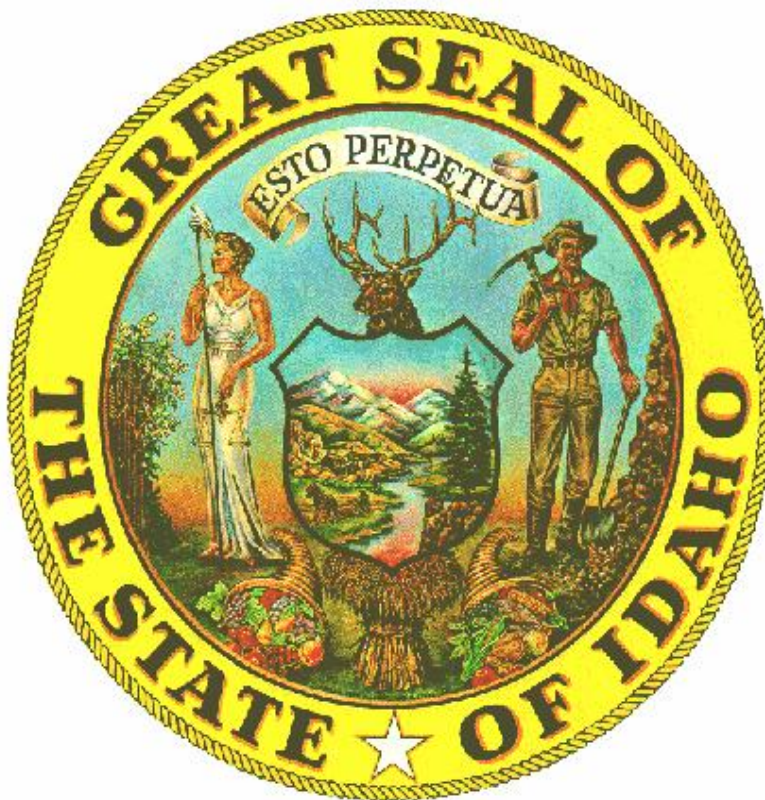


IDAHO PUBLIC SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION 2018 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE IDAHO LEGISLATURE



Prepared by:

STATE OF IDAHO PUBLIC SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

January 4, 2018



Idaho Public Safety Communications Commission

2018 Annual Report to the Idaho Legislature

Overview

The Idaho Public Safety Communications Commission ("IPSCC") was formed from the Emergency Communications Commission ("IECC") with new legislation that expanded IPSCC responsibilities in 2016. The IPSCC continues the work started by the Idaho Emergency Communications Commission ("IECC") established (2004) to address the needs and improve the 9-1-1 telephone systems operated by Idaho counties and cities throughout the state. The creation of the Commission includes Consolidated Emergency Communications System Centers that are referred to as dispatch centers or Public Safety Answering Points ("PSAP"). The process is considered a "system" from call initiation to resolution of the call. Telephone, radio, and data are included in the responsibilities of the IPSCC where the IECC only addressed 911 telephony. The PSAPs are termed consolidated under Idaho law as all vital public safety agencies are dispatched out of the center and the PSAPs then send the necessary assistance whether it is law enforcement, fire, or emergency medical services without the caller needing to dial separate numbers. The IPSCC has the duty to provide the governance structure through which public safety communications stakeholders can collaborate to advance consistency and common objectives, to provide integrated facilitation and coordination for cross-jurisdictional consensus building, to assist in the standardization of agreements for sharing resources among jurisdictions with emergency response communications infrastructure, to suggest best practices, performance measures and performance evaluation in the integrated statewide strategic planning and implementation of interoperability among public safety communications professionals and entities that serve people in Idaho regardless of jurisdiction, to manage the Idaho public safety interoperable communications and data systems fund as established by section §31-4820, Idaho Code, and to pursue budget authorizations as set forth in this chapter.

Highlights of 2017

Enhanced Grant Fee Fund Awards to Provide Funding for 911 Center upgrades in 2018

ADAMS COUNTY	\$25,294.34
BENEWAH COUNTY	\$29,462.13
BOISE COUNTY	\$36,051.09
BOUNDARY COUNTY	\$9,227.91
CANYON COUNTY	\$88,922.40
CITY OF TWIN FALLS	\$123,304.76
CLARK COUNTY	\$96,000.00
CUSTER COUNTY	\$7,316.00
KOOTENAI COUNTY	\$86,988.87
NEZ PERCE COUNTY	\$546,093.05
POWER COUNTY	\$78,588.00
VALLEY COUNTY	\$241,331.56
IPSCC Grants	
Admin Budget	\$91,350.00
IPSCC FY2016 carry-over	\$80,000.00
Total	\$1,539,930.11

Mission and Purpose

The mission of the Idaho Public Safety Communications Commission:

Enhance Idaho's public health, safety, and welfare by assisting emergency communications and response professionals in the establishment, management, operations, standardization, planning and development of a coordinated statewide policy/program, to ensure enhanced 911 services, NG 911 services, and future/emerging public safety technologies are available to all citizens of the state and people in all areas of the state.

The Idaho Public Safety Communications Commission was created by the Idaho Legislature in 2016 pursuant to amendments to the Idaho Emergency Communication Act, Idaho Code § 31-4801 *et seq.* The purposes and responsibilities of the Commission granted by the Idaho Legislature are centered on finding solutions to the difficulties of counties and cities and to keep up with technological advances in the areas of 9-1-1, radio, data and emergency communications for public safety purposes in general.

There are currently forty-six (46) PSAPs in Idaho, thirty-nine (39) are operated by county sheriff's offices, one (1) operated by the county contracting with various cities and entities in the County (Blaine County), five (5) by cities through their police departments or by contract with another city (City of Moscow), and four counties (Twin Falls, Jerome, Lincoln and Gooding) are served by a regional PSAP known as

SIRCOMM. There are currently three (3) Secondary PSAPs in Idaho operated by the Idaho State Police (North and South) and State Comm. There are also 3 Federally funded PSAPs in Idaho (MHAFB, Gowen Field ANGB, and INL).

Please refer to Appendix M for references to the legislative authority for the creation of the IPSCC.

Commission Representation

The Commission is comprised of eighteen members. As indicated below, the majority of the members represent various local statewide governmental associations, regional breakouts of the state (DIGBs) and the public at large from all regions of the State of Idaho. The Governor appoints all of the members. Two members are members by nature of their position -Director of the Idaho State Police or designee and the Director of the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) or designee (formerly the Director of the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security).

Mayor Garret Nancolas – Chair
Association of Idaho Cities
City of Caldwell

Rep. Rick Youngblood
Legislator
Idaho House of Representatives/Senate

Michele Carreras – Treasurer
Idaho State Emergency Medical
Services Communications Center

Jeff Week
Chair, Idaho Technology Authority

Chief Scot Haug – Vice Chair
Idaho Chiefs' of Police Association
City of Post Falls

Capt Kevin Haight
Designee for Director
Idaho State Police

Lan Smith
Idaho Association of Counties

Sheriff Len Humphries
Idaho Sheriff's Association
Fremont County

Chief David Gates
Idaho Fire Chiefs Association
Pocatello Fire Department

Sheriff Craig Rowland
Idaho Sheriff's Association
Bingham County

Sheriff Ben Wolfinger
DIGB 1
Kootenai County

Chief Travis Myklebust
DIGB 2
Lewiston Fire Department

Brad Richy, Director
Idaho OEM

Carmen Boeger
DIGB 3
Nampa City

Commissioner Jacob Greenberg
DIGB 4
Blaine County

Sheriff Lorin Nielsen
DIGB 5
Bannock County

Sam Hulse
DIGB 6
Madison County

Wes Jones
Idaho Tribal Representative
Shoshone-Bannock Tribe

Activities and Accomplishments

Meetings and Training Seminars

The Commission conducted monthly meetings throughout 2017 until after September then bi-monthly thereafter. In keeping with the Commission's mission and to accommodate the interest from different areas of the state, the Commission met in Rexburg in May and again in Lewiston in September.

Operations and Funding

The funding for the operation of the Commission comes from an assessment level of one percent (1%) of all emergency communications fees collected in the state. The service providers collect the fee in the amount up to \$1.00 per line from their customers and then remit this to individual counties or 9-1-1 service areas. The counties are then responsible for sending 1% of the total fee to the Commission for operations of the Commission. Example is located in Appendix N.

The Commission approved an annual operating budget of \$227,650 (Appendix B, includes contingency funds and funds to finish a fiscal study started the year prior) and \$91,350 for the Grants budget for fiscal year 2017 (FY17) (Appendix C). During fiscal year 2017 (FY17), \$232,111.18 was revenue collected from the forty-four counties who currently assess and collect the fee (1%, prepaid, and interest combined for the year). A copy of the final operating budget for FY17 is included in Appendix A.

With the implementation of the Enhanced Grant Fee and forty (40) participating counties of forty-four (44) total, the revenue collected through this fee was \$2,055,565.62 in FY 2017 with a total of \$58,076.02 earned in interest. See Appendix N for a break out of the fee amounts as an example. See Appendix K for a list of participating counties and Appendix M for legislative authority for the Enhanced Grant Fee

Status of E9-1-1 in Idaho

The Commission has continued to assess the needs of local governments throughout Idaho. We understand that citizens expect the same level of service throughout the state regardless of how they contact area 9-1-1 centers throughout Idaho through the use of a wireline, wireless phone, or VoIP and whether or not they are in an urban or rural setting.

The key to this service is known as Enhanced 9-1-1 ("E9-1-1"). E9-1-1 is the ability of a PSAP to obtain a caller's callback number and an address when a caller dials 9-1-1. This means that the PSAP receives voice-only 9-1-1 calls and the dispatcher must

obtain the type of emergency, the telephone number and the location from the caller. If the caller is unable to speak, the needed emergency response is delayed. All PSAPs in Idaho currently have this capability (E9-1-1). With FY17 Enhanced Grant Fee awards, all counties in the State of Idaho have E9-1-1 capabilities and were Phase I-II Wireless compliant. Phase I ensures that a PSAP has a callback number for the wireless phone and identification of the cell-tower from which the call originated. Phase II means that a wireless 9-1-1 call has Phase I requirements plus location of the caller within 125 meters of the location of the call 67% of the time and selective routing based upon those coordinates. This essentially means that a PSAP can direct first responders to the basic location of the caller.

The Commission has set goals to ensure that all citizens in the State of Idaho are able to benefit from technology widely available. These strategic goals are as follows:

1. Ensure that all PSAPs continue to be compliant with requirements to receive information from callers using a wireless or cell phone, which is known as Phase I and Phase II. This will be an ongoing effort as older equipment will need to be refreshed and modernized to continue this capability. Encouraging host/remote with equipment consolidation between PSAPs will continue to be an emphasis area.
 - a. Sustain and maintain E9-1-1, Phase I, and Phase II compliance in Idaho. In progress.
2. Assess the feasibility of implementing Next Generation 9-1-1 ("NG9-1-1") throughout Idaho. NG9-1-1 is a system comprised of managed IP-based networks and elements that augment present E9-1-1 features and functions. It is designed to provide access to emergency services from all sources and to provide multimedia data capabilities for PSAPs. A good example would be a caller using text messaging from a wireless phone or similar form of communication devices to access an Idaho PSAP.
 - a. A funding analysis was contracted to provide the data regarding funds available, costs, requirements, and feasibility of NG 911 for the state of Idaho. Completed.
 - i. The 9-1-1 funding has never been adjusted for inflation since its inception in 1988. Overall 9-1-1 trends indicate that the fund is decreasing 5% overall per year and that is being masked by a rise in population. The main area of concern is the business transition to VoIP and the remittances based on one line that can dial 9-1-1 vice accounting for all of the lines on the trunked connection. Accounting control measures were noted as not standardized from county to county enough to enable efficient tracking regarding vendor remittances and trend analysis at the county or state level. The consultant suggested a standardized remittance form and a monthly provider remittance review to note changes and trend

information. The trends can then be presented to the providers for explanation or resolution. The trends should be reported by county on a monthly/quarterly basis. A comprehensive legislative review was suggested by the consultant as a follow on step once the control measures have been put in place. The consultant estimated that there is currently not enough revenue to sustain or build a NG 9-1-1 system at the current funding levels nor do they address current technology trends and any emerging technologies (VoIP networks as an example). A copy of the report is included as Appendix O.

- b. An RFP for consulting services is in progress to provide actionable recommendations for the ESI Net, GIS systems, State Plan update, and RFP writing services for federal grants, and the equipment/services provider recommendations. In progress.
 - c. The Commission has approved a subcommittee to begin the process of planning for Idaho and making recommendations for action to the Commission. In progress.
 - d. Support statewide GIS mapping as we move closer to NG 911 systems in Idaho. In progress.
 - e. Review and assess feasibility of statewide NG 911 solution(s) and purchasing agreements. In progress.
3. Review need or ability to help support rural PSAPs with line fee and maintenance costs in order to promote IP connectivity across the state. Assess appropriate funds and the award process. The funding problem will become more acute with equipment cost and the move to IP connectivity (NG9-1-1). In progress.
 4. Encourage Text to 9-1-1 capabilities (Appendix J). In progress.

The Commission is pleased to report that in 2017 through the 25-cent grant fund, all of the 46 PSAPs are E9-1-1, Phase I and II compliant. Sustainment and maintenance of this capability will be the focus until we can move forward into NG 9-1-1. The Commission is prioritizing equipment consolidation and sharing between PSAPs to help decrease costs and duplication of equipment.

The main obstacle for all PSAPs is the lack of resources and funding (including equipment maintenance, line fees and upgrade costs). E9-1-1 systems are expensive and require annual maintenance agreements. These costs tend to be in excess of the revenue received through the current fee structure

The Commission completed and approved a state plan for the implementation of Next Generation 9-1-1. The Plan utilizes the format outlined in the collaborative agreement between the National Association of State 9-1-1 Administrators (NASNA) and the National 9-1-1 Implementation Coordination Office (ICO). The state plan is needed to address the strategic and operational needs of the state's PSAPs and is a prerequisite to receive federal funds and support. This new network will serve the increasing needs

of all Idaho's PSAPs in meeting requirements of new communications technologies. The plan will also include a financial analysis and the potential impact on staffing. This process will be ongoing with consideration to governance, finance and structure.

Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) Standards & Training Committee

Mission Statement

To promote professional development and standardization of public safety communications in the state of Idaho.

