



PERFORMANCE AUDIT REPORT

Wireless Enhanced 911: Reviewing Implementation of the 2004 Act

**A Report to the Legislative Post Audit Committee
By the Legislative Division of Post Audit
State of Kansas
December 2008**

Legislative Post Audit Committee

Legislative Division of Post Audit

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We conduct our audit work in accordance with applicable government auditing standards set forth by the U.S. Government Accountability Office. These standards pertain to the auditor's professional qualifications, the quality of the audit work, and the characteristics of professional and meaningful reports. The standards also have been endorsed by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and adopted by the Legislative Post Audit Committee.

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December 12, 2008

To: Members, Legislative Post Audit Committee

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This report contains the findings, conclusions, and recommendations from our completed performance audit, *Wireless Enhanced 911: Reviewing Implementation of the 2004 Act*.

The report also contains appendices showing information by PSAP. One shows implementation status, estimated 2008 call volume, grant moneys awarded in 2007 and 2008, local fee funds received and spent, the current monthly land-line tax, and balance of land-line tax funds. Another shows projected funds available and estimated expenditures.

The report includes a recommendation to the Legislature to consider changing the planned distribution of the remaining grant funds in July 2010, and a recommendation to the Governor's Grants Program staff to review expenditures of local fee moneys and follow-up with local officials about any questionable expenses.

We would be happy to discuss these recommendations or any other items in the report with any legislative committees, individual legislators, or other State officials.

Barbara J. Hinton
Legislative Post Auditor

READER'S GUIDE

<i>The Big Picture</i>		<i>The Details</i>	
Executive Summary	Provides an overview of the questions we asked and the answers we found	“At-a-Glance Box”	Used to describe key aspects of the audited agency; generally appears in the first few pages of the main report
Conclusions and Recommendations	Located at the end of the report sections, and referenced in the Executive Summary	Side Headings	Point out key issues and findings
Agency Response	Included as the last Appendix in the report	Charts, Tables, and Graphs	Visually help tell the story of what we found
List of Figures	Lists all figures used in the report and their location (as shown at the end of the Executive Summary)	Narrative Text Boxes	Highlight interesting information or provide detailed examples

NOTE TO THE READER:

On January 8, 2009 Legislative Post Audit revised this report to make a few minor corrections to the report that was issued on December 19, 2008. The changes made in this revision are shown in Appendix E. None of the report's findings, conclusions, or recommendations were impacted.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
LEGISLATIVE DIVISION OF POST AUDIT

Overview of Wireless Enhanced 911 Services in Kansas

Wireless E-911 services improve emergency response to calls made from cell phones. page 3
Enhanced 911 (E-911), which automatically identifies the location from which an emergency call is being made, has been available for calls made from regular land-line telephones for many years. In contrast, E-911 for wireless calls made from cell phones is a fairly recent development. Determining the location of a wireless 911 phone call involves complex, costly technology that many Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) can't afford.

Two funding sources were established in 2004 and 2006 to help pay for implementation of wireless E-911 services. page 4
The Wireless Enhanced 911 Act of 2004 assesses a fee on all cell phone subscribers and purchases of pre-paid wireless phones to help offset the costs of implementing and offering E-911 services for wireless users. The 2006 Voice-over Internet Protocol (VoIP) Enhanced 911 Act assesses a similar monthly fee on VoIP subscribers. The Acts created a 25¢ local fee and a 25¢ grant fee that are assessed monthly on all cell phone and VoIP subscriber accounts, as well as a 1% grant fee assessed on the retail price of pre-paid phone services. Local fees are distributed to PSAPs based on each wireless cell phone or VoIP subscriber's zip code. Grant fees are remitted to the Secretary of Administration and held in the Statewide grant fund. PSAPs in counties with fewer than 75,000 people are eligible to apply for grants to supplement their revenue from the local fees.

The Statewide grant fund will be eliminated in 2010. Any remaining balance will be distributed to PSAPs based on population. Within each PSAP, the 911 fees for land-line or wireless phones or for VoIP subscriber accounts must be equalized. They also will be capped at 25¢ each in counties with populations of 125,000 or more, and at 50¢ each in counties with populations less than 125,000.

Question 1: What Is The Status of Implementation of Wireless E-911 And Voice-over Internet Protocol Systems, and Is the Amount of Money Being Collected to Fund the Implementation of the Systems Adequate?

Wireless E-911 services should be fully implemented in 87% of PSAPs in 2008, and in all PSAPs by 2010. page 7
Fully implemented E-911 services means the PSAP can receive the cell phone number, billing address, and a location based on the longitude and latitude coordinates, and can also receive information from VoIP emergency calls. In all, 87% of the

PSAPs told us they expect to have fully implemented Phase II of wireless E-911 service by the end of 2008. Those PSAPs cover 95% of the Kansas population. All PSAPs plan to have Phase II fully implemented by 2010.

All but one PSAP who hasn't reached Phase II by December 2008 should be able to cover implementation costs. Except for the Stanton County PSAP, all PSAPs will be able to cover implementation costs in 2009 and 2010, and have positive ending balances at the end of 2010. By December 2010, we estimated the Stanton County PSAP to have a negative balance of almost \$23,000.page 7

Question 2: Are Moneys Received Pursuant to the Enhanced 911 Act and Voice-over Internet Protocol Enhanced 911 Act Being Used Appropriately?

State law limits the use of wireless E-911 fees. The two E-911 Acts specify that wireless and VoIP E-911 fees can be spent only on necessary and reasonable costs to implement services, buy equipment and upgrades, pay maintenance fees, and train personnel. Wireless and VoIP E-911 fees can't be used to lease, construct, acquire, remodel, renovate or furnish a building.page 10

Through June 2008, PSAPs spent almost \$23 million from wireless and VoIP E-911 fee revenues. Almost half of the reported spending by PSAPs from grant and local fees has been for equipment. PSAPs also have spent about \$5.5 million on contractual services, such as ongoing costs for phone lines and maintenance contracts. In all, fee revenues of approximately \$40 million have been collected between July 2004 and June 2008.page 11

Grant expenditures are thoroughly reviewed by the Governor's Grants program and we found no problems with expenditures we reviewed. Administration of the grant fund involves a thorough process for reviewing and approving expenditures. PSAPs usually are reimbursed only after they submit invoices or other documentation. In our sample of 18 purchases accounting for \$281,000, all purchases appeared to be for allowable items, and PSAPs had provided supporting documentation. This result is consistent with the 2006 audit which found essentially no issues.page 12

Our review of local fee fund purchases found only minor misspending. Unlike grant funds, there's no regular outside oversight of the spending of local fee moneys that go directly to PSAPs. The League of Kansas Municipalities provides guidance to PSAPs about allowable purchases, and PSAPs are required to send bi-annual informational reports to the Governor's Grants Program. Those reports show fees received, amounts spent, and brief descriptions of purchases. In our sample of 30 purchases from 16 PSAPs totaling \$1.4 million we found all expenditures to be for allowable items. However we did find minor issues with reportedpage 12

expenditures not in our sample. Four payments totaling about \$1,800 were made for accounting stamps and various 911 promotional items. These results are fairly consistent with the 2006 audit which found only minor issues with local fee spending.

Question 3: What Level of Funding Is Needed for Ongoing Support of the Wireless and VoIP E-911 and Land-line Emergency Systems?

Our assessment of the adequacy of E-911 funding had to involve many estimates, projections, and assumptions. page 14
To assess the adequacy of E-911 funding for PSAPs, we had to develop estimates of their future revenues and expenditures. We sent a data collection document to PSAPs to determine the expected December 2008 ending balances of their wireless and land-line funds, other sources of revenue they planned to use, and any remaining expenditures they have planned to fully implement E-911. Estimated expenditures for future ongoing monthly costs and system upgrades were taken from a May 2008 survey of PSAPs by the Governor’s Grants Program. We projected future revenues based on historical revenue data received by the PSAPs. Both expenditure and revenues estimates are subject to error.

Statewide, revenues should cover costs for E-911, but may not be enough for emergency dispatch services. page 15
Revenues should exceed expenditures by an estimated \$21.9 million between now and the end of implementation in 2010. Statewide revenues should exceed expenditures by an estimated \$31.8 million between now and the end of 2012. However, over time, the difference between revenues and expenditures will continue to decrease.

Projected fee revenues won’t cover all costs planned to upgrade and maintain dispatch radios. We did an analysis looking beyond E-911 services (receiving the call) and factored in radios to facilitate dispatch. Based on data each PSAP reported to the Governor’s Grants Program regarding radio maintenance and upgrades, the fee fund revenues would not be enough to cover these planned expenditures. Expenditures will outweigh projected revenues in 2010-2012.

Seven PSAPs likely won’t have enough funding to cover their estimated E-911 costs through 2010. page 17
Based on a comparison of the projected funding each PSAP might have available between calendar years 2009 and 2010 to the estimated expenditures they reported, seven PSAPs will have a negative ending balance at the end of calendar year 2010. Only one of the seven PSAPs isn’t fully Phase II implemented. The others are fully implemented, but likely can’t cover their ongoing costs and any planned upgrades. In general, the seven PSAPs have smaller populations.

Some PSAPs may not be able to cover their E-911 ongoing costs after 2010. page 18
When the fee structure changes in 2010, the grant fund will be eliminated and PSAPs will be able to set their own wireless and VoIP E-911 fees, within limits set by statute. We compared projected revenues in 2011 for each PSAP with the estimates of ongoing operating costs the PSAPs provided us. Based on those projections and estimates, at least 10 PSAPS wouldn't be able to cover their ongoing costs in 2011, and 12 PSAPs wouldn't be able to cover costs in 2013. In 2011, those PSAPs will have to charge monthly fees to each subscriber ranging from 54¢ to \$1.18 to cover expenses. In addition to these ongoing costs, PSAPs will have to fund recurring equipment upgrades.

The Statewide grant fund will have an estimated balance of \$9.5 million when its eliminated in June 2010. page 20
Any balance remaining in the grant fund will be distributed to PSAPs based on population. PSAPs in the most populous counties, which weren't eligible to apply for grants, will receive a pro-rata share of any remaining fund balance. The lump sum distributions may range from about \$4,618 to \$1.6 million per PSAP.

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This audit was conducted by Lisa Hoopes, Jack Brooks and Amy Thompson. Chris Clarke was the audit manager. If you need any additional information about the audit's findings, please contact Lisa Hoopes at the Division's offices. Our address is: Legislative Division of Post Audit, 800 SW Jackson Street, Suite 1200, Topeka, Kansas 66612. You also may call us at (785) 296-3792, or contact us via the Internet at LPA@lpa.state.ks.us.

Wireless Enhanced 911: Reviewing Implementation Of the 2004 Act

The Wireless Enhanced 911 (E-911) Act and Voice-over Internet Protocol (VoIP) Enhanced 911 Act provide funding for Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) to establish wireless E-911 telephone service. Financing for these improvements come from a 25¢ local fee and a 25¢ grant fee assessed monthly on all cell phones and VoIP subscribers, and a 1% grant fee assessed on the retail price of prepaid wireless service. The fees are collected by wireless and VoIP service providers and by wholesalers of prepaid wireless service.

The Wireless E-911 Acts required Legislative Post Audit to conduct audits of the wireless enhanced 911 service system during calendar years 2006 and 2008 to determine whether local units of government are using moneys received under this act appropriately, whether the amount of money being collected is adequate, the status of system implementation, and the need and level of continued funding for the system. This 2008 audit also includes an evaluation of the Voice-over Internet Protocol and the land-line emergency telephone service systems.

This performance audit answers the following questions:

- 1. What is the status of implementation of wireless enhanced 911 and Voice-over Internet Protocol systems?**
- 2. Are moneys received pursuant to the Enhanced 911 Act and the Voice-over Internet Protocol Enhanced 911 Act being used appropriately?**
- 3. Is the amount of money being collected to fund the implementation of wireless enhanced 911 and Voice-over Internet Protocol adequate, and what level of funding is needed for ongoing support of those systems and for land-line emergency services?**

To answer these questions, we surveyed all public safety answer points (PSAPs) to determine the current status of their wireless E-911 services, and their estimated dates for Phase II implementation. We used information from a survey conducted by the Governor's Grants Program to determine estimated future monthly ongoing and upgrade costs for individual PSAPs.

We reviewed documentation for a sample of expenditures from both the Statewide grant fund and PSAPs' local funds to determine

whether the expenditures were allowable, and whether the self-reported expenditure data were reliable. We obtained information from the Kansas Association of Counties and the League of Kansas Municipalities on the amount of wireless fees paid to PSAPs through June 2008.

We used those data—along with projected growth rates in population and land-line users—to project future revenues of individual PSAPs. Finally, we used the projected revenues and estimated expenditures to assess whether the amount of money being collected will be adequate to fund the implementation and ongoing costs of wireless E-911 services in the future.

A copy of the scope statement the Legislative Post Audit Committee approved for this audit is included in **Appendix A**. For reporting purposes, we've collapsed part of Question 3 about the adequacy of funding for implementation into Question 1.

We conducted this performance audit in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards with certain exceptions. Specifically, because of time constraints, we did only limited testing of the monthly amounts of wireless local fees paid out to the PSAPs. This testwork determined the accuracy and reliability of the data provided. It disclosed no errors, and we found no indication that the data are grossly or systematically wrong. Any inaccuracies would tend to overstate or understate the projected future revenues for PSAPs, but are unlikely to be extreme enough to affect our findings and conclusions.

The reader should note that the future expenditures used in our analyses were estimates based on data PSAPs reported, which for some PSAPs may have been based on little or no experience with actual costs. In the absence of any other data, we had to use those estimates in concluding whether the fees being collected likely would be adequate to implement and maintain emergency telephone services in Kansas.

Except for the limitations described above, we believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives.

Our findings begin on page 7, following a brief overview.

Overview of Wireless Enhanced 911 Services in Kansas

Wireless E-911 Services Improve Emergency Response to Calls Made From Cell Phones

Enhanced 911 (E-911), which automatically identifies the location from which an emergency call is being made, has been available for calls made from regular land-line telephones for many years. Although not all 115 emergency response centers in Kansas (officially called public safety answering points, or PSAPs for short) were equipped to receive this location information, most were, particularly in the more populous areas.

In contrast, E-911 for wireless calls made from cell phones or other pre-paid wireless phones is a fairly recent development. Determining the location from which a wireless 911 phone call is being made involves complex and costly technology that many PSAPs can't afford. When the Wireless Enhanced 911 Act was passed in 2004, however, PSAPs in Kansas were encouraged to update their systems to handle emergency calls from wireless phones. In addition, the Voice-over Internet Protocol (VoIP) Enhanced 911 Act of 2006 was passed to help PSAPs deal with emergency calls using a broadband Internet connection.

