



Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C. 20554

Approved by OMB
3060-1122
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hours

Annual Collection of Information

Related to the Collection and Use of 911 and E911 Fees by States and Other Jurisdictions

Pursuant to OMB authorization 3060-1122 , the FCC’s Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau seeks the following specific information in order to fulfill the Commission’s obligations under Section 6(f)(2) of the NET 911 Act:

A. Filing Information

1. Name of State or Jurisdiction

State or Jurisdiction
Alabama

2. Name, Title and Organization of Individual Filing Report

Name	Title	Organization
Leah Missildine	Interim Director	Alabama 9-1-1 Board



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B. Overview of State or Jurisdiction 911 System

1. Please provide the total number of active Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) in your state or jurisdiction that receive funding derived from the collection of 911/E911 fees during the annual period ending December 31, 2015:

PSAP Type ¹	Total
Primary	118
Secondary	0
Total	118

2. Please provide the total number of active telecommunicators² in your state or jurisdiction that were funded through the collection of 911 and E911 fees during the annual period ending December 31, 2015:

Number of Active Telecommunicators	Total
Full-Time	Not currently reported to state.*
Part-time	Not currently reported to state.*

*Audits and surveys at this point are incomplete, so accurate data cannot be provided for annual period ending December 31, 2015.

3. For the annual period ending December 31, 2015, please provide an estimate of the total cost to provide 911/E911 service in your state or jurisdiction.

¹ A Primary PSAP is one to which 911 calls are routed directly from the 911 Control office. A secondary PSAP is one to which 911 calls are transferred from a Primary PSAP. See National Emergency Number Association, Master Glossary of 9-1-1 Terminology (*Master Glossary*), July 29, 2014, at 118, 126, available at https://c.ymcdn.com/sites/www.nena.org/resource/resmgr/Standards/NENA-ADM-000.18-2014_2014072.pdf.

² A telecommunicator, also known as a call taker or a dispatcher, is a person employed by a PSAP who is qualified to answer incoming emergency telephone calls and/or who provides for the appropriate emergency response either directly or through communication with the appropriate PSAP. See *Master Glossary* at 137.



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Amount (\$)	112,163,211.00*
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***This figure is for total expenditures as provided by an independent auditors' report for fiscal period October 1, 2014 through September 30, 2015.**

3a. If an amount cannot be provided, please explain why.

4. Please provide the total number of 911 calls your state or jurisdiction received during the period January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015.

Type of Service	Total 911 Calls
Wireline	*
Wireless	1,387,805
VoIP	*
Other	*
Total	

*These statistics are maintained at the local emergency communications districts and are not readily available to the state office. Alabama completed their wireless aggregation project in December 2014, which allows for all wireless calls in the state to be routed through the Alabama Next Generation Emergency Network (ANGEN); therefore, we are only able to provide wireless statistics for our state. Based on incomplete reporting from local districts, wireless calls account for approximately 80% to 85% of the 911 calls in the State of Alabama.

C. Description of Authority Enabling Establishment of 911/E911 Funding Mechanisms

1. Has your State, or any political subdivision, Indian tribe, village or regional corporation therein as defined by Section 6(f)(1) of the NET 911 Act, established a funding mechanism designated for or imposed for the purposes of 911 or E911 support or implementation (please include a citation to the legal authority for such mechanism)? *Check one.*



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- § Yes
- § No

1a. If YES, provide a citation to the legal authority for such a mechanism.

Under § 11-98-5, Code of Alabama 1975, a single, monthly statewide 911 charge was imposed on each active voice communications service connection in Alabama that is technically capable of accessing a 911 system.

1b. If YES, during the annual period January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015, did your state or jurisdiction amend, enlarge, or in any way alter the funding mechanism.

No.

2. Which of the following best describes the type of authority arrangement for the collection of 911/E911 fees? Check one.

- § The State collects the fees
- § A Local Authority collects the fees
- § A hybrid approach where two or more governing bodies
(e.g., state and local authority) collect the fees

3. Describe how the funds collected are made available to localities.

Under § 11-98-5, Code of Alabama 1975, service providers remit the monthly statewide 9-1-1 charge collected from the service subscriber to the state board by the end of the calendar month following the month the provider received the charges from its subscribers. The state board then makes monthly distributions to the local districts based on a distribution formula outlined in § 11-98-5.2, Code of Alabama 1975, and population.



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D. Description of State or Jurisdictional Authority That Determines How 911/E911 Fees are Spent

1. Indicate which entities in your state have the authority to approve the expenditure of funds collected for 911 or E911 purposes.		
Jurisdiction	Authority to Approve Expenditure of Funds (Check one)	
	Yes	No
State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local (e.g., county, city, municipality)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1b. Please briefly describe any limitations on the approval authority per jurisdiction (e.g., limited to fees collected by the entity, limited to wireline or wireless service, etc.)		
<p>Under § 11-98-5.2, Code of Alabama 1975, a sum not to exceed one percent “from the total amount of the statewide 911 charges paid over to the 911 Board during such month...[can] be applied by the 911 Board exclusively for payment of administrative expenses theretofore incurred by it.” Limitations placed on local authorities are set forth by the disposition of funds in § 11-98-6, which is provided in the next item of this questionnaire.</p>		

2. Has your state established a funding mechanism that mandates *how* collected funds can be used? Check one.

- § Yes
 § No

2a. If you checked YES, provide a legal citation to the funding mechanism of any such criteria.

Under § 11-98-6, Code of Alabama 1975, the disposition of funds sets forth that:
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(a) Funds received by a district pursuant to Section 11-98-5.2 shall be used to establish, operate, maintain, and replace an emergency communication system that, without limitation, may consist of the following:

(1) Telephone communications equipment to be used in answering, transferring, and dispatching public emergency telephone calls originated by persons within the service area who dial 911.

(2) Emergency radio communications equipment and facilities necessary to transmit and receive dispatch calls.

(3) The engineering, installation, and recurring costs necessary to implement, operate, and maintain an emergency communication system.

(4) Facilities to house E-911 operators and related services as defined in this chapter, with the approval of the creating authority, and for necessary emergency and uninterruptable power supplies for the systems.

(5) Administrative and other costs related to subdivisions (1) to (4), inclusive.

(b) A district or county or municipal governing body may receive federal, state, county, or municipal real or personal property and funds, as well as real or personal property and funds from private sources, and may expend the funds or use the property for the purposes of this chapter.

