

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE ENERGY AND UTILITIES COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Carl Holmes at 9:00 a.m. on March 10, 2009, in Room 783 of the Docking State Office Building.

All members were present except:

Representative Gail Finney- excused
Representative Forrest Knox- excused
Representative Tom Sloan- excused
Representative Josh Svaty- excused

Committee staff present:

Melissa Doeblin, Office of the Revisor of Statutes
Sean Ostrow, Office of the Revisor of Statutes
Mary Torrence, Office of the Revisor of Statutes
Mary Galligan, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Cindy Lash, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Renaë Hansen, Committee Assistant

Conferees appearing before the Committee:

Lisa Hoopes, Legislative Post Audit

Others attending:

Sixteen including the attached list.

Lisa Hoopes, Legislative Post Audit, gave a presentation on a performance audit report entitled, "Wireless Enhanced 911: Reviewing Implementation of the 2004 Act." This report can be acquired through the Kansas Legislative Post Audit. Additionally, she offered Legislative Post Audit Highlights, (Attachment 1). She also distributed, (Attachment 2), a chart with a cumulative look at Public Safety Answering Points (PSAP's) ending balances including the remaining grant funds distribution in 2010 that breaks the funds down county by county.

Questions were asked and comments made by Representatives: Tom Moxley, Milack Talia, and Carl Holmes.

The next meeting is scheduled for March 11, 2009.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:24 a.m.



Legislative Post Audit Performance Audit Report Highlights

Wireless Enhanced 911: Reviewing Implementation of the 2004 Act

Report Highlights

December 2008 • 08PA16

Audit Concern

Whether the amount of money being collected is adequate to fund E-911 implementation, whether E-911 grant and fee moneys are being used appropriately, and the level of continued E-911 funding needed.

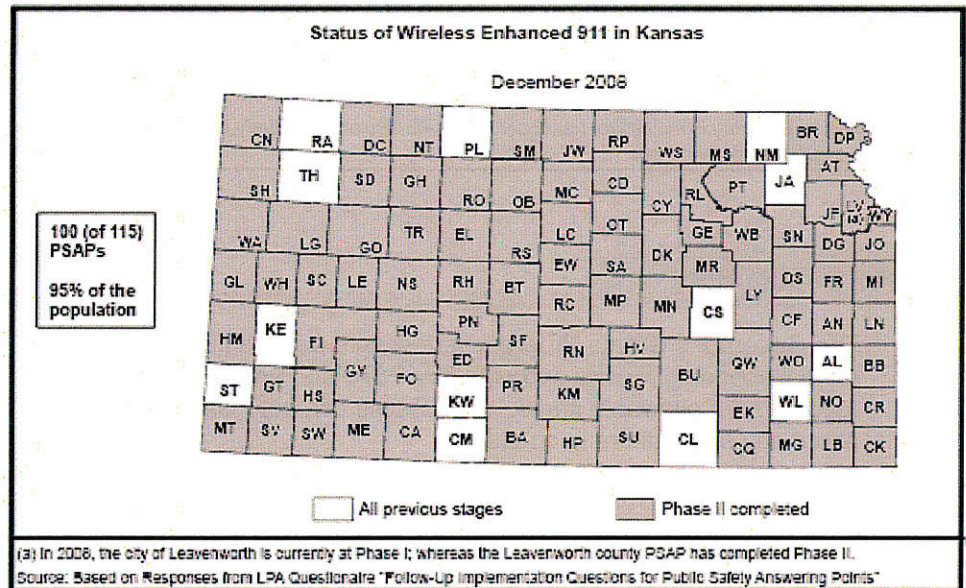
Key Facts & Findings for Question 1

- Enhanced 911 (E-911) automatically identifies the location from which an emergency call is being made, and has been available for land-line phones for many years.
- The Wireless Enhanced 911 Act of 2004 encouraged all PSAPs to update their systems to handle emergency calls from wireless phones.
- The Voice-over Internet Protocol (VoIP) Enhanced 911 Act of 2006 encouraged all PSAPs to update their systems to handle emergency calls using a broadband internet connection.
- About half of all PSAPs were fully implemented for wireless and VoIP E-911 in 2006, covering more than 80% of the population.
- By the end of 2008, 95% of the population will be covered.