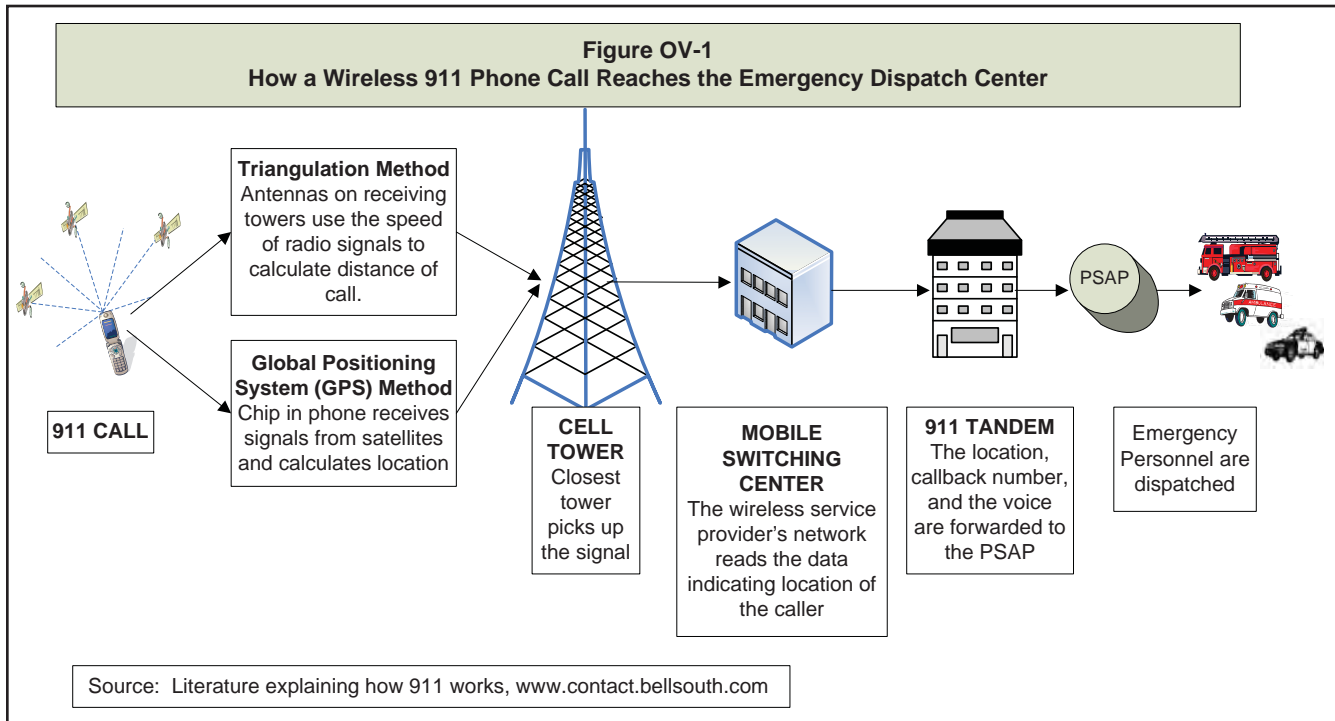
Currently, PSAPs vary in the level of information they're capable of receiving about wireless calls. As described below, that can affect the ability to respond to emergencies:

- *Basic 911* The PSAP receives a call from a wireless phone, but gets no additional information. If the caller doesn't know his or her location, or is unable to respond to the dispatcher's questions, the PSAP may be unable to make any type of emergency response.
- *E-911, Phase I* The PSAP receives the phone number and billing address of the phone's owner, which can help the PSAP locate some emergency callers, but isn't adequate in situations where the caller is away from home and unable to respond.
- *E-911, Phase II* In addition to the Phase I information, the PSAP automatically receives location information based on longitude and latitude coordinates. This level is most similar to E-911 for land-line phones.

If a PSAP has its wireless equipment set up correctly—either on Phase I or II—it should be able to receive a VoIP emergency call. From a VoIP emergency call, the PSAP should receive the phone number and billing address of the VoIP subscriber.

With Phase II wireless E-911 services, PSAPs can determine the location of an emergency phone call in two ways. The first is through a method called triangulation. The signal from the wireless phone is picked up by three cell towers, then sent to the dispatch center. The second way is through Global Positioning System (GPS)

coordinates if the cell phone has a locator chip installed. *Figure OV-1* shows the steps a wireless call must go through to transmit information to a PSAP that has fully implemented Phase II of wireless E-911.



Two Funding Sources Were Established in 2004 and 2006 to Help Pay for Implementation Of Wireless E-911 Services

Although there's no State or federal requirement to offer E-911 for wireless or VoIP callers, the funding provided as a result of the Acts encouraged the development of that service throughout the State. The 2004 Act assesses a fee on all cell phone subscribers and purchasers of pre-paid wireless phones to help offset the costs of implementing and offering E-911 services for wireless users. The 2006 Act assesses a similar monthly fee on VoIP subscribers. Together, the acts created the following new fees, which are collected by wireless phone companies (like Verizon or Sprint) or VoIP service providers (like Vonage) and by wholesalers of pre-paid wireless phones:

- a 25¢ local fee, assessed monthly on all cell phone and VoIP subscriber accounts
- a 25¢ grant fee, assessed monthly on all cell phone and VoIP subscriber accounts
- a 1% grant fee, assessed on the retail price of pre-paid wireless phone service

In addition, there's a land-line fee for 911 services that already was in effect and wasn't affected by either of the E-911 Acts.

The local and grant fees are handled differently:

- **Local fees** are remitted to the Kansas Association of Counties, which serves jointly with the League of Kansas Municipalities as administrator of the local fees. The Acts call for these local fees to be distributed to PSAPs based on each wireless cell phone subscriber's or VoIP subscriber's zip code.
- **Grant fees** are remitted to the Secretary of Administration, who contracts with the Governor's Grants Program to administer the grant program. Grant fees are pooled, and PSAPs in counties with fewer than 75,000 people are eligible to apply for grants to supplement their revenue from the local fee. The State's five largest counties—Douglas, Johnson, Shawnee, Sedgwick, and Wyandotte—aren't eligible for these grants.

The Statewide grant fund will be eliminated in 2010. The Acts call for significant changes to the funding streams for all 911 services (land-line, wireless, and VoIP) effective July 1, 2010. At that time, the following things happen:

- the grant fees on wireless and VoIP subscribers (currently 25¢ per month) will be eliminated, and the balance in the grant fund will be distributed to PSAPs based on population
- the land-line 911 fees (currently up to 75¢ per month) will be limited to no more than 25¢ per month per line in counties with populations of at least 125,000 (currently only four counties), and to no more than 50¢ per month in counties with populations fewer than 125,000
- the local fee for wireless cell phone and VoIP subscribers (currently 25¢ per month) must be set at the same rate as for land-line phones

Figure OV-2 shows how these changes will affect the maximum fees that can be charged, including the land-line 911 fees already in

existence. All 911 fees (land-line, wireless, and VoIP) will be merged after July 1, 2010, and can be spent on necessary costs for emergency 911 services.

Figure OV-2 Changes in Maximum Monthly Fees for 911 Services Beginning July 1, 2010				
Fee Type	County Population			
	125,000 or more		Less than 125,000	
	Before 7/1/10	After 7/1/10	Before 7/1/10	After 7/1/10
Land-line Phones				
Local Fee	75¢	25¢	75¢	50¢
Wireless Phones				
Local Fee	25¢	25¢	25¢	50¢
Grant Fee	25¢	--	25¢	--
VoIP subscribers				
Local Fee	25¢	25¢	25¢	50¢
Grant Fee	25¢	--	25¢	--
Source: Wireless Enhanced 911 Act and VoIP Enhanced 911 Act				

***This Audit Is the Second
Of Two Audits Required
By the 2004 Act***

When the Wireless Enhanced 911 Act was passed in 2004, it called for us to conduct two audits; one in 2006 and one in 2008. The 2006 audit was released in February 2007 and addressed the following issues:

- the status of implementation of wireless E-911 service as of December 2006
- whether PSAPs were using E-911 wireless revenues appropriately
- whether the amount of fee revenues collected adequate to fund implementation, and what level of funding was needed for ongoing support of the wireless system

That audit found PSAPs were making progress on implementing Phase II wireless services. By the end of 2006, 53% of PSAPs expected to have Phase II fully implemented. In addition, all grant fund purchases reviewed were appropriate, and only a small amount (less than 1%) of local fee spending was determined not to be allowable or wasn't support by documentation. The audit also found that although the amount of revenue collected Statewide was sufficient, some individual PSAPs wouldn't have enough money to cover their estimated costs.

This is the second audit and includes the wireless E-911 system, the VoIP E-911 system and the land-line system.

Question 1: What Is the Status of Implementation of Wireless E-911 and Voice-over Internet Protocol Systems, and Is the Amount of Money Being Collected to Fund the Implementation of the Systems Adequate?

ANSWER IN BRIEF: *By the end of 2008, 87% the 115 PSAPs across the State expect to have implemented wireless E-911 services, essentially covering 95% of all Kansans. All PSAPs said they planned to have wireless E-911 services fully implemented by July 2010 when grant funds will be eliminated. All but the PSAP in Stanton County which didn't expect to reach Phase II by December 2008 will be able to cover their remaining implementation and monthly ongoing costs. These and other findings are described in the sections that follow.*

Wireless E-911 Services Should Be Fully Implemented in 87% of PSAPs in 2008, and In All PSAPs By 2010

Public safety answering points (PSAPs) are under the control of local officials. Kansas generally has one PSAP per county, although four counties have more: Cowley and Leavenworth Counties each have two PSAPs, Butler County has three, and Johnson County has seven. We contacted representatives of each PSAP to find out what they expected their implementation status to be as of December 2008 and as of July 1, 2010, when grant funds for wireless E-911 service are to be eliminated.

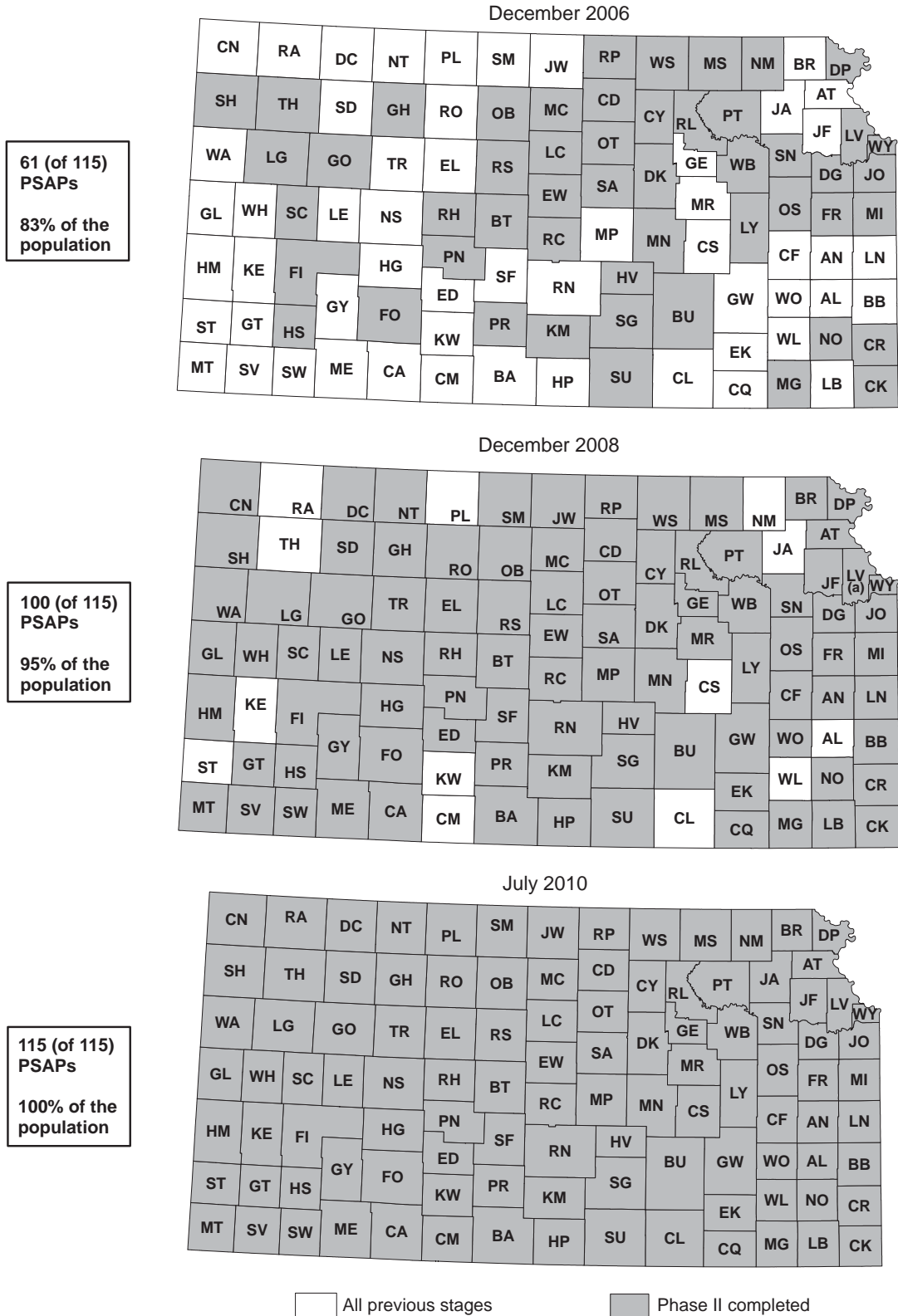
Officials at 87% of the PSAPs told us they expect to have fully implemented Phase II of wireless E-911 service by the end of 2008. As noted in the Overview, Phase II means the PSAP receives the cell phone number, billing address, and current location based on longitude and latitude coordinates, and can also receive information from VoIP emergency calls.

The maps in **Figure 1-1** on page 8 summarize the implementation status for all PSAPs as of December 2006, December 2008, and July 2010. As the figure shows, about half of all PSAPs were at Phase II in 2006, covering just more than 80% of the population. By the end of 2008, 87% of all PSAPs planned to be at Phase II, covering 95% of the population. All PSAPs expect to be at this point by 2010.

All But One PSAP Who Hasn't Reached Phase II By December 2008 Should Be Able to Cover Implementation Costs

As the middle map of **Figure 1-1** on page 8 shows, PSAPs in 13 counties weren't expected to have completed Phase II by the end of calendar year 2008. Because some PSAPs report expenditures together, the 13 counties shown in white in the middle section of **Figure 1-1** actually represents 14 PSAPs. Cowley County has two PSAPs not at Phase II. In addition, Leavenworth County on the map also includes the City of Leavenworth PSAP. The City's PSAP is not at Phase II, but the County's is. Because they combine their financial reporting, we couldn't do a separate analysis on the City's PSAP.

**Figure 1-1
Status of Wireless Enhanced 911 in Kansas**



(a) In 2008, the city of Leavenworth is currently at Phase I; whereas the Leavenworth county PSAP has completed Phase II.
 Source: Based on Responses from LPA Questionnaire "Follow-Up Implementation Questions for Public Safety Answering Points"

To determine if current funding would cover their implementation costs, we analyzed the projected wireless, VoIP, and land-line revenues, and the implementation and monthly ongoing costs for these PSAPs. Land-line revenues and monthly costs were included because the land-line costs couldn't be separated out from wireless monthly costs. For each PSAP, we calculated moneys available by using their estimated 2008 ending balances and added local fee revenues, grants, and other funding we estimate they will have available during 2009 and 2010. We then subtracted the PSAPs estimates of implementation and monthly ongoing costs during those years to calculate an ending balance.

As Figure 1-2 shows, based on our analysis, it appears that all but one PSAP will be able to cover implementation costs in 2009 and 2010 and have a positive ending balance at the end of 2010. Stanton County's PSAP appears to fall short on covering costs in both 2009 and 2010. As noted on page 7, the City of Leavenworth isn't at Phase II yet, but because they combine their financial reporting with the County PSAP, we couldn't analyze them separately. More information on our estimates can be found in Question 3.