(c) Subject to the remaining provisions of this chapter and the approval of the 911 Board and the creating authority, two or more districts, cities, or counties, or a city and a county in another district may agree to cooperate, to the extent practicable, to provide funding and service to their respective areas, and a single board of commissioners of not more than seven members may be appointed to conduct the affairs of the entities involved. In the event that two or more districts are consolidated for purposes of this chapter, the base distribution amount as defined in Section 11-98-5.2 (b)(3) shall include the combined base distribution amounts that would have been calculated for the individual districts.

(d) Subject to rules that may be adopted by the 911 Board, a district may expend available funds to establish a common address and location identification program and to establish the emergency service number data base to facilitate efficient operation of the system. The governing body and the E-911 Board of each county or city affected shall be jointly responsible for purchasing and installing the necessary signs to properly identify all roads and streets in the district.

(e) Beginning with fiscal year 2013, the Department of Examiners of Public Accounts shall audit each district on a biennial basis to ensure compliance with the requirements of this chapter regarding both revenues and expenditures.



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2b. If you checked NO, describe how your state or jurisdiction decides how collected funds can be used.

E. Description of Uses of Collected 911/E911 Fees

1. Provide a statement identifying with specificity all activities, programs, and organizations for whose benefit your state, or political subdivision thereof, has obligated or expended funds collected for 911 or E911 purposes and how these activities, programs, and organizations support 911 and E911 services or enhancements of such services.

Funds collected for 911 or E911 have been received by the 88 Emergency Communications Districts (ECDs) in the State of Alabama and have been used to support the activities of those 911 districts by providing funding to maintain, and in some cases enhance, the 911 service provided to their populous. *(See table below for complete list.)*

List of ECDs		
Adamsville (Municipality)	Elmore County	Marengo County
Auburn (Municipality)	Enterprise (Municipality)	Marion County
Autauga County	Escambia County	Marshall County
Baldwin County	Etowah County	Midfield (Municipality)
Barbour County	Fairfield (Municipality)	Mobile County
Bessemer (Municipality)	Fayette County	Monroe County
Bibb County	Fort Payne (Municipality)	Montgomery City
Birmingham (Municipality)	Franklin County	Montgomery County
Blount County	Gardendale (Municipality)	Morgan County
Bullock County	Geneva County	Mountain Brook
Butler County	Graysville (Municipality)	Perry County
Calhoun County	Greene County	Pickens County
Chambers County	Hale County	Pike County
Cherokee County	Henry County	Pleasant Grove (Municipality)
Chilton County	Homewood (Municipality)	Randolph County



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Choctaw County	Hoover (Municipality)	Russell County
Clarke County	Houston County	Shelby County
Clay County	Hueytown (Municipality)	St Clair County
Cleburne County	Irondale City (Jefferson)	Sumter County
Coffee County	Jackson County	Talladega County
Colbert County	Jefferson County	Tallapoosa County
Conecuh County	Lamar County	Tarrant (Municipality)
Coosa County	Lauderdale County	Tuscaloosa County
Covington County	Lawrence County	Vestavia (Municipality)
Crenshaw County	Lee County	Walker County
Cullman County	Leeds (Municipality)	Washington County
Dale County	Limestone County	Wilcox County
Daleville City	Lowndes County	Winston County
Dallas County	Macon County	
DeKalb County	Madison County	



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2. Please identify the allowed uses of the collected funds. Check all that apply.			
Type of Cost		Yes	No
Operating Costs	Lease, purchase, maintenance of customer premises equipment (CPE) (hardware and software)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Lease, purchase, maintenance of computer aided dispatch (CAD) equipment (hardware and software)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Lease, purchase, maintenance of building/facility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personnel Costs	Telecommunicators' Salaries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Training of Telecommunicators	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Administrative Costs	Program Administration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Travel Expenses	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dispatch Costs	Reimbursement to other law enforcement entities providing dispatch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Lease, purchase, maintenance of Radio Dispatch Networks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grant Programs		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If YES, see 2a.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2a. During the annual period ending December 31, 2015, describe the grants that your state paid for through the use of collected 911/E911 fees and the purpose of the grant.			



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A total of \$110,800.00 was granted to an individual district based on the demonstration of need for purchase of GIS data management and map based computer aided dispatch systems. Grant funds are only available from the state office's administrative 1% and during this time frame only \$150,000.00 was available.

F. Description of 911/E911 Fees Collected

1. Please describe the amount of the fees or charges imposed for the implementation and support of 911 and E911 services. Please distinguish between state and local fees for each service type.		
Service Type	Fee/Charge Imposed	Jurisdiction Receiving Remittance <i>(e.g., state, county, local authority, or a combination)</i>
Wireline	\$1.75	State
Wireless	\$1.75	State
Prepaid Wireless	\$1.75	State
Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP)	\$1.75	State
Other	\$1.75	State

2. For the annual period ending December 31, 2015, please report the total amount collected pursuant to the assessed fees or charges described in Question F 1.

Service Type	Total Amount Collected (\$)
Wireline	\$19,019,481.88



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Wireless	\$ 64,603,268.94
Prepaid Wireless	\$ 32,817,352.54
Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP)	
Other	
Total	\$ 116,440,103.36

2a. If an amount cannot be provided, please explain why.

3. Please identify any other sources of 911/E911 funding.

None.

Question	Yes	No
<p>4. For the annual period ending December 31, 2015, were any 911/E911 fees that were collected by your state or jurisdiction combined with any federal, state or local funds, grants, special collections, or general budget appropriations that were designated to support 911/E911/NG911 services? <i>Check one.</i></p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>4a. If YES, please describe the federal, state or local funds and amounts that were combined with 911/E911 fees.</p>		



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Any funds that support 911 are either obtained or contributed at the local level, but not in the form of an additional 911 fee, as that is prohibited by law. Rather, additional funding may be in the form of a contract with responder agencies or some other locally obtained funding from grants, the county/municipality they serve, etc. Also, this additional funding is self-reported by the local district and not all districts report. The most recent submission for fiscal year ending 2015 was provided by 69 of the 88 districts and reports \$8,949,358.75 from county/municipal funding, \$28,244.04 from federal grants, and \$2,201.23 from state grants.

5. Please provide an estimate of the proportional contribution from each funding source towards the total cost to support 911 in your state or jurisdiction.	Percent
State 911 Fees	92.836%
Local 911 Fees	0.000%
General Fund - State	0.000%
General Fund – County and Municipal	*7.138%
Federal Grants	*0.024%
State Grants	*0.002%

*These three percentages are based on self-reported funding data by the local districts; only 69 of the 88 reported.



