

MINUTES OF THE SENATE UTILITIES COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Pat Apple at 1:30 p.m. on February 3, 2011, in Room 548-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Sen. Jay Emler, excused

Committee staff present:

Matt Sterling, Office of the Revisor of Statutes

Cindy Lash, Kansas Legislative Research Department

Heather O'Hara, Kansas Legislative Research Department

Ann McMorris, Committee Assistant

Conferees appearing before the Committee:

Patrick Fucik, Sprint

John Idoux, Centurylink

Doug Smith for Bob Boaldin, Morton County Commissioner

Dina Fisk, Verizon Wireless

Written testimony for the proponents listed above was distributed at the January 31, 2011 Senate Utilities Committee meeting but due to the lack of time, their appearances were rescheduled to the February 1 meeting of the Senate Utilities Committee. (State legislative offices closed February 1 and 2 due to a massive snow storm so hearings were continued on February 3.)

Others attending: See attached list.

Chair continued hearing on:

**SB 50, concerning emergency communications service**

**Proponents**

John Idoux, Centurylink, provided background on the activities of Centurylink. Centurylink supports **SB 50** which would provide PSAPs with a funding level needed to sustain operations. This legislation also includes additional accountabilities by all parties involved in the collection and disbursement processes. **SB 50** offers benefits to subscribers, carriers and PSAPs. New language was recommended to correct a technicality. (Attachment 1)

Patrick Fucik, Sprint, noted the key to maintaining the most effective 911 system in Kansas is a consistent and reliable source of funding which **SB 50** would ensure. He distributed a survey on the prepaid wireless service in the United States. (Attachment 2)

Senator Kultala asked about a chart to show step-by-step the process of collecting the funding. Mr. Fucik agreed to provide that information.

Doug Smith spoke for Bob Boaldin, Morton County Commissioner. Mr. Boaldin's concern was that the long-term needs of the grant fund can't be met by limiting its resources. The new technologies being developed are more costly, and without the 911 grant fund the communities will not be able to afford a system that provides reliable service. (Attachment 3)

Dina Fisk, Verizon Wireless, echoed the concerns of those speaking before her. She spoke in support of the provision that creates parity for all telecommunications users to pay equitably into the 911 fund. (Attachment 4)

Written testimony was provided by Sasha Stiles, city administrator, City of Andover, Kansas. (Attachment 5)

State of Kansas wireless enhanced 911 annual report was distributed to the committee. (Attachment 6)

Committee members asked for further information: (1) 911 Federal grant flow chart; (2) Current Kansas law flow chart; (3) comparison of the .55 cent funding and the .50 cent funding.

Chair announced the hearing on **SB 50** would remain open. The meeting was adjourned at 2:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Ann McMorris, Committee Assistant

Attachments - 6

**SENATE UTILITIES  
COMMITTEE GUEST LIST  
FEBRUARY 3, 2011**

NAME	REPRESENTING
DINA FISK	VERIZON
JUDITH GADD	CAPITAL ADVANTAGE
WADE HARGOOD	" "
JOHN LOOUK	CENTURY LINK
George Shelton	at&t
King Gertner	AT&T
Chris Martin	AT&T
Patrick Fucik	Sprint
Page Rauthier	Hein Law Firm
Tom Corles	Sprint
Kim Winn	LKM
Melissa Wargeman	KAC
ERIK SARTORIUS	City of Overland Park
TOM DAY	KCC

**Testimony in Support of Senate Bill 50**

**Testimony by CenturyLink  
John Idoux, Kansas Governmental Affairs  
Before the Senate Utilities Committee  
February 1, 2011**

Thank you Chairman Apple and members of the Committee. My name is John Idoux with CenturyLink's Governmental Affairs team and I appreciate this opportunity to express CenturyLink's support of Senate Bill 50.

***CenturyLink Introduction***

CenturyLink has provided communications services in Kansas for over 110 years under various names. CenturyLink is the combination of Embarq and CenturyTel which merged in 2009 and the new company is the leading rural broadband and communications company serving predominantly rural markets in 33 states. In Kansas, CenturyLink serves over 84,000 rural Kansans in 119 communities including Junction City/Fort Riley, Gardner, Spring Hill, and 111 communities with less than 1000 residents. High speed Internet facilities have been deployed to all 119 Kansas communities and nearly 85% of CenturyLink's customers have access to high speed broadband with additional deployment planned. CenturyLink also provides wholesale transport services and has more than 750 route miles of fiber optics in Kansas.

In April 2010, CenturyLink announced plans to acquire Qwest. The combination of CenturyLink and Qwest will result in a company serving local markets in 37 states with approximately 5 million broadband customers, 16 million access lines, 1.5 million video subscribers and more than one million wireless consumers (as of Sept. 30, 2010). The transaction is expected to close in the first half of 2011.

### ***Bringing Parity to Surcharges***

CenturyLink supports Senate Bill 50 because this proposal ends the disparity in the E911 surcharge paid by wireline customers while providing the PSAPs with a funding level needed to sustain operations. Wireline customers currently pay a disproportionate monthly E911 surcharge even though wireless customers outnumber wireline customers nearly two to one. On the cost side, wireless subscribers cause a disproportionate cost for PSAPs as wireless customers place substantially more calls to PSAPs than wireline customers and wireless callers require additional technology to locate the subscriber. Senate Bill 50 sets the E911 surcharge the same for all users.

### ***Additional Benefits***

This legislation also includes additional accountabilities by all parties involved in the collection and disbursement processes. Finally, while Senate Bill 50 does not include specific funding for next generation deployment, it does set forth a process to begin a comprehensive review of the future needs for Kansas regarding 911.

CenturyLink urges passage of Senate Bill 50 because it offers the following benefits to subscribers, carriers, and PSAPs:

- A single, statewide E911 monthly surcharge of \$0.55 -- regardless of technology or location.
- A statewide collection process -- regardless of technology.
- Accountabilities at all levels including carriers, the centralized collection point, and PSAPs.
- The formation of a panel of expertise to coordinate existing E911 services and begin laying the groundwork for the future of next generation E911 in Kansas.

### ***A Technical Concern***

- New Sec 3 (a)(4) [page 3, line 31]: 50,000 exchanges should be 50,000 access lines or 50 exchanges.

### ***Conclusion***

CenturyLink urges you to support Senate Bill 50.

Thank you for your consideration.



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**Testimony of Patrick Fucik  
Before the Senate Utilities Committee  
In Support of SB 50:  
911 Rewrite / Prepaid Wireless Point of Sale Collection  
January 31, 2011**

Good afternoon Chairman Apple and Members of the Committee. My name is Patrick Fucik and I am the Director of State Government Affairs for Sprint in our West Region. I appreciate this opportunity to speak with you today in support of SB 50.

SB 50 contains changes to the Kansas 911 statutes that are necessary to ensure a reliable and equitable source of funding to maintain and support the most effective 911 system in Kansas and ensure this vital public safety system.

In addition to the changes to the existing 911 statutes, SB 50 addresses one crucial element in the process necessary to update Kansas' 911 statutes: the collection of the Enhanced 911 (E911) fee on prepaid wireless service by retailers at the point of sale. This change alone is projected to collect revenues that would increase 911 funding by an additional \$1.2M each year and help ensure adequate funding of the 911 system in the State of Kansas.

Under current Kansas law, the wholesalers of prepaid wireless products remit 1% of their total annual sales to the 911 fund. Unfortunately, the imposition of the current fee at the wholesale level creates several compliance and administrative problems for carriers who sell prepaid wireless through third-party retailers. Wireless providers have no way to embed the fee in the wholesale price of the service because prepaid cards are sold and distributed nationally. Carriers have no way to know where cards sold at wholesale will end up being sold. As a result, carriers in Kansas pay out of their revenues instead of imposing the fee on the prepaid end user who benefits from the ability to call 911.

SB 50 would impose a 1.1% fee on all prepaid wireless products sold at retail in Kansas which would be remitted to the Department of Revenue (DOR) just as sales tax are currently remitted. The DOR will transfer those funds to the 911 state fund administrator to support the 911 system.

The wireless industry has partnered with law enforcement, the National Emergency Number Association (NENA), counties and cities in thirteen states to recently pass legislation allowing for the collection of the prepaid E911 fee at the point of sale. The National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) adopted a model point of sale bill and resolution in 2009 because policy makers determined that prepaid end users should contribute to state 911 funds. A list of the states that have passed prepaid point of sale legislation is attached.

