[No Response]	\$26,754,022.00	\$9,124,452.00	[No Response]	\$36,382,953.00	\$72,261,427.00	\$133,636,842.88	54%	\$16.17
LA	\$18,750,195.05	\$42,115,459.40	\$10,300,228.45	UNK	\$8,854,467.07	\$93,561,891.91	\$98,443,622.06	95%	\$20.13
MA	\$14,245,534.90	\$94,967,241.59	\$13,139,266.93	\$31,466,947.39	[No Response]	\$153,818,990.81	\$26,723,896.00 ⁶⁹	576%	\$22.32
MD	\$18,682,397.33	\$30,214,480.67	\$6,878,998.60	N/A	\$321,410.17	\$56,097,286.77	\$133,107,352.00	42%	\$9.28
ME	\$1,542,252.00	\$4,700,197.00	\$1,190,987.00	\$1,101,609.00	[No Response]	\$8,535,045.00	\$6,925,272.00	123%	\$6.35
MI	\$113,439,819.74	Included in wireline figure	\$16,835,321.33	Included in wireline figure	N/A	\$130,275,141.07	\$251,836,412.76	52%	\$13.04

(Continued from previous page) _____

⁶⁸ California states, “The total amount of fees collected in 2019 was not broken down into individual categories but remitted as a total based on the current surcharge rate applied.” California Response at 10 (F2a entry).

⁶⁹ Massachusetts states, “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.” Massachusetts Response at 3 (B3 entry).

State	Wireline	Wireless	Prepaid Wireless	VoIP	Other	Total Fees Collected	Total Estimated Cost	Fees as a Percentage of Cost	Estimated Amount Collected Annually Per Capita
		above		above					
MN	\$16,626,457.74	\$52,321,319.73	\$6,960,105.14	\$3,370,955.93	\$0.00	\$79,278,838.54	\$24,635,267.00	322%	\$14.06
MO	Unknown	Unknown	\$3,377,844.70	Unknown	Unknown	\$3,377,844.70	\$78,484,851.00	4%	\$0.55
MS	\$28,492,592.82	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$28,492,592.82	\$48,396,060.98	59%	\$9.57
MT	NA	NA	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	Approximately \$13M	NA	[No Value]	\$12.16
NC	\$9,388,169.00	\$54,831,909.00	\$14,462,941.00	\$15,224,675.00	[No Response]	\$93,907,694.00	\$136,858,315.00	69%	\$8.95
ND	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$1,209,823.39	[No Response]	\$17,697,707.84	\$18,907,531.23	\$27,527,052.00	69%	\$24.81
NE	\$5,506,153.79	\$7,546,811.41	\$873,179.65	Included in Wireline	[No Response]	\$13,926,144.80	Unknown	[No Value]	\$7.20
NH	\$1,801,203.17	\$9,306,734.43	\$1,634,992.30	\$2,915,407.98	\$2,860.00	\$15,661,197.88	\$13,939,232.81	112%	\$11.52
NJ	Not Available	Not Available	NA	Not Available	NA	\$124,393,000.00	Unknown	[No Value]	\$14.00
NM	See Total / 2a	See Total / 2a	See Total / 2a	See Total / 2a	\$0.00	\$12,237,705.39	\$10,255,000.00	119%	\$5.84
NV ⁷⁰	[Nye County:] \$65,202.00	[Nye County:] \$424,865.54	[Nye County:] UNKNOWN	[Nye County:] \$45,577.00	[Nye County:] \$82,272.00	[\$2,857,298.24]	[\$7,811,012.00]	37%	\$0.93
NY	\$33,867,659.00	[No Response]	[No Response]	see addendum	[No Response]	\$33,867,659.00	\$1,025,965,571.00	3%	\$1.74
OH	[No Response]	\$25,689,296.1*6 [sic]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$209,956,198.00	[No Value]	[No Value]
OK	\$9,242,288.73	\$29,006,218.48	Included in Wireless	Included in Wireless	\$0.00	\$38,248,507.21	\$129,832,373.43	29%	\$9.67
OR	\$4,008,763.00	\$33,851,774.00	unknown	\$2,227,090.00	\$890,836.00	\$44,541,808.00	\$135,166,437.60	33%	\$10.56
PA	\$38,807,580.00	\$190,177,245.00	\$32,248,830.00	\$54,004,429.00	[No Response]	\$315,238,084.00	\$360,894,422.00	87%	\$24.62

⁷⁰ Table 13 entries for Nevada reflect that Nye County, Nevada was the only one of the eight responding Nevada local jurisdictions to report Wireline, Wireless, Prepaid Wireless, VoIP and Other entries, with the remaining seven responding local jurisdictions not reporting for these questions. However, multiple Nevada local jurisdictions did report Total Fees Collected at F2 and Total Estimated Cost at B3, and the Table 13 Nevada entries for these items reflect the sum of those local jurisdictions' reported amounts.

State	Wireline	Wireless	Prepaid Wireless	VoIP	Other	Total Fees Collected	Total Estimated Cost	Fees as a Percentage of Cost	Estimated Amount Collected Annually Per Capita
RI	N/A	\$2,205,636.00	N/A	Included in Wireless	None	[\$15,340,800.24] ⁷¹	\$7,000,000.00	219%	\$14.48
SC	[No Response]	\$24,949,036.61	\$7,869,761.61	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$32,818,798.22	[Unknown]	[No Value]	\$6.37
SD	\$3,276,875.00	\$8,752,284.00	\$1,268,466.00	\$179,268.00	[No Response]	\$13,476,892.00 ⁷²	\$30,194,139.00	45%	\$15.23
TN	Unknown	Unknown	\$19,823,853.00	Unknown	Unknown	\$105,652,433.00	\$113,925,127.68	93%	\$15.47
TX	\$65,542,838.00	\$121,099,244.00	\$18,751,776.00	\$0.00	\$19,362,294.00	\$224,756,152.00	\$306,883,587.52	73%	\$7.75
UT	\$7,991,782.34	\$22,315,554.17	\$2,468,270.91	[included in Wireline and Wireless]	N/A	\$32,775,607.42	\$69,000,000.00	48%	\$10.22
VA	[No Response]	\$63,742,979.95	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$63,742,979.95	Unknown	[No Value]	\$7.47
VT	\$2,940,448.00	\$2,006,339.10	\$480,307.46	[included in Wireline]	[No Response]	\$5,427,094.56	\$4,912,414.00	110%	\$8.70
WA	STATE = \$2,687,262.87 COUNTIES = \$7,441,822.09	STATE = \$17,663,669.56 COUNTIES = \$48,138,740.07	STATE = \$3,547,193.27 COUNTIES = \$8,295,770.19	STATE = \$2,999,296.18 COUNTIES = \$10,228,319.38	\$0.00	STATE = \$26,897,421.88 COUNTIES = \$74,104,651.73 COMBINED TOTAL = \$101,002,073.61	\$300,000,000.00	34%	\$13.26
WI	Unknown	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Unknown	Unknown	[No Value]	[No Value]
WV	\$18,822,312.98	\$37,300,882.39	\$35,838.30	\$5,304,047.85	\$1,618,667.86	\$63,081,749.38	\$81,196,339.00	78%	\$35.20
WY	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[Unknown]	[No Value]	[No Value]
Other Jurisdictions									
AS ⁷³	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	See answer to 3a.	[No Value]	[No Value]

⁷¹ See Letter from J. David Smith, RI E-911 Uniform Emergency Telephone System, Rhode Island Department of Public Safety, to Lisa M. Fowlkes, Chief, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, FCC at 5 (June 29, 2020) (Rhode Island Supplemental Letter Response).

⁷² South Dakota's reported total of \$13,476,892 is \$1 less than the sum of its individual service type fees. South Dakota Response at 10.

⁷³ American Samoa reports that it has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 5-6.

State	Wireline	Wireless	Prepaid Wireless	VoIP	Other	Total Fees Collected	Total Estimated Cost	Fees as a Percentage of Cost	Estimated Amount Collected Annually Per Capita
DC	\$1,476,549.97	\$6,374,413.42	\$460,950.59	\$2,498,710.15	\$341,699.36 (PBX) and \$71,196.94 (Centrex)	\$11,913,519.43	\$50,267,808.34	24%	\$16.88
Guam	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	\$2,109,415.00	\$1,335,611.00	158%	\$12.61
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[No Value]	[No Value]
PR	\$2,904,376.27	\$12,760,369.84	\$2,114,975.00	\$2,474,322.16	\$0.00	\$20,254,043.27	\$20,174,604.52	100%	\$6.34
USVI	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	\$3,434,260.19	[No Value]	[No Value]
Total Estimated Fees Collected							\$3,032,215,008.00		
Total Estimated Cost to Provide 911							\$5,185,263,807.14		
Total Estimated Fees as a Percentage of Total Estimated Cost							58%		
Average State Amount Collected Per Capita							\$11.19		
National Amount Collected Per Capita							\$9.24		

23. States were asked whether any 911/E911 fees were combined with any federal, state, or local funds, grants, special collections, or general budget appropriations that were designated to support 911/E911/NG911 services. Of the 55 responding jurisdictions listed in Table 14 below, 23 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported combining collected fees with other funds or grants to support 911 services, while 27 states, American Samoa,⁷⁴ 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 Appropriations⁷⁵

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 \$16,694,619.27 for the fiscal period of October 1, 2018 through September 30, 2019. This information is based on self-reported funding data provided by the local districts; 81 of the 86 districts reported.
AR		X	[NA]
AZ		X	[NA]
CA		X	N/A
CO	X		911 surcharge funds are combined with local funds regularly across the state to fund PSAP operations. 911 surcharge funds are generally not sufficient to fully fund PSAP capital and operational costs, and the difference is made up by city and county governments.
CT		X	[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 \$121,407,330.00 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.

⁷⁴ American Samoa reports that it has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 5-6.

⁷⁵ Idaho, Maine, and Rhode Island 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/twelfth-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
HI		X	[NA]
IA	X		[In addition to surcharge funding, local PSAP funding is often supplemented through county general fund appropriations, support from sheriff office funds, and city general funds. 26% was provided from Local Sheriff Funds, and 24% from miscellaneous “other” sources.]
ID		X	[NA]
IL		X	[NA]
IN	X		On average, the 911 fee pays for 40% of operating costs at the local level. Local government relies upon other sources of funding to make up the difference. Those funds come from one or more of the following: property taxes, local option income tax, county adjusted gross income tax [sic], casino funds, other.
KS	X		Local general fund monies are used extensively to fund E911 in Kansas. These funds are derived from property taxes and account for approximately 60% 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. While the grant was received in August of 2019, the only funds expended in 2019 were \$284,272.80 on a PSAP sub-grant for a PSAP IP radio equipment upgrade.
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		County (including the independent jurisdiction of Baltimore City) general funds were used to offset difference between 9-1-1 operational costs and 9-1-1 Additional Fee support.
ME		X	[NA]
MI	X		In addition to the State and Local funds reported above: County Millages: \$44,118,220.11 Local/County General Funds: \$81,814,107.72 Other Receipts: \$16,780,913.86 (grants, tower rentals, contracts for service, etc.)
MN		X	[NA]
MO		X	No Federal or other funds were combined that we are aware.

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
MS	X		Local budgets must supplement funds received from wireline fees collected to cover operation costs.
MT		X	[NA]
NC	X		E911 funds were combined with general fund allocations from each of the 115 primary PSAPs and 12 secondary PSAPs to pay for expenses not allowed by NC General Statutes to provide for E911 services. Examples of expenses not allowed from collected 911 fees are telecommunicator salaries, facility maintenance, and radio network infrastructure.
ND	X		Prepaid wireless revenue collected by the Office of State Tax Commissioner are combined with a percentage of the fee revenue collected locally to cover expenses associated with the state's transition to NG9-1-1.
NE	X		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 not received in 2019.
NH		X	[NA]
NJ		X	[NA]
NM		X	[NA]
NV	X		[Carson City reports:] 911 Surcharge funds are held separately in a Special Revenue Fund - they [sic] are no comingles with City funds Carson City general funds are also used to support 911 services. [Lyon County reports:] General Fund revenues of \$1,270,148.76 were used towards the operation of the 911 dispatch. [Nye County reports:] 9-1-1 fee's [sic] from county property tax initiative and funds from the Nye County General Fund.
NY		X	[NA]
OH	X		*Other funding at the local level comes from general funds and other local, non 9-1-1 specific funding sources. *See attached data for individual county responses.
OK		X	[NA]
OR	X		The 60% of the Emergency Communications Account that is distributed out to local 9-1-1 Jurisdictions is on average only about 30% of the operating cost of a PSAP. The remaining 70% of expenditures are paid by local resources such as local general funds, contract fees, and dispatch fees. These other sources may be paid by local cities/counties or Public Safety agencies that work with the Primary PSAP.
PA	X		Any 911 related expenses not covered by 911 fees are covered by the general fund or other revenue sources of the respective county

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
RI		X	[NA]
SC	X		Local Jurisdictions collect landline 911 fees and combine those fees with the wireless 911 funds distributed by our office to support local 911/E911/NG911 services.
SD	X		At the state level in 2019, the answer to this question is no, as no grant funds were expended in CY [calendar year] 2019. At the local level (county/municipality) they supplement their 911 surcharge funds with additional funding from these sources: local general funds, Office of Homeland Security grant funds, State 911 Surcharge interest, State Grants, Other Intergovernmental Revenue, Charges for Goods/Services, Emergency Management Performance Grants, PSAP city/county host subsidy.
TN		X	[NA]
TX	X		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 applicable to Municipal ECDs given that they are responsible for all costs associated with 9-1-1 service, but also emergency response/dispatch. By way of example, a majority of Texas 9-1-1 Entities do not include telecommunicator and emergency dispatch costs to be part of 9-1-1 service. For many, if not most, Municipal ECDs, such costs are considered part of 9-1-1 service. Texas' answered "Yes," in order to provide samples from Municipal ECDs of the general revenues that are necessary to subsidize 9-1-1 service—including telecommunicator and dispatch costs. For RPCs as part of the CSEC state 9-1-1 Program and 772 ECDs, local authorities operate public safety answering points and provide for call-taking, dispatch, and emergency response. Because RPCs and nearly all 772 ECDs do not provide 9-1-1 funds for use in paying telecommunicators, these costs as well as costs associated with dispatch and emergency response are paid by local authorities. By way of example: Dallas reported utilizing \$33.3M in general revenues. Corpus Christi reported that the Nueces County general fund paid 22% of the costs of 9-1-1 service; and the City of Driscoll contributed \$50,000. Aransas Pass reported utilizing \$332,670 in general funds and \$44,000 funds from the Aransas Pass Crime Control and Prevention District Board. City of Highland Park and others generally, but without specification, reported that it utilizes funds in its annual budget. City of Longview \$2.6M general funds to support PSAP—dispatcher/telecommunicators salaries/benefits, technology costs, maintenance costs, and program operation costs.

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
			City of Lancaster \$192,231 in general funds. Several cities cited general city revenue but did not give amounts—including Portland, Garland, Lancaster, Wylie, Highland Park.
UT		X	[NA]
VA		X	[NA]
VT		X	N/A
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 2019, 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 ⁷⁶		X	N/A No funds collected.
DC	X		Local Funds - \$35,734,000 Grants - \$1,100,808.34
Guam		X	[NA]
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]
PR		X	N/A
USVI	X		Appropriated general fund budget in the amount of \$2,477,280.36 for salaries and fringe benefits.
Total	25	30	

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

⁷⁶ American Samoa reports that it has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 5-6.

and two states reported that local fees were the sole source of funding. Twelve states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported that state and local General Fund revenues accounted for 50 to 90% of 911 funding. American Samoa reported that 100% of funding towards the cost to support 911 came from the state General Fund.⁷⁷ Six states reported not knowing the proportional contributions or provided no response.

Table 15 – State Estimates of Proportional Contributions from Each Funding Source⁷⁸

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	88.04%	0.00%	0.00%	*3.74%	0.00%	0.00%
AR	38%	12%	0%	46%	0%	4%
AZ	100%	[None] ⁷⁹	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]
CA	100%	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]
CO	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
CT	100%	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]
DE	100%	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]
FL	45%	52%	[None]	[None]	[None]	3%
GA	70%	0%	0%	30%	0%	0%
HI	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
IA	20%	[None]	[None]	30%	[None]	[None]
ID	90%	Unknown	0%	Unknown	0%	10%
IL	89.48%	0%	0%	10.52%	0%	0%
IN	40%	Not permitted	0%	60%	0%	0%
KS	40.00%	0.00%	0.00%	59.79%	0.21%	0.00%
KY	21%	27%	0.00%	49%	1%	2%
LA	11% (Prepaid Wireless)	89%	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]

⁷⁷ American Samoa Response at 13. American Samoa reports that it has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 5-6.

⁷⁸ Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, 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/twelfth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>. A few states provided funding source contribution percentages that do not equal 100% in the table. However, some of these states used Addendum Section F5 to provide further information. For example, Iowa states that “26% was provided from Local Sheriff Funds, and 24% from miscellaneous ‘other’ sources.” Iowa Response at 14. Michigan states that “[i]n addition 17% is attributable to 911 Millage, and 6% Other Receipts as described above.” Michigan Response at 14. Alabama states, “*This percentage is based on self-reported funding data by the local districts for the fiscal period of October 1, 2018 through September 30, 2019; 81 of the 86 districts reported.” Alabama Response at 14.

