

SOUTH DAKOTA
9-1-1 COORDINATION BOARD



ANNUAL REPORT

JUNE 30, 2016

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BOARD MEMBERSHIP
South Dakota 9-1-1 Coordination Board

Chairperson

Ted Ruffedt, Jr.
Dakotas Chapter
National Emergency Number Association
Expires 6/30/19

Vice Chairperson

Sheriff Kelly Serr
South Dakota Sheriffs Association
Expires 06/30/19

Members

Chief Lee McPeek
South Dakota Police Chiefs Association
Expires: 6/30/19

Steve Harding
South Dakota Municipal League
Expires: 06/30/17

Marlene Haines
South Dakota Chapter of APCO
Expires: 06/30/17

Michelle De Neui
South Dakota Municipal League
Expires: 06/30/18

Vernon Brown
South Dakota Service Providers
Expires: 06/30/19

Jody Sawvell
South Dakota Service Providers
Expires: 06/30/18

Don Reinesch
SD Association of County Commissioners
Expires: 06/30/17

Major Rick Miller
SD Department of Public Safety

Gary Jaeger
SD Association of County Commissioners
06/30/18

State 9-1-1 Coordinator

Shawnie Rechtenbaugh
SD Department of Public Safety

COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP
South Dakota 9-1-1 Coordination Board

Administrative Sub-Committee

Day-to-Day Operations and Issues
Membership: Miller (*)
Rufledt
Serr

Funding Sub-Committee

Explore Existing and Alternate 9-1-1
Funding & Grant Opportunities
Membership: DeNeui
Haines
Harding
Miller

Technical Sub-Committee

Draft Technical Standards for 9-1-1
Call Centers
Membership: Sawvell
Serr(*)
Rufledt
Brown

Special Legislative Sub-Committee

Legislative and Rule-Making Issues
Membership: Haines
Harding
Miller
Rufledt
Brown

Operations Sub-Committee

Draft Operational Standards for
9-1-1 Call Centers
Membership: Jaeger
McPeek
Haines(*)
Reinesch
DeNeui

Special Nomination Sub-Committee

Identify and coordinate nominations
for Board leadership position
Membership: Brown
Jaeger

(*) Denotes Chair or Co-Chair

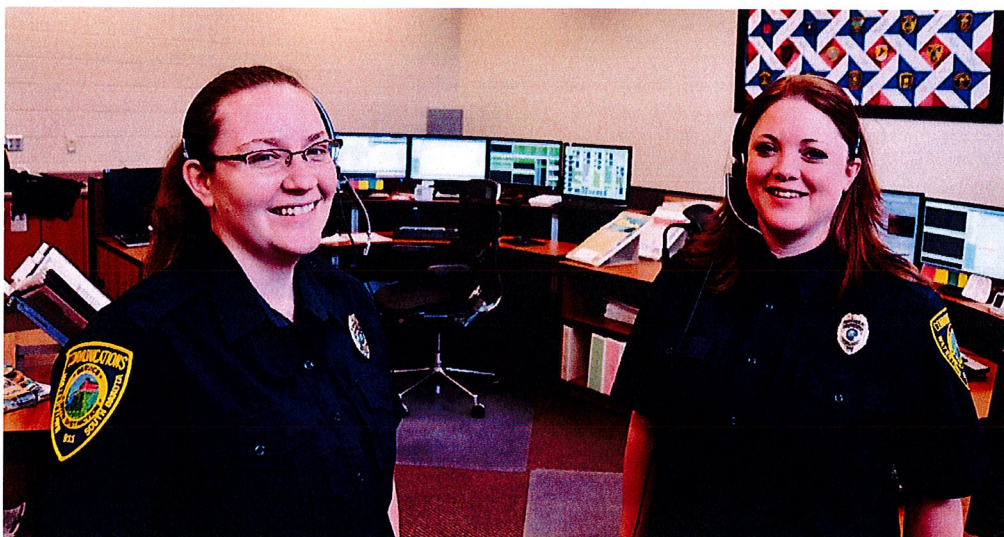
Shawnie Rechtenbaugh, State 9-1-1
Coordinator, has open invitation to all
committee and sub-committee
meeting

SUMMARY OF BOARD ACTIVITIES

The State 9-1-1 Coordination Board (board) met ten times during state fiscal year 2016 (July 27, 2015, August 13, 2015, October 15, 2015, December 10, 2015, and April 14, 2016) to continue work on its legislative mandate. Four of the 11 board members' three-year-terms expired on June 30, 2016: Ted Ruffedt, Jr.-Dakotas Chapter of NENA, Kelly Serr-SD Sheriffs Association, Lee McPeek-SD Police Chiefs Association, and Vernon Brown-SD Service Providers. All four members were interested in serving another term and were reappointed by Governor Daugaard.