The key to maintaining the most effective 911 system in Kansas is a consistent and reliable source of funding. The passage of SB 50 will ensure that all users of wireless communications services contribute equitably to the funding of the Kansas 911 system while making the method for the collection of such fees as simple as possible for retailers in the State.

Senate Utilities Committee

February 3, 2011

Attachment 2 -1

Unlike last year's legislation, SB 50 does not include an allowance for retailers to maintain a percentage of their sales on prepaid products to cover their costs of collecting and remitting the fee. However, it does allow retailers that sell less than \$50 per month of prepaid products to remit those E911 fees on a bi-annual basis to the DOR.

With the increase in prepaid wireless usage, making up almost 18% of the total wireless market share, it is more important than ever to ensure that prepaid wireless end users are contributing equitably to the Kansas 911 fund. The projection of \$1.2M in new funding from prepaid wireless 911 fees is attached to this testimony.

In conclusion, Sprint supports SB 50 because it improves the collection process for prepaid wireless products and increases funding for the Kansas 911 system which benefits the public safety of our citizens. I encourage the Committee to pass SB 50 and I would be happy to answer any questions.

Thank you.

# **Prepaid Wireless Service in the United States**

## ***A Snapshot from CTIA based on CTIA's Semi-Annual Wireless Industry Survey Results***

**Mid-Year 2010 Results**

*RELEASED NOVEMBER 2010*

**Dr. Robert F. Roche**, *Vice President, Research*

**Liz Dale**, *Manager, Research*

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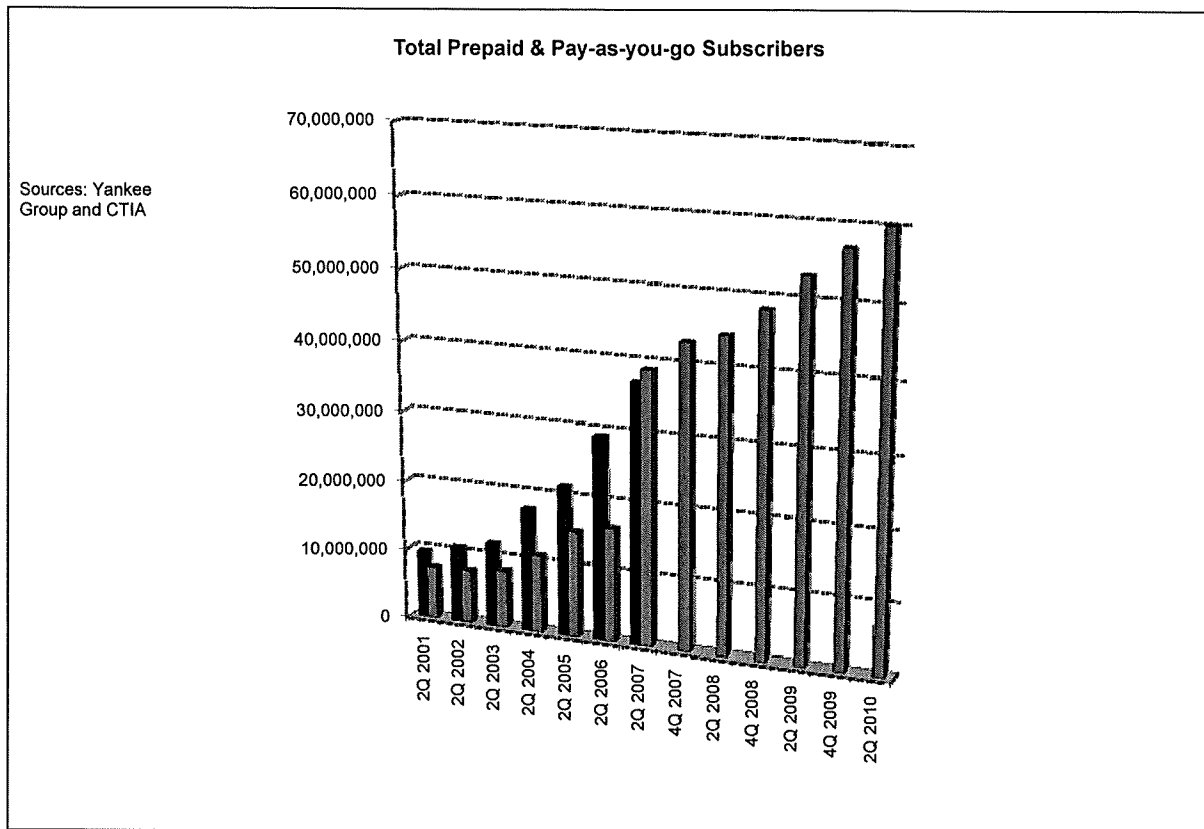
## Prepaid and Pay-As-You-Go Wireless Service in the United States

In the late 1990s, CTIA began requesting that companies participating in CTIA's semi-annual wireless industry provide prepaid-related information. Traditionally, CTIA had tracked wireless service revenues at a very high level, broken-out among just a few categories – total service revenues, roaming service revenues, and vertical service revenues. In the late 1990s, the emergence of long distance and prepaid services as components of wireless service providers' offerings warranted the addition of these categories to CTIA's survey. At that point in time, the overall wireless market was predominantly composed of service providers holding FCC licenses, with a relatively small share of the market being served via resale. However, with the elimination of the resale requirement on November 24, 2002, the portion of the market served through resale – in the form of Mobile Virtual Network Operators (MVNOs) – actually began to grow. In particular, the portion of the market formed by prepaid subscribers to MVNOs grew substantially.

Prior to the mid-year 2007 survey, CTIA traditionally surveyed only the facilities-based licensees, in order to avoid double-counting (*i.e.*, by capturing total subscriber figures from both the underlying license holders and the resellers). This was a concern because the total active revenue-generating subscriber figures reported by the participating licensees include not only their own prepaid and postpaid subscribers, but also the active subscriptions which are sold via wholesale to third-parties such as resellers. With the mid-year 2007 survey period, CTIA both continued to capture the all-inclusive "total active revenue-generating" subscriber figures, *and* sought to capture unduplicated data on the prepaid and pay-as-you-go market from both licensees and MVNOs. Supplemented with additional publicly-reported data for non-responding companies, the result has been the creation of a more comprehensive snapshot of the prepaid and pay-as-you-go market, including subscription- and revenue-related data. The following graphic shows the relative share of the previously-captured CTIA snapshots of the prepaid market compared to the estimated overall prepaid and hybrid market from



2001 through 2006, augmented with more complete public and survey data for subsequent periods.



**Figure 1: Total Estimated Prepaid and Pay-As-You-Go Subscribership**

- **There were more than 60 million wireless prepaid and pay-as-you go subscriptions at mid-year 2010, equal to 20.5 percent of all estimated wireless connections.**

### **Prepaid / Pay-As-You-Go Subscriptions**

The survey's request for prepaid / pay-as-you-go subscribership parallels the overall "subscriber" question that is posed to survey participants – which requests companies report their active, revenue-generating subscribership as of the beginning and end of the semi-

annual reporting period. Augmented with publicly-available data for non-respondents, the following table documents the intra-period growth in prepaid and pay-as-you-go subscriptions in the U.S. On a year-over-year basis, prepaid and pay-as-you-go subscribership was up 13.3 percent from June 2009.

<b>Table 1: Intra-Period Prepaid Subscription Trends</b>			
Survey Period	Beginning Prepaid / Pay-As-You-Go Subscribership	Ending Prepaid / Pay-As-You-Go Subscribership	Intra-Period Growth Rate
Jun-07	35,336,453	38,893,945	10.1%
Dec-07	39,129,229	43,041,205	10.0%
Jun-08	42,514,444	44,404,983	4.5%
Dec-08	45,344,324	48,212,751	6.3%
Jun-09	48,482,238	53,016,139	9.4%
Dec-09	53,013,855	57,041,427*	7.6%*
<b>Jun-10</b>	<b>57,041,427</b>	<b>60,062,008</b>	<b>5.3%</b>

\*Restated

Over the past three years, prepaid / pay-as-you-go penetration rose from 14 percent of the total estimated U.S. population (as of year-end 2007), to 19.1 percent of the U.S. population of 314.9 million (including territories). And the total number of estimated “connections” (active wireless subscriber units) at the end of June 2010 was 292,847,098 – equal to 93 percent of the total estimated population.

