



PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

WIRELESS E-911 IMPLEMENTATION AND OPERATION

TRIENNIAL REPORT 2005 - 2008



JUNE 30, 2008

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Executive Summary

The Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA), Bureau of 9-1-1 Programs, as required by Act 78 of 1990 as Amended by Act 17 of 1998, Act 56 of 2003, and Act 72 of 2008,

“... shall report to the Governor and the General Assembly no less than triennially its recommendations concerning wireless E-911 implementation and operation, including, but not limited to, necessary or required actions which must be undertaken in response to the Federal Communication Commission's directive in the FCC E-911 Order. The report shall recommend measures to be taken by the General Assembly. ...”¹

Since the 2005 inception of the Wireless Enhanced 9-1-1 (E-911) Program within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (Commonwealth), significant progress has been made toward the goal of the development, implementation, operation and maintenance of a statewide integrated wireless E-911 system. At the start of the program, 11 of the 69 Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) in the Commonwealth were deployed to the Phase II² level, which is the highest level of wireless deployment. For the triennial reporting period ending June 30, 2008, 55 of the PSAPs in the Commonwealth are Phase II deployed, with another nine PSAPs working towards Phase II deployment. (See Figures 2 through 5)

Act 78 (as amended) established a \$1.00 per month surcharge on all wireless devices within the Commonwealth. This surcharge was established to assist PSAPs and wireless service providers (WSPs) with costs that resulted from compliance with the FCC E-911 Order, which specifies requirements for Phase II deployment. Costs paid from the fund are eligible recurring or nonrecurring costs as determined by the agency in accordance with §§11.2(a) and §§11.5 of the Act. For the triennial reporting period, the Wireless E-911 Program has disbursed over \$312.7 million to the 69 PSAPs, and is projected to disburse over \$98.6 million to the PSAPs in Fiscal Year (FY) 2008-09. This funding has been crucial for PSAPs to obtain the necessary infrastructure and equipment for Phase II deployment. In addition, \$3.2 million has been disbursed during the triennial reporting period to WSPs for cost recovery for the provision of wireless E-911 service, with another \$1.1 million projected for disbursement to WSPs during FY2008-09.

Unless extended by action of the Legislature, Act 78 (as amended) specifies that the wireless surcharge will sunset on June 30, 2009. Continuation of the wireless surcharge is imperative to ensure all PSAPs within the Commonwealth are able to continue providing Phase II wireless service, a crucial element in the Commonwealth's public safety system. PSAPs will encounter considerable financial hardships and may be faced with difficult decisions regarding the continuation of service if the surcharge is not extended.

¹ <http://www.pema.state.pa.us/pema/lib/pema/Act78.pdf>

² Phase II Wireless 9-1-1 calls contain the caller's location in latitude and longitude and are routed to the correct PSAP with the caller's call-back number.

New technologies are regularly introduced into the communications field. Some of these new technologies include Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP), text messaging, OnStar, Sync (voice-activated technology), and video messaging. All of these technologies have the capability to access the 9-1-1 system. With the exception of VoIP, these technologies are not included under established legislation, state standards or remittance requirements. PSAPs may not currently have the capability to accept information from them. As more people are moving away from conventional wireline phones and utilizing newer technology, the wireline contributions to counties are decreasing statewide. Not including a 12.1% decrease in wireline contributions for the year preceding the triennial reporting period, wireline contributions have decreased an additional 12.4% over the reporting period. The addition of wireless funding still does not provide counties with sufficient funds to fully cover their 9-1-1 operating budgets.

PEMA has been working to revise Act 78 (as amended) so that it is “technology-neutral” and will encompass any current or future technology. The proposed revisions will include incentives for PSAPs to leverage neighboring county PSAP infrastructure in an effort to support PSAP overflow. It is imperative that revisions to Act 78 (as amended) are a priority of the Legislature. Enacting needed revisions to Act 78 (as amended) will sustain the current level of service that exists, while meeting the future needs and challenges of the Commonwealth.

This report provides an overview of the Wireless E-911 Program in the Commonwealth for the triennial reporting period, July 1, 2005 through June 30, 2008, and includes recommended measures to be taken by the General Assembly as required by the Act.

Act 78 of 1990 as Amended by Act 17 of 1998, Act 56 of 2003, and Act 72 of 2008

Over the last decade, advancements in communications technology have created the need for an enhanced system to access 9-1-1. While current 9-1-1 systems have provided a reliable emergency communications structure, they have been stretched to their limit as technology continues to advance. New wireless and Internet Protocol (IP)-based communications devices are being developed at a rapid rate, offering capabilities such as text and video messaging. In addition, over the next several years, it is expected that technologies, such as satellite, will introduce new communications devices and services to the market. OnStar, a communications technology service that utilizes satellite technology, is currently providing services to vehicle users as a means of contacting public safety communications centers.

Current legislation provides for the regulation of basic wireline and wireless service [Act 78 (as amended)]. When this legislation was drafted, today's changes in technology were not foreseen. The Commonwealth's PSAPs must possess the capability to answer all calls from every service provider, regardless of technology. In order to accomplish this, it is imperative that the Commonwealth enact legislation that provides funding structures and regulations for both present and future 9-1-1 systems.

An effort to draft changes to Act 78 (as amended) is currently underway. The focus of the draft legislation is to provide language that supports current technology, while providing the framework for supporting future technologies and a funding mechanism to allow local PSAPs to upgrade their 9-1-1 systems to support calls from all communications service providers, regardless of technology. The proposed changes to the legislation will provide for a surcharge assessment on all telecommunications devices capable of reaching a PSAP. It is anticipated that draft will be ready to be introduced to the General Assembly during the 2009 Spring Session.

E-911 Emergency Services Advisory Committee and Wireless Subcommittee

Act 78 (as amended) established an advisory committee that is known as the "E-911 Emergency Services Advisory Committee". The E-911 Advisory Committee is comprised of:

- The director of PEMA **or** his/her designee, who acts as chairperson
- Two county commissioners
- Four 9-1-1 program managers
- Four representatives from WSPs licensed by the FCC
- Two landline telephone service provider representatives
- Two representatives each from fire services, emergency medical services and police
- The chairman and minority chairman of the Communications and Technology Committee of the Senate **and** the chairman and minority chairman of the

Veterans Affairs and Emergency Preparedness Committee of the House of Representatives, **or** their designees

The E-911 Advisory Committee's role is to make recommendations to PEMA regarding the formulation of technical, administrative and operational standards for use in overseeing the statewide 9-1-1 programs. The members of the Advisory Committee, who serve two-year terms, are appointed by the Governor, upon recommendation of the applicable statewide organizations, associations and industry segments.

Act 78 (as amended) also established a permanent Wireless Subcommittee, comprised of:

- Advisory Committee chairperson
- Two county commissioners
- Four county 9-1-1 program managers
- Four representatives from WSPs licensed by the FCC
- Two landline telephone service provider representatives

The responsibilities of the Wireless Subcommittee are to advise PEMA regarding the development, implementation, operation and maintenance of a statewide integrated wireless E-911 system; to make recommendations to PEMA regarding the preparation and periodic revision of the Wireless E-911 State Plan, which provides for the development, implementation, operation and maintenance of a statewide integrated wireless E-911 system in accordance with the FCC E-911 Order; to make recommendations to PEMA regarding the approval or disapproval of WSP agreements and the formulation of technical standards; and to make recommendations to PEMA regarding the development of guidelines, rules and regulations required to address the administration of the statewide Wireless E-911 Plan and the disbursement of monies from the Wireless E-911 Emergency Services Fund.

The amendments being drafted for Act 78 remove the Wireless Subcommittee as a permanent subcommittee, while adding additional members to the E-911 Advisory Committee. This is an effort to provide for one combined overall advisory committee that will allow for effective recommendations from an experienced group of public safety and relevant telecommunications industry representatives. In addition, proposed amendments extend the term of membership on the committee from two to four years, staggering the initial appointments of members so that the terms of no more than four members will expire in any given year. This will ensure consistency and reduce turnover on the committee.

The draft amendment proposes an E-911 Emergency Services Advisory Committee comprised of:

- The director of PEMA **or** his/her designee, who acts as chairperson
- Two county commissioners
- Four 9-1-1 program managers
- Six representatives from telecommunications service providers authorized to conduct business in the Commonwealth; two representing local exchange providers, two representing WSPs, and two representing other relevant telecommunications services
- Two representatives each from fire services, emergency medical services and law enforcement
- Two members from the public at large

- The majority chairman and minority chairman of the Communications and Technology Committee of the Senate **and** the majority chairman and minority chairman of the Veterans Affairs and Emergency Preparedness Committee of the House of Representatives, **or** their designees

Statewide Wireless Plan

Promulgated in April 2005, the Statewide Wireless Plan (Plan) is an inclusive wireless statewide guide. The Plan provides a baseline for revenue standards for PSAP operations, standards for technical operations, standards for WSPs within the Commonwealth, Phase I and Phase II deployment efforts, and wireless remittance processes. However, any plan must be dynamic and the current Plan must be updated to reflect the current state of 9-1-1 in the Commonwealth.

In a joint effort with the US Department of Transportation (DOT), the National Association of State 9-1-1 Administrators (NASNA) has approved a model state 9-1-1 plan concept. With future federal funding tied to this model, the Commonwealth's Plan, once updated, will ensure compliance with the model concept, thus providing for Commonwealth eligibility for continued 9-1-1 federal funds.

4 PA. Code Chapter 120b, c and d

Chapter 120, parts b, c, and d, codify Act 78 (as amended), providing governance for PEMA and the PSAPs. These rules guide decisions and responsibilities. While the predominance of the regulations remain applicable to wireline 9-1-1 service, the majority of the text requires restructuring to dovetail with current technology usage, as well as plans for future technological advances.

Concurrent with the proposed re-write of Act 78 (as amended), a draft that will amend these administrative rules is currently underway. While this includes the modification toward technology-neutral language, amendments to county plans, changes to the advisory council structure and authority, and adjustments to funding, financial accountability mechanisms are also being included.

Deployment Process

Deployment Readiness Assessment for Wireless (DRAW)

With the onset of the Wireless E-911 Program, PEMA found it necessary to determine the baseline condition of wireless 9-1-1 in the Commonwealth. Teams of specialists physically visited each PSAP in the Commonwealth, documenting their findings from standardized interviews, referred to as the 'DRAW', which identified the current conditions of each PSAP's 9-1-1 telephone and support systems, training requirements, call loads, and business practices.

The DRAW effort was conducted by two-person teams consisting of a Project Manager and a Telecommunications Specialist. This team performed their assessments with the knowledge that a PSAP's size and capabilities would impact the amount of effort necessary to define current conditions and future requirements relative to program and deployment tracking.

The DRAW documented the existing conditions relative to wireless call processing and the existence and capabilities of technical systems, including Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) systems, Customer Premises Equipment (CPE), and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and their readiness to receive and accurately process Phase I and Phase II Wireless 9-1-1 calls.

Network capabilities, wireless trunk requirements, wireline and wireless call load accounting, training needs, and the interoperability of all platforms were assessed. PEMA determined the status of the Local Exchange Carriers (LECs) relative to wireless readiness and assisted in defining the footprint of the WSPs that would require notification, coordination and direction during the deployment process.

The DRAW effort was completed in January 2006 and provided PEMA with an assessment of each PSAP's readiness for Phase II, as well as verification of what each PSAP's cost recovery request for Phase II deployment might be.

