# Georgia Emergency Communications Authority

## 911 Advisory Committee

# 911 Fee Disbursement
# Final Report
# 2026

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## ***ACRONYMS***

**APCO**: Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials ..... 4

**CMRS**: Commercial Mobile Radio Service ..... 9, 16

**CPE**: Customer Premises Equipment ..... 11

**DOR**: Department of Revenue ..... 6, 10, 16

**DPS**: Department of Public Safety ..... 10, 16

**ECB**: Emergency Communications Board ..... 7, 15

**ESInet**: Emergency Services IP Network ..... 7, 8, 11

**ETSBs**: Emergency Telephone System Boards ..... 8, 15

**GECA**: Georgia Emergency Communications Authority ..... Throughout

**GIS**: Geographic Information System ..... 7, 8, 11

**HSEM**: Homeland Security and Emergency Management ..... 8, 15

**NENA**: National Emergency Number Association ..... 4

**NG9-1-1**: Next Generation 9-1-1 ..... Throughout

**NGCS**: Next Generation Core Services ..... 8, 11

**PEMA**: Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency ..... 9

**POAB**: Peace Officers' Annuity and Benefit Fund ..... 6, 13

**PSAP**: Public Safety Answering Point ..... Throughout

**VDEM**: Virginia Department of Emergency Management ..... 10, 16

**VoIP**: Voice over Internet Protocol ..... Throughout

## INTRODUCTION

The 911 Advisory Committee is a standing advisory body that provides subject matter expertise, technical guidance, and recommendations to the Georgia Emergency Communications Authority (GECA) Board of Directors on issues affecting Georgia's 911 system.[1] In fulfillment of its advisory responsibilities, the 911 Advisory Committee reviewed Georgia's 911 fee disbursement model, eligible expenditures, evaluated approaches used by other states, and developed recommendations for the GECA Board of Directors to support equitable, responsible, and sustainable 911 funding as Georgia prepares for the transition to Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1). As of the date of this report, the 911 Advisory Committee included:

- **Russ Palmer**
  *Chairperson*
  Chatham 911 Communications Services, Deputy Director
  GECA Region D Representative

- **Jennifer Smith**
  *Vice Chairperson*
  Jasper County Joint 911 Authority, Director
  GECA Region B Representative

- **Lexi Remec**
  *Secretary*
  City of Alpharetta, Division Chief
  GECA Region A Representative

- **Danielle Rhodes**
  Stephens County, 911 Director
  Georgia APCO President

- **Tamika Kendrick**
  Henry County 911, E-911 Director
  Georgia NENA Immediate Past President

- **Tom Cisco**
  Forsyth County, 911 Director
  Georgia 911 Director's Association President

- **Tonya Davis**
  Lowndes County, 911 Director
  GECA Region C Representative

## MEETINGS

The 911 Advisory Committee held six public meetings:

**Wednesday, July 29, 2026, at the Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency in Atlanta, Georgia**

- The meeting minutes can be viewed at https://911.georgia.gov/pages/911-advisory-committee.
- The following individuals presented during the meeting: Greg Whitaker (Executive Director, Georgia Emergency Communications Authority); Aleisha Rucker-Wright (Deputy Executive Director, Georgia Emergency Communications Authority); and Amy Ramsey (Education and Outreach Programs Manager, Georgia Emergency Communications Authority).

[1] O.C.G.A. § 38-3-182(d)(3); Georgia Emergency Communications Authority, "911 Advisory Committee Charter," adopted December 10, 2025, https://911.georgia.gov/pages/911-advisory-committee.