The annual meeting of the board is held in October each year. At the October 2015 meeting Ted Ruffedt, Jr. was re-elected to an eighth term as board chair and Kelly Serr was re-elected to a third term as Vice Chair.

The primary focus of the board this past year has been the Next Generation 9-1-1 project (NG9-1-1). The board continued its work with consultant, L.R. Kimball and has contracted with two vendors, GeoComm, Inc. of St. Cloud, MN and Comtech TCS (formerly Telecommunications Systems, Inc.)



of Melville, NY to provide, build and maintain the statewide Next Generation 9-1-1 system. Deployment of the South Dakota NG911 system is well underway and is expected to continue over the next two years. See section 34-45-20 for more details about the NG9-1-1 project.

REVIEW OF ACTIONS REQUIRED BY STATUTE

SDCL 34-45-8.4

Distribution of Surcharge Revenue

On July 1, 2012, SB174 took effect centralizing the collection of 9-1-1 surcharge at the Department of Revenue (DOR). See Exhibit A – Surcharge Collections Report. After the \$1.25 surcharge is collected, the surcharge is transferred to the Department of Public Safety (DPS) which disburses 70 percent of the revenue back to the county/municipality where it was collected. Surcharge is currently disbursed to 63 of the 66 counties in the state. Dewey, Oglala Lakota and Ziebach do not receive a disbursement because no surcharge is remitted from those counties. (See Figure 1 - 9-1-1 Surcharge Flowchart on the next page). The remaining 30 percent of the \$1.25 surcharge is deposited in the public safety 9-1-1 emergency fund. Disbursement of these funds is explained in section 34-45-8.5 on page 9.

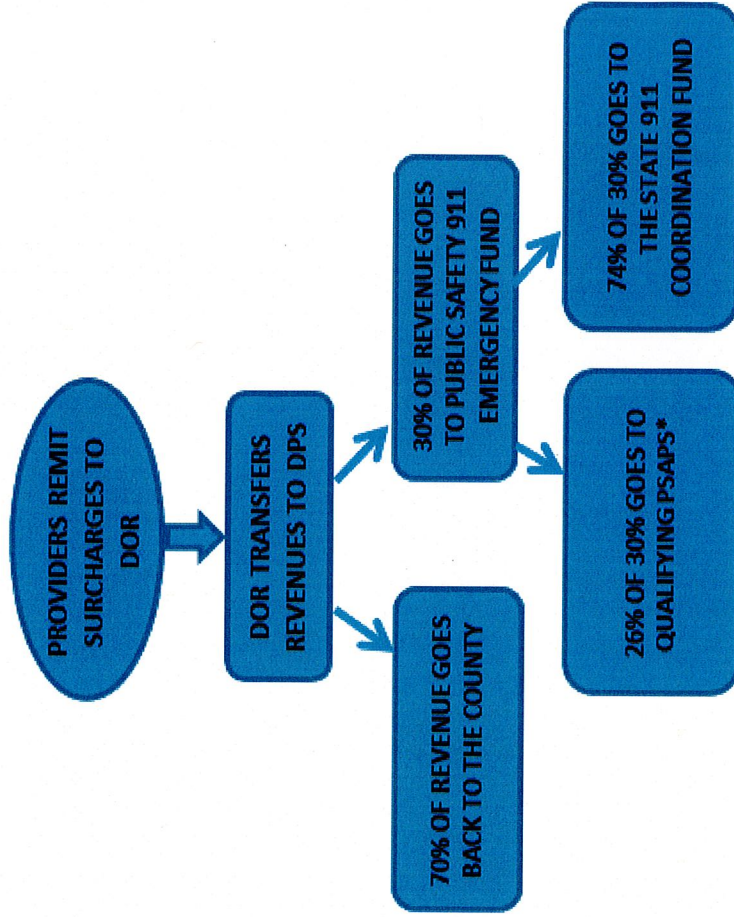
SB174 also established a 2 percent surcharge on the sale of prepaid wireless service collected at the retail point of sale.

This surcharge is remitted to DOR by the retailers and then transferred to DPS. All proceeds are kept in the 9-1-1



Coordination Fund and used by the board for the NG9-1-1 project, annual expenses of the board, and other costs as approved by the board.

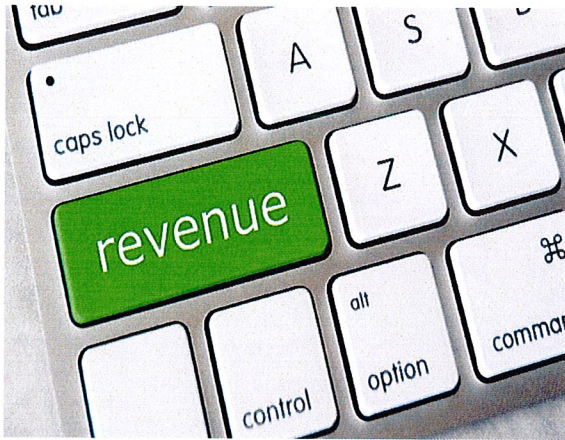
9-1-1 Surcharge Flowchart



*PSAP serves a population of more than 30,000 or covers an area of three or more counties and is in compliance with Administrative Rules (ARSD 50:02:04).