History

The Idaho Emergency Communications Commission (IECC) formed the Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) Standards & Training Committee as an advisory committee in 2007. It is comprised of thirteen members from dispatch centers across the state of Idaho. The committee brings over 300 years of combined law enforcement experience, comprised of representatives from each of six districts, where they serve with city police departments, sheriff's offices, or the Idaho State Police. The committee membership consists of senior dispatchers, first line supervisors, managers, and directors, with a variety of backgrounds from career dispatchers to commissioned officers. Additionally, the PSAP Standards & Training Committee has two representatives that sit on the Idaho Public Safety Communications Commission (IPSCC.) The PSAP Standards & Training Committee continues collaboration with each PSAP agency in the state using surveys, regional training, and monthly meetings, constantly striving to support and enhance the professionalism of each center and center's staff throughout the state of Idaho.

2017 Members

Idaho State Police
City of Nampa P.D.
City of Lewiston P.D.
*WHITCOM 9-1-1
Bingham County S.O.
Fremont County S.O.
Cassia County S.O.
Canyon County S.O.
Idaho State Police
Madison County S.O.
City of Post Falls P.D.
Blaine County 9-1-1
Valley County S.O.
Idaho State Police

Capt. Kevin Haight - Chairman
Carmen Boeger – Vice Chair
Cindy Felton – Secretary
Wendy Berrett - Treasurer
Erin Hidalgo
Anna Pearson
DeAnn Taylor
Roxanne Wade
Trisha Marosi
Cullin Sherman
Charlene Holbrook
Rebecca Simpson
Kelly Copperi
DeLisa Orren – ex-officio

* WHITCOM 9-1-1 serves the city of Moscow and Nez Perce Tribe, in Idaho, as well as the city of Pullman, Washington State University, Whitman County, and Asotin County, in Washington.

PSAP Standards & Training Committee Objective

The primary objective of the PSAP Standards & Training Committee is to define, create, and implement standardized training and education, as well as enhance the professional development of emergency dispatchers and PSAPs in the state of Idaho.

2017 PSAP Standards & Training Committee Goals

1. Prepare and implement the 6th Annual PSAP Conference.

The 6th Annual PSAP Conference was held in the convention center at the Riverside Hotel, in Garden City, on October 16 – 19, 2017. Using a conference format, the PSAP Standards & Training Committee hosted approximately 180 attendees from various positions across the state of Idaho, within public safety, and a couple people from bordering states. This was a record attendance. These attendees represented from at least 43 different cities, county or state dispatch centers and technical support shops. For the first time ever, two continuing education tracks were offered, technical and dispatching. Attendees had the opportunity to earn up to 16 hours of POST training credit by attending both days. An approximate total of 2,160 hours of POST training was earned.

Doug Showalter opened the first day of the conference as a keynote speaker with the topic of “Leaving a Lasting Legacy,” reminding us of the importance of what and how we do each thing throughout the day. Mr. Showalter closed the first day of the conference with the topic of “Surviving Toxic Personalities in Your Center.” His common sense approach, coupled with years of experience, provided valuable information to the attendees, emphasizing that one person can change everything and the importance of taking care of each other. His quick pace and humor kept the audience engaged and left them wanting more. Mr. Showalter has nearly three decades of public safety experience, including 18 years in various leadership positions within the California Highway Patrol (CHP.) He was personally selected to supervise a comprehensive redevelopment of the statewide CHP Dispatch Training Academy. For over ten years he has traveled throughout the nation as a popular instructor and speaker. Doug is well known for his distinctive high-energy humor, and passion and commitment to those in public service. He has established a national reputation of strengthening through engagement, motivation, and inspiration. As president of the local chapter of Toastmasters International, he has continued to refine his ability and leadership skills.

Adam Timm opened the second day of the conference with the topic of “De-Stress and Get More Me Time.” During this session, he focused on the importance of being resilient as a dispatcher to avoid burnout and shared seven keys to stress reduction. Mr. Timm closed the conference by adding more layers to the topic of dispatcher self-care, encouraging each person to analyze within themselves seven stress warning signs, and offering several ways to help reduce stress and appreciate the positive things life offers on a daily basis. Mr. Timm is a best-selling author and keynote speaker on the topics of personal resilience and performance for 9-1-1 telecommunicators. He spent several decades as a dispatcher for the Los Angeles Police Department. He has developed California POST certified classes since 2012. Mr. Timm is a board certified stress management consultant and the author of two books. He also has a successful blog on dispatch wellness and effective PSAP leadership.

Between the keynote and closing speakers, the conference highlighted each day with the following courses:

“I Didn’t Know My Boss Knew about Social Media!” was taught by Barbara Ireland. Ms. Ireland is the former Deputy Chief of New Orleans EMS and worked at multiple ambulance services, as well as instructing EMT courses at Delgado Community College. Ms. Ireland taught about the importance of using good judgment when on the internet and emphasized that what you do on the internet is accessible worldwide, and lasts forever.

“Fitness & Nutrition for the Hungry Dispatcher” was taught by Sgt. Kelly Copperi from the Valley County Sheriff’s Office. This entertaining and quick paced course covered the importance of keeping your body physically moving in what is normally a sedentary work environment, as well as the importance of wise food choices. Sgt. Copperi is an active member of the PSAP committee. She is certified in sports nutrition through International Sports Science Association. She enjoys helping others achieve their goals and find a happy balance between life and the crazy profession of dispatching.

“Suicide Prevention and Intervention” was taught by Kim Kane. The class included information about suicide in Idaho, the suicidal mind, myths about suicide, how to effectively identify and intervene with suicidal persons, and how to provide support for suicide loss survivors. Ms. Kane is the Suicide Prevention Program Manager for the Idaho Department of Health & Welfare. Her expertise in this subject matter has developed over 13 years of experience. Ms. Kane is affiliated with several suicide prevention programs in Idaho, such as SPAN Idaho, Idaho Lives Project, and Astrolabe.

“Autism Revealed” was taught by Boise Police Cpl. Sherri Coronado. This training focused on providing information to PSAP employees. It included autism recognition and response, 9-1-1 contacts, de-escalation tips, dilemmas interviewing people with autism, and tips on retrieving valuable information for

first responders. Cpl. Coronado is the mother of an autistic child, and a POST certified trainer for autism.

2. Provide quarterly training opportunities for dispatchers, to be presented in various areas of the state.

This goal was accomplished during the first, second, and third quarters with the training listed below:

Quarter 1: “Below 100” was taught by Post Falls Police Department Chief Scot Haug. This class emphasized the need for every person to be diligent and attentive, at all times. Having someone not make it home at the end of the day is not an option, and we each have control over a large part of what will determine that final outcome. Chief Haug is a graduate of the 201st FBI National Academy and is a member of the board of directors for the Montana / Idaho Chapter of the FBI National Academy Associates. Chief Haug was an early adopter of Below 100 and was a co-presenter in the very first Below 100 training session. Additionally, Chief Haug is a Commissioner for both the POST Council and the Idaho Public Safety Communications Commission. This course was designed to make people aware of choices they make while on the road on a daily basis that can cost or save lives.

Quarter 2: “Customer Service and Compassion in the 9-1-1 Dispatch Center” was taught by Nampa Police Department Dispatcher Diana Register. This class focused on the importance of always providing excellent customer service. Covered topics included what to say, as well as what not to say, and how to relay empathy and compassion to callers using only your voice and words.

Quarter 3: “Customer Service Within the Walls” was taught by Idaho State Police Regional Communications Supervisor Jennifer Sullivan. This class was designed to improve morale within the communications center and emphasized that those in the center are all members of a team and need to look out for each other. Topics included the importance of having a positive attitude, facing the fear of change, the pitfalls of judging and labeling others, taking care of yourself, and creating a fun work environment.

Below reflects the approximate POST training hours earned by attendees during the three PSAP Quarterly Regional Trainings:

District 1	84 students	336 POST hours
District 2	60 students	240 POST hours
District 3	164 students	656 POST hours
District 4	28 students	112 POST hours
District 5	76 students	304 POST hours
District 6	77 students	208 POST hours

Quarter 4: Training was provided through the 6th Annual PSAP Conference, referenced earlier.

3. Continued collaboration with the POST Council, Idaho Sheriff's Association (ISA), Idaho Chief of Police Association (ICOPA), the IPSCC, legislative members, and other stakeholders in the adoption of dispatch certification standards and requirements for the state of Idaho.

Mandatory hiring and training standards became Idaho law on July 1, 2017. All stakeholders, the legislative branches, and the executive branch accomplished this goal because of overwhelming support. The PSAP Standards & Training Committee continue to work closely with POST staff, stakeholders, and legislative partners for the full implementation of the training, IDAPA rules, and an online training option. Several stakeholders supported this effort after several years of commitment that Idaho and the PSAP Standards & Training Committee will next work towards a state-required emergency medical dispatching protocol standard.

2018 PSAP Standards & Training Committee Goals

1. Prepare and implement the 7th Annual PSAP Conference in Coeur d'Alene.
2. Provide quarterly training opportunities for dispatchers, to be presented in various areas of the state.
3. Continue collaboration with POST, stakeholders, and the IPSCC in the implementation of mandatory minimum dispatch hiring and training standards, both for an online training option and for future classroom-based academies.
4. The committee will continue to collaborate with the IPSCC, DHW, and all other stakeholders in seeing Idaho adopt and mandate an EMS standard and protocol for emergency dispatching services/providers and their dispatchers. This is also in keeping with national initiatives and trends to ensure standardization, professionalism, and best practice EMS instructions are provided to emergency callers until first responders arrive at an incident.

National Representation and Associations

The 9-1-1 Program Manager, Craig Logan, who is an employee of the Commission, represented the Commission at the 2017 National Emergency Number Association Conference ("NENA"), the 2017 Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials ("APCO"), and one (1) National Association of State Administrators Conference ("NASNA"). Mr. Logan also conducted six (6) 9-1-1 PSAP visits and twelve (12) District Interoperability Guidance Board (DIGB) meetings throughout the state to assist 9-1-1 administrators with technical issues and introductions to new role.

APPENDICES

Appendix A	Final Fiscal Year 2017 Budget and Grant Budget
Appendix B	Fiscal Year 2018 Budget
Appendix C	Fiscal Year 2018 Grants Budget
Appendix D	2013 Status of Service Map
Appendix E	2014 Status of Service Map
Appendix F	2015 Status of Service Map
Appendix G	2016 Status of Service Map
Appendix H	2017 Status of Service Map
Appendix I	2018 Status of Service Map
Appendix J	Text to 911 Status Map
Appendix K	List of Counties Adopting the Enhanced Grant Fee
Appendix L	2018 Enhanced Grant Fee Status Map
Appendix M	Legislative Authority
Appendix N	9-1-1 Fee Example
Appendix O	Blake and Company Funding Analysis Report 4 Jan 2018

Appendix A
IDAHO PUBLIC SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Final Fiscal Year 2017 Budget

DESCRIPTION	Amended FY 2017 Budget	FY 2017 Expenses
COMMISSION AND MEETING EXPENSES		
Meeting Expenses	\$3,000	\$654
In-State Travel	\$10,000	\$10,435
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
<i>E911 Project Manager Salary/Benefits</i>	\$103,300	\$96,620
Administrative Support	\$10,000	\$10,000
Office Supplies	\$1,000	-\$243
Office Equipment	\$1,000	\$0
Telephone	\$1,000	\$705
Photocopying	\$700	\$861
Postage	\$500	\$98
Administrative Rules	\$500	\$540
Capital Improvements	\$0	\$0
Awards	\$400	\$232
Professional Membership fees	\$600	\$1,049
Statewide Cost Allocation Plan	\$5,000	\$13,566
CONTRACTS		
PSAP Web Maintenance	\$500	\$0
Consultant (Mr. Jackson)	\$86,000	\$50,000
IN-STATE TRAVEL		
Fuel	\$4,000	\$225
Vehicle maintenance	\$1,800	\$0
Lodging and per diem	\$5,000	\$895
IN-STATE TRAVEL PSAP COMMITTEE		
Training	\$7,000	\$6,079
Travel, lodging and per diem	\$18,000	\$10,171
OUT OF STATE TRAVEL		
NENA, NASNA & APCO CONFERENCES	\$8,000	\$6,096
Attorney General Travel for Disposition	\$2,000	\$0
	\$269,300	\$207,983
Contingency Funds	\$8,000	\$0
TOTAL ALLOCATED BUDGET	\$269,300	\$207,983

Appendix A (Continued)
IDAHO PUBLIC SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Final Fiscal Year 2017 Grants Budget

DESCRIPTION	FY2017 Budget	FY2017 Expenses
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
<i>GRANT ASSISTANT PART TIME (lte) NO benefits</i>	\$26,500	\$25,393
<i>GRANT ASSISTANT Office Equipment</i>	\$1,500	\$2,901
<i>GRANT ASSISTANT Telephone</i>	\$500	\$811
<i>GRANT ASSISTANT Fuel</i>	\$1,000	\$622
<i>GRANT ASSISTANT Lodging and Per Diem</i>	\$5,000	\$4,379
Professional Membership fees/Education/Courses	\$600	\$0
Contracts		
Next Gen 911 Consultant	\$50,000	\$20,272
OUT OF STATE TRAVEL		
CONFERENCES	\$6,000	\$0
	\$91,100	\$54,379
Carryover FY 2016 NG911 Committee Travel	\$80,000	\$0
TOTAL ALLOCATED BUDGET	\$171,100	\$54,379

Appendix B
IDAHO PUBLIC SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
2017/2018 Approved Budget

DESCRIPTION	Amended FY 2017 Budget	Approved FY 2018 Budget
COMMISSION AND MEETING EXPENSES		
Meeting Expenses	\$3,000	\$3,000
In-State Travel	\$10,000	\$10,000
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
E911 Project Manager Salary/Benefits	\$103,300	\$103,300
Administrative Support	\$10,000	\$10,000
Office Supplies	\$1,000	\$1,000
Office Equipment	\$1,000	\$1,000
Telephone	\$1,000	\$1,000
Photocopying	\$700	\$700
Postage	\$500	\$500
Administrative Rules	\$500	\$600
Capital Improvements	-	-
Awards	\$400	\$400
Professional Membership fees	\$600	\$600
Statewide Cost Allocation Plan	\$5,000	\$5,000
CONTRACTS		
PSAP Web Maintenance	\$500	\$500
Consultant (Mr. Jackson)	\$75,000	\$36,250
IN-STATE TRAVEL		
Fuel	\$4,000	\$4,000
Vehicle maintenance	\$1,800	\$1,800
Lodging and per diem	\$5,000	\$5,000
IN-STATE TRAVEL PSAP COMMITTEE		
Training	\$7,000	\$7,000
Travel, lodging and per diem	\$18,000	\$18,000
OUT OF STATE TRAVEL		
NENA, NASNA & APCO CONFERENCES	\$8,000	\$8,000
Attorney General Travel for Disposition	\$2,000	\$0
	\$258,300	\$217,650
Contingency Funds	\$8,000	\$10,000
TOTAL ALLOCATED BUDGET	\$266,300	\$227,650

