

May 1, 2026

Consolidated Report of Statewide 9-1-1 Communications Activity – Calendar Year 2025

Prepared for:

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Commerce, Consumer Protection, and International Affairs Committee

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Executive Summary

Thank you for making the time to review this material. If there are any questions, they may be directed to Mr. Richard McGuire – Executive Director, Calcasieu Parish Communications District *and* President, Louisiana 9-1-1 Directors Consortium. He may be reached at (337) 439-0811, or rmcguire@Calcasieu-911.com.

Pursuant to Louisiana Revised Statute (LA R.S.) 33:9109.2 (C), and on behalf of the state's Communications Districts (Districts), the *Legislative Committees of the Louisiana 9-1-1 Directors Consortium*, and the *Louisiana Chapters of the Association of Public Safety Communications Officials (APCO) and the National Emergency Number Association (NENA)* we respectfully submit this consolidated report on statewide 9-1-1 communications activity, to the Louisiana Legislature – *Senate Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection and International Affairs* and the *House Committee on Commerce*. This report includes information from all of the parishes within the state of Louisiana.

As required by the aforementioned statute, this report is due by May 1st of each year and the information contained is for the previous calendar year – in this case for 2025. This data has been collected from each of the Districts listed. These records may or may not reflect audited results due conflicts between the submission deadlines for this report and completed results of annual external financial audits. Every District is required to file a report with the Louisiana Legislative Auditor within six (6) months of the end of each agency's fiscal year pursuant to LA R.S. 24:513. The accounting periods for some Districts are on a calendar year basis, others report mid-year, and there are those who are included as a component part of another governmental agency's financial report. These differences may be due to the size of the District or its organizational/governance structure.

All 9-1-1 fees and other revenues received are itemized by District, and combined for statewide totals. The 9-1-1 fees and revenues are categorized by wireline services, billed wireless services, prepaid wireless services, and miscellaneous. Additionally, expenditures are itemized in the same fashion as revenues, by each District and on a statewide basis. These figures are for CY2025.

Total Statewide *Revenues: $113,484,343.88* **Total Statewide *Expenses: $117,975,501.94***

Information regarding planned projects intended to enhance the efficiency and the effectiveness of 9-1-1 public safety communications, and information regarding the development of Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG911) services are also included in this report, as well as joint projects between Districts and those with other entities relative to the sharing of resources in the planning and development of NG911 services.

Major Point of Consideration: Due to a misinterpretation of long standing statutes, by major telecommunications providers, ***prepaid wireless revenue continues to decline: down 9.67% from 2024 to 2025, and an overall decrease of 38.67% since 2023.**** This dramatic decrease in funds is directly impacting the Districts' ability to provide NG911 services and technology to citizens and visitors of Louisiana.

*This will be covered in more detail in the Additional Information section of the report

Background

9-1-1 service in Louisiana was formed based upon jurisdictional and geographical boundaries of each parish. While the Districts share the same public safety communications mission and function, no systems are identical. The differences can be attributed to the manner in which they were created and their organizational structure.

The establishment of a 3-digit phone number for citizens to dial when they are in need of fire, law enforcement or emergency medical services, triggered within each parish a degree of unification and uniformity of operation among public safety entities, which were historically accustomed to functioning autonomously.

Prior to "9-1-1", a citizen needing help from a firefighter, law enforcement officer or emergency medical technician would have to dial that agency's 7-digit phone number or operator, and the individual department's internally developed protocols would govern how that call was handled. ***Now, our citizens dial 9-1-1***. When dialed, the request for service is automatically routed to a pre-determined location, known as a Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) also known as an Emergency Communications Center (ECC). The request for service is answered by a call taker, who determines the nature of the emergency and either processes the request for emergency services or routes it to the appropriate public safety agency for emergency response.

Who performs the call taker function and what happens from that point, varies widely between the Districts. Some hire their own call takers; some use Sheriff's Office employees; some use Fire and Police Department personnel and others use a combination. The advent of 9-1-1 became the catalyst for all public safety agencies to work in concert to ensure the safety of our citizens and visitors. Each District's configuration is a reflection of the particular characteristics of the parish in which it operates. All of these structures provide reliable, effective and secure emergency communications during dynamic moments of intense physical and emotional chaos.

History

In 1979, *Lafayette Parish pioneered the creation of a 9-1-1 system* for its area. House Bill 480 of 1979, authored by Representatives LeBlanc, Bares, and Thompson and handled by Senators Mouton and Champagne on the Senate side, created the first Communications District in the State of Louisiana for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an emergency telephone service for Lafayette Parish. This enactment, which became Act No. 788 of 1979, set the precedent for a 9-1-1 system with each District's service area being based on the geographical boundaries of each of the sixty-four (64) parishes in Louisiana.

In 1982, House Bill 1245 [Act 155 of 1982] by Representative Landrieu, created the Orleans Parish Communications District. Likewise, that same year, the Jefferson Parish Communications District was created by House Bill 1208 [Act 156 of 1982].

In 1983, House Bill 1326 [Act 490 of 1983] created new and separate Communications Districts for the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Lafourche and Terrebonne.

Representative Downer's House Bill 1065 of 1983 enacted the generic state legislation, LA R.S. 33:9101 et seq., establishing the overall mechanism for the creation of Communications Districts in each of the remaining parishes [Act 550 of 1983]. This Act also provided that a Parish Police Jury or a board named by the Police Jury could govern a District to establish and operate a 9-1-1 system for their respective parish. This law permitted a wide range of methods by which Districts could operate these systems.

Within LA R.S 33:9101 through 33:9129, parish governing bodies were granted the authority to create Communications Districts by ordinance. Once created, these Districts became ***political subdivisions of the state***. By statute, these Districts were created for the express purpose of implementing and maintaining the 9-1-1 emergency reporting systems. Districts were also given the authority to provide for other communication enhancements, enabling law enforcement and public safety agencies to decrease response times and improve effectiveness when citizens call for help during an emergency. Furthermore, provisions of the statutes allow for the funding of 9-1-1 call taking, dispatch, and telecommunications systems for first responders and for other lawful purposes. These systems have evolved to "Enhanced 9-1-1 (E911)" and now "NG911" services.

Organizational Structures

In Louisiana, the 9-1-1 call processing function is integrated into the larger public safety dispatch function, providing a cost-effective approach to public safety communications in each parish. Sixty-one (61) of the state's Communications Districts also provide some level of public safety dispatching services with fifty (50) dispatching at least one (1) fire department, and forty-five (45) dispatching at least one (1) law enforcement agency. These Districts work hand-in-hand with other public safety agencies to ensure the quickest and safest response possible to citizens' requests for service, while providing the most cost-effective approach for processing these requests.

Districts are organized to provide 9-1-1 services to their communities in a variety of ways. The predominant method is to use its own personnel to process 9-1-1 requests for service, and often provide dispatch services to fire, law enforcement and emergency medical services within their parish. In this method, public safety communications and 9-1-1 services are typically centralized for multiple emergency services, thus providing *significant savings for 9-1-1 operations and for other public safety agencies*.