⁷⁹ In this table, [None] in brackets denotes that the Bureau can infer with reasonable certainty that no funds came from a particular funding source, even though the state or jurisdiction left the cell blank, because other cells in the same row total 100%. By contrast, [No Response] in brackets denotes that the state or jurisdiction left the cell blank, and the Bureau does not have sufficient information to infer [None]. For example, [No Response] may appear when the other cells in the same row do not total 100%.

State	State 911 Fees	Local 911 Fees	General Fund - State	General Fund - County	Federal Grants	State Grants
MA	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MD	[No Response]	[No Response]	0% ⁸⁰	[No Response]	0%	0%
ME	100%	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]
MI	12%	33%	0%	31%	0%	0%
MN	100%	0%	0%	PSAPs may receive general funds from the county in which they operate in addition to the monthly 9-1-1 fee distribution allocated by the legislature. The \$13.6M is budgeted by legislature and distributed according to Minn Statute §403 as explained in 2a. above. This distribution varies by county according to a designated formula.	0%	0%
MO	Unknown	Unknown	0%	Unknown	Unknown	0%
MS	0%	Local budget and fees collected must cover costs 48,396,060.98	0%	0%	0%	0%
MT	30%	[None]	[None]	70%	[None]	[None]
NC	37%	[None]	[None]	52%	[None]	11%
ND	4%	64%	0%	32%	0%	0%
NE	15%	15%	0%	70%	0%	0%
NH	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NJ	Unknown	0%	0%	Unknown	0%	0%
NM	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NV ⁸¹	0%	[30.86%]	0%	[69.14%]	0%	0%
NY	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
OH	20%	30%	0%	50%	0%	0%

⁸⁰ Maryland indicated zero percentages for General Fund-State, Federal Grants, and State Grants, and provided no responses for the remainder. Maryland Response at 12.

⁸¹ As previously noted, the State of Nevada submitted response forms filled out by eight of its local jurisdictions, rather than a combined response form for the state as a whole. The Nevada percentages in brackets here for “Local 911 or Other Fees” and “General Fund - County” are an average of the percentage amounts given by the six Nevada local jurisdictions that responded to these questions. The “0” entries for Nevada here reflect that the eight responding Nevada local jurisdictions reported for these questions either by leaving the question blank or by entering “0.”

State	State 911 Fees	Local 911 Fees	General Fund - State	General Fund - County	Federal Grants	State Grants
OK	34%	11%	0%	45%	3%	6%
OR	30%	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%
PA	87.3%	[None]	[None]	12.7%	[None]	[None]
RI	Effective October 1, 2019 100%	[None]	Up until October 1, 2019 100%	[None]	[None]	[None]
SC	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]	[No Response]
SD	48.30%	0%	0%	50.40%	1.30%	0%
TN	100%	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]
TX	75.87%	24.13%	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]
UT	39.15%	N/A	N/A	60.85%	N/A	N/A
VA	50%	50%	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]
VT	100%	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]
WA	7.62%	21.74%	0%	70.64%	0%	0%
WI	[None]	15%	5%	80%	[None]	[None]
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 ⁸²	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
DC	[None]	27%	71%	[None]	2%	[None]
Guam	100%	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]
PR	100%	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]	[None]
USVI	28%	[None]	72%	[None]	[None]	[None]

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

25. Under Section 6(f)(2) of the NET 911 Act, the Commission is required to obtain information “detailing the status in each State of the collection and distribution of such fees or charges, and *including findings on the amount of revenues obligated or expended by each State or political subdivision thereof for any purpose other than the purpose for which any such fees or charges are specified.*”⁸³ Therefore, the Bureau requested that states and jurisdictions identify what amount of funds collected for 911 or E911 purposes were made available or used for any purpose other than the ones designated by the funding mechanism or used for purposes otherwise unrelated to 911 or E911 implementation or support, such as funds transferred, loaned, or otherwise used for the state’s General Fund.

26. As in previous reports, we have identified diversion or transfers of 911/E911 funds and categorized them as to whether the funds were directed to other public safety uses or to non-public safety uses such as state General Fund accounts. With respect to funds devoted to other public safety uses, we

⁸² American Samoa reports that it has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 5-6.

⁸³ NET 911 Act at § 6(f)(2) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1(f)(2)) (emphasis added).

have generally determined that funds used to support public safety radio systems, including maintenance, upgrades, and new system acquisitions, are not 911 related within the meaning of the NET 911 Act and therefore constitute a diversion of 911 funds. However, as in past reports, several states have documented expenses associated with integrating public safety dispatch and 911 systems (e.g., purchase of CAD hardware and software to support integrated 911 and dispatch operations) and asserted that these should be categorized as 911-related expenses. We have previously found that where sufficient documentation is provided, the expenditure of 911 funds to support integration of dispatch and 911 call taking systems may be categorized as 911 related, and we follow this approach in this report.

27. Five reporting states diverted or transferred fees in calendar year 2019. As described in Table 16 below, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and West Virginia did not self-identify in their responses to the questionnaire as diverting funds, but the Bureau has determined based on review of the information provided that these states in fact diverted funds for non-911 related purposes within the meaning of the NET 911 Act.⁸⁴ The jurisdictions listed in Table 16 diverted an aggregate amount of \$200,194,031.31 or approximately 6.60% of all 911/E911 funds reported to have been collected by all responding states and jurisdictions in 2019.

Table 16 – Total Funds Diverted or Otherwise Transferred from 911 Uses⁸⁵

State/Jurisdiction	Total Funds Collected (Year End 2019)	Total Funds Used for Other Purposes	Percentage Diverted	Type of Transfer
States/Jurisdictions Self-Identifying as Diverting/Transferring Funds				
No diverting states self-identified as having diverted. ⁸⁶				
States/Jurisdictions Identified by Bureau as Diverting/Transferring Funds				
Nevada	[\$2,857,298.24]	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	Public Safety Related
New Jersey	\$124,393,000.00	\$93,571,000.00	75.2%	Public Safety and Unrelated
New York	\$233,290,722.00	\$97,282,231.07	41.7%	Public Safety and Unrelated

⁸⁴ As discussed below, the Bureau does not find that Nevada diverted fees at the state level in calendar year 2019. However, the Bureau concludes that two local jurisdictions, Carson City and Churchill County, diverted 911 fees in 2019.

⁸⁵ Colorado, Guam, Idaho, Missouri, Ohio, and Rhode Island 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/twelfth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>. As discussed below, Guam's response at Addendum Section G1 acknowledged past 911 fee diversion, but explained that the 911 funds had subsequently been returned to the Enhanced 911 Emergency Reporting System. Guam Response at 14.

⁸⁶ American Samoa and Virginia self-identified as diverters in their responses at G1, but the Bureau has determined that these jurisdictions did not divert 911 funds in calendar year 2019.

State/Jurisdiction	Total Funds Collected (Year End 2019)	Total Funds Used for Other Purposes	Percentage Diverted	Type of Transfer
Rhode Island	\$15,340,800.24	\$8,340,800.24	54.4%	Public Safety and Unrelated
West Virginia	\$63,081,749.38	\$1,000,000.00	1.6%	Public Safety and Unrelated
Total	\$438,963,569.86	\$200,194,031.31	45.6%	
Percent Diverted From Total Funds Collected by All States				
Total	\$3,032,215,008.00	6.60%		

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

28. *New Jersey*. This year, New Jersey again reports that it did not divert or transfer any collected funds.⁸⁷ 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."⁸⁸ Specifically, New Jersey reports that the \$124,393,000 it collected in 911 fees in calendar year 2019 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.⁸⁹ Of these programs, expenditures for the "Statewide 9-1-1 Emergency Telecommunication System" and "Office of Emergency Telecommunication Services" indicate a nexus to 911.⁹⁰ 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 911.⁹¹ As in previous years, the state also has not supplied any documentation that would support a conclusion that these latter programs are 911 related. New Jersey reports that appropriations for the Statewide 9-1-1 Emergency Telecommunication System and Office of Emergency Telecommunication Services totaled \$30,822,000.⁹² The Bureau concludes that these expenses were 911 related and that New Jersey diverted the remaining portion of the \$124,393,000 collected in 911/E911 fees in calendar year 2019, or a total of \$93,571,000.⁹³

⁸⁷ New Jersey Response at 14.

⁸⁸ *Id.* at 7.

⁸⁹ *Id.* at 7, 10.

⁹⁰ *Id.* at 7.

⁹¹ *Id.* at 7.

⁹² *Id.* at 7.

⁹³ In this year's response, New Jersey has again reported a combination of fiscal year and calendar year data. 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 requests that, in future, New Jersey will report all information on a calendar year basis, as the annual response form states.

29. *Nevada.* Nevada’s response this year indicates that at least two local jurisdictions diverted a portion of their 911/E911 funds in 2019. 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.”⁹⁴ 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.”⁹⁵ The Bureau found in the Tenth and Eleventh 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.⁹⁶ In this year’s filing covering 2019, Nevada has not submitted any information indicating that the state has prohibited or discontinued the use of 911 fees for body cameras and vehicular recording devices. In addition, both Carson City and Churchill County, Nevada indicate in their responses for 2019 that they used a portion of the 911 fees they collected for law enforcement body cameras and/or vehicular recording devices, although they do not specify the amount of the expenditures.⁹⁷ Accordingly, we find that at least two local jurisdictions in Nevada have diverted a portion of the 911/E911 fees they collected in 2019 to a non-911 public safety use.

30. *New York.* The Bureau has found New York to be a diverter of 911 fees for every year since the first 2009 Report to Congress, and in 2019 New York continued to operate under the state law framework that provides for such diversion. Section 186-f of the New York State Consolidated Tax Law requires the collection of a Public Safety Communications Surcharge consisting of a monthly \$1.20 fee for each mobile device and a \$0.90 fee for each retail sale of prepaid wireless communications service.⁹⁸ State tax records indicate that in fiscal year 2019, New York collected \$233,290,722 through the Public Safety Communications Surcharge.⁹⁹ New York did not include any information about expenditures in its filing for this year’s report.

31. In this year’s response, 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/E911.¹⁰⁰ We do not agree that a fee or charge must be exclusively designated for 911

⁹⁴ See FCC, Tenth Annual Report to Congress on State Collection and Distribution of 911 and Enhanced 911 Fees and Charges at 45, para. 34 (2018), <https://www.fcc.gov/files/10thannual911feereporttocongresspdf> (Tenth Report) (quoting Churchill County, Nevada 2017 Response at 4).

⁹⁵ See Tenth Report at 45-46, para. 34 (quoting Washoe County, Nevada 2017 Response at 4).

⁹⁶ Tenth Report at 45-46, para. 34; Eleventh Report at 41, para. 30.

⁹⁷ Carson City, Nevada Response at 7 (body cameras); Churchill County, Nevada Response at 7, 23 (“[b]ody and vehicle video cameras”).

⁹⁸ N.Y. Tax Law § 186-f 2 (McKinney). In its response for 2019, New York reports that it collects three types of fees. New York states that it collects an “Enhanced Emergency Telephone System Surcharge,” which it says is a “[m]echanism for dedicated 911 fees.” New York Response at 4. New York also reports that it collects two other fees, a “Public Safety Communications Surcharge” and a “Wireless Communications Surcharge,” both of which New York states are “[m]echanisms that include 911 support as a valid purpose.” New York Response at 4.

⁹⁹ See New York State, Department of Taxation and Finance, Table 6: Article 9 – Corporation and Utilities Tax Collections, Fiscal Years 1990-2019, https://www.tax.ny.gov/pdf/2018-19_collections/Tables%206.pdf. 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#:~:text=%20New%20York%20State's%20fiscal%20year%20is%20April%201%20%2D%20March%2031.

¹⁰⁰ New York Response at 4. In this year’s response, New York only reports funding collected by counties and the City of New York pursuant to the Enhanced Emergency Telephone System Surcharge under New York County Law Article 6, §§ 300-308. New York Response at 4, 10-11. Further, New York asserts that the state was unable to

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or E911 purposes in order to constitute a fee or charge “for the support or implementation of 9-1-1 or enhanced 9-1-1 services” under section 6(f)(1) of the NET 911 Act.¹⁰¹ The purposes for which the Public Safety Communications Surcharge is designated clearly include the support or implementation of 911 or E911 services. We also note that section 186-f authorizes a surcharge on “wireless communications service,” which the statute defines to mean “all commercial mobile services, as that term is defined in section 332(d) of title 47 of the United States Code, as amended from time to time . . . which offer real time, two-way voice or data service that is interconnected with the public switched telephone network or otherwise provides access to emergency communications services.”¹⁰² Accordingly, section 186-f expressly links the Public Safety Communications Surcharge to services that provide access to emergency communications services, or 911. We conclude that the Public Safety Communications Surcharge is a fee or charge “for the support or implementation of 9-1-1 or enhanced 9-1-1 services” under section 6(f)(1) of the NET 911 Act.

32. Having found that New York’s surcharge falls within the scope of the NET 911 Act, we also find that the state has again diverted funds as defined by the Act. Under the statute, 41.7% of the fees collected through the surcharge are allocated to the state’s General Fund, while approximately 58.3% of funds collected are distributed to the Statewide Public Safety Communications Account.¹⁰³ We conclude that the portion allocated to the state’s General Fund constitutes a diversion of 911 fees. Based on the reported collection of \$233,290,722 raised via the surcharge in fiscal year 2019, and in the absence of any showing in New York’s filing as to how funds allocated to the General Fund were spent, we find that 41.7% of the total, or \$97,282,231.07, was diverted.¹⁰⁴

33. We also note that this year New York has again not provided information relating to expenditure of the 58.3% of funds allocated to the Statewide Public Safety Communications Account, and thus has not established that these expenditures in calendar year 2019 were 911 related. The statute identifies a variety of public safety related programs that may receive state grants or allocations funded by this New York surcharge. For example, the statute allocates \$25.5 million from these surcharge funds to the New York State Police,¹⁰⁵ and sets aside additional funds for grants to counties in support of

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determine the total amount collected through such fees because “[c]ounties are not required to report collection totals to the State.” *Id.* at 10-11. See generally New York County Law Article 6, § 303.

¹⁰¹ NET 911 Act at § 6(f)(1) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 615a-1(f)(1)). See also *911 Fee Diversion; New and Emerging Technologies 911 Improvement Act of 2008*, PS Docket Nos. 20-291 and 09-14, Notice of Inquiry, 35 FCC Rcd 11010, 11024, para. 39 & n.77 (2020) (*NOI*) (noting that “[i]n prior reports, the Commission has found that the labelling of the fee is not dispositive, and has looked at the underlying purpose of the fee to determine whether it is a 911 fee within the meaning of the NET 911 Act,” and citing to the Eleventh Report’s finding that New York’s Public Safety Communications Surcharge “was a 911 fee despite its public safety label”).

¹⁰² N.Y. Tax Law § 186-f 1(d) (McKinney) (emphasis added).

¹⁰³ *Id.* at § 186-f 5(a)-(b). Under the statute, 41.7% of the fees 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 under § 186-f 2(d), the remaining balance is then deposited into the Statewide Public Safety Communications Account. *Id.* at § 186-f 5(a)-(b). Thus, the portion of the surcharge deposited to the Statewide Public Safety Communications Account is slightly less than 58.3%.

¹⁰⁴ As noted, in this year’s response, New York did not supply any information on the amount it collected in 2019 with the Public Safety Communications Surcharge. The only information available to the Bureau on the amount collected through this surcharge is through public records for fiscal year 2019, rather than calendar year 2019. Therefore, the Bureau has used the fiscal year data for this surcharge in its calculations.

¹⁰⁵ N.Y. Tax Law § 186-f 6(a) (McKinney).

interoperable communications for first responders.¹⁰⁶ An additional \$10 million is set aside for grants to counties for costs related to PSAP operations.¹⁰⁷ While the \$10 million in funding for PSAP operations is clearly 911 related, New York’s filing did not provide any documentation of grants awarded in 2019 that would allow us to make a similar finding with respect to its other public safety grant programs. Nevertheless, because we lack information regarding the specific expenditure of public safety grant funds, we do not reach the issue of whether these funds were diverted and do not include them in our calculation of the amount diverted by New York.

34. *West Virginia.* Although West Virginia reports that it did not divert funds,¹⁰⁸ the Bureau finds that the state diverted \$1,000,000 of the \$37,300,882.39 in “wireless enhanced 911 fees”¹⁰⁹ it collected in 2019. West Virginia reports that in calendar year 2019, in accordance with its then-current statutes,¹¹⁰ it allocated a portion of the wireless enhanced 911 fees it collected in the following manner: \$1,000,000 to the Enhanced 911 Wireless Tower Access Assistance Fund to subsidize construction of towers, which the state describes as ensuring enhanced 911 wireless coverage; 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 to the West Virginia State Police for equipment upgrades to improve and integrate their communication efforts with those of enhanced 911 systems.¹¹¹

35. Consistent with our findings in the Tenth and Eleventh Reports, we do not agree with West Virginia that the construction of commercial cellular towers to expand cellular coverage is “911 related” within the meaning of the NET 911 Act.¹¹² Although expanding cellular coverage enhances the public’s ability to call 911, the NET 911 Act focuses on funding the elements of the 911 call-handling system that are operated and paid for by state and local 911 authorities. Accordingly, we conclude that West Virginia diverted the \$1,000,000 in 911 fees that it allocated for commercial network construction. With respect to the reported expenditure of 911 funds on public safety radio systems and upgrades, we do not consider purchase or upgrade of public safety radio equipment to be 911 related because radio networks used by first responders are technically and operationally distinct from the 911 call-handling system. However, certain radio expenditures may be considered 911 related if the state shows a clear nexus to the 911 system, e.g., expenditures to integrate radio dispatch functions with 911 call handling. In West Virginia’s case, as in previous years, the state has not provided documentation of such a nexus to enable us to conclude that its radio expenditures are 911 related. We need not reach this issue, however, given our finding above with respect to use of 911 fees for cellular tower construction. Therefore, we do not include these expenditures in our calculation of the amount diverted, but we again encourage West Virginia to provide additional information on these programs in next year’s submission if the state continues to fund them with 911 fees.

