

MINUTES OF THE SENATE UTILITIES COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Pat Apple at 1:30 p.m. on February 7, 2011, in Room 548-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:
Sen. Ty Masterson, 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
Chris Carroll, AT&T

Others attending: See attached list.

Introduction of Bills

Moved by Senator Kultala, seconded by Senator Emler, to introduce a conceptual bill entailing several suggested changes in the KCC Report on Price Deregulation. Motion carried.

Moved by Senator Pyle, seconded by Senator Emler, to introduce a conceptual bill regarding the statute of limitations on sales tax refund from one year to three years. Motion carried.

Moved by Senator Merrick, seconded by Senator Emler, a conceptual bill on school bus drivers on unemployment bill. Motion carried.

Moved by Senator Merrick, seconded by Senator Pyle, a conceptual bill on tort reform. Motion carried.

Chair continued hearing and discussion on:
SB 50 - Concerning emergency communications service

Patrick Fucik, Sprint, responded to a request for additional information regarding Sprint's operations relative to their prepaid wireless services. (Attachment 1)

Chris Carroll, Director of External Affairs, AT&T, provided additional supporting documentation as a proponent of **SB 50**. (Attachment 2)

Cindy Lash, Kansas Legislative Research, provided further information on: (1) 911 Federal grant flow chart; (2) Current Kansas law flow chart; (3) comparison of the .55 cent funding and the .50 cent funding. (Attachment 3)

Chair closed the hearing on **SB 50**.

Chair Apple requested input from committee members of any additions, corrections and changes they would like to see incorporated into **SB 50**. Recommended time line for activating the coordinating council; allowance for retailers to cover administrative costs.

Senator Emler asked the committee to consider the policy issue of how the state is going to pay for the twelve disasters that have occurred in the past two years. He suggested that **SB 50** may be the vehicle to establish collection of funds specifically for a disaster fund over a period of years.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:20 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Ann McMorris
Committee Assistant
Attachments - 3

**SENATE UTILITIES
COMMITTEE GUEST LIST
FEBRUARY 7, 2011**

NAME	REPRESENTING
Dina Fisk	Verizon
Blissa Wangerman	KAC
Jim Gargner	DET & T
Zac Kohl	Federico Cons.
Kelly Havinsky-Wenzl	Kearney & Assoc.
JUDITH GADD	CAPITOL ADVANTAGE
Doug Smith	KELPG
Les Depperschmidt	ATT
Paje Routhier	Hein Law Firm
Kim Wynn	LICM
Patrick Frcik	Sprint
CHRIS CARROLL	AT&T
Tom Carhes	Sprint
Mike Little	Rural Independent Telcos.
ERK SARTORIUS	City of Overland Park
Stuart Little	Johnson County
Joe Mosiman	FWCA of KS
Shaly Alu	KRITE

Wilson Krueger

USC

[illegible]



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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
February 7, 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.

As a follow up to questions asked by committee members last week, I am providing the following information regarding Sprint's operations relative to our prepaid wireless services.

An Outline of Sprint's Prepaid Wireless Operations

Sprint, through its affiliate prepaid companies Virgin Mobile and Boost, sell prepaid wireless services nationwide through the following channels:

51% of the prepaid services are sold by Direct sellers.
Examples: BestBuy, Wal-Mart, and RadioShack.

44% of prepaid services are sold by In-Direct sellers.
Examples: 3rd party distributors and small retailers.

5% of prepaid services are sold by Sprint Directly to end users.
Examples: Internet sales, telephone sales & Sprint Corporate owned stores (1%).

As a result, **Sprint does not have direct interaction with the end user customer in 95% of our prepaid sales** eliminating the opportunity to impose the E911 fee on these sales. On those sales that occur in our retail stores, through our websites, and telephone sales, where Sprint has direct interaction with customers, we do impose the E911 fee on those prepaid sales in the 13 states that have passed legislation similar to SB 50.

As to the question of why the "reseller" cannot impose the E911 fee on the prepaid products they sell, they too do not have interaction with the end user to impose the E911 fee at the point of sale. They buy large volumes of prepaid products and distribute them across the country. In addition, some resellers may not even have nexus (tax jurisdiction) in Kansas so if we attempted to apply the E911 fee at the reseller level, Kansas could receive too little or too much in such fees. The best mechanism to impose the E911 fee on prepaid services is at the retail point of sale where the consumer makes the purchase.

The whole concept behind the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) model point of sale bill, which has been enacted in 13 states to date, is to collect that state's E911 fee on prepaid wireless services from

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Attachment 1-1

the end user who is benefiting from the ability to use that state's E911 system but not currently paying for it. The retail point of sale where that end user purchases the prepaid product is the best opportunity to collect the E911 fee on prepaid services.

In states such as Kansas that have not passed point of sale collection, prepaid customers are not paying into state 911 funds to support those state 911 systems as postpaid customers are currently doing. Requiring prepaid customers to pay the E911 fee at the point of sale makes the collection of E911 equitable for all wireless customers.

I also want to remind committee members that we heard testimony last week from one retailer that stated he makes between two and 15% commission on the sale of prepaid services. That is very good margin and is likely why they are selling them because no one is mandating that they sell these products. SB 50 attempts to accommodate small volume sellers by giving them a more flexible reporting schedule. But for any size retailer, if the burden of collecting and remitting the E911 becomes too burdensome and eliminates their margin, they simply do not have to sell them. It is a voluntary decision by retailers to sell prepaid wireless services or not.

Moving to the point of sale collection of the E911 fee on prepaid services 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.

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.



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Director
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**Supplemental Testimony of Chris Carroll, Director of External Affairs – AT&T
Before the Senate Utilities Committee in Support of SB50
February 7, 2011**

Chairman Apple and Members of the Committee:

My name is Chris Carroll, and I appreciate this opportunity to provide additional supporting documentation as a Proponent of Senate Bill 50.