**Wednesday, August 26, 2026, at Henry County 911 in McDonough, Georgia**

- The meeting minutes can be viewed at https://911.georgia.gov/pages/911-advisory-committee.
- The following individuals presented during the meeting: Blake DeRouchey (911 Program Manager, Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, Iowa); Caleb Branch (Executive Director, State 911 Board, Alabama); Denise Adkins (Emergency Communications Board Chair and Deputy Secretary of Business Operations, Division of Telecommunications, Florida); Gregory Kline (Deputy Director for 9-1-1, Emergency Management Agency, Pennsylvania); Jason Husby (State 911 Coordinator, Department of Public Safety, South Dakota); Joshua Blood (Bureau Chief of Public Safety, Division of Telecommunications, Florida); Leon Simmonds (Statewide 911 Coordinator, Division of Telecommunications, Florida); Lewis Cassada (Public Safety Program Specialist, Department of Emergency Management, Virginia); Sheila Bartlett (911 Division Bureau Chief, Illinois State Police, Illinois); Shelly Clark (Administrator, 911 Services Board, Office of Homeland Security, Kentucky); and Sherry Massey (Executive Director, State 911 Board, Kansas).

**Thursday, September 3, 2026, virtual meeting**

- The meeting minutes can be viewed at https://911.georgia.gov/pages/911-advisory-committee.
- Discussion of 911 funding models in other states

**Monday, September 14, 2026, at City Hall in Alpharetta, Georgia**

- The meeting minutes can be viewed at https://911.georgia.gov/pages/911-advisory-committee.
- Collaborative workshop to develop 911 funding model recommendations

**Tuesday, September 22, 2026, virtual meeting**

- The meeting minutes can be viewed at https://911.georgia.gov/pages/911-advisory-committee.
- Review and discussion of recommendations

**Thursday, October 8, 2026, virtual meeting**

- The meeting minutes will be published at https://911.georgia.gov/pages/911-advisory-committee upon adoption by the Committee.
- Review and adoption of the final report

## COMMITTEE FINDINGS

### Current 911 Framework in Georgia

Georgia funds 911 through separate non-prepaid and prepaid wireless fees of $1.50. Counties and cities that operate or contract for the operation of a public safety answering point (PSAP) may impose the fees by ordinance or resolution. The non-prepaid fee applies monthly to wireline, wireless, and Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) service, while the prepaid wireless fee is collected at the retail point of sale. Since January 1, 2019, service providers and retailers have reported and remitted both fees electronically to the Georgia Department of Revenue (DOR)[2].

For non-prepaid fees, the DOR retains 0.25% for administrative services, distributes 0.75% to the Peace Officers' Annuity and Benefit Fund (POAB), and distributes 1% to GECA. Service providers may retain 1% as compensation for timely and accurate remittance. The remaining 97% is distributed monthly to eligible counties and cities based on each subscriber's enhanced ZIP Code, as reported by the service provider[3].

Prepaid wireless fees follow a similar process, although retailers may retain 3% as vendor compensation for timely and accurate remittance[4]. After the other statutory distributions (DOR, POAB, and GECA), the remaining 95% is distributed monthly to eligible counties and cities based on population data provided annually by the Georgia Office of Planning and Budget. Local governments must deposit both prepaid and non-prepaid revenue into a separate, restricted Emergency Telephone System Fund to be used only for authorized 911 purposes[5].

### Eligible Uses of 911 Fees in Georgia[6]

- Actual cost of insurance purchased to insure against the risks and liability in the operation and maintenance of the emergency 911 system;
- Actual cost of salaries and employee benefits for employees hired solely for the operation and maintenance of the emergency 911 system;
- Actual cost of training employees hired for the operation and maintenance of the emergency 911 system;
- Allocation of indirect costs associated with supporting the 911 system center and operations;
- Cost of leasing or purchasing a building used as a PSAP;
- Lease, purchase, or maintenance of a mobile communications vehicle and equipment, if the primary purpose and designation of such vehicle is to function as a backup 911 system center;
- Lease, purchase, or maintenance of computer hardware and software used at a PSAP;
- Lease, purchase, or maintenance of emergency telephone equipment used at a PSAP;
- Lease, purchase, or maintenance of logging recorders used at a PSAP;

[2] O.C.G.A. §§ 46-5-122(15), 46-5-133, 46-5-134, and 46-5-134.2.
[3] O.C.G.A. §§ 38-3-185 and 46-5-134(d)(1).
[4] O.C.G.A. § 46-5-134.2.
[5] O.C.G.A. § 46-5-134(d)(2), (f).
[6] O.C.G.A. § 46-5-134(f).