The second most popular approach is to embed the 9-1-1 call taking function with another public safety agency. This approach is widely used in rural parishes which cannot support a stand-alone 9-1-1 system. In this method, the District contracts with the Sheriff's Office, another public safety entity, or even a neighboring District to provide 9-1-1 services. This method leverages funding from multiple sources to provide a cost-effective way to provide 9-1-1 call processing and emergency response to the public. With this method, a parish will have a single PSAP to simultaneously answer 9-1-1 requests for service and dispatch most of the public safety agencies in that parish.

The governing authority of the District shall select the method that it determines to be the most feasible for the parish. As outlined in LA R.S. 33:9105, the 9-1-1 emergency telephone systems in the state shall be designed to have the capability of utilizing at least one (1) of the following four (4) methods in response to emergency calls.

> (1) "*Direct dispatch method*" – a telephone service to ***a centralized dispatch center*** providing for the dispatch of an appropriate emergency service unit upon receipt of a telephone request for such services and a decision as to the proper action to be taken.
>
> (2) "*Relay method*" – a telephone service whereby pertinent information is noted by the recipient of a telephone request for emergency services, and then ***relayed to appropriate public safety agencies or other providers of emergency services*** for dispatch of an emergency service unit.

(3) "*Transfer method*" – a telephone service that ***receives telephone requests for emergency services and directly transfers such requests*** to an appropriate public safety agency or other provider of emergency services.

(4) "*Referral method*" – a telephone service that, upon the receipt of a telephone request for emergency services, ***provides the requesting party with the telephone number of the appropriate public safety agency or other provider of emergency services***.

Each method has its strengths and limitations based upon the respective parish's organizational structure, established public safety partnerships, availability of advanced technology, and sustained revenue streams.

Emergency Communications Funding

Funding of 9-1-1 systems in Louisiana is primarily through the remittance of an emergency telephone service fee, charged to each telephone subscriber. This fee is reflected on the subscriber's phone bill and is collected by the service provider, who remits the surcharge to the Communications District based on the citizen's parish of residence. ***This is a "pass through" fee which does not impact the state's fiscal standing***. As political subdivisions of the State of Louisiana, Districts have the authority to also levy property tax or sales tax when so authorized by a vote of a majority of the persons voting within the district, in accordance with law. In order to provide additional funding for the District, the governing authority may receive federal, state, parish, or municipal funds, as well as funds from private sources. They may expend such funds for the purposes as outlined within established statutes. Revenue sources other than surcharge fees have also been highlighted within the report.

In 2016, the Louisiana Legislature passed a bill [Act 665 of 2016 – Regular Session] authorizing an increase in the maximum amount of service fees on wireless communication devices from eighty-five cents ($0.85) to one dollar and twenty-five cents ($1.25) per line, per month or the rate the District is authorized to levy as of August 1, 2016. The bill provided that revenues collected are to be used for the sole purpose of providing 9-1-1 emergency response services and operations, and prohibits use for other purposes.

In the ten (10) years since this legislation, advancements in call handling equipment, computer-aided dispatch (CAD) systems, radio communications, and third-party emergency service applications have increased dramatically. Local, state and federal leaders – ***and our citizens*** – have very realistic expectations that emergency communications systems can not only locate individuals in need (with pinpoint accuracy) but also facilitate the dispatching of emergency services personnel and apparatus within seconds. ***This technology and the associated maintenance is very expensive, and our Districts cannot afford it at $1.25 per subscriber***.

In reviewing the costs of 9-1-1 services in our state, it is important to note how Louisiana compares with other states. According to the FCC's Seventeenth Annual Report to Congress on State Collection and Distribution of 9-1-1 and Enhanced 9-1-1 Fees and Charges (*February 13, 2026*), the average state per capita expenditure in 2024 was $28.35. *It is important to note that this number often does not reflect the total cost of 9-1-1 services, because some states only submit partial information regarding the total cost to provide these services.* Based upon an estimated population of 4,597,995 residents, ***Louisiana's average per capita expenditure to provide 9-1-1 services in 2024 was $22.85, or $5.50 below the national average***. This data point is a further indication that our state is falling behind in its promise to provide reliable, secure and effective emergency communications. Without an infusion of additional funding, we can expect a sustained downward trend. At the same time, technology costs and associated service agreement contract costs will continue to increase.

Another major consideration is that statewide (and nationally) wireline connections are progressively decreasing, and citizens are relying more heavily on wireless devices and Internet of Things (IoT)-connected equipment (appliances, vehicles, cameras, voice assistants, etc.) As previously stated, ***the last increase to the state's wireless 9-1-1 service fee was in 2016***. Since then, wireless technology has moved from the initial phases of 5G development to widespread deployment, along with significant advancements in Wi-Fi and early 6G research. Key advancements focus on higher speeds, lower latency, increased device capacity, and AI integration – all of which integrate seamlessly into the public safety communications upgrades provided by our vendor partners, and only if Districts can afford it.

Telecommunications companies are pushing Districts to deactivate copper-based wireline systems (POTS/landlines) because maintaining this decades-old infrastructure is increasingly expensive, inefficient, and obsolete compared to modern fiber and wireless alternatives. The shift is driven by high maintenance costs, falling demand, and regulatory permission to transition to more reliable digital, VoIP, and cellular services. Simultaneously, these same telecommunications companies and technology vendors are actively pushing PSAPs to adopt subscription-based NG911 platforms, transitioning from outdated analog, circuit-switched infrastructure to modern, Internet Protocol (IP)-based systems.

This industry-wide shift, heavily supported by the FCC, enables the processing of digital data, including text, video, photos, and precise, rapid location data from mobile devices. While the old technology is expensive for telecommunications companies to maintain, the ***new technology they offer is expensive for Districts to purchase, install, implement and sustain***. Districts are expected to hold a technological advantage while providing our citizens and public safety agencies with emergency communications. ***In order to do this, Districts will need the financial resources to accomplish their mission***.

During the 2026 State Legislative Session, our Directors Consortium is proposing to amend RS 33:9109 – authorizing an increase to the wireless device surcharge maximum monthly fee. This increase will set the foundation to allow Districts the opportunity to transition from antiquated and disparate systems to a fully integrated IP-based platforms. This NG911 technology enables more efficient call handling, refined geo-location and the ability to pass the requests for service of entire parishes to neighboring PSAPs during emergencies and natural disasters.

This modest proposal of a "pass through" remittance, is already being met with resistance from the same telecommunications companies that aspire to sell Parishes and Districts their technology which is purposely designed to utilize fiber, microwave and other hybrid technologies.

Bottom Line: Districts require additional funding in the form of a change to state statutes in order to afford the advanced technology to implement NG911. Telecommunications companies are against this funding measure, while simultaneously increasing technology costs to Districts. It will take bold leadership in the Legislature to ensure Districts can serve citizens well into the future.

Statewide Text to 911 Deployment

In 2024, pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 178 (SR 178) by Senator Mizell (Dist. 12), the Districts submitted a report on statewide deployment of "Text to 911" capability to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection and International Affairs, and the David R. Poynter Legislative Research Library of the Louisiana Legislature. This report included information from all parishes within the State of Louisiana.