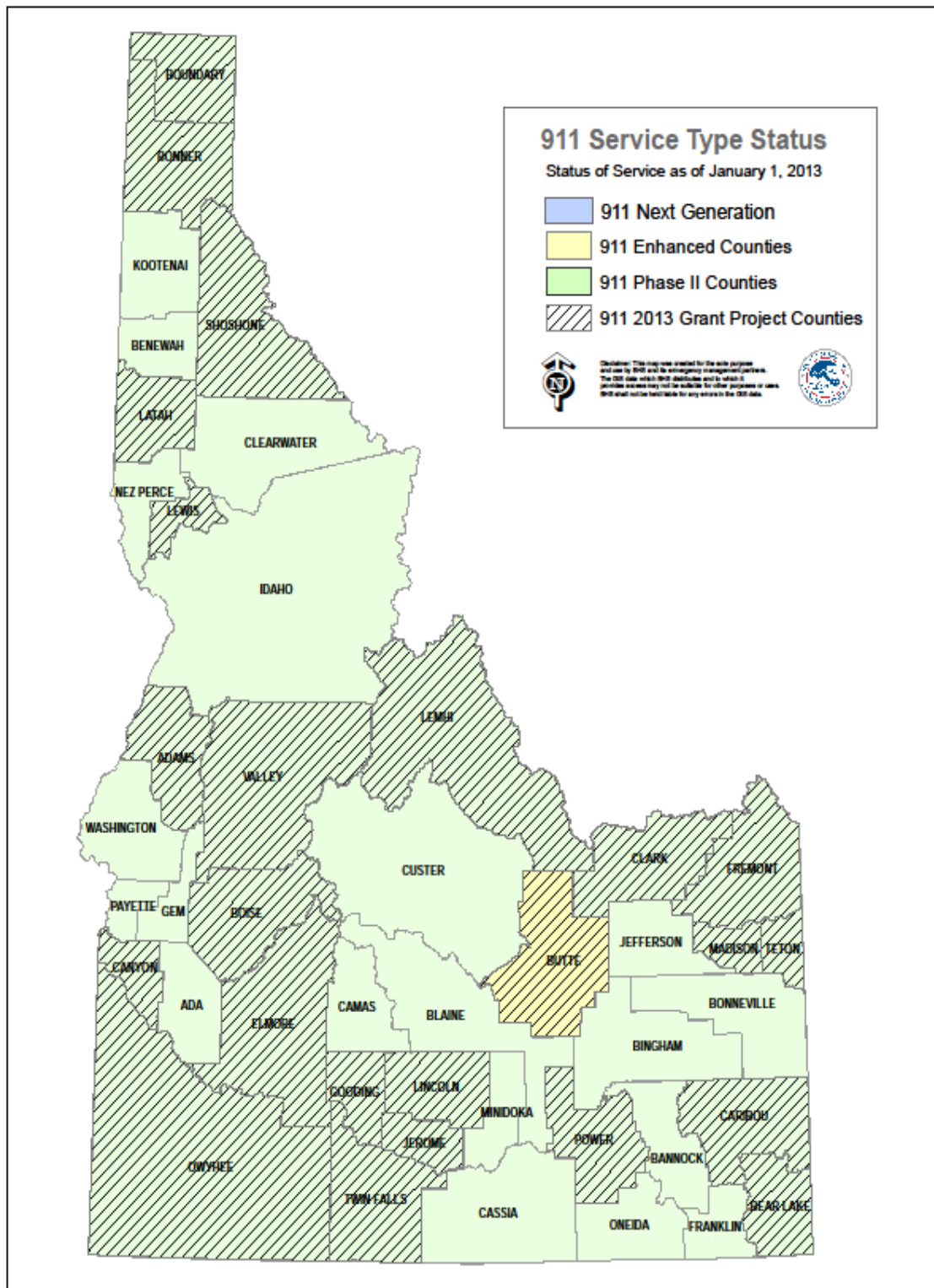
Appendix C

**IDAHO PUBLIC SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
APPROVED FY2018 GRANT ADMIN BUDGET WORKSHEET**

DESCRIPTION	FY2017 Budget	FY2018 Approved Budget
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
<i>GRANT ASSISTANT PART TIME (lte) NO benefits</i>	\$26,500	\$26,500
<i>GRANT ASSISTANT Office Equipment</i>	\$1,500	\$1,500
<i>GRANT ASSISTANT Telephone</i>	\$500	\$750
<i>GRANT ASSISTANT Fuel</i>	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>GRANT ASSISTANT Lodging and Per Diem</i>	\$5,000	\$5,000
Professional Membership fees/Education/Courses	\$600	\$600
Contracts		
Next Gen 911 Consultant	\$50,000	\$50,000
OUT OF STATE TRAVEL CONFERENCES	\$6,000	\$6,000
	\$91,100	\$91,350
Carryover FY 2016 NG911 Committee Travel	\$80,000	\$80,000
TOTAL ALLOCATED BUDGET	\$171,100	\$171,350