36. West Virginia revised its 911/E911 fee laws effective June 4, 2020.¹¹³ Under its new laws, West Virginia created three separate fee categories to cover some of the expenditures previously

¹⁰⁶ *Id.* at § 186-f 6(c).

¹⁰⁷ *Id.* at § 186-f 6(g).

¹⁰⁸ West Virginia Response at 18.

¹⁰⁹ West Virginia Response at 14.

¹¹⁰ W. Va. Code § 24-6-6b (version in effect for calendar year 2019).

¹¹¹ West Virginia Response at 4-6, 10-12.

¹¹² Tenth Report at 47, para. 37; Eleventh Report at 42, para. 32.

¹¹³ West Virginia’s revised version of W. Va. Code § 24-6-6b is available at <https://www.wvlegislature.gov/wvcode/ChapterEntire.cfm?chap=24&art=6§ion=6B#6> and

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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."¹¹⁴ Because the prior laws governed West Virginia's expenditure of funds during calendar year 2019, this statutory change does not affect our determination that West Virginia was a diverter in 2019. We will revisit this issue in next year's annual report and expect to make a determination whether West Virginia's statutory revision, as implemented in calendar year 2020, is sufficient to support a finding that West Virginia should not be designated as a fee diverter for that year.

37. *Rhode Island.* Rhode Island reports that it collected a total of \$15,340,800.24 in 911/E911 fees in calendar year 2019,¹¹⁵ and that it had an estimated total cost for 911/E911 service in calendar year 2019 of \$7,000,000.¹¹⁶ Rhode Island states that, for the majority of 2019, 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.¹¹⁷ Rhode Island also states that, "[u]p until October 1, 2019, the state General Fund financed 100% of the E-911 program."¹¹⁸ Rhode Island reports that the E911 fiscal year 2019 budget was \$5,927,294 and the fiscal year 2020 budget was \$6,904,105,¹¹⁹ and that "[a]ll remaining funds collected are distributed via the state General Fund."¹²⁰ The Bureau was unable to determine whether the diverted funds were allocated to uses related to public safety. Therefore, based on the information that Rhode Island has provided, we find that Rhode Island diverted a total of \$8,340,800.24 in calendar year 2019.¹²¹

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<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>.

¹¹⁴ W. Va. Code § 24-6-6b (effective June 4, 2020).

¹¹⁵ Letter from J. David Smith, RI E-911 Uniform Emergency Telephone System, Rhode Island Department of Public Safety, to Lisa M. Fowlkes, Chief, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, FCC at 5 (June 29, 2020) (Rhode Island Supplemental Letter Response). Rhode Island did not report a total amount collected in its questionnaire response (F2), but its Supplemental Letter Response includes a discussion of the amount collected. Rhode Island Supplemental Letter Response at 5. Rhode Island's statement of its total 911/E911 fee collections is somewhat unclear, but it appears to be reporting that \$15,340,800.24 is the total amount Rhode Island collected in all of calendar year 2019. *Id.*

¹¹⁶ Rhode Island Response at 3.

¹¹⁷ Rhode Island Supplemental Letter Response at 5-6 (90% to state General Fund and 10% to State Information Technology Investment Fund, until October 1, 2019); Rhode Island Response at 7-8 (10% to State Information Technology Investment Fund).

¹¹⁸ Rhode Island Supplemental Letter Response at 5.

¹¹⁹ Rhode Island Supplemental Letter Response at 1, 5. The Bureau notes that both these fiscal year 2019 and fiscal year 2020 budgets are less than Rhode Island's stated total estimated cost of \$7,000,000 to provide 911/E911 service in calendar year 2019. Rhode Island Response at 3. However, we have accepted Rhode Island's higher stated total estimated cost of \$7,000,000 for purposes of our diversion calculations.

¹²⁰ Rhode Island Supplemental Letter Response at 5.

¹²¹ This diversion amount is based on Rhode Island's statement that it collected \$15,340,800.24 in 911/E911 fees in calendar year 2019, and on Rhode Island's own estimate that its total 911/E911 costs in calendar year 2019 were \$7,000,000. The difference between these two figures is the amount of 911/E911 fees that Rhode Island diverted in calendar year 2019. We note that Rhode Island has provided insufficient information for the Bureau to make any

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38. Rhode Island revised its 911/E911 fee handling laws effective October 1, 2019.¹²² Under its new laws, Rhode Island will impose two separate fees, an “E-911 surcharge” and a “first response surcharge,” with the E-911 surcharge to be “deposited in a restricted receipt account and used solely for the operation of the E-911 uniform emergency telephone system.”¹²³ Because Rhode Island diverted funds for most of calendar year 2019 under its prior laws, this statutory change does not affect our determination that Rhode Island was a diverter in 2019. We will revisit this issue in next year’s annual report and expect to make a determination whether Rhode Island’s October 1, 2019 statutory revision, as implemented in calendar year 2020, is sufficient to support a finding that Rhode Island should not be designated as a fee diverter for that year.¹²⁴

2. Other Jurisdictions.

39. *Virginia.* As in previous years, Virginia again reports that it diverted a portion of the 911 funds collected in calendar year 2019 for purposes outside the scope of its established state funding mechanisms.¹²⁵ 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 2019 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.¹²⁶ According to the Virginia response, these funds totaled \$11.7 million.¹²⁷ 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.¹²⁸ Similar to our finding in the Tenth and Eleventh Reports,¹²⁹ we agree that Virginia’s 2019 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.¹³⁰

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findings on how the October 1, 2019 revisions in the state’s 911/E911 laws may have affected the total amount diverted in calendar year 2019. Therefore, the Bureau has not taken the October 1, 2019 change into account in calculating the amount of 911/E911 fees Rhode Island diverted in calendar year 2019.

¹²² Rhode Island Supplemental Letter Response at 3-6; Rhode Island Response at 4-5.

¹²³ Title 39 R.I. Gen. Laws Ann. § 39-21.1-14 (West) (effective Oct. 1, 2019).

¹²⁴ To assist in this determination, the Bureau advises Rhode Island to provide clearer and more complete information on its 911/E911 collections and expenditures in the future. In addition, the Bureau recommends that Rhode Island report all requested and relevant information in the official annual questionnaire form provided, rather than in a supplemental letter.

¹²⁵ Virginia Response at 14-15.

¹²⁶ *Id.*

¹²⁷ *Id.*

¹²⁸ *Id.*

¹²⁹ Tenth Report at 43, para. 29; Eleventh Report at 44, para. 37.

¹³⁰ 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 5-6, 10; *see generally* Virginia Tax, Communications Taxes, <https://www.tax.virginia.gov/communications-taxes> (last visited Nov. 27, 2020). 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 requests that, in 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 its response, Virginia should consider stronger controls over expenditure of these funds once they are distributed to localities. Virginia Response at 6.

40. *Guam.* In Guam’s response filing for calendar year 2018, Guam reported that 911 funds had been transferred out of the E911 fund “since FY2014 to FY2017” erroneously, “in violation of law.”¹³¹ The 2018 response explained, however, that in May 2019 the Department of Administration under the direction of the Governor of Guam had “returned/transferred \$3,889,715 to the E911 Fund.”¹³² This year, in its response filing for calendar year 2019, Guam again discusses this incident, noting that funding “was transferred from the E911 Emergency Funds to the General Fund, by the previous administration and determined by a special investigation by Guam’s Public Utilities Commission as being illegal.”¹³³ The 2019 response reports that \$3,880,716 was transferred from the General Fund back to the Enhanced 911 Emergency Reporting System in calendar year 2019, “returning the 911 funds.”¹³⁴ Based on Guam’s self-reporting as a diverter from fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2017, we have retroactively added Guam to the list of designated diverters for the 2014 to 2018 annual reports (covering calendar years 2013 to 2017).¹³⁵ Because Guam discontinued these diversion practices in calendar year 2019, we find that Guam is not a diverter for calendar year 2019.¹³⁶

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

¹³¹ Guam Response for calendar year 2018 at 10 (Question F3).

¹³² *Id.*

¹³³ Guam Response for calendar year 2019 at 14 (Addendum Section G1).

¹³⁴ *Id.* The returned dollar amounts listed in the 2018 and 2019 responses differ slightly, but are close.

¹³⁵ *See* Table 17.

¹³⁶ Guam’s Response for calendar year 2019 states, “The Governor’s immediate action in returning the 911 funds is a testament of her belief and commitment in ensuring that 911 fees collected from the citizens of our island, are used for [their] intended purposes and shall not be diverted for other purposes. Her actions will allow the Guam Fire Department to purchase a Next Generation 911 system to replace the antiquated system currently in use.” Guam Response at 14 (Addendum Section G1).

Table 17 – States/Jurisdictions Identified as Diverting 911/E911 Funds (2009 – 2020)

Report Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Report	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Calendar Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
States	RI	RI	RI	RI ¹³⁷	RI	RI	RI	RI	RI	RI	RI	RI
	NY	NY	NY ¹³⁸	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY ¹³⁹	NY	NY	NY
	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL			
						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
							NH	NH				
	WI	WI										
										NV	NV	NV
						CA						
		DE										

¹³⁷ In the Fifth Report, the Commission revised the Fourth Report to designate Rhode Island as a diverter for Report Year 2012. FCC, Report to Congress on State Collection and Distribution of 911 and Enhanced 911 Fees and Charges at 3, 24, paras. 6, 32 & n.90 (2013), https://transition.fcc.gov/pshs/911/Net%20911/NET_911_Act_Report_to_Congress_123113.pdf (Fifth Report) (“In this report, we revise last year’s report and include . . . Rhode Island.”).

¹³⁸ In the Fifth Report, the Commission revised the Third Report to designate New York as a diverter for Report Year 2011. Fifth Report at 24, para. 32 & n.89 (stating that the Report Year 2011 list of diverters includes New York and two other states, “which were inadvertently omitted from the list of diverting states in the 2011 Report”).

¹³⁹ In the Tenth Report, the Commission revised its Table 17 list for the Ninth Report to designate New York as a diverter for Report Year 2017. *See, e.g.*, Tenth Report at 44, 47, para. 32 and Table 17 (noting “[t]he Bureau has found New York to be a diverter of 911 fees every year since the 2009 Report to Congress”); Ninth Annual Report to Congress on State Collection and Distribution of 911 and Enhanced 911 Fees and Charges at 3, 46-47, para. 2, 34 (2017), <https://www.fcc.gov/files/9thannual911feereportpdf> (Ninth Report) (“New York did not submit a report in response to this year’s data collection [i.e., Report Year 2017], but sufficient public record information exists to support a finding that New diverted funds for non-public safety uses” in Report Year 2017) .

Report Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
		HI										
								IA				
					KS							
	MT									MT		
		NE										
									NM			
Other Jurisdictions	TN											
						PR		PR				
										USVI		
Total	8	10	7	6	4	Guam ¹⁴⁰	Guam	Guam	Guam	Guam	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			
Other Jurisdictions Not Filing A Report				RI								
	NMI	NMI	NMI	NMI	NMI	NMI	NMI	NMI	NMI			NMI
		Guam	Guam		Guam	Guam	Guam	Guam	Guam			
	USVI			USVI	USVI	USVI	USVI					
					AS	AS						
				DC								

¹⁴⁰ Reflects retroactive addition of Guam to the 2014 to 2018 lists (for calendar years 2013 to 2017), based on Guam’s self-reporting of fee diversion during those years. In Guam’s response filing for calendar year 2018 at F3, Guam reported that 911 funds had been transferred out of the E911 fund “since FY2014 to FY2017” erroneously, “in violation of law,” but that in May 2019 money had been returned to the E911 Fund. Guam’s response filing for calendar year 2019 at Addendum Section G1 similarly notes that money was “illegal[ly]” transferred out of the E911 Emergency Funds, but that money had been transferred back to the fund during calendar year 2019, “returning the 911 funds.”

Report Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
									PR			
Total	2	2	5	6	5	5	5	3	7	0	0¹⁴¹	1

¹⁴¹ Reflects removal of American Samoa from the list of non-filers, as American Samoa filed a response for calendar year 2018 after release of the Eleventh Report. See <https://www.fcc.gov/eleventh-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>

42. In 2012, Congress passed the Next Generation 911 Advancement Act, Public Law 112-96 (2012 Act), which dedicated \$115 million in FCC spectrum auction proceeds to support future matching grants to eligible states and U.S. territories for the implementation and operation of 911, E911, and NG911 services and applications, migration to IP-enabled emergency networks, and training public safety personnel involved in the 911 emergency response chain. The 2012 Act tasked the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) with administering the grant program.¹⁴² 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.¹⁴³ 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."¹⁴⁴

H. Oversight and Auditing of 911/E911 Fees

43. To understand the degree to which states and other jurisdictions track the collection and use of 911 fees, the Bureau requested that respondents provide information about whether they had established any oversight or auditing mechanisms in connection with the collection or expenditure of 911 fees. As indicated in Table 18 below, forty-five states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands indicated that they have established an oversight mechanism; five states and American Samoa¹⁴⁵ stated they have no oversight mechanism.

44. The Bureau also asked whether each state or other jurisdiction has the authority to audit service providers to ensure that the amount of 911/E911 fees collected from subscribers matches the service provider's number of subscribers. Thirty-seven states, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported that they have authority to conduct audits of service providers. Thirteen states, American Samoa,¹⁴⁶ and the District of Columbia reported that they do not. Of the forty jurisdictions indicating they have authority to audit service providers, three states and Puerto Rico indicated that they had undertaken "auditing or enforcement or other corrective actions" in connection with such authority in 2019; fifteen states indicated no such actions were taken during the period under review; and nineteen states, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands did not respond, did not provide a relevant response, or did not know.

¹⁴² 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).

¹⁴³ 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>.

¹⁴⁴ 47 U.S.C. § 942(c)(2)-(3).

¹⁴⁵ American Samoa reports that it does not collect any 911/E911 phone fees. American Samoa Response at 5-6.

¹⁴⁶ *Id.*

Table 18 – Description of Oversight and Auditing of Collection and Use of 911 Fees¹⁴⁷

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 2019 ¹⁴⁸
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	Yes
FL	Yes	No	NA
GA	No	Yes	No
HI	Yes	No	NA
IA	Yes	Yes ¹⁴⁹	Did Not Specify
ID	Yes	No	NA
IL	Yes	Yes	No
IN	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify

¹⁴⁷ There is no Addendum field for Section H in the Questionnaire associated with responses captured in this table.

¹⁴⁸ Question H2a of the FCC Questionnaire asks respondents to “provide a description of any auditing or enforcement or other corrective actions undertaken in connection with such auditing authority, for the annual period ending December 31, 2019” if they provided an affirmative response to Question H2 (“Does your state have the authority to audit service providers to ensure that the amount of 911/E911 fees collected from subscribers matches the service provider’s number of subscribers? *Check One.*”). Respondents were further instructed in Question H2a to write “None” if no audits were conducted. Many respondents left the field blank or provided non-responsive information (e.g., they quoted or described statutory text that either was irrelevant to the instruction to provide a description of actions undertaken or did not on its face demonstrate that an audit in fact was conducted in 2019). Accordingly, in this Table 18, “Did Not Specify” denotes that either (1) the jurisdiction responded to Question H2 but did not write “None” in response to Question H2a as instructed (i.e., the field for H2a was left blank) or (2) the jurisdiction responded to Question H2a by supplying text that did not specify whether an audit of carriers was in fact conducted in 2019. The use of “NA” in this Table 18 denotes that either (1) the jurisdiction answered “No” in response to Question H2 (i.e., the non-existence of authority to audit leads to a reasonable inference that the issue of whether carriers were audited in 2019 is not applicable); or (2) the jurisdiction wrote “NA” in response to Question H2a.

¹⁴⁹ In its response form, Iowa checked both the “Yes” and “No” boxes for this question at H2. Iowa explained at H2a, “The state does not have the ability to audit service providers, however local jurisdictions are able to request periodic extracts from land line service providers which could be used to validate fee remittance.” Iowa Response at 16.

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 2019 ¹⁴⁸
KS	Yes	Yes	No
KY	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
LA	Yes	Yes	No
MA	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
MD	Yes	Yes	No
ME	Yes	Yes	No
MI	Yes	No	NA
MN	Yes	Yes	No
MO	Yes	No	NA
MS	No	Yes	Did Not Specify
MT	Yes	No	NA
NC	Yes	No	NA
ND	Yes	Yes	No
NE	Yes	Yes	Yes
NH	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
NJ	No	No	NA
NM	Yes	No	NA
NV	[Yes] ¹⁵⁰	[No] ¹⁵¹	NA
NY	Yes	Yes	No
OH	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
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	Did Not Specify
UT	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
VA	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
VT	Yes	Yes	Yes

¹⁵⁰ Carson City and Churchill County checked “Yes.” Carson City, Nevada Response at 14; Churchill County, Nevada Response at 14.

¹⁵¹ All Nevada local jurisdictions checked “No” or left the response blank.