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G. Description of Diversion or Transfer of 911/E911 Fees for Other Uses

Question	Yes	No
1. In the annual period ending December 31, 2015, were funds collected for 911 or E911 purposes in your state or jurisdiction made available or used solely for the purposes designated by the funding mechanism? <i>Check one.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1a. If NO, please identify what amount of funds collected for 911 or E911 purposes were made available or used for any purposes other than the ones designated by the funding mechanism or used for purposes otherwise unrelated to 911 or E911 implementation or support, including any funds transferred, loaned, or otherwise used for the state's general fund. Along with identifying the amount, please include a statement identifying the non-related purposes for which the collected 911 or E911 funds were made available or used.		
Amount of Funds (\$)	Identify the non-related purpose(s) for which the 911/E911 funds were used. <i>(Add lines as necessary)</i>	



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H. Oversight and Auditing of Collection and Use of 911/E911 Fees

Question	Yes	No
1. Has your state established any oversight or auditing mechanisms or procedures to determine whether collected funds have been made available or used for the purposes designated by the funding mechanism or otherwise used to implement or support 911? <i>Check one.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1a. If YES, provide a description of the mechanisms or procedures and any enforcement or other corrective actions undertaken in connection with such auditing authority, for the annual period ending December 31, 2015. (Enter "None" if no actions were taken.)		
Under § 11-98-6 Code of Alabama 1975, "beginning with fiscal year 2013, the Department of Examiners of Public Accounts shall audit each district on a biennial basis to ensure compliance with the requirements of this chapter regarding both revenues and expenditures."		

Question	Yes	No
2. Does your state have the authority to audit service providers to ensure that the amount of 911/E911 fees collected from subscribers matches the service provider's number of subscribers? <i>Check one.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2a. If YES, provide a description of any auditing or enforcement or other corrective actions undertaken in connection with such auditing authority, for the annual period ending December 31, 2015. (Enter "None" if no actions were taken.)		
Under § 11-98-13, Code of Alabama 1975, "on a biennial basis, if not more frequently, the 911 Board shall retain an independent, third-party auditor for the purposes of receiving, maintaining, and verifying the accuracy of any and all information, including all proprietary information, that is required to be collected, or that may have been submitted to the board by voice communication providers and districts, and the accuracy of the collection of the 911 services charge required to be collected."		



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I. Description of Next Generation 911 Services and Expenditures

Question	Yes	No
1. Does your state or jurisdiction classify expenditures on Next Generation 911 as within the scope of permissible expenditures of funds for 911 or E911 purposes? Check one.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1a. If YES, in the space below, please cite any specific legal authority:		
Alabama Next Generation Emergency Network (ANGEN) costs are permissible expenditures of funds for 911 or E911 purposes by individual agreements between the board and each district.		

Question	Yes	No
2. In the annual period ending December 31, 2015, has your state or jurisdiction expended funds on Next Generation 911 programs? Check one.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2a. If YES, in the space below, please enter the dollar amount that has been expended.		
Amount (\$)	\$516,285.31	



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3. For the annual period ending December 31, 2015, please describe the type and number of NG911 Emergency Service IP Network(s) (ESInets) that operated within your state.					
Type of ESInet	Yes	No	If Yes, Enter Total PSAPs Operating on the ESInet	If Yes, does the type of ESInet interconnect with other state, regional or local ESInets?	
				Yes	No
a. A single, state-wide ESInet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Local (e.g., county) ESInet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Regional ESInets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[If more than one Regional ESInet is in operation, in the space below, provide the total PSAPs operating on each ESInet]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet:				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Regional ESInet:				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



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4. Please provide a description of any NG911 projects completed or underway during the annual period ending December 31, 2015.

Alabama completed our wireless aggregation project in December 2014, which is as far as the first iteration of Alabama Next Generation Emergency Network (ANGEN) is able to accomplish with the vendor selected during the first phase of the project. All wireless calls in the state are now routed through this network.

Question	Total PSAPs Accepting Texts
5. During the annual period ending December 31, 2015, how many PSAPs within your state implemented text-to-911 and are accepting texts?	14
Question	Estimated Number of PSAPs that will Become Text Capable
6. In the next annual period ending December 31, 2016, how many PSAPs do you anticipate will become text capable?	45*

*No statewide deployment. Our office has conducted two online surveys sent to our 88 Emergency Communication Districts (ECDs), of which 69% of our ECDs participated in. The survey results showed that 16% are live with text-to-911, 51% anticipate becoming text capable, and 33% either did not participate or have no plans to request service. (Information valid as of April 2016.)

J. Description of Cybersecurity Expenditures

Question	Check the appropriate box	If Yes, Amount Expended (\$)



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1. During the annual period ending December 31, 2015, did your state expend funds on cybersecurity programs for PSAPs?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
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Question	Total PSAPs
2. During the annual period ending December 31, 2015, how many PSAPs in your state either implemented a cybersecurity program or participated in a regional or state-run cybersecurity program?	Not reported at state level.

Question	Yes	No	Unknown
3. Does your state or jurisdiction adhere to the National Institute of Standards and Technology <i>Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity</i> (February 2014) for networks supporting one or more PSAPs in your state or jurisdiction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



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K. Measuring Effective Utilization of 911/E911 Fees

- 1. Please provide an assessment of the effects achieved from the expenditure of state 911/E911 or NG911 funds, including any criteria your state or jurisdiction uses to measure the effectiveness of the use of 911/E911 fees and charges. If your state conducts annual or other periodic assessments, please provide an electronic copy (*e.g.*, Word, PDF) of the latest such report upon submission of this questionnaire to the FCC or provide links to online versions of such reports in the space below.**

Data collection began in late 2013 on a biennial basis; therefore, the first round of data collection has just been completed. Data analysis has commenced and reports are in the development phase. In order to provide a historical reference to build upon, a 9-1-1 fee rate and income report was completed in February 2016 (see attached).

9-1-1 Fees and Income - 2009 – 2015

This report compares the fees on telephone service from 2009 until 2015 and the resultant revenue.

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9-1-1 Fees and Income - 2009 – 2015

Historical 9-1-1 Fees on Wired Telephone Service

The 9-1-1 fee and funding structure in Alabama underwent fundamental changes from 2009 - 2013. Since the inception of Emergency Communications Districts (ECDs) in the late 1980's, 9-1-1 fees on wired telephone service were set by the County or Municipal ECD. The rate originally could not exceed 5% of the base tariff rate for residential and business phone service which resulted in differing rates based on each telephone service provider's base tariff rate. Phone subscribers in one area of an ECD might pay significantly more or less than subscribers a few miles away served by a different telephone company.