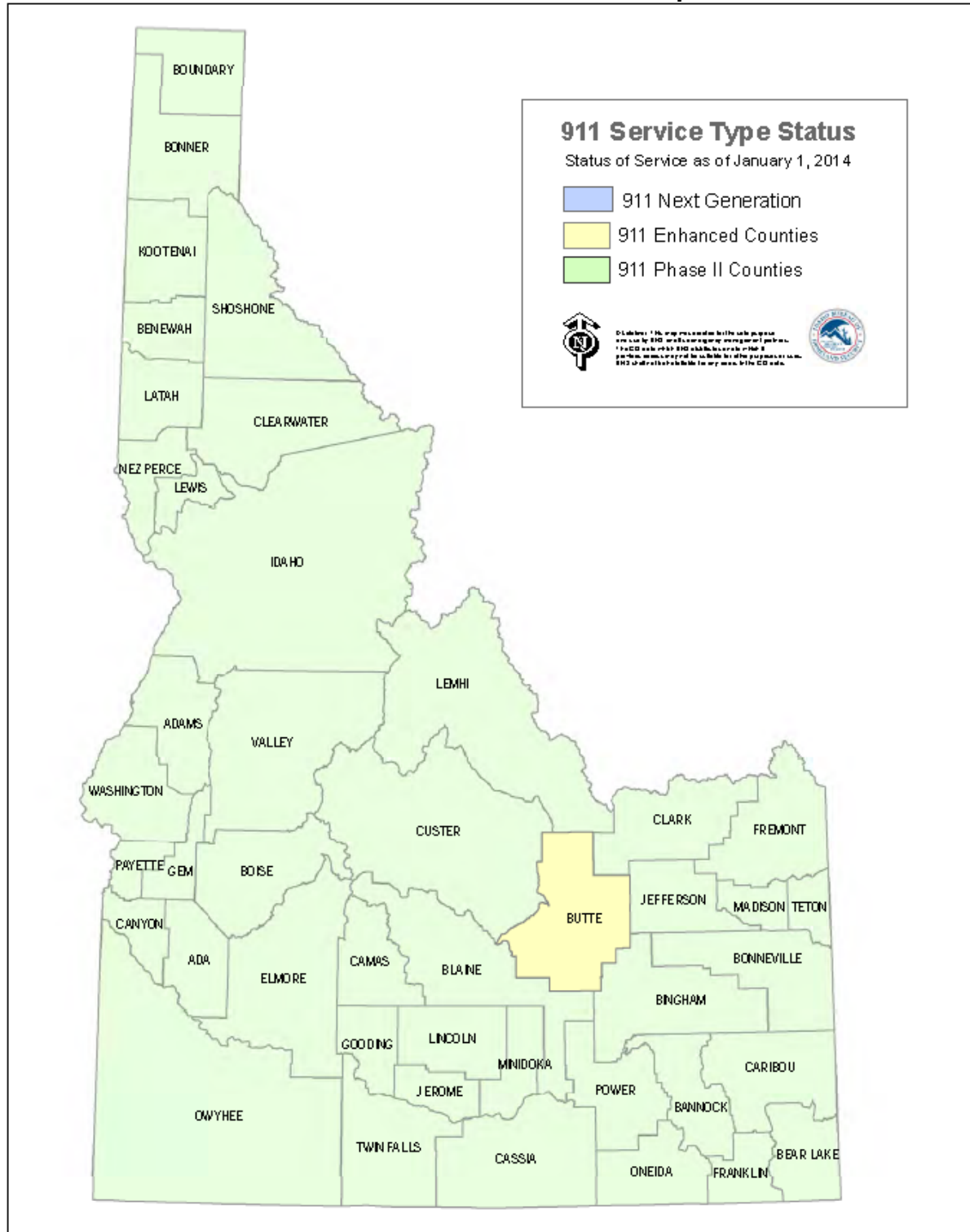
Appendix D

2013 Status of 9-1-1 Service Map



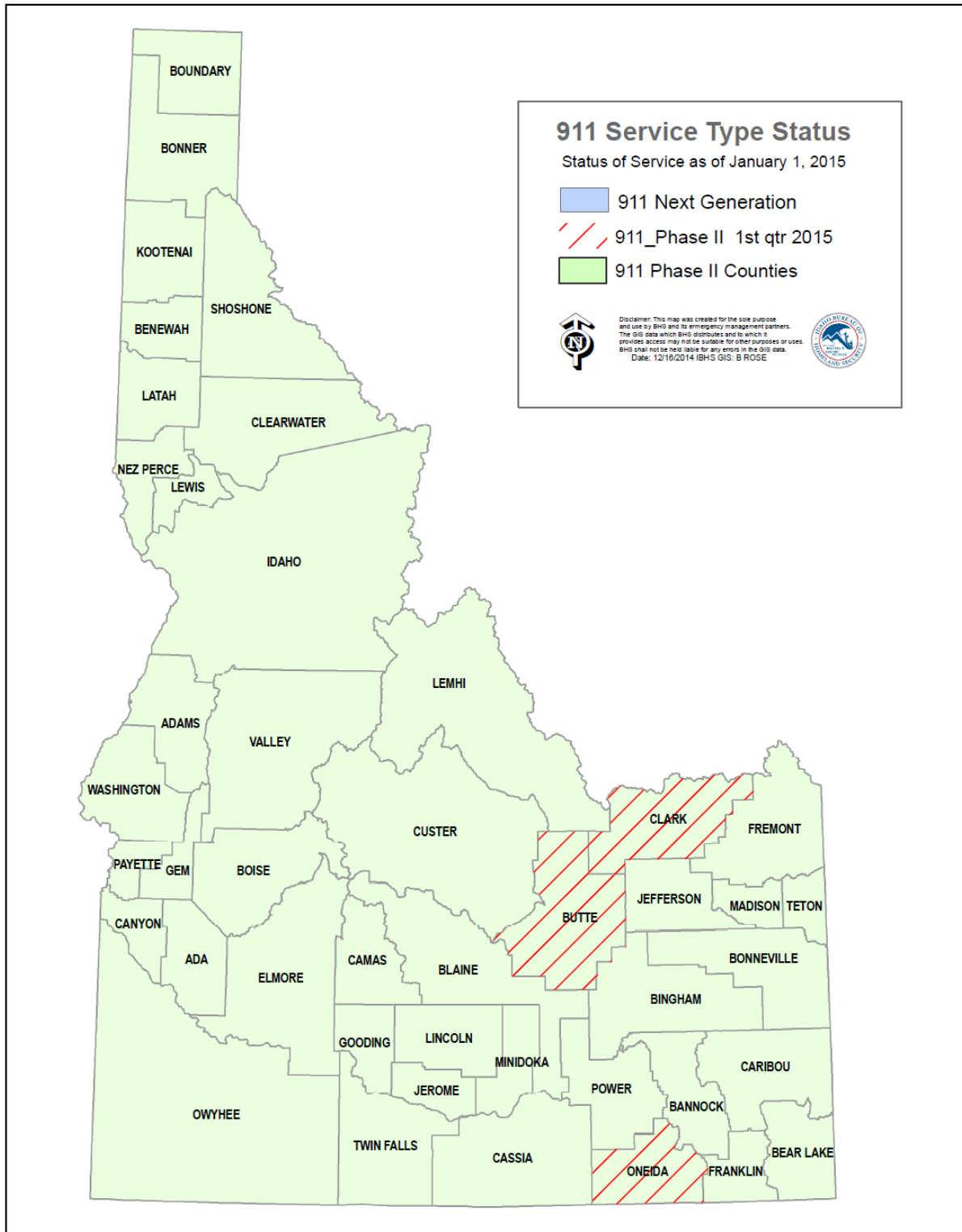
Appendix E

2014 Status of 9-1-1 Service Map



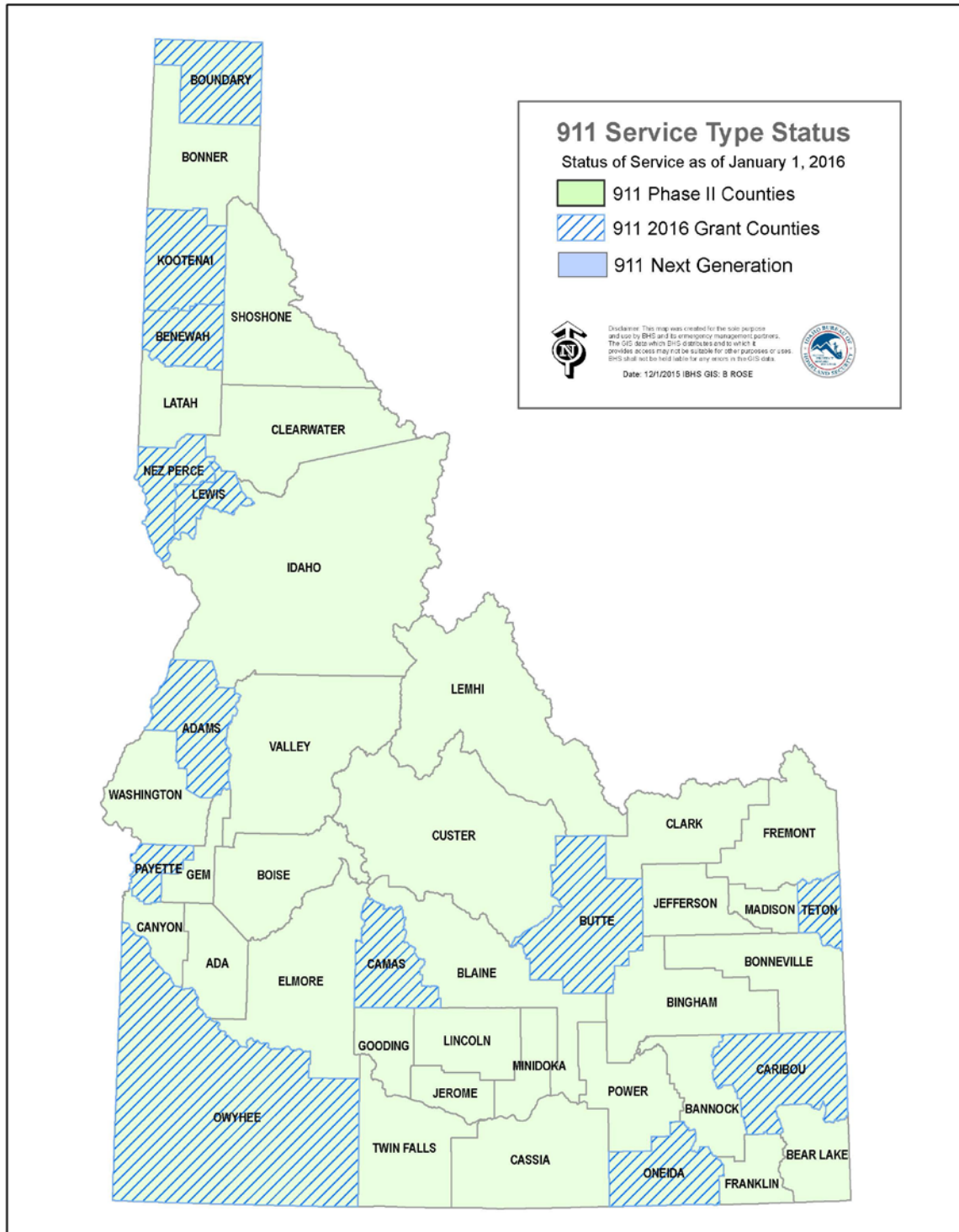
Appendix F

2015 Status of 9-1-1 Service Map

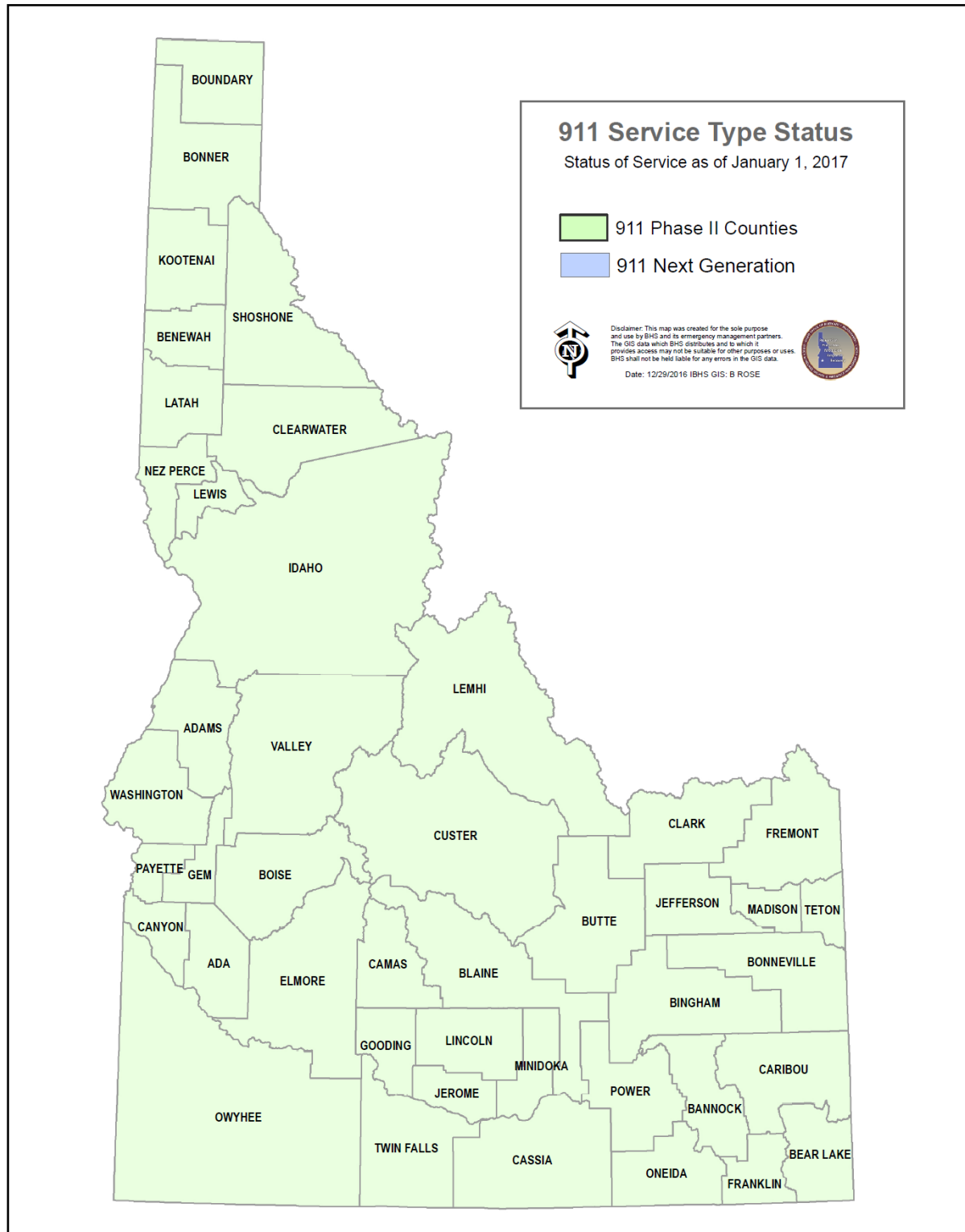


Appendix G

2016 Status of 9-1-1 Service Map

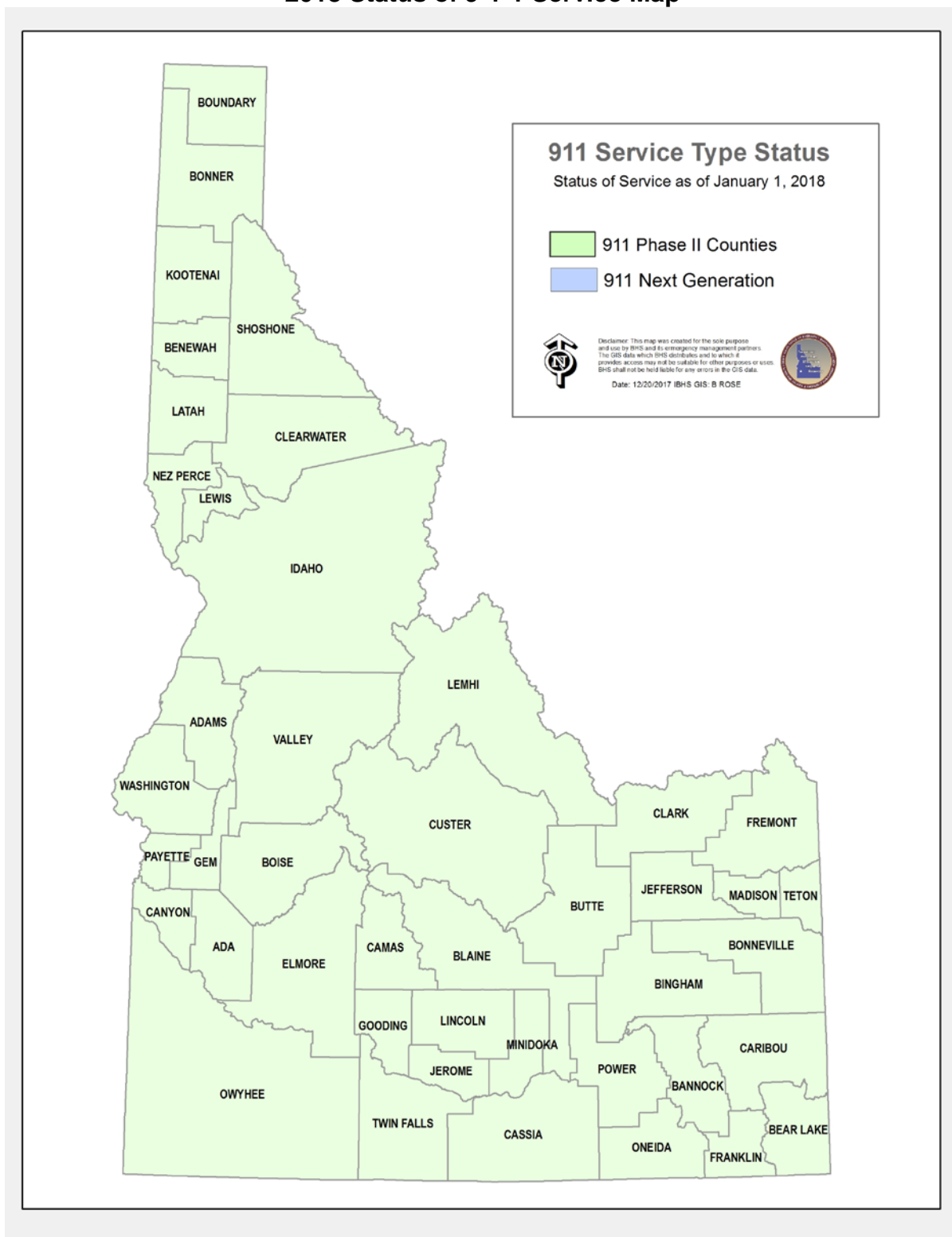


Appendix H 2017 Status of 9-1-1 Service Map



Appendix I

2018 Status of 9-1-1 Service Map



Appendix K

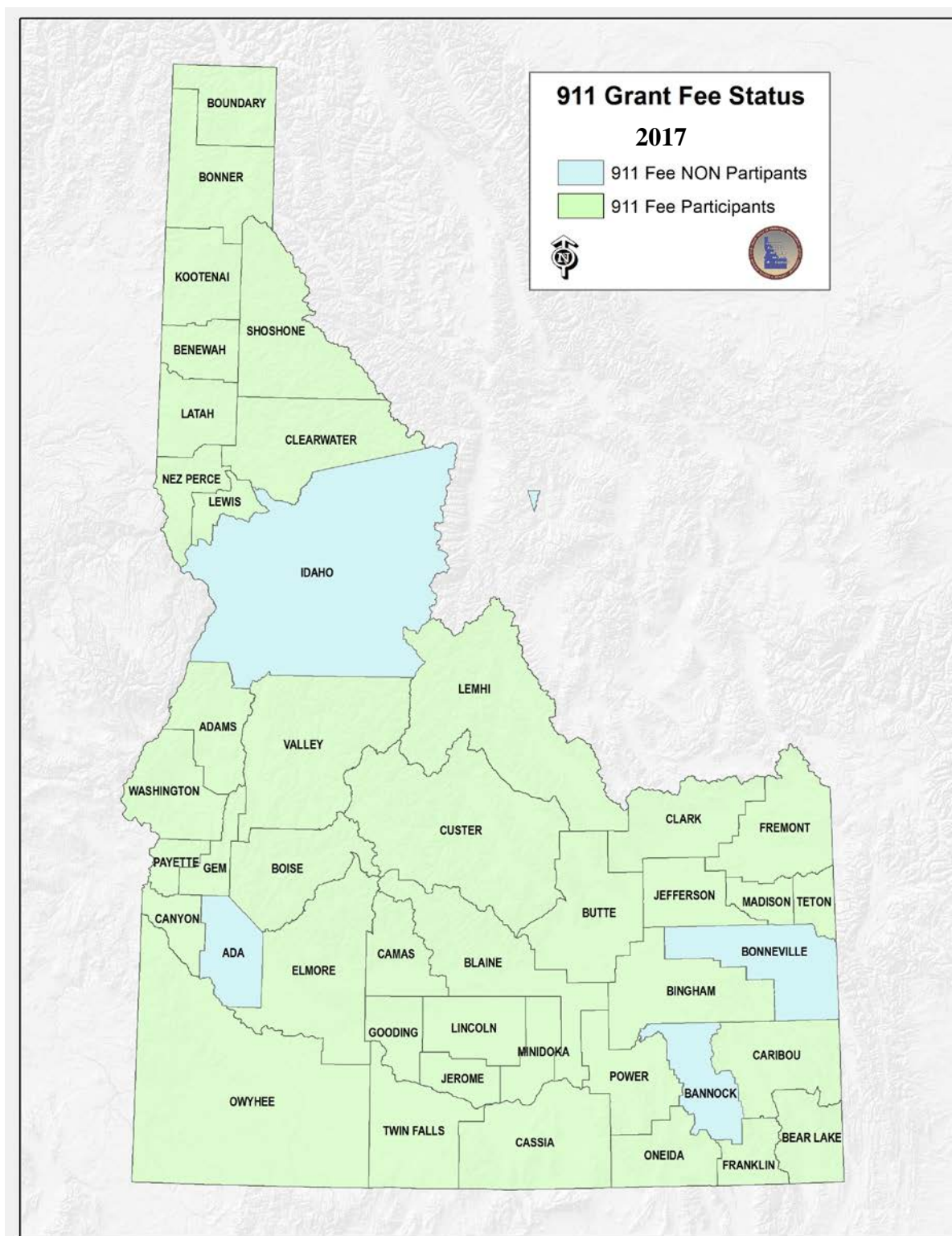
List of Counties Adopting the Enhanced Grant Fee

In order to collect the Grant Fee, each Board of County Commissioners must pass a resolution to begin collecting the Grant Fee. We will update this website each time the Commission is informed that a county has passed a resolution adopting the Grant Fee.