<b>Table 2: Prepaid Penetration</b>			
Survey Period	U.S. Population (including territories)	Ending Prepaid / Pay-As-You-Go Subscribership	Penetration
Dec-07	307,330,930	43,041,205	14.0%
Jun-08	308,220,160	44,404,983	14.4%
Dec-08	310,056,458	48,212,751	15.6%
Jun-09	311,589,000	53,016,139	17%
Dec-09	312,997,023	57,041,427*	18.2%
<b>Jun-10</b>	<b>314,889,460</b>	<b>60,062,008</b>	<b>19.1%</b>

\*Restated

In fact, while we have traditionally written of “subscribers” (a word that conjures up the image of someone holding a phone to their ear), a subscriber is really a “connection” – the equivalent of a line in the traditional wireline world. Such “subscribers” may be equipped with a traditional feature phone, a Smartphone, or a wireless-enabled laptop, netbook or wireless broadband modem. They may, in fact, reflect multiple devices capable of simultaneous use, or multiple subscriptions for one individual. This is the case both in the U.S. and around the world, where multiple SIMs may be used by any one individual. CTIA does not survey or calculate a “unique user” figure. Such third-party firms as comScore, however, do make such calculations. Thus, the “subscriber” or “connection” figures here are equated to a percentage of the population, but may not reflect actual adoption by that number of individuals.

The following table notes the percentages that prepaid / pay-as-you-go subscriptions formed of all wireless subscriptions in the U.S., at both the beginning of the first complete survey cycle and at the end of each subsequent survey cycle – from just 15.16 percent as of January 1, 2007 to 20.5 percent as of June 30, 2010.

<b>Table 3: Prepaid / Pay-As-You-Go Providers' Share of Overall Wireless Market</b>			
	<b>Prepaid / Pay-As-You-Go Total Subscribership</b>	<b>All Industry Total Estimated Subscribership</b>	<b>Prepaid / Pay-As-You-Go as % of Overall Wireless Marketplace</b>
Jan-07	35,336,453	233,040,781	15.16%
Jun-07	38,893,945	243,428,202	15.98%
Dec-07	43,041,205	255,395,599	16.85%
Jun-08	44,404,983	262,720,165	16.9%
Dec-08	48,212,751	270,333,881	17.8%
Jun-09	53,016,139	276,610,580	19.2%
Dec-09	57,041,427*	285,646,191	19.9%*
<b>Jun-10</b>	<b>60,062,008</b>	<b>292,847,098</b>	<b>20.5%</b>

\*Restated

## Prepaid / Pay-As-You-Go Subscriber Additions

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CTIA's survey requests companies report the number of "gross prepaid additions," defined as "the number of Prepaid Revenue-producing Subscribers added during the current period," even if they are subsequently included in the prepaid deactivation category in the current reporting period. The survey notes that "a Gross Prepaid Addition to Revenue-producing Subscribers would include any subscriber unit added in good faith and for which compensation was paid, even if subsequently charged back for cancellation during the current period."

This prepaid-specific question parallels the overall gross additions question that is posed to the carriers (requesting the total number of revenue-producing subscribers added during the survey period). The following table indicates the total available gross prepaid additions and the percentage change such additions constituted to the active beginning prepaid / pay-as-you-go subscriptions for the companies providing data for this survey period.

<b>Table 4: Gross Prepaid / Pay-As-You-Go Additions</b>		
<b>Survey Period</b>	<b>Gross Prepaid / Pay-As-You-Go Additions</b>	<b>Percentage Gross Adds Amounted to of Beginning Subscriptions</b>
Jun-07	17,084,404	48.5%
Dec-07	17,448,763	44.96%
Jun-08	15,709,089	36.95%
Dec-08	17,742,294	39.13%
Jun-09	20,418,921	42.12%
Dec-09	20,462,404	38.6%
<b>Jun-10</b>	<b>22,112,695</b>	<b>38.8%</b>

It is possible, based on these figures, to determine the percentage that the available prepaid gross additions form of all reported gross additions for the relevant periods. The following tables show the total gross add and prepaid gross add data, and

derived *postpaid* gross additions, as well as the percentage that these prepaid gross additions formed of all gross additions.

<b>Table 5: Comparative Gross Additions</b>			
Survey Period	Total Gross Adds	Prepaid / Pay-As-You-Go Gross Adds	Derived Postpaid Gross Adds
Jun-07	37,500,858	17,084,404	20,416,454
Dec-07	41,562,469	17,448,763	24,113,706
Jun-08	38,612,062	15,709,089	22,902,973
Dec-08	42,026,037	17,742,294	24,283,743
Jun-09	41,679,425	20,418,921	21,260,504
Dec-09	44,345,786	20,462,404	23,883,382
<b>Jun-10</b>	<b>41,192,392</b>	<b>22,112,695</b>	<b>19,079,697</b>

<b>Table 6: Prepaid / Pay-As-You-Go Gross Adds as a % of Total Gross Adds</b>		
Survey Period	Prepaid / Pay-As-You-Go Gross Adds as a % of Total Gross Adds	Postpaid Gross Adds as a % of Total Gross Adds
Jun-07	45.6%	54.4%
Dec-07	41.98%	58.02%
Jun-08	40.7%	59.3%
Dec-08	42.2%	57.8%
Jun-09	48.9%	51.1%
Dec-09	46.1%	53.9%
<b>Jun-10</b>	<b>53.7%</b>	<b>46.3%</b>

By contrast, the total data (both reported in response to the survey and available from public sources) permits comparison of derived prepaid / pay-as-you-go net additions with total estimated net additions, and derived postpaid net additions (based on beginning and ending figures).

<b>Table 7: Comparative Net Adds</b>			
Survey Period	Derived Total Net Adds (based on Total Estimated Subscribership)	Derived Prepaid / Pay-As-You-Go Net Adds	Derived Postpaid Net Adds (based on Total Estimated Subscribership)
Jun-07	10,387,421	3,557,492	6,829,929
Dec-07	11,967,397	3,911,976	8,055,421
Jun-08	7,324,566	1,890,539	5,434,027
Dec-08	7,613,716	2,868,427	4,745,289
Jun-09	6,276,699	4,533,901	1,742,798
Dec-09	8,916,543	4,950,592	3,965,951
<b>Jun-10</b>	<b>7,200,907</b>	<b>3,020,581</b>	<b>4,180,326</b>

The above prepaid / pay-as-you-go net additions are derived based on the subtraction of the beginning active revenue-generating subscriptions from the ending active revenue-generating subscriptions. They are not based on reported net additions, and thus may not correspond with the sum of the actual net additions which may have been reported by the individual participants in their public filings, or elsewhere.

### **Reported Prepaid Deactivations**

The survey seeks to elicit the number of deactivations related to prepaid services. Such deactivations may reflect consumption (or expiration) of purchased quantities of service (minutes), or abandonment or termination of services. CTIA's survey does not track renewals or reactivations of prepaid subscriptions, simply active subscriptions, gross additions, and deactivations.

The following table indicates both the number of derived prepaid deactivations and the percentage which these prepaid deactivations formed of the estimated deactivations for each survey period for the combined population of companies responding to the survey, or contributing public data to this report. (Several non-public companies, for whom deactivation data is not available, are omitted from the underlying figures used in the calculations made in this section, as was the case with respect to gross additions, above.)

<b>Table 8: Prepaid / Pay-As-You-Go Deactivations</b>			
Survey Period	Total Prepaid / Pay-As-You-Go Deactivations	Total Deactivations	Prepaid / Pay-As-You-Go Deactivations as a % of Total Deactivations
Jun-07	13,477,460	32,719,683	41.19%
Dec-07	13,710,747	34,638,154	39.58%
Jun-08	14,414,679	31,413,454	45.89%
Dec-08	17,270,463	34,555,849	49.98%
Jun-09	15,885,202	34,710,535	45.76%
Dec-09	15,511,812	36,180,375	42.97%
<b>Jun-10</b>	<b>17,373,164</b>	<b>35,028,769</b>	<b>49.6%</b>

Average prepaid subscribership (based on beginning and ending prepaid subscriptions) for the companies providing deactivation figures for the six-month period ending June 2010 was 57,110,541. If a prepaid deactivation (consumption / expiration) rate is calculated based on deactivations divided by average subscribership divided by the number of months in the measurement period, as of June 2010 the prepaid deactivation rate per month would be equal to the figures in the following calculation:

$$\frac{17,373,164}{57,110,541} = \frac{30.42}{6} \times 100 = 5.07\% \text{ per month}$$

The following table shows the deactivation rates for the prepaid subscriber base and the all-subscriber results (including both prepaid and postpaid) for the industry, based upon the total respondent population.