A change was made to legislation permitting ECDs to set a common 9-1-1 rate for residential and business telephone service based on one telephone company's rate. The ECDs who selected this option typically had one 9-1-1 rate for residential phone service and a higher rate for business service. In October 2014 the Alabama 9-1-1 Board began collecting and disbursing all 9-1-1 fee income based on a flat rate for all telephone service and a percentage for pre-paid telephone service.

Residential 9-1-1 Fees

In 2009 the lowest residential rate in Alabama was \$0.50 and the highest was \$4.35 with an average of \$1.70. The eight-eight (88) ECDs in Alabama each set their rate and could change the rate by a simple vote of the ECD Board. Figure 1 illustrates the change in residential 9-1-1 fees during the four-year period during which 9-1-1 rates remained under the control of ECDs.

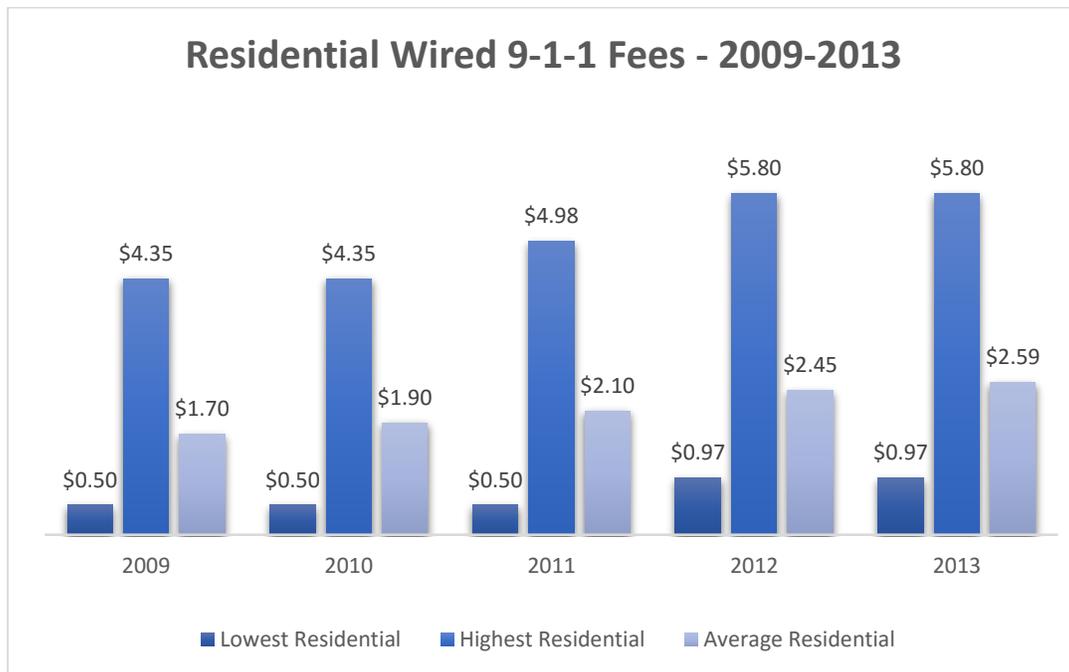


Figure 1

9-1-1 Fees and Income - 2009 – 2015

Business 9-1-1 Fees

9-1-1 fees for business phone lines followed a similar trend to residential as shown in Figure 2. In 2009 The lowest rate was \$0.50 and the highest was \$4.35 with an average of \$2.55

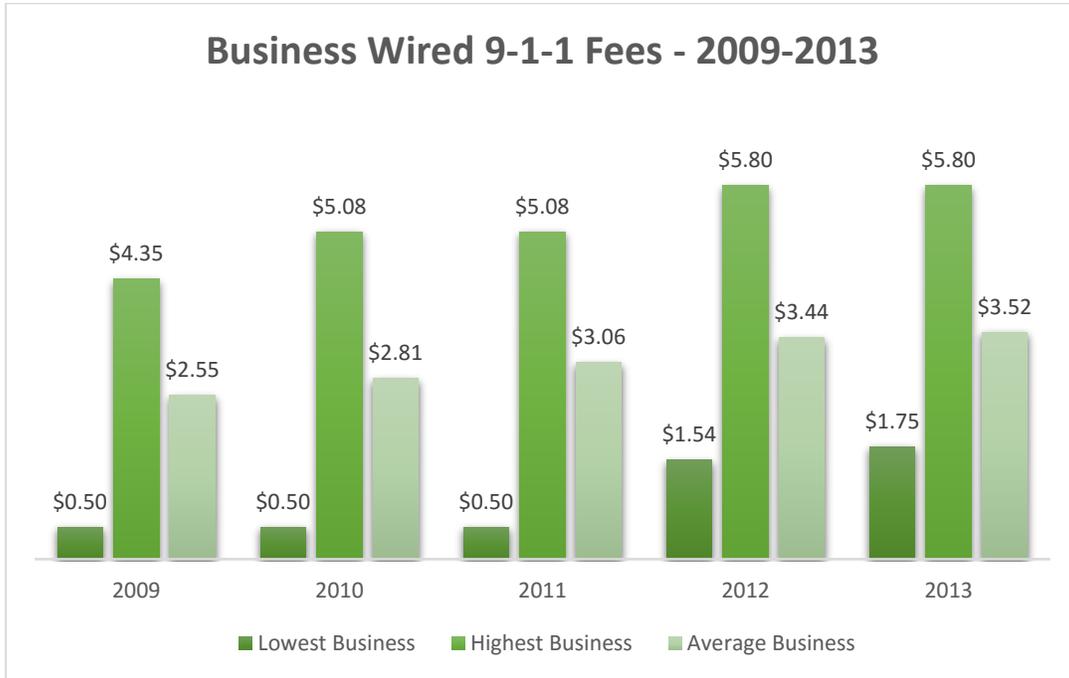


Figure 2

Historical 9-1-1 Income from Wired Phone Service

As would be expected with an increase in the rate charged per phone, per month – there was an increase in the overall amount of income received by ECDs. Not all ECDs increased their rates, the increase shown is the sum of all ECDs who reported their financial data to the Department of Examiners of Public Accounts. Figure 3 depicts the totals reported for 2009-2013.