Statistics show that approximately 80% of the purchases of prepaid wireless services occur at retail stores across the country that are unaffiliated with the wireless provider. The amount of revenue being generated from prepaid services for both the wireless industry and the retail industry lends itself to a natural partnership to work together to address this issue for the benefit of public safety and the citizens served by the E 911 system. Also, it is important to keep in mind that wireless carriers are retailers as well and are sensitive to the administrative costs of collecting taxes and fees.

The point of sale method for collecting prepaid 911 fees ties collection of the fee to when and where the financial transaction actually occurs. This makes for an efficient, transparent and equitable solution to collecting 911 fees directly from the prepaid consumer who benefits from being able to access 911 emergency services if, and when needed.

The prepaid sector is growing rapidly, and it is important that an effective and efficient method to successfully collect 911 fees on prepaid services is implemented. Establishing a uniform collection mechanism that will help create an equitable, predictable and reliable source of revenue from prepaid wireless consumers to ensure the continued success of funding for the 911 system in Kansas is exactly what SB50 purports to do, and why AT&T is offering our support for this measure.

As I presented in previous testimony, there are drawbacks and significant revenue shortfalls with current law as it pertains to the collection of 911 fees for prepaid wireless services. Due to the complexities with identifying and capturing prepaid wireless products sold in Kansas, 911 fees on prepaid wireless sales account for only about 20% of the prepaid market today. With the passage of SB50 and the application of point of sale collection of 911 fees from prepaid wireless users, the state will be able to realize the full potential of this growing market segment. Prepaid wireless fees are estimated to total about \$1.5M per year that could be used to support our 911 public safety system.

I urge your support for SB50.

Senate Utilities Committee
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Attachment 2-1



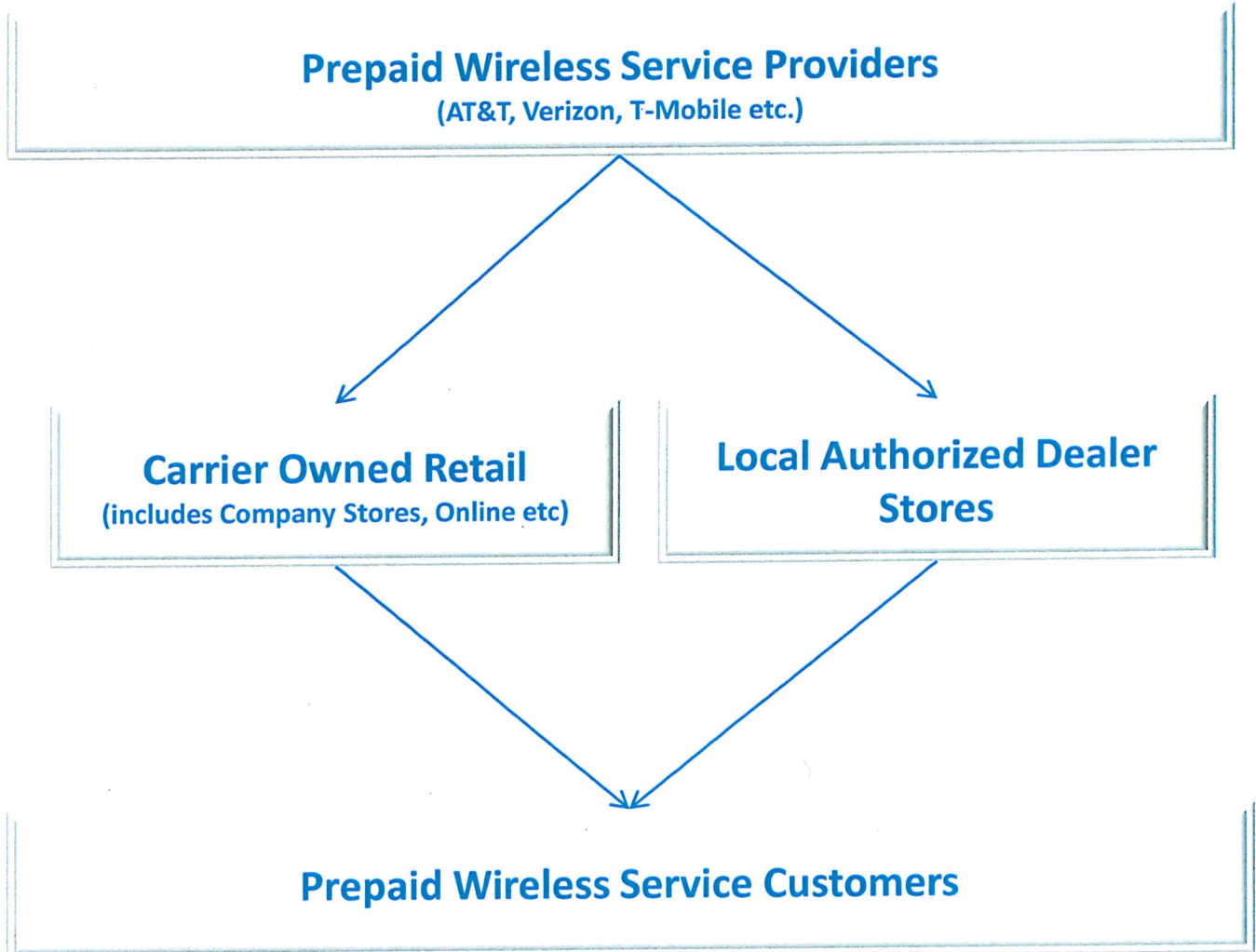
Prepaid Airtime Card Distribution

Overview

- Industry data shows only 20% of Prepaid Airtime Card retail sales are Direct distribution through the Wireless Carrier's owned retail channels (company owned stores, web etc)
- The bulk of retail sales, the remaining 80%, is distributed through wholesalers or Aggregators.
- Aggregators purchase prepaid airtime cards in bulk from Wireless Carriers and then sell them to National Retail chains (such as Wal*Mart, Best Buy & Target) who sell directly to the end consumer.
- Aggregators typically send cards to large distribution centers managed by the Retailers (not the aggregators). Cards are shipped from these centralized distribution centers to thousands of retail outlets nationally, crossing all taxing jurisdictions.
- Aggregators have no mechanism to collect, apply or determine applicable e911 fees, because they have no visibility to where the airtime cards end up or are sold geographically.