AUDIT QUESTION 1: What is the status of implementation of wireless enhanced 911 and Voice-over Internet Protocol systems, and is the amount of money being collected to fund the implementation of the system adequate?

AUDIT ANSWER:

- By the end of 2008, 87% of Kansas' 115 Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) expect to have implemented wireless E-911 services.
- All PSAPs report they plan to have wireless E-911 services fully implemented by July 2010.
- For the PSAPs in 13 counties that currently don't have a fully implemented system, only Stanton County won't be able to cover its remaining implementation and operating costs through 2010, based on current funding.



We Recommended

- There were no recommendations for this question.

HOUSE ENERGY AND UTILITIES

DATE: 3/10/2009

ATTACHMENT 1-1

QUESTION 2: Are moneys received pursuant to the Enhanced 911 Act and Voice-over Internet Protocol Enhanced 911 Act being used appropriately?

AUDIT ANSWER:

- The Department of Administration contracts with the Governor's Grants Program to oversee expenditures of grant moneys. We reviewed a sample of expenditures totaling \$281,000 to see if they were for allowable items and supported by sufficient documentation. All the expenditures we reviewed appeared to be appropriate.
- There's no similar oversight mechanism for PSAPs expenditures of local fees. Our sample of \$1.4 million in local fee expenditures found only minor issues related to expenditures that appeared to be 911 related, but not allowable under the statute.
- Here's how the grant and local fee moneys have been spent to date:

Figure 2-1

Statewide Spending from Wireless and VoIP E-911 Fee Moneys Through June 30, 2008

Expenditure Category	Grant Fees		Local Fees		Total Fees	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Equipment	\$7,592,809	61%	\$2,934,616	29%	\$10,527,425	46%
Contractual	\$1,978,230	16%	\$3,534,116	34%	\$5,512,346	24%
Travel/Training	\$328,539	3%	\$48,736	0.5%	\$377,275	2%
MARC	--	--	\$3,692,046	36%	\$3,692,046	16%
Other	\$2,588,810	21%	\$43,164	0.4%	\$2,631,974	12%
Total	\$12,488,388	100%	\$10,252,678	100%	\$22,741,066	100%

Source: LPA analysis of reports received by the Governor's Grants Program.

Note: Spending by category is indicative, not absolute, as PSAPs aren't entirely consistent in how they classify various types of expenditures.

We Recommended

- The Governor's Grants Program staff should periodically review the bi-annual spending reports submitted by PSAPs to ensure expenditures made are for allowable items. Staff should contact PSAP officials about any expenditure in question.

Agency Response: The Department of Administration and the Governor's Grants Program agreed with the report findings and our recommendation to continue reviewing expenditures of local fee moneys, and to follow-up with local officials on any questionable expenditures.

Key Facts & Findings for Question 2

- The Acts require providers to assess a both a grant fee and a local fee on all cell phone and VoIP subscribers, and a grant fee on pre-paid wireless phones.
- These moneys can be spent on implementation of E-911 wireless and VoIP services including equipment, upgrades, and maintenance and license fees.
- Grant fees are pooled and smaller counties can apply for grants to supplement their revenue from the local fee.
- Local fees are remitted to the Kansas Association of Counties and distributed to PSAPs based the number of subscribers in that PSAP.
- To date, PSAPs have spent almost \$23 million from wireless and VoIP E-911 fee revenues. The largest share was spent on equipment, followed by contractual services such as maintenance and phone bills for wireless lines.

AL QUESTION 3: What level of funding is needed for ongoing support of the wireless and VoIP E-911 and land-line emergency systems?