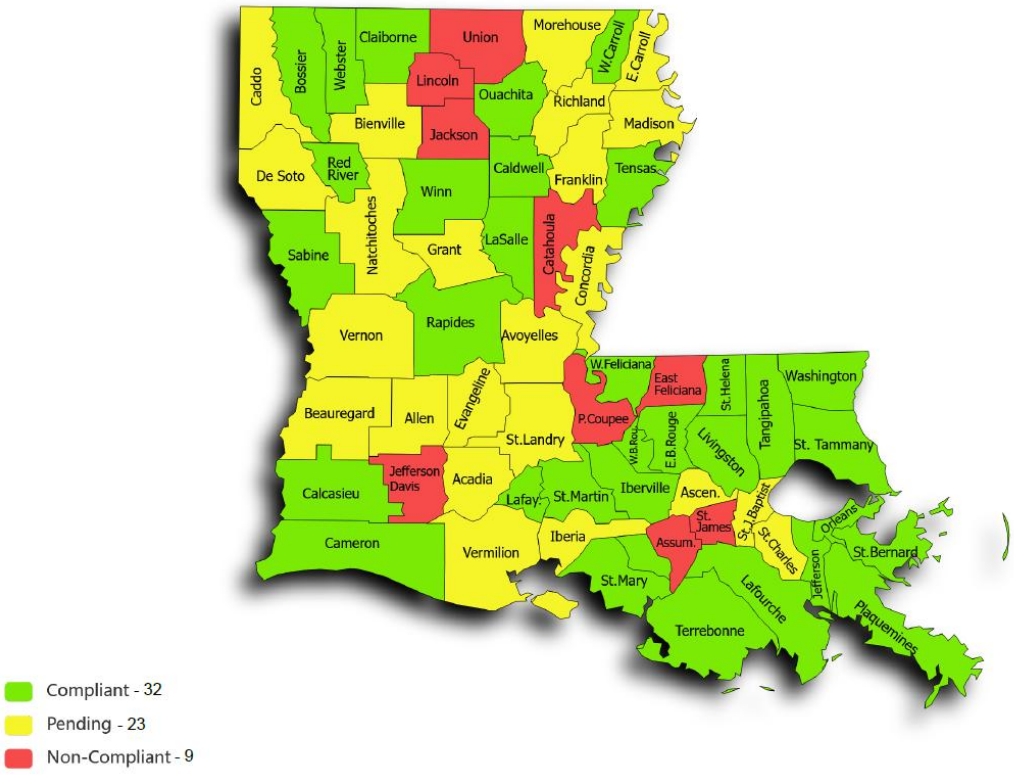
The report documented the status of all parishes on their ability to accept text messaging as a viable method of requesting emergency services, as of the requested target date of December 31, 2024. It further broke down the list of parishes not receiving text messaging, into two (2) categories: those in the process of implementing text messaging; and those which had not begun the process.

As noted in the subsequent figures, Districts continue to make progress in adding "text to 911" as an option for citizens and visitors to use during situations when barriers exist in making an emergency phone call. As mentioned in SR 178, at the end of 2023 there were twenty-five (25) parishes in Louisiana capable of receiving text messaging to request emergency services.

As of December 31, 2024 (Figure1), there were thirty-one (31) parishes using this technology; these are shaded in green. There were twenty-three (23) parishes (shaded in yellow) in the process of implementing text messaging in their respective jurisdictions. The remaining ten (10) parishes had not begun the implementation process and are shaded in red.

2025 (Figure 2) saw steady increases as well. The state had forty-two (42) parishes using "text to 911" technology, with eighteen (18) pending implementation and only four (4) parishes still working on their deployment plan. Understanding that many parishes are in the final stages of deployment, we're confident this gap will continue to close.

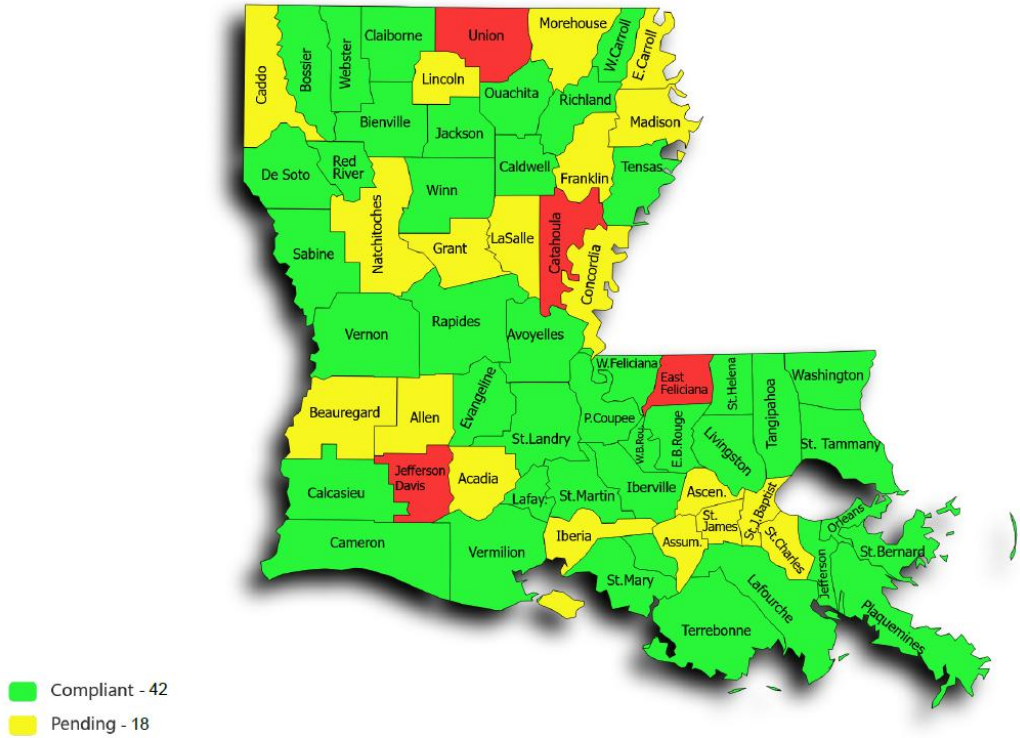
Text To 911 Deployment - 2024



Compliant - 32
Pending - 23
Non-Compliant - 9

Figure 1

Text To 911 Deployment - 2025



Compliant - 42
Pending - 18
Non-Compliant - 4

Figure 2

NG911 Wireless Projects

Federal legislation has been introduced that defines Next Generation 9-1-1 as "a nationwide, interoperable, secure, IP-based, open-standards ecosystem that – (A) provides standardized interfaces to support emergency communications; (B) enables emergency communications centers to receive, process, and analyze all types of emergency calls, including voice, text, data, and multimedia information; (C) acquires and integrates additional emergency call data useful to handling emergency calls; (D) delivers the emergency calls, messages, and data to the appropriate emergency communications center and other appropriate emergency responders; and (E) is interoperable among jurisdictions and with communications services and networks used by emergency responders."