Prepaid Airtime Card Distribution - Direct





Prepaid Airtime Card Distribution – Wholesale

Prepaid Wireless Service Providers
(AT&T, Verizon, T-Mobile etc.)



Wholesale Aggregators



**National Retailers
Central Distribution Centers**



**National Retailer
Store Locations**



Prepaid Wireless Service Customers

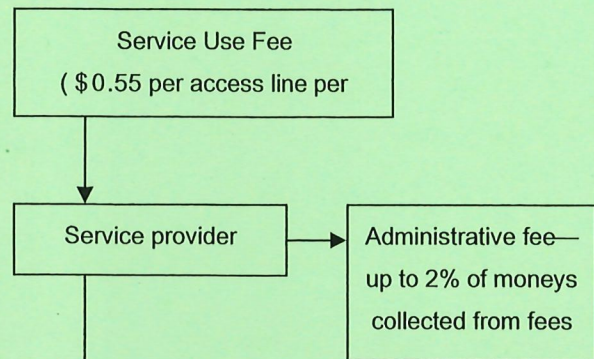


SENATE BILL 50

911 User Fees, Administrative Fees, and Distribution of Funds

Wireline, Wireless, VoIP and Other Service

Capable of Contacting a PSAP

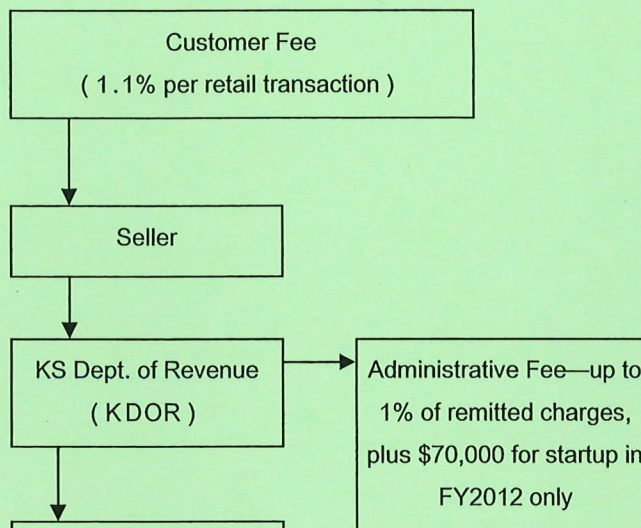


LCPA

911 State Fund

Distributions to PSAPs based on county population	
Pop. greater than 75,000	82% of \$ from its users
Pop. 65,000—74,999	85% of \$ from its users
Pop. 55,000—64,999	88% of \$ from its users
Pop. 45,000—54,999	91% of \$ from its users
Pop. 35,000—44,999	94% of \$ from its users
Pop. 25,000—34,999	97% of \$ from its users
less than 25,000	100% of \$ from its users
Minimum county distribution = \$50,000	

Prepaid Wireless Service



LCPA

911 State Grant Fund

Grants to PSAPs

Note: Up to 2% of funds received by the LCPA can be used for expenses of the 911 Coordinating Council.

911 Federal Grants

Federal Grant Awards, Earned Interest, Appropriations and Contributions

911 Federal Grant Fund

Administrative expenses of the Fund

Grants to municipalities for PSAPs

911 Fee Revenue and Distribution Projections Under Senate Bill 50

Assumptions: Fee @ \$0.55, Provider Admin. @ 2%, \$50,000 Minimum County Distribution, Prepaid @ 1.1%

Subscriber Fee Revenue	\$20,900,730	Prepaid Fee Revenue	\$1,485,221
Distributions		Distribution	
Provider Admin. Fee	\$ 418,015	KDOR Admin. Fee (1%)	\$14,852
Payments to PSAPs	\$19,102,311		
Transfer to 911 Grant Fund	\$1,380,405	Transfer to 911 Grant Fund	\$1,470,369

Note: Numbers are estimates based on self-reported revenue data from PSAPs, andshould be viewed as approximations.