<b>Table 9: Monthly Comparative Deactivation Rates</b>		
Survey Period	Prepaid	All-Subscribers
Jun-07	6.07%	1.99%
Dec-07	5.61%	2.07%
Jun-08	5.58%	2.03%
Dec-08	6.15%	2.16%
Jun-09	5.25%	2.08%
Dec-09	4.70%*	2.11%
<b>Jun-10</b>	<b>5.07%</b>	<b>2.02%</b>

\*Restated from 4.69%

### Prepaid Usage – MOUs and Calls

Reporting combined prepaid and pay-as-you-go usage is complicated by several factors. First, the survey has traditionally asked carriers to report their local and roaming billable minutes of use (MOUs), as well as prepaid MOUs. Prepaid MOUs and calls have been commonly regarded as a subset of local MOUs and calls. Second, because CTIA's survey is a voluntary instrument, companies cannot be compelled to respond, nor do participating providers respond to all questions. Third, pay-as-you-go plan usage has not been tracked as such. The bottom line is that the reported prepaid MOU and call figures for the 2007 survey periods probably remain a subset of the whole. The following tables present reported prepaid call and MOU figures for the available survey periods, as compared with the total reported calls and MOUs.

<b>Table 10: Reported Prepaid Calls versus Total Calls</b>			
Survey Period	Prepaid Calls	Total Calls	Prepaid Calls as a % of Total Calls
Dec-07	13,911,907,427	N/A	N/A
Jun-08	25,222,187,944	294,809,287,249	8.56%
Dec-08	24,516,041,146	314,873,894,077	7.79%
Jun-09	28,478,464,016	351,251,954,901	8.11%
Dec-09	33,771,354,555	382,143,349,983	8.84%
<b>Jun-10</b>	<b>40,041,707,280</b>	<b>420,366,542,481</b>	<b>9.53%</b>



<b>Table 11: Reported Prepaid MOUs versus Total MOUs</b>			
Survey Period	Prepaid MOUs	Total MOUs	Prepaid MOUs as a % of Total MOUs
Dec-07	37,723,494,811	1,104,283,435,898	3.42%
Jun-08	61,996,435,246	1,121,878,319,270	5.53%
Dec-08	54,627,147,548	1,080,999,656,053	5.05%
Jun-09	66,394,920,062	1,156,323,897,560	5.74%
Dec-09	85,668,174,811	1,118,947,372,431	7.66%
<b>Jun-10</b>	<b>110,717,420,867</b>	<b>1,137,846,726,788</b>	<b>9.73%</b>

The reported prepaid calls and reported prepaid MOUs are used to derive the average length of a prepaid call, just as similar figures are used to determine the average length of local and roaming calls. It is important to note that these call lengths are calculated solely on the basis of reported figures – and only from complete data submitted by the participating carriers reporting both the number of billable MOUs and the number of billable calls. No extrapolation is performed in developing these call lengths. The following table provides comparative call lengths for reported prepaid calls, reported local calls, and reported roaming calls based on the responding providers' data.

<b>Table 12: Comparative Call Lengths</b>			
Survey Period	Prepaid Call Lengths	Local Call Lengths	Roaming Call Lengths
Jun-07	1.94	3.13	3.35
Dec-07	1.29	N/A	3.40
Jun-08	2.04	2.43	3.16
Dec-08	2.23	2.27	3.27
Jun-09	2.30	2.03	3.39
Dec-09	2.51	1.81	3.30
<b>Jun-10</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>3.28</b>

Additional MOU and call data applicable to the entire industry is available in CTIA's *Wireless Industry Indices* report.

## Prepaid Service Revenues

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- **Total prepaid / pay-as-you-go revenues amounted to more than \$8.6 billion for the first half of 2010.**

The survey requested that respondents provide prepaid revenues, defined as “the revenues for services provided to prepaid customers for the period January 1, 2010 – June 30, 2010. These revenues do not include revenues from the sale, lease or rental of handsets, or taxes.” The following table indicates the estimated revenues under the new survey scope, including both licensees and MVNOs, and both prepaid and pay-as-you-go revenues, as well as the traditionally-defined “total service revenues” (omitting both long distance revenues, as well as equipment revenues, taxes, and pass-through fees and surcharges).

<b>Table 13: Prepaid / Pay-As-You-Go Revenues</b>		
<b>Survey Period</b>	<b>Prepaid / Pay-As-You-Go Revenues</b>	<b>Derived All-Industry Revenues</b>
Jun-07	\$5,648,549,923	\$69,597,578,693
Dec-07	\$5,869,546,336	\$71,981,975,683
Jun-08	\$6,681,518,248	\$73,889,295,917
Dec-08	\$6,835,861,229	\$76,479,723,698
Jun-09	\$6,820,317,503	\$77,341,867,486
Dec-09	\$7,105,713,233	\$78,197,082,467
<b>Jun-10</b>	<b>\$8,613,082,905</b>	<b>\$80,944,019,516</b>

The following table indicates the percentage of such total revenues that the combined prepaid and pay-as-you-go revenues constituted for the six-month measurement periods.

<b>Table 14: Prepaid / Pay-As-You-Go Revenues as a Percentage of Total Derived Service Revenues</b>		
<b>Survey Period</b>	<b>Prepaid Revenues</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Service Revenues</b>
Jun-07	\$5,648,549,923	8.12%
Dec-07	\$5,869,546,336	8.15%
Jun-08	\$6,681,518,248	9.04%
Dec-08	\$6,835,861,229	8.94%
Jun-09	\$6,820,317,503	8.82%
Dec-09	\$7,105,713,233	9.09%
<b>Jun-10</b>	<b>\$8,613,082,905</b>	<b>10.64%</b>

If you have any questions or comments with respect to the foregoing data, please do not hesitate to contact us at:

Robert F. Roche – at [rroche@ctia.org](mailto:rroche@ctia.org)

Liz Dale – at [ldale@ctia.org](mailto:ldale@ctia.org)

CTIA Research Department – at [research@ctia.org](mailto:research@ctia.org)

**Testimony of Bob Boaldin, Morton County Commissioner**  
**Before the Senate Committee on Utilities**  
**RE: Senate Bill No. 50**  
**January 31, 2011**

Dear Chairman Apple and Members of the Committee:

My name is Bob Boaldin and I have been a Morton County Commissioner from Elkhart, Kansas for the past 23 years.

I would like to make some comments about Senate Bill No. 50 and address some of the aspects of the proposed legislation. First, I would like to provide you some of my background and experience on the issue. I have been in the telecommunications management and construction business all of my adult life and co-own with my wife Epic Touch Communications in Elkhart Kansas. I have also worked for the Morton County E.M.S. Department and currently serve on the Kansas Board of Emergency Medical Services, Next Generation 911 Committee and the Kansas Wireless Enhanced 911 Advisory Board.

The legislation proposes that all Coordinating Council related expenses be paid from the state grant funds, capped at 2% of all receipts. However, Senate Bill No. 50 limits the amount to be deposited into that grant fund at \$2 million annually. I understand the intent to get more funding to PSAPs on a regular basis by reducing the size of the grant fund, but I am concerned that the long-term needs of the grant fund can't be met by limiting its resources.

I know from my service on the Advisory Board that in smaller PSAPs and communities there is 911 equipment that has been stretched to it's limit and is in need of upgrading. This equipment is considered out-dated or has been discontinued by the manufacturer and is no longer supported. This can create a serious problem, because should any part of the console fail, it couldn't be repaired and that console would be lost creating an unanticipated emergency expenditure. These PSAPs will now need to look at purchasing new equipment, but smaller counties can't set aside enough money for when that time comes. The new technologies being developed are going to cost more money, without the 911 grant fund the communities will not be able to afford a system that provides reliable service.

I urge you to be cautious that the unintended consequence of limiting the grant fund resources is not the forced consolidation of PSAPs by in turn limiting their financial ability to provide services in their area and removing the local knowledge for the dispatch of emergency services.

I may not have the same background in 911 as many of my dedicated colleagues representing public safety, but I do have the same passion. I know what's at stake, I know the sacrifices that must be made, I know the outcomes if we don't succeed.

Emergency 911 services save lives and adequate funding must be a priority.

Thank you for your time today.