Figure 1-2
Projected E-911 Revenues and Estimated Implementation Costs of PSAPs Not at Phase II by December 2008

PSAP	2008	2009				2010			
	Ending Balance	Projected Funds Available (a)	Impl. Costs	Ongoing Costs	Ending Balance	Projected Funds Available (a)	Impl. Costs	Ongoing Costs	Ending Balance
Allen County	\$49,000	\$198,570	\$25,000	\$7,331	\$215,239	\$62,495	\$10,000	\$7,551	\$260,183
Chase County	\$53,541	\$17,567	\$1,000	\$18,445	\$51,663	\$19,072	\$2,500	\$18,998	\$49,237
Comanche County	\$2,200	\$14,952	\$0	\$14,671	\$2,481	\$43,145	\$0	\$15,111	\$30,515
Cowley County	\$676,000	\$612,450	\$360,000	\$56,936	\$871,514	\$467,537	\$190,000	\$58,644	\$1,090,407
Jackson County	\$160,148	\$76,504	\$10,000	\$35,585	\$191,067	\$84,863	\$12,000	\$36,652	\$227,278
Kearny County	\$8,970	\$90,156	\$20,000	\$8,306	\$70,820	\$16,135	\$0	\$8,555	\$78,400
Kiowa County	\$16,717	\$15,988	\$0	\$10,609	\$22,096	\$17,667	\$0	\$10,927	\$28,836
Nemaha County	\$184,865	\$55,190	\$1,000	\$31,223	\$207,832	\$55,404	\$0	\$32,160	\$231,076
Phillips County	\$68,000	\$39,017	\$5,000	\$18,676	\$83,341	\$48,742	\$5,000	\$19,236	\$107,847
Rawlins County	\$88,200	\$18,577	\$0	\$23,340	\$83,437	\$48,358	\$30,000	\$24,040	\$77,755
Stanton County	\$0	\$3,551	\$0	\$17,273	(\$13,722)	\$8,703	\$0	\$17,792	(\$22,811)
Thomas County	\$82,397	\$57,229	\$7,930	\$11,790	\$119,906	\$132,386	\$9,930	\$12,143	\$230,219
Wilson County	\$27,000	\$137,777	\$5,000	\$29,708	\$130,069	\$104,517	\$0	\$30,599	\$203,987

Note: Due to the way costs are reported, Arkansas City and the city of Winfield PSAPs were combined into Cowley County PSAP.
(a) Funds Available includes projected wireless and land-line revenues, grant awards and requests, and any other funds available to the PSAP.
Source: LPA analysis of projected revenue and estimated expenditure data.

As the figure shows, Stanton, Kiowa and Comanche counties reported no future implementation costs. These PSAPs reported to us they won't be Phase II complete by December 2008 but will be by July 2010. There could be various reasons why they reported no implementation costs, such as they have already purchased the necessary equipment and just need to install it, or they will be Phase II complete in the very beginning of 2009.

Question 2: Are Moneys Received Pursuant to the Enhanced 911 Act and Voice-over Internet Protocol Enhanced 911 Act Being Used Appropriately?

ANSWER IN BRIEF: PSAPs have spent nearly \$23 million in local fee funds and grant moneys through June 30, 2008. The largest share of the money was spent on equipment, followed by contractual services such as maintenance and phone bills for wireless lines. Grant fees appear to have been spent appropriately. Spending from grant moneys receives scrutiny from the Governor's Grants Program. Larger expenditures from local fee revenues appeared to be appropriate, but we noted some smaller amounts were spent for items such as 911 promotional information which weren't allowed by law. These and other findings are described in the sections that follow.

State Law Limits The Use of Wireless E-911 Fees

As described in the Overview, PSAPs get wireless and VoIP E-911 fees and grants to help pay for the implementation of E-911. The Wireless Enhanced 911 Act specifies that these fees can be spent only on necessary and reasonable costs in the following areas:

- implementation of wireless E-911 and VoIP services
- purchase of equipment and upgrades and modification to equipment used solely to process the data elements of wireless and VoIP E-911 services
- maintenance and license fees for such equipment, and training of personnel to operate equipment

Allowable expenditures can include such items as software programs that map the general location of the caller, telephone trunk lines for receiving wireless phone calls, and staff training on the specialized software that's needed. The Act specifically states that wireless E-911 fees can't be used to lease, construct, acquire, remodel, renovate, or furnish a building.

Although the statute seems to limit equipment-related purchases to equipment that is used exclusively for wireless enhanced 911 services, in reality the same equipment often handles both land-line and wireless calls or data. For example, a voice recorder used to capture information associated with a wireless 911 call also will be recording calls received from land-line phones.

To address this situation, the Kansas Enhanced 911 Wireless Advisory Board and the League of Kansas Municipalities have interpreted "implementation of wireless E- 911 service" to include any item that is necessary for a PSAP to provide that service, except those items specifically prohibited by law. Staff from the Revisor of Statutes Office told us this broader interpretation appeared to be consistent with legislative discussions at the time the bill was passed. For that reason, we followed that interpretation in determining whether PSAPs' purchases were allowed by law.

**Through June 2008,
PSAPs Spent Almost
\$23 Million From
Wireless and VoIP
E-911 Fee Revenues**

These fees created by the 2004 and 2006 E-911 Acts had generated a total of approximately \$40 million in revenues through the end of June 2008. PSAP's are required by statute to submit expenditure reports every six months to the Governor's grants office. Those reports are supposed to detail all spending from the local fees. According to those reports, PSAPs have spent almost \$23 million of those funds to date. **Figure 2-1** summarizes how the money has been spent.

Figure 2-1 Statewide Spending from Wireless and VoIP E-911 Fee Moneys Through June 30, 2008						
Expenditure Category	Grant Fees		Local Fees		Total Fees	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Equipment	\$7,592,809	61%	\$2,934,616	29%	\$10,527,425	46%
Contractual	\$1,978,230	16%	\$3,534,116	34%	\$5,512,346	24%
Travel/Training	\$328,539	3%	\$48,736	0.5%	\$377,275	2%
MARC	--	--	\$3,692,046	36%	\$3,692,046	16%
Other	\$2,588,810	21%	\$43,164	0.4%	\$2,631,974	12%
Total	\$12,488,388	100%	\$10,252,678	100%	\$22,741,066	100%

Source: LPA analysis of reports received by the Governor's Grants Program.

Note: Spending by category is indicative, not absolute, as PSAPs aren't entirely consistent in how they classify various types of expenditures.

As the figure shows, almost half of the reported spending by PSAPs from grant and local fees has been for equipment.

In addition to E-911 equipment, the figure also shows that PSAPs have spent:

- About \$5.5 million (24% of the total) on contractual services, such as ongoing costs for phone lines added to handle wireless calls, maintenance contracts, and mapping services.
- About \$3.7 million (16%) on payments to the Mid-America Regional Council (MARC), which provides 911 equipment, maintenance, and technical support to PSAPs in the metropolitan Kansas City area and adjoining counties in Kansas and Missouri.
- About \$2.6 million on other miscellaneous purchases, which included aerial photography costs.

Grant Expenditures Are Thoroughly Reviewed By The Governor’s Grants Program and We Found No Problems With Expenditures We Reviewed

As mentioned in the Overview, all PSAPs whose counties have a population less than 75,000 are eligible to apply for a grant. Grants are awarded on a competitive basis by the Kansas Wireless Enhanced 911 Board, and then administered by the Governor’s Grants Program staff.

Administration of the grant funds involves a thorough process for reviewing and approving expenditures. PSAP officials are required to attend a class on grant requirements. Further, as described below, expenditures made from grant moneys are carefully reviewed by the staff of the Governor’s Grants Program:

- The Wireless Enhanced 911 Advisory Board reviews and approves annual detailed grant applications.
- PSAPs usually are reimbursed only after they submit invoices or other documentation to the Governor’s Grants Program (though sometimes a PSAP will get an advance to pay a large bill).
- PSAPs must submit quarterly reports and report detailed information on equipment costing \$1,000 or more.
- The Governor’s Grants Program performs on-site reviews after grant funds have been spent to ensure—among other things—that the proposed items actually were purchased, and that they were in place and in use.

We found no issues with the sample of grant expenditures we reviewed. Because our last audit found no problems, and the Governor’s Grants Program staff haven’t changed the process for paying out grant funds, we only did a limited review of these expenditures. We sampled 18 purchases from five PSAPs, accounting for about \$281,000 of the \$8.7 million in grant funds spent from July 2006 through June 2008. In our sample, all expenditures we reviewed appeared to be for allowable items, and PSAPs had provided supporting documentation. This result is consistent with the 2006 audit which found essentially no issues.

Our Review of Local Fee Fund Purchases Found Only Minor Misspending

From the reports that PSAPs submit, we reviewed detailed supporting documentation for a sample of 30 purchases from 16 PSAPs totaling \$1.4 million since July 2006. These purchases accounted for 19% of the \$7.4 million in local fees PSAPs reported spending from July 2006 through June 2008. We also looked at the descriptions of the remaining expenditures to see if there were any that, on their face, appeared to be a questionable use of local fee money.

We found no problems with the 30 expenditures in our sample. All expenditures in our sample review were for allowable items and PSAPs provided adequate documentation for the purchases.

However, we did find minor issues when we reviewed the descriptions of the reported expenditures for items not in our sample. We found four expenses that don't appear to be allowable:

- One payment of \$32 for accounting stamps and ink pads. A Coffey County PSAP official told us the expense had been rubber stamps and ink needed by the county accounting personnel.
- Three payments totaling \$1,765 for various promotional items. An official with the PSAP in Lyon County told us the expenses were for promotional 911 items to be handed to people at a local fair to promote 911 education.

Although the promotional items are clearly 911 related, they aren't allowable because the statute requires purchases with E-911 revenues to be for necessary and reasonable costs of implementation, maintenance, or training on the E-911 system.

This result is fairly consistent with the 2006 audit which found only minor issues with local fee spending.

Appropriate spending of local fee moneys is a risk area. Unlike the situation described above for grant funds, there's no regular outside oversight of the spending of local fee moneys that go directly to PSAPs. The League of Kansas Municipalities provides guidance to PSAPs and answers specific questions about whether items are allowable. And as required by law, PSAPs send informational reports to the Governor's Grants Program every six months showing the amount they received in fees, the amount they spent, and brief descriptions of what was purchased. But State staff have no authority over that spending.

Question 3: What Level of Funding Is Needed for Ongoing Support of The Wireless And VoIP E-911 and Land-line Emergency Systems?

ANSWER IN BRIEF: *Our assessment of the adequacy of E-911 funding involved many estimates, projections, and assumptions. Statewide, revenues should cover costs for E-911, but may not be enough for emergency dispatch services. For E-911, revenues should exceed costs by an estimated \$21.9 million between now and the end of implementation in 2010. Projected revenues may not be enough to cover anticipated radio purchases and upgrades. While it appears that there will be surplus funding Statewide, seven individual PSAPs may run out of money by 2010. In addition, under current law, 10 smaller PSAPs may not be able to cover their ongoing E-911 costs after 2010. The Statewide grant fund should have an estimated balance of \$9.5 million when it's eliminated at the end of June 2010. These and other findings are described in the sections that follow.*

Our Assessment of the Adequacy of E-911 Funding Had To Involve Many Estimates, Projections, and Assumptions

To assess the adequacy of E-911 funding for PSAPs, we had to develop estimates of their future revenues and expenditures. Our estimates came from the following sources:

- We sent a **data collection document** to all 115 PSAPs to find out:
 - ▶ the expected balances in their wireless and land-line funds as of December 2008.
 - ▶ what other sources of revenue they expect to use for future E-911 costs (including the amount of grant funds they expected to apply for, county general fund moneys they expected to use, or other sources).
 - ▶ any remaining expenditures they have planned to fully implement E-911.
- We used a May 2008 **survey from the Governor's Grants Program** that asked PSAPs to estimate their expenditures for:
 - ▶ ongoing monthly costs, such as maintenance contracts or phone bills, for their entire E-911 system (excluding radio maintenance).
 - ▶ any expected system upgrades to their entire E-911 system in order to keep their components up-to-date with changing technologies, such as equipment replacement (excluding radio upgrades).
- **We projected future revenues** for the wireless, VoIP, and land-line fees using historical revenue data. For land-lines we also factored in county-specific population projections and national data on phone subscription trends.

In Question 1 we reported that there are 115 PSAPs. Because six PSAPs submitted combined information with other PSAPs on either our data collection document or the Governor's Grants Program's survey, all of our analyses in this question have been completed based on 112 PSAPs.

Also, as noted in the Overview, revenues for E-911 services are generated in the form of wireless, VoIP, and land-line fees. PSAPs use those revenues to cover the costs of implementing E-911 systems, and for ongoing expenses and necessary equipment upgrades. The costs associated with E-911 services were reported by PSAPs as part of the cost of running their 911 system. We couldn't break out these costs separately, and as a result, all of our analyses in this question combine wireless, VoIP, and land-line revenues and expenditures.

The revenue estimates are particularly subject to error. The estimates are prone to errors for the following reasons:

- The number of future wireless, VoIP, and land-line subscribers is difficult to estimate.
- PSAPs may not request or be granted the amount of grant funds they estimated.
- Revenue data didn't follow the population trends for a limited number of PSAPs.

Despite such limitation, we had to use these data in assessment of whether the fee being collected are adequate to support the E-911 systems.

Statewide, Revenues Should Cover Costs for E-911, But May Not Be Enough For Emergency Dispatch Services

This audit focuses on Enhanced 911, which is the ability to identify the location of all incoming 911 calls. Receiving the call with the identifying information is the first crucial step, but only one part of the emergency response system. After the call comes in, then responders must be dispatched. We analyzed estimated system revenues and expenditures for both the E-911 part (incoming calls) and some dispatch services.

Projected fee revenues should exceed planned E-911 expenditures through 2010, and beyond. Revenues for wireless and land-line 911 services are generated in the form of a local fee, grant fee, and a fee on the sale of prepaid wireless phones. PSAPs use those revenues to cover the costs of implementing, maintaining, and upgrading the E-911 systems needed to identify the location of emergency callers. **Figure 3-1** on the next page shows how the estimated revenues compare with the estimated expenditures from the start of calendar year 2009 through the end of 2012 on a Statewide basis, for E-911.

**Figure 3-1
Statewide Estimated E-911 Revenues and Expenditures
2009 to 2012**

Category	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Projected Revenues					
Land-line Local Fee	\$ 9,355,803	\$ 7,217,007	\$ 5,203,498	\$ 5,137,410	\$ 26,913,718
Wireless and VoIP Local Fee	\$ 6,324,546	\$ 8,354,102	\$ 10,515,568	\$ 11,200,204	\$ 36,394,420
Wireless and VoIP Grant Fee	\$ 6,808,152	\$ 3,496,399	--	--	\$ 10,304,551
Total	\$ 22,488,501	\$ 19,067,508	\$ 15,719,066	\$ 16,337,614	\$ 73,612,689
Estimated Expenditures					
Implementation	\$ 434,930	\$ 259,430	--	--	\$ 694,360
Ongoing Costs	\$ 6,099,005	\$ 6,281,974	\$ 6,470,435	\$ 6,664,543	\$ 25,515,957
Upgrades	\$ 2,832,884	\$ 3,721,939	\$ 3,646,883	\$ 5,402,212	\$ 15,603,918
Total Expenditures	\$ 9,366,819	\$ 10,263,343	\$ 10,117,318	\$ 12,066,755	\$ 41,814,235
Difference Between Estimated Revenues and Estimated Expenditures	\$ 13,121,682	\$ 8,804,165	\$ 5,601,748	\$ 4,270,859	\$ 31,798,454

Source: LPA analysis of revenue data and estimated expenditures.

As the table shows:

- **Revenues should exceed expenditures by an estimated \$21.9 million between now and the end of implementation in 2010.** At the end of calendar year 2009, the difference between estimated revenues and estimated expenditures is expected to be \$13.1 million. That difference will decrease to \$8.8 million in 2010.
- **Revenues should exceed expenditures by an estimated \$31.8 million between now and the end of 2012.** The figure shows that over time the difference between revenues and expenditures continues to decrease.

The projected fee revenues won't cover all costs planned to upgrade and maintain dispatch radios. We did an analysis looking beyond E-911 services (receiving the call) and factored in radios to facilitate dispatch. As noted in Question 2, fee funds can be used for necessary and reasonable costs for implementation of enhanced 911 services. According to Governor's Grant Program officials, purchasing radios with E-911 fee funds are allowed because once the elements of the E-911 system are in place to allow the PSAP to receive the calls, there needs to be a mechanism to allow the call to be responded to. Each emergency call needs to be dispatched after it is received.