Figure 1.

SDCL 34-45-8.5
Public Safety 9-1-1 Emergency Fund



As mentioned earlier in this report, 30 percent of the \$1.25 surcharge collected is deposited into the public safety 9-1-1 emergency fund. The funds are then continuously appropriated for distribution with 26 percent distributed to eligible Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) and 74 percent deposited in the 9-1-1 Coordination Fund.

The 26 percent share generated \$931,847 for eligible PSAPs in FY16 (\$942,845 in FY15). Eligible PSAPs must serve a minimum of three counties or a population of at least 30,000 and undergo an on-site review to determine if they are compliant with the 9-1-1 Administrative Rules (ARSD 50:02:04 inclusive). In FY15 there were 11 PSAPs eligible to receive a distribution from the fund, commonly referred to as incentive funds. The 11 eligible PSAPs are located in Aberdeen, Brookings, Canton, Huron, Mitchell, Mobridge, Pierre, Rapid City, Sioux Falls, Watertown, and Winner. Collectively, these 11 PSAPs serve 42 of the 66 counties in South Dakota. This is up from 41 one counties in the previous year, because the Deuel County PSAP has closed and now contracts with the Watertown Police Department for 911 services. The Incentive Fund Distribution Reports can be found at

http://dps.sd.gov/sd_911/surcharge_distribution_reports.aspx.

The 74 percent share generated \$2.6 million (\$2.6 in FY15) deposited in the 9-1-1 Coordination Fund and earmarked for the NG9-1-1 Project. During FY16 the board expended \$75,912 for services provided by NG9-1-1 consultant L.R. Kimball, \$451,136 to GeoComm for GIS services, and \$3.1 million to Comtech TCS for the NG911 network and phone system.

SDCL 34-45-12
9-1-1 Coordination Fund

All funds collected from the 2 percent surcharge on prepaid wireless service as well as the share of funds from the \$1.25 surcharge are deposited in the 9-1-1 Coordination Fund and continuously appropriated for allowable recurring and non-recurring 9-1-1 costs. In addition to existing annual recurring costs such as board operational expenses and State 9-1-1 Coordinator wages and expenses, the board authorized a contract with L.R. Kimball for NG9-1-1 consulting services. Total expenditures in FY16 were \$4.2 million (compared to \$2.6 million in FY15) with an ending fund balance of \$7.1 million (compared to \$7.57 million in FY15) (Exhibit B – 9-1-1 Coordination Fund Condition Statement).

It has been four years since the new surcharge collection and



disbursement model was put in place.

Annual revenue to the 9-1-1

Coordination Fund was \$3.83 million in

FY16 (compared to \$3.69 million in

FY15, which is in line with the projection

of \$3.66 million per year through the end of FY2018. Per SDCL 34-45-4, the

\$1.25 surcharge will be reduced to \$1.00/line on July 1, 2018. The board is monitoring surcharge revenue closely and has estimated the initial five-year cost of the NG9-1-1 system to be \$18.8 million. Using these figures the board projects a positive balance in the 9-1-1 Coordination Fund through FY2018. However, if the surcharge is reduced to \$1.00/line the board projects the 9-1-1 Coordination Fund will have a negative balance starting in FY2020. The board has discussed multiple solutions to this shortfall, and believes the best way to ensure ongoing funding for the NG911 project is to maintain the 911 surcharge at the current rate of \$1.25 per line. This would require the repeal of the sunset clause which would take effect July 1, 2018. The Department of Public Safety has proposed a bill to repeal the sunset clause to the Governor's Office for consideration in the 2017 legislative session.

SDCL 34-45-20(1)
Evaluate PSAPs

On behalf of the board, the State 9-1-1 Coordinator conducts on-site compliance reviews of the PSAPs to document their level of compliance with administrative rule. Those PSAPs eligible for the incentive funds and found to be compliant with all administrative rules are reviewed at least every three years to ensure ongoing compliance. The compliance review is conducted using a checklist of the minimum standards for operating and financing a PSAP as outlined in ARSD 50:02:04 inclusive. All of the PSAPs have been reviewed and the compliance review data has been compiled and reflected in the tables below. Figure 2 shows 21 PSAPs (up from 15 in FY15) were found to be compliant with

all administrative rules and 7 PSAPs (down from 8 in FY15) were found to be non-compliant with one or more rules.