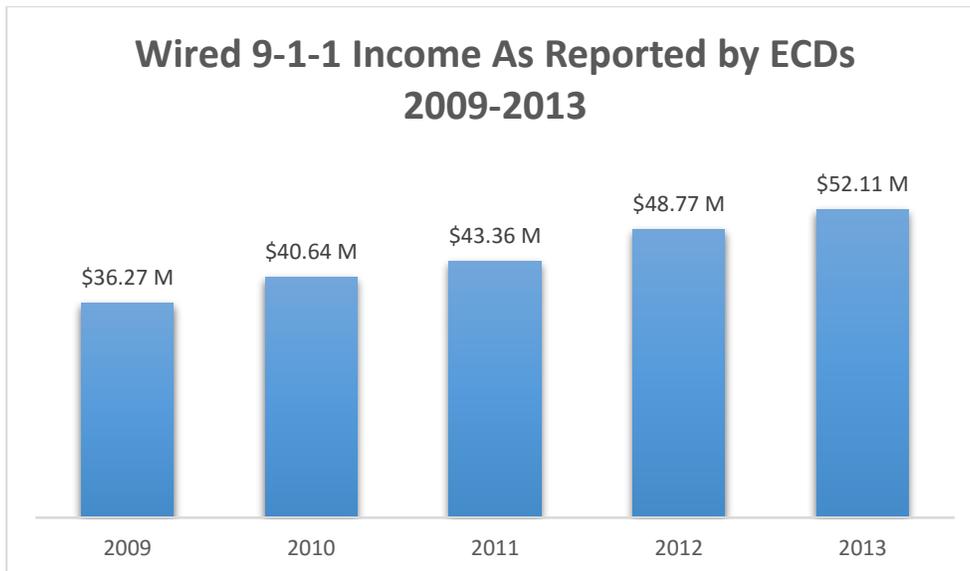


Figure 3

9-1-1 Fees and Income - 2009 – 2015

Historical 9-1-1 Income from Wireless Phone Service

The wireless 9-1-1 fee has been collected and remitted to ECDs by either the former CMRS Board or the current State 9-1-1 Board, so the actual amounts are known and shown below in Figure 4 along with the amounts reported. Each year some ECDs fail to file their financial reports so the reported total is less.

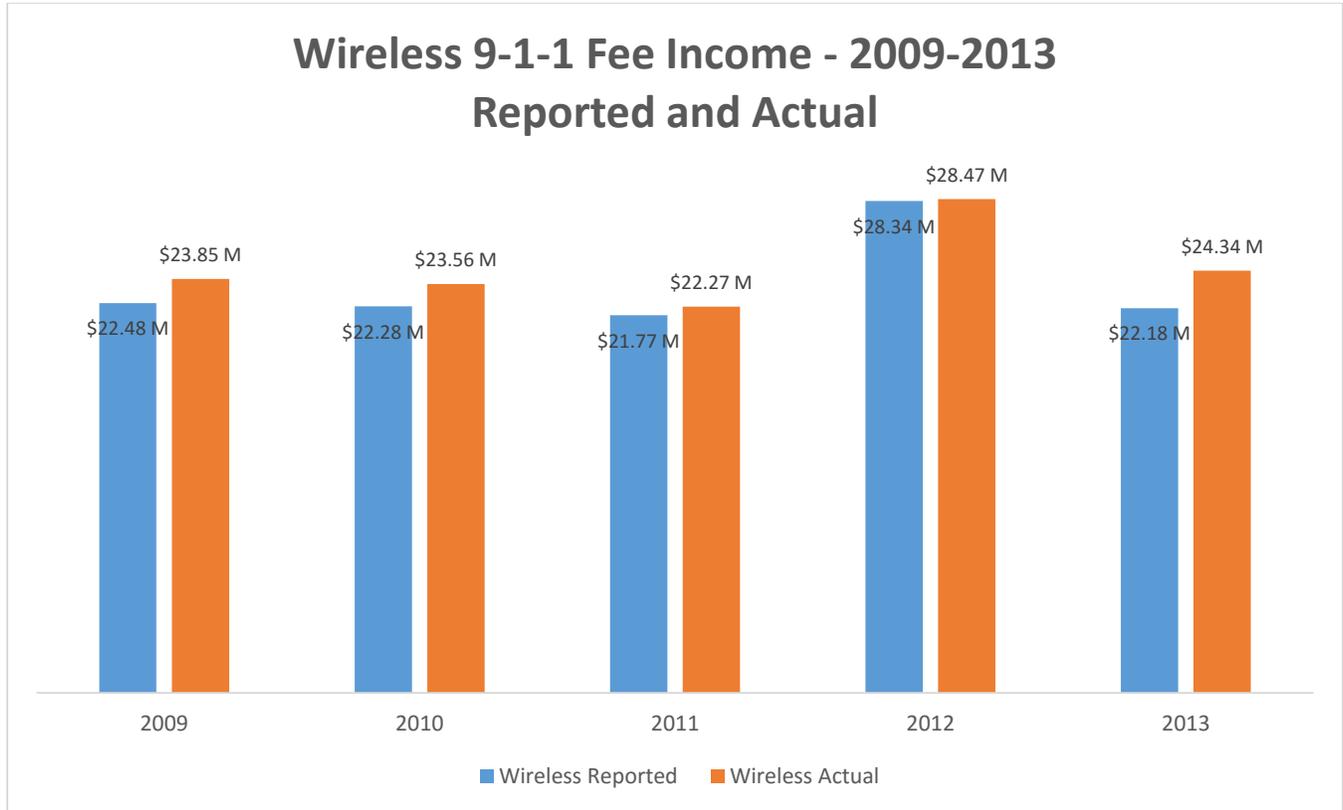


Figure 4

Comparing the wireless income as reported to the actual distributed provides a percentage difference per year.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Wireless Reported	\$22.48 M	\$22.28 M	\$21.77 M	\$28.34 M	\$22.18 M
Wireless Actual	\$23.85 M	\$23.56 M	\$22.27 M	\$28.47 M	\$24.34 M
% Difference	5.77%	5.46%	2.23%	0.43%	8.88%

The average percentage difference of wireless (4.555%) was applied to reported wired income to arrive at an estimate of the actual wired income as shown below and in Figure 5.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Wired Reported	\$36.27 M	\$40.64 M	\$43.36 M	\$48.77 M	\$52.11 M
Estimated Wired Income	\$37.93 M	\$42.49 M	\$45.34 M	\$50.99 M	\$54.49 M
Estimated Increase	\$1.65 M	\$1.85 M	\$1.98 M	\$2.22 M	\$2.37 M
ECDs Failing to Report	7	7	7	10	15

9-1-1 Fees and Income - 2009 – 2015

9-1-1 Fee Income Totals – 2009 to 2015

Figure 5 includes the amount distributed to ECDs in 2014 and 2015 by the Alabama 9-1-1 Board from the state-wide 9-1-1 fee. The 9-1-1 fee is the same for post-paid business, residential, and wireless phone “lines.” A percentage is collected at the point of sale for pre-paid telephone service.