- Lease, purchase, or maintenance of mobile public safety voice and data equipment, geo-targeted text messaging alert systems, or towers necessary to carry out the function of 911 system operations;
- Lease, purchase, or maintenance of public safety voice and data communications systems located in the 911 system facility;
- Any office supplies of the PSAP used directly in providing emergency 911 system services;
- Rates associated with the service supplier's 911 service and other service supplier's recurring charges; and
- Other supplies directly related to providing emergency 911 system services.

## 911 Fee Disbursement in Other States

**State Testimony: Alabama**
Alabama funds 911 through a single statewide fee of $2.23 per voice-capable connection per month, including wireline, wireless, VoIP, and prepaid wireless services. Service providers collect most of these fees and send the revenue to the Alabama 911 Board, while prepaid wireless fees are collected at the retail point of sale. Alabama's 85 Emergency Communication Districts are prohibited from charging an additional local 911 fee, but they are authorized to charge for other functions, such as dispatching, facility rent, and towers. In FY2025, the statewide fee generated approximately $156.4 million. Of that amount, $133.18 million was distributed directly to the districts, $21.92 million funded shared statewide services, and $1.40 million supported the Alabama 911 Board administration.

Each district receives a protected base payment. For most districts, this amount is based on the highest annual 911 fee revenue collected during the five fiscal years ending September 30, 2011. Base payments are adjusted for inflation every five years. After all base payments are made, the remaining funds are distributed among the districts based on population. These per-capita payments are updated each year using the latest available population data.

Statewide shared services serve as one of Alabama's strongest mechanisms for promoting equity among PSAPs. Funds retained for these services support the statewide Emergency Services IP Network (ESInet), geographic information system (GIS), analytics, grants, and telecommunicator training. By pooling resources at the state level, Alabama can provide districts of all sizes with access to the same essential technology and services that smaller districts may be unable to procure independently.

**State Testimony: Florida**
The Florida Emergency Communications Board (ECB) administers the 911 Trust Fund, which supports monthly disbursements to counties for eligible equipment and services, Rural County Grants, 911 State Grants, and the ECB administration. Florida assesses a fee of 40 cents per month per non-wireless connection with 96% distributed to counties, 3% to the Rural County Grant Program, and 1% to the ECB. The state also assesses a fee of 40 cents per month per wireless connection, with counties receiving 95%, the Rural County Grant Program receiving 4%, and the ECB receiving 1%. The

prepaid wireless fee is 40 cents per retail transaction with 61% distributed to counties, 35% to the Statewide Next Generation and Services Grant Program, 3% to the Rural County Grant Program, and 1% to the ECB. For each of the fees, monthly county distributions are based on each subscriber's billing address.

**State Testimony: Illinois**

Illinois imposes a legislatively established surcharge of $1.50 per wireline, wireless, and VoIP connection. The Illinois State Police processes carrier reports and distributes revenue to 122 Emergency Telephone System Boards (ETSBs). Illinois collects 911 revenue from monthly service-provider surcharges, prepaid wireless point-of-sale collections, carrier penalties, and federal grants when available. Carriers may retain 1.74% of collections for administrative costs.

The remaining revenue is reduced by four fixed statutory allocations, which include 1.3 cents per line for small-county ETSBs serving counties with populations under 100,000, 1.7 cents for departmental administrative costs, 5 cents for NG9-1-1 reimbursement grants, and 13 cents for NG9-1-1 procurement and maintenance. Variable deductions (which may change annually based on actual expenses, budgets, and approvals) include 911 network costs, administrator and advisory board expenses, and 911 consolidation grants. Approximately $3.4 million of the monthly surcharge is distributed to ETSBs in counties that had established and were collecting their own surcharge before the statewide surcharge was established. After these deductions, approximately 91 cents per connection remains for distribution. Funds are allocated based on wireless subscriber counts by ZIP code, with split ZIP codes apportioned using GIS boundaries.