By acquiring all information relative to PSAPs, LECs, WSPs, and operational methodologies, PEMA developed uniform deployment testing standards. A comprehensive database of contact information for PSAPs, LECs, WSPs, and third-party data providers was developed to facilitate the coordination of deployment activity to achieve the best possible results.

Utilizing the established task force regions, PEMA established a communications plan whereby all PSAPs in a region would meet monthly to track progress and work collaboratively on issues and challenges of deployment progress. PEMA assigned Deployment Managers to each region to provide oversight and assistance to key stakeholders during the deployment process. (Figure 1 shows the Commonwealth by Public Safety Regions.)

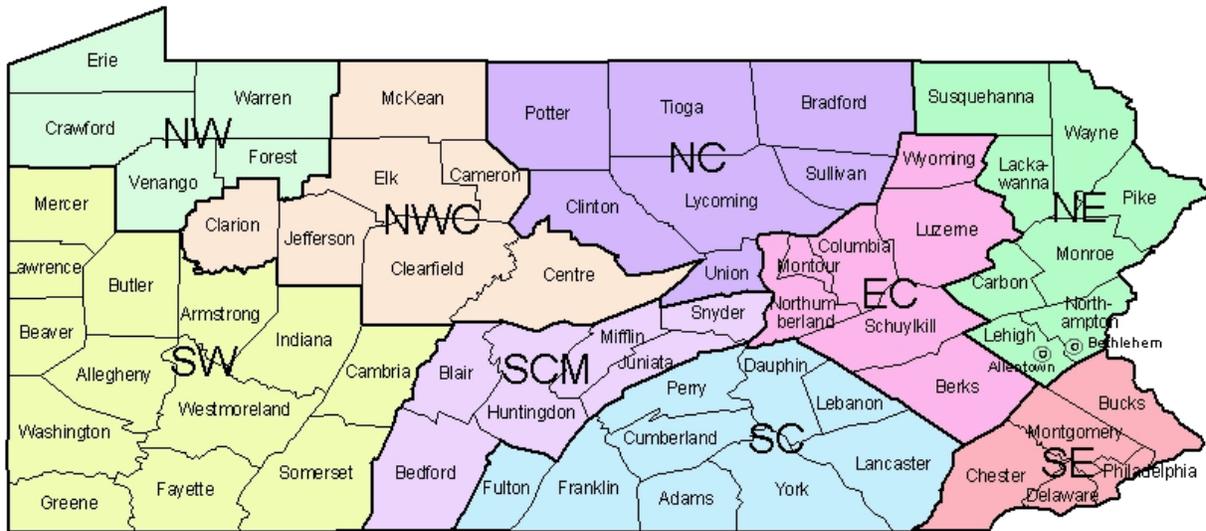


Figure 1 – Commonwealth by Public Safety Regions

The upgrades necessary for each PSAP were determined in the context of deploying Phase I and Phase II equally across the Commonwealth. A standardized deployment testing procedure was created and implemented to ensure a consistent level of service and testing criteria statewide, which would objectively verify the wireless call delivery network.

One of PEMA’s goals in the deployment process was to oversee the implementation of an integrated statewide wireless E-911 system and the deployment of wireless E-911 service, while maintaining local autonomy and control over the day-to-day operations of E-911 service. This is being accomplished through a carefully coordinated deployment process that begins with a PSAP asking PEMA to make a formal request of the WSPs for wireless service deployment in that particular county. Once PEMA receives that request, a Request for Service (RFS) letter is issued to all WSPs known to be doing business or providing service in the Commonwealth.

The RFS letter sets a series of events into motion and the milestones of the deployment follow a specific operational methodology, measured against a finite time period as defined by the FCC E-911 Order, with a deployment deadline. WSPs are held to strict standards that govern most parts of the deployment process. Except for technology limitations, this ensures uniformity among all the deployments statewide and eliminates disparate levels of service between WSPs.

PEMA implemented specific procedures and Best Practices to assist the WSPs in fulfilling the established minimum deployment standards. WSPs are expected to follow all current or future rules and procedures adopted by PEMA during all deployments and for future service delivery. PEMA’s testing and validation procedures ensure that the WSP meets statewide minimum standards for accuracy and test criteria.

Deployment Status Maps

For the triennial reporting period, deployment across the Commonwealth has varied by year; however, as of June 30, 2008, 55 counties are Phase II deployed.³

Figures 2 through 5, on the following pages, show the progression of deployment over the last three years.

³ “There are 3 phases that are referred to in implementing Wireless 9-1-1. The most basic of these, sometimes called Wireless **Phase 0**, simply means that when you dial 9-1-1 from your cell phone a call taker at a public safety answering point (PSAP) answers. The call taker may be at a state highway patrol PSAP, at a city or county PSAP up to hundreds of miles away, or at a local PSAP, depending on how the wireless 9-1-1 call is routed.” [No caller information is received by the PSAP.]

“Wireless **Phase I** is the first step in providing better emergency response service to wireless 9-1-1 callers. When Phase I has been implemented, a wireless 9-1-1 call will come into the PSAP with the wireless phone call back number. This is important in the event the cell phone call is dropped, and may even allow PSAP employees to work with the wireless company to identify the wireless subscriber. However, Phase I still doesn't help call takers locate emergency victims or callers.” [The address of the tower processing the call is also received by the PSAP.]

“To locate wireless 9-1-1 callers, **Phase II** must have been implemented in the area by local 9-1-1 systems and wireless carriers. Phase II allows call takers to receive both the caller's wireless phone number and their location information.”

<http://www.nena.org/pages/ContentList.asp?CTID=23>



Figure 4 – Deployment Status June 30, 2007

Deployment Status

- Phase 0
- Phase I
- Phase II
- Deploying from Ph 0 to Ph I
- Deploying from Ph 0 to Ph II
- Deploying from Ph I to Ph II

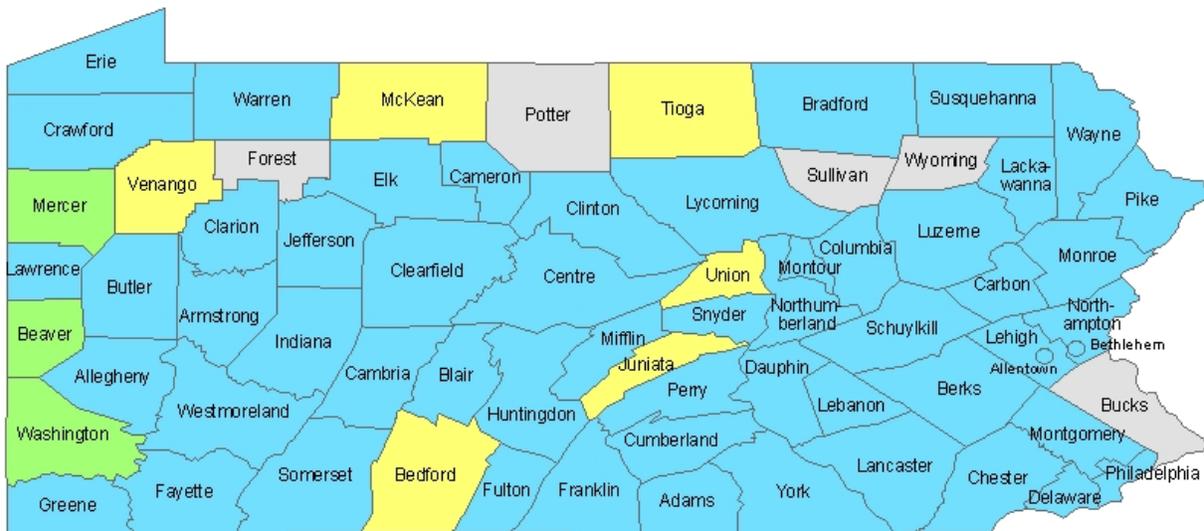


Figure 5 – Deployment Status June 30, 2008

Post Deployment Issues

Responsibilities

PEMA has been responsible for various issues surrounding deployment, including maintenance of the tower address list, the addition and testing of new tower sites, testing of re-homed and/or upgraded tower sites, deployment maintenance after WSPs merge, addition of new carriers to the market, and testing for new technology. As the majority of counties are Phase II deployed, these responsibilities are shifting to the PSAPs, with PEMA providing oversight, support and guidance.

PEMA has been the single point of contact for PSAPs participating in PEMA's deployment process, acting as a liaison with the WSPs and LECs. In order to maintain continuity of data, PSAPs must begin to enhance their relationships with WSPs and LECs. WSPs will need to provide PSAPs with address changes, tower additions or deletions, and re-homing information, all of which will ensure the integrity of the Automatic Location Identification (ALI) data.

PSAPs will also be responsible for maintenance of the carrier contact lists. The PSAPs will need to share updates and changes with PEMA to ensure PEMA's website remains current, allowing for access to accurate and relevant data.

Changes, updates, additions and deletions of tower sites occur regularly. In order to avoid receiving inaccurate call data, such as tower location or caller location, some PSAPs have contracted with vendors for tower validation services that specifically measure and verify the exact location of each tower. If not done properly or regularly, call data can become unreliable.

Funding

There is great concern in the PSAP community over future funding of the Statewide E-911 Program. Absent Legislative action, the wireless surcharge will expire on June 30, 2009. However, costs for the 69 PSAPs in the Commonwealth to administer their respective E-911 Program will continue to grow, notwithstanding costs to implement technological advances.

Several PSAPs had either deployed to the Wireless Phase I or Phase II level, or were well on their way to deploying, before the wireless funding program began. These PSAPs are approaching the end of the life cycle of their CPE and have begun incurring significant capital costs for their equipment replacement.

In addition, corporate mergers or technological upgrades leave current CPE either unsupported or only supported for a short period of time. This again leaves PSAPs facing capital replacement issues, or choosing to continue with equipment that has become outdated. Not only does purchasing or leasing new equipment create financial hardships in terms of capital outlay for PSAPs, it creates secondary financial issues, such as data loading, dispatcher training, etc.

Regardless of technology changes, maintenance costs will also continue, which will be difficult for PSAPs to absorb.

Funding streams will not be sufficient for smaller PSAPs. PEMA and the General Assembly need to encourage merger and consolidation of smaller PSAPs with adjoining county PSAPs.

Wireless Service Provider (WSP) Status

WSP presence in the Commonwealth varies greatly. The major WSPs, AT&T Mobility, Sprint, T-Mobile, Verizon Wireless, and Nextel (Sprint iDEN), all Tier 1, have a presence throughout the majority of the Commonwealth. Smaller WSPs, such as Immix Wireless and Indigo Wireless, Tier 3, may only have a presence in one county or a small group of rural counties.

Tier 1 WSPs, namely Verizon, AT&T, Sprint-Nextel, and T-Mobile, have greater than 500,000 subscribers nationwide. Tier 2 is all other WSPs with greater than 500,000 subscribers. Tier 3 WSPs, although having less than 500,000 subscribers, non-nationwide, provide a valuable service, filling a need in smaller counties where the Tier 1 and/or Tier 2 WSPs do not have a presence.

Appendix A contains the *WSP Status Maps*.

During the deployment process, WSPs supplied latitude and longitude coordinates for towers within their service area for testing of Phase I and/or Phase II, as required by the Deployment Procedures and Standards document.