Key Facts & Findings for Question 3

AUDIT ANSWER:

- Our assessment of the adequacy of E-911 funding involved many estimates, projections, and assumptions.
- Statewide for E-911, revenues should exceed costs by an estimated \$21.9 million between now and the end of implementation in 2010.
- By law, the funding streams will change July 1, 2010. The grant fee of 25¢ for wireless and VoIP subscribers will be eliminated. The landline fees (currently up to 75¢) will be reduced to either 25¢ or 50¢ depending on population. The local fee of 25¢ will be set at the same rate as the landline fee.
- PSAPs that won't be able to cover on-going costs with the new fee schedule will get very little of excess grant funds because their populations are so small.

- Statewide, projected revenues of \$ 41.5 million should exceed planned E-911 expenditures of \$19.6 million through 2010, and beyond.
- On an individual PSAP basis, seven PSAPs likely won't have enough funding to cover their estimated E-911 costs through 2010, including ending balances. These tend to be in counties with smaller populations. The PSAPs with the smallest and largest ending balances in 2010 are shown below:

**Figure 3-3
Estimated Annual Ending Balances for
PSAPs With the Largest/Smallest Ending Balances in 2010
CY 2008 to CY 2010**

PSAP Coverage Area	2007 Population	Estimated Ending Balance		
		2008 (a)	2009 (b)	2010 (b)
PSAPs with the Largest Estimated Balances				
Sedgwick County	476,026	\$ 2,450,000	\$ 3,889,742	\$ 4,852,227
Johnson County	516,731	\$ 2,270,900	\$ 3,094,320	\$ 3,727,771
Shawnee County	173,476	\$ 700,000	\$ 1,716,514	\$ 2,473,960
Reno County	63,145	\$ 1,028,371	\$ 1,285,935	\$ 1,570,176
Finney County	38,295	\$ 1,103,050	\$ 1,246,375	\$ 1,425,905
Douglas County	113,488	\$ 1,000,257	\$ 1,366,757	\$ 1,379,187
PSAPs with the Smallest Estimated Balances				
Morton County	3,038	\$ 13,650	\$ (53,699)	\$ (700)
Gray County	5,641	\$ 5,000	\$ 10,578	\$ (18,367)
Stanton County	2,162	\$ -	\$ (13,722)	\$ (22,811)
Wallace County	1,456	\$ 3,940	\$ (98)	\$ (29,217)
Wichita County	2,200	\$ 12,598	\$ 11,523	\$ (42,952)
Lane County	1,746	\$ 9,000	\$ (4,129)	\$ (47,677)
Barber County	4,786	\$ 58,750	\$ 80,321	\$ (51,060)

(a) Reported by PSAP
(b) LPA estimate
Source: LPA Analysis of projected revenues and estimated expenditures.

- 10 PSAPs won't be able to cover their ongoing costs after 2010 with the new fee structure authorized by law. Again, these tend to be in counties with smaller populations. They would have to charge between \$.54 and \$1.18 per month per subscriber in order to cover their ongoing costs in 2011.
- The Statewide grant fund will have an estimated balance of \$9.5 million when it's eliminated in 2010. By law, the balance of the fund will be distributed to PSAPs based on population, not based on financial need.

When the grant fund is eliminated in 2010 and its estimated \$9.5 million balance is distributed to PSAPs, we estimate the largest PSAP (Sedgwick County) will receive \$1.6 million, and the smallest PSAP (Greely County) will receive \$4,600, as shown below:

**Figure 3-6
Statewide Grant Fund Distributions
After June 2010**

PSAP Coverage Area	2010 Population (Est.)	Estimated Amount To Be Received
Five Largest Distributions		
Sedgwick County	481,730	\$ 1,617,854
Overland Park	176,568	\$ 592,991
Shawnee County	171,346	\$ 575,453
Wyandotte County	148,471	\$ 498,629
Olathe	123,026	\$ 413,175
Five Smallest Distributions		
Stanton County	2,427	\$ 8,151
Lane County	1,931	\$ 6,485
Comanche County	1,776	\$ 5,965
Wallace County	1,619	\$ 5,437
Greeley County	1,375	\$ 4,618

Source: LPA analysis of projected grant revenues.