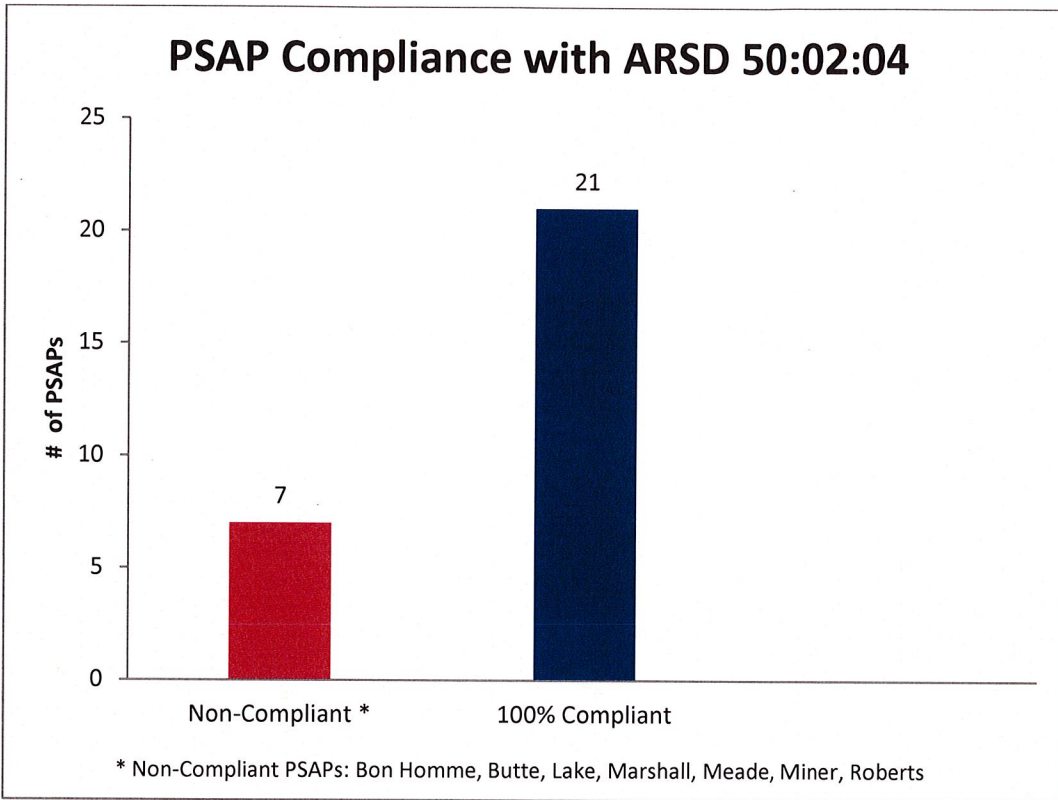


Figure 2.

The 7 PSAPs were found to have varying degrees of non-compliance. Six PSAPs were lacking the following requirement: *Written procedure for handling calls and dispatching responders from a separate, independent location other than the main PSAP within 60 minutes of an event that renders the main PSAP inoperative.* Two items tied for the rank of the second most common area of non-compliance. Each of these shortcomings were identified in five PSAPs: *Have established standardized call taking guidelines for fire and law enforcement*

calls and a policy requiring the use of the guidelines and Have the ability to be at back up PSAP within 60 minutes. Figure 3 (below) shows the percent of non-compliance with administrative rules by each PSAP.