Information compiled through the deployment process contains proprietary information under §§11.7(d) of the Act. PEMA is cognizant that there are areas of the Commonwealth that do not have wireless service, even from Tier III WSPs, leaving gaps in coverage in some of the more rural areas.

This lack of seamless coverage remains a concern within the 9-1-1 community. PEMA stands ready to assist the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee in their efforts to study ways to improve and eliminate gaps in wireless coverage, develop recommendations, and draft necessary legislation to effectuate recommendations, as directed in Senate Resolution 206.

Wireless Funding

Act 78 (as amended) requires all wireless providers, including resellers, offering wireless service in the Commonwealth to remit a \$1.00 monthly surcharge per device for pre-paids and post-paids.

Act 78 (as amended) also established in the State Treasury a non-lapsing restricted interest-bearing account, known as the Wireless E-911 Emergency Services Fund (Fund). The main source of revenue in the Fund is the monthly surcharge on wireless communications devices. Money in the Fund and any interest accrued is appropriated to PEMA for disbursements to PSAPs and WSPs, as delineated under Act 78 (as amended).

WSPs remit the fees to the Pennsylvania Comptroller's Office on a monthly or quarterly basis. Quarterly remittance is required by the Act, although PEMA has requested that wireless carriers remit monthly to ensure that sufficient assets are in the Fund for the approved quarterly disbursements.

Currently, the remittance process is – in practice – an honor system. It is difficult for PEMA to verify the number of devices for which any particular WSP is submitting. Many WSPs employ a third party to file remittances on their behalf. There is often no WSP contact information for follow-up or notification of chronically late remittances.

There is no system in place to guarantee that PEMA has prior knowledge of a WSP offering service so that it can enforce collection of fees. Some of these WSPs fail to submit fees for months, if not longer.

As expected, wireless revenue is increasing. In FY2004-05, wireless revenue was \$64,419,735; FY2005-06 and FY2006-07 saw revenues of \$80,053,598 and \$90,702,994, respectively, an increase of over 40% in three years. FY2007-08 saw revenues of \$98,560,282, an increase of only 8.66% in the last year, but 53% since FY2004-05. Eventually this revenue will show only minimal annual increases as the US market approaches saturation; estimates are that 83% of US citizens own cell phones.

At the same time, wireline revenue has begun to decrease. Wireline revenue reported by the PSAPs to PEMA for 2005 was over \$108.6 million dollars; in 2006, reported wireline revenue exceeded \$105.8 million dollars. With reported wireline revenue in 2007 slightly over \$95.1 million dollars, a decrease of over 10% was realized in one year, with an overall decrease during the triennial reporting period of 12.4%.

Figure 6 compares the wireline and wireless revenue for the triennial reporting period.

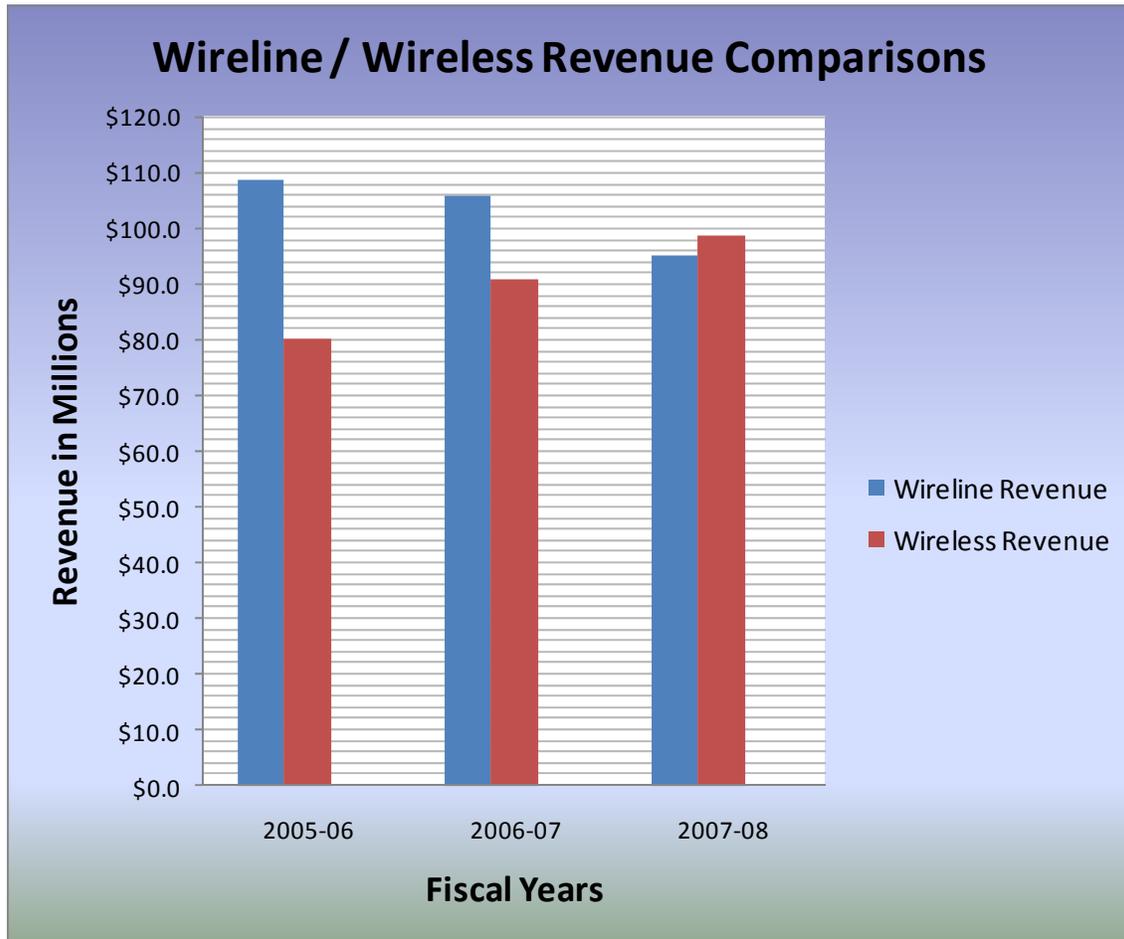


Figure 6 – Revenue Comparison

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Even with the increase in wireless funding, estimated annual aggregate PSAP expenditures still exceed combined wireless and wireline revenue.

Figure 7 compares the available funding versus actual PSAP expenditures during the triennial reporting period.

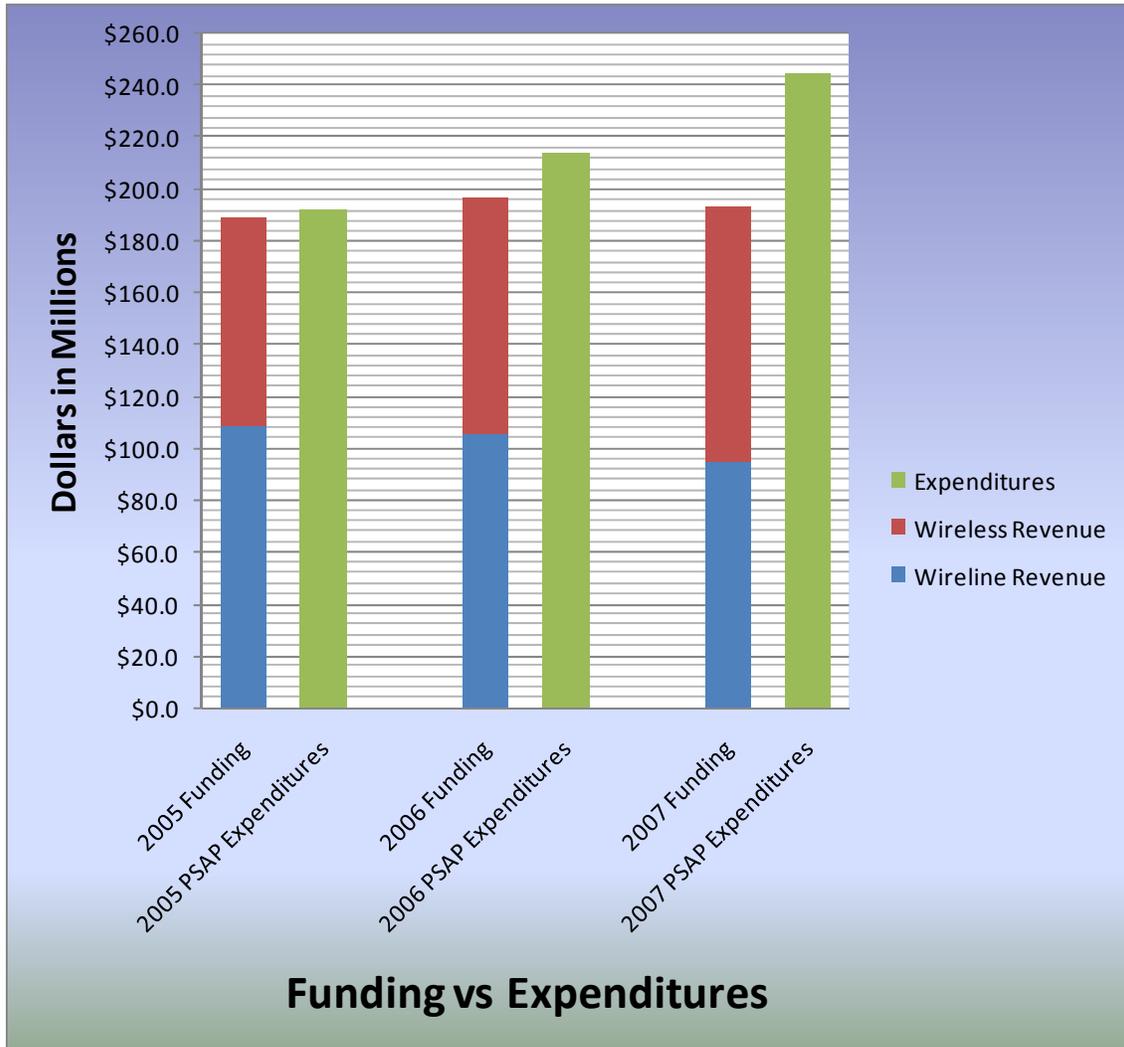


Figure 7 – Funding vs Expenditures

Appendix B contains the *WSP Remittance Report*.
Appendix C contains the *PSAP Expenditures*.

Fund Disbursements

The funds that are distributed must be used for PSAP and WSP costs resulting from compliance with the FCC E-911 Order, including development, implementation and testing, operation and maintenance of a statewide, integrated wireless E-911 system. Act 78 (as amended) specifies the order of funding. PSAPs deploying to Phase I receive funding first, followed by WSPs deploying to Phase I. PSAPs deploying to Phase II, followed by WSPs deploying to Phase II, are eligible for any remaining funds. Unfortunately, the funds are generally expended before all requests are met.

Retroactive Funding

Act 78 (as amended) allowed PSAPs and WSPs to apply for retroactive funding to recover eligible costs under §§11.4 and §§11.5 of the Act that were incurred between January 1, 1998 and June 30, 2005.

Fourteen PSAPs met the eligibility criteria and applied for retroactive funding. The total aggregate amount of these retroactive requests was \$39,886,793.60, which was approved in FY2005-06. Retroactive equipment, systems and services were paid in FY2005-06. Fund limitations precluded paying retroactive personnel costs until FY2006-07.

Appendix D contains the *PSAP Retroactive Funding*.