Some states and localities are making progress towards NG911 systems by replacing legacy networks with IP-based connectivity, referred to as Emergency Services IP Networks (ESINet). To be fully deployed, ***NG911 has to mean an end-to-end, all IP-network***. This includes the connectivity afforded by ESINets, and ***the equipment and services needed to enable every PSAP to process new forms of data***. Interoperability is an appealing advantage of NG911; this goes well beyond IP connectivity (*which is still a challenge*). This means a citizen can send a multimedia message (e.g., photo or video) to a PSAP, which in turn is capable of receiving, analyzing, and sharing this data with a field responder or another PSAP to render an emergency response.

PSAPs should also be able to dynamically share resources and reroute calls, which is particularly valuable during periods of high call volume affecting PSAP operations. These capabilities should be possible regardless of what call handling equipment, CAD, or dedicated connecting networks (such as ESINets) the PSAPs have deployed. In fact, ***it is critical that PSAPs have the freedom to choose the best solution for their unique operations***, while knowing that doing so will not limit their ability to interoperate with other PSAPs that choose different equipment and service providers.

The path to NG911 differs for each PSAP; there are several key components which are built upon each other to develop an effective integrated system. The first component is the ESINet. The ESINet is a managed IP network used for emergency services communications, and ***shared by all public safety agencies***. This network provides the physical framework to transport information from the caller (***including internet/cellular connected devices***) to the 9-1-1 center, and from there to the responders in the field. Implementation of an ESINet ***will be a costly enterprise***, because it not only connects legacy landline and cellular networks with current technologies, but it features an open architecture which allows for future communications such as real-time texting and video calls. Additionally, this information can then be shared with local emergency response agencies.

The second component is a commonly accepted technical standard that addresses present day scenarios, and will accommodate future technologies as they are developed. Louisiana currently has five (5) parishes that are serviced by ESINet-capable networks. This standard must be developed with the understanding that our parishes are not on equal footing regarding the capabilities and capacities to fund, install, train and maintain these specialized systems.

The third (and final) component is the software service/application package to manage and control the IP-based services. NG911 is software and database-driven to enable an exponential increase of information sharing. The software services and applications can be further divided into two (2) broad categories: the physical equipment used at a PSAP to process requests for service, and the applications needed to provide the new data and connectivity to that equipment.

> Physical Equipment – NG911-capable phone system to process the requests for service and CAD system to process the information, and recommend/track responders in the field. Currently in Louisiana, 50 parishes have NG911-capable phone systems in operation, with 42 parishes offering Text-to-911 capability, and 18 parishes in the process of implementing this service. Forty-five (45) parishes have NG911-capable CAD systems.
>
> Software Services/Applications – Provides a caller's identification and location information to the PSAP. NG911 uses a set of connected databases to route emergency calls, validate caller addresses, and to manage the data traffic on the network. It also provides the mechanisms to access external sources of data (i.e., automatic crash notifications, road closures, hazardous material info, building plans, medical info, etc.) to support more knowledgeable and efficient handling of emergency calls.

All of these components require one critical element to provide functional stability and trust in the system, **security**. NG911 systems must be designed to ensure the privacy and reliability inherent in existing E911 services. Currently most E911 systems operate in an isolated environment, which is ideal for internal cyber security, but problematic for data sharing. NG911 systems operate in an "open" environment allowing them to receive and transmit information from multiple sources and user devices; this poses the obvious challenge of maintaining reliable and secure systems. Finally, any NG911 system must address the human element involved in the operational procedures needed to control and monitor the functionality and effectiveness of the systems and services provided. In short, *the most securely built cyber system is only as strong as the person using it*.

Given the extensive process of implementing NG911 services, and the fiscal constraints/operational requirements of many of Louisiana's Communications Districts, there is a gradual or segmented approach to system deployment.

As of the drafting of this report there are four (4) parishes (Orleans, Livingston, East Baton Rouge and St. Bernard) using fully implemented NG911/ESINet systems. There are two (2) additional parishes (Ascension and Terrebonne) which have awarded contracts for the implementation of NG911/ESINet systems. Between these six (6) parishes, there are four (4) separate NG911/ESINet systems operating in the state: AT&T, NGA911, Indigital and Motorola. This vendor disparity is exactly the reason for system standardization.

An additional project is well underway, coordinated by the Louisiana 911 Directors Consortium, and comprised of thirty-one (31) parishes moving forward as a group under a Cooperative Endeavor Agreement sponsored by Calcasieu Parish. The group's goal is to procure a system which provides inherent interoperability and significant cost savings as compared to parishes procuring the same service individually. In 2024, this group obtained the consulting services of Mission Critical Partners to develop the technical specifications for a Request for Proposal (RFP) document to bid for the deployment of a "state-wide" NG911/ESINet & Core Services System.

After a lengthy "due diligence" phase, where prospective vendors were interviewed to ensure they understood the organizational differences, challenges and limitations in which this system will be used, the data obtained was integrated into the technical specifications of the RFP. The foremost concern is interoperability, especially since there will be at least three (3) other NG911/ESINet systems to interface with. The RFP is released and we expect to award the contract in early to mid-summer 2026. Once contract negotiations are complete, deployment should begin in the third quarter of 2026.

Additional Information

2025 was another active year for the Communications Districts. Our Directors Consortium and state chapters of APCO and NENA continued to find ways to partner together, share information, and advocate for the health of our people, our systems and our infrastructure. Below are some items of note:

1. The Districts are still deeply involved in an audit of prepaid wireless revenue disbursements, through the Louisiana Department of Revenue (LDR). This audit was initiated in July 2024 after noticeable declines in quarterly disbursements dating back to 2022. Since the beginning of the audit, revenues have continued to decrease with many Districts noting a nearly 65% difference between 2Q22 and 1Q26.

   LDR-assigned attorneys are working with District directors and in contact with attorneys representing telecommunications services providers (TSP). LDR has verified this is not happening elsewhere in the nation. And, with District-provided materials/resources, they are hopeful of reaching their goal of full restitution with "penalties". However, we must also prepare ourselves for adjusting those expectations to get closure and move forward per statutes.

   We will continue to forecast diminished prepaid wireless revenues in our budget until there is a resolution. We must also expect ***this lack of revenue will impact our ability to invest in advancing technology, facility upgrades or personnel costs***.

2. Several Directors converged in Washington D.C., on Capitol Hill, in February 2025, to participate in the annual "9-1-1 Goes To Washington" experience. This important event brings 9-1-1 professionals together with government leaders to address today's most pressing 9-1-1 and emergency communications issues such as funding, technology, and reclassification of telecommunicators as First Responders.

3. In July 2025, the Director of the Livingston Parish Communications Division (Captain Jack Varnado), assumed the role as President of APCO International, the world's oldest and largest organization of public safety communications professionals. ***He is the latest in a line of Louisiana emergency communications professionals, to lead this general membership of over 40,000 people*** who manage, operate, build and support public safety communications systems for law enforcement, fire, emergency medical and other public safety agencies. Throughout the remainder of 2025, and into 2026, Captain Varnado concentrated on his priorities: security (physical, cyber and information), training and mental health awareness, and telecommunicator staffing concerns.