PSAP officials reported they plan to purchase and maintain radio equipment in the future, which can be very expensive. We reviewed data each PSAP had reported to the Governor's Grants Program about future E-911 costs including radio maintenance and upgrades. **Figure 3-2** on the next page shows how estimated fee fund revenues compare with estimated expenditures, including radio upgrades and maintenance, on a Statewide basis.

**Figure 3-2
Statewide Estimated Emergency Dispatch Revenues and Expenditures
2009 to 2012**

Category	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Projected Revenues					
Land-line Local Fee	\$ 9,355,803	\$ 7,217,007	\$ 5,203,498	\$ 5,137,410	\$ 26,913,718
Wireless and VoIP Local Fee	\$ 6,324,546	\$ 8,354,102	\$ 10,515,568	\$ 11,200,204	\$ 36,394,420
Wireless and VoIP Grant Fee	\$ 6,808,152	\$ 3,496,399	--	--	\$ 10,304,551
Total	\$ 22,488,501	\$ 19,067,508	\$ 15,719,066	\$ 16,337,614	\$ 73,612,689
Estimated Expenditures					
Implementation	\$ 434,930	\$ 259,430	--	--	\$ 694,360
Ongoing Costs	\$ 6,099,005	\$ 6,281,974	\$ 6,470,435	\$ 6,664,543	\$ 25,515,957
Upgrades	\$ 2,832,884	\$ 3,721,939	\$ 3,646,883	\$ 5,402,212	\$ 15,603,918
Radio Maintenance	\$ 1,455,327	\$ 1,498,987	\$ 1,543,956	\$ 1,590,275	\$ 6,088,545
Radio Upgrades	\$ 5,243,100	\$ 7,376,500	\$ 35,745,801	\$ 18,653,700	\$ 67,019,101
Total Expenditures	\$ 16,065,246	\$ 19,138,830	\$ 47,407,075	\$ 32,310,730	\$ 114,921,881
Difference Between Estimated Revenues and Estimated Expenditures	\$ 6,423,255	\$ (71,322)	\$ (31,688,009)	\$ (15,973,116)	\$ (41,309,192)

Source: LPA analysis of revenue data and estimated expenditures.

As the table shows, the fee fund revenues would not be enough to cover these planned expenditures. Counties may have access to other funding sources not shown in the table to purchase and maintain the radio dispatch system, such as federal Homeland Security funding. Further, we noted the data showed some counties had very large amounts for projected radio expenditures, while other counties showed no planned radio expenditures. For example, the data showed in 2011 Wichita projected \$22 million worth of radio expenditures (nearly two-thirds of all Statewide 911 radio expenditures that year) while Wyandotte county had no planned radio expenditures through 2020 from E-911 funds.

Because this audit focused on E-911 which is the ability to receive the call with identifying information, all further analyses are centered on E-911 expenditures.

Seven PSAPs Likely Won't Have Enough Funding to Cover Their Estimated E-911 Costs Through 2010

Statewide, there appears to be enough funding in the system to fully implement Phase II E-911 services by 2010. However, we also analyzed the funding for PSAPs individually to see if each of them would have enough funding through the implementation period. We used "projected funds available" for each PSAP, which includes their ending balances as of December 2008, the local fee revenue we projected for each year, any grant moneys the PSAP said it planned to request through 2010, and any other funds the PSAP said it would use.

We compared the projected funding each PSAP might have available between calendar year 2009 and 2010, to the estimated expenditures they reported for their E-911 system for that period. Based on

these estimates, seven PSAPs will have a negative ending balance at the end of calendar year 2010. As **Figure 3-3** shows, those PSAPs with negative ending balances include: Morton, Gray, Stanton, Wallace, Wichita, Lane, and Barber. Of this group, Stanton is the only PSAP that doesn't have E-911 fully implemented. The other PSAPs are fully implemented but likely can't cover their ongoing costs and any planned upgrades.

Figure 3-3
Estimated Annual Ending Balances for
PSAPs With the Largest/Smallest Ending Balances in 2010
CY 2008 to CY 2010

PSAP Coverage Area	2007 Population	Estimated Ending Balance		
		2008 (a)	2009 (b)	2010 (b)
PSAPs with the Largest Estimated Balances				
Sedgwick County	476,026	\$ 2,450,000	\$ 3,889,742	\$ 4,852,227
Johnson County	516,731	\$ 2,270,900	\$ 3,094,320	\$ 3,727,771
Shawnee County	173,476	\$ 700,000	\$ 1,716,514	\$ 2,473,960
Reno County	63,145	\$ 1,028,371	\$ 1,285,935	\$ 1,570,176
Finney County	38,295	\$ 1,103,050	\$ 1,246,375	\$ 1,425,905
Douglas County	113,488	\$ 1,000,257	\$ 1,366,757	\$ 1,379,187
PSAPs with the Smallest Estimated Balances				
Morton County	3,038	\$ 13,650	\$ (53,699)	\$ (700)
Gray County	5,641	\$ 5,000	\$ 10,578	\$ (18,367)
Stanton County	2,162	\$ -	\$ (13,722)	\$ (22,811)
Wallace County	1,456	\$ 3,940	\$ (98)	\$ (29,217)
Wichita County	2,200	\$ 12,598	\$ 11,523	\$ (42,952)
Lane County	1,746	\$ 9,000	\$ (4,129)	\$ (47,677)
Barber County	4,786	\$ 58,750	\$ 80,321	\$ (51,060)
(a) Reported by PSAP (b) LPA estimate Source: LPA Analysis of projected revenues and estimated expenditures.				

In general, the seven PSAPs that won't be able to cover their estimated expenditures have smaller populations. **Figure 3-3** also shows the PSAPs with the largest amount of "excess" projected funding, which tend to be more populous. Although these counties show large available balances, these moneys can and likely will be used to cover other emergency system costs, such as for dispatch services.

Some PSAPs May Not Be Able To Cover Their E-911 Ongoing Costs After 2010

As described in the Overview, once the implementation period for E-911 services ends in 2010, the fee structures for E-911 services will change. The grant fee will be eliminated and PSAPs will be able to set their own E-911 fees within the limits determined by the Legislature—larger PSAPs will be able to charge up to 25¢ per month while smaller PSAPs will be allowed to charge up to 50¢ per month.

To determine if the new fee structure will be sufficient to cover the ongoing costs of providing E-911 services, we compared PSAPs' projected monthly wireless and land-line E-911 revenues in 2011—the first full year after the fee change—with the estimates of ongoing operating costs (doesn't include upgrade costs) they provided. In projecting fee revenues, we assumed that PSAPs would charge the maximum fee allowed. We didn't consider any balance—negative or positive—a PSAP may have at the end of 2010. This analysis only looks at 2011 projected revenues and estimated costs.

Given these estimates and assumptions, at least 10 PSAPs wouldn't be able to cover their ongoing costs in 2011 with the new fee structure authorized by law. As shown in *Figure 3-4*, those PSAPs would need to charge a fee more than the 50¢ cap set by statute in order to cover their projected costs. The fee rates needed to cover costs range from 54¢ to \$1.18 per subscriber per month. An increase is needed either because the costs are growing at a faster rate than their revenues, or because costs have always been higher than projected revenues.

Figure 3-4
PSAPs That Would Need a Higher Wireless Fee Than Allowed After 2010 and 2012 to Cover Their Estimated Ongoing Operating Expenses

PSAP Coverage Area	Location	Estimated 911 Fee Needed in 2011	Estimated 911 Fee Needed in 2013
Clark County	SW Kansas	\$1.18	\$1.24
Comanche County	SW Kansas	\$0.68	\$0.73
Rawlins County	NW Kansas	\$0.67	\$0.69
Stanton County	SW Kansas	\$0.66	\$0.69
Gray County	SW Kansas	\$0.58	\$0.66
Lane County	SW Kansas	\$0.62	\$0.64
Smith County	NW Kansas	\$0.62	\$0.62
Elk County	SE Kansas	\$0.58	\$0.58
Rush County	SW Kansas	\$0.56	\$0.56
Anderson County	SE Kansas	\$0.54	\$0.55
Coffey County	SE Kansas	--	\$0.54
Doniphan County	NE Kansas	--	\$0.51

Source: LPA analysis of projected revenues and estimated expenditures

The figure also shows that by 2013, the number of PSAPs who wouldn't be able to cover their ongoing costs with the fee structure authorized by law will grow to 12. These PSAPs will need an increase in allowed fee revenues to cover the ongoing costs of their emergency telephone systems. Many of these PSAPs are located in the Western part of the State. All have populations less than 10,000, and all but four of these PSAPs have populations less than 5,000.

In addition to ongoing costs, PSAPs also need to consider upgrades for their systems. Upgrades will make up a significant portion of PSAPs' future expenditure estimates. PSAPs that purchased entirely new systems when upgrading to Phase II may not have to buy any upgrades for several years. But many PSAPs may have "made-do" with as many parts of their existing systems as they could, buying only the elements they absolutely needed to fully implement E-911. As a result, upgrade estimates made by PSAPs vary dramatically while the timeframe for when upgrades are expected also vary by PSAP.

Public Safety Officials Plan to Introduce Legislation That Would Change the Wireless and VoIP Enhanced 911 Acts

We talked with a group of public safety officials from around the State. They plan to introduce legislation during the 2009 session that would keep the current wireless, VoIP, and land-line funding structure in place. They would like to see the current funding structure extended for at least another ten years.

If the current funding structure is extended, the grant fund would not be eliminated. In addition, the fee structures currently in place for landline, wireless, and VoIP phones would remain and the fees would not be equalized in 2010.

The Statewide Grant Fund Will Have an Estimated Balance of \$9.5 Million When It's Eliminated in June 2010

To estimate how much money will be left in the grant fund when it's eliminated in 2010, we projected future grant revenues based on the trend of the actual revenues through June 2008 and compared that with the total grant money PSAPs told us they plan to request. A total of 62 PSAPs reported that they plan to make a request. Assuming that all these requests are granted in full, we estimate the Statewide grant fund will have a remaining balance of about \$9.5 million in 2010. This is shown in **Figure 3-5**.

**Figure 3-5
State Wireless and VoIP Grant Fund Revenues and Obligations**

	CY 2008	CY 2009	CY 2010 through June 30, 2010
Beginning Balance	\$ 4,857,616	\$ 7,609,558	\$ 11,117,274
Revenues			
Projected Revenues	\$ 6,473,340	\$ 6,808,151	\$ 3,496,399
Total Available	\$ 11,330,956	\$ 14,417,709	\$ 14,613,673
Expenditures and Obligations			
Grant Obligations and Requests	\$ 3,623,850	\$ 3,187,420	\$ 5,088,634
Administrative Expenditures	\$ 97,548	\$ 113,015	\$ 58,040
Total Expenditures and Obligations	\$ 3,721,398	\$ 3,300,435	\$ 5,146,674
Ending Balance of Available Funds	\$ 7,609,558	\$ 11,117,274	\$ 9,466,999

Source: LPA grant revenue and expenditure projections.

Under State law, any balance in the grant fund as of June 30, 2010 will be distributed to PSAPs based on population. PSAPs in the most populous counties, which weren't eligible to apply for

grants, will receive a pro-rata share of any remaining fund balance. As *Figure 3-6* shows, if the balance is consistent with our projections, the lump sum distributions will range from about \$4,618 to \$1.6 million per PSAP.

Figure 3-6 Statewide Grant Fund Distributions After June 2010		
PSAP Coverage Area	2010 Population (Est.)	Estimated Amount To Be Received
Five Largest Distributions		
Sedgwick County	481,730	\$ 1,617,854
Overland Park	176,568	\$ 592,991
Shawnee County	171,346	\$ 575,453
Wyandotte County	148,471	\$ 498,629
Olathe	123,026	\$ 413,175
Five Smallest Distributions		
Stanton County	2,427	\$ 8,151
Lane County	1,931	\$ 6,485
Comanche County	1,776	\$ 5,965
Wallace County	1,619	\$ 5,437
Greeley County	1,375	\$ 4,618
Source: LPA analysis of projected grant revenues.		

We **didn't** factor these estimated grant distributions into any projected revenues or analysis done for this Question. That's because this will be a one time payment and the amount won't be known until the ending grant balance is known, which makes it difficult for PSAPs to factor it into their future budgets. As a result, any grant distributions will increase a PSAP's ability to meet its future obligations.

Findings of a 2007 Governor's Grants Program Audit Conducted on Wireless Carriers

The Wireless Enhanced 911 Act required the Secretary of Administration to perform an audit of any wireless carrier's records concerning the collection and remittance of fees in 2006. Because the Secretary of Administration contracts with the Governor's Grants Program to administer the State grant program, Program staff conducted the audit, which was completed in March 2007. The audit findings are summarized below:

- One carrier hadn't remitted the 25¢ monthly fee, as required by law.
- 60% of the 808 monthly remittances were remitted late.
- A few carriers had errors in their monthly remittances. Two wireless carriers refused to cooperate with the auditors.
- Carriers supply the zip-plus-four data (for example 66612-1216) if the subscriber provides it.

Based on the findings of this audit, the Governor's Grants Program made several recommendations to the Secretary of Administration, including:

- Contact the KCC on a regular basis to reconcile the list of wireless providers doing business in Kansas to those remitting the required fees to State's Division of Accounts and Reports.
- Adopt rules and regulations allowing assessment of civil penalties when carriers do not comply with State law.
- Continue to periodically request records of carriers for reconciliation against remittances.
- Remind carriers that they are required to send in an annual list of outstanding accounts receivables.
- Continue to work with carriers to ensure all subscriber account information includes the zip-plus-four data.

A similar audit is required to be completed on VoIP service providers. Staff from the Governor's Grants Program expect this audit to begin November 2008.

Conclusion:

Over the past two years, Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) have made significant progress implementing wireless and VoIP E-911 systems to identify the location of emergency callers. About 95% of Kansans will be covered by the new system in December 2008 with all Kansans covered by July 2010. Although PSAPs have made good progress implementing the enhanced emergency phone system, there are potential imbalances in the funding of those systems Statewide. For E-911 system costs, many of the larger more populous PSAPs have significant balances (some in excess of \$1 million), yet seven PSAPs will likely have difficulty covering the costs of their systems over the next two years. After the change to the current funding stream in July 2010 even more PSAPs likely won't be able to cover on-going E-911 system operating costs. In general, it's the smaller PSAPs that are having a harder time covering costs for E-911 system upkeep and maintenance.

Recommendations for Legislative Action:

1. To help ensure that the PSAPs with smaller populations, and therefore smaller E-911 revenue streams, are able to maintain their emergency telephone systems, the Legislature should consider changing the planned distribution of the remaining grant fund moneys in July 2010. As it stands, the larger PSAPs would receive a larger share of the grant funding.

Recommendations for Executive Action:

1. To ensure that local fees are spent only for intended purposes, the Governor's Grants Program staff should do the following:
 - a) periodically review the bi-annual spending reports submitted by each PSAP looking for expenditures that may not be allowable, and
 - b) follow up with local officials about any such questionable expenses. If indeed the expenditures were not for authorized 911 expenses, the Governor's Grants Program staff should request the local officials reimburse their 911 funds for any such unallowable expenditure amount.

APPENDIX A

Scope Statement

This appendix contains the scope statement approved by the Legislative Post Audit Committee for this audit on April 29, 2008. The audit was required by the 2004 Kansas Wireless Enhanced 911 Act.

SCOPE STATEMENT

Wireless Enhanced 911: Reviewing Implementation of the 2004 Act

The 2004 Legislature passed the Wireless Enhanced 911 Act to provide funding for Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPS) to establish wireless E-911 telephone service. Financing for these improvements come from a 25¢ local fee and a 25¢ grant fee assessed monthly on all wireless subscriber accounts, and a 1% grant fee assessed on the retail price of prepaid wireless service. The fees are collected by wireless carriers and by wholesalers of prepaid wireless service.