The amount reported is not accurate as several ECDs fail to file their financial reports each year. In 2014 there are 30 ECDs with missing data. In 2012 \$8,694,201.74 was distributed to ECDs from lawsuit settlements received by the CMRS Board and has been removed from these stats to eliminate the artificially high distribution for that year.

There is no estimated for 2014-15 as the actual amount is known.

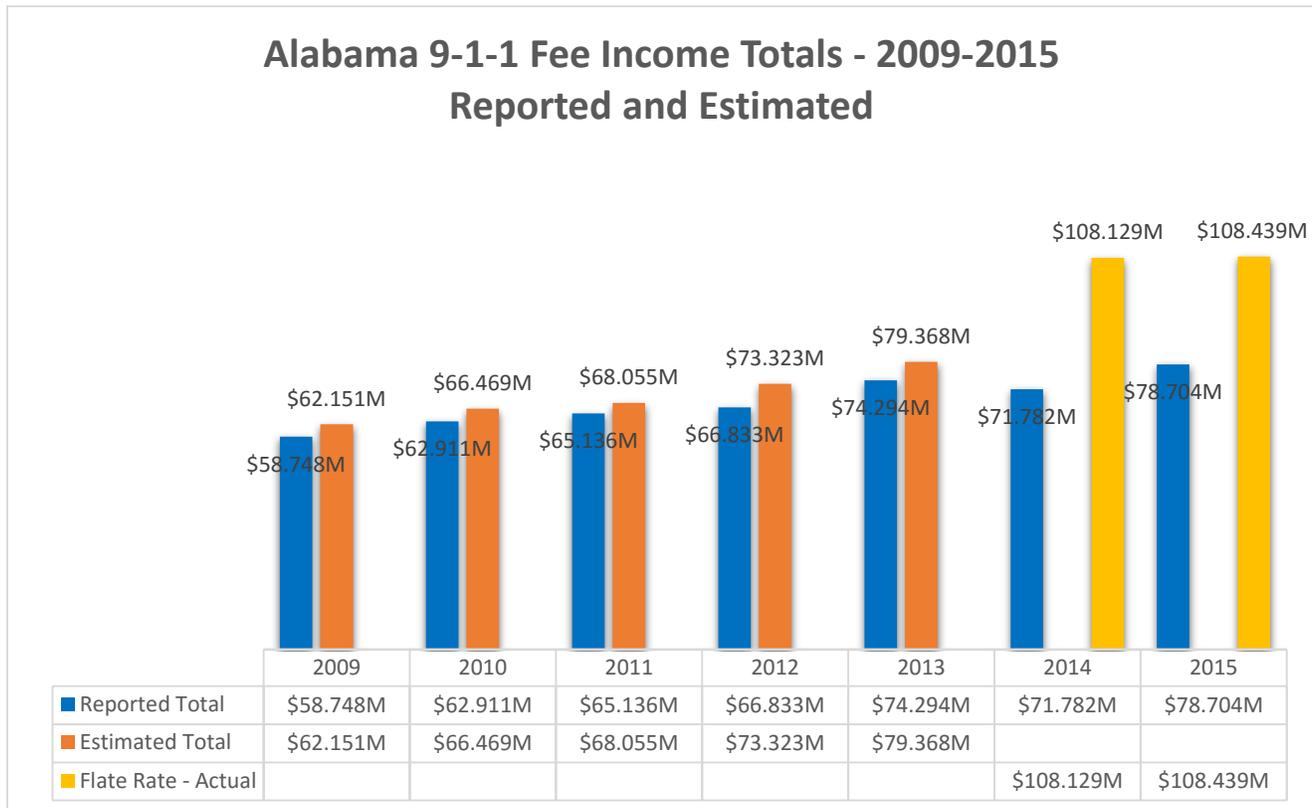


Figure 5

9-1-1 Fee Income Change 2009 – 2015

The following compares the sum of income reported from wired and wireless 9-1-1 fees in 2009 to the amount distributed by the State 9-1-1 Board in 2015.

- 4 ECD’s income decreased
- 7 ECD’s income increased less than 20%
- 22 ECD’s income increased greater than 20% but less than 50%
- 25 ECD’s income increased 50% but less than 75%
- 9 ECD’s income increased more than 75% but less than 100%
- 12 ECD’s income increased more than 100% but less than 200%
- 1 ECD’s income increased 203.9%
- 8 ECD’s income change is unknown due to failure to report.

9-1-1 Fees and Income - 2009 – 2015

2015 Collections – Net

The Board fee (1%) and other adjustments are subtracted to arrive at a balance to be distributed.

Collections available - before Board % & Adjustments				
2015	\$1.60	\$1.75	Prepaid	Total
Jan	\$61,088	\$8,098,939	\$1,458,915	\$9,618,943
Feb	\$50,877	\$7,889,685	\$1,380,166	\$9,320,729
Mar	\$70,059	\$7,656,983	\$1,657,688	\$9,384,730
Apr	\$1,240	\$7,682,846	\$1,441,078	\$9,125,164
May	\$101,715	\$8,415,750	\$1,403,133	\$9,920,598
Jun	\$70,819	\$7,615,456	\$1,523,217	\$9,209,493
Jul	\$72,045	\$8,307,976	\$1,433,301	\$9,813,322
Aug	\$71,538	\$8,156,553	\$1,509,330	\$9,737,420
Sep	\$0	\$7,915,422	\$1,493,823	\$9,409,245
Oct	\$180,622	\$7,936,296	\$1,563,067	\$9,679,986
Nov	\$68,525	\$7,665,227	\$0	\$7,733,753
Dec	\$68,438	\$8,463,831	\$2,950,151	\$11,482,420
TOTAL	\$816,968	\$95,804,964	\$17,813,870	\$114,435,802
% of Total	0.71%	83.72%	15.57%	

2015 ECD Distributions per Month

The monthly goal for ECD distributions was met each month except November when there was no revenue received from prepaid. This shortfall was more than covered in December.