As we move into spring of 2026, the 9-1-1 Directors Consortium is planning to host several education and awareness sessions for our local and state leaders. These sessions will be designed to deliver information about the people, processes and systems responsible for providing our citizens and visitors, and public safety agencies with reliable, effective and secure emergency communications. We also hope to build strong advocates for our agencies and our mission, as we move Louisiana to the forefront of NG911 and the eventual advancements beyond.

NG911 Activities & Opportunities for Joint Projects

The information in the following table is presented by each parish, and may not include all projects as there are several smaller initiatives throughout the state.

Parish	NG-911 Wireless Projects (i.e. Ongoing or planned projects aimed to better prepare/equip for the transition to NG-911 or ESINet)	Opportunities for Joint NG-911 Projects (i.e. Backbone equipment sharing, Fail over agreements, Disaster recovery plans, etc.)
Acadia	In the process of implementing text to 911, Working with the Louisiana 911 Director's Consortium on NG-911 Core Services and ESINet project.	Working with the Louisiana 911 Director's Consortium on NG-911 Core Services and ESINet project.
Allen	Working with the Louisiana 911 Director's Consortium on NG-911 Core Services and ESINet project.	Have mutual aid agreement with Beauregard Parish 911
Ascension	Signed ESINet agreement in December 2025 with estimated completion early 2027. Plan to introduce text-to-911 with this endeavor.	There are options in place to stand up at least two other agency's phone systems and radios through fiber and microwave.
Assumption	None.	None at this time.
Avoyelles	Upgraded to a NG-911 ready system (Vesta)	None at this time.
Beauregard	New CAD project, updating internet from cable to fiber, Zetron call taking installed.	Agreement with Allen Parish as our backup
Bienville	Working with the Louisiana 911 Director's Consortium on NG-911 Core Services and ESINet project.	None at this time.
Bossier	Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to develop a plan/RFP moving forward to NG911. This includes research of funding for acquisition of ESI Net service in preparation of NG911 systems.	Maintaining cooperative endeavor with local police/fire mutually sharing CAD along with maintaining redundant interconnections of all public safety agencies within the Parish. Fail-over site for 911 calls within Red River Parish.

Parish	NG-911 Wireless Projects (Ongoing or planned project aimed to better prepare/equip for the transition to NG-911 or ESINet)	Opportunities for Joint NG-911 Projects (i.e. Backbone equipment sharing, Fail over agreements, Disaster recovery plans, etc.)
Caddo	Completed installation and operational protocol training for Vesta NG911 Call Handling System. The District is in the RFP development phase of a multi-parish ESINet project. We have also signed a multi-year contract with AT&T to provide integrated Text to 911 services.	None at this time.
Calcasieu	Actively working with 9-1-1 directors across the state to develop a plan/RFP moving forward to NG911. This includes research of funding for acquisition of ESINet service in preparation of NG911 systems.	In an Agreement with Cameron Parish to share Backbone Phone Equipment.
Caldwell	Working with the Louisiana 911 Director's Consortium on NG-911 Core Services and ESINet project.	Possible opportunities for equipment sharing for surrounding parishes.
Cameron	Working with the Louisiana 911 Director's Consortium on NG-911 Core Services and ESI net project.	In an Agreement with Calcasieu Parish to share Backbone Phone Equipment.
Catahoula	Working with the Louisiana 911 Director's Consortium on NG-911 Core Services and ESINet project.	None at this time.
Claiborne	None.	None at this time.
Concordia	Implemented text-to-911, upgraded recording system, and GIS system. Working with the Louisiana 911 Director's Consortium on NG-911 Core Services and ESINet project.	None at this time.
DeSoto	Working with the Louisiana 911 Director's Consortium on NG-911 Core Services and ESINet project.	None at this time.
East Baton Rouge	Upgrading to ESINet and NG-911. Signed contracts in December 2024; installation has begun and “go-live” is projected for February 2026.	Updating all parish PSAPs, including backbone equipment sharing across the parish failover and backup agreements, and disaster recovery plans for all parish PSAPs.
East Carroll	None.	None at this time.

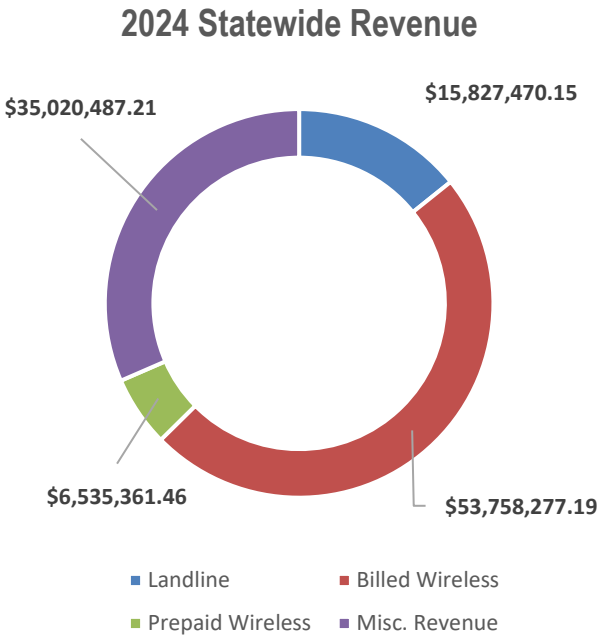
Parish	NG-911 Wireless Projects (Ongoing or planned project aimed to better prepare/equip for the transition to NG-911 or ESINet)	Opportunities for Joint NG-911 Projects (i.e. Backbone equipment sharing, Fail over agreements, Disaster recovery plans, etc.)
East Feliciana	Completed Motorola Axis console upgrade.	Agreement with W Feliciana Parish to receive 911 calls during outage.
Evangeline	Working with the Louisiana 911 Director's Consortium on NG-911 Core Services and ESINet project, and dispatcher training specific to NG911.	None at this time.
Franklin	Planning to upgrade 911 CHE and CAD system in 2026. Working with the Louisiana 911 Director's Consortium on NG-911 Core Services and ESINet project.	None at this time.
Grant	Working on some projects	None at this time.
Iberia	Working with the Louisiana 911 Director's Consortium on NG-911 Core Services and ESINet project, and dispatcher training specific to NG911.	Seeking opportunities to partner with neighboring agencies regarding future operations.
Iberville	None.	None at this time.
Jackson	None.	None at this time.
Jefferson	Planning to contract for NG-911 Core Services/ESINet in 2026	Exists with Kenner and Gretna PSAPs
Jefferson Davis	None.	None at this time.
La Salle	Working with the Louisiana 911 Director's Consortium on NG-911 Core Services and ESINet project.	LaSalle has an Intergovernmental Agreement with Caldwell Parish for 911 backup, should our PSAP go down and we need to reroute 911 calls.
Lafayette	Completed upgrade of Viper CHE for primary and backup PSAPs. Added eight 911 trunks to enhance capacity. Working with the Louisiana Director's Consortium on NG-911 Core Services and ESINet project.	Coordinating fail over and backup agreements.
Lafourche	None.	None at this time.
Lincoln	Working with the Louisiana 911 Director's Consortium on NG-911 Core Services and ESINet project.	None at this time.
Livingston	Fully NG-911 compliant and migrating carriers.	Coordinating with EBR and Ascension Parishes to provide backup; no formal agreements yet.
Madison	None.	None at this time.
Morehouse	None.	None at this time.