The Kansas Association of Counties and the League of Kansas Municipalities administer the local fees, and are responsible for disbursing these revenues to local units of government based on subscriber zip codes. Jointly the two agencies are allowed to retain up to 2% of the local fees for administration. The Secretary of Administration oversees grants to local units, and is allowed to use up to 5% of the money generated from grant fees for administrative costs, including costs incurred by the E-911 Advisory Board.

The Act required Legislative Post Audit to conduct an audit of the wireless enhanced 911 service system during calendar year 2006 to determine whether local units of government are using moneys received under this act appropriately, whether the amount of money being collected is adequate, the status of implementation, and the need and level of continued funding of the system.

Among the findings of the audit were that moneys were generally being used appropriately and that on a Statewide basis, revenues would far exceed costs. However, the audit showed that some answering points wouldn't have enough money to cover costs through 2010 or to cover their ongoing operating expenses after 2010.

The Act calls for another similar audit to be completed prior to the commencement of the 2009 legislative session that includes not only the enhanced 911 service system but the Voice-over Internet Protocol (VoIP) and the land line emergency telephone service systems as well.

A performance audit would answer the following questions:

- 1. What is the status of implementation of wireless enhanced 911 and Voice-over Internet Protocol systems?** To answer this question, we would review spending and accomplishment reports that answering points submit to the Department of Administration for local fee moneys and grant moneys. In addition, we would survey answering points and conduct site visits as necessary to obtain specific information on what they have left to do, when they expect to be done, and the reasons for any delays. We would use this information to prepare an inventory showing implementation status for each answering point, as well as an assessment of overall State progress, areas of greatest delays, and an estimate of when full implementation will be accomplished Statewide.

2. **Are moneys received pursuant to the Enhanced 911 Act and the Voice-over Enhanced 911 Act being used appropriately?** To answer this question, we would review State statutes to identify allowable uses for wireless enhanced 911 and Voice-over Internet Protocol moneys. We would review and summarize the detailed purchasing reports and grant expenditure reports submitted to the Department of Administration to identify broad categories of spending. To assess the accuracy of this self-reported spending, we would look at the grant compliance reviews that have been conducted, and for a sample of answering points, we would review documentation of purchases made with local fee moneys to see if those purchases were for allowed uses. We would conduct additional work as needed.

3. **Is the amount of money being collected to fund the implementation of wireless enhanced 911, Voice-over Internet Protocol adequate, and what level of funding is needed for ongoing support of those systems and for land line emergency services?** To determine whether the amount of money being collected is adequate, we would analyze the answering points that have not yet completed implementation of wireless enhanced 911 or Voice-over Internet Protocol. We would obtain their cost estimates for the work that remains to be done, and compare that to the local fee moneys on hand and available over the next few years as well as the to grant fee moneys for which they might qualify. In addition, we would compare their proposed expenses to those of answering points that have completed implementation, to see if unreasonable expenses might be contributing to delays. To determine the level of ongoing funding needed after implementation, we would review the types and amounts of ongoing expense that answering points that have completed implementation are incurring to maintain their systems. We would compare that to the amount of funding they receive from the current local fee. We would conduct additional work as needed.

Estimated Time To Complete: 11-13 weeks

APPENDIX B

Local Funds, Grants, and Call Volume by PSAP

This appendix provides additional information about individual PSAPs:

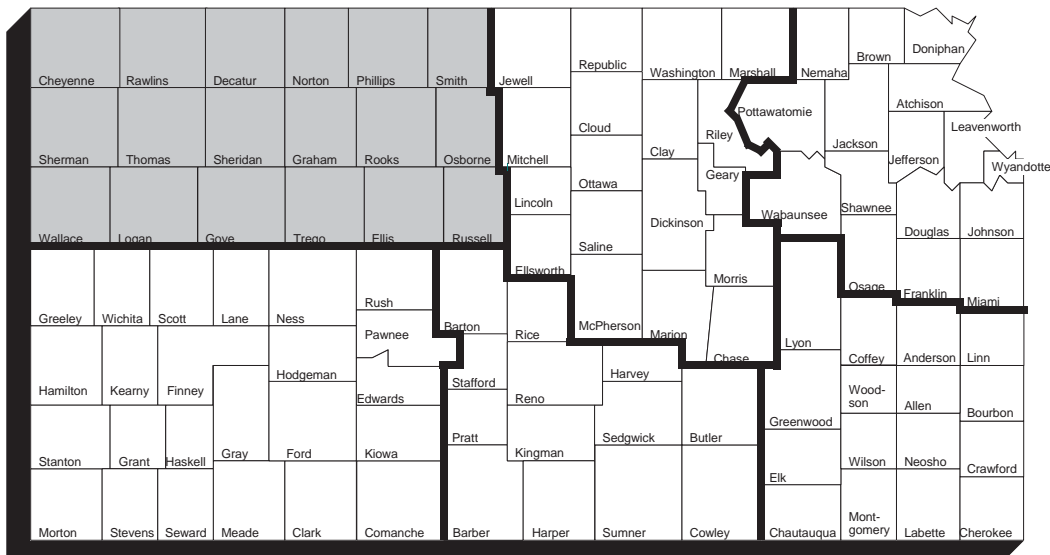
- number of landline, wireless and VoIP 911 calls per month (estimated average)
- number of total 911 calls per month (estimated average)
- percentage of 911 call volume that's wireless
- grant moneys awarded in 2007 and 2008
- local fee funds received and spent through June 30, 2008
- current monthly land-line tax
- balance of land-line tax funds as of June 30, 2008

Information on grant awards and local fee funds came from the Governor's Grants Program and the Kansas Association of Counties. All other information was supplied by PSAPs.

For ease of viewing, we grouped PSAPs into the regions similar to those used by the Kansas Highway Patrol.

- Table 1: Northwest
- Table 2: North Central
- Table 3: Northeast
- Table 4: Southwest
- Table 5: South Central
- Table 6: Southeast

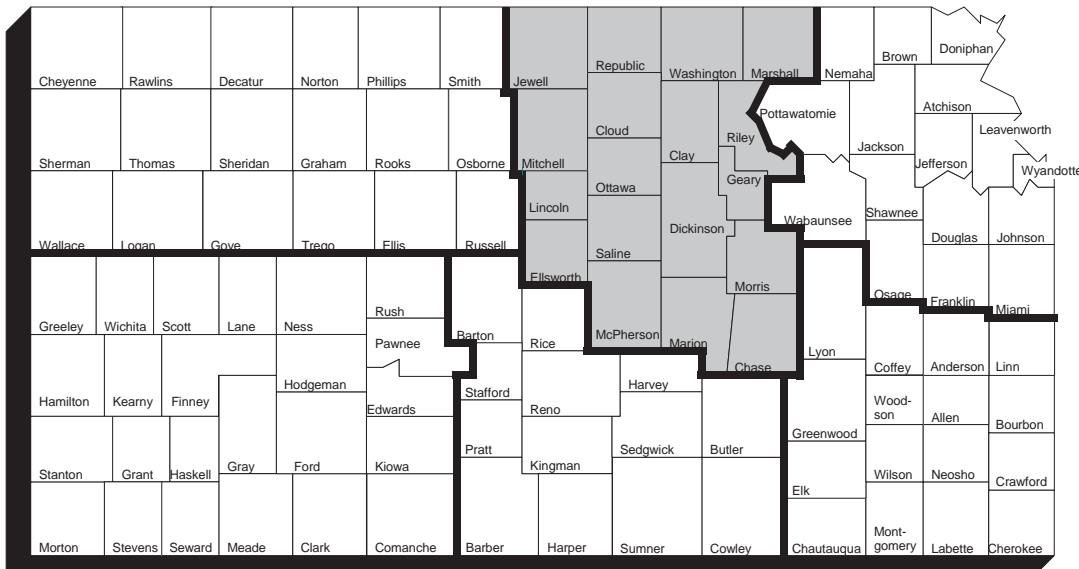
**Appendix B, Table 1
Northwest Region**



PSAP	Monthly Call Volume ('08) (est.)					Wireless %	Grant Money Awarded	Wireless/VoIP Local Fee Funds Through 6/30/08 (a)			Landline	
	Landline	Wireless	VoIP	Total	Received			Spent	Balance	Current Monthly Tax	Balance 12/31/08	
												Balance
Cheyenne County	25	40	--	65	62%	\$200,000 '07 \$26,333 '08	\$14,865	\$14,389	\$2,255	75 cents	\$6,975	
Decatur County	78	84	0	162	52%	\$198,994 '07 \$8,464 '08	\$17,098	\$5,535	\$2,236	75 cents	\$22,817	
Ellis County	264	493	0	757	65%	\$141,235 '08	\$188,507	\$43,846	\$144,660	75 cents	\$40,000	
Gove and Logan Counties	60	180	0	240	75%	\$106,353 '08	\$43,976	\$21,785	\$4,740	75 cents	\$30,000	
Graham County	23	19	0	42	45%	\$23,575 '07 \$27,997 '08	\$22,341	\$9,385	\$10,100	75 cents	\$50,000	
Norton County	66	83	0	149	56%	\$195,583 '07	\$33,208	\$0	\$29,636	75 cents	\$5,000	
Osborne County	35	20	1	56	36%	\$136,253 '07 \$129,131 '08	\$33,028	\$10,933	\$18,994	75 cents	\$20,000	
Phillips County	80	80	0	160	50%	\$114,898 '08	\$42,339	\$8,407	\$40,014	75 cents	\$30,000	
Rawlins County	20	10	0	30	33%	\$200,000 '07	\$14,252	\$13,284	\$1,049	75 cents	\$85,000	
Rooks County	67	104	0	171	61%	\$150,896 '07 \$45,373 '08	\$33,856	\$17,672	\$17,000	75 cents	\$19,000	
Russell County	85	240	0	325	74%	\$188,879 '08	\$42,376	\$14,678	\$27,699	75 cents	\$91,500	
Sheridan County	18	32	--	50	64%	\$200,000 '07 \$24,802 '08	\$17,872	\$8,045	\$10,097	75 cents	\$15,650	
Sherman County	70	110	1	181	61%	\$10,854 '08	\$39,082	\$17,951	\$24,822	50 cents	\$85,000	
Smith County	40	40	0	80	50%	\$63,697 '07 \$39,479 '08	\$23,546	\$17,437	\$22,449	75 cents	\$18,000	
Thomas County	62	174	1	237	73%		\$47,441	\$60,770	\$7,086	75 cents	\$70,897	
Trego County	50	250	0	300	83%	\$193,008 '07	\$14,303	\$12,657	\$1,940	75 cents	\$11,402	
Wallace County	15	9	--	24	38%		\$10,211	\$0	\$1,320	75 cents	\$3,940	

(a) The balance of the local fee funds is what was reported by the PSAPs on the Legislative Post Audit questionnaire. The balance may not equal the difference between the "received" and "spent" columns because many PSAPs haven't submitted all required expenditure reports to the Governor's Grants Program.

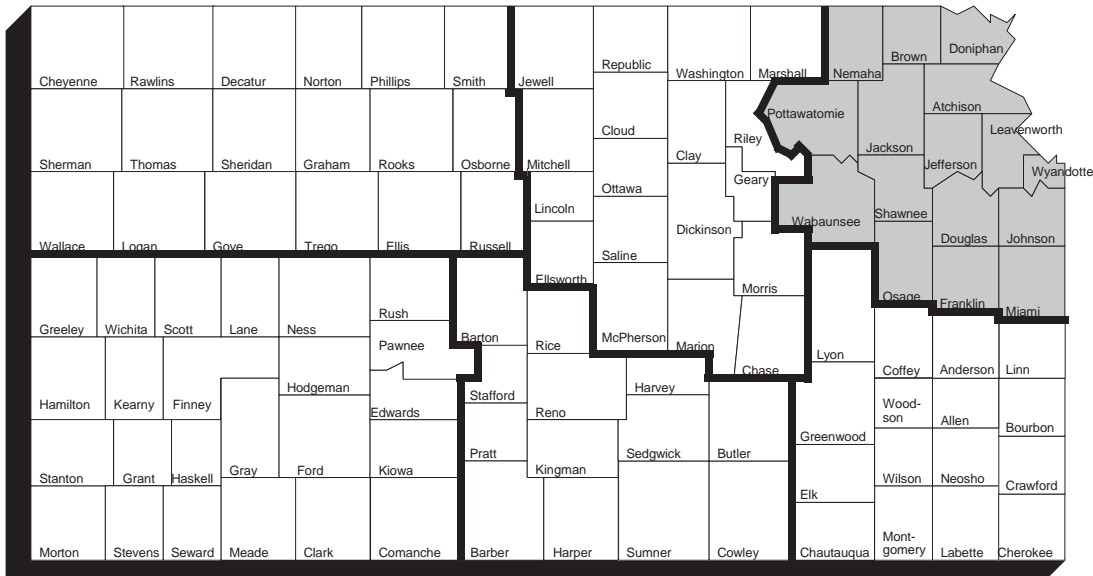
**Appendix B, Table 2
North Central Region**



PSAP	Monthly Call Volume ('08) (est.)					Grant Money Awarded	Wireless/VoIP			Landline	
	Landline	Wireless	VoIP	Total	Wireless %		Local Fee Funds Through 6/30/08 (a)			Current Monthly Tax	Balance 12/31/08
							Received	Spent	Balance		
Chase County	15	25	0	40	63%	\$152,600 '08	\$16,364	\$0	\$15,951	75 cents	\$37,541
Clay County	50	50	0	100	50%	\$79,377 '07 \$63,004 '08	\$50,004	\$26,514	\$22,811	75 cents	\$52,274
Concordia, City of	196	224	0	420	53%	\$125,000 '07 \$72,641 '08	\$53,631	\$21,780	\$37,477	50 cents	\$106,778
Dickinson County	250	600	2	852	70%	\$83,136 '08	\$114,144	\$66,618	\$51,096	75 cents	\$80,000
Ellsworth County	66	145	0	211	69%	\$200,000 '07 \$26,837 '08	\$36,603	\$23,361	\$14,061	75 cents	\$15,000
Geary County	1,558	1,994	72	3,624	55%	\$211,344	\$0	\$136,000	75 cents	\$92,000	
Jewell County	20	30	0	50	60%	\$17,154	\$0	\$61,490	75 cents	\$42,000	
Lincoln County	30	11	0	41	27%	\$53,198 '08	\$21,657	\$15,255	\$5,251	75 cents	\$18,750
Marion County	244	235	--	479	49%	\$27,413 '08	\$69,714	\$91,193	\$24,026	75 cents	\$96,836
Marshall County	87	97	0	184	53%	\$153,392 '07 \$7,381 '08	\$54,815	\$97,784	\$15,969	75 cents	\$58,000
McPherson County	280	544	3	827	66%	\$185,923	\$0	\$27,418	75 cents	\$120,000	
Mitchell County	124	61	0	185	33%	\$44,010	\$10,152	\$34,956	75 cents	\$82,300	
Morris County	10	20	--	30	67%	\$120,628 '07	\$38,102	\$0	\$74,491	75 cents	\$91,500
Ottawa County	56	107	--	163	66%	\$100,812 '08	\$38,869	\$33,568	\$526	75 cents	\$6,000
Republic County	122	180	0	302	60%	\$29,575	\$4,903	\$22,996	75 cents	\$59,293	
Riley County	500	1,650	12	2,162	76%	\$269,175	\$118,438	\$165,066	50 cents	\$200,000	
Saline County	1,250	1,580	3	2,833	56%	\$334,287	\$328,712	\$7,090	75 cents	\$250,000	
Washington County	20	25	0	45	56%	\$132,900 '08	\$36,258	\$5,616	\$34,515	75 cents	\$65,000

(a) The balance of the local fee funds is what was reported by the PSAPs on the Legislative Post Audit questionnaire. The balance may not equal the difference between the "received" and "spent" columns because many PSAPs haven't submitted all required expenditure reports to the Governor's Grants Program.