PSAP Funding

Since the inception of the Wireless E-911 Program, over \$312.7 million dollars has been disbursed to the PSAPs. There were 18 months of WSP remittances available for FY2005-06, providing a larger amount of funds for distribution versus the subsequent fiscal years of the triennial reporting period.

Table 1 shows the total requested and approved amounts, as well as the total disbursement.

Table 1 – Wireless Surcharge County Funding

<i>Wireless Surcharge County Funding Summary</i>			
<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Requested Amount</i>	<i>Approved Amount</i>	<i>Disbursement Total</i>
<i>05-06</i>	<i>\$171,235,831.27</i>	<i>\$166,978,228.27</i>	<i>\$127,091,434.65</i>
<i>06-07</i>	<i>\$239,503,152.31</i>	<i>\$141,860,217.79</i>	<i>\$87,299,736.74</i>
<i>07-08</i>	<i>\$188,857,415.02</i>	<i>\$138,323,917.28</i>	<i>\$98,366,541.88</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$599,596,398.60</i>	<i>\$447,162,363.34</i>	<i>\$312,757,713.27 *</i>

* This figure includes the Retroactive Funding.

Appendix E contains the *Wireless Surcharge County Funding Summary*.

WSP Cost Recovery

Act 78 (as amended) provides a means for WSPs to recover costs incurred in complying with FCC mandates to provide E-911 service to their customers.

PEMA adopted procedures for WSPs to seek reimbursement for their Phase I and Phase II costs in accordance with §§11.4 and §§11.5 of Act 78 (as amended). The procedures govern the submission of cost estimates for each fiscal year. WSPs detail cost estimates by submitting a Cost Recovery Plan. All WSPs operating in the Commonwealth, regardless of the degree of service provided, are eligible to receive cost recovery funds.

During FY2006-07, Immix Wireless and Indigo Wireless submitted Cost Recovery Plans in excess of \$19.7 million dollars. PEMA reviewed the plans and approved them at a much lower recovery amount due to ineligible items being invoiced on the original submissions. Verizon Wireless submitted a Phase I Cost Recovery Plan for FY2005-06 during this same time frame. It was reviewed and accepted, with disbursements issued in FY2007-08.

Immix Wireless, Indigo Wireless and Cricket Wireless submitted requests for cost recovery disbursement in FY2008-09. There was one invoice received from Verizon Wireless for FY2006-07 costs. This invoice, received after the deadline, will have payment disbursed in FY2008-09.

Verizon Wireless notified PEMA that they are self-recovering for Phase II and will not be seeking cost recovery for Phase II. AT&T Mobility notified PEMA that they had “no plans to seek reimbursement” for Phase II for FY2008-09.

Table 2 summarizes the Cost Recovery figures for the triennial reporting period.

Table 2 – WSP Cost Recovery

WSP Cost Recovery FY2007-08			
<u>WSP</u>	<u>Requested Amount</u>	<u>Approved Amount</u>	<u>Disbursement Total</u>
Immix Wireless	\$16,096,707.30	\$1,109,031.56	\$1,109,031.56
Indigo Wireless	\$3,680,587.00	\$391,775.88	\$391,775.88
Verizon Wireless	<u>\$1,709,681.37</u>	<u>\$1,709,681.37</u>	<u>\$1,709,681.37</u>
Total -	\$21,486,975.67	\$3,210,488.81	\$3,210,488.81

There continues to be uncertainty of what is and is not eligible for reimbursement. This question has been posed to the FCC and the response has been that the decisions should reside at the state level.

PEMA, in concert with the E-911 Advisory Committee, is creating an eligibility list of common items, components and services that will be reimbursable through cost

recovery. Once the list has been adopted, it should provide clear and concise guidelines, allowing for fair and reasonable cost recovery.

Reconciliation of Distributed Funds

During the first quarter of each fiscal year, commencing with FY2006-07, PEMA makes available reconciliation schedules on its web-tool for completion by all PSAPs in the Commonwealth.

Several issues complicated the reconciliation of distributed funds for FY2005-06 and FY2006-07:

- PSAPs reporting a larger fund balance than shown on their respective bank statements
- Bank balances not being received for several PSAPs
- PSAPs with bank balances higher than the total amount of funds that were distributed to them
- Bank balances reported being much higher than the account balances reported by the PSAPs

The reconciliation is not completed until at least three months after the end of the fiscal year. Therefore, funds that are unspent at the end of the fiscal year could actually have been spent during the time the reconciliation was being conducted.

Table 3 shows the combined results of the FY2005-06 and FY2006-07 reconciliation, as of June 30, 2007.

Table 3 – FY2005-06 and FY2006-07 Reconciliation

Cumulative Funded Amount *	\$ 214,391,171.00
Cumulative Interest Earned	\$ 6,813,716.00
Cumulative Expenditures	\$ 138,731,331.00
Total Encumbrances	\$ 35,548,572.00
Unencumbered Fund Balance	\$ 46,924,984.00

* Figure is rounded.

NOTE: The “Unencumbered Fund Balance” is a snapshot in time as of June 30, 2007.

Due to the issues complicating reconciliation, PEMA has taken limited action as far as reducing the payments to PSAPs during FY2007-08, or requesting that PSAPs return any unspent funding to PEMA. However, the PSAPs have been notified that, subject to the results of the FY2007-08 reconciliation, any wireless E-911 funds that remain unspent or unencumbered by June 30, 2008 will be subject to the provisions of Act 78 (as amended), specifically §§11.5(c)(4).

The FY2007-08 reconciliation process has been designed to allow PSAPs to “restate” any errors that were discovered in prior year’s reconciliations. PSAPs are allowed to correct errors found on previous reconciliations and submit documentation to support the corrections. This will allow a complete reconciliation of all previous funds for all PSAPs moving forward into the FY2008-09 reconciliation.

PEMA Web-Tools

The 9-1-1 Planning Website was deployed in November 2005 as a means for combined wireline/wireless plan submittal to PEMA.

The Planning Website has been expanded to include resources for the management and records keeping of several other program administration and deployment activities. Over the course of eight months the Planning Website evolved into a complete web access portal for wireless deployment; was presented to the PSAP community; was adopted as the Commonwealth's primary means for communication, storage, and retrieval of program critical data; and became known as the "9-1-1 Planning Web-Tools". The web-tool now includes all of the following capabilities:

- Interactive Deployment Status Map - Deployment tool to organize and upload WSP and PSAP deployment files
- Real-time Deployment Calendar - Tracks program meetings, events and WSP deployment activity
- Public Safety Region (PSR) Agenda Tool – Facilitates a consistent agenda and programmatically sound message across all PSR meetings
- Annual Reporting Tool – Facilitates the delivery of each PSAP's required critical data to PEMA each year
- Funding Application Tool – Facilitates the fiscal fund process for PSAP application and review each year

Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1)

The next generation of 9-1-1 is defined as “a system comprised of managed IP-based networks and elements that augment present-day E-911 features and functions and add new capabilities...Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1) is designed to provide access to emergency services from all sources, and to provide multimedia data capabilities for PSAPs and other emergency service organizations.”⁴

A Next Generation network can be thought of as an “inter-network”. The Next Generation network is inter-networked through typical telecommunications facilities and can allow more features and greater bandwidth than a normal system. Current networks offer reliable, efficient delivery of voice through dedicated circuits. Next Generation offers the same capability while enabling the ability to transfer IP information across the bandwidth. In short, the current systems are served by many small pipes (dedicated trunks), while Next Generation is served by one large pipe (and many smaller streams through the pipe).

The Wireless E-911 Program has evolved into a state entity focused on the comprehensive management of 9-1-1 programs across all technologies, providers, and public safety stakeholders. This transition establishes an opportunity to develop a cohesive vision between all Commonwealth 9-1-1 community members to transition to an IP-enabled NG9-1-1 environment. While it is clear that many issues surround the technical and operational aspects of such a transition, a great deal of attention must also be given to the legislative, policy, and procedural issues that are necessary to make a true NG9-1-1 environment into a reality.

As internet telephony has become prevalent, every broadband access connection now has the ability to generate a 9-1-1 call. For this reason, service providers and 9-1-1 authorities must spend significant monies to accommodate 9-1-1 calls from VoIP subscribers. However, there exists no physical connection between the VoIP subscriber and their telephone service provider, as is true in the current wireline and LEC model. This creates a significant problem in 9-1-1 location technology because without user input, the service provider has no way of knowing exactly where a 9-1-1 call may originate. This makes the regulation of 9-1-1 surcharge monies challenging.

The NG9-1-1 environment consists of a system of shared network resources, applications, and information. In this environment, costs are also shared across 9-1-1 agencies, not overburdening any one local 9-1-1 entity. This requires increased coordination at the state level for managed network resources, applications, and information which relies on commensurate legislation and funding models to support the associated costs. Regardless of the specific NG9-1-1 architecture that will eventually handle emergency communications in the Commonwealth, adequate funding for the network infrastructure build-out and maintenance, associated recurring telecommunications costs, data provider and maintenance costs, PSAP equipment and maintenance costs, and PSAP operational costs must be available.

⁴ NENA Master Glossary of 9-1-1 Terminology, NENA-00-001, Version 10, June 5, 2007

Also of importance is funding to develop and implement programmatic goals, recommendations, and regulations to ensure that the consistent foundation and systematic approach carried out under PEMA's wireless program is employed in the NG9-1-1 environment. To this end, PEMA has recognized the need to undertake an effort in the reformation of current public policy under Act 78 (as amended) and its' associated Chapter 120 rules and regulations. In addition, PEMA has undertaken an effort to evaluate and reform the Plan, expanding it to a comprehensive, technology-neutral, 9-1-1 plan. To ensure a successful outcome in this endeavor, PEMA has become an active participant with NASNA. PEMA has also undertaken an effort to evaluate several other state plans, including Michigan and Florida, as well as the Commonwealths of Massachusetts, Kentucky and Virginia.

PEMA has found that several models for funding exist today for the eventual transition into a NG9-1-1 environment. These include surcharges levied on individual calling devices (such as the telephone in your home, or a cell phone), surcharges levied on the infrastructure provider (such as a LEC, WSP, or VoIP provider), a user or incident-based fee (levied each time 9-1-1 is dialed), or through General Fund Tax Revenue.

PEMA recognizes not only the need to pursue selection and implementation of the best fit model for the Commonwealth, but also to ensure sufficient communication of these needs to the legislative body. This effort will become a focal point for PEMA in the next phase of 9-1-1 implementation throughout the Commonwealth.

To ensure that implementation of NG9-1-1 capability across the Commonwealth is completed in the most cost efficient and reliable manner possible, significant questions need to be answered.

- What are the entities vital to the solution in the Commonwealth? A coordinated deployment of NG9-1-1 capability at any level requires a thorough understanding of all stakeholders contributing to the solution. This lends itself to a need for involving all VoIP and broadband providers in the Commonwealth. Other technology providers that facilitate connection to the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN), and thus to 9-1-1, must be considered. These include vehicle telematics, such as OnStar.
- What does NG9-1-1 mean? More specifically, what does NG9-1-1 mean for the Commonwealth? Several current models for migration to an IP and eventual NG9-1-1 platform may result in the Commonwealth becoming NG9-1-1 'enabled', but not truly creating a working, reliable, and interconnected NG9-1-1 environment.
 - The key is the involvement of telecommunications providers operating in the Commonwealth and the capabilities of the PSAPs that they serve. Several telecommunications providers possess the capability to provide NG9-1-1 service, but have not taken the necessary steps to do so.
 - Just as with static landline 9-1-1, where an enhanced solution is not achieved until selective routing capability is employed, so is the case with IP-enabled solutions where, although the technology may be available, NG9-1-1 is not truly deployed until that information is selectively routed.