**State Testimony: Iowa**

Iowa assesses a monthly fee of $1.00 per wireline connection, which is disbursed to local 911 service boards. Iowa also assesses a monthly fee of $1.00 per wireless connection and a prepaid wireless fee of 51 cents per prepaid transaction. Local 911 service boards receive 60% of wireless and prepaid revenue, allocated according to geographic area (65%) and wireless call volume (35%). Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM) retains the remaining 40% of wireless and prepaid fees for network and 911 call delivery, which includes the ESInet, Next Generation Core Services (NGCS), shared call handling platform, GIS Data Hub, local GIS grant, training and public education, and program administration.

**State Testimony: Kansas**

Kansas collects a monthly fee of 90 cents per subscriber phone line, generating approximately $33 million annually. Of the 90-cent monthly subscriber fee, 66 cents is designated for distribution to the county or PSAP identified by the service provider's reported "place of primary use." For counties with populations greater than 35,000, however, the State 911 Board retains between 3% and 15% of this 66-cent distribution, based on a sliding scale. Counties with populations of 35,000 to 44,999 receive 97% of the distribution; counties with populations of 45,000 to 54,999 receive 94%; counties with populations of 55,000 to 64,999 receive 91%; counties with populations of 65,000 to 79,999 receive 88%; and counties with populations greater than 80,000 receive 85%. The Board retains approximately $2.5 million annually through this process and uses the funds to ensure that every county receives a minimum annual distribution of $70,000. In 2025, 61 counties received

supplemental payments to meet this minimum. Of the remaining monthly subscriber fee revenue, 23 cents support State 911 Board operations, and one cent supports grants.

Kansas also collects a prepaid fee of 2.06% per transaction, which generates approximately $1.5 million annually. All revenue collected from the 2.06% prepaid fee supports State 911 Board operations.

**State Testimony: Kentucky**

Kentucky supports its 911 system through Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) fees of 70 cents per month for each postpaid connection, 70 cents per month for Lifeline wireless connections, and 93 cents for each prepaid wireless retail transaction. The collected revenue is divided among five funds: 2.5% goes to the Administrative Fund, 2.5% to the NG9-1-1 Technology Fund, and 10% to the Grant Fund. The remaining 85% is divided equally between the ProRata Fund and the Volume Fund. The ProRata Fund receives 42.5% of the revenue and is distributed quarterly in equal amounts among qualifying PSAPs. The Volume Fund receives the remaining 42.5% and is distributed according to each PSAP's share of statewide CMRS connections. Within 90 days after the end of each calendar year, the 911 Services Board calculates the value of each CMRS connection by dividing the total funding available in the Volume Fund by the total number of CMRS connections statewide. Wireless carriers submit quarterly subscriber data by ZIP code to determine each PSAP's connection count and Volume Fund allocation. When a ZIP code overlaps multiple PSAP service areas, the connections and related funding are divided proportionally among the PSAPs serving that ZIP code.

**State Testimony: Pennsylvania**

Pennsylvania assesses a $1.95 monthly surcharge on each device or line capable of calling 911, generating approximately $384 million in calendar year 2025. 15% is dedicated to statewide interconnectivity including NG9-1-1 costs, up to 2% may be retained by Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) for administrative expenses, and at least 83% of the revenue is distributed quarterly to PSAPs through a formula-based allocation.

Legislation passed in 2015 directed PEMA to establish a disbursement formula that fairly and proportionately reflected 911 system needs, included an amount of 3% to be equally distributed to each county, required no less than 80% of the funds to be disbursed, and required that 30% of that 80% distribution to be population-based. The distribution formula can be reviewed no more than once within a four-year period and must establish goals and objectives prior to a formula review.

Under the current formula, 3% of the available fees are disbursed equally to each county. The remaining funds are disbursed using average quarterly formula payments from 2021 and 2022 (65%), population (30%), population density (2.5%), and square miles (2.5%). Population, density, and square miles are based on 2020 U.S. Census data. The formula was structured to satisfy statutory requirements, fairly and proportionately reflect 911 system needs, be simple and based on objective data, and not subject to manipulation.