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 2019 ¹⁴⁸
WA	Yes	Yes	No
WI	Yes	No	NA
WV	Yes	Yes	No
WY	No	No	NA
Other Jurisdictions			
AS ¹⁵²	No	No	NA
DC	Yes	No	NA
Guam	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]
PR	Yes	Yes	Yes
USVI	Yes	Yes	Did Not Specify
Yes Totals	49	40	4
No Totals	6	15	15

I. Description of Next Generation 911 Services and Expenditures

45. The Bureau requested that states and other jurisdictions specify whether they classify NG911 expenditures as within the scope of permissible expenditures for 911 or E911 purposes, and whether they expended funds on NG911 in calendar year 2019. With respect to classifying NG911 as within the scope of permissible expenditures, 48 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam indicated that their 911 funding mechanism allows for distribution of 911 funds for the implementation of NG911. Alaska, American Samoa,¹⁵³ Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported that their funding mechanism does not allow for the use of 911 funds for NG911 implementation.¹⁵⁴ Forty-two states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico indicated that they expended 911 funds on NG911 programs in 2019. 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.

¹⁵² American Samoa reports that it does not collect any 911/E911 phone fees. American Samoa Response at 5-6.

¹⁵³ *Id.*

¹⁵⁴ Alaska Response at 20; American Samoa Response at 17 (checking the “No” box for the question but explaining at follow-up Question I1a, “N/A No funds collected”); Puerto Rico Response at 18; U.S. Virgin Islands Response at 17. Hawaii did not provide a response for this question. Hawaii Response at 17.

Table 19 – Number of States Indicating One or More Areas of NG911 Investment¹⁵⁵

Area of Expenditure	States/Other Jurisdictions	Total
General Project or Not Specified	Arizona, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Vermont	13
Planning or Consulting Services	Alabama, California, Florida, Georgia, Guam, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming	27
ESInet Construction	Alabama, California, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin	20
NG911 Core Services	Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin	11
Hardware or Software Purchases or Upgrades	Alabama, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, U.S. Virgin Islands, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming	17
GIS	Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Wisconsin	16
NG Security Planning	Louisiana, North Carolina	2
Training	Connecticut, Georgia, Louisiana, Nebraska, Wisconsin	5

46. The Bureau requested that states and jurisdictions report the amount of funds expended on NG911 programs in the annual period ending December 31, 2019. Table 20 shows the NG911-related expenditures and projects reported by 43 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.¹⁵⁶ Collectively, these jurisdictions spent \$278,368,480.27 on NG911 programs, or approximately 9.2% of total 911/E911 fees collected. Six states did not specify the amount spent for NG911 purposes. Eight states, American Samoa, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported no expenditures for NG911-related programs.¹⁵⁷

¹⁵⁵ There is no Addendum field for Section I4 in the Questionnaire associated with responses captured in this table.

¹⁵⁶ We note that in response to Question I2, six states, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Mississippi, Oregon, and Wyoming, as well as Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands, indicated they did not spend any funds on NG911 programs in 2019, 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.

¹⁵⁷ These include Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Hawaii, Mississippi, Oregon, and Wyoming.

Table 20 – Funds Spent on Next Generation 911 Programs¹⁵⁸

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects
AL	\$8,943,782.91	The ESInet buildout continued, with significant progress being made to connect PSAPs to the network. All PSAPs are in some stage of equipment and circuit installation with 74 total PSAPs fully migrated to the network. The state office qualified several hosted CPE vendors to operate over the Alabama Next Generation Emergency Network (ANGEN) through an RFP process that ensured technical capability and secured pricing for local emergency communication districts. Seven emergency communication [sic] districts have procured services by these vendors and are utilizing hosted CPE over ANGEN.
AR	[NA]	The State NG911 Plan was developed and approved. However, until additional funding is available, the state will be unable to move forward with the implementation of NG911 services. Legislation that will impact the current funding mechanism was passed during the 2019 Legislative Session (House Bill 1564, Act 660 – Public Safety Act of 2019). It is anticipated that the revenue received from the current 911 surcharges will be increased by approximately \$17 million as a result of the funding model change outlined in Act 660 which will allow funding for support the implementation of NG911 services throughout the state.
AZ	\$7,048,326.44	Five PSAPs were scheduled to deploy a NG9-1-1 Managed Services solution in 2019 and all five were underway by the end of the calendar year 2019.
CA	\$5,543,869.66	The State of California had published a Request for Proposal (RFP) and procured a NENA i3 compliant NG 9-1-1 Service for a statewide NG 9-1-1 solution. The network includes one Prime Network Service Provider to connect to all 438 PSAPs and four regional NG 9-1-1 Service Providers. California was divided in to four regions, Southern, Los Angeles, Central, and Northern. Each regional provider will connect to their respective PSAPs and to the Prime Service Provider. California's previous two NG9-1-1 ESInet project contracts have expired and all services will be transitioned to the new NG 9-1-1 Service Providers. The Regional Integrated Next Generation project in Pasadena and the Northeast ESInet project. Both projects will utilize a NENA i3 compliant solution. In addition each ESInet will include a hosted CPE solution that supports all or some of the PSAPS in the Regional ESInet currently under development.
CO	[NA]	A tariff to provide ESInet services was filed with the Colorado Public Utilities Commission in 2017, and approved on December 28, 2018. Migration of every PSAP to a statewide ESInet was scheduled to begin in 2019, but was delayed for various reasons. Migrations began in January of 2020, and are expected to continue through February of 2021.
CT	\$9,967,138.00	Ongoing NG 911 training for all telecommunicators.
DE	\$3,849,862.00	The state of Delaware is currently working on porting the PSAP's administrative lines to the a [sic] 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	\$8,413,306.00	The State of Florida was finalizing a statewide call routing plan that would be used as first step in developing a regional approach to implement NG-911 services throughout the state. This plan was initiated by legislation passed during the 2019 Florida Legislative session.
ID	\$1,056,582.65	[No Response]
IA	\$8,577,236.84	During this reporting period PSAPs continued to upgrade to the NENA i3 standard Next Gen. PSAPs upgraded their CPE's and Recorders to SIP capable/enabled. During this reporting period, PSAPs worked with GeoComm to continue the maintenance phase for GIS data that will ultimately be used for NextGen upgrades. HSEMD offered GIS grants to local jurisdictions to help facilitate this effort. During this reporting period, HSEMD continued contractual relationships with CPE vendors to facilitate the rapid roll out of Text to 911 in Iowa. Currently 98 out of 99 counties are capable of receiving text to 911.

¹⁵⁸ There is no Addendum field for Section I4 in the Questionnaire associated with responses captured in this table.

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects	
		During this reporting period, Comtech TCS continued work on building out the secondary ESInet. This is a completely redundant ESInet connecting 13 PSAPs with the CLCs. In case of a large outage, those 13 PSAPs could handle the statewide calls. During this time period, we began implementation of the providing shared services for CPE, CAD, mapping, EMD, and recorder to the benefit of the PSAPs During this time period we continued the effort to merge the legacy landline network onto the existing ESInet. During this time period, the State continued contractual relationships with the NGCS provider and ESInet provider	
IL	\$95,100.00	1st ESInet: A region of 11 local 9-1-1 Authorities/Counties consisting of 14 PSAPs joined together calling themselves the Counties of Southern Illinois (CSI) in order to implement a regional hosted ESInet and NG9-1-1 system. 2nd ESInet: A region of three (3) local 9-1-1 Authorities/Counties consisting [sic] of four (4) PSAPs joined together calling themselves the North Central Illinois System (NCIS) in order to implement a regional hosted ESInet and NG9-1-1 system. 3rd ESInet: INdigital Telecom assumed 9-1-1 System provider responsibilities for five (5) individual 9-1-1 Authorities/Counties consisting of six (6) PSAPS and have provided them with an NG911 hosted system when their original 911 System Provider left the 911 System market. A region of nine (9) local 9-1-1 Authorities/Counties have joined together calling themselves the Northern Illinois Next Generation Alliance (NINGA) to create an hosted NG9-1-1 system whereby they would share NG9-1-1 Core Services (NCS) and ESInet. The NINGA System is in the implementation [sic] stage. The State of Illinois posted an NG911 RFP for ESInet, NGCS and NOC/SOC in December 2019 and is currently in the process of evaluating proposals and selecting a 9-1-1 System provider to implement a statewide NG911 System.	
KS	\$42,852,869.00	Statewide NG911 system implementation continued throughout 2019, with a total of 92 PSAPs on the system by year's end. An additional 6 to 8 PSAPs are anticipated to join in 2020. All of these PSAPs are (or will be) connected via IP to the AT&T Nationwide ESInet in an AFRI configuration. Migration of all of the statewide system PSAPs to geospatial call routing began in 2019 and should be complete by August of 2020. All are currently text enabled. The Solacom Hosted System remains in a legacy state, with two of the initial users of that system having migrated to the statewide system. The remaining three PSAPs operating on that network have indicated plans to migrate to the Statewide NG911 System in 2020. Once that migration takes place, the Solacom Hosted System will cease to exist. The MARC system is currently investing in replacement of legacy selective routers with IP Selective routers and a planned migration to i3 routing is underway. A part of that migration plan will include interconnection with the statewide ESInet.	
KY	\$3,242,916.67	Grant implementation continued for 46 grant awardees totaling \$3,010,726.63. The 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.	Louisiana Parish	Project
		Acadia	In the process of installing new radio console equipment and once complete we will be ready to purchase upgraded 911 telephone equipment. Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		Allen	RFP Text to 911 and system upgrade; working on mapping system; Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects	
			of NG911 plan
		Ascension	We have an ongoing project to implement text to 911. All existing equipment is capable, yet we continue to wait on ATT to implement SIP trunks for our area. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project.
		Assumption	Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		Avoyelles	Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		Beauregard	Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		Bienville	Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		Bossier	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.
		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. January 2020, the District hired a communications consultant to develop technical specifications for the purchase of Next Generation 911 capable CPE to be able to receive Next Generation technologies.
		Calcasieu	Upgraded Phone System and Voice and Data Logger to most up to date version. Partnered with ESI Net provider to conduct readiness testing on our CPE. 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
		Caldwell	Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		Cameron	Upgraded Phone System. Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan, int
		Catahoula	Vesta System installed October 2019 with mapping. Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		Claiborne	Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		Concordia	Installed new recording equipment July 2019. Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		De Soto	Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		East Baton Rouge	Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
		East Carroll	Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		East Feliciana	Our agency currently has NG-911 phone and CAD

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects	
			system in place. Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		Evangeline	Texting and MMS lines into the 911 system. Training that is specific to NG-911 for dispatchers. A secondary PSAP for 911 system. Add another position for anticipated increase in call volume due to possible consolidated dispatch. Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		Franklin	Viper Equipment installed. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net planning
		Grant	Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		Iberia	1. Procurement of NG911 capable telephone system in August 2020 at an estimated cost of \$350,000. 2. Continued accuracy improvement in our ESRI map address, road segments and parish borders. Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		Iberville	Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		Jackson	Accumulating funds for equipment replacement. Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		Jefferson	VIPER upgrade, ESInet discussion. Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		Jefferson Davis	Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
		La Salle	Our lease for new Viper equipment has been signed and mailed. Waiting for the next step toward installation. Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		Lafayette	NEW CLOUD BASED NG-911 COMPUTER AIDED DISPATCH SYSTEM AND MOBILE DATA SYSTEM FOR PUBLIC SAFETY AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE PARISH, TRANSITION TO BROADBAND AVL SYSTEM FOR PUBLIC SAFETY AGENCIES, CONVERSION FROM 911 STAND ALONE MAPPING TO ESRI MAPPING WHICH WILL ALLOW ALL FIRST RESPONDERS AND LAFAYETTE CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT AGENCIES TO USE ONE MAPPING DATABASE. Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan.
		Lafourche	Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		Lincoln	Continued improvement of GIS datasets. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
		Livingston	Working with our Louisiana 9-1-1 Director's Consortium and APCO and NENA to develop a statewide NG-911 Plan.
		Madison	Purchase 911 equipment, recorder, alert system. Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects
		state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		Morehouse Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		Natchitoches Upgraded Vesta Call Processing Eq., implementing RapidSOS, and text to 9-1-1 in 2020. Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		Orleans Working with LANENA NG9-1-1 Subcommittee to create standards, governance model, and plan for future ESI Net implementation
		Ouachita We continue to work closely with APCO/NENA on ESI net project.
		Plaquemines Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		Pointe Coupee Current phone system is NG911 compatible. Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project.
		Rapides Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project
		Red River Text-to-911 - Hardware/Software upgrades from Intrado planned for Q3/Q4 2020 . Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project.
		Richland Member of the La 9-1-1 Consortium. Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		Sabine Upgrade 911 recording system. Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		St. Bernard Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		St. Charles Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		St. Helena Currently planning an infrastructure upgrade to be deployed by 2021 Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		St. James Looking into all the NG 911 equipment and requirements. Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan.
		St. John the Baptist Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		St. Landry St. Landry Parish 911 has partnered with St. Landry Parish Sheriff's Office and has configured a new CAD system in order to transition to NG-911. Also, SLP911 has installed a new SolaCom ANI/ALI system that is NG-911 ready. At the end of 2019, the 911 District Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan installed a new voice recorder that is capable of recording voice and data received through the recently installed SolaCom system. 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 Currently working in the 911 Directors Consortium & NG 911 Committee to develop a plan

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects	
		St. Mary	Cad system: new phone system Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		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 discuss the development of NG911 plan
		Tensas	Updated our 911 system that included mapping and RapidSOS integration. Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		Terrebonne	Replaced all Circuits with Fiber (except radio circuits). Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net project.
		Union	Applied for a LA Capital Outlay Project Grant. Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		Vermilion	Planning an upgrade to our 911 phone system, mapping system, and CAD System to a more NG-911 friendly option. Planning to begin the process within the next 12-18 months. Still looking at equipment and accumulating funds to pay for the upgrade project. Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		Vernon	Researching ESI NET opportunities with AT&T and Motorola. Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		Washington	CPE Replacement in 2020 Working with APCO/NENA on Louisiana ESI net project.
		Webster	Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		West Baton Rouge	Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		West Carroll	Working with APCO/NENA on ESI net
		West Feliciana	Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
		Winn	Equipment Replacement. Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to discuss the development of NG911 plan
MA	\$24,011,465.00	The deployment of the Next Generation 911 system began in Fiscal Year 2017 and concluded in December, 2017. All Massachusetts PSAPs were operating within the Next Generation 911 system for CY [calendar year] 2018. All Massachusetts PSAPs have also implemented and are currently operating Text to 911 and Rapid SOS capabilities.	
MD	\$8,305,682.62	Seven counties have been funded and are currently migrating to an ESInet and NGCS provider. Nine counties have an open procurement, with a contract to be awarded in 2020. The State of Maryland has authored a strategic NG911 plan to aid in the migration. Other jurisdictions are currently evaluating vendors. The state has also contracted for GIS validation services to prepare all jurisdictional data for NG911.	
ME	\$5,053,642.15	[No Response]	
MI	\$9,110,760.60	In 2019, there were eleven (11) Michigan counties who actively deployed an NG911 network. There were also twenty-eight (28) counties plus two service districts that have signed contracts to deploy NG911 in the near future (those projects are currently either underway in their deployment process or are waiting to begin).	

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects
MN	\$5,269,688.00	1. Approximately 10 PSAPs became text-to-9-1-1 capable. 2. Work continues on the creation, collection, and validation of a statewide GIS dataset to be used for NG911. 3. PSAPs are continually purchasing NG911-compliant call-handling equipment, approximately 25 new implementations in 2019.
MS	[NA]	The number of NG911 projects completed or underway during the annual period under review was 19
NC	\$2,205,147.00	The NC 911 Board approved award of the State ESInet contract to AT&T in June 2017 with actual contract award in August of 2017. The contract provides for a statewide ESInet provided as a managed service. In addition, the contract provides hosted call handling services that are also provisioned as a managed service. In 2019 the project witnessed the migration of 30 PSAPs to the NG911 service platform. Of the 30 migrations, twenty-six PSAP sites utilized a hosted call handling design and four 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 The Board authorized a state operated Network Management Assistance Center (NMAC) to centralize network management, PSAP help desk, cyber-security monitoring and similar services as part of the NG911 project. The NMAC went live on September 19, 2019 with its grand opening attended by the State CIO and other dignitaries. As of December 31, 2019, the NMAC was fully staffed to the necessary resource levels needed to support the NG911 and legacy 911 communities. The NMAC operates on a 24/7 basis. The NMAC developed operational policies and PSAP support specifications that were finalized in late 2019. The NMAC utilizes a custom developed Microsoft CRM application for trouble ticket generation and monitoring as well as configuration database management. In March 2019, a contract for GIS i3 standard addressing, and routing was awarded to GeoComm, St. Paul, MN. The GIS effort resulted in the migration of one NG911 PSAP to NENA i3 status in 2019. All PSAPs set to migrate to the ESInet in 2020 are slated for migration as i3. The State is managing the GIS project concurrently with the ESInet migration to achieve full i3 geo-spatial call routing capability with the conclusion of the NG911 ESInet migration. The effort is co-managed by the 911 Board staff and the NC Center for Geographic Information and Analysis. Current status of the GIS project can be viewed here: https://it.nc.gov/about/boards-commissions/nc-911-board/next-generation-911/next-generation-911-gis-services In 2019 the 911 Board also began to engage the US Military community in the NG911 migration effort. Meetings were held with Ft. Bragg (Army) and Camp LeJeune (Marines) which have led to an ongoing dialogue to determine ways to include military installations in the NG911 migration effort.
ND	\$1,823,534.73	Development of a statewide GIS database to replace MSAG approximately 70% complete.
NE	\$1,271,957.34	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: Technical [sic], GIS, Training, Funding, and Operations. The Technical Working Group established criteria to be used in the development of a Request For Proposal (RFP) for a vendor hosted statewide Emergency Services Internet Protocol Network (ESInet) and Next Generation 911 Core Services. The Funding Working Group collaborated on the development of a new funding mechanism for NG 911. 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.