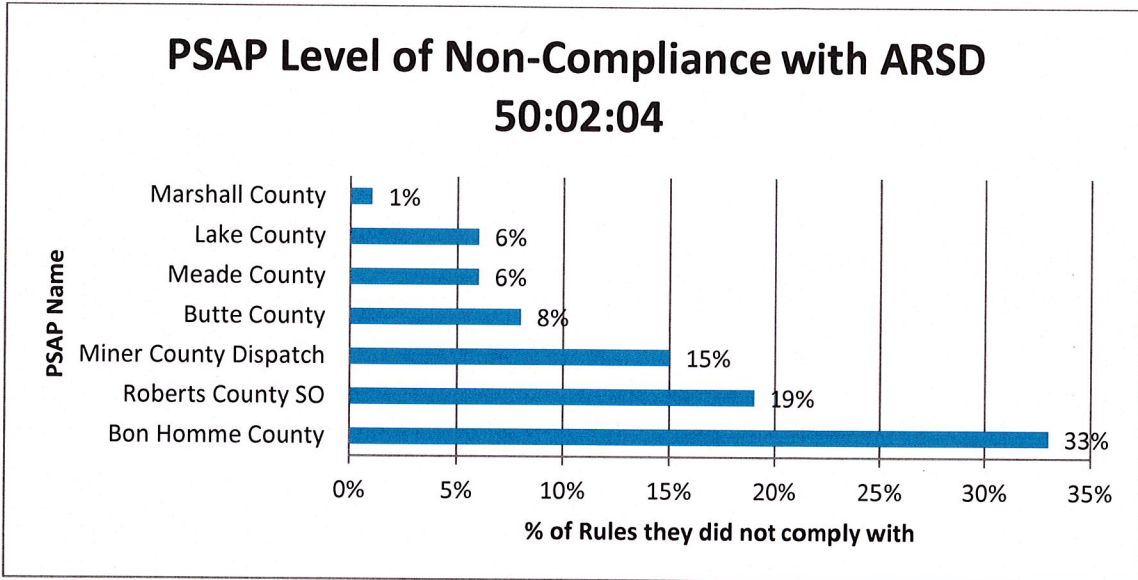


Figure 3.

The PSAPs found to be least compliant with administrative rule were Bon Homme, Roberts County, and Miner County. Bon Homme was non-compliant with 33 percent (24 out of 84 items) of the required administrative rules, Roberts County was non-compliant with 19 percent (16 out of 84 items), and Miner County was non-compliant with 15 percent (13 out of 84 items). A written report documenting the findings was provided to each agency with an offer of additional technical assistance. Roberts and Miner have both made some progress towards compliance in the last year. Roberts improving from 33 percent to 19 and Miner improving from 17 percent to 15.

It should be noted that while the board was given rule-making authority by the legislature, the board has no authority to enforce the rules. Therefore the board will continue its educational approach to non-compliance.

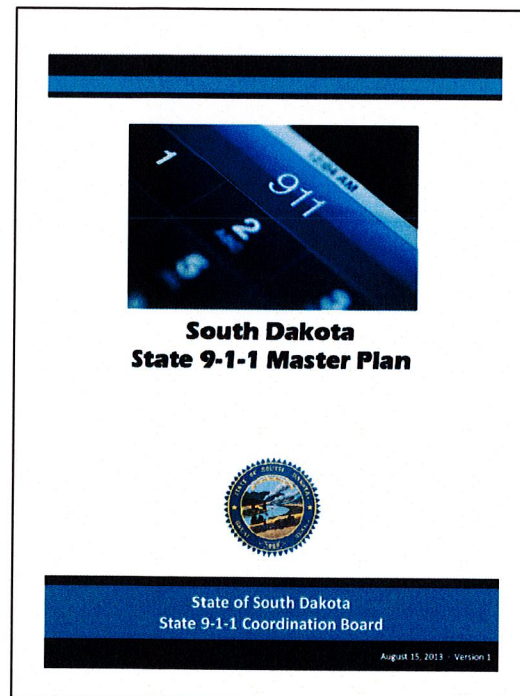
SDCL 34-45-20(2)
Develop Uniform Statewide 9-1-1 Plan

In Statewide 9-1-1 Master Plan was finalized in August of 2013. A copy of the Master Plan can be found on the 9-1-1 webpage at [http://dps.sd.gov/documents/RPT130815skwSD911 MasterPlan.pdf](http://dps.sd.gov/documents/RPT130815skwSD911%20MasterPlan.pdf).

The completed plan serves as a roadmap for future 9-1-1 services and transition to a statewide NG9-1-1 system.

In December of 2014, we signed a contract with Comtech TCS, Inc. of Melville, NY. Comtech TCS will design and maintain the NG9-1-1 system, including a statewide

9-1-1 call handling system for all of the PSAPs, an emergency services IP network, and managed services. All of the PSAPs in the state, the 28 local and four tribal, were invited to be part of the South Dakota Next Generation 911 system. To date, all 28 local PSAPs have joined the project. The four tribal PSAPs have not expressed interest in joining the statewide system. The process began with the installation of two call handling host sites in Rapid City and Sioux





Falls. We began with Pennington County 911 as the first sight, which was cut over in FY15, followed by 13 more PSAPs in FY16 and we expect the remaining 14 PSAPs to be cut over in FY17. Figure 4 on the next page highlights the significant milestones of the NG9-1-1 project to date and the upcoming steps.

In the last year, we have continued the work with GeoComm, Inc. of St. Cloud, MN who will build and maintain a GIS (Geographic Information System) database for use with the State's Next Generation 9-1-1 system by combining existing GIS data from individual 911 entities into a new, state-level, seamless 9-1-1 database and performing quality control checks. All of the existing data has been collected and GeoComm has been completing assessments on each of the data sets. The assessments are then returned to each of the 9-1-1 entities for remediation. We are currently in the process of transitioning the counties to a data maintenance status where the upload changes to the web-based portal on a monthly basis to maintain or further improve the accuracy of their data. We expect to begin using the GIS dataset to route 9-1-1 calls in the NG9-1-1 system in August of 2017.