**State Testimony: South Dakota**

South Dakota charges a uniform statewide 911 surcharge of $2.00 per service user line per month

and a separate 2% surcharge on prepaid wireless sales. Local and county 911 surcharges are not allowed. In fiscal year 2026, South Dakota collected approximately $20.97 million from the monthly 911 surcharge. Of that amount, approximately $14.68 million was distributed directly to counties, $4.65 million was transferred to the 911 Coordination Fund, and $1.64 million was distributed to eligible PSAPs as incentive funding. The state also collected approximately $680,573 from the prepaid wireless surcharge, which was deposited into the 911 Coordination Fund. Combined, these sources generated approximately $21.65 million.

Telecommunications providers collect the $2.00 per service user line per month surcharge and remit it to DOR. Providers retain 2% as an administrative allowance, leaving $1.96 per service user line for transfer to South Dakota Department of Public Safety (DPS). DPS distributes 70% of this revenue to counties and municipalities where it was collected. The remaining 30% is deposited into the Public Safety Emergency 911 Fund. From that fund, 26% is distributed to eligible PSAPs as incentive funding, while 74% is transferred to the 911 Coordination Fund to support statewide 911 programs.

South Dakota also provides support for rural 911 operations and encourages counties and PSAPs to consolidate or regionalize services through incentive funding and a consolidation and efficiency grant program.

**State Testimony: Virginia**

Virginia collects 75 cents per month for landline and VoIP services, 82 cents per month for postpaid wireless service, and 55 cents per prepaid wireless transaction. The landline and VoIP charge is a sales and use tax outside the authority of the Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM), while the wireless charges are directed to the Wireless E-911 Fund administered by VDEM under Virginia Code § 56-484.17.

In FY2026, the Department of Taxation collected approximately $82.5 million, distributing $40.4 million to VDEM and $42 million directly to PSAPs. Although state law establishes a 60%/40% PSAP-to-VDEM split, deductions made before the division result in a split closer to 50/50. VDEM uses its share to fund initiatives including, but not limited to, geographic information network, PSAP grants, Next Generation 9-1-1 deployment, statewide analytics, and PSAP education. Direct PSAP payments are based equally on population and incoming 911 call volume from the previous five fiscal years. Currently, 120 PSAPs that directly answer wireless calls receive monthly payments. Colleges, universities, other state institutions, and federal agencies are not eligible for 911 fee disbursements.

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Some of the following recommendations are contingent upon voter approval of House Resolution 1243 and upon the General Assembly's enactment of a law creating the Georgia Next Generation 9-1-1 Fund.

1. The Committee supports a funding framework consisting of a Statewide Shared Services Account, direct distributions to local governments that operate or contract for the operation of a PSAP, and a Needs-Based Grant Account.

    1.1 A new formula should not result in a net loss of revenue to local governments that operate or contract for the operation of a PSAP.

    1.2 Before adopting a formula, the projected revenue distribution to each jurisdiction should be calculated under the proposed model.

    1.3 The updated funding model should take effect no earlier than July 1, 2030 with funds maintained in or distributed through the constitutionally protected Georgia Next Generation 9-1-1 Fund.

    1.4 **Use the Statewide Shared Services Account to fund essential services that benefit all PSAPs and support consistent statewide 911 operations.**
        a. Initial funding recommendations include a statewide Emergency Services IP Network (ESInet), Next Generation Core Services (NGCS), geographic information system (GIS) services, customer premises equipment (CPE), and call-volume reporting and analytics software.
        b. Require future work groups to periodically review and update the baseline services that all Georgia PSAPs should provide as technology and operational needs evolve. The work groups should also recommend which services should be supported through the Statewide Shared Services Account.