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects	
NJ	\$150,000.00	Internal staff and consultant services to begin the development of a RFP for the replacement of the State's legacy 9-1-1 network with a state of the art, IP based, Next Generation 9-1-1 network.	
NM	\$1,650,000.00	911 Call system upgrades to NG911-ready call systems. NG911 GIS Database project underway.	
NV	[\$243,186.54]	[Carson City:] RAVE Smart 911 [Douglas County:] Text-to-911 [Lander County:] None [City of Las Vegas and Unincorporated Clark County:] Text to 9-1-1 in progress (completion in 2020)	
NY	\$324,680.11	New York City has been engaged in an active NG911 Project to include the scope of services for ESInet and Core Services. The project is expected to be a five-year project. DHSES has developed a working group within the State Interoperable & Emergency Communication (SIEC) Board to develop a NG911 Plan for New York State. DHSES has also secured Department of Homeland Security Office of Emergency Communications technical assistance support which will continue to supply personnel to assist with the development of the NYS NG911 State Plan.	
OH	[\$5,131,415.67] ¹⁵⁹	County	Project
		Adams	Emergency Call Works NG9-1-1 underway
		Butler	Complete 911 system update including software and computers
		Ashland	NONE
		Ashtabula	none
		Athens	Upgraded Call Taking Software that will be able to accept Text to 911
		Auglaize	NA
		Belmont	None
		Brown	Text to 9-1-1 completed and new mapping solution purchased and project is underway
		Butler	Ongoing effort to improve GIS data to meet NG911 standards.
		Carroll	Our primary and emergency location PSAP went "live" in March, 2019. We are now operating through the NG911 circuits for our 911 calls. We have redundant circuits, gis location for our 911 calls that map on a electronic map, our fail over can be sent to Columbiana County (if total failure of our PSAP) or Harrison County and in an extreme emergency our 911 calls can be received at three other Counties [sic].
		Champaign	None
		Clark	Planning to build a new NG911 capable [sic] PSAP Center in 2020.
		Clermont	none
		Clinton	None, waiting for state system at this point
		Columbiana	Columbiana County's 911 system is a NG911 system as part of the state pilot project

¹⁵⁹ Ohio's expenditure amount is calculated from county-by-county data contained in a supplemental submission filed by Ohio at the same time as its annual response form. This supplemental document provided NG911 expenditure amounts for some, but not all, counties.

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects	
		Coshocton	Zuercher Suite install completed
		Crawford	[No Response]
		Cuyahoga	5 year hardware update on 911 network. Included in 10 year contract.
		Darke	None
		Defiance	None
		Delaware	[No Response]
		Erie	None
		Fairfield	none
		Fayette	n/a
		Franklin	TXT2911 Core Services Upgrade for NRECC Viper Telephone System Refresh & Bring on other agencies- Columbus
		Fulton	[No Response]
		Gallia	Grant funded new hardware and software for the 911 NextGen System upgrade.
		Geauga	Geauga Sheriff's Office: Installed Vesta 911 CHS with Local Mapping Geauga Sheriff's Office: Installed 911 Eventide Recorder
		Greene	None
		Guernsey	N/A
		Hamilton	HAMILTON COUNTY UPGRADE OF INTRADO VIPER CORE AND CPE.
		Hancock	N/A
		Hardin	None.
		Harrison	[No Response]
		Henry	[No Response]
		Highland	none
		Hocking	NA
		Holmes	N/A
		Huron	n/a
		Jackson	None
		Jefferson	Telephone switch and CAD/mapping upgrade. Test to 911 added.
		Knox	None
		Lake	[No Response]
		Lawrence	n/a
		Licking	We completed a new construction Regional 911 project that was designed to operate in parallel to the center at 119 East Main Street. Both locations are NG911 compliant. The new center opened officially March 17th, 2020.
		Logan	none
		Lorain	Implementation of Vesta NG911 capable CPE equipment
		Lucas	N/A
		Madison	Upgraded to NG911 on 01/01/2019 and started receiving TXT-2-911
		Mahoning	*Installed Countywide VESTA/AT&T NG9-1-1 System

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects	
			*Installed countywide Eventide Voice Loggers *Still in process of Spillman CAD - Countywide
		Marion	NONE
		Medina	Final Implementation of NG911 in all PSAP's in county.
		Meigs	Our CAD and ANI/ALI were upgraded to Zuercher Suite
		Mercer	***NONE***
		Miami	Did not complete any new projects, but maintained previous (text-to-911).
		Monroe	[No Response]
		Montgomery	Most PSAP are upgrading and maintaing [sic] phone systems in anticipation of an ESINet system every being implemented.
		Morgan	None = 0
		Morrow	None
		Muskingum	The Sheriff's office is in the process of installing new 911 equipment to match that of the Zanesville PD. Once grant money is awarded and equipment is installed both agencies will then start text to 911.
		Noble	Upgrade of PSAP equipment to NG capable equipment including purchase of VESTA call taking system that can be integrated into text to 911 and other products.
		Ottawa	[No Response]
		Paulding	NG 911 has been implemented in Paulding County.
		Perry	[No Response]
		Pickaway	New CAD system.
		Pike	[No Response]
		Portage	None.
		Preble	[No Response]
		Putnam	None
		Richland	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.
		Ross	None
		Sandusky	New NG911 Capable System was being built and underway with connection capability for a GEO911 system between Wood, Ottawa and Sandusky County, and is currently being tested for rollout as of 5/2020
		Scioto	[No Response]
		Seneca	Installation of Motorola Emergency Callworks.
		Shelby	N/A
		Stark	N/A
		Summit	[No Response]
		Trumbull	None
		Tuscarawas	DNA
		Union	Union County cutover to NG9-1-1 service August 22, 2019 as a State of Ohio pilot PSAP. While phase II of the project was still underway, Union County Sheriff's Office has been functional as a NG9-1-1

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects
		PSAP since.
		Van Wert
		None
		Vinton
		[No Response]
		Warren
		None
		Washington
		[No Response]
OK	A consultant was hired to perform a NG911 feasibility study for the State. the amount was \$386,586. 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.	Wayne
		911 upgrade.
		Williams
		TEXTY (Text to 911)
		Wood
		Upgrade point to point connections to EVPL fiber networks.
		Wyandot
		Complete NEW install of NG911 equipment for county dispatch.
		NG9-1-1 feasibility study for the State. Planning and implemenation [sic] of a Statewide NG9-1-1 GIS data set.
OR	[NA]	Transitional NG9-1-1 is currently in the planning 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. A total dollar amount is not available at this time.	PEMA is progressing through the procurement process for a statewide NG911 system (ESInet and Core Services). 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	\$365,000.00	RI E-911 started implementation of Text-to-911 services on our NG911 platform in 2018. The system was successfully deployed in February 2019 RI E 9-1-1 implemented RapidSOS technology which interfaces which interfaces with our call-taking software.
SC	[No Response]	We have approximately 12 local jurisdictions operating in their own ESInet environment. Five counties along the coast of SC have joined together and published an RFP for a Coastal ESInet. In 2019, the state also published an RFP for a statewide [sic] NG9-1-1 system with NG core services. Both projects will be awarded in 2020 and work on each NG9-1-1 system should begin in mid to late 2020.

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects
SD	\$1,998,611.00	We were in the RFP process for a new NG9-1-1 provider in early 2019 and awarded the contract to CenturyLink for a statewide hosted CPE, ESInet and managed emergency services in June of 2019. We continue to work on the statewide GIS dataset and improving the accuracy to 98%. 10 out of the 28 PSAPs were deployed to the statewide ESInet prior to the end of 2019 with implementation beginning in November of 2019.
TN	\$11,224,726.00	On September 27, 2018, the TECB voted to proceed with moving from AT&T's microDATA-based Internet protocol selective routing (IPSR) solution to its nationwide ESInet™ with Next Generation Core Services (NGCS) solution. This decision includes a transition to the automatic location identification (ALI) platform also supported by the AT&T nationwide solution. Text-to-911 has been successfully deployed in Hamilton County and portions of Madison and Shelby County, and many other deployments are expected in fiscal year 2020.
TX	For the 2019 calendar year, the amounts expended on NG9-1-1 are as follows: CSEC State 9-1-1 Program: A total of \$8,066,775 in 9-1-1 funding was spent by the CSEC 9-1-1 program on activities related to the implementation of NG 9-1-1: \$4,963,155 on Regional ESInets; \$697,802 on Enterprise Geospatial Database Management Services (EGDMS); \$672,725 (GIS Data Clean-up); \$87,020 (NG9-1-1 Implementation); \$1,646,073 (NG9-1-1 Capital Project Expenditures). 772 ECDs: \$18,445,079. Municipal ECDs: \$637,894.	CSEC State 9-1-1 Program: From a statewide perspective there were no actual i3 NG911 compliant networks turned up and operational during the last year. However, there was significant progress made in preparing to implement NG911, such as: • 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. This allows any governmental agency in the state to purchase ATT ESInet™ NG9-1-1 Managed Services. Availability of this service was made available in mid-2019. • Five Regional Planning Commissions selected ATT ESInet™ and initiated activities for their NG9-1-1 deployment project. • Four Regional Planning Commissions selected Motorola Vesta Solutions and initiated activities for their NG9-1-1 deployment project. Municipal ECDs: Several reported various NG9-1-1 projects, mostly consisting of phone equipment upgrades, geospatial data, or beginning ESInet projects. 772 ECDs: Greater Harris County reported 2,016 NG9-1-1 projects completed or underway during CY [calendar year] 2019. A total of 150 772 ECD PSAPs served by next generation core services during CY 2019.
UT	\$555,481.00	UCA modified a NG9-1-1 RFP in June 2019, published the RFP in August 2019 for a statewide i3 ESInet, Next Generation Core Services and Statewide Call Handling Solution. This RFP went through a procurement process through December 31, 2019.

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects
VA	\$30,966,487.56	Local Government NG9-1-1 Plans NG9-1-1 migration proposals have been completed for 124 primary and secondary PSAPs served by a primary selective router pair. The purpose of these proposals is to provide information about prerequisite work needed within the PSAP, expected costs, and funding provided by the Board for a NG9-1-1 solution. NG9-1-1 implementation in Virginia should be complete by the end of calendar year 2021. National Capital Region NG9-1-1 Project Award: On August 8, 2017, Fairfax County awarded a NG9-1-1 ESInet and core services contract to AT&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. Transition to Managed IP Network for 9-1-1 Call Delivery: Eleven Virginia PSAPs have transitioned off the Verizon or Century Link selective routers that serve their PSAP and have migrated to a managed IP network solution through a third-party provider. The decision to transition to a managed IP network was a local one. NG9-1-1 Deployment Dashboard 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
VT	\$4,912,414.00	The State of Vermont has and continues to allow expenditures under the 911 program for Next Generation 911 services. Vermont's current statewide NG911 system is provided by Consolidated Communications. In March of 2018, the State of Vermont issued a Request for Proposals for the next NG911 system provider in Vermont. The contract was awarded to INdigital. The INdigital solution, originally scheduled for implementation in July 2020, will be implemented in October 2020. The postponement was due solely to the evolving COVID-19 situation.
WA	\$15,000,000.00	In 2016, Washington State began a transition to a replacement NG911 ESInet. After building out the network, interconnecting the old 911 network with the new ESInet, migrating (transitioning) the PSAPs and migrating the ALI/MSAG database, migrating of the Originating Network Service Providers began in January 2019. By the end of December 2019, 85% of the OSPs had completed their transitions with the remainder to be completed in early to mid 2020.
WI	\$312,546.00	The 911 Subcommittee, in conjunction with the State and NextGen911 consulting services, performed a statewide 911 telecommunications system assessment which was completed in August 2019. In August 2019, Wisconsin received a \$2.9 million federal grant through NHTSA/NTIA for upgrading and replacing local PSAP equipment to be NextGen911 compatible and released a funding announcement for local applications in December 2019. A draft RFP was released for a statewide ESInet and NextGen Core Services in August 2019, with a final RFP posted in October 2019. Responses will be due in 2020. The 911 Subcommittee, in conjunction with the State and NextGen911 consulting services, began the process to update the 2017 NG911 Strategic Plan for 2020. The State began work on an RFP for consulting services to perform a NG911 GIS Gap Analysis in 2020-21. 2019 Wisconsin Act 26 was passed in November 2019 which will establish a state grant program for NG911 equipment and other related items such as advanced training for PSAPs. The administrative rules process for the grant program will begin in 2020.
WV	\$9,535,316.00	Upgrade CAD Systems; Upgrade Radio and Phone Systems; Implement Text to 911; Upgrade Existing Text to 911 System; Began ESI-Net Project; Upgraded 911 Center Connectivity; Upgraded Call Recorder for NG911; Initiated and/or completed RapidSOS project
WY	[NA]	Local jurisdictions, to varying degrees, have planned, installed or updated CPE to be i3 compliant.

State	Amount Spent	Description of Projects
Other Jurisdictions		
DC	\$1,669,708.00	N / A
Guam	[NA]	Prior to this reporting period the Guam Fire Department issued out a Request for Proposal (RFP) for the procurement of a NG911 System. The RFP submission deadline was on April 2019. During this reporting period, GFD had rated all submissions by prospective vendors and now is in the negotiation phase with the highest rated vendor.
PR	\$1,303,841.78	During 2019 the 9-1-1 Emergency Systems Bureau completed a whole equipment and software upgrade project. All 9-1-1 equipment for agents and backroom were replaced.
USVI	[NA]	Currently the Territory operates on a two-part communication system that supports E-911. There is a call- taking application that enables us to answer calls on the PC and the other part is our Computer Aided Dispatch software. CAD is our dispatching system in which we place calls for service and dispatch first responders to incidents. The Virgin Islands has begun the implementation of the upgrade to CAD software. It is anticipated to go live October 2020. This software will support the next phases of activity needed to provide an NG-911 service. Other components such as call handling and SIP data acquisition and interpretation is still needed in order to make NG-911 a reality.
Total	\$278,368,480.27	

47. **ESInet Deployments.** The Bureau requested that states and other responding jurisdictions provide information on whether they had any Emergency Services IP Networks (ESInets) operating during calendar year 2019.¹⁶⁰ 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, 18 states reported having deployed state-wide ESInets, 15 states reported having regional ESInets within the state, and 12 states reported local-level ESInets.¹⁶¹

Table 21 – Type and Number of ESInets Deployed During Period Ending December 31, 2019¹⁶²

Type of ESInet	Number of States/Jurisdictions Indicating PSAPs Connected to ESInets		States/Jurisdictions Responding YES	Total PSAPs Operating on ESInets
	No	Yes		
Single Statewide ESInet	34	18	Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington	912

¹⁶⁰ 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.

¹⁶¹ The following states indicated that they have both regional and local ESInets operating within the state: Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Texas, and Virginia.

¹⁶² Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Maryland, Ohio, 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/twelfth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>.

Type of ESInet	Number of States/Jurisdictions Indicating PSAPs Connected to ESInets		States/Jurisdictions Responding YES	Total PSAPs Operating on ESInets
	No	Yes		
Regional ESInet	35	15	Arizona, California, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, Washington	789
Local ESInet	35	12	Alaska, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia	106

48. **Text-to-911 Service.** The Bureau requested that respondents specify the number of PSAPs within each state and jurisdiction that had implemented text-to-911 as of the end of calendar year 2019. The Bureau also requested that respondents estimate the number of PSAPs that they anticipated would become text capable by the end of calendar year 2020. Table 22 sets forth the information provided by 50 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Collectively, respondents reported 2,708 PSAPs as being text capable as of the end of 2019, and further reported that they anticipated an additional 1,041 PSAPs would become text capable by the end of 2020, for a total of 3,749 PSAPs that would be text capable by the end of 2020.¹⁶³ For purposes of comparison, Table 22 also includes data from the FCC’s Text-to-911 Registry as of November 25, 2020, which shows the number of PSAPs that the reporting jurisdictions have registered with the FCC as text capable.¹⁶⁴ 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 2020, 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.

¹⁶³ In response to Question I6 (“In the next annual period ending December 31, 2020, how many PSAPs do you anticipate will become text capable?”), Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Pennsylvania, and Virginia’s numeric responses appear to be their *total* PSAPs that will be text capable by the end of 2020, rather 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 2019) and I6 (number of text-capable PSAPS anticipated at end of 2020) significantly exceeds its response to Question B1 (total PSAPs funded by 911 fees). Accordingly, the Bureau calculates that 657 (not 1,041) additional PSAPs would become text capable by the end of 2020, for a total of 3,365 (not 3,749) PSAPs that would be text capable by the end of 2020.

¹⁶⁴ 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.