Timeline | Next Generation 9-1-1 Project

2014

September 2014 Signed contract with LR Kimball for project management services to oversee deployment and implementation.
Nov/Dec 2014 Signed contract with GeoComm for statewide GIS dataset and maintenance.
December 2014 Signed contract with Comtech TCS (formerly Telecommunications Systems) for the statewide 911 phone system and the emergency services network. GeoComm vendor started data collection from local entities.

2015

March 2015 Installed host equipment in Sioux Falls and Rapid City data centers.
May 2015 First PSAP, Pennington County 911 in Rapid City migrated to the CPE.
Aug-Dec 2015 PSAPs 2-6 migrate to the statewide CPE.
December 2015 GeoComm requests second round data from the counties to assess.
December 2015 Letters of authorization sent to all telecommunications providers in South Dakota.

2016

Jan 2016 Held training for GIS professionals to present GIS workflows and introduction to the NG911 Data Integration Management System.
Jan-June 2016 PSAPs 7-13 migrate to the statewide CPE.
July 2016 Comtech TCS is collecting trunking information from the telcos to determine correct capacity for the emergency services network.
July-Dec 2016 PSAPs 14-20 migrate to the statewide CPE.

2017

Jan-July 2017 PSAPs 21-28 migrate to the statewide CPE.
March 2017 All carriers migrated to the new NG911 system.
April 2017 Beta PSAP cut over to the ESInet.
April-Aug 2017 Remaining PSAPs cut over to the ESInet.
Aug 2017 Begin transition to new ALL database for geo-spatial call routing.

Figure 4.

SDCL 34-45-20(3)

Monitor Current PSAPs and Their Use of 9-1-1 Surcharge Monies

South Dakota contains 32 PSAPs including four on Indian Reservations that provide 9-1-1 service to the citizens of the state. The 28 local PSAPs consist of 17 county operated, 10 city, and one independent operation.

The board collects annual financial information related to 9-1-1 from local governments and the PSAPs to ensure accurate data can be provided to the Governor and Legislature (Exhibit C - City/County Annual 9-1-1 Financial Report). The counties and PSAPs report their financial data based on the calendar year (their fiscal year). The 2015 annual financial report process was recently completed. A total of 73 reports were received from 29 PSAPs and 44 counties. The four tribally run PSAPs were invited to submit an annual report but none were received. Mellette County did not submit a report so their data is absent from Exhibit C. Mellette County has not submitted an annual report for the last two years. Multiple contacts were made, but the county refused to submit the report.



Clay Area Emergency Services Communication Center


Statewide 9-1-1 surcharge distributed to counties and PSAPs in calendar year 2015 was \$9.3 million. 9-1-1 expenditures reported was \$24 million. Based on these numbers, 39 percent of total statewide 9-1-1 costs are funded by the 9-1-1 surcharge. The PSAPs reported a total of 304 full and part time employees working during calendar year 2015. The total number of 9-1-1 calls answered across the state in 2015 was 332,645. The PSAPs reported their total calls answered (both 9-1-1 and non-emergency calls combined) were 1.4 million.

Compliance with financial 9-1-1 administrative rules has improved among the counties and PSAPs over the last couple of years. Two years ago, there were 23 counties and PSAPs who had used 9-1-1 funds for non-allowable expenses. In calendar year 2015, there were none.

Respectfully submitted:


Ted Ruffedt, Jr. – Chairperson
9-1-1 Coordination Board

10/25/16
Date


Trevor Jones – Secretary
Department of Public Safety

10-31-2016
Date

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
 911 COORDINATION FUND
 CONDITION STATEMENT (3144-717)

Exhibit B

| | FY09 | FY10 | FY11 | FY12 | FY13 | FY14 | FY15 | FY16 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | \$138,755 | \$252,314 | \$238,372 | \$189,724 | \$2,882,527 | \$3,660,297 | \$3,695,961 | \$3,838,295 |
| TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS | \$28,239 | \$85,019 | \$67,717 | \$80,972 | \$213,757 | \$394,738 | \$2,613,259 | \$4,264,349 |
| NET (Receipts less Disbursements) | \$110,516 | \$167,295 | \$170,655 | \$108,752 | \$2,668,770 | \$3,265,559 | \$1,082,702 | (\$426,054) |
| BEGINNING CASH BALANCE | \$0 | \$110,516 | \$277,811 | \$448,466 | \$557,218 | \$3,225,988 | \$6,491,546 | \$7,574,248 |
| ENDING CASH BALANCE | \$110,516 | \$277,811 | \$448,466 | \$557,218 | \$3,225,988 | \$6,491,546 | \$7,574,248 | \$7,148,194 |