<u>Counties</u>	<u>Date of Resolution</u>	<u>Effective Date</u>
Adams	06/23/08	07/01/08
Bear Lake	08/04/08	09/01/08
Benewah	06/30/08	07/01/08
Bingham	06/18/08	07/01/08
Blaine	09/18/17	10/01/17
Boise	06/16/08	07/01/08
Bonner	06/24/08	07/01/08
Boundary	12/23/08	02/01/09
Butte	09/22/08	12/01/08
Camas	02/09/09	04/01/09
Canyon	06/25/08	07/01/08
Caribou	06/23/08	07/01/08
Cassia	06/23/08	07/01/08
Clark	06/09/08	07/01/08
Clear Water	07/18/11	09/01/11
Custer	12/22/08	02/01/09
Elmore	06/23/08	07/01/08
Franklin	06/23/08	07/01/08
Fremont	06/16/08	07/01/08
Gem	05/20/13	07/01/13
Gooding	07/28/08	09/01/08
Jerome	09/15/08	11/01/08
Jefferson	06/23/08	07/01/08
Kootenai	07/15/08	08/01/08
Latah	06/18/08	09/01/08
Lemhi	10/27/10	01/01/11
Lewis	12/01/08	01/01/09
Lincoln	11/10/08	01/01/09
Madison	02/23/09	04/01/09
Minidoka	06/23/08	07/01/08
Nez Perce	07/07/08	08/01/08
Oneida	06/24/08	08/01/08
Owyhee	06/16/08	07/01/08
Payette	06/30/08	07/01/08
Power	06/23/09	07/01/08
Shoshone	6/25/08	7/01/08
Teton	8/25/08	10/01/08
Twin Falls	6/25/08	7/01/08
Valley	6/09/08	7/01/08
Washington	09/11/13	11/01/13

Appendix L

Enhanced Grant Fee Status Map



Appendix M

Legislative Authority

After almost 20 years since the original enactment of the Emergency Communications Act, there is still an increasing need in many Idaho communities. In amendments to the Act in 2004, 2007, 2008 and again in 2016, the Legislature found:

- (a) Since the original enactment of the emergency communications act in 1988, many of Idaho's communities have found that they are lacking in the resources to fully fund emergency communications systems at the local level;
- (b) Changes in technology and the rapid growth of communications media have demonstrated that financing such systems solely by a line charge on subscribers to wireline services does not reflect utilization of emergency communications systems by subscribers to wireless and other forms of communications systems;
- (c) There is a need to enhance funding for the initiation and enhancement of consolidated emergency communications systems throughout the state;
- (d) Utilization of cellular telephones and voice over internet protocol (VoIP) communications to access emergency communications systems has substantially increased citizen access to emergency services while at the same time increasing demands upon the emergency response system;
- (e) In order to protect and promote the public health and safety, and to keep pace with advances in telecommunications technology and the various choices of telecommunications technology available to the public, there is a need to plan and develop a statewide coordinated policy and program to ensure that enhanced 911 services, next generation 911 services, and future and emerging public safety technologies are available to all citizens of the state and people in all areas of the state.

(2) Therefore, it is hereby declared that the intent and purpose of the provisions of this act are to:

- (a) Provide authority to counties and 911 service areas to impose an emergency communications fee on the use of telephone lines, wireless, VoIP or other communications services that connect an

individual or entity dialing or accessing 911 to an established public safety answering point;

(b) Provide that the emergency communications fee in section 31-4803, Idaho Code, shall be exclusively utilized by the counties or 911 service areas electing to impose it to finance the initiation, maintenance, operation, enhancement and governance of consolidated emergency systems as well as enhanced consolidated emergency systems or next generation consolidated emergency systems;

(c) Provide for the agreed-to reimbursement to telecommunications providers for their implementation of enhanced consolidated emergency communications systems by counties or 911 service areas that have implemented enhanced consolidated emergency communications systems;

(d) Create the Idaho Public Safety Communications Commission that will have the duty to provide the governance structure through which public safety communications stakeholders can collaborate to advance consistency and common objectives, to provide integrated facilitation and coordination for cross-jurisdictional consensus building, to assist in the standardization of agreements for sharing resources among jurisdictions with emergency response communications infrastructure, to suggest best practices, performance measures and performance evaluation in the integrated statewide strategic planning and implementation of interoperability among public safety communications professionals and entities that serve people in Idaho regardless of jurisdiction, to manage the Idaho public safety interoperable communications and data systems fund as established by section 31-4820, Idaho Code, and to pursue budget authorizations as set forth in this chapter.

Idaho Code § 31-4801 (2016).

With these directives from the Legislature, the Commission has continued to strive to fulfill its purpose and responsibilities as prescribed in Idaho Code § 31-4816. These are to:

- (1) Determine the status and operability of consolidated emergency communications systems and interoperable public safety communications and data systems statewide;
- (2) Determine the needs for the upgrade of consolidated emergency communications systems and interoperable public safety communications and data systems;

- (3) Determine the costs for the upgrades;
- (4) Recommend guidelines and standards for operation of consolidated emergency communications systems and interoperable public safety communications and data systems;
- (5) Recommend funding mechanisms for future implementation of upgrades;
- (6) Serve as a conduit for the future allocation of federal grant funds to support the delivery of consolidated emergency communications systems and interoperable public safety communications and data systems;
- (7) Serve as the statewide interoperability executive committee (SIEC) for issues related to public safety communications and data communication. Such issues may involve the federal communications commission, national telecommunications information administration and first responder network authority;
- (8) Perform an annual review of the statewide communications interoperability plan and provide the statewide interoperability coordinator with guidance to improve operational and interoperable communications in the state;
- (9) Designate working groups or subcommittees as appropriate, which may include consolidated emergency communications, information technology, cross-jurisdictional relations with Native American tribes, interoperable public safety communications and data systems, the national public safety broadband network or future technologies, and others as deemed necessary by the commission;
- (10) Report annually to the legislature of the state of Idaho on the planned expenditures for the next fiscal year, the collected revenues and moneys disbursed from the fund and programs or projects in progress, completed or anticipated;
- (11) Enter into contracts with experts, agents, employees or consultants as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter;
- (12) Assist public safety communications stakeholders in the establishment of consolidated emergency communications systems and public safety communications and data systems, and to provide the governance structure through which public safety communications stakeholders can collaborate to advance consistency and common objectives;
- (13) Provide integrated facilitation and coordination for cross-jurisdictional consensus building;

- (14) Assist in the standardization of agreements for sharing resources among jurisdictions with emergency response communications infrastructure;
- (15) Suggest best practices, performance measures and performance evaluation in the integrated statewide strategic planning and implementation of interoperability;
- (16) Manage funds as authorized by this chapter;
- (17) Pursue budget authorizations for interoperable public safety communications and data systems; and
- (18) Promulgate rules pursuant to the provisions of chapter 52, title 67, Idaho Code, to carry out the purposes of the commission's duties.

Idaho Code § 31-4816 (2016).

In 2008 the Enhanced Emergency Communications Grant Fee was enacted to help fund E9-1-1, Wireless Phase I and II, and Next Generation 9-1-1 throughout Idaho.

§31-4819 Enhanced Emergency Communications Grant Fee

(1) On and after July 1, 2013, there shall be an enhanced emergency communications grant fee established by virtue of authority granted by this chapter. The fee shall be twenty-five cents (25¢) per month per access or interconnected VoIP service line.

- (a) Such fee shall be authorized by resolution of a majority vote of the board of commissioners of a countywide system or by the governing board of a 911 service area.
- (b) Such fee shall be remitted to the Idaho emergency communications fund provided in section 31-4818

(1) Idaho Code, on a quarterly basis by county, city or consolidated emergency communications systems. Annually, at the discretion of the commission, a budget shall be prepared allocating a portion of the available grant funds for administration of the grant program. The remaining grant funds shall be dedicated for and shall be authorized for disbursement as grants to eligible entities that are operating consolidated emergency communications systems for use to achieve the purposes of this chapter. Grant funds shall coincide with the strategic goals as identified by the commission in its annual report to the legislature. Grant funds may also be budgeted for and utilized for the establishment of next generation consolidated emergency systems (NG911) within the state.

(2) The commission, on an annual basis, shall prepare a budget allocating the grant funds available to eligible entities and the portion of the funds necessary for the continuous operation of the commission to achieve the purposes of this chapter.

(3) To be eligible for grant funds under this chapter, a county or 911 service area must be collecting the emergency communications fee in accordance with section 31-4804, Idaho Code, in the full amount authorized and must also be collecting the enhanced emergency communications grant fee in the full amount authorized in this subsection.

(4) If a county or 911 service area has authorized the collection of the enhanced emergency communications grant fee pursuant to this chapter, such county or 911 service area shall retain the full amount of the emergency communications fee that was set by the board of commissioners or governing board pursuant to section 31-4803, Idaho Code. The county or 911 service area is then also exempt from remitting to the Idaho public safety communications commission one percent (1%) of the total emergency communications fee received by the county or 911 service area as required in section 31-4818(3), Idaho Code. The remaining funds from the enhanced emergency communications grant fee collected shall then be remitted by the county or 911 service area to the Idaho public safety communications commission.

Idaho Code § 31-4819 (2016).

Appendix N

Example of 911 Fee Collection Differences with Proposed Change With 1000 Subscribers in County

	Fee Collected Currently		Fee Collected Under Change
Subscribers	1000		1000
Current Fee	\$ 1.00	\$	1.00
New Fee			0.25
Total Fee	\$ 1.00		1.25
Collected by Provider	1,000.00		1,250.00
Provider administration cost	10.00		12.50
Amount sent to County	990.00		1,237.50
Amount Retained for Use by County	980.10		1,000.00
Amount sent to IPSCC	1% of \$990.00	Amount Rec'd Less Amt of Fee	
	\$ 9.90	\$	237.50
Available for Grant Pool to Counties	-----		227.60
Amount for IPSCC Administration – 1%			9.90

Appendix O

Blake and Company Funding Analysis Report 4 Jan 2018



Funding Analysis Report Executive Summary
January 4, 2018

Scope of Project: Blake & Company was asked to assess the current 9-1-1 sources and level of funding for the past five (5) fiscal years, to determine the level and impact of funding changes.

During this task, Blake & Company worked with the Idaho Public Safety Communications Commission and other government agencies that have a role with the 9-1-1 fund, as well as tax agencies in the county.

We performed a 9-1-1 revenue analysis for the past three years-FY 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2012, determining all trends of remittances, and the amount of connections gained or lost over the past three years. *Our analysis consists of a detailed report of any discrepancies found on behalf of the carriers, a full prepaid wireless report determining the current rate effect and its impact on the fund.* We conducted our analysis focused on the collection and transfer of the funds during 2012 - 2016 with the fund, and the entities responsible for transferring funds to the Trust Fund, to include telecommunications carriers, Internet Service Providers (ISP), cable operators, and network operators.

The information below summarizes the findings from the analysis and the interviews as well as documents the sources of any reduction in funding over this period.

Executive Summary

9-1-1 fees, and subsequently 9-1-1 budgets, have been under constant pressure over the past few years, nationally, due to the emergence of wireless communication and the move from traditional copper/legacy systems to VoIP systems by telecommunications carriers. As wireless technology and the saturation of wireless phones have taken place over the past few years, coupled with the continued decrease in wireline connections/subscribers, 9-1-1 revenue is declining at an unprecedented rate.

Many 9-1-1 authorities, whether at the state, regional, county, or municipality level, have had to increase rates to adjust for the decline in revenue. This adjustment has not only led to those 9-1-1 authorities finding new ways to increase revenues, it has also led to them identifying new ways to decrease expenses.

As more 9-1-1 authorities begin to prepare for the implementation of NG9-1-1, their respective revenue sources become even more vital. As expenses increase due to necessary adjustments in equipment, networks, and training, the need for either an increase in 9-1-1 funding or, at a minimum, stabilizing their current funding becomes a top priority.

The first step in evaluating 9-1-1 funding for the Idaho Public Safety Communications Commission is to understand the current level of funding. The 9-1-1 revenue analysis is the foundational piece to build upon the steps necessary to provide future funding in order to continue to provide services to those who call in their time of need.

This evaluation entails analyzing current trends in remittances overall, trends in remittances on each type of service provided, and trends in carriers who greatly impact the fund. Once these trends are identified, legislative changes and rate changes can be considered with greater context and greater understanding of how the fund will be impacted.

Summary of Recommendations

Given the findings of the analysis, and its disparity with the findings with other 9-1-1 authorities, Blake & Company recommends the following actions:

1. Provider remittance review:
 - a. Track each remittance by month to note any changes that may occur within a given year to include lockbox remittances to cut down on aje's at county level
 - b. Once completed, note any findings from the analysis/review and prepare fact based concerns to present to providers for explanation.
 - c. Correct deposits and remittances before closing out the end of year to reduce the number of adjusted journal entries at county level
2. Internal controls:
 - a. Internal controls and accounting policies should be reviewed and implemented to ensure proper data is being processed and used for revenue forecasting. Recommended processes are listed below :
 - i. Strengthen financial analysis of remittances
 - ii. Determine how remittances are processed, what steps are taken to track each carrier's remittances, how the connections are

reviewed, what are the connections types and how are they categorized

- iii. Determine what type of monthly/quarterly report is formulated
 - b. Establish a standard procedure to perform an analysis of the revenue and connections data on a more frequent basis. This analysis should include a frequent review of connections based on service type, any noted fluctuation of connections from each carrier, and a study performed to determine number of business lines vs residential lines.
3. Legislative Reviews:
- a. Legislative reviews should also begin immediately to address more current technology trends and any emerging technologies. As the transition continues to move towards VoIP networks; Centrex, pbx, and PRI services will become more irrelevant. Also, the ability of what constitutes a VoIP connection becomes more in question when statutory laws are murky and ambiguous.
 - b. Review other 9-1-1 fees and what expenses they are allowed to utilize the fees. Ensure all nuances are reviewed and notated to properly compare 9-1-1 fees and their impact on their respective agencies.
4. Rate Change Analysis:
- a. Analyze rate changes and the impact it could have should be done in step with legislative reviews. Legislative changes can sometimes take years to enact and 9-1-1 funds must provide an interim solution until such changes are made. Most often this results in rates being increased to continue to meet the demands of the 9-1-1 authority.

Finding #1 Discrepancy in remittances

After review and analysis of the data provided, the following conclusions were arrived at based on the data provided by one of the counties as an example for the entire state.

Several providers showed drastic changes from month to month. This is common among many smaller providers but when it occurs often and by many, it adds up to significant loss in revenue.

One example, Level 3 (non-wireless) showed tremendous growth and loss within 12 months.