    1.5 **Direct Distributions to Local Governments that Operate or Contract for the Operation of a PSAP**
        a. Establish the methodology for a fixed rate minimum funding floor and the percentage assigned to each call volume and population through additional financial analysis before adopting the formula.
        b. The call-volume component should:
            i. Use independently collected and consistently reported data, with collection or validation by an independent third-party analytics system, and enact legislation to require local governments as a condition of receiving distributions to collect and report the data to GECA;
            ii. Calculate call volume using a three-year rolling average to be updated annually; and
            iii. Use a uniform call-certification process for all PSAPs to promote consistent

reporting and reduce the potential for data manipulation.

c. The population component should:
    i. Use an authoritative data source, such as the U.S. Census Bureau;
    ii. Address how population will be divided in jurisdictions whose service boundaries do not align with county or municipal boundaries; and
    iii. Be updated annually.
d. The minimum funding floor should provide each PSAP with sufficient funding to support essential 911 operations.
    i. Scale the minimum funding floor according to the following PSAP-size classifications:
        a. Small PSAP: 1–15 authorized full-time positions;
        b. Medium PSAP: 16–75 authorized full-time positions; and
        c. Large PSAP: 76 or more authorized full-time positions.
    ii. Use consistently reported counts of authorized full-time positions, collected or validated by an independent third party.
    iii. Be updated annually.

1.6 **Use a Needs-Based Grant Account to supplement statewide shared services and recurring local distributions.**

a. Allocate a small percentage of available 911 revenue to the Needs-Based Grant Account.
b. Limit grants to eligible 911 expenditures that primarily support one-time costs. Prioritize funding for:
    i. Projects addressing demonstrated operational or technology needs.
    ii. Regionalization or consolidation projects that reduce costs, improve efficiency, and improve 9-1-1 service as documented in the application.
c. The grant program should establish clear requirements and procedures for:
    i. Applications;
    ii. Project prioritization, evaluation, and scoring;
    iii. Award decisions;
    iv. Financial and performance reporting; and
    v. Auditing and compliance.

1.7 Include a formal process for reviewing and updating the 911 funding model based on objective data and program performance at a minimum of every three years.

2. Clearly define and prioritize eligible expenditures for 911 fee revenue.

2.1 The Committee does not recommend removing any of the current eligible expenditures without further study.

2.2 The five highest-priority eligible expenditures identified during the workshop are listed below, with items a–c receiving equal priority:

a. Computer hardware and software;

b. Emergency telephone equipment;
c. Training;
d. Salary and benefits; and
e. Logging recorder.

2.3 Establish a legislative working group of state and local stakeholders to review state law and recommend clearer definitions and priorities for eligible 911 expenditures.

3. Allocate state funds to reduce the financial burden on local governments transitioning to or maintaining an NG9-1-1 system concurrently with Legacy 9-1-1. This includes a reimbursement program established by general law for documented NG9-1-1 implementation costs incurred by local governments for early adopters of NG9-1-1. State fund allocations are recommended until cost savings are actualized in NG9-1-1 and Legacy 9-1-1 is decommissioned.

4. Review the statutory deductions made from 911 fee revenue before distribution and consider the following changes:

4.1 Discontinue the 0.25% administrative deduction allocated to the Department of Revenue and replace with state funds.

4.2 Discontinue the 1% deduction retained by telecommunications providers for collecting and remitting non-prepaid 911 fees.

4.3 Discontinue vendor compensation for collecting and remitting prepaid wireless 911 fees. If vendor compensation cannot be discontinued, at a minimum align vendor compensation for prepaid wireless transactions to statutory limits for other retail transactions.

4.4 Review the allocation of 911 fee revenue to POAB in relation to communications officers' participation in the fund and determine whether an adjustment is needed.

5. Authorize the GECA Board of Directors and other state agencies to adopt rules and regulations to administer and enforce the statewide 911 funding program, including uniform accountability requirements.

5.1 The GECA Board of Directors' responsibilities should include:
a. Recommending eligible expenditures;
b. Administering grant awards;
c. Monitoring compliance;
d. Conducting or coordinating audits;
e. Requiring consistent financial and operational reporting;
f. Establishing corrective-action procedures; and
g. Recovering funds used for ineligible purposes when appropriate and after notice and opportunity for a hearing.