Senate Utilities Committee  
February 3, 2011  
Attachment 3-1

**Dina Fisk**

Kansas Government Affairs for Verizon

dinafisk@kc.rr.com

(913) 269-6915



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**Senate Utilities Committee  
Support of SB50**

January 31, 2011

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee,

My name is Dina Fisk and I represent Verizon. I appreciate the opportunity to speak in support of SB 50.

My comments support "prepaid wireless point-of-sale", a provision within SB 50 that creates parity for all telecommunications users to pay equitably into the 911 fund. Landline and wireless postpaid customers receive monthly service bills and pay monthly 911 fees that are charged to their bills. However, for prepaid wireless users, there is no monthly service bill upon which to charge them a 911 fee.

Although the current 911 statute imposes a "*911 fee in the amount of 1% of the retail price of any prepaid wireless sold in the state*", prepaid wireless service providers do not generally know the identity or location of their prepaid wireless customers, since 80% of prepaid wireless service is sold to customers by a vendor that's unrelated to the service provider. (For a better understanding of how prepaid wireless service is typically sold to Verizon Wireless customers, please see the illustration attached to my written testimony.) Although "*it is the duty of each wholesaler of prepaid wireless service to remit such fee to the LCPA*", if service providers don't know for certain where a particular customer's prepaid wireless service should be sourced (inside Kansas, or sourced to another state), and don't know the retail price charged for that service, compliance for the prepaid wireless industry is uneven. Regarding the prepaid wireless service providers that do their best to remit the correct amount of monthly 911 fees, they are paying such fees "out-of-pocket". The result is two-fold: 1) "post-paid" customers are paying a 911 fee and "prepaid wireless" customers are not, and 2) as a result we estimate a 911-revenue loss to Kansas of \$1.2 million per year.

When the current law was first put in place, nobody really envisioned prepaid wireless taking off to the extent that it's taken off. Once you have a market share as big as it is now, and growing, you realize it's inherently unfair to constituents who have landlines and regular wireless accounts. The 911 emergency system is a service for everybody, so everybody should pay in.

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Senate Utilities Committee  
February 3, 2011  
Attachment 4 -1

Points of emphasis: Twenty percent (20%) of wireless users prepay for their calls. Eighty percent (80%) of prepaid wireless service is sold through 3<sup>rd</sup> party retailers where the prepaid wireless carrier has no control of the ultimate retail price, has no accurate information on the customer's identity or location, and doesn't have a billing relationship with the customer to facilitate 911 fee collection and remittance. Kansas would benefit from following the lead of 13 other states by modernizing their 911 statute through the adoption of a prepaid wireless "point-of-sale" approach.

"Point-of-Sale" Method. Retailers in Kansas would become responsible for collecting a 911 fee whenever a customer purchases prepaid wireless service. 911 collections would occur in a "direct" transaction with the customer at the time that "prepaid wireless service is sold". Customers who purchase prepaid wireless services will have the 911 fee added to their purchase price and will pay it to the seller at the "point-of-sale", just as they pay sales tax to sellers today. Retailers will program the 911 charge into their "point-of-sale" systems so that the fee will automatically be added to the customer's receipt. The change to the retailers' software is no different from what the prepaid wireless carriers must undertake before they sell future prepaid wireless service directly from their own Kansas retail store locations.

The benefits of adopting this "point-of sale" approach are evident: (1) prepaid wireless service users would pay a 911 fee to support emergency systems, just as postpaid wireless and landline customers currently pay; (2) certain, stable and predictable E911 revenues will flow from prepaid wireless services; (3) a fair and equitable 911 collection system will exist - all Kansans contribute to 911 funding, irrespective of when they pay for their telecomm service, (4) transparency - all telecomm service users will understand they are paying a 911 fee to support emergency communications services, and (5) Kansas would benefit from an estimated \$1.5 million per year to better fund such critical emergency services.

Thank you for considering passage of SB 50. I stand for questions.



# 80% of Prepaid Wireless Transactions follow THIS market process

## Wireless Service PROVIDERS



Wholesale Sales

## Prepaid Wireless Service RESELLERS



Distribution

## Prepaid Wireless Service RETAILERS

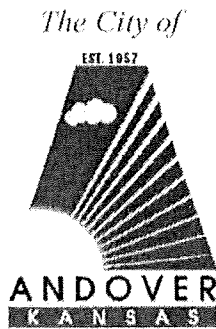


Customer Transactions



**Providers have NO interaction with customers and NO opportunity to collect E-911 Taxes.**

1609 E. Central Ave.  
P.O. Box 295  
Andover, Kansas 67002



Phone (316) 733-1303  
Fax (316) 733-4634  
www.andoverks.com

Re: Senate Bill 50

January 31, 2011

Chairman Apple and Members of the Senate Utilities Committee:

The City of Andover appreciates the opportunity to provide written support for Senate Bill 50.

A reliable, operating 911 system is essential for public safety. Costs associated with providing an operating system, in addition to ensuring it meets the technology changes expected by the public, such as Next Generation 911, exceed the revenue generated by wireline and wireless 911 fees. Maintenance costs for Computer-Aided Dispatch, radio infrastructure, 911 controllers and other associated technology add to the funding discrepancy. Additionally, frequent, ongoing upgrades and replacements are needed.

Funding of this critical infrastructure is essential. To prevent additional burden on property taxes, a stable funding mechanism of user fees is a responsible, fair method of assisting to fund this technology. An assessment of 55 cents per month per device capable of accessing 911 is an equitable approach. When combined with the grant funds established by Senate Bill 50, all PSAPs will receive needed funding required to fulfill their public trust.

The City of Andover supports Senate Bill 50 and requests your favorable support of the bill.

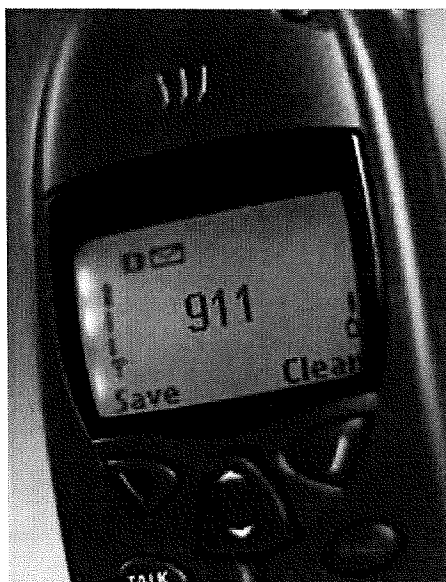
Thank you for the opportunity to provide written support for Senate Bill 50.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sasha Stiles".

Sasha Stiles  
City Administrator  
City of Andover

Senate Utilities Committee  
February 3, 2011  
Attachment 5-1





# State of Kansas

**WIRELESS ENHANCED 911  
ANNUAL REPORT**

**Submitted January 2011**

Senate Utilities Committee  
February 3, 2011  
Attachment 6-1

## Appendix B—Kansas Wireless Enhanced 911 Grant Program Subgrantees

### ENHANCED 911 STATE GRANT (E911) CY 2005 SUBGRANTEES

The following Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) received state grant funds to implement wireless enhanced 911 services; purchase equipment or upgrade and modify equipment used solely to process the data elements of wireless enhanced 911 services; and maintain licensing fees for equipment and training of personnel to operate equipment, including costs to train personnel to provide effective services to all users of the emergency telephone system who have communication disabilities.

The information regarding the 2005 grant awards has been updated in this report to reflect changes in grant awards as determined by the KWEAB.