2015	ECD Monthly Average	ECD Monthly Actual	% Over/Under Average
Jan	\$7,913,413	\$8,867,248	112.1%
Feb	\$7,913,413	\$8,569,404	108.3%
Mar	\$7,913,413	\$8,632,802	109.1%
Apr	\$7,913,413	\$8,376,150	105.8%
May	\$7,913,413	\$11,278,202	142.5%
Jun	\$7,913,413	\$9,404,958	118.8%
Jul	\$7,913,413	\$9,054,968	114.4%
Aug	\$7,913,413	\$8,981,994	113.5%
Sep	\$7,913,413	\$8,656,405	109.4%
Oct	\$7,913,413	\$8,909,463	112.6%
Nov	\$7,913,413	\$6,998,203	88.4%
Dec	\$7,913,413	\$10,709,558	135.3%
TOTAL	\$94,960,953	\$108,439,355	14.2%

9-1-1 Fees and Income - 2009 – 2015

Figure 6 depicts the total income change from 2009 to 2015 per ECD – for those who reported their income.

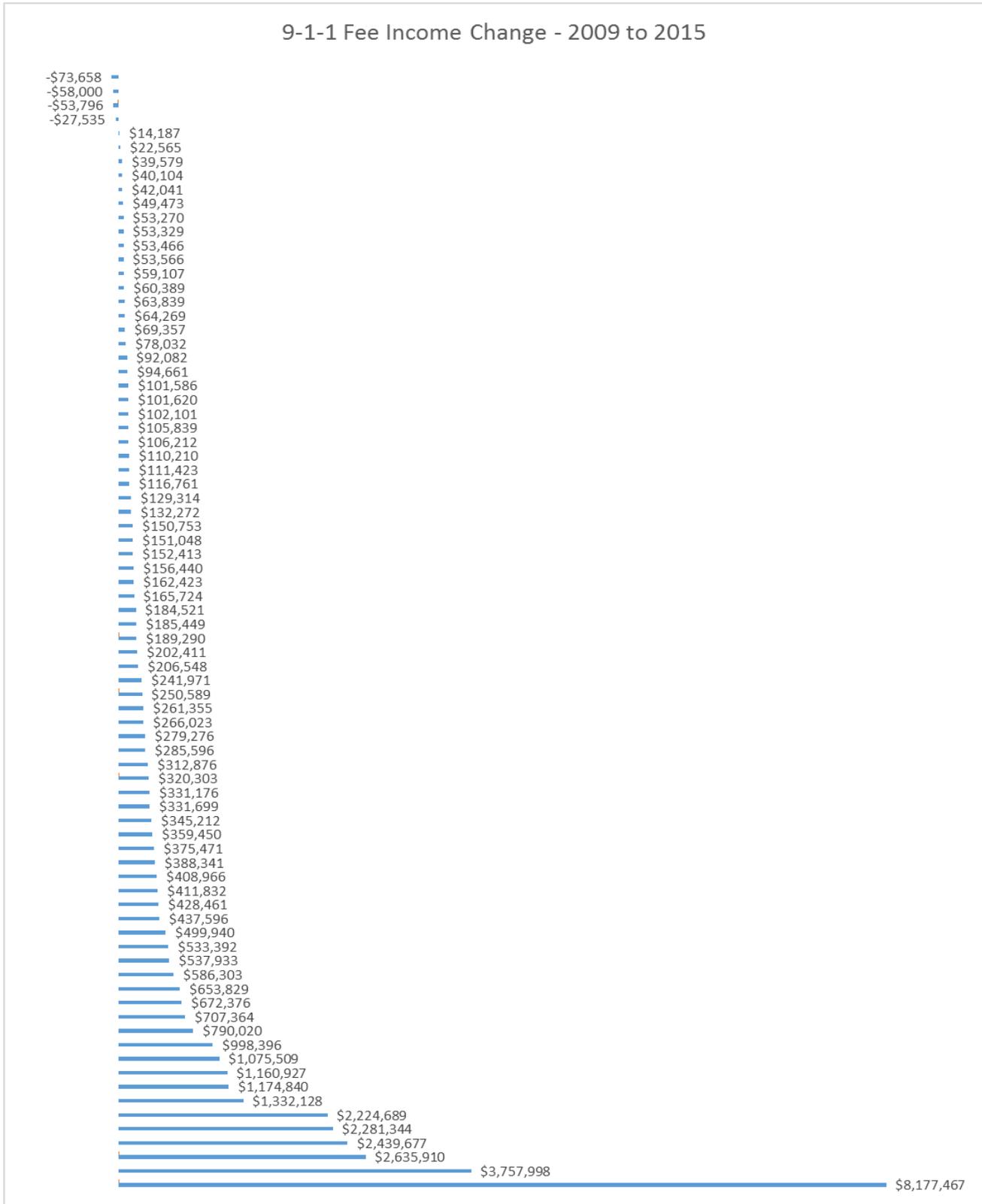


Figure 6

9-1-1 Fees and Income - 2009 – 2015

Comparison of 2009 to 2015 ECD Income

ECDs are listed alphabetically with their 2009 and 2015 income. ECDs who did not report in 2009 but did in later years are shown in *italics* and the income for that year is shown and used.

The lowest 10 percentage increase is highlighted green and the highest 10 are in red.