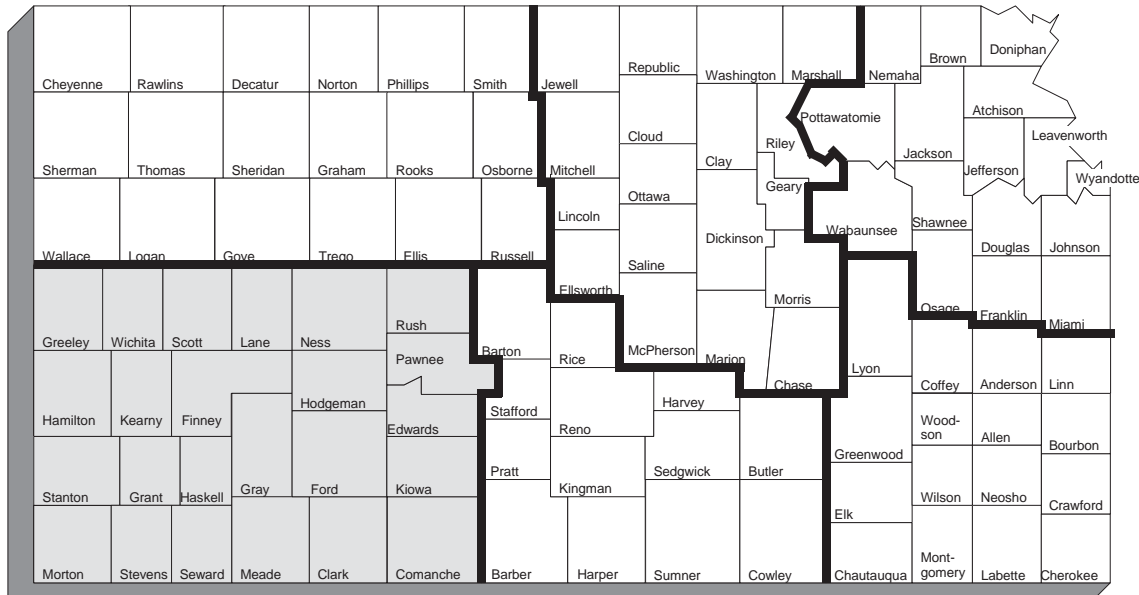
**Appendix B, Table 3
Northeast Region**



PSAP	Monthly Call Volume ('08) (est.)					Grant Money Awarded	Wireless/VoIP Local Fee Funds Through 6/30/08 (a)			Landline	
	Landline	Wireless	VoIP	Total	Wireless %		Received	Spent	Balance	Current Monthly Tax	Balance 12/31/08
Atchison County	218	410	1	629	65%	\$116,849 '08	\$90,215	\$8,204	\$85,502	75 cents	\$57,336
Brown County	70	150	--	220	68%		\$64,038	\$0	\$50,000	50 cents	\$45,000
Doniphan County	364	30	0	394	8%		\$38,895	\$24,092	\$14,250	75 cents	\$16,700
Douglas County	1,225	2,700	25	3,950	68%		\$668,984	\$303,232	\$391,630	75 cents	\$637,632
Franklin County	984	1,215	1	2,200	55%	\$130,707 '07	\$168,595	\$112,575	\$13,927	75 cents	\$132,477
Jackson County	225	155	0	380	41%		\$70,782	\$0	\$69,692	75 cents	\$80,158
Jefferson County	220	272	--	492	55%	\$45,799 '08	\$116,633	\$78,499	\$38,320	75 cents	\$4,100
Johnson County	2,958	3,153	6	6,117	52%		\$771,259	\$438,557	\$357,396	2% of base tariff	\$1,985,000
Leavenworth County	1,400	2,100	3	3,503	60%		\$429,635	\$303,812	\$2,979	75 cents	\$112,182
Leawood, City of	333	495	3	831	60%		\$263,774	\$170,581	\$101,561	2% of base tariff	(b)
Lenexa, City of	944	1,589	2	2,535	63%		\$534,550	\$248,219	\$302,900	2% of base tariff	(b)
Miami County	263	751	0	1,014	74%		\$236,692	\$161,652	\$75,652	75 cents	\$0
Nemaha County	800	300	0	1,100	27%		\$45,336	\$10,545	\$37,265	75 cents	\$142,000
Olathe, City of	1,396	2,464	7	3,867	64%		\$938,636	\$573,519	\$397,411	2% of base tariff	(b)
Osage County	250	300	10	560	54%	\$112,909 '08	\$93,112	\$1,000	\$94,105	75 cents	\$93,000
Overland Park, City of	2,671	4,399	10	7,080	62%		\$1,483,656	\$919,690	\$620,147	2% of base tariff	(b)
Pottawatomie County	166	147	6	319	46%		\$175,203	\$45,252	\$140,212	75 cents	\$45,000
Prairie Village, City of	339	328	2	669	49%		\$186,663	\$136,075	\$58,250	2% of base tariff	(b)
Shawnee County	4,083	5,000	83	9,166	55%		\$1,115,513	\$1,304,701	\$1,000,000	75 cents	\$0
Shawnee, City of	757	1,249	3	2,009	62%		\$442,183	\$296,082	\$162,773	2% of base tariff	(b)
Wabaunsee County	96	132	2	240	55%		\$29,048	\$0	\$32,000	75 cents	\$6,000
Wyandotte County	6,000	9,000	10	15,010	60%		\$934,443	\$444,722	\$144,094	75 cents	\$455,278

(a) The balance of the local fee funds is what was reported by the PSAPs on the Legislative Post Audit questionnaire. The balance may not equal the difference between the "received" and "spent" columns because many PSAPs haven't submitted all required expenditure reports to the Governor's Grants Program.
 (b) Only Johnson County imposes this tax.

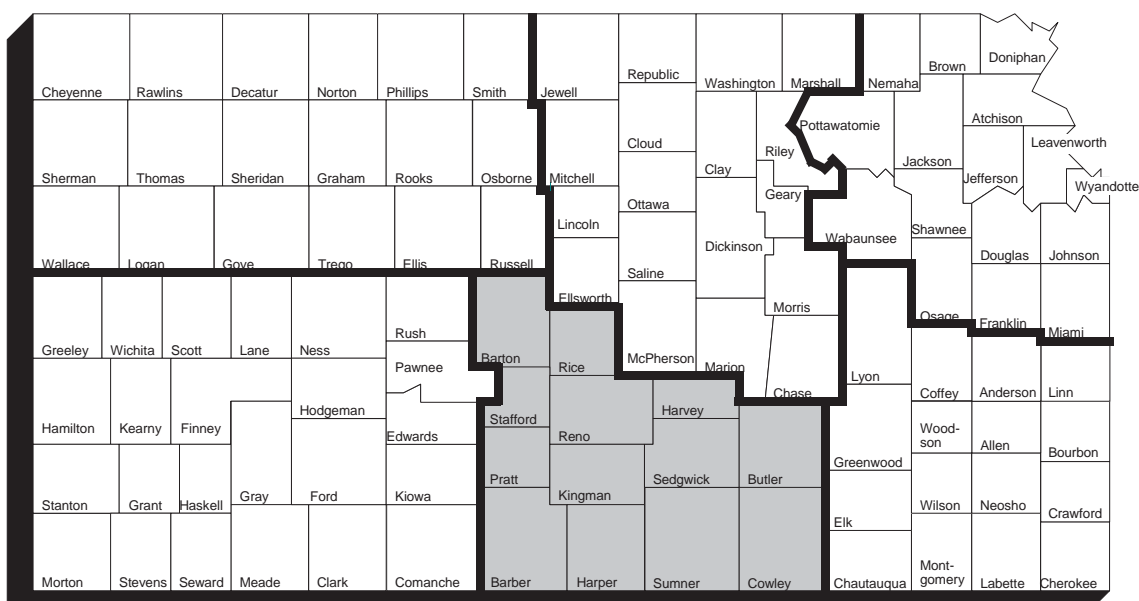
**Appendix B, Table 4
Southwest Region**



PSAP	Monthly Call Volume ('08) (est.)						Wireless/VoIP				Landline	
	Landline	Wireless	VoIP	Wireless		Grant Money Awarded	Local Fee Funds Through 6/30/08 (a)			Current Monthly Tax	Balance 12/31/08	
				Total	%		Received	Spent	Balance			
Clark County	120	75	0	195	38%	\$187,287 '07	\$7,732	\$0	\$3,893	75 cents	\$10,913	
Comanche County	30	18	12	60	30%	\$4,500 '07	\$8,428	\$21,622	\$4,073	75 cents	\$0	
Edwards County	10	20	0	30	67%	\$138,404 '08	\$18,359	\$4,900	\$14,626	75 cents	\$71,608	
Ford County	424	573	2	999	57%	\$138,404 '08	\$149,135	\$94,037	\$41,463	75 cents	\$250,000	
Garden City	469	993	0	1,462	68%	\$137,095 '07	\$179,483	\$36,406	\$138,572	75 cents	\$944,050	
Grant County	60	119	0	179	66%	\$61,763 '08	\$52,111	\$26,311	\$26,578	25 cents	\$35,000	
Gray County	45	50	0	95	53%	\$93,878 '07	\$35,669	\$35,650	\$2,000	75 cents	\$3,000	
Greeley County	3	7	0	10	70%	\$189,858 '07	\$9,184	\$0	\$344	75 cents	\$300	
Hamilton County	30	30	0	60	50%	\$53,490 '08	\$13,572	\$4,612	\$9,189	50 cents	\$9,281	
Haskell County	40	40	0	80	50%	\$200,000 '07	\$23,120	\$0	\$44,000	75 cents	\$97,000	
Hodgeman County	200	150	0	350	43%	\$8,400 '08	\$7,613	\$3,476	\$4,137	75 cents	\$10,000	
Kearny County	58	73	0	131	56%	\$22,759 '07	\$22,759	\$12,761	\$9,997	none	\$0	
Kiowa County	15	5	0	20	25%	\$197,878 '07	\$17,521	\$0	\$5,722	50 cents	\$8,200	
Lane County	30	35	0	65	54%	\$48,100 '07	\$13,861	\$0	\$13,843	75 cents	\$0	
Larned, City of	110	119	0	229	52%	\$41,329 '07	\$41,329	\$42,910	\$8,532	75 cents	\$36,000	
Meade County	60	100	1	161	62%	\$24,676 '07	\$24,676	\$6,464	\$18,634	75 cents	\$40,000	
Morton County	50	42	0	92	46%	\$179,667 '07	\$13,594	\$0	\$13,271	none	\$13,140	
Ness County		unknown		40	---	\$200,000 '07	\$25,843	\$4,852	\$22,848	75 cents	\$11,977	
Rush County	55	70	10	135	52%	\$19,437 '07	\$23,092	\$10,927	\$12,047	75 cents	\$1,000	
Scott County	30	80	0	110	73%	\$68,947 '08	\$35,059	\$941	\$32,445	75 cents	\$89,251	
Seward County	6,230	498	--	6,728	7%	\$107,683 '07	\$107,683	\$70,342	\$37,341	75 cents	\$310,000	
Stanton County	51	155	--	206	75%	\$170,013 '07	\$12,903	\$7,997	\$0	none	\$0	
Stevens County	70	130	0	200	65%	\$165,194 '07	\$33,100	\$0	\$33,100	25 cents	\$19,000	
Wichita County	23	13	0	36	36%	\$13,226 '07	\$13,226	\$10,079	\$2,887	75 cents	\$11,070	

(a) The balance of the local fee funds is what was reported by the PSAPs on the Legislative Post Audit questionnaire. The balance may not equal the difference between the "received" and "spent" columns because many PSAPs haven't submitted all required expenditure reports to the Governor's Grants Program.

**Appendix B, Table 5
South Central Region**

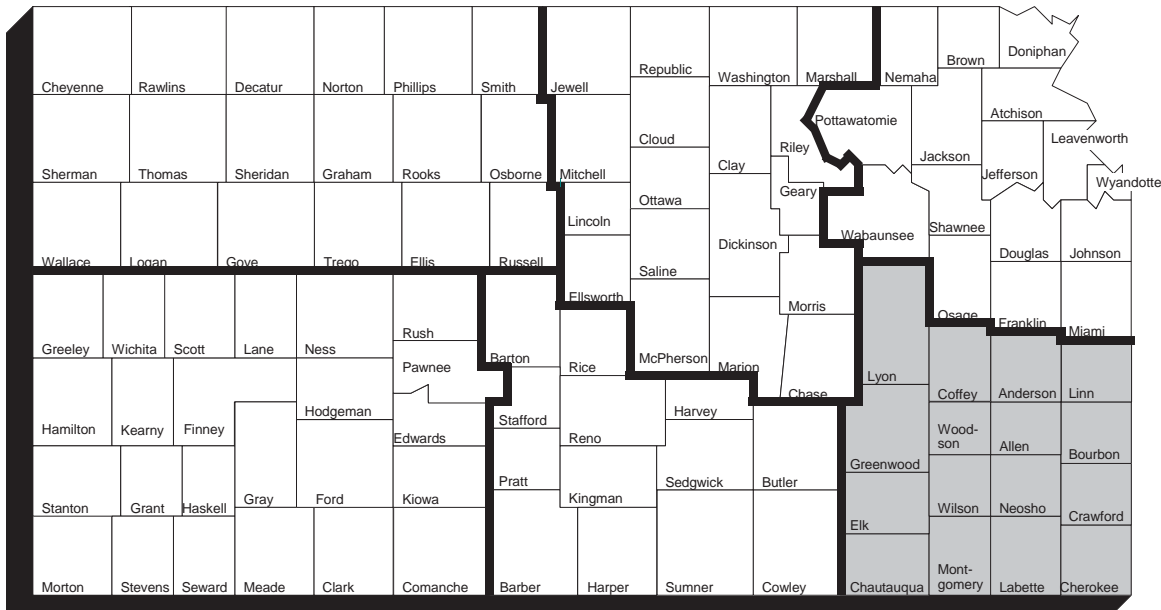


PSAP	Monthly Call Volume ('08) (est.)					Wireless %	Grant Money Awarded	Wireless/VoIP Local Fee Funds Through 6/30/08 (a)			Landline	
	Landline	Wireless	VoIP	Total	Received			Spent	Balance	Current Monthly Tax	Balance 12/31/08	
Andover, City of	200	300	10	510	59%		\$55,590	\$40,178	\$8,876	75 cents	\$20,000	
Arkansas City & Winfield	582	534	4	1,120	48%		\$184,714	\$99,008	\$317,616	75 cents	\$336,000	
Augusta, City of	250	75	0	325	23%		\$46,381	\$35,972	\$138,665 (b)	75 cents	(b)	
Barber County	60	55	2	117	47%	\$55,141 '08	\$37,462	\$14,560	\$23,054	75 cents	\$32,500	
Barton County	947	1,339	0	2,286	59%		\$159,336	\$14,576	\$144,760	75 cents	\$55,578	
Butler County	1,795	3,779	20	5,594	68%	\$18,302 '08	\$266,261	\$94,577	\$225,456	75 cents	\$20,000	
Harper County	3,420	1,125	--	4,545	25%	\$56,335 '08	\$29,811	\$7,865	\$12,296	25 cents	\$4,645	
Harvey County	1,585	1,790	125	3,500	51%	\$174,661 '08	\$192,091	\$171,015	\$22,941	75 cents	\$14,883	
Kingman County	250	290	0	540	54%		\$45,448	\$3,828	\$44,244	75 cents	\$5,751	
Pratt County	137	282	1	420	67%	\$146,006 '07	\$59,359	\$26,892	\$31,497	75 cents	\$67,000	
Reno County	4,454	2,104	11	6,569	32%		\$351,308	\$303,325	\$57,117	75 cents	\$931,254	
Rice County	134	267	8	409	65%	\$190,520 '08	\$73,914	\$31,761	\$44,106	75 cents	\$20,000	
Sedgwick County	13,193	22,263	--	35,456	63%		\$2,748,573	\$1,421,723	\$1,418,356	75 cents	\$1,700,000	
Stafford County	50	150	0	200	75%	\$22,585 '07	\$27,838	\$18,171	\$20,600	75 cents	\$37,250	
Sumner County	1,177	1,264	2	2,443	52%		\$125,252	\$15,346	\$111,095	75 cents	\$71,000	

(a) The balance of the local fee funds is what was reported by the PSAPs on the Legislative Post Audit questionnaire. The balance may not equal the difference between the "received" and "spent" columns because many PSAPs haven't submitted all required expenditure reports to the Governor's Grants Program.