911 Annual Report MASTER - 2015

Exhibit C

| County or PSAP Name | PSAP Contract Revenue | Total Expenditures | Fund Balance - Ending | \$ paid to PSAP for 911 services | # of 911 Calls | Total Calls | # of Employees |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| Bon Homme County 911 | \$0.00 | \$153,551.01 | \$169,657.21 | | 1,794 | 3,984 | 6 |
| Brookings Police Department | \$0.00 | \$703,750.72 | \$112,460.95 | | 9,962 | 59,561 | 9 |
| Brown County Communications | \$11,000.00 | \$1,011,714.00 | \$548,887.00 | | 9,892 | 70,265 | 12 |
| Butte County Dispatch Center | \$223,000.00 | \$575,593.25 | \$100,742.59 | | 2,877 | 39,207 | 10 |
| Central South Dakota Communications | \$186,679.78 | \$985,280.22 | \$304,487.27 | | 19,869 | 65,960 | 14 |
| Charles Mix County 911 | \$101,223.73 | \$272,411.73 | \$90,086.46 | | 5,035 | 72,090 | 15 |
| Clay Area Emergency Services Comm. Center | \$0.00 | \$548,134.00 | \$0.00 | | 4,330 | 21,430 | 7 |
| Custer County Communications Center | \$9,809.70 | \$346,740.67 | \$238,758.48 | | 4,420 | 41,823 | 6 |
| Deuel County Sheriff's Office | \$0.00 | \$169,644.96 | \$155,007.61 | | 372 | 9,273 | 3 |
| Fall River County Sheriff's Office | \$0.00 | \$269,258.59 | \$97,231.89 | | 3,198 | 42,926 | 5 |
| Huron Police Department | \$0.00 | \$508,829.00 | \$13,350.61 | | 5,689 | 17,388 | 9 |
| Lake County 911 Communications | \$0.00 | \$416,935.10 | \$84,712.62 | | 3,519 | 19,543 | 7 |
| Lawrence Co 911 | \$0.00 | \$240,304.07 | \$480,686.17 | | 7,970 | 63,509 | 11 |
| Lincoln County Comm | \$0.00 | \$719,093.37 | \$62,352.96 | | 12,161 | 12,161 | 11 |
| Marshall County 911 | \$43,475.07 | \$126,143.93 | \$56,681.09 | | 763 | 8,344 | 7 |
| Meade County Telecom | \$79,502.26 | \$511,606.03 | \$89,518.91 | | 9,133 | 52,147 | 10 |
| Metro Communications Agency | \$3,346,687.00 | \$3,698,720.00 | \$2,287,241.00 | | 90,420 | 266,054 | 48 |
| Miner County Dispatch | \$85,000.00 | \$270,196.20 | \$39,540.94 | | 982 | 8,732 | 9 |
| Mitchell Police Department | \$222,312.64 | \$808,954.21 | \$349,227.41 | | 14,420 | 65,920 | 11 |
| Moody County Emergency Management | \$0.00 | \$179,388.04 | \$10,972.56 | | 2,599 | 4,715 | 3 |
| North Central Regional 911 Center | \$0.00 | \$181,135.00 | \$535,407.00 | | 12,890 | 27,390 | 7 |
| Pennington County 911 | \$1,428,275.12 | \$3,223,883.73 | \$201,647.77 | | 64,496 | 241,812 | 43 |
| Roberts County Sheriff's Office | \$0.00 | \$146,590.95 | \$489.68 | | 1,570 | 3,974 | 3 |
| Spearfish Police Department | \$0.00 | \$488,080.66 | \$365,236.42 | | 4,907 | 40,052 | 6 |
| Spink County Sheriff's Office | \$16,369.51 | \$182,637.78 | \$22,312.33 | | 741 | 10,160 | 4 |
| Union County Sheriff's Office | \$0.00 | \$373,804.55 | \$55,999.92 | | 7,346 | 36,256 | 8 |
| Watertown Police Department | \$587,924.00 | \$794,254.00 | \$33,514.00 | | 11,671 | 42,640 | 12 |
| Winner Police Department | \$12,000.00 | \$659,605.59 | \$163.16 | | 12,472 | 46,024 | 8 |
| Yankton Police Department | \$0.00 | \$555,119.89 | \$19,356.39 | | 7,147 | 49,928 | 8 |