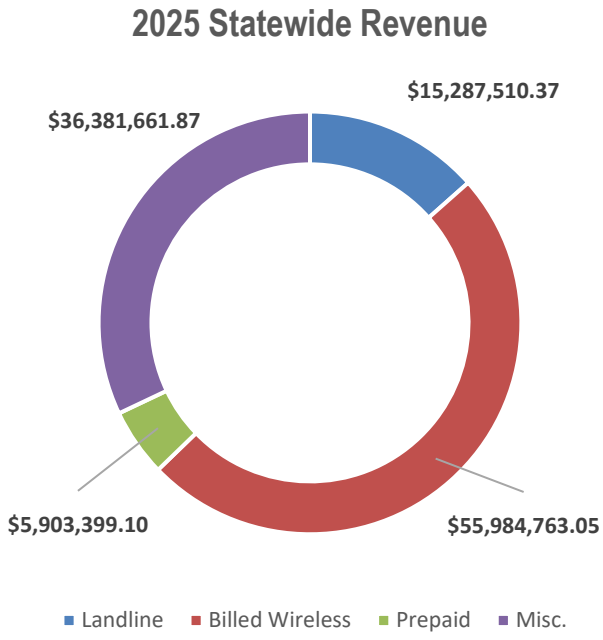
Parish	NG-911 Wireless Projects (Ongoing or planned project aimed to better prepare/equip for the transition to NG-911 or ESINet)	Opportunities for Joint NG-911 Projects (i.e. Backbone equipment sharing, Fail over agreements, Disaster recovery plans, etc.)
Natchitoches	Working with the Louisiana 911 Director's Consortium on NG-911 Core Services and ESINet project.	Agreement with Desoto Parish for 911 backup for rerouting calls. Working on a Disaster Recovery Plan with City of Natchitoches
Orleans	None.	None at this time.
Ouachita	Working with the Louisiana 911 Director's Consortium on NG-911 Core Services and ESINet project.	We offer our Region 8 public safety partners (PSAPs) CAD & E911 Services.
Plaquemines	None.	None at this time.
Pointe Coupee	Grant awarded for CAD upgrade; Upgraded 911 trunks, call consoles and workstation; Fiber installation ongoing.	Backup internet via Starlink established; Continuity of Operations Plan in place with off-site backup of data.
Rapides	Working with the Louisiana 911 Director's Consortium on NG-911 Core Services and ESINet project.	None at this time.
Red River	Working with the Louisiana 911 Director's Consortium on NG-911 Core Services and ESINet project.	None at this time.
Richland	Update map data to be NG-911 compliant.	None at this time.
Sabine	Working to upgrade 911 CHE	None at this time.
St. Bernard	None.	None at this time.
St. Charles	None.	None at this time.
St. Helena	Parish wide address profile update with embedded data.	Agreement in place with Tangipahoa Parish to provide dispatch for fire and medical services.
St. James	None.	Coordinating opportunities.
St. John The Baptist	None.	None at this time.

Parish	NG-911 Wireless Projects (Ongoing or planned project aimed to better prepare/equip for the transition to NG-911 or ESINet)	Opportunities for Joint NG-911 Projects (i.e. Backbone equipment sharing, Fail over agreements, Disaster recovery plans, etc.)
St. Landry	Currently using a SolaCom ANI/ALI system that is NG-911 ready however, we are actively researching ANI/ALI systems in preparation for future upgrades that will better position the agency for an appropriate NG-911 solution. We installed a new voice recorder capable of recording voice and data (text). The 700MHz LWIN radio network consoles have provided more efficient and interoperable radio communications with parish and regional public safety agencies. Updating a parish GIS map and adding address data for NG-911 transition, while working to provide enterprise licensing access to the GIS system to all parish government agencies. A cloud based, TailorBuilt CAD system, enhances dispatch system interoperability in the parish. We are working with the Louisiana 911 Director's Consortium on NG-911 Core Services and ESINet project.	Considering options to coordinate with surrounding parishes to provide mutual backup for each other's NG-911 systems.
St. Martin	Working with the Louisiana 911 Director's Consortium on NG-911 Core Services and ESINet project.	Agreement with Iberia Parish for back-up if there are equipment failures.
St. Mary	Using Motorola FLEX-CAD and Prepared 911. Admin phone lines are upgraded to VoIP. Upgrading to NG-911 capable Intrado VIPER CHE. Contract signed Dec 2025 with installation beginning May 2026.	Intergovernmental agreement with the fire association (10 departments); a MOU with the Sheriff's Office to accept rollover calls if necessary; a MOU with the City of Morgan City for relocation (using emergency phones for call taking).
St. Tammany	Working with the Louisiana 911 Director's Consortium on NG-911 Core Services and ESINet project.	Agreement with Tangipahoa Parish for call rerouting. Covington backup center equipped with 13 positions.
Tangipahoa	Published RFP for NG-911 CHE and ESINet.	Yes.
Tensas	Working with the Louisiana 911 Director's Consortium on NG-911 Core Services and ESINet project.	None at this time.
Terrebonne	Yes.	Yes.

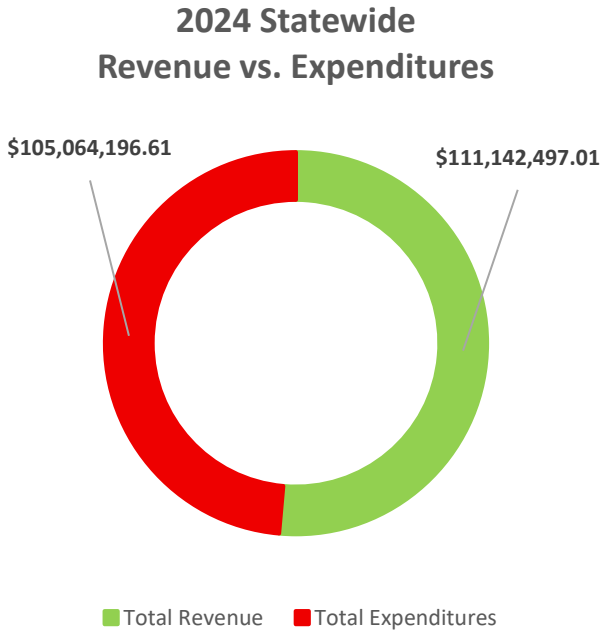
Parish	NG-911 Wireless Projects (Ongoing or planned project aimed to better prepare/equip for the transition to NG-911 or ESINet)	Opportunities for Joint NG-911 Projects (i.e. Backbone equipment sharing, Fail over agreements, Disaster recovery plans, etc.)
Union	Losing access to current CAD system, and seeking an alternative, with funding.	None at this time.
Vermilion	Working with the Louisiana 911 Director's Consortium on NG-911 Core Services and ESINet project.	None at this time.
Vernon	NG-911 compliant. Completed testing with providers.	Agreement with Fort Polk 911 Center for two (2) back up workstations.
Washington	NG-911 CPE installed	Fail over and backup agreements.
Webster	Working with the Louisiana 911 Director's Consortium on NG-911 Core Services and ESINet project. Seeking funding alternatives.	None at this time.
West Baton Rouge	Working with the Louisiana 911 Director's Consortium on NG-911 Core Services and ESINet project.	None at this time.
West Carroll	DataScout Mapping System, Text to 911 in process of obtaining final date for testing.	None at this time.
West Feliciana	Yes.	None at this time.
Winn	None in progress. Would like to upgrade	None at this time.