			2009 Data		Senate Bill 50			Change in PSAP Direct Annual Revenue Under SB50
County	PSAP	County Population	2009 Number of Units	2009 PSAP Direct Revenue	Amount to PSAP based on Sliding Scale	Amount added to achieve \$50,000 County Minimum	SB50 PSAP Direct Revenue	
Population less than 25,000, receives 100% of fees generated by PSAP								
Greeley	Greeley County	1,234	1,540	\$8,172	\$9,960	\$40,040	\$50,000	\$41,828
Wallace	Wallace County	1,408	1,450	\$6,409	\$9,378	\$40,622	\$50,000	\$43,591
Lane	Lane County	1,742	2,996	\$16,082	\$19,380	\$30,620	\$50,000	\$33,918
Comanche	Comanche County	1,873	2,314	\$13,504	\$14,966	\$35,034	\$50,000	\$36,496
Hodgeman	Hodgeman County	1,906	2,236	\$12,006	\$14,463	\$35,537	\$50,000	\$37,994
Clark	Clark County	2,081	2,669	\$14,676	\$17,265	\$32,735	\$50,000	\$35,324
Stanton	Stanton County	2,107	2,858	\$4,394	\$18,487	\$31,513	\$50,000	\$45,606
Wichita	Wichita County	2,109	2,552	\$14,541	\$16,508	\$33,492	\$50,000	\$35,459
Kiowa	Kowa County	2,322	2,333	\$10,246	\$15,092	\$34,908	\$50,000	\$39,754
Rawlins	Rawlins County	2,425	3,004	\$17,068	\$19,430	\$30,570	\$50,000	\$32,932
Graham	Graham County	2,435	3,320	\$14,381	\$21,472	\$28,528	\$50,000	\$35,619
Sheridan	Sheridan County	2,435	3,171	\$16,742	\$20,509	\$29,491	\$50,000	\$33,258
Gove	Gove County	2,480	3,839	\$21,417	\$24,833	\$25,167	\$50,000	\$28,583
Logan	Logan County	2,549	4,653	\$26,384	\$30,094	\$19,906	\$50,000	\$23,616
Hamilton	Hamilton County	2,625	3,434	\$14,565	\$22,209	\$27,791	\$50,000	\$35,435
Cheyenne	Cheyenne County	2,700	5,494	\$16,266	\$35,535	\$14,465	\$50,000	\$33,734
Chase	Chase County	2,798	4,148	\$27,053	\$26,827	\$23,173	\$50,000	\$22,947
Ness	Ness County	2,835	5,030	\$27,330	\$32,533	\$17,467	\$50,000	\$22,670
Decatur	Decatur County	2,855	3,541	\$19,131	\$22,905	\$27,095	\$50,000	\$30,869
Trego	Trego County	2,920	3,310	\$19,792	\$21,406	\$28,594	\$50,000	\$30,208
Elk	Elk County	3,001	2,640	\$16,394	\$17,073	\$32,927	\$50,000	\$33,606
Morton	Morton County	3,031	3,663	\$5,112	\$23,689	\$26,311	\$50,000	\$44,888
Jewell	Jewell County	3,059	3,326	\$18,816	\$21,515	\$28,485	\$50,000	\$31,184
Edwards	Edwards County	3,071	3,325	\$18,357	\$21,506	\$28,494	\$50,000	\$31,643
Lincoln	Lincoln County	3,123	3,576	\$18,613	\$23,127	\$26,873	\$50,000	\$31,387
Rush	Rush County	3,143	5,874	\$36,366	\$37,990	\$12,010	\$50,000	\$13,634
Woodson	Woodson County	3,240	3,017	\$14,773	\$19,515	\$30,485	\$50,000	\$35,227
Chautauqua	Chautauqua County	3,745	4,821	\$21,298	\$31,179	\$18,821	\$50,000	\$28,702
Smith	Smith County	3,753	4,866	\$26,439	\$31,474	\$18,526	\$50,000	\$23,561
Osborne	Osborne County	3,849	5,346	\$28,597	\$34,576	\$15,424	\$50,000	\$21,403
Haskell	Haskell County	4,006	5,005	\$27,171	\$32,371	\$17,629	\$50,000	\$22,829
Kearny	Kearny County	4,169	4,577	\$8,047	\$29,601	\$20,399	\$50,000	\$41,953
Stafford	Stafford County	4,342	5,033	\$27,228	\$32,552	\$17,448	\$50,000	\$22,772
Meade	Meade County	4,407	4,829	\$24,834	\$31,232	\$18,768	\$50,000	\$25,166
Scott	Scott County	4,560	5,842	\$22,810	\$37,784	\$12,216	\$50,000	\$27,190
Barber	Barber County	4,593	6,237	\$33,464	\$40,343	\$9,657	\$50,000	\$16,536
Republic	Republic County	4,808	5,323	\$29,457	\$34,431	\$15,569	\$50,000	\$20,543
Rooks	Rooks County	4,984	6,577	\$35,177	\$42,537	\$7,463	\$50,000	\$14,823
Stevens	Stevens County	5,129	6,793	\$20,060	\$43,934	\$6,066	\$50,000	\$29,940
Phillips	Phillips County	5,272	6,356	\$28,338	\$41,109	\$8,891	\$50,000	\$21,662
Norton	Norton County	5,330	6,212	\$31,284	\$40,180	\$9,820	\$50,000	\$18,716
Harper	Harper County	5,667	9,804	\$65,618	\$63,410		\$63,410	(\$2,208)
Washington	Washington County	5,683	6,589	\$36,679	\$42,621	\$7,379	\$50,000	\$13,321
Sherman	Sherman	5,860	7,808	\$33,248	\$50,502		\$50,502	\$17,254
Ottawa	Ottawa County	5,974	5,324	\$22,644	\$34,438	\$15,562	\$50,000	\$27,356
Morris	Morris County	5,994	8,061	\$23,821	\$52,136		\$52,136	\$28,315
Gray	Gray County	6,005	7,324	\$38,159	\$47,373	\$2,627	\$50,000	\$11,841
Ellsworth	Ellsworth County	6,179	5,300	\$23,209	\$34,283	\$15,717	\$50,000	\$26,791
Pawnee	Larned	6,206	5,579	\$24,319	\$36,083	\$13,917	\$50,000	\$25,681
Mitchell	Mitchell County	6,344	5,959	\$26,286	\$38,542	\$11,458	\$50,000	\$23,714
Russell	Russell County	6,596	8,454	\$43,675	\$54,677		\$54,677	\$11,002
Greenwood	Greenwood County	6,666	7,217	\$40,106	\$46,681	\$3,319	\$50,000	\$9,894
Wabaunsee	Wabaunsee County	6,846	6,306	\$36,396	\$40,786	\$9,214	\$50,000	\$13,604
Thomas	Thomas County	7,343	13,954	\$67,057	\$90,252		\$90,252	\$23,195
Grant	Grant County	7,353	10,417	\$30,759	\$67,380		\$67,380	\$36,621
Kingman	Kingman County	7,571	7,688	\$39,968	\$49,728	\$272	\$50,000	\$10,032
Doniphan	Doniphan County	7,624	8,206	\$42,785	\$53,078		\$53,078	\$10,293
Anderson	Anderson County	7,872	6,686	\$38,352	\$43,248	\$6,752	\$50,000	\$11,648
Coffey	Coffey County	8,436	9,740	\$48,475	\$63,000		\$63,000	\$14,524
Clay	Clay County	8,704	7,443	\$32,828	\$48,144	\$1,856	\$50,000	\$17,172
Cloud	Concordia	9,263	9,230	\$46,690	\$59,702		\$59,702	\$13,011
Pratt	Pratt County	9,304	11,202	\$60,869	\$72,457		\$72,457	\$11,588