01/03/2014	Level 3 Communications	4,860 lines
02/03/2014	Level 3 Communications	5,047 lines

03/03/2014	Level 3 Communications	4,958 lines
04/01/2014	Level 3 Communications	4,942 lines
05/05/2014	Level 3 Communications	4,800 lines
06/06/2014	Level 3 Communications	4,901 lines
07/07/2014	Level 3 Communications	4,925 lines
08/04/2014	Level 3 Communications	1,479 lines
09/02/2014	Level 3 Communications	1,118 lines
09/29/2014	Level 3 Communications	373 lines
11/03/2014	Level 3 Communications	4,348 lines
12/02/2014	Level 3 Communications	3,498 lines
01/05/2015	Level 3 Communications	3,521 lines
02/03/2015	Level 3 Communications	3,896 lines
03/04/2015	Level 3 Communications	4,306 lines
03/31/2015	Level 3 Communications	1,122 lines
05/04/2015	Level 3 Communications	3,255 lines
06/03/2015	Level 3 Communications	2,889 lines
07/06/2015	Level 3 Communications	1092 lines
07/06/2015	Level 3 Communications	2879 lines
08/03/2015	Level 3 Communications	1046 lines
08/03/2015	Level 3 Communications	2906 lines
09/04/2015	Level 3 Communications	3982 lines
10/05/2015	Level 3 Communications	3960 lines
11/03/2015	Level 3 Communications	3778 lines
12/07/2015	Level 3 Communications	6726 lines
01/05/2016	Level 3 Communications	5017 lines
02/03/2016	Level 3 Communications	1187 lines
03/01/2016	Level 3 Communications	1812 lines
04/04/2016	Level 3 Communications	3340 lines

05/04/2016	Level 3 Communications	2635 lines
05/31/2016	Level 3 Communications	3244 lines
07/01/2016	Level 3 Communications	3500 lines
08/01/2016	Level 3 Communications	3477 Lines
09/02/2016	Level 3 Communications	4472 Lines
10/03/2016	Level 3 Communications	4349 Lines
11/04/2016	Level 3 Communications	3233 Lines
12/02/2016	Level 3 Communications	2793 Lines

It is not uncommon for providers to lose customers or large contracts; however, it is uncommon for such discrepancies to happen often and drastically in short amounts of time. Level 3 is just one example of eight we have found that has shown such discrepancies, which are drastic in nature. Although it is impossible to gauge the actual number of connections Level 3 services, we do estimate this county has lost at least \$75k in revenue per year based on the remittances provided, which is our conservative estimate for just Level 3. The losses could be far greater but is impossible to accurately predict without further work performed specifically on this provider.

Finding #2: Growth in non-traditional VoIP providers:

Non-traditional VoIP providers, such as companies like Ooma and Bandwidth, have seen significant growth over the past three years. This is concerning because of the technology used behind their services. Ooma for instance is popular among small businesses because of their ease of use and low cost service. Their small business package allows for up to 15 lines per device, which can all be dialed simultaneously. However, due to lack of definitive language surrounding VoIP connections in most state statutes, usually only one fee is charged per device despite however many connections they have.

For example, by the end of 2016, Ooma had grown to 3,025 connections reported for one county. If we make some conservative estimates and assume only 75% of Ooma customers are small business and only an average of 5 additional connections are had with each device. With these assumptions, the reported connections move from 3,000 per month to 12,000 per month, which is an additional \$6,300 in 911 revenue per month.

These types of differences result due to the lack of definitive language in the statute regarding 911 connections. We strongly urge IPSCC to work with other agencies to address the language in the Idaho code to avoid continued potential losses in 911 revenue.

Finding #3: Population growth has masked severe issues

A few counties in Idaho has seen significant growth over the past few years. Ada county grew 8% from 2010-2014. Canyon County grew 7% during the same time frame and Kootenai grew by 6%. Although some counties have seen a decline in population, the state is averaging 1.3% growth each year and anticipated to be at 2 million by 2025.

Not only has the population grown, the number of businesses have grown as well. Job growth in Idaho is near 5% over the past few years and only expected to continue to remain high or rise.

Like non-traditional VoIP providers, traditional LEC providers still utilize technology such as a primary rate interface connection, or more commonly referred to as a PRI connection. Each PRI contains the ability to have 23 simultaneous calls per connection. This is significant because many large businesses that utilize such connectivity for their operations have numerous lines and the ability for 23 lines to connect to 911 at the same time. Such businesses included in the utilization of such technology include hotels.

During our market research and our surveys that were sent to local businesses we could identify one issue. Most the hotels in the area still utilize PRI connectivity. This is common but what is not common is only one 911 fee per PRI connection is being assessed.

The general understanding of this in the industry is that PRI should have 23 911 fees. It is our belief, although the Idaho statute does not specifically address VoIP or PRI connectivity that each PRI should be assessed the 23 911 fees or however many active channels exist.

For example, there are 15 hotels in one particular city in Idaho. They collectively have 2,154 rooms. For the rooms themselves, they have only been assessed 15 911 fees. One hotel which also happens to be one of the largest, is assessed on 911 fees on 6 private lines they have in their conference center and administrative offices only however only one 911 fee on their PRI connections. As of today, on the 15 hotels in this city alone, only \$14.00 is collected in 911 fees per month. Compared to the industry standard which would result in \$322.00 collected per month. Also

keep in mind, this assumes that only one PRI connection is being used, however we do know in two hotels multiple PRI connections are in use.

Whether businesses are using PRI or newer VoIP based solutions, these issues will continue to exist until industry standards are enforced and Idaho code is changed to address emerging technology. It is such technological advances that, in our opinion, has led to certain companies seeing a reduction in wireline and VoIP connections. It is our belief that these advances in technology are being used and replacing traditional legacy networks. It is also our belief that these new service offerings are being used as a marketing tool to as a way of savings to a customer or potential customers.

Summary of Recommendations

Blake & Company makes the following recommendations based on the findings from the 9-1-1 Revenue Analysis:

1. Review accounting policies and internal controls.
 - a. Change remittance form to allow for less ambiguity and ensure proper remittances from the providers
 - b. Begin more frequent analysis of remittances and better recognition of revenue to cut down on adjusting journal entries.
 - c. Require remittances to include any bad debt that is allowable under Idaho code to be notated on the remittance, as well as all exempt lines should be notated.
2. Perform a Legislative Review.
 - a. Review current trends in legislation that addresses emerging technologies and how they are applied in forms of a 9-1-1 fee.
 - b. Identify accurate definitions for VoIP and other emerging technologies such as over the top applications that may connect to 9-1-1
 - c. Compare current definitions and potential future definitions to ensure any changes will encompass all 9-1-1 remittances and remove any potential loopholes.
 - d. Perform business case for monthly remittances as compared to other 911 authorities in the nation
 - e. Perform business case for MLTS as compared to other 911 authorities in the nation

- f. Evaluate a possible business line cap for wireline, including VoIP, PBX, and Centrex to reduce burden on businesses if fees are properly assessed.
- 3. Current Rate analysis
 - a. Perform analysis to show current connections and the impact of a rate change at various levels to forecast future revenue for Idaho if rates were increased
 - b. Review current 9-1-1 fee rates across the country for comparison
 - c. Review allowed expenses of other 9-1-1 entities to ensure rates are properly assessed and compared
 - d. Meet with stakeholders to ensure buy-in and also to preempt any issues that could arise. As much as possible, have a united front not only with Public Safety and governmental officials, but also with providers.

Attachment 1.

The definitions below have not only proven to be upheld in courts, including federal, but also were drafted with industry input.

Definitions:

1. 9-1-1, E9-1-1, or E9-1-1 SYSTEM. An emergency telephone system that directs 9-1-1 calls to appropriate public safety answering points by selective routing based on the geographical location from which the call originated, that provides the capability for automatic number identification, and features that the F.C.C. may require in the future.
2. 9-1-1 call. A call made by a voice communication service provider's end user by dialing "911" (and, as necessary, pressing the "send" or analogous transmitting button) on a wireless or wired handset.
3. Automatic number identification: An enhanced 9-1-1 service capability that enables the automatic display of the 10-digit telephone number used to place a 9-1-1 call. The term includes pseudo-automatic number identification, which means an enhanced 9-1-1 service capability that enables identification of a subscriber.
4. Automatic location identification: An enhanced 9-1-1 service capability that enables the automatic display of the 10-digit telephone number used to place

a 9-1-1 call. The term includes pseudo-automatic number identification, which means an enhanced 9-1-1 service capability that enables identification of a subscriber.

5. Commercial mobile radio service: Commercial mobile radio service under Sections 3(27) and 332(d) of the Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996, 47 U.S.C. Section 151 et seq., and Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, Pub. L. 103-66, Aug. 10, 1993, 107 Stat. 312. The term includes the term wireless and service provider by any wireless real time two-way voice communication device, including radio-telephone communications used in cellular telephone service, personal communication service, or the functional or competitive equivalent or a radio-telephone communications line used in cellular telephone service, a personal communication service, or a network radio access line. The term does not include service whose customers do not have access to 9-1-1 or to an enhanced 9-1-1 like service, to a communications channel suitable only for data transmission, to a wireless roaming service or other non-local radio access line service, or to a private telecommunications system.
6. Commercial mobile radio service connection (wireless): Each mobile telephone number assigned to a CMRS subscriber with a place of primary use in the State of Idaho.
7. Commercial mobile radio service provider: A person or entity that provides commercial mobile radio services.
8. Commercial mobile radio service customer: A person, business, corporation or other entity that purchases, utilizes or otherwise obtains wireless CMRS service.
9. Emergency Services: Law enforcement, fire, ambulance, rescue and medical services.
10. Emergency 911 Call processing/dispatching: A process by which an emergency 9-1-1 call answered at the Public Safety Answering Point is transmitted to Emergency Response Facilities or to Emergency Response Units in the field.
11. Emergency response facility: A structure or portion of a structure that houses PSAP equipment and personnel for receiving and/or dispatching 9-1-1 calls.
12. Emergency response responder: A first responder to include, but not limited to, law enforcement vehicle, a fire truck, and an ambulance. Personnel who respond to fire, medical, law enforcement, and other emergency situations for life and safety.

- 13.FCC Order: The order of the Federal Communications Commission, FCC docket No. 94-102, adopted on June 12, 1996, and released on July 26, 1996.
- 14.Primary place of use/service: The street address representative of where the customer's use of the mobile telecommunications service primarily occurs, which must be: (a) The residential street address or the primary business address of the customer; and (b) Within the licensed service areas of the CMRS provider.
- 15.Prepaid Wireless consumer: A person who purchases prepaid wireless telecommunications service in a retail transaction.
- 16.Prepaid retail transaction: The purchase of prepaid wireless telecommunications service from a seller for any purpose other than resale.
- 17.Prepaid wireless service: A service that meets all of the following requirements:
 - (a) Authorizes the purchase of CMRS, either exclusively or in conjunction with other services.
 - (b) Must be paid for in advance.
 - (c) Is sold in units or dollars whose number or dollar value declines with use and is known on a continuous basis.
- 18.Public Safety Answering Point: An entity operating under common management which receives 9-1-1 calls from a defined geographic area and processes those calls according to a specific operational policy. The state may designate a PSAP as primary or secondary, which refers to the order in which calls are directed for answering. A Secondary PSAP is a PSAP to which 9-1-1 calls are transferred from a Primary PSAP.
- 19.Subscriber: A person who purchases a voice communication service and is able to receive it or use it periodically over time; provided, however, that for purposes of the imposition and collection of the 9-1-1 charge. The term subscriber shall not include the state of Columbia, or city school boards, independent school boards, and all educational institutions and agencies of the state of Idaho.
- 20.Public Safety Agency: An entity that provides firefighting, law enforcement, emergency medical or other emergency service.
- 21.Voice Communication Service: (SEE 25 FOR ENHANCED/TECHNICAL DEFINITION) Is any one of the following: (a) The transmission, conveyance, or routing of real-time, two-way voice communications to a point or between or among points by or through any electronic, radio, satellite, cable, or optical, microwave, wire line, wireless, or other medium or method, regardless of protocol used. (b) The ability to receive and terminate voice calls to and from the public switched telephone network. (c) Interconnected VoIP service, as that term is defined by 47 C. F. R. Sec. 9.3.

22. Voice Communication Service provider: An entity that provides voice communications service to a subscriber or customer in the State of Idaho.
23. Local Directory Number: The term Local Directory Number (LDN) does not refer to a telephone subscriber number as published in a local telephone directory, but rather as used here in shall mean: (a) A unique 10 digit access number that is both known to and provisioned by the service provider that allows two-way voice communication traffic to be routed to and from a particular subscriber and the public switched telephone network (PSTN) or its logical successor. (b) Given the present evolutionary path of the PSTN toward a network based upon Internet Protocol functionality, as used herein, the term LDN shall also mean a unique Internet Protocol address or similar unique identifier that provides the same essential functionality as does a 10 digit access number.
24. Single Subscriber Location: shall mean a fixed location of a particular business, institution or entity with a unique street address or physical location.
25. Voice connections subject to the 911 service charge shall consist of the following, provided they meet (2)(a)1., 2., or 3. Above: All telephone voice connections, including interconnected VoIP service not addressed in 2.(b)2. and 3. below, whether wire line or wireless, whether postpaid or prepaid. 2. Where a subscriber obtains wireline voice communication service by purchasing such services via digital service platforms, a 9-1-1 service charge shall be assessed on the number of channels configured for or capable of accessing a 9-1-1 system. If the number of such channels so configured is not readily determinable, the service charge shall be assessed on the total number of channels available unless and until a lesser number becomes readily determinable. 3. For digital service platforms used to provide wireline service, including business broadband service other than PRI, where the number of voice channels cannot be readily identified, the number of connections shall be calculated as follows: (i) If the provisioned upstream bandwidth, as measured in kilobits per second (kbps), at the network interface device or network end point available to any voice over IP customer premise device is less than 1024, the number of connections shall be deemed equal to that number divided by 64; or, (ii) Otherwise, the number of connections shall be deemed equal to 10 per 1 Mbps of provisioned upstream service or fraction thereof. c) An interconnected VoIP service provider subject to 47 CFR 9.5 or that otherwise provides 911 functionality, regardless of the technical means of doing so, shall be the

provider responsible for collecting and remitting the 911 charge. (should help with pbx and centrex due to technical requirements that allow those type of connections to work)

Attachment 2

Administrative rules on collection of 911 fee revenue:

1. Requirements for fee remittance submitted by or on behalf of voice communication service providers:
 - a) Fees shall be submitted to the (enter county) by the end of the calendar month following the month the provider receives the service charge from its subscribers, together with a monthly report of the number of service identifiers. This information shall be submitted to (name of entity) at the following address: (ENTER ADDRESS) Beginning October 1, 2018, all remittances by providers are required to use an automated clearing house debit (or "ACH) debit") as the proper method of remitting 911 fees to the enter county The Director of the county is responsible for administering this Rule and working with Providers to ensure compliance.
 - b) For service providers collecting less than \$50.00 per month of total fee remittances, the Board will not take collection action provided the reports and fee remittances are received on a quarterly basis.
 - c) All service providers providing fee remittance for 9-1-1 service pursuant to (ENTER SECTION OF STATUTE) shall provide the following information with the fee remittance. The information shall be provided in the appropriate categories, either the wireless, wire line LEC, wireless/wire-line VoIP, or Broadband categories. This information shall be in a form referred to as the enter county 9-1-1 Service Charge Remittance Report.

The form shall include:

Service provider's name and address; contact person; contact phone number and email address

Date of remittance report.