Table 22 – Text-to-911 Deployments¹⁶⁵

State	Text-Capable PSAPs as of Year End 2019	No Response	Estimated Additional Text-Capable PSAPs Launched by Year End 2020	No Response	Total Estimated Text-Capable PSAPs by Year End 2020	Total Text-Capable PSAPs Listed in FCC Text-to-911 Registry as of November 25, 2020
AK	0		2		2	0
AL	73		41		114	1
AR	N/A		It is anticipated that at least 50-75% of the PSAPs will implement text to 911.		0	16
AZ	31		50		81	64
CA	279		159		438	376
CO	66		75		141	63
CT	108		[No Response]	X	108	107
DE	9		All accepting text messaging now		9	5
FL	120		165		285	84
GA	At least 40		Unknown		40	17
HI	all [8]		all		8	9
IA	109		4		113	105
ID	46		48		94	37
IL	46		Unknown		46	35
IN	91		30		121	87
KS	Total PSAPs having text-to-911 capability stands at 109, with 5 planning to implement in 2020		An additional 5 intend to become text capable in 2020, leaving 4 that have not expressed plans to implement.		114	93

¹⁶⁵ California, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Missouri, Puerto Rico, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Washington, 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/twelfth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>. Maine’s response to Addendum Section I5 is “24 (all PSAPs) are accepting text to 911,” although Maine did not report this number in response to Question I5. At Question I5, Maine stated, “0 were implemented in 2019.” Maine Response at 22-23.

State	Text-Capable PSAPs as of Year End 2019	No Response	Estimated Additional Text-Capable PSAPs Launched by Year End 2020	No Response	Total Estimated Text-Capable PSAPs by Year End 2020	Total Text-Capable PSAPs Listed in FCC Text-to-911 Registry as of November 25, 2020
KY	21		15		36	9
LA	18		25		43	11
MA	All PSAPs [270] are accepting texts		0		270	242
MD	19		5		24	19
ME	0 were implemented in 2019		0		0	25
MI	In 2019, there were an additional twenty-two (22) new counties bringing the total to seventy-two (72) counties with one service district live with text to 911. There are an additional ten counties and one service district actively working towards the deployment of text to 911.		Ten counties and one service district.		84	52

State	Text-Capable PSAPs as of Year End 2019	No Response	Estimated Additional Text-Capable PSAPs Launched by Year End 2020	No Response	Total Estimated Text-Capable PSAPs by Year End 2020	Total Text-Capable PSAPs Listed in FCC Text-to-911 Registry as of November 25, 2020
MN	Approximately 10 PSAPs implemented text-to-9-1-1 within their PSAP. Statewide coverage still exists as 'regional hub' will accept texts from jurisdictions that still haven't implemented it.		25		35	15
MO	29		20		49	57
MS	22		5		27	7
MT	NA		NA		NA	339
NC	No new implementation during the reporting period. Total of 108 PSAPs accepting text as of December 31, 2019.		7 PSAPs		115	93
ND	16		0		16	15
NE	44		6		50	27
NH	Both State PSAP's [sic]		The entire state is currently capable of text to 9-1-1		2	6

State	Text-Capable PSAPs as of Year End 2019	No Response	Estimated Additional Text-Capable PSAPs Launched by Year End 2020	No Response	Total Estimated Text-Capable PSAPs by Year End 2020	Total Text-Capable PSAPs Listed in FCC Text-to-911 Registry as of November 25, 2020
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	None		None		0	0
NV	[Douglas County:] 1 (Reporting for Douglas County only, unk [sic] at state)		[City of Las Vegas & Unincorporated Clark County:] 1		2	5
NY	65		20		85	34
OH	48		60		108	26
OK	17		Unknown		17	7
OR	23		2		25	24
PA	43		50		93	36
RI	2		2		4	0
SC	12		20		32	21
SD	0		28		28	33
TN	4		10-12		14	33
TX	507		0		507	448
UT	Implemented text to 911 in 2 PSAPs, in December 2019. A total of 23 PSAPs were capable of accepting text to 911 calls by December 31, 2019		3		26	27
VA	109		119		228	91

State	Text-Capable PSAPs as of Year End 2019	No Response	Estimated Additional Text-Capable PSAPs Launched by Year End 2020	No Response	Total Estimated Text-Capable PSAPs by Year End 2020	Total Text-Capable PSAPs Listed in FCC Text-to-911 Registry as of November 25, 2020
VT	6		All PSAPs are currently text capable and will remain so.		6	6
WA	28		15		43	35
WI	~14		Unknown		14	11
WV	9		6		15	5
WY	10		6		16	9
Other Jurisdictions						
AS	None		None		0	0
DC	1		0		1	1
Guam	None due to the system being antiquated and not able to provide such service.		1		1	0
NMI	[DNF]		[DNF]		[DNF]	0
PR	2		n/a		2	1
USVI	0		0		0	0
Totals	2,708	0	1,041	1	3,749	2,888

J. Cybersecurity Expenditures

49. The Bureau requested that states and jurisdictions provide information on whether they expended funds on cybersecurity programs for PSAPs in 2019 and, if so, the amounts of those expenditures. As represented in Table 23, 34 states, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands responded that they did not expend funds on PSAP-related cybersecurity programs. Fifteen states and the District of Columbia reported that they expended funds on cybersecurity programs for PSAPs in 2019. The Bureau additionally requested information on the number of PSAPs in each state or jurisdiction that implemented or participated in cybersecurity programs in 2019. Collectively, respondents reported that 657 PSAPs implemented or participated in a cybersecurity program in calendar year 2019. Eighteen 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. Eight states, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported that their PSAPs did not implement or participate in cybersecurity programs. Twenty 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 Expenditures¹⁶⁶

State	Jurisdictions reporting that they expended funds on cybersecurity programs for PSAPs during the annual period ending December 31, 2019				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] ¹⁶⁷	0
AL	X			These expenses are part of our NG911 service provider's project scope, but there is no way to itemize them.	Not reported at the state level
AR		X		[NA]	Unknown
AZ		X		[NA]	0
CA		X		[NA]	Unknown
CO		X		[NA]	67
CT		X		[NA]	unknown
DE	X			\$96,600.00	9
FL	X			\$1,263,290.00	103
GA		X		[NA]	Unknown
HI		X		[NA]	8
IA	X			Part of contract with Comtech TCS 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 24 PSAPs reported expending 911 funds on cybersecurity. Some PSAPs indicated that they had expended funds on cybersecurity but did not provide an amount. The	34 PSAPs reported that they either implemented or participated in a cybersecurity program

¹⁶⁶ Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, and Pennsylvania 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/twelfth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>.

¹⁶⁷ In this table, [NA] in brackets denotes that an amount is not applicable, whether or not a response was provided, because the respondent answered "No" to the previous question, "During the annual period ending December 31, 2019, did your state expend funds on cybersecurity programs for PSAPs?"

State	Jurisdictions reporting that they expended funds on cybersecurity programs for PSAPs during the annual period ending December 31, 2019				Number of PSAPs that either implemented a cybersecurity program or participated in a regional or state-run cybersecurity program
	Yes	No	No Response	Amount	
				total reported was \$2,436,897.	
KY		X		[NA]	6
LA	X			Unknown	31
MA	X			Although not broken out as a separate line item, monitoring, alerting, and prevention of external attacks is undertaken under the Next Generation 911 service provider contract. The boundary of the network is protected with Anti-Malware, Anti-Virus, Firewall, and Network Intrusion Protection capabilities, monitored 24x7x365 by a Security Operations Center. A second layer of Firewalls protect the data centers (the brains of the systems) from the Internet DMZ and ESInet/PSAPs. This provides blocks to prevent both malware and internal user threats from accessing key systems. Finally, the PSAP system is isolated on the Massachusetts Next Generation 911 networks, they do not share any connections or networks with the police stations or fire stations in which they are installed, and all VPN applications have a cyber-security brief.	Unknown
MD	X			\$328,500.00	24
ME	X			Unable to determine as it is part of the overall services required of the NG911 System Service Provider contract	24
MI ¹⁶⁸			X	Data not collected, Peninsula	Fifty-three (53)

¹⁶⁸ Michigan's response does not provide a number of PSAPs that implemented or participated in a cybersecurity program, or a ratio of such PSAPs per agency "deployed with Peninsula Fiber Network (PFN) who [sic] meets i3 (continued....)

State	Jurisdictions reporting that they expended funds on cybersecurity programs for PSAPs during the annual period ending December 31, 2019				Number of PSAPs that either implemented a cybersecurity program or participated in a regional or state-run cybersecurity program
	Yes	No	No Response	Amount	
				Fiber Network (PFN) meets i3 standards and is covered in the cost reported above.	agencies are actively deployed with Peninsula Fiber Network (PFN) who [sic] meets i3 standard. Individual agency data has not been collected.
MN		X		[NA]	None
MO		X		[NA]	Unknown
MS		X		[NA]	0
MT		X		[NA]	NA
NC		X		[NA]	Unknown
ND	X			Unknown, cybersecurity services are included as a bundled cost with NG9-1-1 services.	Unknown
NE		X		[NA]	Unknown
NH		X		[NA]	2
NJ		X		[NA]	None
NM		X		[NA]	None
NV		[X]		[NA]	[Unknown]
NY		X		[NA]	Unknown
OH		X		[NA]	20
OK		X		[NA]	Unknown
OR		X		[NA]	unknown
PA		X		[NA]	67
RI	X			\$31,000.00	2
SC		X		[NA]	[No Response]

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 standard.” Absent more specific information, the Bureau assumes a ratio of one PSAP per agency with PFN, for a total of 53 PSAPs that implemented or participated in a cybersecurity program in Michigan in 2019. Michigan Response at 24.

State	Jurisdictions reporting that they expended funds on cybersecurity programs for PSAPs during the annual period ending December 31, 2019				Number of PSAPs that either implemented a cybersecurity program or participated in a regional or state-run cybersecurity program
	Yes	No	No Response	Amount	
SD		X		[NA]	0
TN		X		[NA]	Unknown
TX	X			CSEC state 9-1-1 Program: \$0.00 772 ECDs: \$1,130,368 Municipal ECDs: \$64,000	CSEC state 9-1-1 Program: N/A 772 ECDs: N/A Municipal ECDs: 9
UT		X		[NA]	None
VA		X		[NA]	Unknown
VT		X		[NA]	Unknown
WA	X			Amount is encompassed in overall contract for NG911 ESInet	65
WI		X		[NA]	Unknown
WV		X		[NA]	18
WY		X		[NA]	Unknown
Other Jurisdictions					
AS		X		[NA]	None.
DC	X			\$132,415.00	1
Guam		X		[NA]	1
NMI				[DNF]	[DNF]
PR		X		[NA]	0
USVI		X		[NA]	0
Total	16	38	1	\$5,483,070.00	657

50. The Bureau asked states and jurisdictions to report whether they adhere to the National Institute of Standards and Technology *Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity* (NIST Framework)¹⁶⁹ for networks that support one or more PSAPs. As detailed in Table 24, twenty-one states and the District of Columbia reported that they do adhere to the NIST Framework; four states, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported that they do not; and twenty-eight states, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico indicated they did not know.

¹⁶⁹ See National Institute of Standards and Technology, *Cybersecurity Framework*, <https://www.nist.gov/cyberframework> (last visited Nov. 28, 2020).

Table 24 – Adherence to the NIST Cybersecurity Framework¹⁷⁰

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”
AK			X
AL	X		
AR			X
AZ			X
CA	X		
CO	X		
CT			X
DE	X		
FL		X	
GA			X
HI	X		
IA	X		
ID			X
IL			X
IN	X		
KS	X		
KY			X
LA			X
MA			X
MD	X		
ME			X
MI	X		
MN			X
MO			X
MS			X
MT	X		
NC	X		
ND			X
NE			X
NH	X		
NJ			X
NM			X
NV ¹⁷¹	[X]		[X]

¹⁷⁰ Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, 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/twelfth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>.

¹⁷¹ Lyon County was the only Nevada local jurisdiction to check “Yes” for Question J3. Lyon County, Nevada
(continued....)

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”
NY			X
OH			X
OK			X
OR	X		
PA	X		
RI	X		
SC			X
SD	X		
TN			X
TX ¹⁷²	X	X	X
UT		X	
VA			X
VT	X		
WA	X		
WI			X
WV			X
WY		X	
Other Jurisdictions			
AS			X
DC	X		
Guam		X	
NMI			
PR			X
USVI		X	
Totals	22	6	30

K. Measuring Effective Utilization of 911/E911 Fees

51. The Bureau asked respondents to provide “an assessment of the effects achieved from the expenditure of state 911/E911 or NG911 funds, including any criteria [the] state or jurisdiction uses to measure the effectiveness of the use of 911/E911 fees and charges.” Of the jurisdictions that responded, 42 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.

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Response at 23. The remaining Nevada local jurisdictions either checked “Unknown” or left all boxes unchecked.

¹⁷² Texas checked all three boxes “Yes,” “No,” and “Unknown,” because “some, but not all, of Texas’ 76 9-1-1 Entities adhere to the NIST Framework and some do not know.” Texas Response at 34 (Question J3 and Addendum Section J3).

52. 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.”¹⁷³

53. In December 2016, the Task Force on Optimal Public Safety Answering Point Architecture (Task Force), an expert advisory committee the Commission formed in 2014, completed its work on a comprehensive set of recommendations on actions that state, local, and Tribal 911 authorities can take to optimize PSAP cybersecurity, network architecture, and funding.¹⁷⁴ 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.

L. Public Comments on the 2019 Eleventh Annual Report

54. On October 2, 2020, the Commission released a Notice of Inquiry (*NOI*) on 911 fee diversion.¹⁷⁵ In the *NOI*, the Commission sought comment on multiple issues related to fee diversion, in particular the effects of fee diversion and the most effective ways to dissuade states and jurisdictions from continuing or instituting the diversion of 911/E911 fees.¹⁷⁶ The Commission also sought comment on the sufficiency and accuracy of the annual fee reports, including whether there had been “instances of fee diversion by states or local jurisdictions that were not identified in the Eleventh Report or prior reports.”¹⁷⁷ Comments on the *NOI* were due by November 2, 2020, and Reply Comments were due by December 2, 2020. Comments filed in response to the *NOI* will be considered in that proceeding.¹⁷⁸

V. PUBLIC COMMENTS REGARDING THE 2020 TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

55. 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.

¹⁷³ Mississippi Response at 23.

¹⁷⁴ 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. 28, 2020).

¹⁷⁵ *911 Fee Diversion; New and Emerging Technologies 911 Improvement Act of 2008*, PS Docket Nos. 20-291 and 09-14, Notice of Inquiry, 35 FCC Rcd 11010 (2020) (*NOI*).

¹⁷⁶ *NOI*, 35 FCC Rcd at 11010, para. 1.

¹⁷⁷ *NOI*, 35 FCC Rcd at 11012, 11025, paras. 6, 43. The Bureau generally issues a Public Notice after each annual fee report, seeking comment on that report. Unlike in prior years, the Bureau did not issue a Public Notice specifically seeking comment on the Eleventh Report. Instead, the Commission issued the *NOI*, seeking comment on 911 fee diversion issues generally, in addition to any comment on the Eleventh Report. *Id.*

¹⁷⁸ The *NOI* comments can be viewed at https://www.fcc.gov/ecfs/search/filings?proceedings_name=09-14&sort=date_disseminated,DESC and https://www.fcc.gov/ecfs/search/filings?proceedings_name=20-291&sort=date_disseminated,DESC.