We Recommended

- In order to help smaller PSAPs maintain their emergency telephone systems, the Legislature should consider changing the planned distribution of the remaining grant funds in July 2010.

**DO YOU HAVE AN IDEA FOR
IMPROVED GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY OR COST SAVINGS?**

If you have an idea to share with us, send it to ideas@lpa.ks.gov, or write to us at the address shown. We will pass along the best ones to the Legislative Post Audit Committee.

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Barbara J. Hinton,
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08PA16
Wireless Enhanced 911: Reviewing Implementation of the 2004 Act
Cumulative Look at PSAP's Ending Balances Including Remaining Grant Funds Distribution in 2010
2008 to 2012

PSAP	County	Ending Balance 2008	Ending Balance 2009	Ending Balance 2010	Grant Distribution	Ending Balance 2011	Ending Balance 2012
Sedgwick County	Sedgwick County	\$2,450,000	\$3,889,742	\$4,852,227	\$1,617,854	\$6,974,814	\$7,595,972
Johnson County	Johnson County	\$2,270,900	\$3,094,320	\$3,727,771	\$282,800	\$4,414,689	\$4,825,362
Shawnee County	Shawnee County	\$700,000	\$1,716,514	\$2,473,960	\$575,453	\$3,560,419	\$3,692,777
Reno County	Reno County	\$1,028,371	\$1,285,935	\$1,570,176	\$194,376	\$1,936,558	\$2,069,763
City of Garden City	Finney County	\$1,103,050	\$1,246,375	\$1,425,905	\$140,003	\$1,767,560	\$1,976,724
Douglas County	Douglas County	\$1,000,257	\$1,366,757	\$1,379,187	\$362,599	\$2,186,612	\$2,628,798
Wyandotte County	Wyandotte County	\$751,430	\$1,118,206	\$1,305,944	\$498,629	\$1,863,880	\$1,934,523
Cowley County (Ark City and Winfield)	Cowley County	\$676,000	\$871,514	\$1,090,407	\$117,971	\$1,300,450	\$1,400,055
City of Overland Park	Johnson County	\$470,214	\$730,072	\$1,021,294	\$592,991	\$1,935,231	\$2,291,610
Saline County	Saline County	\$255,000	\$581,518	\$936,070	\$184,804	\$1,283,364	\$1,280,155
Marion County	Marion County	\$116,836	\$192,448	\$696,146	\$44,563	\$615,310	\$694,192
City of Olathe	Johnson County	\$303,912	\$486,446	\$694,944	\$413,175	\$1,341,563	\$1,603,509
Ford County	Ford County	\$271,000	\$429,161	\$647,331	\$111,466	\$826,080	\$921,712
Butler County	Butler County	\$275,000	\$314,651	\$637,795	\$176,858	\$953,631	\$822,516
City of Lenexa	Johnson County	\$262,434	\$370,300	\$481,328	\$159,905	\$753,999	\$869,319
Ellis County	Ellis County	\$181,600	\$329,089	\$479,258	\$91,144	\$753,349	\$943,617
Geary County	Geary County	\$172,000	\$252,672	\$471,557	\$87,497	\$733,156	\$915,805
Seward County	Seward County	\$347,341	\$388,162	\$471,236	\$75,736	\$646,066	\$750,648
Leavenworth County (Incl City of Barton County)	Leavenworth County	\$112,182	\$259,768	\$456,482	\$245,098	\$958,071	\$1,227,264
Franklin County	Franklin County	\$210,514	\$219,685	\$421,051	\$84,753	\$369,824	\$412,420
McPherson County	McPherson County	\$136,045	\$215,943	\$398,252	\$83,635	\$652,080	\$827,250
Washington County	Washington County	\$180,000	\$282,373	\$391,078	\$99,319	\$607,819	\$723,504
Labette County	Labette County	\$104,390	\$236,667	\$389,278	\$20,161	\$422,997	\$436,560
Crawford County	Crawford County	\$147,000	\$240,604	\$362,399	\$74,218	\$473,533	\$534,349