- How should a NG9-1-1 environment be pursued in the Commonwealth? While a statewide network would seemingly reduce the complexity of a NG9-1-1 transition, the related survivability of such a network must also be considered. The existing infrastructure available to the Commonwealth requires thorough assessment to answer this. Similarly, one made up of inter-connected county networks through their existing telecommunications providers that are truly interoperable potentially provides for increased redundancy and reliability, but also presents several challenges related to the coordination of those telecommunications providers from a statewide perspective. Such a network also presents even more challenges related to coordination with other states where border county concerns regarding interoperability across disparate emergency communications platforms are paramount.

The goal for a Next Generation emergency services network is the ability to communicate from “any device, anywhere, anytime.” This broad statement sets the vision for allowing an emergency event to be captured no matter the circumstance. A Next Generation system is the foundation for:

- Improved every day operations, which provides for greater efficiency in the management of a large scale natural or man-made disaster
- Full support of new communications and information technology
- Use and enhance increasingly available resources
- Broadband network with flexible, robust, reliable access
- Improved accessibility and increased interoperability

This is the goal and the vision toward which PEMA is working. The next steps are to address the issues presented, complete network studies and analyses, provision necessary funding, and implement this capability across the Commonwealth in the most cost efficient and reliable manner possible.

Recommendations

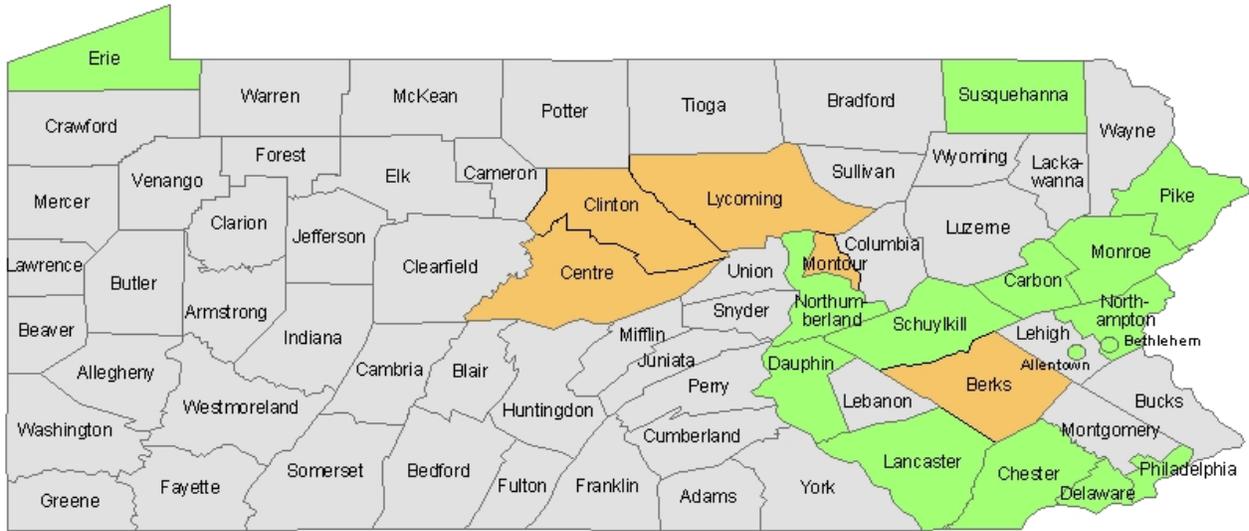
As noted in the body of this report, there are several areas of the Commonwealth's E-911 Program that will benefit by action of the Pennsylvania Legislature. PEMA strongly recommends that the Legislature take action to extend the wireless surcharge beyond the current sunset date of June 30, 2009. Continuation of the wireless surcharge is imperative, ensuring all PSAPs within the Commonwealth are able to continue providing Phase II wireless service, a crucial element in the Commonwealth's public safety system. PSAPs will encounter considerable financial hardships and may be faced with difficult decisions regarding the continuation of services if the surcharge is not extended. House Bill 224 of 2007 contemplates extension of the wireless surcharge sunset provision.

PEMA further recommends the proposed revisions to Act 78 (as amended) are made a priority, and acted upon when they are submitted to the Legislature. Enacting the needed revisions to Act 78 (as amended) will sustain the current level of E-911 service that exists, while meeting the future needs and challenges of the Commonwealth. Key provisions of the proposed revisions include:

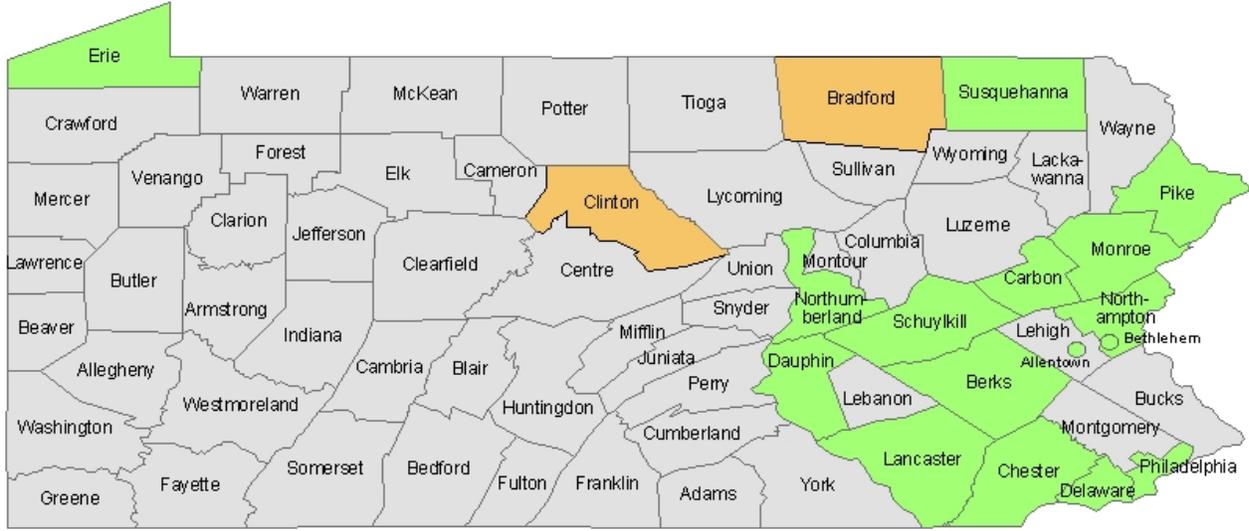
- "Technology-neutral" language that will encompass any current or future technology.
- One combined overall Advisory Committee, which will allow for effective recommendations on E-911 policies, procedures and funding issues, from an experienced group of public safety and relevant telecommunications industry representatives, along with four year, staggered appointments of Advisory Committee members to ensure consistency and reduce turnover on the committee.
- A streamlined funding process in order to disburse funds to PSAPs in a more efficient, effective manner. Eighty percent of the provider remittances received will be passed-through from PEMA directly to the PSAPs. Seventeen percent of the remittances will be distributed to the PSAPs via a grant application process similar to that currently in place; the remaining three percent of the remittances will be utilized by PEMA for administration of the program.
- Encouragement of all PSAPs to consider the merger and consolidation of small PSAPs. Regionalization of PSAPs will not only result in cost savings, but also better service to the residents of and visitors to the Commonwealth.

An issue of continuing concern in the Commonwealth is the existence of gaps in wireless coverage across the state. Although the general provision of wireless service is not under the purview of PEMA, this is an area of concern since lack of wireless service equates to lack of wireless 9-1-1 service.

In furtherance of the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee's directive under Senate Resolution 206, PEMA has provided its recommendations on this issue.



Immix Wireless Status Map



Indigo Wireless Status Map



Sprint Status Map

Deployment Status

- Phase 0
- Phase 1
- Phase 2
- Awaiting Verification



T-Mobile Status Map

WSP Remittance Report

PEMA Wireless E911 Fund Cash Receipts Summary FY2004-05 – FY2007-08

7/31/2008

	FY04-05	FY05-06	FY06-07	FY07-08	TOTAL
Allentown SMSA LP	973,922	1,443,713	1,588,380	1,719,308	5,725,323
American Cellular Corp dba CellularOne	118,350	145,939	164,749	139,253	568,291
Americell PA-3 L.P. dba Indigo Wireless	6,954	13,705	13,933	18,351	52,943
Amp'd Mobile, Inc.-bankruptcy 7/2007	0	26	11,104	0	11,130
AT&T Communications of PA, LLC	10	9	296	321	636
AT&T Wireless PCS of Philadelphia	1,883,890	0	0	0	1,883,890
Atrium Wireless Partners, Inc.	0	0	0	268	268
ATT Wireless PCS LLC	26,733	0	0	0	26,733
Binghamton Ctelco-FINAL 12-05	23,595	8,808	0	0	32,403
Cellco Partnership (dba Verizon Wireless)	12,265,623	19,284,592	22,684,523	25,337,324	79,572,062
Cingular Pennsylvania, LLC-FINAL 12-05	5,918,851	6,314,066	0	0	12,232,917
Cingular Wireless	0	0	0	0	0
Coast to Coast Cellular, Inc.	0	0	13,962	26,305	40,267
Comtech 21, LLC	0	1	5	0	6
Comtel Telcom Assets LP	0	0	612	349	961
Consumer Cellular	0	0	0	234,205	234,205
Cricket Communications, Inc	936,936	1,046,681	1,036,316	1,217,779	4,237,712
CSM New Castle Operating Sub, LLC	0	0	0	4,150	4,150
Dobson Cellular Systems, Inc	1,537,921	1,812,283	1,678,541	1,621,348	6,650,093
Earthlink, Inc	92	431	0	0	523
Embarq Communications, Inc.	0	0	0	62,651	62,651
Excel-CEASED OPERATIONS 6-7-06	0	5,285	0	0	5,285
First Communications, LLC	0	0	2,879	13,350	16,229
France Telecom Corp Solutions LLC	0	2,127	280	229	2,636
Globalstar USA, LLC	0	0	3,164	3,351	6,515
GreatCall, Inc.	0	0	0	27,124	27,124
GTC Telecom-FINAL 01/31/2008	0	182	732	424	1,338
Helio, LLC	0	720	25,273	46,167	72,160
Keystone Wireless LLC	146,555	276,203	255,876	272,318	950,952
McCaw Comm of Johnstown-FINAL 12-05	413,006	166,157	0	0	579,163
McLang Cellular, Inc-FINAL 12-05	6,563	2,992	0	0	9,555
Mobile ESPN LLC-FINAL 12/31/06	0	0	6,499	0	6,499
Movida Communications, Inc.-in bankruptcy	0	0	33,204	113,601	146,805
NEP Cellcorp, Inc.	0	0	0	22,568	22,568
New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC	645,058	6,853,282	24,591,293	26,510,753	58,600,386
New Cingular WirelssPCS of Phil-FINAL1205	1,365,312	1,337,375	0	0	2,702,687