3-2

			2009 Data		Senate Bill 50			Char. SAP
County	PSAP	County Population	2009 Number of Units	2009 PSAP Direct Revenue	Amount to PSAP based on Sliding Scale	Amount added to achieve \$50,000 County Minimum	SB 50 PSAP Direct Revenue	Direct Annual Revenue Under SB 50
Linn	Linn County	9,335	11,790	\$70,176	\$76,255		\$76,255	\$6,079
Wilson	Wilson County	9,474	7,896	\$38,698	\$51,069		\$51,069	\$12,371
Brown	Brown County	9,927	11,487	\$62,128	\$74,298		\$74,298	\$12,170
Nemaha	Nemaha County	9,968	9,299	\$54,772	\$60,148		\$60,148	\$5,376
Rice	Rice County	10,079	10,965	\$57,634	\$70,924		\$70,924	\$13,290
Marshall	Marshall County	10,123	11,080	\$62,771	\$71,665		\$71,665	\$8,894
Marion	Marion County	11,982	12,785	\$66,522	\$82,696		\$82,696	\$16,174
Allen	Allen County	13,203	13,417	\$70,782	\$86,783		\$86,783	\$16,001
Jackson	Jackson County	13,412	13,291	\$71,044	\$85,965		\$85,965	\$14,921
Bourbon	Fort Scott	14,884	14,610	\$76,927	\$94,499		\$94,499	\$17,571
Neosho	Neosho County	16,046	17,555	\$91,273	\$113,548		\$113,548	\$22,275
Osage	Osage County	16,104	17,671	\$95,253	\$114,294		\$114,294	\$19,041
Atchison	Atchison County	16,411	13,722	\$60,243	\$88,752		\$88,752	\$28,509
Jefferson	Jefferson County	18,207	19,422	\$96,836	\$125,620		\$125,620	\$28,785
Dickinson	Dickson County	19,015	19,969	\$101,867	\$129,160		\$129,160	\$27,293
Pottawatomie	Pottawatomie County	19,994	26,256	\$119,997	\$169,822		\$169,822	\$49,826
Cherokee	Cherokee County	21,064	19,382	\$105,700	\$125,363		\$125,363	\$19,663
Labette	Labette County	21,776	21,530	\$116,323	\$139,254		\$139,254	\$22,931
Seward	Seward County	23,013	20,691	\$104,371	\$133,832		\$133,832	\$29,461
Sumner	Sumner County	23,488	23,883	\$124,512	\$154,473		\$154,473	\$29,961
Population 25,000-34,999, receives 97% of fees generated by PSAP								
Franklin	Franklin County	26,441	27,773	\$134,004	\$174,246		\$174,246	\$40,242
Barton	Barton County	27,464	25,044	\$109,978	\$157,123		\$157,123	\$47,144
Ellis	Ellis County	27,739	33,796	\$166,892	\$212,034		\$212,034	\$45,142
McPherson	McPherson County	28,866	32,133	\$165,323	\$201,601		\$201,601	\$36,278
Miami	Miami County	30,969	35,505	\$177,594	\$222,754		\$222,754	\$45,160
Geary	Geary County	31,751	35,925	\$161,916	\$225,390		\$225,390	\$63,473
Lyon	Emporia	33,601	32,422	\$127,286	\$203,413		\$203,413	\$76,126
Cowley	Arkansas City	33,634	11,933	\$51,687	\$74,870		\$74,870	\$23,182
Cowley	Winfield	33,634	17,186	\$77,906	\$107,822		\$107,822	\$29,916
Ford	Ford County	33,692	33,411	\$185,908	\$209,620		\$209,620	\$23,712
Harvey	Harvey County	34,247	36,692	\$188,230	\$230,206		\$230,206	\$41,976
Montgomery	Independence	34,254	29,891	\$128,620	\$187,532		\$187,532	\$58,912
Population 35,000-44,999, receives 94% of fees generated by PSAP								
Crawford	Crawford County	38,869	37,590	\$200,697	\$228,545		\$228,545	\$27,848
Finney	Garden City	42,074	33,843	\$173,112	\$205,762		\$205,762	\$32,651
Population 45,000-54,999, receives 91% of fees generated by PSAP								
Saline	Saline County	54,364	58,764	\$313,506	\$345,879		\$345,879	\$32,372
Population 55,000-64,999, receives 88% of fees generated by PSAP								
Reno	Reno County	63,357	64,145	\$345,086	\$365,104		\$365,104	\$20,017
Butler	Butler County	64,084	45,707	\$230,759	\$260,155		\$260,155	\$29,396
Butler	Andover	64,084	10,607	\$51,719	\$60,371		\$60,371	\$8,652
Butler	Augusta	64,084	8,659	\$43,342	\$49,288		\$49,288	\$5,945
Population 65,000-74,999, receives 85% of fees generated by PSAP								
Riley	Riley County	71,341	47,254	\$191,574	\$259,791		\$259,791	\$68,217
Population greater than 75,000, receives 82% of funds generated by PSAP								
Leavenworth	Leavenworth	75,227	58,042	\$403,053	\$307,838		\$307,838	(\$95,214)
Leavenworth	Leavenworth County	75,227	51,493	\$282,808	\$273,106		\$273,106	(\$9,701)
Douglas	Douglas County	116,383	106,827	\$425,025	\$566,586		\$566,586	\$141,561
Wyandotte	Unified Government	155,085	158,354	\$798,504	\$839,869		\$839,869	\$41,365
Shawnee	Shawnee County	176,255	200,262	\$1,046,560	\$1,062,141		\$1,062,141	\$15,581
Sedgwick	Sedgwick County	490,864	551,568	\$2,821,319	\$2,925,384		\$2,925,384	\$104,065
Johnson	Johnson County	542,737	111,918	\$396,867	\$593,584		\$593,584	\$196,717
Johnson	Leawood	542,737	42,045	\$149,996	\$222,997		\$222,997	\$73,002
Johnson	Lenexa	542,737	73,333	\$253,988	\$388,938		\$388,938	\$134,950
Johnson	Olathe	542,737	160,032	\$559,196	\$848,769		\$848,769	\$289,573
Johnson	Overland Park	542,737	239,041	\$845,025	\$1,267,817		\$1,267,817	\$422,792
Johnson	Prairie Village	542,737	30,754	\$111,462	\$163,110		\$163,110	\$51,648
Johnson	Shawnee	542,737	72,713	\$259,569	\$385,652		\$385,652	\$126,082
Totals			3,166,777	\$14,861,077	\$18,045,207	\$1,057,103	\$19,102,311	\$4,241,233