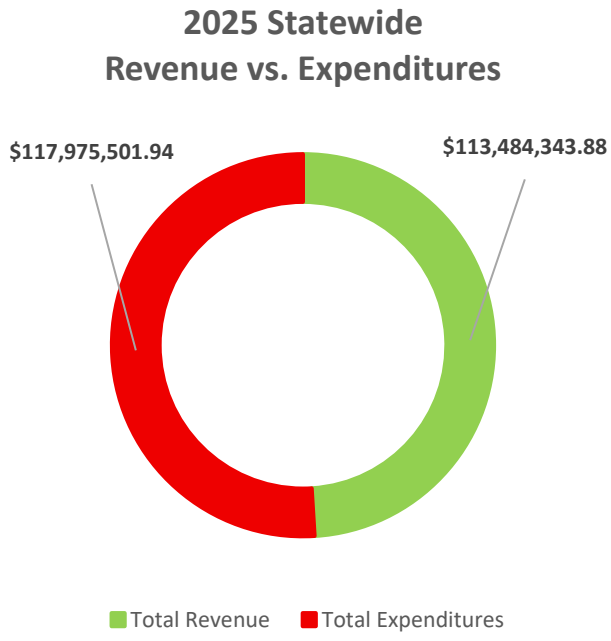
Revenue and Expenditure Charts



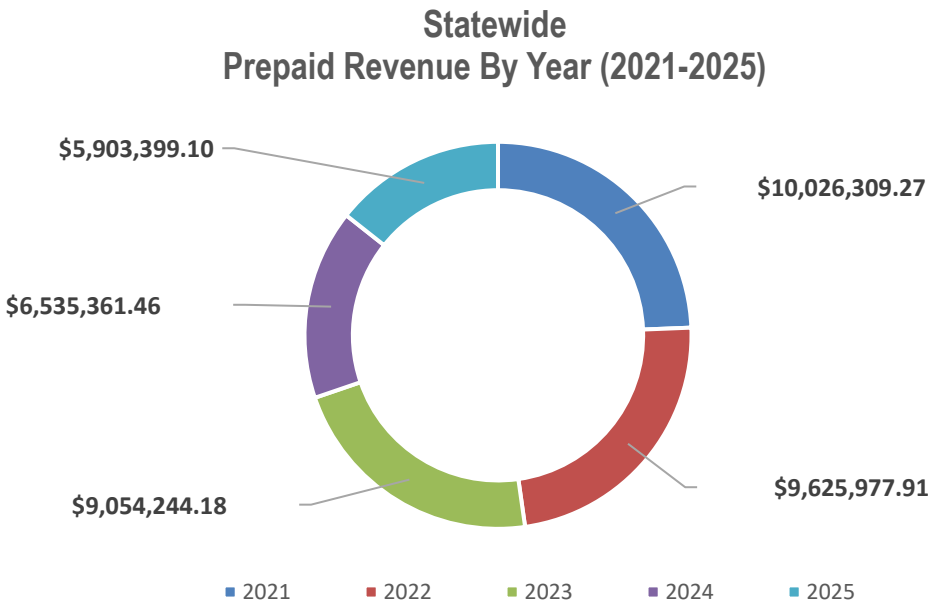


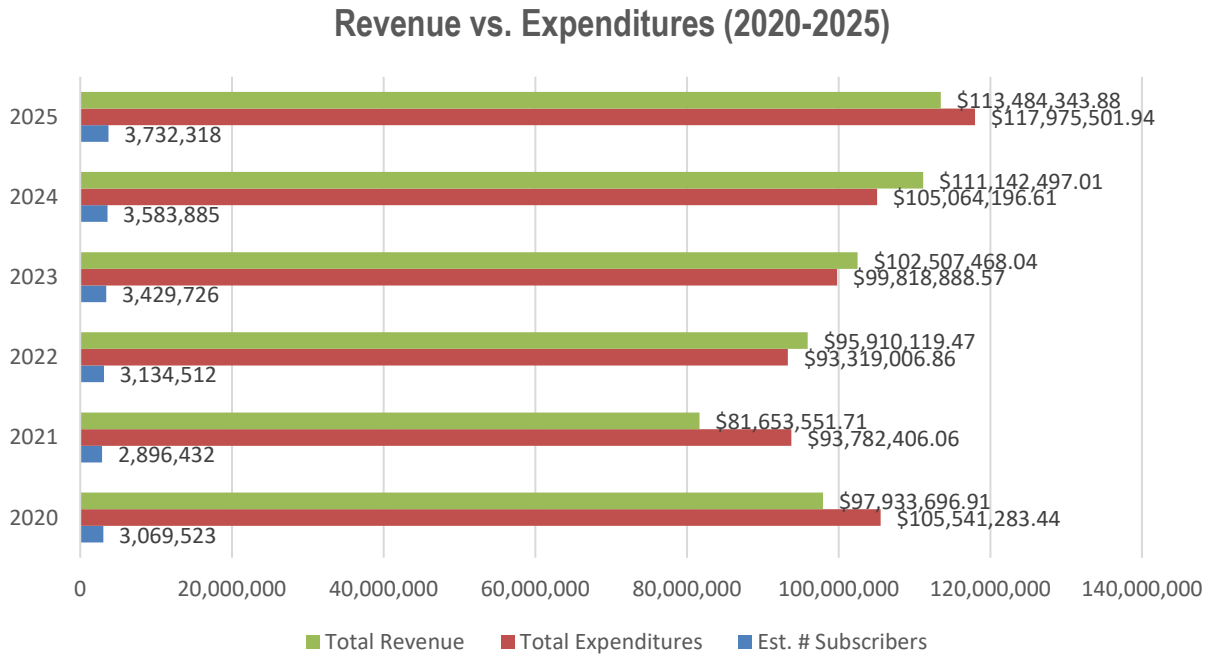
*Miscellaneous income requires background information to explain the high amount. Orleans Parish receives supplemented income from the city of New Orleans to assist with personnel costs. This income is labeled as "Miscellaneous" and therefore increases the total, skewing the result.





Revenue and Expenditure Data Charts (Cont.)





Revenue and Expenditure Data (By Parish)

The attached sheets contain financial data, as provided by each District. When viewed in this format, the reader can begin to extrapolate the economic context explained in several passages of this report. It is easy to note that many Districts are currently operating in a steady deficit. This is due largely to the increases in operating expenses and technology, without a corresponding increase in revenue.