**PEMA Wireless E911 Fund
Cash Receipts Summary
FY2004-05 - FY2007-08**

	FY04-05	FY05-06	FY06-07	FY07-08	TOTAL
Nextel Boost of the Mid-Atlantic, Inc	455,416	1,177,892	1,636,709	2,153,767	5,423,784
Nextel Comm of the Mid-Atlantic, Inc	4,852,139	5,567,888	4,806,582	3,561,646	18,788,255
Northeast Pennsylvania SMSA	1,080,353	1,708,893	2,011,453	2,341,969	7,142,668
NPCR, Inc. dba Nextel Partners	2,091,618	3,838,847	2,878,966	2,588,891	11,398,322
Omnipoint Comm Enterprises LP-FINAL 12-05	5,439,865	4,746,007	0	0	10,185,872
Omnipoint Communications Inc dba T-Mobile	644,607	766,156	819,866	963,502	3,194,131
OnStar Corp	56,138	85,507	129,928	164,711	436,284
Pennsylvania RSA 1 LP	172,301	307,157	389,127	454,306	1,322,891
Pennsylvania RSA No. 6 (I) LP	148,519	292,509	385,655	471,707	1,298,390
Pennsylvania RSA No. 6 (II) LP	647,502	1,017,260	1,158,631	1,292,038	4,115,431
PhillieCo, Inc, dba Sprint PCS	3,221,321	3,834,060	4,466,861	4,950,005	16,472,247
Pittsburgh Cellular Telephone-FINAL 12-05	2,888,164	1,782,865	0	0	4,671,029
Pittsburgh SMSA LP	4,529,331	6,837,739	7,595,545	8,166,969	27,129,584
PNG Telecommunications Inc	215	1,338	1,439	1,126	4,118
Primus Telecommunications, Inc.	0	58	50	0	108
Reno Cellular Telephone Co	765	0	0	0	765
South Canaan Cellular Communications	7,426	21,647	44,392	41,595	115,060
Southwestern Bell Mobile Systems, LLC	569,919	0	0	0	569,919
Sprint Spectrum LP, dba Sprint PCS	1,706,680	1,996,430	2,113,225	2,164,689	7,981,024
T-Mobile Northeast, LLC, dba T-Mobile	0	1,745,314	7,168,537	8,353,552	17,267,403
TeleComm. Systems Corp of MD-FINAL6/30/07	0	0	352	0	352
Teleplus Wireless Corp (Liberty Wireless)	0	0	9,747	2,432	12,179
Ton Services, Inc.- FINAL 8/31/2007	0	0	280	0	280
TracFone Wireless, Inc	505,775	0	0	0	505,775
USCOC OF Pennsylvania RSA No 10-B2 Inc	7,593	10,684	11,378	12,642	42,297
Vanguard Cellular PA, LLC-FINAL 12-05	7,540,576	3,090,750	0	0	10,631,326
Vartec-CEASED OPERATIONS 6-7-06	0	283	0	0	283
Virgin Mobile USA	724,353	1,372,573	1,656,370	2,014,113	5,767,409
VoiceStream Pittsburgh, LP, dba T-Mobile	845,879	1,116,397	1,256,811	1,415,924	4,635,011
WDIG Mobile LLC-FINAL 2/28/2008	0	0	23,872	24,911	48,783
WDT Wireless Communications, Inc.	0	0	0	162	162
Wheeling Cellular Tele Co-FINAL 12-05	4,918	2,028	0	0	6,946
Working Assets Funding Service, Inc	8,991	13,800	17,804	21,802	62,397
Ztar Mobile, Inc.	0	4,939	7,793	6,326	19,058
TOTAL	64,419,735	80,053,598	90,702,994	98,560,282	333,736,609

PSAP Expenditures

Public Safety Answering Point Expenditures			
COUNTY	EXPENDITURES 2005	EXPENDITURES 2006	EXPENDITURES 2007
Adams	\$1,278,457.93	\$1,469,973.37	\$1,558,378.97
Allegheny	\$16,731,421.26	\$18,709,295.89	\$17,566,657.41
Armstrong	\$902,315.23	\$901,877.92	\$1,438,656.89
Beaver	\$2,254,614.00	\$2,208,830.00	\$3,730,018.00
Bedford	\$342,650.38	\$469,326.98	\$408,437.48
Berks	\$4,383,755.29	\$5,008,603.89	\$7,089,584.21
Blair	\$1,141,055.00	\$1,051,616.90	\$1,620,354.08
Bradford	\$1,099,466.00	\$1,221,071.95	\$1,353,721.00
Bucks	\$10,078,925.00	\$9,548,845.00	\$10,666,982.00
Butler	\$1,800,000.00	\$1,800,000.00	\$2,800,000.00
Cambria	\$2,130,158.00	\$4,306,241.00	\$2,355,577.00
Cameron	\$71,425.00	\$50,879.00	\$212,866.46
Carbon	\$1,204,078.00	\$871,512.00	\$1,069,862.07
Centre	\$2,751,457.84	\$2,371,459.00	\$2,451,239.50
Chester	\$12,210,332.00	\$11,904,690.00	\$11,999,116.00
City of Allentown	\$842,305.52	\$2,108,551.81	\$2,060,222.16
City of Bethlehem	\$1,144,688.51	\$1,775,672.60	\$2,235,147.74
Clarion	\$444,351.20	\$535,185.26	\$796,185.52
Clearfield	\$1,294,492.85	\$3,011,622.04	\$2,034,089.21
Clinton	\$1,166,586.89	\$1,217,668.86	\$1,323,281.24
Columbia	\$921,628.10	\$1,253,517.77	\$936,021.93
Crawford	\$873,930.00	\$1,216,516.45	1,405,384.10
Cumberland	\$3,309,815.00	\$3,861,891.00	\$5,070,388.80
Dauphin	\$4,765,068.96	\$4,853,464.34	\$9,846,829.37
Delaware	\$9,050,000.00	\$11,237,020.00	\$12,062,537.44
Elk	\$905,289.10	\$994,576.81	\$1,059,269.40
Erie	\$1,698,244.83	\$2,645,178.04	\$3,719,819.76
Fayette	\$1,403,551.06	\$2,554,695.01	\$1,825,703.54
Forest	\$0.00	\$294,408.73	\$117,641.10
Franklin	\$1,685,433.00	\$2,412,456.55	\$2,264,248.05
Fulton	\$136,234.54	\$234,560.68	\$405,397.26
Greene	\$561,637.25	\$832,747.00	\$844,932.11

COUNTY	EXPENDITURES 2005	EXPENDITURES 2006	EXPENDITURES 2007
Huntingdon	\$490,512.49	\$442,816.44	\$811,349.21
Indiana	\$914,512.40	\$1,132,231.63	\$1,068,283.58
Jefferson	\$671,216.00	\$794,602.07	\$1,459,267.96
Juniata	\$447,961.28	\$444,707.31	\$506,091.12
Lackawanna	\$2,375,498.00	\$4,269,248.23	\$5,002,915.01
Lancaster	\$8,843,567.13	\$8,393,336.68	\$9,667,524.00
Lawrence	\$972,751.48	\$916,763.41	\$973,500.22
Lebanon	\$1,671,093.40	\$1,844,476.16	\$3,803,533.39
Lehigh	\$2,077,570.00	\$2,229,437.00	\$2,923,126.00
Luzerne	\$3,691,636.00	\$3,546,781.12	\$5,081,474.42
Lycoming	\$1,269,515.00	\$1,588,378.77	\$2,033,912.59
McKean	\$606,876.35	\$675,347.00	\$782,486.49
Mercer	\$1,424,143.00	\$1,396,394.00	\$4,903,079.00
Mifflin	\$648,849.38	\$1,521,480.00	\$1,325,899.06
Monroe	\$2,924,054.55	\$2,934,586.00	\$5,720,780.51
Montgomery	\$11,371,057.00	\$11,671,615.00	\$9,596,209.00
Montour	\$304,424.81	\$301,761.00	\$455,671.21
Northampton	\$4,349,848.00	\$4,441,175.00	\$4,941,177.69
Northumberland	\$799,553.00	\$664,900.00	\$1,109,361.80
Perry	\$370,718.90	\$406,673.87	\$1,456,190.83
Philadelphia	\$32,227,953.62	\$33,196,469.00	\$26,173,951.08
Pike	\$792,637.13	\$1,081,564.05	\$1,175,418.31
Potter	\$202,583.87	\$753,790.42	\$2,249,783.55
Schuylkill	\$2,375,498.00	\$3,882,746.36	\$2,745,342.18
Snyder	\$345,240.15	\$278,111.78	\$1,340,897.20
Somerset	\$926,756.00	\$962,657.00	\$1,032,184.94
Sullivan	\$180,512.74	\$695,053.85	\$529,602.97
Susquehanna	\$964,540.62	\$1,096,940.85	\$796,889.84
Tioga	\$831,498.48	\$1,516,709.03	\$2,668,568.63
Union	\$721,932.05	\$632,048.65	\$1,922,486.22
Venango	\$730,000.00	\$983,320.16	\$1,885,614.08
Warren	\$774,179.00	\$648,394.00	\$1,310,324.95
Washington	\$2,158,856.00	\$2,388,396.71	\$5,179,047.21
Wayne	\$665,792.09	\$1,028,372.22	\$1,645,045.63
Westmoreland	\$7,116,425.91	\$6,079,028.31	\$6,619,766.00
Wyoming	\$899,550.00	\$867,723.98	\$1,059,053.01
York	\$4,756,831.66	\$5,227,655.73	\$9,519,383.76
TOTALS	\$191,479,513.23	\$213,869,648.64	\$244,398,358.35

RETROACTIVE FUNDING

<u>PSAP Name</u>	<u>Retroactive Funding Received</u>
Beaver County	\$ 718,768.00
Berks County	\$2,672,357.11
Chester County	\$9,891,724.00
City of Allentown	\$1,481,563.20
City of Bethlehem	\$ 179,462.29
Crawford County	\$ 164,143.58
Dauphin County	\$5,826,988.85
Delaware County	\$6,267,740.89
Lancaster County	\$8,923,018.23
Montgomery County	\$1,164,100.00
Northampton County	\$ 983,725.00
Pike County	\$ 507,371.21
Schuylkill County	\$1,089,720.24
Susquehanna County	<u>\$ 16,111.00</u>
Total -	\$39,886,793.60