Service collection period.

For wire line and VoIP carriers, itemization of fee remittance revenue shall include the following:

- i) Total connections; each provider shall report the number of service connections on which the 911 service charge is billed for in the enter county in which it offers service pursuant to (ENTER STATUTE)
- ii) Gross fees collected;
- iii) Billing adjustment/Uncollected
- iv) Net fees collected;
- v) For wireless providers,
- vi) the itemization of fee remittance revenue shall include:
 - (1) The total number of wireless connections on which the 911 service charge is collected;
 - (2) Gross Service Fees collected;
 - (3) Billing adjustment/Uncollected
 - (4) Net fees collected;
 - (5) Remittance Check Amount, Check Date, and Check Number unless the remittance is by wire transfer

Grant Fee Projections at \$0.25 with 5% decline each year							
		FY 2017 Total Revenue	Projected Grant Fee FY 2017	Projected Grant Fee FY 2018	Projected Grant Fee FY 2019	Projected Grant Fee FY 2020	Projected Grant Fee FY 2021
Ada		\$0.00	\$1,391,211.75	\$1,321,651.16	\$1,255,568.60	\$1,192,790.17	\$1,133,150.67
Adams		\$11,139.69	\$11,139.69	\$10,582.71	\$10,053.57	\$9,550.89	\$9,073.35
Bannock		\$0.00	\$209,786.75	\$199,297.41	\$189,332.54	\$179,865.91	\$170,872.62
Bear Lake		\$14,414.49	\$14,414.49	\$13,693.77	\$13,009.08	\$12,358.62	\$11,740.69
Benewah		\$23,019.60	\$23,019.60	\$21,868.62	\$20,775.19	\$19,736.43	\$18,749.61
Bingham		\$102,407.92	\$102,407.92	\$97,287.52	\$92,423.15	\$87,801.99	\$83,411.89
*Blaine		\$291.53	\$84,281.25	\$80,067.19	\$76,063.83	\$72,260.64	\$68,647.60
Boise		\$24,205.92	\$24,205.92	\$22,995.62	\$21,845.84	\$20,753.55	\$19,715.87
Bonner		\$90,076.16	\$90,076.16	\$85,572.35	\$81,293.73	\$77,229.05	\$73,367.60
Bonneville		\$0.00	\$332,400.00	\$315,780.00	\$299,991.00	\$284,991.45	\$270,741.88
Boundary		\$25,914.90	\$25,914.90	\$24,619.16	\$23,388.20	\$22,218.79	\$21,107.85
Butte		\$2,040.22	\$2,040.22	\$1,938.21	\$1,841.30	\$1,749.23	\$1,661.77
Camas		\$2,634.80	\$2,634.80	\$2,503.06	\$2,377.91	\$2,259.01	\$2,146.06
Canyon		\$293,077.79	\$293,077.79	\$278,423.90	\$264,502.71	\$251,277.57	\$238,713.69
Caribou		\$23,423.91	\$23,423.91	\$22,252.71	\$21,140.08	\$20,083.07	\$19,078.92
Cassia		\$55,036.92	\$55,036.92	\$52,285.07	\$49,670.82	\$47,187.28	\$44,827.92
Clark		\$2,777.87	\$2,777.87	\$2,638.98	\$2,507.03	\$2,381.68	\$2,262.59
Clearwater		\$22,211.04	\$22,211.04	\$21,100.49	\$20,045.46	\$19,043.19	\$18,091.03
Custer		\$12,988.36	\$12,988.36	\$12,338.94	\$11,721.99	\$11,135.90	\$10,579.10
Elmore		\$61,259.97	\$61,259.97	\$58,196.97	\$55,287.12	\$52,522.77	\$49,896.63
Franklin		\$65,176.90	\$65,176.90	\$61,918.06	\$58,822.15	\$55,881.04	\$53,086.99
Fremont		\$31,135.20	\$31,135.20	\$29,578.44	\$28,099.52	\$26,694.54	\$25,359.81
Gem		\$43,709.28	\$43,709.28	\$41,523.82	\$39,447.63	\$37,475.24	\$35,601.48
Gooding		\$23,429.08	\$23,429.08	\$22,257.63	\$21,144.74	\$20,087.51	\$19,083.13
Idaho		\$0.00	\$41,785.25	\$39,695.99	\$37,711.19	\$35,825.63	\$34,034.35
Jefferson		\$3,394.01	\$3,394.01	\$3,224.31	\$3,063.09	\$2,909.94	\$2,764.44
Jerome		\$36,111.17	\$36,111.17	\$34,305.61	\$32,590.33	\$30,960.81	\$29,412.77

Kootenai		\$417,800.52	\$417,800.52	\$396,910.49	\$377,064.97	\$358,211.72	\$340,301.13
Latah		\$38,660.45	\$38,660.45	\$36,727.43	\$34,891.06	\$33,146.50	\$31,489.18
Lemhi		\$16,436.99	\$16,436.99	\$15,615.14	\$14,834.38	\$14,092.66	\$13,388.03
Lewis		\$12,395.65	\$12,395.65	\$11,775.87	\$11,187.07	\$10,627.72	\$10,096.33
Lincoln		\$7,328.58	\$7,328.58	\$6,962.15	\$6,614.04	\$6,283.34	\$5,969.17
Madison		\$75,993.95	\$75,993.95	\$72,194.25	\$68,584.54	\$65,155.31	\$61,897.55
Moscow City		\$1,063.46	\$1,063.46	\$1,010.29	\$959.77	\$911.78	\$866.19
Minidoka		\$50,523.26	\$50,523.26	\$47,997.10	\$45,597.24	\$43,317.38	\$41,151.51
Nampa City		\$0.00	\$234,427.50	\$222,706.13	\$211,570.82	\$200,992.28	\$190,942.66
Nez Perce		\$116,282.08	\$116,282.08	\$110,467.98	\$104,944.58	\$99,697.35	\$94,712.48
Oneida		\$12,066.80	\$12,066.80	\$11,463.46	\$10,890.29	\$10,345.77	\$9,828.48
Owyhee		\$24,654.29	\$24,654.29	\$23,421.58	\$22,250.50	\$21,137.97	\$20,081.07
Payette		\$53,294.45	\$53,294.45	\$50,629.73	\$48,098.24	\$45,693.33	\$43,408.66
Power		\$20,665.85	\$20,665.85	\$19,632.56	\$18,650.93	\$17,718.38	\$16,832.46
Shoshone		\$37,483.54	\$37,483.54	\$35,609.36	\$33,828.89	\$32,137.45	\$30,530.58
Teton		\$24,125.99	\$24,125.99	\$22,919.69	\$21,773.71	\$20,685.02	\$19,650.77
Twin Falls		\$147,013.02	\$147,013.02	\$139,662.37	\$132,679.25	\$126,045.29	\$119,743.02
Valley		\$30,965.47	\$30,965.47	\$29,417.20	\$27,946.34	\$26,549.02	\$25,221.57
Washington		\$19,479.12	\$19,479.12	\$18,505.16	\$17,579.91	\$16,700.91	\$15,865.86
TOTAL		\$2,076,110.20	\$4,369,711.17	\$4,151,225.61	\$3,943,664.33	\$3,746,481.11	\$3,559,157.06

Grant Fee Projections at \$0.50 with 5% decline each year								
	FY 2017 Total Revenue	Connections	Grant fee of \$.50 minus \$.06 admin	Theoretical FY 2017 Grant fee of \$0.50 Revenue	Theoretical FY 2018 Grant fee of \$0.50 Revenue	Theoretical FY 2019 Grant fee of \$0.50 Revenue	Theoretical FY 2020 Grant fee of \$0.50 Revenue	Theoretical FY 2021 Grant fee of \$0.50 Revenue
Ada	\$1,391,211.75	6,323,689.77	\$0.44	\$2,782,423.50	\$2,643,302.33	\$2,511,137.21	\$2,385,580.35	\$2,266,301.33
Adams	\$11,139.69	50,634.95	\$0.44	\$22,279.38	\$21,165.41	\$20,107.14	\$19,101.78	\$18,146.69
Bannock	\$209,786.75	953,576.14	\$0.44	\$419,573.50	\$398,594.83	\$378,665.08	\$359,731.83	\$341,745.24
Bear Lake	\$14,414.49	65,520.41	\$0.44	\$28,828.98	\$27,387.53	\$26,018.15	\$24,717.25	\$23,481.38
Benewah	\$23,019.60	104,634.55	\$0.44	\$46,039.20	\$43,737.24	\$41,550.38	\$39,472.86	\$37,499.22
Bingham	\$102,407.92	465,490.55	\$0.44	\$204,815.84	\$194,575.05	\$184,846.30	\$175,603.98	\$166,823.78
*Blaine	\$291.53	1,325.14	\$0.44	\$583.06	\$553.91	\$526.21	\$499.90	\$474.91
Boise	\$24,205.92	110,026.91	\$0.44	\$48,411.84	\$45,991.25	\$43,691.69	\$41,507.10	\$39,431.75
Bonner	\$90,076.16	409,437.09	\$0.44	\$180,152.32	\$171,144.70	\$162,587.47	\$154,458.10	\$146,735.19
Bonneville	\$332,400.00	1,510,909.09	\$0.44	\$664,800.00	\$631,560.00	\$599,982.00	\$569,982.90	\$541,483.76
Boundary	\$25,914.90	117,795.00	\$0.44	\$51,829.80	\$49,238.31	\$46,776.39	\$44,437.57	\$42,215.70
Butte	\$2,040.22	9,273.73	\$0.44	\$4,080.44	\$3,876.42	\$3,682.60	\$3,498.47	\$3,323.54
Camas	\$2,634.80	11,976.36	\$0.44	\$5,269.60	\$5,006.12	\$4,755.81	\$4,518.02	\$4,292.12
Canyon	\$293,077.79	1,332,171.77	\$0.44	\$586,155.58	\$556,847.80	\$529,005.41	\$502,555.14	\$477,427.38
Caribou	\$23,423.91	106,472.32	\$0.44	\$46,847.82	\$44,505.43	\$42,280.16	\$40,166.15	\$38,157.84
Cassia	\$55,036.92	250,167.82	\$0.44	\$110,073.84	\$104,570.15	\$99,341.64	\$94,374.56	\$89,655.83
Clark	\$2,777.87	12,626.68	\$0.44	\$5,555.74	\$5,277.95	\$5,014.06	\$4,763.35	\$4,525.18
Clearwater	\$22,211.04	100,959.27	\$0.44	\$44,422.08	\$42,200.98	\$40,090.93	\$38,086.38	\$36,182.06
Custer	\$12,988.36	59,038.00	\$0.44	\$25,976.72	\$24,677.88	\$23,443.99	\$22,271.79	\$21,158.20
Elmore	\$61,259.97	278,454.41	\$0.44	\$122,519.94	\$116,393.94	\$110,574.25	\$105,045.53	\$99,793.26
Franklin	\$65,176.90	296,258.64	\$0.44	\$130,353.80	\$123,836.11	\$117,644.30	\$111,762.09	\$106,173.98
Fremont	\$31,135.20	141,523.64	\$0.44	\$62,270.40	\$59,156.88	\$56,199.04	\$53,389.08	\$50,719.63
Gem	\$43,709.28	198,678.55	\$0.44	\$87,418.56	\$83,047.63	\$78,895.25	\$74,950.49	\$71,202.96
Gooding	\$23,429.08	106,495.82	\$0.44	\$46,858.16	\$44,515.25	\$42,289.49	\$40,175.01	\$38,166.26
Idaho	\$41,785.25	189,932.95	\$0.44	\$83,570.50	\$79,391.98	\$75,422.38	\$71,651.26	\$68,068.69

Jefferson	\$3,394.01	15,427.32	\$0.44	\$6,788.02	\$6,448.62	\$6,126.19	\$5,819.88	\$5,528.88
Jerome	\$36,111.17	164,141.68	\$0.44	\$72,222.34	\$68,611.22	\$65,180.66	\$61,921.63	\$58,825.55
Kootenai	\$417,800.52	1,899,093.27	\$0.44	\$835,601.04	\$793,820.99	\$754,129.94	\$716,423.44	\$680,602.27
Latah	\$38,660.45	175,729.32	\$0.44	\$77,320.90	\$73,454.86	\$69,782.11	\$66,293.01	\$62,978.36
Lemhi	\$16,436.99	74,713.59	\$0.44	\$32,873.98	\$31,230.28	\$29,668.77	\$28,185.33	\$26,776.06
Lewis	\$12,395.65	56,343.86	\$0.44	\$24,791.30	\$23,551.74	\$22,374.15	\$21,255.44	\$20,192.67
Lincoln	\$7,328.58	33,311.73	\$0.44	\$14,657.16	\$13,924.30	\$13,228.09	\$12,566.68	\$11,938.35
Madison	\$75,993.95	345,427.05	\$0.44	\$151,987.90	\$144,388.51	\$137,169.08	\$130,310.63	\$123,795.09
Moscow City	\$1,063.46	4,833.91	\$0.44	\$2,126.92	\$2,020.57	\$1,919.55	\$1,823.57	\$1,732.39
Minidoka	\$50,523.26	229,651.18	\$0.44	\$101,046.52	\$95,994.19	\$91,194.48	\$86,634.76	\$82,303.02
Nampa City	\$234,427.50	1,065,579.55	\$0.44	\$468,855.00	\$445,412.25	\$423,141.64	\$401,984.56	\$381,885.33
Nez Perce	\$116,282.08	528,554.91	\$0.44	\$232,564.16	\$220,935.95	\$209,889.15	\$199,394.70	\$189,424.96
Oneida	\$12,066.80	54,849.09	\$0.44	\$24,133.60	\$22,926.92	\$21,780.57	\$20,691.55	\$19,656.97
Owyhee	\$24,654.29	112,064.95	\$0.44	\$49,308.58	\$46,843.15	\$44,500.99	\$42,275.94	\$40,162.15
Payette	\$53,294.45	242,247.50	\$0.44	\$106,588.90	\$101,259.46	\$96,196.48	\$91,386.66	\$86,817.33
Power	\$20,665.85	93,935.68	\$0.44	\$41,331.70	\$39,265.12	\$37,301.86	\$35,436.77	\$33,664.93
Shoshone	\$37,483.54	170,379.73	\$0.44	\$74,967.08	\$71,218.73	\$67,657.79	\$64,274.90	\$61,061.16
Teton	\$24,125.99	109,663.59	\$0.44	\$48,251.98	\$45,839.38	\$43,547.41	\$41,370.04	\$39,301.54
Twin Falls	\$147,013.02	668,241.00	\$0.44	\$294,026.04	\$279,324.74	\$265,358.50	\$252,090.58	\$239,486.05
Valley	\$30,965.47	140,752.14	\$0.44	\$61,930.94	\$58,834.39	\$55,892.67	\$53,098.04	\$50,443.14
Washington	\$19,479.12	88,541.45	\$0.44	\$38,958.24	\$37,010.33	\$35,159.81	\$33,401.82	\$31,731.73
TOTAL	\$4,285,721.45			\$8,571,442.90	\$8,142,870.76	\$7,735,727.22	\$7,348,940.86	\$6,981,493.81