5.2 Establish a working group composed of state and local stakeholders to assist GECA in adopting rules and regulations to oversee and administer the statewide 911 funding program.

6. Establish clear and consistent procedures for refunding 911 fees to telecom providers and retailers of prepaid wireless services including the circumstances under which a refund may be issued, the documentation required to support a refund, verification of refund accuracy, timing and notice requirements, the effect of a refund on distributions to local governments that operate or contract for the operation of a PSAP, refund schedule, and reporting and transparency requirements.

7. Explore additional revenue sources to support the implementation and long-term sustainability of NG9-1-1.

The above recommendations were officially adopted by the 911 Advisory Committee at an open, publicly noticed meeting held on **October 8, 2026**.

**APPENDIX A**: Summary of 911 Fee Disbursement in Other States

| State | Fee(s) | Disbursement Structure |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $2.23/mo wireline, wireless, VoIP; $2.23/txn prepaid | In FY2025, 85.1% was distributed directly to districts through protected base payments (originally derived from each district's highest annual 911 fee revenue during the five fiscal years ending September 30, 2011) and per capita allocations of the remaining funds; 14.0% funded statewide shared services; and 0.9% funded Board administration. |
| Florida | 40¢/mo non-wireless or wireless; 40¢/txn prepaid | Non-wireless (96% to counties, 3% to the Rural County Grant Program, and 1% to the ECB); wireless connection (95% to counties, 4% to the Rural County Grant Program, and 1% to the ECB); prepaid (61% to counties, 35% to the Statewide Next Generation and Services Grants, 3% to the Rural County Grant Program, and 1% to the ECB) |
| Georgia | $1.50/mo non-prepaid; $1.50/txn prepaid | ZIP code (non-prepaid) + population (prepaid); locals receive 97% non-prepaid and 95% prepaid |
| Illinois | $1.50/mo. wireline, wireless, or VoIP; prepaid wireless fee collected at point of sale | Carriers retain 1.74% for administrative costs; fixed per-line allocations include $0.013 for small-county ETSBs, $0.017 for departmental administration, $0.050 for NG9-1-1 reimbursement grants, and $0.130 for NG9-1-1 procurement and maintenance. Variable deductions include network costs, administrator and advisory board expenses and consolidation grants. $3.4 million per month is distributed for hold harmless payments. Approximately $0.91 per connection remains for distribution to 122 ETSBs based on wireless subscriber counts by ZIP code. |
| Iowa | $1.00/mo wireline and wireless; 51¢/txn prepaid wireless | Wireline fees to local 911 Service Boards; wireless/prepaid: 60% to local boards (65% geographic area and 35% wireless call volume) and 40% to HSEM |
| Kansas | 90¢/mo per subscriber phone line; 2.06%/txn prepaid | Postpaid fees: 66¢ to counties/PSAPs based on place of primary use, subject to retainage for larger counties with a population of 35,000+ for a minimum annual distribution; 23¢ to State 911 Board operations; and 1¢ to grants. All prepaid fees support Board operations. |

| State | Fee(s) | Disbursement Structure |
|---|---|---|
| Kentucky | 70¢/mo CMRS postpaid; 93¢/txn CMRS prepaid; 70¢/mo CMRS Lifeline | CMRS fund; Admin 2.5%, NG9-1-1 Tech 2.5%, Grant Fund 10%, ProRata 42.5% (equal per PSAP), Volume 42.5% (connection-based) |
| Pennsylvania | $1.95/mo per device or line capable of calling 911 | 3% divided equally among counties; remaining funds based on average quarterly formula payments from 2021–2022 (65%), population (30%), population density (2.5%), and square miles (2.5%), using 2020 U.S. Census data |
| South Dakota | $2.00/mo per wireline, postpaid wireless, or VoIP service line; 2%/txn prepaid wireless | $2.00/mo per service line: providers retain 2% admin. fee and remit $1.96 to DOR/DPS. DPS distributes 70% to counties/municipalities and 30% to the Public Safety Emergency 911 Fund (26% to eligible PSAPs as incentive funds; 74% to the 911 Coordination Fund); 2%/txn 911 Coordination Fund |
| Virginia | 75¢/mo landline & VoIP (Sales and Use tax, outside VDEM authority); 82¢/mo postpaid wireless; 55¢/txn prepaid wireless | Wireless E-911 Fund (wireless fees only); 60% PSAPs and 40% VDEM (nets ~50/50 after off-the-top deductions); PSAP share = 50% population + 50% call volume for the previous five fiscal years |