Cherokee County	Cherokee County	\$4,000	\$149,875	\$360,166	\$130,408	\$629,118	\$776,109
Osage County	Osage County	\$169,660	\$275,761	\$351,285	\$70,755	\$509,840	\$601,670
Riley County	Riley County	\$163,000	\$229,064	\$349,747	\$68,700	\$469,424	\$518,835
Sumner County	Sumner County	\$398,066	\$486,054	\$344,986	\$212,286	\$743,109	\$937,392
Republic County	Republic County	\$191,000	\$270,401	\$344,212	\$84,619	\$521,905	\$241,847
Pottawatomie County	Pottawatomie County	\$87,289	\$209,397	\$337,421	\$17,078	\$364,611	\$346,034
City of Andover	Butler County	\$215,000	\$262,588	\$334,572	\$64,885	\$470,613	\$498,691
Miami County	Miami County	\$32,000	\$167,573	\$317,116	\$39,074	\$402,710	\$522,910
City of Concordia	Cloud County	\$75,000	\$177,776	\$300,037	\$110,539	\$554,782	\$699,323
Greenwood County	Greenwood County	\$106,778	\$140,697	\$294,125	\$29,736	\$328,299	\$338,113
Clay County	Clay County	\$71,169	\$213,141	\$277,251	\$25,850	\$312,192	\$322,398
Allen County	Allen County	\$83,992	\$160,541	\$269,648	\$27,321	\$216,281	\$266,316
Harvey County	Harvey County	\$49,000	\$215,239	\$260,183	\$45,127	\$362,405	\$412,402
City of Emporia	Lyon County	\$22,846	\$126,638	\$258,247	\$115,993	\$516,190	\$695,645
Neosho County	Neosho County	\$38,859	\$92,342	\$247,478	\$118,428	\$407,598	\$358,220
Atchison County	Atchison County	\$40,000	\$158,217	\$246,329	\$51,810	\$362,575	\$445,968
City of Larned	Pawnee County	\$148,838	\$195,904	\$245,073	\$52,381	\$200,537	\$252,898
City of Independence	Montgomery County	\$46,200	\$136,363	\$244,725	\$22,710	\$277,314	\$284,891
Nemaha County	Nemaha County	\$77,239	\$121,439	\$233,388	\$110,089	\$494,626	\$656,563
Thomas County	Thomas County	\$184,865	\$207,832	\$231,076	\$34,427	\$288,857	\$311,346
Jackson County	Jackson County	\$82,397	\$119,906	\$230,219	\$27,411	\$103,499	\$146,527
Sherman County	Sherman County	\$160,148	\$191,067	\$227,278	\$64,438	\$328,870	\$374,448
Dickinson County	Dickinson County	\$117,000	\$192,272	\$225,408	\$24,402	\$242,053	\$240,816
City of Shawnee	Johnson County	\$145,000	\$178,299	\$220,981	\$68,898	\$345,017	\$253,536
Ellsworth County	Ellsworth County	\$114,504	\$165,756	\$216,461	\$209,881	\$475,450	\$524,406
Wilson County	Wilson County	\$31,362	\$98,516	\$214,965	\$20,033	\$253,945	\$238,465
Elk County	Elk County	\$27,000	\$130,069	\$203,987	\$35,761	\$272,706	\$208,771
Logan and Gove County	Logan and Gove Count	\$4,250	(\$9,734)	\$197,633	\$10,233	\$193,057	\$178,286
Brown County	Brown County	\$37,300	\$79,355	\$196,535	\$19,731	\$263,302	\$315,081
Pratt County	Pratt County	\$100,000	\$137,041	\$190,785	\$38,054	\$292,226	\$356,688
Osborne County	Osborne County	\$99,800	\$142,633	\$188,533	\$30,139	\$164,366	\$216,425
Russell County	Russell County	\$42,894	\$114,790	\$186,364	\$13,058	\$197,935	\$196,768
Mitchell County	Mitchell County	\$122,500	\$163,122	\$186,019	\$21,695	\$137,695	\$168,761
Haskell County	Haskell County	\$123,300	\$126,758	\$179,974	\$21,376	\$204,973	\$207,311
Marshall County	Marshall County	\$145,000	\$154,489	\$177,378	\$15,230	\$201,156	\$206,181
		\$72,000	\$118,883	\$172,110	\$37,759	\$251,828	\$295,201