Wireless Surcharge County Funding Summary

<i>PSAP</i>	<i>Three Year Totals</i>	
	<i>Three Year Disbursement Total</i>	<i>% of Total Disbursements 05-08</i>
Adams County DES	\$918,080.15	0.2935%
Allegheny County 9-1-1	\$21,163,630.27	6.7668%
Armstrong	\$2,850,705.08	0.9115%
Beaver	\$5,121,076.51	1.6374%
Bedford	\$1,601,648.46	0.5121%
Berks	\$4,439,783.83	1.4196%
Blair County 9-1-1	\$3,152,055.61	1.0078%
Bradford	\$2,445,391.21	0.7819%
Bucks County	\$3,345,536.15	1.0697%
Butler	\$1,814,912.02	0.5803%
Cambria	\$3,386,129.44	1.0827%
Cameron County 9-1-1	\$1,048,786.31	0.3353%
Carbon County Communications	\$4,029,453.40	1.2884%
Centre County 9-1-1	\$2,209,111.24	0.7063%
Chester County 9-1-1	\$17,074,981.08	5.4595%
City of Allentown	\$1,842,006.52	0.5890%
City of Bethlehem	\$4,899,901.58	1.5667%
Clarion County OES	\$1,644,524.22	0.5258%
Clearfield County 9-1-1	\$1,775,601.54	0.5677%
Clinton	\$440,692.26	0.1409%
Columbia	\$1,963,567.11	0.6278%
Crawford County OES	\$1,306,998.40	0.4179%
Cumberland	\$4,969,727.58	1.5890%
Dauphin County 9-1-1	\$11,039,597.13	3.5298%
Delaware County 911	\$17,223,704.51	5.5070%
Elk	\$886,909.86	0.2836%
Erie	\$3,437,077.53	1.0990%
Fayette County 9-1-1	\$2,428,952.68	0.7766%
Forest County	\$2,512,239.83	0.8033%
Franklin County DES	\$2,319,488.06	0.7416%
Fulton County 9-1-1	\$1,971,833.32	0.6305%
Greene County 9-1-1	\$978,696.18	0.3129%
Huntingdon	\$2,597,840.73	0.8306%
Indiana	\$744,500.47	0.2380%
Jefferson	\$1,268,907.39	0.4057%
Juniata County 9-1-1	\$2,269,930.66	0.7258%
Lackawanna County 9-1-1	\$9,817,932.77	3.1391%
Lancaster	\$9,452,134.12	3.0222%

Lawrence County 9-1-1	\$1,140,990.25	0.3648%
Lebanon County EMA	\$954,397.74	0.3052%
Lehigh	\$8,558,472.99	2.7365%
Luzerne County 9-1-1	\$2,692,295.91	0.8608%
Lycoming County 9-1-1	\$2,817,234.06	0.9008%
McKean County 9-1-1	\$844,073.92	0.2699%
Mercer County 9-1-1	\$2,939,372.85	0.9398%
Mifflin	\$3,813,611.88	1.2194%
Monroe County Control Center	\$7,785,418.61	2.4893%
Montgomery County 9-1-1	\$6,416,479.45	2.0516%
Montour County 9-1-1	\$728,868.99	0.2330%
Northampton County	\$2,729,193.64	0.8726%
Northumberland	\$3,939,052.08	1.2595%
Perry County 9-1-1	\$2,688,751.49	0.8597%
Philadelphia	\$30,407,577.75	9.7224%
Pike County	\$2,049,878.11	0.6554%
Potter	\$9,962,760.82	3.1855%
Schuylkill County	\$5,432,552.60	1.7370%
Snyder County DES	\$2,941,919.51	0.9406%
Somerset County 9-1-1	\$1,415,353.10	0.4525%
Sullivan County	\$2,934,928.11	0.9384%
Susquehanna County 9-1-1	\$196,486.28	0.0628%
Tioga	\$7,056,000.19	2.2561%
Union County Emergency Services	\$2,118,803.90	0.6775%
Venango County DES	\$2,949,723.20	0.9431%
Warren	\$1,327,252.57	0.4244%
Washington County 9-1-1	\$9,648,826.32	3.0851%
Wayne	\$2,142,334.05	0.6850%
Westmoreland County 9-1-1	\$9,105,186.86	2.9113%
Wyoming	\$3,359,559.04	1.0742%
York	\$9,266,311.80	2.9628%
Totals	\$312,757,713.27	100.00%

Wireless Surcharge County Funding Summary

<i>PSAP</i>	<i>Fiscal Year 2005-2006</i>		
	<i>Requested Amount</i>	<i>Approved Amount</i>	<i>Disbursement Total (as of June 30, 2006)</i>
Adams County DES	\$327,920.87	\$327,621.71	\$327,621.71
Allegheny County 9-1-1	\$14,480,319.45	\$13,980,719.45	\$13,980,719.45
Armstrong	\$688,106.00	\$674,629.00	\$674,629.00
Beaver	\$717,776.00	\$876,631.00	\$157,863.00
Bedford	\$257,533.00	\$257,533.00	\$257,533.00
Berks	\$4,141,994.72	\$3,560,774.23	\$888,417.12
Blair County 9-1-1	\$1,354,500.00	\$1,403,279.80	\$1,403,279.80
Bradford	\$677,495.00	\$823,418.00	\$823,418.00
Bucks County	\$1,815,200.00	\$1,815,200.00	\$1,815,200.00
Butler	\$1,307,298.20	\$1,078,179.20	\$1,078,179.20
Cambria	\$2,365,758.00	\$2,663,591.08	\$2,663,591.08
Cameron County 9-1-1	\$467,552.00	\$453,736.00	\$453,736.00
Carbon County Communications	\$1,903,172.00	\$1,703,172.00	\$1,703,172.00
Centre County 9-1-1	\$1,254,754.00	\$1,110,270.00	\$1,110,270.00
Chester County 9-1-1	\$13,733,825.00	\$13,538,627.00	\$3,646,903.00
City of Allentown	\$604,591.55	\$1,516,048.00	\$34,484.80
City of Bethlehem	\$1,023,698.20	\$1,028,948.29	\$849,486.00
Clarion County OES	\$983,717.00	\$982,687.00	\$982,687.00
Clearfield County 9-1-1	\$380,750.43	\$380,499.63	\$380,499.63
Clinton	\$343,941.10	\$343,941.10	\$343,941.10
Columbia	\$1,291,400.00	\$1,191,400.00	\$1,191,400.00
Crawford County OES	\$618,747.56	\$618,747.56	\$454,603.96
Cumberland	\$287,088.82	\$258,034.90	\$258,034.90
Dauphin County 9-1-1	\$5,854,419.85	\$5,854,419.85	\$27,431.00
Delaware County 911	\$15,913,002.85	\$13,434,669.19	\$7,166,928.30
Elk	\$311,907.00	\$310,707.00	\$310,707.00
Erie	\$867,150.86	\$867,150.86	\$867,150.86
Fayette County 9-1-1	\$728,947.00	\$1,619,693.30	\$1,619,693.30
Forest County	\$1,238,102.00	\$1,248,102.00	\$1,248,102.00
Franklin County DES	\$1,650,064.00	\$1,400,064.00	\$1,400,064.00
Fulton County 9-1-1	\$1,104,437.30	\$1,104,437.30	\$1,104,437.30
Greene County 9-1-1	\$254,964.00	\$454,964.00	\$454,964.00
Huntingdon	\$2,202,400.00	\$2,202,400.00	\$2,202,400.00
Indiana	\$443,251.00	\$426,386.00	\$426,386.00
Jefferson	\$739,167.00	\$739,167.00	\$739,167.00
Juniata County 9-1-1	\$860,000.00	\$651,000.00	\$651,000.00
Lackawanna County 9-1-1	\$3,645,896.00	\$3,345,896.00	\$3,345,896.00
Lancaster	\$9,167,468.40	\$9,167,308.60	\$244,290.37
Lawrence County 9-1-1	\$657,154.02	\$657,162.91	\$657,162.91

Lebanon County EMA	\$115,173.67	\$552,164.27	\$552,164.27
Lehigh	\$4,129,867.60	\$4,129,867.60	\$4,129,867.60
Luzerne County 9-1-1	\$2,202,264.63	\$1,875,246.75	\$1,875,246.75
Lycoming County 9-1-1	\$1,658,006.00	\$1,408,006.00	\$1,408,006.00
McKean County 9-1-1	\$652,218.98	\$652,218.98	\$652,218.98
Mercer County 9-1-1	\$1,084,710.64	\$959,710.64	\$959,710.64
Mifflin	\$574,800.00	\$574,800.00	\$574,800.00
Monroe County Control Center	\$4,956,382.00	\$4,756,882.00	\$4,756,882.00
Montgomery County 9-1-1	\$3,303,960.00	\$3,421,460.00	\$2,257,360.00
Montour County 9-1-1	\$154,601.00	\$154,601.00	\$154,601.00
Northampton County	\$2,555,809.40	\$2,555,809.40	\$1,572,084.40
Northumberland	\$3,414,100.00	\$3,164,100.00	\$3,164,100.00
Perry County 9-1-1	\$125,004.00	\$125,004.00	\$125,004.00
Philadelphia	\$13,914,921.00	\$13,914,921.00	\$13,914,921.00
Pike County	\$734,582.21	\$741,785.71	\$234,414.50
Potter	\$2,945,822.00	\$3,133,022.00	\$3,133,022.00
Schuylkill County	\$3,214,169.40	\$3,214,169.40	\$2,124,449.16
Snyder County DES	\$492,118.89	\$506,518.89	\$506,518.89
Somerset County 9-1-1	\$1,175,535.00	\$1,000,735.00	\$1,000,735.00
Sullivan County	\$1,683,198.00	\$1,483,198.00	\$1,483,198.00
Susquehanna County 9-1-1	\$20,998.00	\$20,998.00	\$4,887.00
Tioga	\$3,216,651.87	\$3,216,651.87	\$3,216,651.87
Union County Emergency Services	\$1,018,698.00	\$849,709.00	\$849,709.00
Venango County DES	\$1,060,586.00	\$860,586.00	\$860,586.00
Warren	\$1,124,540.00	\$1,124,540.00	\$1,124,540.00
Washington County 9-1-1	\$2,329,161.00	\$2,597,825.00	\$2,597,825.00
Wayne	\$1,484,100.00	\$1,484,100.00	\$1,484,100.00
Westmoreland County 9-1-1	\$5,496,641.80	\$5,196,641.80	\$5,196,641.80
Wyoming	\$1,965,321.00	\$1,765,321.00	\$1,765,321.00
York	\$7,766,419.00	\$7,466,419.00	\$7,466,419.00
Totals	\$171,235,831.27	\$166,978,228.27	\$127,091,434.65