**Source:** State presentations to the GECA and the 911 Advisory Committee, August 26, 2026.

## **APPENDIX B:** Uses of Collected Fees[7]

**Table 10 – Uses of Collected Fees**[82]

| | PSAP Operating Costs, Including Technological Innovation That Supports 911 | | | | PSAP Personnel Telecommunicator Costs | | PSAP Administrative Costs | | Costs for Integration and Interoperability of 911 and Public Safety/First Responder Radio Systems | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | CPE | CAD | PSAP Building/ Facility | NG911, Cybersecurity, Pre-Arrival Instructions, and ENS | Salaries | Training | Program Admin. | Travel Expenses | CAD to Support Integrated 911 and Dispatch | Providing for Interoperability |
| AK | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| AL | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| AR | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| AZ | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| CA | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| CO | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| CT | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| DE | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| FL | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| GA | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| HI | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| IA | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| ID | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| IL | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| IN | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| KS | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| KY | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| LA | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

[82] California, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, North Carolina, Vermont, and Wisconsin provided substantive entries in Addendum Section E2 of the Questionnaire, associated with responses captured in this table. State and jurisdiction filings are available for public inspection at https://www.fcc.gov/seventeenth-annual-fee-report-state-filings.



[7] Federal Communications Commission, *Seventeenth Annual Report to Congress on State Collection and Distribution of 911 and Enhanced 911 Fees and Charges* (February 13, 2026), 40–42, https://www.fcc.gov/sites/default/files/17thAnnual911FeeReport-021326.pdf.

| | PSAP Operating Costs, Including Technological Innovation That Supports 911 | | | | PSAP Personnel Telecommunicator Costs | | PSAP Administrative Costs | | Costs for Integration and Interoperability of 911 and Public Safety/First Responder Radio Systems | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | CPE | CAD | PSAP Building/ Facility | NG911, Cybersecurity, Pre-Arrival Instructions, and ENS | Salaries | Training | Program Admin. | Travel Expenses | CAD to Support Integrated 911 and Dispatch | Providing for Interoperability |
| MA | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| MD | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| ME | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| MI | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| MN | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| MO | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| MS | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| MT | Yes | Yes | [No Response] | [No Response] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| NC | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No |
| ND | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| NE | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| NH | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| NJ | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| NM | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | No |
| NV | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| NY | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| OH | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| OK | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| OR | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| PA | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| RI | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| SC | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| SD | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

| | PSAP Operating Costs, Including Technological Innovation That Supports 911 | | | | PSAP Personnel Telecommunicator Costs | | PSAP Administrative Costs | | Costs for Integration and Interoperability of 911 and Public Safety/First Responder Radio Systems | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **State** | **CPE** | **CAD** | **PSAP Building/ Facility** | **NG911, Cybersecurity, Pre-Arrival Instructions, and ENS** | **Salaries** | **Training** | **Program Admin.** | **Travel Expenses** | **CAD to Support Integrated 911 and Dispatch** | **Providing for Interoperability** |
| TN | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| TX | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| UT | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| VA | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| VT | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| WA | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| WI | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| WV | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| WY | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| **Other Jurisdictions** | | | | | | | | | | |
| AS | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No |
| DC | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Guam | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| NMI | [DNF] | [DNF] | [DNF] | [DNF] | [DNF] | [DNF] | [DNF] | [DNF] | [DNF] | [DNF] |
| PR | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| USVI | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | No | Yes | Yes |