| County or PSAP Name | PSAP Contract Revenue | Total Expenditures | Fund Balance - Ending | \$ paid to PSAP for 911 services | # of 911 Calls | Total Calls | # of Employees |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| Aurora County | | \$34,689.12 | \$32,502.02 | \$25,067.48 | | | 0 |
| Beadle County | | \$157,795.49 | \$13,010.66 | \$157,795.49 | | | 0 |
| Bennett County | | \$36,894.16 | \$3,295.46 | \$27,981.60 | | | 0 |
| Brookings County | | \$328,457.33 | \$82,058.52 | \$304,195.20 | | | 0 |
| Brule County | | \$86,211.10 | \$100,478.20 | \$47,773.00 | | | 0 |
| Buffalo County | | \$4,240.00 | \$96,932.18 | \$4,240.00 | | | 0 |
| Campbell County | | \$23,552.44 | \$21,379.71 | \$23,552.44 | | | 0 |
| Clark County | | \$50,186.09 | \$100,602.98 | \$36,982.67 | | | 0 |
| Clay County | | \$144,429.10 | \$7,896.65 | \$144,429.10 | | | 0 |
| Codington County | | \$273,975.07 | \$41,653.58 | \$271,477.42 | | | 0 |
| Corson County | | \$20,174.19 | \$0.00 | \$20,174.19 | | | 1 |
| Davison County | | \$207,449.25 | \$0.00 | \$207,449.25 | | | 0 |
| Day County | | \$72,015.45 | \$35,600.50 | \$56,177.26 | | | 1 |
| Douglas County | | \$61,147.79 | \$102,057.26 | \$61,147.79 | | | 0 |
| Edmunds County | | \$43,987.62 | \$0.00 | \$43,987.62 | | | 0 |
| Faulk County | | \$44,566.80 | \$10,183.73 | \$20,471.17 | | | 1 |
| Grant County | | \$82,195.37 | \$43,434.84 | \$74,593.13 | | | 0 |
| Gregory County | | \$84,779.58 | \$36,967.06 | \$79,701.92 | | | 0 |
| Haakon County | | \$44,021.42 | \$16,119.65 | \$36,822.66 | | | 0 |
| Hamlin County | | \$67,212.76 | \$47,415.91 | \$43,556.15 | | | 0 |
| Hand County | | \$23,264.97 | \$131,320.93 | \$23,114.97 | | | 0 |
| Hanson County | | \$30,479.72 | \$104,761.69 | \$26,648.00 | | | 1 |
| Harding County | | \$13,612.14 | \$10,056.11 | \$13,612.14 | | | 0 |
| Hughes County | | \$201,799.17 | \$0.00 | \$201,799.17 | | | 0 |
| Hutchinson County | | \$82,191.31 | \$349,022.91 | \$225.00 | | | 0 |
| Hyde County | | \$24,149.07 | \$12,809.87 | \$14,294.60 | | | 1 |
| Jackson County | | \$30,285.82 | \$6,223.00 | \$16,434.04 | | | 0 |
| Jerauld County | | \$19,665.37 | \$20,059.76 | \$17,127.35 | | | 1 |
| Jones County | | \$10,702.92 | \$56,246.55 | \$10,702.92 | | | 0 |
| Kingsbury County | | \$47,478.28 | \$197,697.49 | \$35,331.91 | | | 1 |
| Lyman County | | \$52,556.24 | \$13,275.84 | \$52,556.24 | | | 0 |
| McCook County | | \$67,422.52 | \$148,172.59 | \$44,944.00 | | | 0 |
| McPherson County | | \$26,777.20 | \$13.13 | \$26,755.64 | | | 0 |

| County or PSAP Name | PSAP Contract Revenue | Total Expenditures | Fund Balance - Ending | \$ paid to PSAP for 911 services | # of 911 Calls | Total Calls | # of Employees | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Mellette County | * DID NOT SUBMIT* | * DID NOT SUBMIT* | * DID NOT SUBMIT* | * DID NOT SUBMIT* | * DID NOT SUBMIT* | * DID NOT SUBMIT* | * DID NOT SUBMIT* | |
| Minnehaha County | | \$2,086,805.61 | \$0.00 | \$2,086,805.61 | | | 0 | |
| Perkins County | | \$38,639.04 | \$88,796.64 | \$38,497.96 | | | 1 | |
| Potter County | | \$35,090.87 | \$48,518.35 | \$32,667.87 | | | 0 | |
| Sanborn County | | \$35,773.51 | \$35,879.80 | \$35,500.00 | | | 1 | |
| Stanley County | | \$32,763.68 | \$40,975.39 | \$27,397.80 | | | 0 | |
| Sully County | | \$41,657.82 | \$1,430.51 | \$38,020.06 | | | 2 | |
| Todd County | | \$0.00 | \$174,681.10 | \$0.00 | | | 0 | |
| Tripp County | | \$88,115.87 | \$16,305.44 | \$88,115.87 | | | 0 | |
| Turner County | | \$83,945.09 | \$40,918.12 | \$0.00 | | | 0 | |
| Waltham County | | \$68,468.10 | \$5,124.42 | \$68,468.10 | | | 0 | |
| Yankton County | | \$161,675.81 | \$434,510.91 | \$75,000.00 | | | 1 | |
| Subtotals | 73/74 | \$6,356,464.86 | \$24,292,661.51 | \$9,254,119.86 | \$5,100,894.10 | 332,645 | 1,443,268 | 316 |