(b) The City of Augusta maintains its wireless and landline funds in the same account, therefore the balance of the landline funds is included in the wireless balance.

**Appendix B, Table 6
Southeast Region**



PSAP	Monthly Call Volume ('08) (est.)					Wireless %	Grant Money Awarded	Wireless/VoIP			Landline	
	Landline	Wireless	VoIP	Total	Local Fee Funds Through 6/30/08 (a)			Current Monthly Tax	Balance 12/31/08			
					Received					Spent	Balance	
Allen County	179	246	0	425	58%	\$83,274 '08	\$76,676	\$54,718	\$39,123	75 cents	\$3,000	
Anderson County	150	250	0	400	63%		\$33,630	\$7,860	\$26,160	75 cents	\$63,865	
Chautauqua County	40	55	0	95	58%	\$200,000 '07	\$20,984	\$2,559	\$17,858	75 cents	\$28,910	
Cherokee County	169	389	0	558	70%	\$168,767 '08	\$95,921	\$58,528	\$86,829	75 cents	\$80,000	
Coffey County	72	163	5	240	68%	\$61,600 '08	\$93,050	\$58,281	\$24,605	75 cents	\$20,500	
Crawford County	5,600	3,100	0	8,700	36%	\$89,614 '08	\$201,039	\$338,287	\$13,000	75 cents	\$2,000	
Elk County	457	209	30	696	30%	\$115,084 '07 \$118,388 '08	\$8,379	\$5,839	\$2,961	75 cents	\$0	
Emporia, City of	570	571	0	1,141	50%	\$101,999 '08	\$197,901	\$105,259	\$100,751	50 cents	\$38,859	
Fort Scott, City of	160	650	5	815	80%		\$74,817	\$34,828	\$48,297	75 cents	\$82,545	
Greenwood County	800	1,500	20	2,320	65%	\$216,624 '08	\$37,122	\$13,226	\$34,119	75 cents	\$31,500	
Independence, City of	352	145	10	507	29%		\$198,713	\$124,290	\$67,343	75 cents	\$7,000	
Labette County	150	375	0	525	71%	\$26,698 '07 \$10,004 '08	\$113,677	\$42,994	\$107,148	75 cents	\$20,000	
Linn County	89	102	0	191	53%	\$56,885 '07	\$53,075	\$0	\$51,552	75 cents	\$20,000	
Neosho County	500	500	0	1,000	50%	\$11,213 '07 \$15,213 '08	\$91,665	\$3,210	\$52,000	75 cents for county, 40 cents for Chanute	\$20,000	
Wilson County	1,200	1,800	0	3,000	60%	\$173,294 '07 \$23,959 '08	\$46,658	\$8,723	\$20,570	75 cents	\$2,000	
Woodson County	60	25	5	90	28%		\$20,994	\$8,301	\$12,733	75 cents	\$6,500	

(a) The balance of the local fee funds is what was reported by the PSAPs on the Legislative Post Audit questionnaire. The balance may not equal the difference between the "received" and "spent" columns because many PSAPs haven't submitted all required expenditure reports to the Governor's Grants Program.

Appendix C
Differences Between PSAPs' Projected Funding Available
and Estimated Expenditures for Implementing and Operating Their E-911 Systems
2009 through 2012

PSAP Coverage Area	Projected Funds Available			Estimated Expenditures				Difference Between Funds and Expenditure and Estimates	
	Local Fees ^(a)	Grant Awards and Requests	Other Funds	Total Funds Available	Implement-ation	Ongoing	Upgrade		Total Estimated Expenditures
Allen County	\$ 316,243	\$ 146,702	\$ -	\$ 462,945	\$ 35,000	\$ 30,670	\$ 30,000	\$ 95,670	\$ 367,275
Anderson County	\$ 248,708	\$ 75,000	\$ -	\$ 323,708	\$ -	\$ 168,271	\$ 62,000	\$ 230,271	\$ 93,437
Atchison County	\$ 571,794	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 571,794	\$ -	\$ 221,277	\$ 150,000	\$ 371,277	\$ 200,517
Barber County	\$ 202,607	\$ 260,000	\$ -	\$ 462,607	\$ -	\$ 57,010	\$ 413,000	\$ 470,010	\$ (7,403)
Barton County	\$ 962,957	\$ 180,000	\$ -	\$ 1,142,957	\$ -	\$ 640,290	\$ 175,000	\$ 815,290	\$ 327,667
Bourbon County	\$ 423,027	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 423,027	\$ -	\$ 328,943	\$ 180,000	\$ 508,943	\$ (85,916)
Brown County	\$ 454,819	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 454,819	\$ -	\$ 103,185	\$ 33,000	\$ 136,185	\$ 318,634
Butler County	\$ 1,150,886	\$ 266,000	\$ -	\$ 1,416,886	\$ -	\$ 420,228	\$ 351,000	\$ 771,228	\$ 645,658
City of Andover	\$ 681,100	\$ 25,000	\$ -	\$ 706,100	\$ -	\$ 132,264	\$ 90,000	\$ 222,264	\$ 483,836
City of Augusta	\$ 371,813	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 371,813	\$ -	\$ 213,150	\$ 80,000	\$ 293,150	\$ 78,663
Chase County	\$ 133,202	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 133,202	\$ 3,500	\$ 77,166	\$ 48,000	\$ 128,666	\$ 4,536
Chautauqua County	\$ 154,331	\$ 95,715	\$ -	\$ 250,046	\$ -	\$ 78,525	\$ -	\$ 78,525	\$ 171,521
Cherokee County	\$ 620,860	\$ 39,732	\$ -	\$ 660,592	\$ -	\$ 129,677	\$ -	\$ 129,677	\$ 530,915
Cheyenne County	\$ 91,976	\$ 83,782	\$ -	\$ 175,758	\$ -	\$ 69,541	\$ -	\$ 69,541	\$ 106,217
Clark County	\$ 56,130	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 56,130	\$ -	\$ 71,803	\$ 150,000	\$ 221,803	\$ (165,673)
Clay County	\$ 400,063	\$ 85,585	\$ -	\$ 485,648	\$ -	\$ 116,653	\$ 130,000	\$ 246,653	\$ 238,995
Cloud County	\$ 292,245	\$ 185,446	\$ -	\$ 477,691	\$ -	\$ 164,314	\$ 5,000	\$ 169,314	\$ 308,377
Coffey County	\$ 177,365	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ 227,365	\$ -	\$ 149,339	\$ 43,000	\$ 192,339	\$ 35,026
Comanche County	\$ 52,825	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ 82,825	\$ -	\$ 61,377	\$ -	\$ 61,377	\$ 21,448
Cowley County	\$ 1,546,552	\$ 683,730	\$ -	\$ 2,230,282	\$ 550,000	\$ 238,198	\$ 160,000	\$ 948,198	\$ 1,282,084
Crawford County	\$ 903,138	\$ 190,581	\$ -	\$ 1,093,719	\$ -	\$ 395,018	\$ 53,000	\$ 448,018	\$ 645,701
Decatur County	\$ 138,084	\$ 58,783	\$ -	\$ 196,867	\$ -	\$ 70,167	\$ 255,500	\$ 325,667	\$ (128,800)
Dickinson County	\$ 670,593	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 670,593	\$ -	\$ 253,455	\$ 232,500	\$ 485,955	\$ 184,638
Doniphan County	\$ 217,550	\$ 20,000	\$ -	\$ 237,550	\$ -	\$ 199,723	\$ 24,000	\$ 223,723	\$ 13,827
Douglas County	\$ 3,524,320	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,524,320	\$ -	\$ 828,121	\$ 430,000	\$ 1,258,121	\$ 2,266,199
Edwards County	\$ 169,576	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 169,576	\$ -	\$ 32,907	\$ -	\$ 32,907	\$ 136,669
Elk County	\$ 72,294	\$ 210,000	\$ -	\$ 282,294	\$ -	\$ 78,241	\$ 36,000	\$ 114,241	\$ 168,053
Ellis County	\$ 1,005,669	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ 1,105,669	\$ -	\$ 68,196	\$ 185,000	\$ 253,196	\$ 852,473
Ellsworth County	\$ 191,482	\$ 217,323	\$ -	\$ 408,805	\$ -	\$ 30,373	\$ 160,000	\$ 190,373	\$ 218,432
Finney County	\$ 1,887,419	\$ 181,259	\$ -	\$ 2,068,678	\$ -	\$ 31,957	\$ 200,000	\$ 231,957	\$ 1,836,721
Ford County	\$ 881,103	\$ 242,447	\$ -	\$ 1,123,550	\$ -	\$ 233,304	\$ 80,000	\$ 313,304	\$ 810,246
Franklin County	\$ 876,495	\$ 42,500	\$ 24,694	\$ 943,689	\$ -	\$ 115,074	\$ 85,000	\$ 200,074	\$ 743,615
Geary County	\$ 1,014,700	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ 1,114,700	\$ -	\$ 201,392	\$ 85,000	\$ 286,392	\$ 828,308
Graham County	\$ 159,985	\$ 88,479	\$ -	\$ 248,464	\$ -	\$ 79,656	\$ 135,000	\$ 214,656	\$ 33,808
Grant County	\$ 237,609	\$ 156,483	\$ -	\$ 394,092	\$ -	\$ 108,568	\$ 193,000	\$ 301,568	\$ 92,524

PSAP Coverage Area	Projected Funds Available				Estimated Expenditures				Difference Between Funds and Expenditure Estimates
	Local Fees ^(a)	Grant Awards and Requests	Other Funds	Total Funds Available	Implement-ation	Ongoing	Upgrade	Total Estimated Expenditures	
Gray County	\$ 119,242	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ 169,242	\$ -	\$ 119,207	\$ 84,000	\$ 203,207	\$ (33,965)
Greeley County	\$ 29,816	\$ 78,556	\$ -	\$ 108,372	\$ -	\$ 25,077	\$ -	\$ 25,077	\$ 83,295
Greenwood County	\$ 223,292	\$ 141,847	\$ 60,000	\$ 425,139	\$ -	\$ 88,591	\$ 40,000	\$ 128,591	\$ 296,548
Hamilton County	\$ 86,399	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 86,399	\$ -	\$ 3,679	\$ -	\$ 3,679	\$ 82,720
Harper County	\$ 192,774	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ 202,774	\$ -	\$ 78,538	\$ -	\$ 78,538	\$ 124,236
Harvey County	\$ 963,879	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 963,879	\$ -	\$ 359,227	\$ 25,000	\$ 384,227	\$ 579,652
Haskell County	\$ 248,629	\$ 15,000	\$ -	\$ 263,629	\$ -	\$ 60,678	\$ 12,000	\$ 72,678	\$ 190,951
Hodgeman County	\$ 36,468	\$ 66,805	\$ -	\$ 103,273	\$ -	\$ 7,546	\$ -	\$ 7,546	\$ 95,727
Jackson County	\$ 515,883	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 515,883	\$ 22,000	\$ 148,873	\$ 35,000	\$ 205,873	\$ 310,010
Jefferson County	\$ 522,294	\$ 254,994	\$ -	\$ 777,288	\$ -	\$ 267,907	\$ 243,000	\$ 510,907	\$ 266,381
Jewell County	\$ 107,540	\$ 42,572	\$ -	\$ 150,112	\$ -	\$ 47,827	\$ 20,000	\$ 67,827	\$ 82,285
City of Leawood ^(b)	\$ 558,233	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 558,233	\$ -	\$ 292,870	\$ 64,947	\$ 357,817	\$ 200,416
City of Lenexa ^(b)	\$ 1,230,087	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,230,087	\$ -	\$ 426,166	\$ 94,507	\$ 520,673	\$ 709,414
City of Olathe ^(b)	\$ 2,393,367	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,393,367	\$ -	\$ 984,672	\$ 218,361	\$ 1,203,033	\$ 1,190,334
City of Overland Park ^(b)	\$ 3,627,792	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,627,792	\$ -	\$ 1,579,011	\$ 350,161	\$ 1,929,172	\$ 1,698,620
City of Prairie Village ^(b)	\$ 375,344	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 375,344	\$ -	\$ 233,626	\$ 51,809	\$ 285,435	\$ 89,909
City of Shawnee ^(b)	\$ 935,594	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 935,594	\$ -	\$ 508,340	\$ 112,729	\$ 621,069	\$ 314,525
Johnson County	\$ 5,462,493	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,462,493	\$ -	\$ 752,957	\$ 166,974	\$ 919,931	\$ 4,542,562
Kearny County	\$ 82,876	\$ 20,883	\$ 62,500	\$ 166,259	\$ 20,000	\$ 34,749	\$ -	\$ 54,749	\$ 111,510
Kingman County	\$ 271,896	\$ 48,130	\$ -	\$ 320,026	\$ -	\$ 30,181	\$ 48,000	\$ 78,181	\$ 241,845
Kiowa County	\$ 90,638	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 90,638	\$ -	\$ 44,384	\$ -	\$ 44,384	\$ 46,254
Labette County	\$ 646,060	\$ 93,770	\$ -	\$ 739,830	\$ -	\$ 226,199	\$ 53,500	\$ 279,699	\$ 460,131
Lane County	\$ 69,593	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ 119,593	\$ -	\$ 75,453	\$ 110,000	\$ 185,453	\$ (65,860)
Leavenworth County	\$ 1,935,796	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,935,796	\$ -	\$ 700,440	\$ 253,190	\$ 953,630	\$ 982,166
Lincoln County	\$ 113,844	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ 213,844	\$ -	\$ 87,541	\$ 10,000	\$ 97,541	\$ 116,303
Linn County	\$ 311,074	\$ 30,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 349,074	\$ -	\$ 179,520	\$ -	\$ 179,520	\$ 169,554
Logan and Gove County	\$ 247,447	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ 397,447	\$ -	\$ 15,597	\$ 86,500	\$ 102,097	\$ 295,350
Lyon County	\$ 729,612	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ 829,612	\$ -	\$ 249,820	\$ 340,000	\$ 589,820	\$ 239,792
Marion County	\$ 472,165	\$ 400,000	\$ 80,000	\$ 952,165	\$ -	\$ 82,536	\$ 220,000	\$ 302,536	\$ 649,629
Marshall County	\$ 358,240	\$ 25,829	\$ -	\$ 384,069	\$ -	\$ 116,627	\$ 10,000	\$ 126,627	\$ 257,442
McPherson County	\$ 937,120	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 937,120	\$ -	\$ 292,935	\$ 20,000	\$ 312,935	\$ 624,185
Meade County	\$ 172,721	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ 182,721	\$ -	\$ 66,101	\$ -	\$ 66,101	\$ 116,620
Miami County	\$ 962,316	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 962,316	\$ -	\$ 298,793	\$ 74,739	\$ 373,532	\$ 588,784
Mitchell County	\$ 311,217	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ 361,217	\$ -	\$ 155,282	\$ 20,000	\$ 175,282	\$ 185,935
Montgomery County	\$ 850,899	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 850,899	\$ -	\$ 269,425	\$ 35,000	\$ 304,425	\$ 546,474
Morris County	\$ 295,622	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 295,622	\$ -	\$ 106,887	\$ -	\$ 106,887	\$ 188,735
Morton County	\$ 71,219	\$ 151,402	\$ -	\$ 222,621	\$ -	\$ 78,226	\$ 169,172	\$ 247,398	\$ (24,777)
Nemaha County	\$ 408,546	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 408,546	\$ 1,000	\$ 130,627	\$ -	\$ 131,627	\$ 276,919
Neosho County	\$ 484,535	\$ 190,034	\$ -	\$ 674,569	\$ -	\$ 140,411	\$ 140,000	\$ 280,411	\$ 394,158
Ness County	\$ 155,827	\$ 96,295	\$ -	\$ 252,122	\$ -	\$ 2,436	\$ 320,000	\$ 322,436	\$ (70,314)