County	Subgrantee	Grant Amount	Expenditures
Allen	Allen County Kansas Emergency Communications Center	\$20,065	\$18,310
Atchison	Atchison County Communications Center	\$114,347	\$114,347
Barton	Barton County Communications	\$117,913	\$117,913
Butler	Butler County Emergency Communications	\$135,266	\$135,266
Clay	Clay County Sheriff's Department	\$137,492	\$124,612
Cloud	City of Concordia Police Department Communications	\$67,056	\$56,140
Comanche	Comanche County Sheriff's Office	\$30,000	\$28,060
Crawford	Crawford County 911 Service	\$27,435	\$23,836
Decatur	Decatur County Emergency Communications	\$75,873*	\$0
Dickinson	Dickinson County Emergency Communications	\$39,051	\$37,616
Ellis	Ellis County PSAP	\$134,316	\$125,758
Geary	Junction City Police Department	\$91,358	\$68,745
Greenwood	Greenwood County Emergency 911 Department	\$40,875	\$40,875
Jackson	Jackson County Sheriff's Office	\$67,000	\$63,999
Kearny	Kearny County Sheriff's Department	\$225,568	\$219,889
Kingman	Kingman County 911	\$8,643	\$8,643
Lane	Lane County Sheriff's Office	\$44,950	\$44,950
Lincoln	Lincoln County	\$84,750	\$84,750
Logan	Logan - Gove County Emergency 911 Services	\$46,230	\$43,476
Marion	Marion County Emergency Communications	\$125,100	\$122,870
Mitchell	Mitchell County Communications Center	\$133,038	\$125,664
Osage	Osage County Sheriff's Office	\$205,462	\$178,766
Osborne	Osborne County Sheriff's Office	\$85,900	\$72,783
Ottawa	Ottawa County 911	\$107,777	\$107,541
Phillips	Phillips County Sheriff's Department	\$83,383	\$80,850
Pottawatomie	Pottawatomie County Sheriff's Department	\$80,800	\$80,800
Republic	Republic County Communication Center	\$107,055	\$104,923
Rice	Rice County Communications Center	\$67,366	\$67,366
Rush	Rush County Sheriff's Department	\$100,590	\$100,590
Russell	Russell County 911	\$93,961	\$80,365
Smith	Smith County Sheriff's Office	\$88,000	\$87,130
Thomas	Thomas County Law Enforcement Center	\$114,792	\$109,231
Wabaunsee	Wabaunsee County Sheriff's Office	\$75,764	\$75,764
Washington	Washington County 911 Communications	\$62,537	\$51,108
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$3,039,713</b>	<b>\$2,802,936</b>

\* Grant funds were returned in October 2005.

## ENHANCED 911 STATE GRANT (E911) CY 2006 SUBGRANTEES

The following Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) received state grant funds to implement wireless enhanced 911 services; purchase equipment or upgrade and modify equipment used solely to process the data elements of wireless enhanced 911 services; and maintain licensing fees for equipment and training of personnel to operate equipment, including costs to train personnel to provide effective services to all users of the emergency telephone system who have communication disabilities.

The information regarding the 2006 grant awards has been updated in this report to reflect changes in grant awards as determined by the KWEAB.

County	Subgrantee	Grant Amount	Expenditures
Anderson	Anderson County	\$133,768	\$131,449
Barber	Barber County Sheriff's Department	\$254,732	\$253,967
Bourbon	City of Fort Scott Police Department	\$182,703	\$180,328
Brown	Brown County Sheriff Office	\$103,858	\$96,482
Butler	Andover Police Department	\$11,809	\$11,119
Butler	Butler County Emergency Communications	\$68,861	\$68,861
Cherokee	Cherokee County 911 Mapping & Addressing	\$53,409	\$52,075
Clay	Clay County Sheriff's Department	\$69,220	\$68,660
Coffey	Coffey County Sheriff's Office	\$133,738	\$133,738
Comanche	Comanche County Sheriff's Office	\$30,000	\$28,304
Cowley	Cowley County 911	\$156,254	\$115,848
Crawford	Crawford County 911 Service	\$134,693	\$132,293
Dickinson	Dickinson County Emergency Communications	\$60,551	\$60,551
Doniphan	Doniphan County Sheriff's Office	\$115,816	\$113,469
Edwards	Edwards County Sheriff's Department	\$197,896	\$196,012
Elk	Elk County Sheriff's Department	\$76,930	\$76,930
Ford	Ford County Communications	\$97,314	\$97,314
Graham	Graham County Sheriff Office	\$108,500	\$108,500
Greeley	Greeley County Sheriff Office	\$231,480	\$217,929
Harper	Harper County 911	\$249,969	\$249,969
Harvey	Harvey County Communications	\$14,318	\$13,172
Haskell	Haskell County Sheriff's Office	\$244,904	\$239,365
Jefferson	Jefferson County 911 Communications	\$105,166	\$105,166
Kingman	Kingman County 911	\$277,391	\$277,391
Labette	Labette County Emergency Communications	\$29,559	\$22,878
Linn	Linn County Sheriff's Department	\$142,232	\$107,253
Logan	Logan - Gove County Emergency 911 Services	\$83,550	\$78,550
Marion	Marion County Emergency Communications	\$32,000	\$30,000
Marshall	Marshall County Sheriff Department	\$3,331	\$1,441

Meade	Meade County Sheriff's Office	\$92,050	\$92,050
Mitchell	Mitchell County Communications Center	\$59,316	\$59,316
Neosho	Neosho County Sheriff's Department	\$120,619	\$104,563
Pawnee	City of Larned	\$54,896	\$54,896
Phillips	Phillips County Sheriff's Department	\$99,732	\$77,000
Republic	Republic County Communication Center	\$40,550	\$32,478
Riley	Riley County E911	\$60,955	\$60,955
Rush	Rush County Sheriff's Department	\$77,200	\$76,939
Scott	Scott County Sheriff's Department	\$85,584	\$80,584
Seward	Seward County Emergency Communications Center	\$153,456	\$153,456
Smith	Smith County Sheriff's Office	\$34,120	\$34,120
Stafford	Stafford County Sheriff Department	\$165,396	\$160,326
Wabaun- see	Wabaunsee County Sheriff's Office	\$26,964	\$23,330
Wallace	Wallace County Sheriff's Office	226,742	\$189,719
Wichita	Wichita County Sheriff's Department	235,120	\$192,368
Woodson	Woodson County Sheriff's Office	141,278	\$141,278
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$5,077,930</b>	<b>\$4,802,392</b>

## ENHANCED 911 STATE GRANT (E911) CY 2007 SUBGRANTEES

The following Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) received state grant funds to implement wireless enhanced 911 services; purchase equipment or upgrade and modify equipment used solely to process the data elements of wireless enhanced 911 services; and maintain licensing fees for equipment and training of personnel to operate equipment, including costs to train personnel to provide effective services to all users of the emergency telephone system who have communication disabilities.

The information regarding the 2007 grant awards has been updated in this report to reflect changes in grant awards as determined by the KWEAB.

County	Subgrantee	Grant Amount	Expenditures
Chautauqua	Chautauqua County Sheriff Department	\$200,000	\$200,000
Cheyenne	Cheyenne County	\$200,000	\$200,000
Clark	Clark County Sheriff's Department	\$187,287	\$187,287
Cloud	Concordia Police Department	\$79,377	\$79,377
Comanche	Comanche County Sheriff's Office	\$4,500	\$4,500
Decatur	Decatur County Emergency Communications	\$198,994	\$198,994
Elk	Elk County Sheriff's Department	\$115,084	\$78,439
Ellsworth	Ellsworth County	\$125,000	\$123,649
Franklin	Franklin County Sheriff's Department	\$130,707	\$130,707
Graham	Graham County Sheriff Office	\$23,575	\$19,190
Grant	Grant County	\$137,095	\$134,395
Gray	Gray County	\$93,878	\$93,878
Hamilton	Hamilton County Sheriff's Office	\$189,858	\$189,858
Hodgeman	Hodgeman County Sheriff's Office	\$200,000	\$188,232
Jewell	Jewell County	\$200,000	\$200,000
Kiowa	Kiowa County Sheriff	\$197,878	\$193,487
Labette	Labette County Emergency Communications	\$26,698	\$14,313
Lane	Lane County Sheriff's Office	\$48,100	\$48,100
Linn	Linn County	\$56,885	\$48,885
Marshall	Marshall County Sheriff Department	\$153,392	\$150,202
Morris	Morris County Sheriff's Department	\$120,628	\$115,826
Morton	Morton County Clerk	\$179,667	\$179,667
Neosho	Neosho County Sheriff's Department	\$11,213	\$11,213
Ness	Ness County Sheriff's Office	\$200,000	\$200,000
Norton	Norton County	\$195,583	\$182,591
Osborne	Osborne County Sheriff's Office	\$136,253	\$101,133
Pratt	Pratt County 911	\$146,006	\$146,006

Rawlins	Rawlins County	\$200,000	\$200,000
Rooks	Rooks County Sheriff's Department	\$150,896	\$150,896
Rush	Rush County Sheriff's Department	\$19,437	\$19,437
Sheridan	Sheridan County	\$200,000	\$200,000
Smith	Smith County Communications	\$63,697	\$55,707
Stafford	Stafford County Sheriff Department	\$22,585	\$16,211
Stanton	Stanton County Sheriff's Department	\$170,013	\$170,013
Stevens	Stevens County	\$165,194	\$145,194
Trego	Trego County Communications	\$193,008	\$192,164
Wilson	Wilson County	\$173,294	\$173,294
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$4,915,782</b>	<b>\$4,742,845</b>

## ENHANCED 911 STATE GRANT (E911) CY 2008 SUBGRANTEES

The following Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) received state grant funds to implement wireless enhanced 911 services; purchase equipment or upgrade and modify equipment used solely to process the data elements of wireless enhanced 911 services; and maintain licensing fees for equipment and training of personnel to operate equipment, including costs to train personnel to provide effective services to all users of the emergency telephone system who have communication disabilities.