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911 Fee Revenue and Distribution Projections Under Senate Bill 50

Assumptions: Fee @ \$0.55, Provider Admin. @ 2%, \$50,000 Minimum County Distribution, Prepaid @ 1.1%

Subscriber Fee Revenue	\$20,900,730	Prepaid Fee Revenue	\$1,485,221
Distributions		Distribution	
Provider Admin. Fee	\$ 418,015	KDOR Admin. Fee (1%)	\$14,852
Payments to PSAPs	\$19,102,311		
Transfer to 911 Grant Fund	\$1,380,405	Transfer to 911 Grant Fund	\$1,470,369

Note: Numbers are estimates based on self-reported revenue data from PSAPs, and should be viewed as approximations.

			2009 Data		Senate Bill 50			Change in PSAP Direct Annual Revenue Under SB50
County	PSAP	County Population	2009 Number of Units	2009 PSAP Direct Revenue	Amount to PSAP based on Sliding Scale	Amount added to achieve \$50,000 County Minimum	SB50 PSAP Direct Revenue	
Population less than 25,000, receives 100% of fees generated by PSAP								
Greeley	Greeley County	1,234	1,540	\$8,172	\$9,960	\$40,040	\$50,000	\$41,828
Wallace	Wallace County	1,408	1,450	\$6,409	\$9,378	\$40,622	\$50,000	\$43,591
Lane	Lane County	1,742	2,996	\$16,082	\$19,380	\$30,620	\$50,000	\$33,918
Comanche	Comanche County	1,873	2,314	\$13,504	\$14,966	\$35,034	\$50,000	\$36,496
Hodgeman	Hodgeman County	1,906	2,236	\$12,006	\$14,463	\$35,537	\$50,000	\$37,994
Clark	Clark County	2,081	2,669	\$14,676	\$17,265	\$32,735	\$50,000	\$35,324
Stanton	Stanton County	2,107	2,858	\$4,394	\$18,487	\$31,513	\$50,000	\$45,606
Wichita	Wichita County	2,109	2,552	\$14,541	\$16,508	\$33,492	\$50,000	\$35,459
Kiowa	Kowa County	2,322	2,333	\$10,246	\$15,092	\$34,908	\$50,000	\$39,754
Rawlins	Rawlins County	2,425	3,004	\$17,068	\$19,430	\$30,570	\$50,000	\$32,932
Graham	Graham County	2,435	3,320	\$14,381	\$21,472	\$28,528	\$50,000	\$35,619
Sheridan	Sheridan County	2,435	3,171	\$16,742	\$20,509	\$29,491	\$50,000	\$33,258
Gove	Gove County	2,480	3,839	\$21,417	\$24,833	\$25,167	\$50,000	\$28,583
Logan	Logan County	2,549	4,653	\$26,384	\$30,094	\$19,906	\$50,000	\$23,616
Hamilton	Hamilton County	2,625	3,434	\$14,565	\$22,209	\$27,791	\$50,000	\$35,435
Cheyenne	Cheyenne County	2,700	5,494	\$16,266	\$35,535	\$14,465	\$50,000	\$33,734
Chase	Chase County	2,798	4,148	\$27,053	\$26,827	\$23,173	\$50,000	\$22,947
Ness	Ness County	2,835	5,030	\$27,330	\$32,533	\$17,467	\$50,000	\$22,670
Decatur	Decatur County	2,855	3,541	\$19,131	\$22,905	\$27,095	\$50,000	\$30,869
Trego	Trego County	2,920	3,310	\$19,792	\$21,406	\$28,594	\$50,000	\$30,208
Elk	Elk County	3,001	2,640	\$16,394	\$17,073	\$32,927	\$50,000	\$33,606
Morton	Morton County	3,031	3,663	\$5,112	\$23,689	\$26,311	\$50,000	\$44,888
Jewell	Jewell County	3,059	3,326	\$18,816	\$21,515	\$28,485	\$50,000	\$31,184
Edwards	Edwards County	3,071	3,325	\$18,357	\$21,506	\$28,494	\$50,000	\$31,643