Grant Fee Projections at \$0.50 with 5% decline each year								
	FY 2017 Total Revenue	Connections	Grant fee of \$.50 minus \$.06 admin	Theoretical FY 2017 Grant fee of \$0.50 Revenue	Theoretical FY 2018 Grant fee of \$0.50 Revenue	Theoretical FY 2019 Grant fee of \$0.50 Revenue	Theoretical FY 2020 Grant fee of \$0.50 Revenue	Theoretical FY 2021 Grant fee of \$0.50 Revenue
Ada	\$1,391,211.75	6,323,689.77	\$0.44	\$2,782,423.50	\$2,643,302.33	\$2,511,137.21	\$2,385,580.35	\$2,266,301.33
Adams	\$11,139.69	50,634.95	\$0.44	\$22,279.38	\$21,165.41	\$20,107.14	\$19,101.78	\$18,146.69
Bannock	\$209,786.75	953,576.14	\$0.44	\$419,573.50	\$398,594.83	\$378,665.08	\$359,731.83	\$341,745.24
Bear Lake	\$14,414.49	65,520.41	\$0.44	\$28,828.98	\$27,387.53	\$26,018.15	\$24,717.25	\$23,481.38
Benewah	\$23,019.60	104,634.55	\$0.44	\$46,039.20	\$43,737.24	\$41,550.38	\$39,472.86	\$37,499.22
Bingham	\$102,407.92	465,490.55	\$0.44	\$204,815.84	\$194,575.05	\$184,846.30	\$175,603.98	\$166,823.78
*Blaine	\$291.53	1,325.14	\$0.44	\$583.06	\$553.91	\$526.21	\$499.90	\$474.91
Boise	\$24,205.92	110,026.91	\$0.44	\$48,411.84	\$45,991.25	\$43,691.69	\$41,507.10	\$39,431.75
Bonner	\$90,076.16	409,437.09	\$0.44	\$180,152.32	\$171,144.70	\$162,587.47	\$154,458.10	\$146,735.19
Bonneville	\$332,400.00	1,510,909.09	\$0.44	\$664,800.00	\$631,560.00	\$599,982.00	\$569,982.90	\$541,483.76
Boundary	\$25,914.90	117,795.00	\$0.44	\$51,829.80	\$49,238.31	\$46,776.39	\$44,437.57	\$42,215.70
Butte	\$2,040.22	9,273.73	\$0.44	\$4,080.44	\$3,876.42	\$3,682.60	\$3,498.47	\$3,323.54
Camas	\$2,634.80	11,976.36	\$0.44	\$5,269.60	\$5,006.12	\$4,755.81	\$4,518.02	\$4,292.12
Canyon	\$293,077.79	1,332,171.77	\$0.44	\$586,155.58	\$556,847.80	\$529,005.41	\$502,555.14	\$477,427.38
Caribou	\$23,423.91	106,472.32	\$0.44	\$46,847.82	\$44,505.43	\$42,280.16	\$40,166.15	\$38,157.84
Cassia	\$55,036.92	250,167.82	\$0.44	\$110,073.84	\$104,570.15	\$99,341.64	\$94,374.56	\$89,655.83
Clark	\$2,777.87	12,626.68	\$0.44	\$5,555.74	\$5,277.95	\$5,014.06	\$4,763.35	\$4,525.18
Clearwater	\$22,211.04	100,959.27	\$0.44	\$44,422.08	\$42,200.98	\$40,090.93	\$38,086.38	\$36,182.06
Custer	\$12,988.36	59,038.00	\$0.44	\$25,976.72	\$24,677.88	\$23,443.99	\$22,271.79	\$21,158.20
Elmore	\$61,259.97	278,454.41	\$0.44	\$122,519.94	\$116,393.94	\$110,574.25	\$105,045.53	\$99,793.26
Franklin	\$65,176.90	296,258.64	\$0.44	\$130,353.80	\$123,836.11	\$117,644.30	\$111,762.09	\$106,173.98
Fremont	\$31,135.20	141,523.64	\$0.44	\$62,270.40	\$59,156.88	\$56,199.04	\$53,389.08	\$50,719.63
Gem	\$43,709.28	198,678.55	\$0.44	\$87,418.56	\$83,047.63	\$78,895.25	\$74,950.49	\$71,202.96
Gooding	\$23,429.08	106,495.82	\$0.44	\$46,858.16	\$44,515.25	\$42,289.49	\$40,175.01	\$38,166.26
Idaho	\$41,785.25	189,932.95	\$0.44	\$83,570.50	\$79,391.98	\$75,422.38	\$71,651.26	\$68,068.69

Jefferson	\$3,394.01	15,427.32	\$0.44	\$6,788.02	\$6,448.62	\$6,126.19	\$5,819.88	\$5,528.88
Jerome	\$36,111.17	164,141.68	\$0.44	\$72,222.34	\$68,611.22	\$65,180.66	\$61,921.63	\$58,825.55
Kootenai	\$417,800.52	1,899,093.27	\$0.44	\$835,601.04	\$793,820.99	\$754,129.94	\$716,423.44	\$680,602.27
Latah	\$38,660.45	175,729.32	\$0.44	\$77,320.90	\$73,454.86	\$69,782.11	\$66,293.01	\$62,978.36
Lemhi	\$16,436.99	74,713.59	\$0.44	\$32,873.98	\$31,230.28	\$29,668.77	\$28,185.33	\$26,776.06
Lewis	\$12,395.65	56,343.86	\$0.44	\$24,791.30	\$23,551.74	\$22,374.15	\$21,255.44	\$20,192.67
Lincoln	\$7,328.58	33,311.73	\$0.44	\$14,657.16	\$13,924.30	\$13,228.09	\$12,566.68	\$11,938.35
Madison	\$75,993.95	345,427.05	\$0.44	\$151,987.90	\$144,388.51	\$137,169.08	\$130,310.63	\$123,795.09
Moscow City	\$1,063.46	4,833.91	\$0.44	\$2,126.92	\$2,020.57	\$1,919.55	\$1,823.57	\$1,732.39
Minidoka	\$50,523.26	229,651.18	\$0.44	\$101,046.52	\$95,994.19	\$91,194.48	\$86,634.76	\$82,303.02
Nampa City	\$234,427.50	1,065,579.55	\$0.44	\$468,855.00	\$445,412.25	\$423,141.64	\$401,984.56	\$381,885.33
Nez Perce	\$116,282.08	528,554.91	\$0.44	\$232,564.16	\$220,935.95	\$209,889.15	\$199,394.70	\$189,424.96
Oneida	\$12,066.80	54,849.09	\$0.44	\$24,133.60	\$22,926.92	\$21,780.57	\$20,691.55	\$19,656.97
Owyhee	\$24,654.29	112,064.95	\$0.44	\$49,308.58	\$46,843.15	\$44,500.99	\$42,275.94	\$40,162.15
Payette	\$53,294.45	242,247.50	\$0.44	\$106,588.90	\$101,259.46	\$96,196.48	\$91,386.66	\$86,817.33
Power	\$20,665.85	93,935.68	\$0.44	\$41,331.70	\$39,265.12	\$37,301.86	\$35,436.77	\$33,664.93
Shoshone	\$37,483.54	170,379.73	\$0.44	\$74,967.08	\$71,218.73	\$67,657.79	\$64,274.90	\$61,061.16
Teton	\$24,125.99	109,663.59	\$0.44	\$48,251.98	\$45,839.38	\$43,547.41	\$41,370.04	\$39,301.54
Twin Falls	\$147,013.02	668,241.00	\$0.44	\$294,026.04	\$279,324.74	\$265,358.50	\$252,090.58	\$239,486.05
Valley	\$30,965.47	140,752.14	\$0.44	\$61,930.94	\$58,834.39	\$55,892.67	\$53,098.04	\$50,443.14
Washington	\$19,479.12	88,541.45	\$0.44	\$38,958.24	\$37,010.33	\$35,159.81	\$33,401.82	\$31,731.73
TOTAL	\$4,285,721.45			\$8,571,442.90	\$8,142,870.76	\$7,735,727.22	\$7,348,940.86	\$6,981,493.81

IPSCC Fee Projections at 1% with 5% decline each year					
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY2021
Ada	\$55,648.47	\$52,866.05	\$50,222.74	\$47,711.61	\$45,326.03
Adams	\$464.16	\$440.95	\$418.90	\$397.96	\$378.06
Bannock	\$8,391.47	\$7,971.90	\$7,573.30	\$7,194.64	\$6,834.90
Bear Lake	\$600.60	\$570.57	\$542.04	\$514.94	\$489.19
Benewah	\$959.15	\$911.19	\$865.63	\$822.35	\$781.23
Bingham	\$4,266.99	\$4,053.64	\$3,850.96	\$3,658.41	\$3,475.49
*Blaine	\$3,371.25	\$3,202.69	\$3,042.55	\$2,890.43	\$2,745.90
Boise	\$1,008.58	\$958.15	\$910.24	\$864.73	\$821.49
Bonner	\$3,753.17	\$3,565.51	\$3,387.24	\$3,217.87	\$3,056.98
Bonneville	\$13,296.02	\$12,631.22	\$11,999.66	\$11,399.68	\$10,829.69
Boundary	\$1,079.79	\$1,025.80	\$974.51	\$925.78	\$879.50
Butte	\$85.00	\$80.75	\$76.71	\$72.88	\$69.23
Camas	\$109.78	\$104.29	\$99.08	\$94.12	\$89.42
Canyon	\$12,211.59	\$11,601.01	\$11,020.96	\$10,469.91	\$9,946.42
Caribou	\$975.99	\$927.19	\$880.83	\$836.79	\$794.95
Cassia	\$2,293.21	\$2,178.55	\$2,069.62	\$1,966.14	\$1,867.83
Clark	\$115.73	\$109.94	\$104.45	\$99.22	\$94.26
Clearwater	\$925.45	\$879.18	\$835.22	\$793.46	\$753.78
Custer	\$541.18	\$514.12	\$488.41	\$463.99	\$440.79
Elmore	\$2,552.49	\$2,424.87	\$2,303.62	\$2,188.44	\$2,079.02
Franklin	\$2,715.71	\$2,579.92	\$2,450.93	\$2,328.38	\$2,211.96
Fremont	\$1,297.30	\$1,232.44	\$1,170.81	\$1,112.27	\$1,056.66
Gem	\$1,821.22	\$1,730.16	\$1,643.65	\$1,561.47	\$1,483.40
Gooding	\$976.22	\$927.41	\$881.04	\$836.99	\$795.14
Idaho	\$1,671.41	\$1,587.84	\$1,508.45	\$1,433.03	\$1,361.37
Jefferson	\$141.42	\$134.35	\$127.63	\$121.25	\$115.19
Jerome	\$1,504.64	\$1,429.41	\$1,357.94	\$1,290.04	\$1,225.54
Kootenai	\$17,408.35	\$16,537.93	\$15,711.04	\$14,925.48	\$14,179.21

Latah	\$1,610.85	\$1,530.31	\$1,453.79	\$1,381.10	\$1,312.05
Lemhi	\$684.88	\$650.64	\$618.10	\$587.20	\$557.84
Lewis	\$516.49	\$490.67	\$466.13	\$442.83	\$420.68
Lincoln	\$305.35	\$290.08	\$275.58	\$261.80	\$248.71
Madison	\$3,166.41	\$3,008.09	\$2,857.69	\$2,714.80	\$2,579.06
Moscow City	\$623.21	\$592.05	\$562.45	\$534.32	\$507.61
Minidoka	\$2,105.14	\$1,999.88	\$1,899.89	\$1,804.89	\$1,714.65
Nampa City	\$9,377.10	\$8,908.25	\$8,462.83	\$8,039.69	\$7,637.71
Nez Perce	\$4,845.10	\$4,602.85	\$4,372.70	\$4,154.07	\$3,946.36
Oneida	\$502.78	\$477.64	\$453.76	\$431.07	\$409.52
Owyhee	\$1,027.27	\$975.91	\$927.11	\$880.76	\$836.72
Payette	\$2,220.61	\$2,109.58	\$2,004.10	\$1,903.90	\$1,808.70
Power	\$861.08	\$818.03	\$777.12	\$738.27	\$701.36
Shoshone	\$1,561.82	\$1,483.73	\$1,409.54	\$1,339.07	\$1,272.11
Teton	\$1,005.27	\$955.01	\$907.26	\$861.89	\$818.80
Twin Falls	\$6,125.55	\$5,819.27	\$5,528.31	\$5,251.89	\$4,989.30
Valley	\$1,290.22	\$1,225.71	\$1,164.42	\$1,106.20	\$1,050.89
Washington	\$7,707.63	\$7,322.25	\$6,956.14	\$6,608.33	\$6,277.91
TOTAL	\$185,723.10	\$176,436.95	\$167,615.10	\$159,234.34	\$151,272.63

Template by month											
January 2018											
Provider	Date Received	Connections Reported	Connections Reported Exempt	Fee	Grant Fee	Fee Revenue	Grant Fee Revenue	Total Revenue minus admin fees (4%)	Total Grant Fee revenue minus admin fees (96%)	1 % IPSCC Rem	96% Grant Fee Remitted to IPSCC
abc	1.15.18	10	0	\$1.00	\$0.25	\$10.00	\$2.50	\$9.60	\$2.40	\$0.10	\$2.30
def	1.15.18	20	0	\$1.00	\$0.25	\$20.00	\$5.00	\$19.20	\$4.80	\$0.19	\$4.61
ghi	1.15.18	30	0	\$1.00	\$0.25	\$30.00	\$7.50	\$28.80	\$7.20	\$0.29	\$6.91
jkl	1.15.18	40	0	\$1.00	\$0.25	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$38.40	\$9.60	\$0.38	\$9.22
mno	1.15.18	50	0	\$1.00	\$0.25	\$50.00	\$12.50	\$48.00	\$12.00	\$0.48	\$11.52
pqr	1.15.18	60	0	\$1.00	\$0.25	\$60.00	\$15.00	\$57.60	\$14.40	\$0.58	\$13.82
Totals		210	0			\$210.00	\$52.50	\$201.60	\$50.40	\$2.02	\$48.38