The information regarding the 2008 grant awards has been updated in this report to reflect changes in grant awards as determined by the KWEAB.

County	Subgrantee	Grant Amount	Expenditures
Allen	Allen County Sheriff's Department	\$83,274	\$39,369
Atchison	Atchison County Communications Center	\$116,849	\$116,849
Barber	Barber County Sheriff's Department	\$55,141	\$50,140
Chase	Chase County Sheriff's Department	\$152,600	\$152,600
Cloud	Concordia Police Department	\$63,004	\$63,004
Crawford	Crawford County 911 Service	\$89,614	\$89,614
Decatur	Decatur County Emergency Communications	\$8,464	\$8,464
Dickinson	Dickinson County Emergency Communications	\$83,136	\$79,848
Ellis	Ellis County PSAP	\$141,235	\$136,996
Ellsworth	Ellsworth County	\$72,641	\$71,675
Ford	Ford County Communications	\$138,404	\$126,419
Graham	Graham County Sheriff Office	\$27,997	\$24,639
Hamilton	Hamilton County Sheriff's Office	\$53,490	\$53,490
Harper	Harper County 911	\$56,335	\$56,335
Harvey	Harvey County Communications	\$174,661	\$174,661
Jefferson	Jefferson County 911 Communications	\$45,799	\$45,799
Labette	Labette County Emergency Communications	\$10,004	\$10,003
Lincoln	Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	\$53,198	\$46,298
Logan	Logan - Gove County Emergency 911 Services	\$106,353	\$106,353
Lyon	Emporia Police Department	\$101,999	\$101,999
Marshall	Marshall County Sheriff Department	\$7,381	\$7,381
Mitchell	Mitchell County Communications Center	\$24,855	\$23,599
Neosho	Neosho County Sheriff's Department	\$15,213	\$15,212
Osage	Osage County Sheriff's Office	\$112,909	\$99,775
Phillips	Phillips County Sheriff's Department	\$114,898	\$102,492
Rice	Rice County Communications Center	\$190,520	\$175,640
Rooks	Rooks County Sheriff's Department	\$45,373	\$10,906

Rush	Rush County Sheriff's Department	\$68,947	\$68,947
Russell	Russell County 911	\$188,879	\$164,480
Sherman	Sherman County Communications	\$10,854	\$10,854
Smith	Smith County Communications	\$39,479	\$29,576
Washington	Washington County 911 Communications	\$132,900	\$132,900
Butler	Butler County Emergency Communications	\$18,302	\$18,302
Cherokee	Cherokee County Sheriff's Office	\$168,767	\$129,676
Cheyenne	Cheyenne County	\$26,333	\$21,905
Coffey	Coffey County Sheriff's Office	\$61,600	\$61,600
Elk	Elk County Sheriff's Department	\$118,388	\$118,388
Grant	Grant County	\$61,763	\$61,763
Greenwood	Greenwood County Emergency 911 Department	\$216,624	\$205,502
Hodgeman	Hodgeman County Sheriff's Office	\$8,400	\$3,958
Jewell	Jewell County	\$26,837	\$22,104
Marion	Marion County Emergency Communications	\$27,413	\$26,366
Ness	Ness County Sheriff's Office	\$25,229	\$25,188
Osborne	Osborne County Sheriff's Office	\$80,004	\$56,427
Ottawa	Ottawa County 911	\$100,812	\$87,715
Sheridan	Sheridan County	\$24,802	\$23,660
Wilson	Wilson County	\$23,959	\$22,351
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$3,575,639</b>	<b>\$3,281,222</b>



## ENHANCED 911 STATE GRANT (E911) CY 2009 SUBGRANTEES

The following Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) received state grant funds to implement wireless enhanced 911 services; purchase equipment or upgrade and modify equipment used solely to process the data elements of wireless enhanced 911 services; and maintain licensing fees for equipment and training of personnel to operate equipment, including costs to train personnel to provide effective services to all users of the emergency telephone system who have communication disabilities.

The information regarding the 2009 grant awards has been updated in this report to reflect changes in grant awards as determined by the KWEAB.

County	Subgrantee	Grant Amount	Expenditures
Allen	Allen County Kansas Emergency Communications	\$146,702	\$146,274
Butler	Butler County Emergency Communications	\$16,000	\$16,000
Chautauqua	Chautauqua County Sheriff Department	\$45,715	\$45,444
Cherokee	Cherokee County Sheriff's Office	\$39,732	\$39,732
Cheyenne	Cheyenne County	\$57,449	\$55,693
Clay	Clay County Sheriff's Department	\$25,585	\$16,125
Cloud	Concordia Police Department	\$35,446	\$31,299
Cowley	Cowley County 911	\$423,730	\$401,319
Crawford	Crawford County 911 Service	\$90,581	\$90,581
Decatur	Decatur County Emergency Communications	\$48,783	\$48,156
Ellsworth	Ellsworth County	\$117,323	\$117,323
Finney	Garden City Police Department	\$181,259	\$181,259
Ford	Ford County Communications	\$117,447	\$95,021
Graham	Graham County Sheriff Office	\$53,479	\$52,343
Grant	Grant County	\$101,483	\$77,752
Greeley	Greeley County Sheriff Office	\$18,556	\$16,135
Greenwood	Greenwood County Emergency 911 Department	\$81,847	\$39,790
Hodgeman	Hodgeman County Sheriff's Office	\$41,805	\$6,755
Jefferson	Jefferson County 911 Communications	\$70,994	\$63,487
Jewell	Jewell County	\$20,572	\$12,931
Kearny	Kearny County Sheriff's Department	\$20,883	\$20,713
Kingman	Kingman County 911	\$48,130	\$48,130
Labette	Labette County Emergency Communications	\$33,770	\$20,038
Marshall	Marshall County Sheriff Department	\$10,829	\$9,264
Morton	Morton County Clerk	\$91,402	\$91,209
Neosho	Neosho County Sheriff's Department	\$175,034	\$175,034
Ness	Ness County Sheriff's Office	\$61,295	\$16,420
Osage	Osage County Sheriff's Office	\$24,385	\$24,385

Osborne	Osborne County Sheriff's Office	\$76,388	\$41,384
Ottawa	Ottawa County 911	\$19,739	\$14,334
Pawnee	City of Larned	\$84,960	\$84,960
Republic	Republic County Communication Center	\$139,495	\$129,681
Rush	Rush County Sheriff's Department	\$89,127	\$81,526
Russell	Russell County 911	\$20,332	\$18,950
Saline	Salina/Saline County 911 Board	\$210,132	\$200,852
Sheridan	Sheridan County	\$41,546	\$29,256
Sherman	Sherman County Communications	\$57,148	\$57,148
Smith	Smith County Communications	\$37,396	\$30,199
Washington	Washington County 911 Communications	\$119,693	\$101,428
Wilson	Wilson County	\$91,248	\$88,334
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$3,187,420</b>	<b>\$2,836,664</b>

## ENHANCED 911 STATE GRANT (E911) CY 2010 SUBGRANTEES

The following Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) received state grant funds to implement wireless enhanced 911 services; purchase equipment or upgrade and modify equipment used solely to process the data elements of wireless enhanced 911 services; and maintain licensing fees for equipment and training of personnel to operate equipment, including costs to train personnel to provide effective services to all users of the emergency telephone system who have communication disabilities.