PSAP Coverage Area	Projected Funds Available			Total Funds Available	Estimated Expenditures				Total Estimated Expenditures	Difference Between Funds and Expenditure Estimates
	Local Fees ^(a)	Grant Awards and Requests	Other Funds		Implementation	Ongoing	Upgrade			
Norton County	\$ 219,286	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 219,286	\$ -	\$ 98,365	\$ 203,000	\$ 301,365	\$ (82,079)	
Osage County	\$ 545,501	\$ 99,385	\$ -	\$ 644,886	\$ -	\$ 182,251	\$ 12,500	\$ 194,751	\$ 450,135	
Osborne County	\$ 176,762	\$ 151,388	\$ -	\$ 328,150	\$ -	\$ 91,240	\$ 53,200	\$ 144,440	\$ 183,710	
Ottawa County	\$ 154,609	\$ 69,739	\$ -	\$ 224,348	\$ -	\$ 60,637	\$ 35,000	\$ 95,637	\$ 128,711	
Pawnee County	\$ 176,656	\$ 184,960	\$ -	\$ 361,616	\$ -	\$ 69,435	\$ 30,000	\$ 99,435	\$ 262,181	
Phillips County	\$ 281,797	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 281,797	\$ 10,000	\$ 78,133	\$ -	\$ 88,133	\$ 193,664	
Pottawatomie County	\$ 889,842	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 889,842	\$ -	\$ 346,036	\$ 110,000	\$ 456,036	\$ 433,806	
Pratt County	\$ 378,341	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 378,341	\$ -	\$ 87,055	\$ 105,000	\$ 192,055	\$ 186,286	
Rawlins County	\$ 161,947	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ 191,947	\$ 30,000	\$ 97,645	\$ 62,000	\$ 189,645	\$ 2,302	
Reno County	\$ 2,645,203	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,645,203	\$ -	\$ 419,816	\$ 350,000	\$ 769,816	\$ 1,875,387	
Republic County	\$ 218,168	\$ 264,495	\$ -	\$ 482,663	\$ -	\$ 93,207	\$ 60,500	\$ 153,707	\$ 328,956	
Rice County	\$ 292,889	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 292,889	\$ -	\$ 89,571	\$ -	\$ 89,571	\$ 203,318	
Riley County	\$ 1,458,943	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ 1,488,943	\$ -	\$ 273,837	\$ 490,000	\$ 763,837	\$ 725,106	
Rooks County	\$ 210,798	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 210,798	\$ -	\$ 101,796	\$ 40,000	\$ 141,796	\$ 69,002	
Rush County	\$ 131,033	\$ 129,127	\$ -	\$ 260,160	\$ -	\$ 131,865	\$ 120,000	\$ 251,865	\$ 8,295	
Russell County	\$ 324,550	\$ 20,332	\$ -	\$ 344,882	\$ -	\$ 91,416	\$ 106,400	\$ 197,816	\$ 147,066	
Saline County	\$ 1,720,964	\$ 560,132	\$ -	\$ 2,281,096	\$ -	\$ 608,745	\$ 577,000	\$ 1,185,745	\$ 1,095,351	
Scott County	\$ 276,512	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 276,512	\$ -	\$ 88,637	\$ 110,000	\$ 198,637	\$ 77,875	
Sedgewick County	\$ 12,081,943	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,081,943	\$ -	\$ 3,103,825	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 6,103,825	\$ 5,978,118	
Seward County	\$ 860,217	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 860,217	\$ -	\$ 155,305	\$ 30,000	\$ 185,305	\$ 674,912	
Shawnee County	\$ 4,367,281	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,367,281	\$ -	\$ 849,955	\$ 400,002	\$ 1,249,957	\$ 3,117,324	
Sheridan County	\$ 126,693	\$ 53,846	\$ -	\$ 180,539	\$ -	\$ 49,111	\$ 114,625	\$ 163,736	\$ 16,803	
Sherman County	\$ 306,230	\$ 72,148	\$ -	\$ 378,378	\$ -	\$ 64,964	\$ 97,000	\$ 161,964	\$ 216,414	
Smith County	\$ 162,145	\$ 77,396	\$ -	\$ 239,541	\$ -	\$ 152,986	\$ -	\$ 152,986	\$ 86,555	
Stafford County	\$ 182,067	\$ 45,000	\$ -	\$ 227,067	\$ -	\$ 102,084	\$ 225,000	\$ 327,084	\$ (100,017)	
Stanton County	\$ 39,881	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 39,881	\$ -	\$ 72,265	\$ 45,000	\$ 117,265	\$ (77,384)	
Stevens County	\$ 168,085	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 168,085	\$ -	\$ 14,204	\$ 75,000	\$ 89,204	\$ 78,881	
Sumner County	\$ 821,746	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 821,746	\$ -	\$ 224,518	\$ 440,000	\$ 664,518	\$ 157,228	
Thomas County	\$ 313,800	\$ 75,000	\$ -	\$ 388,800	\$ 17,860	\$ 49,324	\$ 202,500	\$ 269,684	\$ 119,116	
Trego County	\$ 97,449	\$ 15,000	\$ -	\$ 112,449	\$ -	\$ 77,471	\$ 98,800	\$ 176,271	\$ (63,822)	
Wabaunsee County	\$ 203,259	\$ 6,500	\$ -	\$ 209,759	\$ -	\$ 103,002	\$ 7,500	\$ 110,502	\$ 99,257	
Wallace County	\$ 35,953	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 35,953	\$ -	\$ 27,518	\$ 37,000	\$ 64,518	\$ (28,565)	
Washington County	\$ 282,570	\$ 259,693	\$ -	\$ 542,263	\$ -	\$ 101,864	\$ 24,000	\$ 125,864	\$ 416,399	
Wichita County	\$ 45,351	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 45,351	\$ -	\$ 29,036	\$ 55,000	\$ 84,036	\$ (38,685)	
Wilson County	\$ 261,049	\$ 141,248	\$ -	\$ 402,297	\$ 5,000	\$ 124,287	\$ 100,000	\$ 229,287	\$ 173,010	
Woodson County	\$ 87,701	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 87,701	\$ -	\$ 27,638	\$ 5,500	\$ 33,138	\$ 54,563	
Wyandotte County	\$ 3,545,614	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,545,614	\$ -	\$ 1,609,918	\$ 499,802	\$ 2,109,720	\$ 1,435,894	

(a) Included in local fee totals are 2008 ending balances for wireless and land-line funds.

(b) Local fee totals include a portion of land-line revenues that are imposed and controlled by Johnson County.

Source: LPA analysis of revenue and estimated expenditure data.

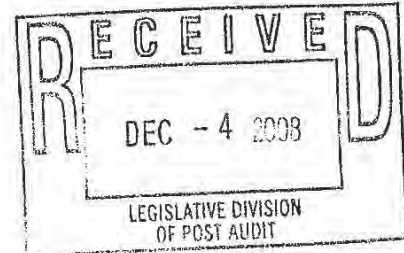
APPENDIX D
Agency Response

On December 1, 2008 we provided copies of the draft audit report to the Department of Administration and the Governor's Grants Program. Their response is included as this Appendix.

The agencies generally concurred with the report's findings, conclusions, and recommendations.

December 5, 2008

Barbara J. Hinton
Legislative Post Auditor
800 SW Jackson Street, Suite 1200
Topeka, Kansas 66612-2212



Dear Ms. Hinton:


Thank you for the opportunity to respond to the Legislative Post Audit's report on *Wireless Enhanced 911: Reviewing Implementation of the 2004 Act*. We are pleased to present the following official response.

We appreciate the cooperation of your staff in the review of the state grant program. As you know, we have a memorandum of agreement with the Governor's Grants Program to administer the E-911 state grant program. This report continues to reflect the thoroughness the Program provides to overseeing these grant funds and ensuring the implementation of Wireless E-911 Services.

The recommendations for executive action outlined in the report state that the local fee reporting should be reviewed by staff for unallowable expenditures and to report back to the Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) if there are questionable expenditures. Staff prepares a bi-annual report of the local expenditures and presents the information to the Kansas Wireless Enhanced 911 Advisory Board. When staff or the Board finds questionable items, the PSAP is called and asked to correct the expenditure. We will continue this process as recommended in the report.

We appreciate the opportunity to review the report and respond to the recommendations.

Sincerely,


Carol L. Foreman
Deputy Secretary of Administration

cc: Duane Goossen
Juliene Maska

APPENDIX E

On January 8, 2009, Legislative Post Audit made a few minor revisions to this report after it was issued, as described below. Those corrections are shown in this Appendix.

For the PSAPs in Johnson County, we had incorrectly allocated some land-line revenues. The county has one land-line fund, but several PSAPs. With the help of the County PSAP administrator we have corrected the allocation of the land-line to the various PSAPs within the county. That affected Figure 3-3 on page 18 and Appendix C on page 34.

From page 18:

Figure 3-3 Estimated Annual Ending Balances for PSAPs With the Largest/Smallest Ending Balances in 2010 CY 2008 to CY 2010				
PSAP Coverage Area	2007 Population	Estimated Ending Balance		
		2008 (a)	2009 (b)	2010 (b)
PSAPs with the Largest Estimated Balances				
Sedgwick County	476,026	\$ 2,450,000	\$ 3,889,742	\$ 4,852,227
Johnson County	516,731	\$ 2,270,900	\$ 3,094,320	\$ 3,727,771
Shawnee County	173,476	\$ 700,000	\$1,716,514	\$ 2,473,960
City of Overland Park	169,403	\$1,167,254	\$1,644,020	\$ 2,081,485
Reno County	63,145	\$1,028,371	\$1,285,935	\$ 1,570,176
Finney County	38,295	\$ 1,103,050	\$ 1,246,375	\$ 1,425,905
Douglas County	113,488	\$ 1,000,257	\$ 1,366,757	\$ 1,379,187
City of Olathe	118,034	\$ 727,901	\$ 1,045,698	\$ 1,345,394
PSAPs with the Smallest Estimated Balances				
Morton County	3,038	\$ 13,650	\$ (53,699)	\$ (700)
Gray County	5,641	\$ 5,000	\$ 10,578	\$ (18,367)
Stanton County	2,162	\$ -	\$ (13,722)	\$ (22,811)
Wallace County	1,456	\$ 3,940	\$ (98)	\$ (29,217)
Wichita County	2,200	\$ 12,598	\$ 11,523	\$ (42,952)
Lane County	1,746	\$ 9,000	\$ (4,129)	\$ (47,677)
Barber County	4,786	\$ 58,750	\$ 80,321	\$ (51,060)
(a) Reported by PSAP (b) LPA estimate Source: LPA Analysis of projected revenues and estimated expenditures.				

PSAP Coverage Area	Projected Funds Available			Estimated Expenditures				Difference Between Funds and Expenditure Estimates	
	Local Fees	Grant Awards and Requests	Other Funds	Total Funds Available	Implementation	Ongoing	Upgrade		Total
City of Leawood	\$ 790,465	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 790,465	\$ -	\$ 292,870	\$ 64,947	\$ 357,817	\$ 432,648
City of Lenexa	\$ 1,412,900	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,412,900	\$ -	\$ 426,166	\$ 94,507	\$ 520,673	\$ 892,227
City of Olathe	\$ 3,118,215	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,118,215	\$ -	\$ 984,672	\$ 218,361	\$ 1,203,033	\$ 1,915,182
City of Overland Park	\$ 4,807,286	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,807,286	\$ -	\$ 1,579,011	\$ 350,161	\$ 1,929,172	\$ 2,878,114
City of Prairie Village	\$ 583,366	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 583,366	\$ -	\$ 233,626	\$ 51,809	\$ 285,435	\$ 297,934
City of Shawnee	\$ 1,352,191	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,352,191	\$ -	\$ 508,340	\$ 112,729	\$ 621,069	\$ 731,122
Johnson County	\$ 2,518,490	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,518,490	\$ -	\$ 752,957	\$ 166,974	\$ 919,934	\$ 1,598,559
City of Leawood ^(b)	\$ 558,233	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 558,233	\$ -	\$ 292,870	\$ 64,947	\$ 357,817	\$ 200,416
City of Lenexa ^(b)	\$ 1,230,087	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,230,087	\$ -	\$ 426,166	\$ 94,507	\$ 520,673	\$ 709,414
City of Olathe ^(b)	\$ 2,393,367	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,393,367	\$ -	\$ 984,672	\$ 218,361	\$ 1,203,033	\$ 1,190,334
City of Overland Park ^(b)	\$ 3,627,792	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,627,792	\$ -	\$ 1,579,011	\$ 350,161	\$ 1,929,172	\$ 1,698,620
City of Prairie Village ^(b)	\$ 375,344	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 375,344	\$ -	\$ 233,626	\$ 51,809	\$ 285,435	\$ 89,909
City of Shawnee ^(b)	\$ 935,594	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 935,594	\$ -	\$ 508,340	\$ 112,729	\$ 621,069	\$ 314,525
Johnson County	\$ 5,462,493	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,462,493	\$ -	\$ 752,957	\$ 166,974	\$ 919,931	\$ 4,542,562
<i>(b) Local fee totals include a portion of land-line revenues that are imposed and controlled by Johnson County.</i>									

After the report was issued, Butler County PSAP officials notified us that the monthly call volumes they reported for their PSAP were actually annual call volumes. We identified and contacted 12 other PSAPs whose reported monthly call volumes appeared to us to be annual call volumes as well, compared to previously reported numbers. Listed below are the revised figures for those PSAPs. These changes affected Appendix B.

Appendix B Monthly Call Volume ('08) (est.)					
PSAP	Landline	Wireless	VoIP	Total	Wireless %
Allen County	16,000	8,000	0	24,000	33%
Allen County	179	246	0	425	58%
Arkansas City & Winfield	6,988	6,418	51	13,457	48%
Arkansas City & Winfield	582	534	4	1,120	48%
Augusta, City of	3,000	900	0	3,900	23%
Augusta, City of	250	75	0	325	23%
Butler County	12,302	26,000	142	38,624	68%
Butler County	1,795	3,779	20	5,594	68%
Cherokee County	2,027	4,673	0	6,700	70%
Cherokee County	169	389	0	558	70%
Clay County	597	597	0	1,194	50%
Clay County	50	50	0	100	50%
Coffee County	861	1,952	57	2,870	68%
Coffee County	72	163	5	240	68%
Franklin County	5,394	2,821	4	8,216	34%
Franklin County	984	1,215	1	2,200	55%
Leavenworth County	16,800	25,200	40	42,040	60%
Leavenworth County	1,400	2,100	3	3,503	60%
Morton County	598	500	0	1,098	46%
Morton County	50	42	0	92	46%
Neosho County	6,000	6,000	0	12,000	50%
Neosho County	500	500	0	1,000	50%
Shawnee County	49,000	60,000	1,000	110,000	55%
Shawnee County ^(a)	4,083	5,000	83	9,166	55%
Thomas County	768	1,867	4	2,636	71%
Thomas County	62	174	1	237	73%
(a) We divided the amount Shawnee County reported to us by 12 because the figures reported to us appeared to be annual, not monthly, based on figures they had reported in the prior audit.					