HOUSE ENERGY AND UTILITIES

DATE: 3/10/2009

ATTACHMENT 2-1

08PA16
Wireless Enhanced 911: Reviewing Implementation of the 2004 Act
Cumulative Look at PSAP's Ending Balances Including Remaining Grant Funds Distribution in 2010
2008 to 2012

PSAP	County	Ending Balance 2008	Ending Balance 2009	Ending Balance 2010	Grant Distribution	Ending Balance 2011	Ending Balance 2012
Ness County	Ness County	\$38,568	\$106,147	\$168,939	\$10,441	\$209,386	(\$59,873)
Morris County	Morris County	\$129,290	\$141,555	\$155,506	\$20,916	\$192,900	\$209,651
Anderson County	Anderson County	\$91,625	\$86,420	\$155,389	\$27,821	\$130,362	\$121,258
Chautauqua County	Chautauqua County	\$49,730	\$99,708	\$155,378	\$13,501	\$176,682	\$185,022
Jefferson County	Jefferson County	\$48,700	\$77,871	\$148,306	\$62,275	\$265,213	\$328,656
Graham County	Graham County	\$62,000	\$112,905	\$146,744	\$8,524	\$41,161	\$42,332
Kingman County	Kingman County	\$60,751	\$100,114	\$143,250	\$28,076	\$219,720	\$269,921
City of Leawood	Johnson County	\$73,752	\$106,014	\$138,052	\$108,557	\$277,801	\$308,973
Linn County	Linn County	\$78,000	\$88,716	\$133,875	\$31,633	\$182,717	\$201,187
Lincoln County	Lincoln County	\$23,070	\$24,007	\$114,844	\$11,640	\$127,515	\$127,943
Rice County	Rice County	\$32,388	\$72,569	\$114,666	\$34,394	\$193,827	\$237,712
Edwards County	Edwards County	\$85,668	\$98,768	\$111,504	\$8,739	\$133,018	\$145,408
Stafford County	Stafford County	\$56,750	\$60,224	\$110,207	\$15,298	\$107,754	(\$84,719)
Sheridan County	Sheridan County	\$30,850	\$84,266	\$108,066	\$8,302	\$128,038	\$25,105
Phillips County	Phillips County	\$68,000	\$83,341	\$107,847	\$20,486	\$169,150	\$214,150
Smith County	Smith County	\$43,000	\$70,650	\$101,628	\$13,320	\$107,424	\$99,875
Cheyenne County	Cheyenne County	\$10,030	\$70,531	\$99,781	\$10,310	\$113,310	\$116,527
Meade County	Meade County	\$73,000	\$81,365	\$99,761	\$15,099	\$123,574	\$131,719
Jewell County	Jewell County	\$45,000	\$66,900	\$91,909	\$10,727	\$107,699	\$93,012
Ottawa County	Ottawa County	\$6,000	\$26,939	\$91,211	\$20,799	\$131,241	\$149,510
Hodgeman County	Hodgeman County	\$13,300	\$60,995	\$90,307	\$8,151	\$101,216	\$103,878
Scott County	Scott County	\$126,496	\$73,184	\$87,318	\$16,406	\$76,210	\$94,281
Grant County	Grant County	\$48,828	\$15,242	\$86,956	\$24,809	\$122,478	\$117,333
Greeley County	Greeley County	\$650	\$19,532	\$80,395	\$4,618	\$86,518	\$87,913
Kearny County	Kearny County	\$8,970	\$70,820	\$78,400	\$15,069	\$110,162	\$126,579
Harper County	Harper County	\$29,236	\$48,230	\$78,387	\$19,153	\$120,037	\$143,389
Rawlins County	Rawlins County	\$88,200	\$83,437	\$77,755	\$9,807	\$31,204	\$12,109