Appendix A

Summary of State and Other Jurisdiction Responses Regarding Collections during 2019 Annual Period

State/Other Jurisdiction	Type of Fund Collection	Authority to Approve 911 Expenditures	Total Estimated Cost to provide 911 Service (2019 Annual Period)	Total 911 Funds Collected (2019 Annual Period)	Total Funds Used for Non-911 Related Purposes (2019 Annual Period)	NG911 Funding Permissible under 911/E911 Funding Authority	Total Funds Used for NG911 (2019 Annual Period)	NG911 Expenditures as a Percentage of Total Funds Collected
AK	Local	Local	\$14,922,887.36	\$14,922,887.36	\$0.00	No	[NA]	0.00%
AL	State	Hybrid	\$122,873,488.20	\$122,551,465.76	\$0.00	Yes	\$8,943,782.91	7.30%
AR	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$57,991,396.08	[No Response]	\$0.00	Yes	[NA]	0.00%
AZ	State	State	\$14,839,970.19	\$19,870,228.13	\$0.00	Yes	\$7,048,326.44	35.47%
CA	State	State	\$170,247,000.00	See Note	\$0.00	Yes	\$5,543,869.66	[could not calculate]
CO	Hybrid	Local	[No Response]	\$63,987,232.56	\$0.00	Yes	[NA]	0.00%
CT	State	State	\$30,257,392.00	\$32,489,998.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$9,967,138.00	30.68%
DE	State	Hybrid	\$7,769,560.77	\$9,542,756.20	\$0.00	Yes	\$3,849,862.00	40.34%
FL	State	Hybrid	\$221,540,357.00	\$119,669,746.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$8,413,306.00	7.03%
GA	State	Local	Unknown	\$225,670,525.66	\$0.00	Yes	[NA]	0.00%
HI	State	State	unknown	\$10,779,781.00	\$0.00	[No Response]	[NA]	0.00%
IA	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$168,008,339.38	\$41,385,737.06	\$0.00	Yes	\$8,577,236.84	20.73%
ID	Hybrid	Local	Unknown at aggregated State Level	\$23,096,304.99	\$0.00	Yes	\$1,056,582.65	4.57%
IL	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$177,752,471.00	\$185,697,847.63	\$0.00	Yes	\$95,100.00	0.05%
IN	State	Hybrid	\$213,106,037.39	\$89,079,970.00	\$0.00	Yes	[Unknown]	0.00%
KS	State	State	\$137,235,826.00	\$28,633,281.20	\$0.00	Yes	\$42,852,869.00	149.66%
KY	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$133,636,842.88	\$72,261,427.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$3,242,916.67	4.49%
LA	Hybrid	Local	\$98,443,622.06	\$93,561,891.91	\$0.00	Yes	Louisiana does not track the funds expended on NG-911 projects as a separate amount.	0.00%
MA	State	State	\$26,723,896.00	\$153,818,990.81	\$0.00	Yes	\$24,011,465.00	15.61%
MD	State	Hybrid	\$133,107,352.00	\$56,097,286.77	\$0.00	Yes	\$8,305,682.62	14.81%
ME	State	State	\$6,925,272.00	\$8,535,045.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$5,053,642.15	59.21%
MI	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$251,836,412.76	\$130,275,141.07	\$0.00	Yes	\$9,110,760.60	6.99%

State/Other Jurisdiction	Type of Fund Collection	Authority to Approve 911 Expenditures	Total Estimated Cost to provide 911 Service (2019 Annual Period)	Total 911 Funds Collected (2019 Annual Period)	Total Funds Used for Non-911 Related Purposes (2019 Annual Period)	NG911 Funding Permissible under 911/E911 Funding Authority	Total Funds Used for NG911 (2019 Annual Period)	NG911 Expenditures as a Percentage of Total Funds Collected
MN	State	State	\$24,635,267.00	\$79,278,838.54	\$0.00	Yes	\$5,269,688.00	6.65%
MO	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$78,484,851.00	\$3,377,844.70	\$0.00	Yes	Unknown	0.00%
MS	Local	Local	\$48,396,060.98	\$28,492,592.82	\$0.00	Yes	[NA]	0.00%
MT	State	Hybrid	NA	\$13,000,000.00	\$0.00	Yes	NA	0.00%
NC	State	State	\$136,858,315.00	\$93,907,694.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$2,205,147.00	2.35%
ND	Hybrid	Local	\$27,527,052.00	\$18,907,531.23	\$0.00	Yes	\$1,823,534.73	9.64%
NE	Hybrid	Hybrid	Unknown	\$13,926,144.80	\$0.00	Yes	\$1,271,957.34	9.13%
NH	State	State	\$13,939,232.81	\$15,661,197.88	\$0.00	Yes	\$134,600.00	0.86%
NJ	State	State	Unknown	\$124,393,000.00	\$93,571,000.00	Yes	\$150,000.00	0.12%
NM	State	State	\$10,255,000.00	\$12,237,705.39	\$0.00	Yes	\$1,650,000.00	13.48%
NV	Local	Local	[\$7,811,012.00]	[\$2,857,298.24]	[Unknown]	[Yes] ¹⁷⁹	[\$243,186.54]	8.51%
NY	Local	Local	\$1,025,965,571.00	\$33,867,659.00	\$97,282,231.07	Yes	\$324,680.11	0.96%
OH	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$209,956,198.00	[No Response]	\$0.00	Yes	\$5,131,415.67	[could not calculate]
OK	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$129,832,373.43	\$38,248,507.21	\$0.00	Yes	\$1,031,076.00	2.70%
OR	Hybrid	State	\$135,166,437.60	\$44,541,808.00	\$0.00	Yes	[NA]	0.00%
PA	State	Hybrid	\$360,894,422.00	\$315,238,084.00	\$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. A total dollar amount is not available at this time.	0.00%

¹⁷⁹ Nevada is designated “[Yes]” in this column because at least one Nevada local jurisdiction checked “Yes” to Question II. Specifically, four local jurisdictions checked “Yes.” See Carson City, Nevada Response at 16; Churchill County, Nevada Response at 16; Douglas County, Nevada Response at 16; Nye County, Nevada Response at 16. Two local jurisdictions checked “No.” See Lyon County, Nevada Response at 16; City of Las Vegas & Unincorporated Clark County, Nevada Response at 16. Two local jurisdictions left both boxes unchecked. See Boulder City, Nevada Response at 16; Lander County, Nevada Response at 16.

State/Other Jurisdiction	Type of Fund Collection	Authority to Approve 911 Expenditures	Total Estimated Cost to provide 911 Service (2019 Annual Period)	Total 911 Funds Collected (2019 Annual Period)	Total Funds Used for Non-911 Related Purposes (2019 Annual Period)	NG911 Funding Permissible under 911/E911 Funding Authority	Total Funds Used for NG911 (2019 Annual Period)	NG911 Expenditures as a Percentage of Total Funds Collected
RI	State	State	\$7,000,000.00	\$15,340,800.24	\$8,340,800.24	Yes	\$365,000.00	2.38%
SC	Hybrid	Hybrid	[Unknown]	\$32,818,798.22	\$0.00	Yes	[No Response]	0.00%
SD	State	Hybrid	\$30,194,139.00	\$13,476,892.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$1,998,611.00	14.83%
TN	State	Hybrid	\$113,925,127.68	\$105,652,433.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$11,224,726.00	10.62%
TX	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$306,883,587.52	\$224,756,152.00	\$0.00	Yes	\$35,216,523.00	15.67%
UT	State	Hybrid	\$69,000,000.00	\$32,775,607.42	\$0.00	Yes	\$555,481.00	1.69%
VA	State	Hybrid	Unknown	\$63,742,979.95	\$0.00	Yes	\$30,966,487.56	48.58%
VT	State	State	\$4,912,414.00	\$5,427,094.56	\$0.00	Yes	\$4,912,414.00	90.52%
WA	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$300,000,000.00	\$101,002,073.61	\$0.00	Yes	\$15,000,000.00	14.85%
WI	[NA]	[NA]	Unknown	Unknown	\$0.00	Yes	\$312,546.00	[could not calculate]
WV	Hybrid	Hybrid	\$81,196,339.00	\$63,081,749.38	\$1,000,000.00	Yes	\$9,535,316.00	15.12%
WY	Hybrid	Local	[Unknown]	[No Response]	\$0.00	Yes	[NA]	0.00%
Other Jurisdictions								
AS ¹⁸⁰	[NA]	[NA]	See answer to 3a.	N/A	\$0.00	No	[NA]	0.00%
DC	State	Hybrid	\$50,267,808.34	\$11,913,519.43	\$0.00	Yes	\$1,669,708.00	14.02%
Guam	State	State	\$1,335,611.00	\$2,109,415.00	\$0.00	Yes	[NA]	0.00%
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]
PR	State	State	\$20,174,604.52	\$20,254,043.27	\$0.00	No	\$1,303,841.78	6.44%
USVI	State	State	\$3,434,260.19	[No Response]	\$0.00	No	[NA]	0.00%

¹⁸⁰ American Samoa reports that it has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 5-6.

Appendix B1

Overview of Total State and Other Jurisdiction 911 Fees – 2009 to 2014 Reports¹⁸¹

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

¹⁸¹ 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 2015 to 2020. 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
	1st Report	2nd Report	3rd Report	4th Report	5th Report	6th Report
NJ	\$130,000,000	\$128,900,000	[DNF]	\$125,000,000	\$126,000,000	\$121,000,000
NM	\$12,786,328	\$12,073,923	\$13,081,062	\$13,424,002	\$12,028,770	\$11,970,079
NV	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	\$2,010,342	\$1,944,447
NY	\$83,700,000	[DNP]	\$193,194,759	\$194,787,113	\$190,281,716	\$183,219,891
OH	\$28,544,924	\$28,164,050	\$29,175,929	[DNP]	\$28,837,121	\$25,689,296
OK	[DNP]	[DNF]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]
OR	\$87,447,640	\$40,155,054	\$39,592,560	\$39,370,086	\$39,229,319	\$39,115,990
PA	\$190,239,805	\$116,656,193	\$194,554,260	\$192,297,459	\$184,044,508	\$192,779,782
RI	\$19,400,000	\$18,200,000	\$15,488,729	[DNF]	\$16,500,000	\$17,454,000
SC	\$22,000,000	[DNP]	\$21,988,052	\$22,215,748	\$28,948,882	\$27,690,958
SD	[DNP]	[DNP]	\$8,100,000	\$8,200,000	\$9,111,476	\$13,275,031
TN	\$51,536,089	\$55,965,000	\$58,500,000	\$94,497,881	\$60,852,140	\$98,199,801
TX	\$197,228,796	\$203,547,360	\$199,025,787	\$209,202,098	\$212,788,623	\$213,215,483
UT	\$23,366,301	\$2,724,374	\$23,909,566	\$23,070,307	\$26,188,051	\$29,354,710
VA	[DNP]	\$52,022,170	\$53,217,635	\$54,079,487	\$51,658,843	\$55,212,204
VT	\$4,832,374	\$5,487,046	\$4,605,803	\$4,993,132	\$5,416,336	\$4,628,027
WA	\$69,523,163	\$71,036,718	\$71,244,435	\$100,952,115	\$95,417,114	\$95,887,087
WI	\$9,602,745	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]
WV	\$32,278,728	\$33,760,563	\$35,375,580	\$36,176,377	\$37,928,204	\$58,001,075
WY	\$6,700,000	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]
Other Jurisdictions						
AS	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNF]	[DNF]
DC	\$12,744,103	\$12,714,347	\$12,700,000	[DNP]	\$12,064,842	\$13,700,000
Guam	\$1,468,363	[DNF]	[DNF]	\$1,779,710	[DNF]	[DNF]
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]
PR	\$20,952,459	\$21,876,277	[DNF]	\$21,367,260	\$20,323,324	\$19,507,889
USVI	[DNF]	\$590,812	\$554,245	[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

Appendix B2

Overview of Total State and Other Jurisdiction 911 Fees – 2015 to 2020 Reports¹⁸²

State	Report Year					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	7th Report	8th Report	9th Report	10th Report	11th Report	12th Report
AK	\$13,969,231	\$12,837,114	\$11,595,445	\$15,211,064	[No Response]	\$14,922,887
AL	\$108,787,856	\$116,440,103	\$115,944,883	\$114,271,364	\$116,456,606	\$122,551,466
AR	\$25,290,790	\$26,985,555	\$20,161,873	\$22,734,249	Unknown	[No Response]
AZ	\$17,589,404	\$19,227,222	\$20,389,514	\$16,991,893	\$16,127,405	\$19,870,228
CA	\$97,077,234	\$87,838,234	\$79,648,535	\$76,916,882	[No Response]	[DNP]
CO	\$52,257,085	\$52,732,731	\$53,987,426	\$58,574,919	\$74,243,804	\$63,987,233
CT	\$37,176,000	\$32,564,308	\$1,658,219	\$28,651,233	\$27,359,070	\$32,489,998
DE	\$8,159,730	\$8,159,730	\$8,718,169	\$8,246,009	\$9,151,657	\$9,542,756
FL	\$108,324,754	\$108,226,957	\$111,799,871	\$114,480,143	\$117,947,467	\$119,669,746
GA	\$17,538,556	\$17,659,037	\$19,840,298	\$14,969,525	\$21,473,448	\$225,670,526
HI	\$10,489,700	\$10,237,032	\$10,634,306	\$11,700,000	\$11,600,900	\$10,779,781
IA	\$27,820,552	\$40,547,767	\$39,849,592	\$39,920,992	\$39,349,123	\$41,385,737
ID	\$20,879,778	\$20,952,379	\$22,456,722	\$22,401,523	\$24,172,149	\$23,096,305
IL	\$213,983,628	\$95,500,349	\$234,070,304	\$169,572,608	\$357,853,280	\$185,697,848
IN	\$72,075,593	\$79,108,858	\$86,865,020	\$87,125,936	\$88,906,439	\$89,079,970
KS	\$20,337,748	\$20,821,974	\$19,193,708	\$22,900,621	\$23,361,954	\$28,633,281
KY	\$53,920,232	\$53,500,000	\$111,089,076	\$59,093,367	\$56,867,707	\$72,261,427
LA	[DNF]	\$42,750,000	\$66,235,990	\$88,718,075	\$92,275,591	\$93,561,892
MA	\$74,947,715	\$95,508,773	\$117,883,899	\$102,917,091	\$105,511,936	\$153,818,991
MD	\$54,766,848	\$53,314,406	\$53,974,012	\$55,852,809	\$55,880,355	\$56,097,287
ME	\$8,340,150	\$8,402,473	\$8,506,670	\$8,452,998	\$8,533,879	\$8,535,045
MI	\$88,932,891	\$93,333,483	\$102,388,366	\$103,526,157	\$38,924,595	\$130,275,141
MN	\$61,446,108	\$62,110,858	\$76,542,107	\$77,151,433	\$70,820,782	\$79,278,839
MO	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNP]	Unknown	\$3,377,845
MS	\$31,280,357	\$26,510,538	\$31,884,472	\$31,533,680	\$29,759,156	\$28,492,593
MT	\$13,000,000	\$13,000,000	[DNF]	\$13,000,000	\$13,000,000	\$13,000,000
NC	\$78,161,246	\$81,135,377	\$81,801,499	\$82,891,066	\$88,279,782	\$93,907,694
ND	\$10,337,907	\$10,337,907	\$12,814,683	\$14,607,294	\$14,672,353	\$18,907,531
NE	\$13,940,368	\$13,900,448	\$14,061,973	\$8,282,774	\$13,541,990	\$13,926,145
NH	\$10,582,269	\$12,317,418	\$15,288,598	\$15,427,022	\$15,543,492	\$15,661,198

¹⁸² 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					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	7th Report	8th Report	9th Report	10th Report	11th Report	12th Report
NJ	\$120,000,000	\$122,632,000	\$122,150,000	\$121,909,000	\$122,905,000	\$124,393,000
NM	\$11,600,163	\$11,146,012	\$10,919,490	\$11,203,574	\$11,228,627	\$12,237,705
NV	[DNP]	\$1,591,367	\$437,144	\$2,291,102	\$1,122,187	[\$2,857,298]
NY	\$185,513,240	\$185,262,082	[DNF]	\$189,094,916	NA	\$33,867,659
OH	\$25,736,970	\$40,382,365	\$44,720,083	\$39,736,489	\$33,421,679	[No Response]
OK	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNF]	\$34,986,975	\$44,712,874	\$38,248,507
OR	\$39,470,386	\$39,470,386	\$42,832,475	\$43,919,835	\$45,550,841	\$44,541,808
PA	\$190,711,113	\$239,800,218	\$315,963,650	\$316,592,551	\$316,216,704	\$315,238,084
RI	\$17,640,703	\$16,345,364	\$14,021,695	\$16,817,000	\$15,684,553	\$15,340,800
SC	\$28,458,896	\$39,054,282	\$40,880,762	\$30,108,371	\$31,274,227	\$32,818,798
SD	\$13,095,234	\$13,093,702	\$12,976,019	\$13,087,266	\$13,306,863	\$13,476,892
TN	\$67,404,840	\$78,729,854	\$102,699,664	\$102,819,090	Unknown	\$105,652,433
TX	\$208,478,516	\$222,938,735	\$223,315,125	\$219,673,860	\$220,165,001	\$224,756,152
UT	\$24,572,000	\$27,130,872	\$27,162,203	\$23,485,454	\$29,262,881	\$32,775,607
VA	\$85,187,560	\$85,431,606	\$86,028,766	\$86,909,858	\$60,974,472	\$63,742,980
VT	[DNP]	\$6,256,658	\$6,170,851	\$5,981,135	TBD	\$5,427,095
WA	\$91,529,550	\$94,445,461	\$95,242,119	\$98,653,163	\$99,923,008	\$101,002,074
WI	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	\$0	Unknown	Unknown
WV	\$56,323,471	\$56,649,322	\$56,340,460	\$60,189,650	\$63,686,697	\$63,081,749
WY	[DNP]	[DNP]	[DNP]	Unknown	Unknown	[DNP]
Other Jurisdictions						
AS	[DNP]	[DNP]	Does Not Collect Fees	Does Not Collect Fees	[No Response]	N/A ¹⁸³
DC	\$10,488,988	\$12,189,231	\$11,354,347	\$11,428,064	\$11,832,609	\$11,913,519
Guam	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	\$2,209,374	\$2,183,716	\$2,109,415
NMI	[DNF]	[DNF]	[DNF]	\$0	\$0	[DNF]
PR	[DNF]	\$21,896,789	[DNF]	\$19,889,006	\$20,204,116	\$20,254,043
USVI	[DNF]	\$1,297,671	\$1,416,865	[DNP]	[No Response]	[No Response]
Total	\$2,527,625,361	\$2,631,705,009	\$2,763,916,948	\$2,937,108,459	\$2,675,270,976	\$3,032,215,008

¹⁸³ American Samoa reports that it has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 5-6.

Appendix C
State 911 Fees by Service Type¹⁸⁴

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 ¹⁸⁵	Wireline	Amount up to five percent (5%) or for any counties with a population fewer than 27,500 the amount may be up to twelve percent (12%) of the tariff rate (Note: Four Arkansas Counties have not levied the wireline surcharge.)				X
	Wireless	\$1.30	X			
	Prepaid	10% (per transaction at point of sale)	X			
	VoIP	\$1.30	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
AZ	Wireline	\$.20 per month for each activated wireline service account	X			

¹⁸⁴ American Samoa, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, Rhode Island, 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/twelfth-annual-fee-report-state-filings-0>.

¹⁸⁵ Although Arkansas provided no responses for Wireline and Other service types under “Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance,” Arkansas stated at Addendum Section F1 that “[t]hrough Act 442, \$2,000,000 is distributed to Counties in April of each year to support 911 operations. The distribution amounts are based on population. The distribution amounts range from \$12,000 for more populated counties to \$40,000 for lesser populated counties. Include information about distribution of funds and how not all pass through to 911 Board.” Arkansas Response at 10-11.