Lincoln	Lincoln County	3,123	3,576	\$18,613	\$23,127	\$26,873	\$50,000	\$31,387
Rush	Rush County	3,143	5,874	\$36,366	\$37,990	\$12,010	\$50,000	\$13,634
Woodson	Woodson County	3,240	3,017	\$14,773	\$19,515	\$30,485	\$50,000	\$35,227
Chautauqua	Chautauqua County	3,745	4,821	\$21,298	\$31,179	\$18,821	\$50,000	\$28,702
Smith	Smith County	3,753	4,866	\$26,439	\$31,474	\$18,526	\$50,000	\$23,561
Osborne	Osborne County	3,849	5,346	\$28,597	\$34,576	\$15,424	\$50,000	\$21,403
Haskell	Haskell County	4,006	5,005	\$27,171	\$32,371	\$17,629	\$50,000	\$22,829
Kearny	Kearny County	4,169	4,577	\$8,047	\$29,601	\$20,399	\$50,000	\$41,953
Stafford	Stafford County	4,342	5,033	\$27,228	\$32,552	\$17,448	\$50,000	\$22,772
Meade	Meade County	4,407	4,829	\$24,834	\$31,232	\$18,768	\$50,000	\$25,166
Scott	Scott County	4,560	5,842	\$22,810	\$37,784	\$12,216	\$50,000	\$27,190
Barber	Barber County	4,593	6,237	\$33,464	\$40,343	\$9,657	\$50,000	\$16,536
Republic	Republic County	4,808	5,323	\$29,457	\$34,431	\$15,569	\$50,000	\$20,543
Rooks	Rooks County	4,984	6,577	\$35,177	\$42,537	\$7,463	\$50,000	\$14,823
Stevens	Stevens County	5,129	6,793	\$20,060	\$43,934	\$6,066	\$50,000	\$29,940
Phillips	Phillips County	5,272	6,356	\$28,338	\$41,109	\$8,891	\$50,000	\$21,662
Norton	Norton County	5,330	6,212	\$31,284	\$40,180	\$9,820	\$50,000	\$18,716
Harper	Harper County	5,667	9,804	\$65,618	\$63,410		\$63,410	(\$2,208)
Washington	Washington County	5,683	6,589	\$36,679	\$42,621	\$7,379	\$50,000	\$13,321
Sherman	Sherman	5,860	7,808	\$33,248	\$50,502		\$50,502	\$17,254
Ottawa	Ottawa County	5,974	5,324	\$22,644	\$34,438	\$15,562	\$50,000	\$27,356
Morris	Morris County	5,994	8,061	\$23,821	\$52,136		\$52,136	\$28,315
Gray	Gray County	6,005	7,324	\$38,159	\$47,373	\$2,627	\$50,000	\$11,841
Ellsworth	Ellsworth County	6,179	5,300	\$23,209	\$34,283	\$15,717	\$50,000	\$26,791
Pawnee	Larned	6,206	5,579	\$24,319	\$36,083	\$13,917	\$50,000	\$25,681
Mitchell	Mitchell County	6,344	5,959	\$26,286	\$38,542	\$11,458	\$50,000	\$23,714
Russell	Russell County	6,596	8,454	\$43,675	\$54,677		\$54,677	\$11,002
Greenwood	Greenwood County	6,666	7,217	\$40,106	\$46,681	\$3,319	\$50,000	\$9,894
Wabaunsee	Wabaunsee County	6,846	6,306	\$36,396	\$40,786	\$9,214	\$50,000	\$13,604
Thomas	Thomas County	7,343	13,954	\$67,057	\$90,252		\$90,252	\$23,195
Grant	Grant County	7,353	10,417	\$30,759	\$67,380		\$67,380	\$36,621
Kingman	Kingman County	7,571	7,688	\$39,968	\$49,728	\$272	\$50,000	\$10,032
Doniphan	Doniphan County	7,624	8,206	\$42,785	\$53,078		\$53,078	\$10,293
Anderson	Anderson County	7,872	6,686	\$38,352	\$43,248	\$6,752	\$50,000	\$11,648
Coffey	Coffey County	8,436	9,740	\$48,475	\$63,000		\$63,000	\$14,524
Clay	Clay County	8,704	7,443	\$32,828	\$48,144	\$1,856	\$50,000	\$17,172
Cloud	Concordia	9,263	9,230	\$46,690	\$59,702		\$59,702	\$13,011
Pratt	Pratt County	9,304	11,202	\$60,869	\$72,457		\$72,457	\$11,588