County	Subgrantee	Grant Amount	Expenditures
Allen	Allen County Emergency Communications Center	\$105,056	\$87,242
Anderson	Anderson County PSAP	\$59,114	\$55,334
Atchison	Atchison County Communications Center	\$254,558	\$223,615
Barton	Barton County Communications	\$387,481	\$365,820
Bourbon	Fort Scott Police Department	\$50,709	
Brown	Brown County Sheriff Office	\$164,453	\$83,030
Butler	Andover Police Department	\$17,173	
Butler	Augusta Department of Safety	\$92,266	\$82,266
Butler	Butler County Emergency Communications	\$118,050	\$118,050
Chase	Chase County Sheriff's Department	\$75,712	\$23,814
Chautauqua	Chautauqua County Sheriff Department	\$141,502	\$8,624
Cherokee	Cherokee County Sheriff's Office	\$152,720	\$99,317
Cheyenne	Cheyenne County	\$100,112	\$81,365
Clark	Clark County Sheriff's Department	\$38,748	\$7,659
Clay	Clay County Sheriff's Department	\$175,562	\$22,000
Comanche	Comanche County Sheriff's Office	\$162,284	
Decatur	Decatur County Emergency Communications	\$14,315	\$10,464
Dickinson	Dickinson County Communications Center	\$96,113	\$66,139
Doniphan	Doniphan County Sheriff's Office	\$63,842	\$63,842
Elk	Elk County Sheriff's Department	\$17,448	\$4,795
Ellis	Ellis County PSAP	\$225,913	
Ellsworth	Ellsworth County	\$67,939	\$65,277
Finney	Garden City Police Department	\$81,050	\$81,050
Geary	Junction City Police Department	\$98,584	\$78,657
Graham	Graham County Sheriff Office	\$19,272	\$15,519
Grant	Grant County	\$30,833	\$25,820
Gray	Gray County	\$219,532	\$194,395
Greeley	Greeley County Sheriff Office	\$146,086	\$132,014
Greenwood	Greenwood County Emergency 911 Department	\$51,289	
Hamilton	Hamilton County Sheriff's Office	\$66,320	\$64,287
Haskell	Haskell County Sheriff's Office	\$84,180	\$84,180
Hodgeman	Hodgeman County Sheriff's Office	\$14,309	

Jefferson	Jefferson County 911 Communications	\$30,664	\$17,631
Jewell	Jewell County	\$45,307	\$29,898
Kearny	Kearny County Sheriff's Department	\$17,194	
Kingman	Kingman County 911	\$11,850	\$9,900
Kiowa	Kiowa County Sheriff	\$80,792	\$79,272
Labette	Labette County Emergency Communications	\$80,434	\$63,013
Lincoln	Lincoln County	\$62,155	\$62,155
Linn	Linn County	\$110,844	\$83,172
Logan	Logan - Gove County Emergency 911 Services	\$144,790	\$144,790
Marshall	Marshall County Sheriff Department	\$46,388	\$46,388
McPherson	McPherson County Communications 911	\$185,848	\$185,782
Meade	Meade County Sheriff's Office	\$35,773	\$6,840
Miami	Miami County Sheriff's Office	\$21,521	\$21,521
Mitchell	Mitchell County Communications Center	\$176,384	\$44,050
Montgomery	Independence Police Department	\$167,610	\$167,610
Morris	Morris County Sheriff's Department	\$91,000	
Morton	Morton County Clerk	\$21,438	\$8,694
Nemaha	Nemaha County Sheriff Department	\$211,591	\$205,953
Neosho	Neosho County Sheriff's Department	\$33,097	\$5,990
Ness	Ness County Sheriff's Office	\$45,626	\$44,009
Norton	Norton County	\$144,384	\$18,448
Osage	Osage County Sheriff's Office	\$104,704	\$77,052
Osborne	Osborne County Sheriff's Office	\$80,261	\$50,842
Ottawa	Ottawa County 911	\$210,737	\$5,138
Pawnee	City of Larned	\$33,945	\$19,444
Pottawatomie	Pottawatomie County Sheriff's Department	\$103,780	\$103,756
Rawlins	Rawlins County	\$81,644	\$9,850
Reno	Reno County/Hutchinson 911	\$185,112	
Republic	Republic County Communication Center	\$56,733	\$48,021
Riley	Riley County E911	\$88,115	
Rush	Rush County Sheriff's Department	\$105,283	\$94,024
Saline	Salina/Saline County 911 Board	\$255,544	\$255,544
Sheridan	Sheridan County	\$6,400	\$6,400
Sherman	Sherman County Communications	\$206,446	\$9,204
Smith	Smith County Communications	\$36,532	\$8,672
Stafford	Stafford County Sheriff Department	\$152,549	\$112,024
Stanton	Stanton County Sheriff's Department	\$34,597	\$13,599
Thomas	Thomas County Law Enforcement Center	\$235,316	\$86,553
Trego	Trego County Communications	\$95,441	\$80,732

Wabaunsee	Wabaunsee County Sheriff's Office	\$55,444	\$55,444
Wallace	Wallace County Sheriff's Office	\$155,408	\$138,240
Washington	Washington County 911 Communications	\$77,431	\$27,364
Wilson	Wilson County	\$57,667	\$50,471
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$7,576,304</b>	<b>\$4,642,065</b>

## ENHANCED 911 STATE GRANT (E911) CY 2011 SUBGRANTEES

The following Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) received state grant funds to implement wireless enhanced 911 services; purchase equipment or upgrade and modify equipment used solely to process the data elements of wireless enhanced 911 services; and maintain licensing fees for equipment and training of personnel to operate equipment, including costs to train personnel to provide effective services to all users of the emergency telephone system who have communication disabilities.

Allen	Allen County Emergency Communications Center	\$222,233
Barber	Barber County Sheriff's Department	\$145,036
Barton	Barton County Communications	\$163,940
Bourbon	Fort Scott Police Department	\$70,360
Brown	Brown County Sheriff Office	\$58,100
Butler	Butler County Emergency Communications	\$235,985
Butler	Andover Police Department	\$213,448
Cherokee	Cherokee County Sheriff's Office	\$195,593
Cheyenne	Cheyenne County	\$18,600
Clark	Clark County Sheriff's Department	\$125,395
Clay	Clay County Sheriff's Department	\$48,470
Comanche	Comanche County Sheriff's Office	\$168,861
Cowley	Cowley County 911	\$415,410
Crawford	Crawford County 911 Service	\$165,427
Decatur	Decatur County Emergency Communications	\$22,761
Dickinson	Dickinson County Emergency Communications Center	\$188,043
Doniphan	Doniphan County Sheriff's Office	\$44,485
Edwards	Edwards County Sheriff's Department	\$146,951
Ford	Ford County Communications	\$209,928
Franklin	Franklin County Sheriff's Department	\$172,547
Graham	Graham County Sheriff Office	\$124,509
Hamilton	Hamilton County Sheriff's Office	\$70,446
Harper	Harper County 911	\$235,163
Haskell	Haskell County Sheriff's Office	\$108,751
Hodgeman	Hodgeman County Sheriff's Office	\$95,522
Jefferson	Jefferson County 911 Communications	\$238,537
Jewell	Jewell County	\$35,099
Kearny	Kearny County Sheriff's Department	\$22,033
Kingman	Kingman County 911	\$167,941
Kiowa	Kiowa County Sheriff	\$86,069
Labette	Labette County Emergency Communications	\$21,284
Linn	Linn County	\$66,745
Lyon	Emporia Police Department	\$62,353
Marion	Marion County Emergency Communications	\$433,643
Marshall	Marshall County Sheriff Department	\$14,070
McPherson	McPherson County Communications 911	\$78,665
Miami	Miami County Sheriff's Office	\$73,995
Mitchell	Mitchell County Communications Center	\$15,753
Morton	Morton County Clerk	\$25,938
Nemaha	Nemaha County Sheriff Department	\$15,570
Neosho	Neosho County Sheriff's Department	\$11,298
Norton	Norton County	\$89,061
Osage	Osage County Sheriff's Office	\$50,017
Osborne	Osborne County Sheriff's Office	\$171,877
Ottawa	Ottawa County 911	\$19,712
Pottawatomie	Pottawatomie County Sheriff's Department	\$320,952

Rawlins	Rawlins County	\$81,174
Republic	Republic County Communication Center	\$82,601
Rush	Rush County Sheriff's Department	\$75,456
Russell	Russell County 911	\$209,460
Saline	Salina/Saline County 911 Board	\$50,597
Seward	Seward County Emergency Communications Center	\$290,150
Sherman	Sherman County Communications	\$117,904
Smith	Smith County Communications	\$97,807
Stafford	Stafford County Sheriff's Department	\$86,751
Stanton	Stanton County Sheriff's Department	\$26,537
Thomas	Thomas County Law Enforcement Center	\$114,082
Wabaunsee	Wabaunsee County Sheriff's Office	\$73,989
Washington	Washington County 911 Communications	\$18,787
Wilson	Wilson County	\$100,148
Woodson	Woodson County Sheriff's Office	\$146,951