State	Service Type and Fee		Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance			
	Type	Fee	State	Local	Combo or Other	None
	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	70¢ to \$3.00, depending on jurisdiction		X		
	Wireless	70¢ to \$3.00, depending on jurisdiction		X		
	Prepaid	1.4% of retail sales	X			
	VoIP	70¢ to \$3.00, depending on jurisdiction		X		
	Other	N/A				X
CT	Wireline	\$0.57-\$0.58*	X			
	Wireless	\$0.57-\$0.58*	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.57-\$0.58*	X			
	VoIP	\$0.57-\$0.58*	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
DE	Wireline	\$0.60	X			
	Wireless	\$0.60	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.60	X			
	VoIP	\$0.60	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
FL	Wireline	\$0.40	X			
	Wireless	\$0.40	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.40	X			
	VoIP	\$0.40	X			
	Other	N/A				X

State	Service Type and Fee		Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance			
	Type	Fee	State	Local	Combo or Other	None
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	27 cents per month/per connection				X
	Wireless	66 cents per month/per connection	X			
	Prepaid	None				X
	VoIP	66 cents per month/per connection	X			
	Other	None				X
IA	Wireline	\$1.00		X		
	Wireless	\$1.00	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.51	X			
	VoIP	\$1.00/line/mo			X	
	Other	[No Response]				X
ID	Wireline	\$1.00 or \$1.25			X	
	Wireless	\$1.00 or \$1.25			X	
	Prepaid	2.5% Point of sale each transaction			X	
	VoIP	\$1.00 or \$1.25			X	
	Other	[No Response]				X
IL ¹⁸⁶ (outside City of Chicago)	Wireline	\$1.50	X			
	Wireless	\$1.50	X			
	Prepaid	3%	X			
	VoIP	\$1.50	X			

¹⁸⁶ In its Addendum Section F1 response, Illinois stated, “The 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
	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 - State	X			
	Wireless	\$1.00 - State	X			
	Prepaid	\$1.00 - State	X			
	VoIP	\$1.00 - State	X			
	Other	\$1.00 - State	X			
KS	Wireline	\$0.90 per subscriber			X	
	Wireless	\$0.90 per subscriber			X	
	Prepaid	2.06% of total retail transaction for service			X	
	VoIP	\$0.90 per subscriber			X	
	Other	\$0.90 per subscriber			X	
KY	Wireline	Varies by county. See list included with this submission.		X		
	Wireless	\$0.70/month	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.93/transaction (collected at point-of-sale)	X			
	VoIP	Varies by county, treated as wireline. See list attached.		X		
	Other	See attached fee list included with the submission		X		
LA	Wireline	Up to 5% of Tariff Rate on Exchange		X		
	Wireless	Up to \$1.25 for all Parishes except for Jefferson Parish		X		
	Prepaid	4% Point of Sale	X			
	VoIP	[No Response]		X		
	Other	N/A				X
MA	Wireline	\$1.50 per month for the period ending December 31, 2019.	X			

State	Service Type and Fee		Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance			
	Type	Fee	State	Local	Combo or Other	None
	Wireless	\$1.50 per month for the period ending December 31, 2019.	X			
	Prepaid	\$1.50 per month for the period ending December 31, 2019.	X			
	VoIP	\$1.50 per month for the period ending December 31, 2019.	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
MD	Wireline	\$1.25			X	
	Wireless	\$1.25			X	
	Prepaid	\$0.60			X	
	VoIP	\$1.25			X	
	Other	N/A				X
ME	Wireline	\$0.45	X			
	Wireless	\$0.45	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.45	X			
	VoIP	\$0.45	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
MI	Wireline	\$0.25 (State) \$0.20- \$3.00			X	
	Wireless	\$0.25 (State) \$0.20- \$3.00			X	
	Prepaid	5% (State)	X			
	VoIP	\$0.25 (State) \$0.20- \$3.00			X	
	Other	N/A				X
MN	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		X		

State	Service Type and Fee		Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance			
	Type	Fee	State	Local	Combo or Other	None
		commercial per line				
	Wireless	N/A				X
	Prepaid	N/A				X
	VoIP	\$1.00 per line		X		
	Other	.05 per line	X			
MT	Wireline	\$1.00 per month per subscriber line	X			
	Wireless	\$1.00 per month per subscriber line	X			
	Prepaid	[No Response]				X
	VoIP	[No Response]				X
	Other	[No Response]				X
NC	Wireline	\$0.65	X			
	Wireless	\$0.65	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.65	X			
	VoIP	\$0.65	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
ND	Wireline	\$1.50-\$2.00		X		
	Wireless	\$1.50-\$2.00		X		
	Prepaid	2.5% 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		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			

State	Service Type and Fee		Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance			
	Type	Fee	State	Local	Combo or Other	None
	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 ¹⁸⁷	Wireline	[\$0.80]		X		
	Wireless	[\$0.80]		X		
	Prepaid	[\$0.67]		X		
	VoIP	[\$0.65]		X		
	Other	[\$6.67]		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
OH	Wireline	[No Response]		X		
	Wireless	25 cents per cell phone per month				X
	Prepaid	.05% at sale				X
	VoIP	[No Response]		X		
	Other	[No Response]		X		
OK	Wireline	3% - 15% of the base tariff rate		X		
	Wireless	.75 cents per device per month	X			
	Prepaid	.75 cents per transaction	X			
	VoIP	.75 cents per connection per month	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
OR	Wireline	\$0.75	X			
	Wireless	\$0.75	X			

¹⁸⁷ Five Nevada local jurisdictions (Carson City, Churchill County, Douglas County, Lyon County, and Nye County) reported Wireline, Wireless, Prepaid, and/or VoIP fees, which we have averaged for respective service types in this table in square brackets. Three Nevada local jurisdictions (Churchill County, Douglas County, and Nye County) reported fees imposed for Other, which we have averaged for this table in square brackets.

State	Service Type and Fee		Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance			
	Type	Fee	State	Local	Combo or Other	None
	Prepaid	\$0.75	X			
	VoIP	\$0.75	X			
	Other	\$0.75	X			
PA	Wireline	\$1.65		X		
	Wireless	\$1.65	X			
	Prepaid	\$1.65	X			
	VoIP	\$1.65	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
RI ¹⁸⁸	Wireline	* \$1.00/month per device	X			
	Wireless	*\$1.26/month per device	X			
	Prepaid	2.5% at point of sale	X			
	VoIP	Included in wireless	X			
	Other	None				X
SC	Wireline	\$0.45 - \$1.00		X		
	Wireless	\$0.62	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.62	X			
	VoIP	\$0.45 - \$1.00		X		
	Other	[No Response]				X
SD	Wireline	\$1.25/line			X	
	Wireless	\$1.25/ line			X	
	Prepaid	2% point of sale			X	
	VoIP	\$1.25/line			X	
	Other	None				X
TN	Wireline	\$1.16	X			
	Wireless	\$1.16	X			
	Prepaid	\$1.16	X			
	VoIP	\$1.16	X			
	Other	\$1.16	X			

¹⁸⁸ In its Addendum Section F1 response, Rhode Island stated, “* As of October 1, 2019, the surcharge on wireline and wireless devices changed to \$.50 cents.” Rhode Island Response at 10.

State	Service Type and Fee		Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance			
	Type	Fee	State	Local	Combo or Other	None
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 - \$1.62 per local exchange access line/month. Bus: \$0.46 - \$7.50 per access line/month, up to a 100-line maximum in most ECD service areas. Bus. Trunk: \$0.50 to \$7.56. Several ECDs' wireline fee is imposed as a percentage of the charges for base service; typically set at 6% – 8%.	X			
	Wireless	State wireless 9-1-1 fee: \$0.50 per month per wireless telecommunications connection.	X			
	Prepaid	State prepaid wireless 9-1-1 fee: 2% of the purchase price of each prepaid	X			
	VoIP	Wireline rates applicable.	X			
	Other	State equalization surcharge: \$0.06/month per local exchange access line access line or wireless telecommunications connection (excluding connections that constitute prepaid wireless telecommunications service).	X			
UT	Wireline	January 1, 2019 to June 30, 2019: 80 cents; July 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019: 96 cents	X			

State	Service Type and Fee		Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance			
	Type	Fee	State	Local	Combo or Other	None
	Wireless	January 1, 2019 to June 30, 2019: 80 cents; July 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019: 96 cents	X			
	Prepaid	January 1, 2019 to June 30, 2019: 3.30% of the sales price per transaction; July 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019: 3.7% of the sales price per transaction (\$69-2-405)	X			
	VoIP	January 1, 2019 to June 30, 2019: 80 cents; July 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019: 96 cents	X			
	Other	N/A				X
VA	Wireline	\$0.75	X			
	Wireless	\$0.75	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.50	X			
	VoIP	\$0.75	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X
VT	Wireline	2.4%	X			
	Wireless	2.4%	X			
	Prepaid	2.4%	X			
	VoIP	By agreement	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			X	
	Other	[No Response]				X
WI	Wireline	Varies by county, up to \$0.40 per exchange access line		X		
	Wireless	None				X
	Prepaid	None				X

State	Service Type and Fee		Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance			
	Type	Fee	State	Local	Combo or Other	None
	VoIP	None				X
	Other	None				X
WV ¹⁸⁹	Wireline	See Below Spreadsheet showing county fees		X		
	Wireless	January-June 2019 - \$3.34 & June-December 2019 - \$3.86 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 ¹⁹⁰	Wireline	N/A				X
	Wireless	N/A				X
	Prepaid	N/A				X
	VoIP	N/A				X
	Other	N/A				X
DC	Wireline	\$0.76 per line	X			
	Wireless	\$0.76 per line	X			
	Prepaid	Two percent of the sales price per retail transaction occurring in the District, including sales made over the internet.	X			
	VoIP	\$0.76 for each line, trunk, or path	X			

¹⁸⁹ In its Addendum Section F1 response, West Virginia provided a list of fees per county. West Virginia Response at 13-14.

¹⁹⁰ American Samoa reports that it has not established a funding mechanism. American Samoa Response at 5-6.

State	Service Type and Fee		Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance			
	Type	Fee	State	Local	Combo or Other	None
	Other	\$0.62 per Centrex line in the District of Columbia and \$0.62 per private branch exchange station in the District of Columbia	X			
Guam	Wireline	\$1.00 monthly per acct	X			
	Wireless	\$1.00 monthly per acct	X			
	Prepaid	\$1.00 monthly per acct	X			
	VoIP	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			

State	Service Type and Fee		Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance			
	Type	Fee	State	Local	Combo or Other	None
	Other	50¢ a month for residential subscribers, nonprofit and religious organizations \$1.00 for commercial, professional and government subscribers	X			
USVI	Wireline	\$0.80	X			
	Wireless	\$0.80	X			
	Prepaid	\$0.80	X			
	VoIP	\$0.80	X			
	Other	[No Response]				X

Appendix D

Approved by OMB

3060-1122

Expires: March 31, 2021

**Estimated time per response: 10-55
hours**

Annual Collection of Information

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

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

A. Filing Information

1. Name of State or Jurisdiction

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 receive funding derived from the collection of 911/E911 fees during the annual period ending December 31, 2019:

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, 2019:

Number of Active Telecommunicators	Total
Full-Time	
Part-time	

Addendum Section B2

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.

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3. For the annual period ending December 31, 2019, please provide an estimate of the total cost to provide 911/E911 service in your state or jurisdiction.

Amount (\$)	
----------------	--

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

--

Addendum Section B3

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4. Please provide the total number of 911 calls your state or jurisdiction received during the period January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019.

Type of Service	Total 911 Calls
Wireline	
Wireless	
VoIP	
Other	
Total	

Addendum Section B4

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

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

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

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

1b. If YES, during the annual period January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019, did your state or jurisdiction amend, enlarge, or in any way alter the funding mechanism.

Addendum Section C1

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**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	☐	☐
Local (e.g., county, city, municipality)	☐	☐

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.

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

E. Description of Uses of Collected 911/E911 Fees

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

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)	☐	☐
	Lease, purchase, maintenance of computer aided dispatch (CAD) equipment (hardware and software)	☐	☐
	Lease, purchase, maintenance of building/facility	☐	☐
Personnel Costs	Telecommunicators' Salaries	☐	☐
	Training of Telecommunicators	☐	☐
Administrative Costs	Program Administration	☐	☐
	Travel Expenses	☐	☐
Dispatch Costs	Reimbursement to other law enforcement entities providing dispatch	☐	☐
	Lease, purchase, maintenance of Radio Dispatch Networks	☐	☐
Grant Programs		☐ If YES, see 2a.	☐
2a. During the annual period ending December 31, 2019, describe the grants that your state paid for through the use of collected 911/E911 fees and the purpose of the grant.			

Addendum Section E2**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

2. For the annual period ending December 31, 2019, 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)	
Other	
Total	

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, 2019, 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>	☐	☐
4a. If YES, please describe the federal, state or local funds and amounts that were combined with 911/E911 fees.		

Addendum Section F4

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, 2019, 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>		☐	☐
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>		

Addendum Section G1

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? <i>Check one.</i>	☐	☐
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, 2019. (Enter "None" if no actions were taken.)		

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? <i>Check one.</i>	☐	☐
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, 2019. (Enter "None" if no actions were taken.)		

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>	☐	☐
1a. If YES, in the space below, please cite any specific legal authority:		

Question	Yes	No
2. In the annual period ending December 31, 2019, has your state or jurisdiction expended funds on Next Generation 911 programs? <i>Check one.</i>	☐	☐
2a. If YES, in the space below, please enter the dollar amount that has been expended.		
Amount (\$)		

Addendum Section I2

3. For the annual period ending December 31, 2019, 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	☐	☐		☐	☐
b. Local (e.g., county) ESInet	☐	☐		☐	☐
c. Regional ESInets	☐	☐	[If more than one Regional ESInet is in operation, in the space below, provide the total PSAPs operating on each ESInet]	☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 1: 				☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 2: 				☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 3: 				☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 4:				☐	☐

			
Name of Regional ESInet 5: 		☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 6: 		☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 7: 		☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 8: 		☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 9: 		☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 10: 		☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 11: 		☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 12: 		☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 13: 		☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 14: 		☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 15:		☐	☐

			
Name of Regional ESInet 16: 		☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 17: 		☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 18: 		☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 19: 		☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 20: 		☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 21: 		☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 22: 		☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 23: 		☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 24: 		☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 25: 		☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 26:		☐	☐

			
Name of Regional ESInet 27: 		☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 28: 		☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 29: 		☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 30: 		☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 31: 		☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 32: 		☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 33: 		☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 34: 		☐	☐
Name of Regional ESInet 35: 		☐	☐

Addendum Section I3


4. Please provide a description of any NG911 projects completed or underway during the annual period ending December 31, 2019.

Question	Total PSAPs Accepting Texts
5. During the annual period ending December 31, 2019, how many PSAPs within your state implemented text-to-911 and are accepting texts?	
Question	Estimated Number of PSAPs that will Become Text Capable
6. In the next annual period ending December 31, 2020, how many PSAPs do you anticipate will become text capable?	

Addendum Section I5

Addendum Section I6

J. Description of Cybersecurity Expenditures

Question	Check the appropriate box		If Yes, Amount Expended (\$)
1. During the annual period ending December 31, 2019, did your state expend funds on cybersecurity programs for PSAPs?	Yes ☐	No ☐	

Addendum Section J1

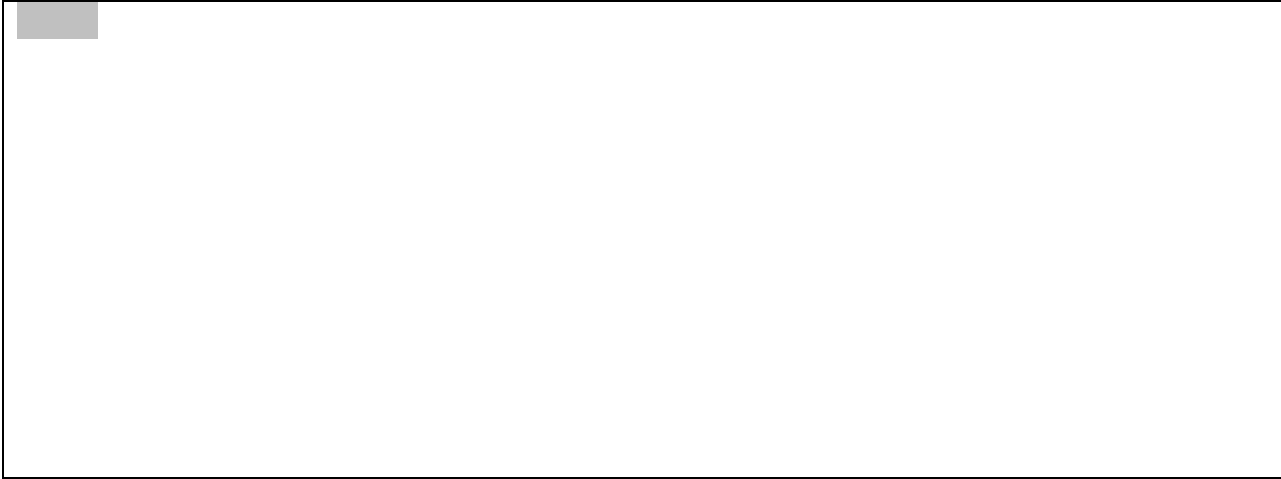
Question	Total PSAPs
2. During the annual period ending December 31, 2019, how many PSAPs in your state either implemented a cybersecurity program or participated in a regional or state-run cybersecurity program?	

Addendum Section J2

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?	☐	☐	☐

Addendum Section J3**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.