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			2009 Data		Senate Bill 50			Char	SAP
County	PSAP	County Population	2009 Number of Units	2009 PSAP Direct Revenue	Amount to PSAP based on Sliding Scale	Amount added to achieve \$50,000 County Minimum	SB 50 PSAP Direct Revenue	Direct Annual Revenue Under SB 50	
Linn	Linn County	9,335	11,790	\$70,176	\$76,255		\$76,255	\$6,079	
Wilson	Wilson County	9,474	7,896	\$38,698	\$51,069		\$51,069	\$12,371	
Brown	Brown County	9,927	11,487	\$62,128	\$74,298		\$74,298	\$12,170	
Nemaha	Nemaha County	9,968	9,299	\$54,772	\$60,148		\$60,148	\$5,376	
Rice	Rice County	10,079	10,965	\$57,634	\$70,924		\$70,924	\$13,290	
Marshall	Marshall County	10,123	11,080	\$62,771	\$71,665		\$71,665	\$8,894	
Marion	Marion County	11,982	12,785	\$66,522	\$82,696		\$82,696	\$16,174	
Allen	Allen County	13,203	13,417	\$70,782	\$86,783		\$86,783	\$16,001	
Jackson	Jackson County	13,412	13,291	\$71,044	\$85,965		\$85,965	\$14,921	
Bourbon	Fort Scott	14,884	14,610	\$76,927	\$94,499		\$94,499	\$17,571	
Neosho	Neosho County	16,046	17,555	\$91,273	\$113,548		\$113,548	\$22,275	
Osage	Osage County	16,104	17,671	\$95,253	\$114,294		\$114,294	\$19,041	
Atchison	Atchison County	16,411	13,722	\$60,243	\$88,752		\$88,752	\$28,509	
Jefferson	Jefferson County	18,207	19,422	\$96,836	\$125,620		\$125,620	\$28,785	
Dickinson	Dickson County	19,015	19,969	\$101,867	\$129,160		\$129,160	\$27,293	
Pottawatomie	Pottawatomie County	19,994	26,256	\$119,997	\$169,822		\$169,822	\$49,826	
Cherokee	Cherokee County	21,064	19,382	\$105,700	\$125,363		\$125,363	\$19,663	
Labette	Labette County	21,776	21,530	\$116,323	\$139,254		\$139,254	\$22,931	
Seward	Seward County	23,013	20,691	\$104,371	\$133,832		\$133,832	\$29,461	
Sumner	Sumner County	23,488	23,883	\$124,512	\$154,473		\$154,473	\$29,961	
Population 25,000-34,999, receives 97% of fees generated by PSAP									
Franklin	Franklin County	26,441	27,773	\$134,004	\$174,246		\$174,246	\$40,242	
Barton	Barton County	27,464	25,044	\$109,978	\$157,123		\$157,123	\$47,144	
Ellis	Ellis County	27,739	33,796	\$166,892	\$212,034		\$212,034	\$45,142	
McPherson	McPherson County	28,866	32,133	\$165,323	\$201,601		\$201,601	\$36,278	
Miami	Miami County	30,969	35,505	\$177,594	\$222,754		\$222,754	\$45,160	
Geary	Geary County	31,751	35,925	\$161,916	\$225,390		\$225,390	\$63,473	
Lyon	Emporia	33,601	32,422	\$127,286	\$203,413		\$203,413	\$76,126	
Cowley	Arkansas City	33,634	11,933	\$51,687	\$74,870		\$74,870	\$23,182	
Cowley	Winfield	33,634	17,186	\$77,906	\$107,822		\$107,822	\$29,916	
Ford	Ford County	33,692	33,411	\$185,908	\$209,620		\$209,620	\$23,712	
Harvey	Harvey County	34,247	36,692	\$188,230	\$230,206		\$230,206	\$41,976	
Montgomery	Independence	34,254	29,891	\$128,620	\$187,532		\$187,532	\$58,912	
Population 35,000-44,999, receives 94% of fees generated by PSAP									
Crawford	Crawford County	38,869	37,590	\$200,697	\$228,545		\$228,545	\$27,848	
Finney	Garden City	42,074	33,843	\$173,112	\$205,762		\$205,762	\$32,651	
Population 45,000-54,999, receives 91% of fees generated by PSAP									
Saline	Saline County	54,364	58,764	\$313,506	\$345,879		\$345,879	\$32,372	
Population 55,000-64,999, receives 88% of fees generated by PSAP									
Reno	Reno County	63,357	64,145	\$345,086	\$365,104		\$365,104	\$20,017	
Butler	Butler County	64,084	45,707	\$230,759	\$260,155		\$260,155	\$29,396	
Butler	Andover	64,084	10,607	\$51,719	\$60,371		\$60,371	\$8,652	
Butler	Augusta	64,084	8,659	\$43,342	\$49,288		\$49,288	\$5,945	
Population 65,000-74,999, receives 85% of fees generated by PSAP									
Riley	Riley County	71,341	47,254	\$191,574	\$259,791		\$259,791	\$68,217	
Population greater than 75,000, receives 82% of funds generated by PSAP									
Leavenworth	Leavenworth	75,227	58,042	\$403,053	\$307,838		\$307,838	(\$95,214)	
Leavenworth	Leavenworth County	75,227	51,493	\$282,808	\$273,106		\$273,106	(\$9,701)	
Douglas	Douglas County	116,383	106,827	\$425,025	\$566,586		\$566,586	\$141,561	
Wyandotte	Unified Government	155,085	158,354	\$798,504	\$839,869		\$839,869	\$41,365	
Shawnee	Shawnee County	176,255	200,262	\$1,046,560	\$1,062,141		\$1,062,141	\$15,581	
Sedgwick	Sedgwick County	490,864	551,568	\$2,821,319	\$2,925,384		\$2,925,384	\$104,065	
Johnson	Johnson County	542,737	111,918	\$396,867	\$593,584		\$593,584	\$196,717	
Johnson	Leawood	542,737	42,045	\$149,996	\$222,997		\$222,997	\$73,002	
Johnson	Lenexa	542,737	73,333	\$253,988	\$388,938		\$388,938	\$134,950	
Johnson	Olathe	542,737	160,032	\$559,196	\$848,769		\$848,769	\$289,573	
Johnson	Overland Park	542,737	239,041	\$845,025	\$1,267,817		\$1,267,817	\$422,792	
Johnson	Prairie Village	542,737	30,754	\$111,462	\$163,110		\$163,110	\$51,648	
Johnson	Shawnee	542,737	72,713	\$259,569	\$385,652		\$385,652	\$126,082	
Totals			3,166,777	\$14,861,077	\$18,045,207	\$1,057,103	\$19,102,311	\$4,241,233	

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