ECD Name	2009 or	2015	\$ Change	% Change	ECD Name	2009 or	2015	\$ Change	% Change
Autauga County	\$798,849	\$1,236,445	\$437,596	54.8%	<i>JeffCo - Gardendale (2012)</i>	\$370,316	\$333,540	-\$36,775	-9.9%
Baldwin County	\$2,997,584	\$5,278,929	\$2,281,344	76.1%	<i>JeffCo - Graysville (2012)</i>	\$33,041	\$43,509	\$10,467	31.7%
Barbour County	\$524,071	\$618,733	\$94,661	18.1%	JeffCo - Homewood	\$473,873	\$626,287	\$152,413	32.2%
<i>Bibb County (2012)</i>	\$279,446	\$576,914	\$297,468	106.4%	JeffCo - Hoover	\$989,771	\$2,321,899	\$1,332,128	134.6%
Blount County	\$710,954	\$1,119,920	\$408,966	57.5%	JeffCo - Hueytown	\$314,721	\$260,925	-\$53,796	-17.1%
Bullock County	\$131,953	\$185,282	\$53,329	40.4%	JeffCo - Irondale	\$155,515	\$311,955	\$156,440	100.6%
Butler County	\$314,512	\$446,784	\$132,272	42.1%	Jeffco - Leeds	\$108,255	\$219,678	\$111,423	102.9%
Calhoun County	\$1,565,375	\$2,355,395	\$790,020	50.5%	JeffCo - Midfield	\$46,465	\$105,572	\$59,107	127.2%
Chambers County	\$434,617	\$810,087	\$375,471	86.4%	JeffCo - Mountain Brook	\$240,899	\$406,623	\$165,724	68.8%
Cherokee County	\$359,094	\$565,642	\$206,548	57.5%	JeffCo - Pleasant Grove	\$89,564	\$153,832	\$64,269	71.8%
Chilton County	\$624,603	\$910,199	\$285,596	45.7%	Jeffco - Tarrant	\$64,561	\$106,602	\$42,041	65.1%
Choctaw County	\$318,812	\$358,391	\$39,579	12.4%	JeffCo - Vestavia Hills	\$396,746	\$825,207	\$428,461	108.0%
Clarke County	\$388,472	\$494,311	\$105,839	27.2%	Jefferson - County	\$2,177,353	\$4,402,042	\$2,224,689	102.2%
Clay County	\$306,092	\$398,173	\$92,082	30.1%	Lamar County	\$287,271	\$340,541	\$53,270	18.5%
Cleburne County	\$270,282	\$339,639	\$69,357	25.7%	Lauderdale County	\$1,378,989	\$1,640,345	\$261,355	19.0%
Coffee - County	\$419,566	\$361,567	-\$58,000	-13.8%	Lawrence County	\$311,614	\$514,024	\$202,411	65.0%
Coffee - Enterprise	\$303,964	\$410,176	\$106,212	34.9%	Lee - County	\$818,807	\$1,356,740	\$537,933	65.7%
Colbert County	\$688,191	\$1,019,368	\$331,176	48.1%	Lee - Auburn	\$553,486	\$795,456	\$241,971	43.7%
Conecuh County	\$218,954	\$282,793	\$63,839	29.2%	Limestone County	\$1,083,775	\$1,670,078	\$586,303	54.1%
<i>Coosa County (2012)</i>	\$155,526	\$301,109	\$145,582	93.6%	Lowndes County	\$265,796	\$238,261	-\$27,535	-10.4%
Covington County	\$829,706	\$843,893	\$14,187	1.7%	Macon County	\$191,584	\$511,887	\$320,303	167.2%
Crenshaw County	\$233,657	\$396,079	\$162,423	69.5%	Madison - Huntsville/Madison	\$3,672,436	\$7,430,434	\$3,757,998	102.3%
Cullman County	\$837,426	\$1,835,822	\$998,396	119.2%	Marengo County	\$473,416	\$624,169	\$150,753	31.8%
Dale - Daleville	\$95,882	\$118,447	\$22,565	23.5%	Marion County	\$490,745	\$607,506	\$116,761	23.8%
Dale - Ozark/Dale	\$532,020	\$798,043	\$266,023	50.0%	Marshall County	\$1,041,392	\$1,748,756	\$707,364	67.9%
Dallas County	\$561,917	\$712,966	\$151,048	26.9%	Mobile County	\$4,353,555	\$12,531,022	\$8,177,467	187.8%
DeKalb - County	\$948,740	\$1,448,681	\$499,940	52.7%	Monroe County	\$301,957	\$379,989	\$78,032	25.8%
DeKalb - Fort Payne	\$248,759	\$358,969	\$110,210	44.3%	<i>Montgomery - County</i>	<i>UNKN</i>	\$716,625	<i>UNKN</i>	<i>UNKN</i>
Elmore County	\$809,692	\$1,343,084	\$533,392	65.9%	<i>Montgomery - City(2013 Wireless)</i>	\$1,004,012	\$5,904,116	\$4,900,105	488.1%
Escambia County	\$380,417	\$739,867	\$359,450	94.5%	Morgan County	\$1,498,070	\$2,658,997	\$1,160,927	77.5%
Etowah County	\$1,425,508	\$2,501,016	\$1,075,509	75.4%	Perry County	\$189,651	\$239,124	\$49,473	26.1%
Fayette County	\$279,061	\$463,582	\$184,521	66.1%	Pickens County	\$150,248	\$400,837	\$250,589	166.8%
Franklin County	\$300,841	\$486,291	\$185,449	61.6%	Pike County	\$344,873	\$624,149	\$279,276	81.0%
Geneva County	\$385,038	\$514,352	\$129,314	33.6%	Randolph County	\$596,174	\$698,275	\$102,101	17.1%
Greene County	\$152,619	\$206,085	\$53,466	35.0%	Russell County	\$523,732	\$935,564	\$411,832	78.6%
Hale County	\$127,531	\$316,821	\$189,290	148.4%	Shelby County	\$2,137,368	\$3,312,208	\$1,174,840	55.0%
Henry County	\$240,911	\$301,301	\$60,389	25.1%	St Clair County	\$1,345,243	\$1,271,585	-\$73,658	-5.5%
Houston - Dothan/Houston	\$1,191,840	\$1,845,669	\$653,829	54.9%	Sumter County	\$139,644	\$241,230	\$101,586	72.7%
Jackson County	\$507,319	\$820,195	\$312,876	61.7%	Talladega County	\$827,805	\$1,500,181	\$672,376	81.2%
<i>JeffCo - Adamsville (2013)</i>	\$19,647	\$64,775	\$45,128	229.7%	Tallapoosa County	\$481,384	\$826,595	\$345,212	71.7%
<i>JeffCo - Bessemer (2013)</i>	\$265,904	\$663,539	\$397,636	149.5%	Tuscaloosa County	\$1,292,738	\$3,928,648	\$2,635,910	203.9%
JeffCo - Birmingham	\$4,764,161	\$7,203,839	\$2,439,677	51.2%	Walker County	\$767,565	\$1,155,905	\$388,341	50.6%
JeffCo - Fairfield	\$97,826	\$151,392	\$53,566	54.8%	Washington County	\$244,724	\$346,345	\$101,620	41.5%
<i>JeffCo - Gardendale (2012)</i>	\$370,316	\$333,540	-\$36,775	-9.9%	Wilcox County	\$252,033	\$292,137	\$40,104	15.9%
<i>JeffCo - Graysville (2012)</i>	\$33,041	\$43,509	\$10,467	31.7%	Winston County	\$343,694	\$675,393	\$331,699	96.5%