Wireless Surcharge County Funding Summary

<i>PSAP</i>	<i>Fiscal Year 2006-2007</i>		
	<i>Requested Amount</i>	<i>Approved Amount</i>	<i>Disbursement Total (as of June 30, 2007)</i>
Adams County DES	\$435,656.11	\$430,383.72	\$74,206.36
Allegheny County 9-1-1	\$7,213,284.00	\$7,213,284.00	\$706,204.22
Armstrong	\$3,023,730.00	\$1,406,230.00	\$487,585.12
Beaver	\$3,954,777.71	\$3,719,153.71	\$1,614,970.99
Bedford	\$2,476,738.00	\$1,325,818.00	\$850,902.24
Berks	\$1,210,943.56	\$569,909.76	\$2,672,357.11
Blair County 9-1-1	\$2,686,414.00	\$1,628,094.00	\$292,703.52
Bradford	\$5,070,788.15	\$2,007,068.15	\$1,398,528.15
Bucks County	\$4,633,200.00	\$1,308,200.00	\$898,886.15
Butler	\$681,127.20	\$681,127.20	\$41,983.98
Cambria	\$998,784.00	\$998,784.00	\$722,538.36
Cameron County 9-1-1	\$1,926,320.00	\$651,040.00	\$184,423.39
Carbon County Communications	\$3,589,564.88	\$2,763,065.01	\$314,888.92
Centre County 9-1-1	\$2,475,126.00	\$83,054.00	\$12,313.77
Chester County 9-1-1	\$1,337,908.64	\$1,318,547.36	\$9,891,724.00
City of Allentown	\$577,854.45	\$463,758.67	\$1,481,563.20
City of Bethlehem	\$7,492,575.32	\$5,297,073.99	\$714,517.34
Clarion County OES	\$2,327,825.60	\$493,935.60	\$87,279.14
Clearfield County 9-1-1	\$3,347,315.06	\$1,274,915.06	\$569,701.63
Clinton	\$1,903,264.00	\$48,064.00	\$30,319.08
Columbia	\$1,505,936.82	\$1,204,912.00	\$506,102.23
Crawford County OES	\$715,719.30	\$535,698.20	\$474,570.80
Cumberland	\$4,671,204.48	\$4,484,258.03	\$1,577,273.00
Dauphin County 9-1-1	\$7,455,376.15	\$6,068,513.96	\$7,439,374.05
Delaware County 911	\$2,759,042.09	\$2,407,962.94	\$6,267,740.89
Elk	\$2,016,842.00	\$467,642.00	\$61,312.57
Erie	\$4,172,023.75	\$4,157,343.75	\$364,544.03
Fayette County 9-1-1	\$2,310,790.00	\$751,675.00	\$451,385.02
Forest County	\$1,673,887.00	\$1,673,887.00	\$518,254.83
Franklin County DES	\$2,167,897.00	\$832,472.00	\$376,382.98
Fulton County 9-1-1	\$2,475,565.00	\$2,325,565.00	\$303,722.90
Greene County 9-1-1	\$1,978,152.40	\$895,086.00	\$159,592.58
Huntingdon	\$1,070,272.00	\$340,882.00	\$105,454.69
Indiana	\$245,309.96	\$207,393.02	\$93,021.87
Jefferson	\$1,931,506.81	\$527,806.81	\$304,641.20
Juniata County 9-1-1	\$2,688,248.60	\$1,448,648.60	\$911,171.31
Lackawanna County 9-1-1	\$6,651,317.01	\$5,604,177.60	\$2,758,993.61
Lancaster	\$1,167,995.98	\$1,167,995.98	\$8,923,018.23
Lawrence County 9-1-1	\$1,085,171.00	\$510,171.00	\$283,612.30
Lebanon County EMA	\$802,757.80	\$272,760.60	\$198,013.83

Lehigh	\$8,003,412.56	\$3,879,665.01	\$884,017.43
Luzerne County 9-1-1	\$1,063,233.00	\$747,632.00	\$506,454.32
Lycoming County 9-1-1	\$3,402,403.25	\$1,402,899.46	\$484,942.62
McKean County 9-1-1	\$1,951,450.82	\$236,549.82	\$59,114.95
Mercer County 9-1-1	\$3,222,095.00	\$2,690,325.00	\$381,641.85
Mifflin	\$4,752,090.00	\$3,259,499.92	\$1,020,884.03
Monroe County Control Center	\$6,317,158.30	\$2,788,046.72	\$299,459.33
Montgomery County 9-1-1	\$3,821,010.04	\$2,806,130.04	\$1,586,483.57
Montour County 9-1-1	\$525,736.00	\$517,276.00	\$317,064.63
Northampton County	\$1,302,963.00	\$1,129,900.20	\$983,725.00
Northumberland	\$4,175,405.05	\$459,456.00	\$260,951.40
Perry County 9-1-1	\$3,299,342.00	\$3,299,342.00	\$783,757.29
Philadelphia	\$19,586,406.35	\$11,513,012.00	\$7,092,654.55
Pike County	\$653,253.16	\$575,681.96	\$507,371.21
Potter	\$11,665,619.32	\$6,798,419.32	\$1,257,043.10
Schuylkill County	\$2,978,942.56	\$2,614,609.68	\$1,089,720.24
Snyder County DES	\$4,863,113.46	\$2,286,863.46	\$1,403,411.94
Somerset County 9-1-1	\$1,333,820.00	\$240,070.00	\$69,082.54
Sullivan County	\$2,524,284.00	\$1,259,414.00	\$135,775.95
Susquehanna County 9-1-1	\$73,652.55	\$73,652.55	\$16,111.00
Tioga	\$6,107,442.39	\$4,346,872.39	\$1,281,397.70
Union County Emergency Services	\$4,997,467.00	\$1,261,822.00	\$864,854.50
Venango County DES	\$2,902,280.00	\$2,083,280.00	\$1,429,041.68
Warren	\$2,079,688.73	\$116,231.00	\$84,379.29
Washington County 9-1-1	\$15,760,802.64	\$9,393,046.94	\$5,473,418.04
Wayne	\$2,093,980.00	\$583,100.00	\$309,971.25
Westmoreland County 9-1-1	\$6,503,083.30	\$2,625,506.60	\$1,428,183.30
Wyoming	\$3,580,500.00	\$1,585,000.00	\$913,986.16
York	\$3,054,306.00	\$1,720,556.00	\$1,249,058.27
Totals	\$239,503,152.31	\$141,860,217.79	\$87,299,736.74

Wireless Surcharge County Funding Summary

<i>PSAP</i>	<i>Fiscal Year 2007-2008</i>		
	<i>Requested Amount</i>	<i>Approved Amount</i>	<i>Disbursement Total</i>
Adams County DES	\$805,427.04	\$798,698.35	\$516,252.08
Allegheny County 9-1-1	\$6,045,300.01	\$8,369,846.16	\$6,476,706.60
Armstrong	\$1,801,140.00	\$1,773,183.00	\$1,688,490.96
Beaver	\$4,806,928.70	\$3,516,832.47	\$3,348,242.52
Bedford	\$493,213.22	\$493,213.22	\$493,213.22
Berks	\$2,079,098.75	\$1,549,856.65	\$879,009.60
Blair County 9-1-1	\$1,589,477.31	\$1,570,746.58	\$1,456,072.29
Bradford	\$245,945.06	\$223,445.06	\$223,445.06
Bucks County	\$631,450.00	\$631,450.00	\$631,450.00
Butler	\$764,939.56	\$732,388.46	\$694,748.84
Cambria	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Cameron County 9-1-1	\$409,090.41	\$417,816.16	\$410,626.92
Carbon County Communications	\$3,865,017.88	\$2,918,934.90	\$2,011,392.48
Centre County 9-1-1	\$1,865,653.20	\$1,785,282.73	\$1,086,527.48
Chester County 9-1-1	\$6,363,463.59	\$6,313,508.74	\$3,536,354.08
City of Allentown	\$627,852.99	\$619,266.88	\$325,958.52
City of Bethlehem	\$5,203,388.29	\$5,124,254.73	\$3,335,898.24
Clarion County OES	\$622,947.44	\$574,646.94	\$574,558.08
Clearfield County 9-1-1	\$1,996,957.04	\$1,002,329.49	\$825,400.28
Clinton	\$127,282.83	\$119,622.32	\$66,432.08
Columbia	\$310,397.00	\$295,877.00	\$266,064.88
Crawford County OES	\$547,733.74	\$550,549.93	\$377,823.64
Cumberland	\$3,659,832.24	\$3,580,905.53	\$3,134,419.68
Dauphin County 9-1-1	\$15,550,740.59	\$4,880,898.60	\$3,572,792.08
Delaware County 911	\$11,992,281.82	\$8,696,594.50	\$3,789,035.32
Elk	\$304,404.50	\$663,030.58	\$514,890.28
Erie	\$12,051,836.79	\$4,905,257.91	\$2,205,382.64
Fayette County 9-1-1	\$357,874.36	\$357,874.36	\$357,874.36
Forest County	\$766,624.00	\$745,883.00	\$745,883.00
Franklin County DES	\$1,001,692.88	\$715,265.84	\$543,041.08
Fulton County 9-1-1	\$591,538.04	\$572,733.04	\$563,673.12
Greene County 9-1-1	\$621,942.92	\$446,291.80	\$364,139.60
Huntingdon	\$295,362.60	\$295,362.60	\$289,986.04
Indiana	\$471,787.89	\$404,803.13	\$225,092.60
Jefferson	\$258,285.61	\$225,099.19	\$225,099.19
Juniata County 9-1-1	\$713,407.44	\$707,759.35	\$707,759.35
Lackawanna County 9-1-1	\$5,016,422.12	\$4,664,731.10	\$3,713,043.16
Lancaster	\$702,318.64	\$702,318.64	\$284,825.52
Lawrence County 9-1-1	\$679,078.53	\$211,105.15	\$200,215.04
Lebanon County EMA	\$667,157.15	\$341,506.48	\$204,219.64

Lehigh	\$5,732,628.22	\$4,652,583.50	\$3,544,587.96
Luzerne County 9-1-1	\$1,027,707.50	\$477,677.75	\$310,594.84
Lycoming County 9-1-1	\$2,636,072.12	\$1,226,790.29	\$924,285.44
McKean County 9-1-1	\$132,739.99	\$132,739.99	\$132,739.99
Mercer County 9-1-1	\$2,495,714.00	\$1,598,020.36	\$1,598,020.36
Mifflin	\$4,480,305.49	\$2,270,113.40	\$2,217,927.84
Monroe County Control Center	\$6,273,418.58	\$6,242,349.41	\$2,729,077.28
Montgomery County 9-1-1	\$7,936,048.69	\$4,969,243.87	\$2,572,635.88
Montour County 9-1-1	\$414,731.68	\$301,229.83	\$257,203.36
Northampton County	\$420,375.41	\$420,375.41	\$173,384.24
Northumberland	\$1,582,335.62	\$854,038.40	\$514,000.68
Perry County 9-1-1	\$1,756,641.85	\$1,779,990.21	\$1,779,990.20
Philadelphia	\$21,456,203.15	\$15,812,986.71	\$9,400,002.20
Pike County	\$1,979,952.67	\$1,687,128.32	\$1,308,092.40
Potter	\$5,472,896.96	\$5,601,169.26	\$5,572,695.72
Schuylkill County	\$3,809,447.68	\$3,809,447.68	\$2,218,383.20
Snyder County DES	\$1,565,802.79	\$1,193,347.18	\$1,031,988.68
Somerset County 9-1-1	\$332,887.16	\$401,969.70	\$345,535.56
Sullivan County	\$1,441,979.17	\$1,315,954.17	\$1,315,954.16
Susquehanna County 9-1-1	\$933,855.20	\$271,630.54	\$175,488.28
Tioga	\$2,557,950.62	\$2,557,950.62	\$2,557,950.62
Union County Emergency Services	\$465,598.00	\$408,282.94	\$404,240.40
Venango County DES	\$660,095.52	\$660,095.52	\$660,095.52
Warren	\$162,674.82	\$126,024.82	\$118,333.28
Washington County 9-1-1	\$7,108,057.00	\$1,587,736.08	\$1,577,583.28
Wayne	\$743,806.23	\$371,428.36	\$348,262.80
Westmoreland County 9-1-1	\$3,881,094.43	\$3,656,341.66	\$2,480,361.76
Wyoming	\$2,436,493.90	\$796,060.00	\$680,251.88
York	\$2,054,608.39	\$642,040.73	\$550,834.52
Totals	\$188,857,415.02	\$138,323,917.28	\$98,366,541.88

Sources

PEMA Website

www.pema.state.pa.us

PEMA Webtool

ACT 78 of 1990 as Amended by Act 17 of 1998, Act 56 of 2003, and Act 72 of 2008

4 PA. Code Chapter 120b, c and d

Pennsylvania Statewide Wireless E-911 Plan

PEMA Deployment Standards and Procedures

FCC E-911 Order

NENA: 9-1-1 and Your Wireless Phone

www.nena.org/pages/ContentList.asp?CTID=23