Rush County	Rush County	\$16,000	\$69,974	\$75,305	\$11,126	\$52,961	\$19,421
Norton County	Norton County	\$40,000	\$55,962	\$73,834	\$19,899	\$114,722	(\$62,180)
Decatur County	Decatur County	\$27,317	\$70,875	\$72,839	\$10,092	\$71,300	(\$118,708)
City of Fort Scott	Bourbon County	\$120,858	\$92,071	\$71,741	\$51,014	\$113,120	(\$34,902)
Coffey County	Coffey County	\$42,500	\$28,026	\$68,294	\$30,021	\$92,821	\$65,047
Wabaunsee County	Wabaunsee County	\$42,000	\$54,325	\$66,884	\$23,962	\$106,636	\$123,219
City of Prairie Village	Johnson County	\$36,066	\$51,053	\$65,089	\$75,057	\$152,850	\$164,966
City of Augusta	Butler County	\$142,000	\$138,590	\$60,267	\$34,490	\$103,032	\$113,153
Chase County	Chase County	\$53,541	\$51,663	\$49,237	\$9,414	\$57,183	\$13,950
Hamilton County	Hamilton County	\$20,417	\$32,801	\$47,548	\$8,507	\$73,493	\$91,227
Woodson County	Woodson County	\$18,600	\$27,431	\$37,456	\$11,315	\$54,678	\$65,878
Comanche County	Comanche County	\$2,200	\$2,481	\$30,515	\$5,965	\$32,404	\$27,413
Rooks County	Rooks County	\$39,000	\$13,435	\$29,730	\$18,827	\$67,764	\$87,829
Kiowa County	Kiowa County	\$16,717	\$22,096	\$28,836	\$10,468	\$47,840	\$56,722
Trego County	Trego County	\$13,161	\$10,291	\$22,161	\$10,022	\$29,316	(\$53,800)
Doniphan County	Doniphan County	\$27,000	\$20,316	\$17,423	\$26,757	\$43,755	\$40,584
Stevens County	Stevens County	\$57,000	\$69,308	\$15,601	\$17,484	\$64,027	\$96,365
Clark County	Clark County	\$18,698	\$13,839	\$6,016	\$8,302	\$3,799	(\$157,371)
Morton County	Morton County	\$13,650	(\$53,699)	(\$700)	\$10,875	\$10,825	(\$13,902)
Gray County	Gray County	\$5,000	\$10,578	(\$18,367)	\$24,365	\$1,852	(\$9,600)
Stanton County	Stanton County	\$0	(\$13,722)	(\$22,811)	\$8,151	(\$39,135)	(\$69,233)
Wallace County	Wallace County	\$3,940	(\$98)	(\$29,217)	\$5,437	(\$24,891)	(\$23,128)
Wichita County	Wichita County	\$12,598	\$11,523	(\$42,952)	\$8,943	(\$31,825)	(\$29,742)
Lane County	Lane County	\$9,000	(\$4,129)	(\$47,677)	\$6,485	(\$49,979)	(\$59,375)
Barber County	Barber County	\$58,750	\$80,321	(\$51,060)	\$15,828	(\$13,094)	\$8,425
Total		\$19,412,597	\$29,104,746	\$39,545,144	\$9,466,999	\$54,613,890	\$58,884,754

Grant Distribution For The Five Most Populous Counties and PSAPs Within Those Counties	
PSAP	Grant Distribution
Sedgwick County	\$1,617,854
City of Overland Park	\$592,991
Shawnee County	\$575,453
Wyandotte County	\$498,629
City of Olathe	\$413,175
Douglas County	\$362,599
Johnson County	\$282,800
City of Shawnee	\$209,881
City of Lenexa	\$159,905
City of Leawood	\$108,557
City of Prairie Village	\$75,057
Total Distribution	\$4,896,900
Grant Total	\$9,466,999
% to Most Populous Counties/PSAPs	52%