Additional Resources

FCC Seventeenth Annual Report to Congress on State Collection and Distribution of 911 and Enhanced 911 and Charges (February 13, 2026)
https://www.fcc.gov/sites/default/files/17thAnnual911FeeReport-021326.pdf

FCC Seventeenth Annual Fee Report – State Filings
https://www.fcc.gov/17th-Annual-911-Fee-Report-State-Filings

NENA-INF-008.2-2013, NG9-1-1 Transition Plan Considérations Information Document
https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.nena.org/resource/resmgr/Standards/NENA-INF-008.2.1-2013_NG9-1-.pdf

Ending 9-1-1 Fee Diversion Now Strike Force Report and Recommandations
https://www.fcc.gov/file/21893/download

Parish	2025 Landline Revenue	2025 Billed Wireless Revenue	2025 Prepaid Wireless Revenue	2025 Miscellaneous Revenue	2025 Total Revenue	2025 Total Expenditures
Acadia	$130,015.00	$671,575.00	$72,297.00	$51,397.00	$925,284.00	$857,056.00
Allen	$26,859.63	$246,441.29	$28,492.85	$0.00	$301,793.77	$289,839.35
Ascension	$271,211.29	$1,587,539.40	$168,821.33	$85,000.00	$2,112,572.02	$1,238,794.40
Assumption	$22,387.42	$169,736.75	$25,760.00	$23,499.30	$241,383.47	$245,013.86
Avoyelles[1]	$0.00	$0.00	$49,119.51	$3,359,081.49	$3,408,201.00	$1,708,095.00
Beauregard	$99,863.47	$395,625.50	$78,100.25	$57,905.27	$631,494.49	$774,236.05
Bienville	$55,187.00	$98,649.00	$15,933.00	$0.00	$169,769.00	$204,174.00
Bossier	$394,599.82	$1,566,786.04	$167,101.30	$219,944.67	$2,348,431.83	$2,010,530.22
Caddo	$1,008,317.64	$2,722,111.28	$289,151.06	$227,720.13	$4,247,300.11	$8,318,868.25
Calcasieu	$504,206.00	$2,437,205.00	$262,363.18	$1,017,398.93	$4,221,173.11	$4,218,036.00
Caldwell	$66,522.54	$102,835.37	$9,137.79	$141,145.23	$319,640.93	$259,230.99
Cameron	$25,883.35	$86,139.10	$6,079.18	$2,571.00	$120,672.63	$111,811.00
Catahoula	$19,778.13	$59,687.94	$10,844.10	$0.00	$90,310.17	$62,966.63
Claiborne	$17,278.42	$81,628.42	$17,619.39	$42,515.00	$159,041.23	$102,984.73
Concordia	$11,483.00	$201,059.67	$28,366.25	$3,102.83	$244,011.75	$204,245.60
De Soto	$154,280.68	$267,054.23	$34,915.94	$1,028,612.98	$1,484,863.83	$1,076,522.43
E. Baton Rouge	$1,832,906.93	$5,538,509.96	$574,864.24	$377,640.98	$8,323,922.11	$9,179,212.00
East Carroll	$31,088.15	$41,184.02	$8,759.89	$135,753.39	$216,785.45	$192,400.00
East Feliciana	$434,297.00	$247,856.51	$24,766.91	$825,618.64	$1,532,539.06	$1,088,188.76
Evangeline	$80,828.36	$322,572.38	$40,902.74	$398,121.49	$842,424.97	$886,179.05
Franklin	$53,505.97	$235,709.52	$18,421.54	$5,440.73	$313,077.76	$186,941.44
Grant[2]	$0.00	$265,892.72	$28,219.26	$790.00	$294,901.98	$480,000.00
Iberia	$459,951.38	$817,883.39	$86,506.35	$144,802.50	$1,509,143.62	$1,298,598.18
Iberville	$106,344.41	$325,070.80	$35,936.52	$742,405.02	$1,209,756.75	$1,083,618.75

Parish	2025 Landline Revenue	2025 Billed Wireless Revenue	2025 Prepaid Wireless Revenue	2025 Miscellaneous Revenue	2025 Total Revenue	2025 Total Expenditures
Jackson	$27,215.00	$129,032.00	$18,996.00	$19,895.00	$195,138.00	$224,753.00
Jefferson	$959,121.67	$5,821,392.58	$543,220.38	$0.00	$7,323,738.62	$11,302,871.80
Jefferson Davis	$77,157.10	$251,751.18	$40,634.54	$24,535.44	$394,078.26	555,023,32
La Salle	$12,164.00	$147,655.00	$19,060.00	$52,630.00	$231,509.00	$254,927.00
Lafayette	$1,193,185.04	$3,322,600.03	$320,658.43	$472,750.70	$5,309,194.20	$5,856,990.84
Lafourche	$507,512.00	$1,155,200.00	$121,652.00	$0.00	$1,784,364.00	$1,856,149.00
Lincoln	$70,000.00	$450,586.04	$61,413.96	$0.00	$582,000.00	$591,938.43
Livingston	$565,478.83	$1,812,201.30	$191,873.54	$10,131.23	$2,579,693.40	$2,577,473.00
Madison	$16,510.12	$155,179.93	$11,919.32	$0.00	$183,609.37	$71,861.09
Morehouse	$31,088.15	$41,184.02	$8,759.89	$135,753.39	$216,785.45	$192,400.00
Natchitoches	$108,680.00	$389,802.00	$45,000.00	$0.00	$543,482.00	$532,457.48
Orleans[3]	$479,465.50	$4,590,055.40	$465,158.58	$18,942,347.67	$24,477,027.15	$21,697,599.71
Ouachita	$1,124,430.88	$1,420,984.45	$201,568.40	$430,232.62	$3,177,216.35	$3,311,674.94
Plaquemines	$136,401.37	$294,677.40	$28,599.96	$0.00	$459,678.73	$1,016,532.89
Pointe Coupee	$96,493.11	$223,495.67	$25,826.19	$439,728.00	$785,542.97	$1,112,506.00
Rapides	$557,841.80	$1,463,870.09	$162,622.12	$11,459.89	$2,195,793.90	$2,547,221.58
Red River	$56,300.89	$82,574.25	$9,377.30	$35,825.97	$184,078.41	$78,726.69
Richland	$26,793.82	$170,180.85	$25,389.41	$26,733.43	$249,097.51	$255,960.62
Sabine	$31,815.00	$249,561.00	$28,257.00	$44,947.00	$354,580.00	$360,826.00
St. Bernard	$86,559.87	$514,000.16	$57,230.37	$0.00	$657,790.40	$429,445.13
St. Charles	$112,000.00	$598,110.00	$65,000.00	$2,399,966.00	$3,175,076.00	$3,782,076.00
St. Helena	$7,429.50	$118,290.49	$16,940.09	$10,665.00	$153,325.08	$151,234.00
St. James	$33,326.00	$263,441.00	$24,528.00	$267,001.00	$588,296.00	$727,153.00
St. John	$53,822.00	$549,004.00	$53,668.00	$155,258.00	$811,752.00	$1,056,714.00

Parish	2025 Landline Revenue	2025 Billed Wireless Revenue	2025 Prepaid Wireless Revenue	2025 Miscellaneous Revenue	2025 Total Revenue	2025 Total Expenditures
St. Landry	$552,201.76	$1,010,186.96	$104,917.62	$89,222.86	$1,756,529.20	$2,074,980.24
St. Martin	$177,604.82	$628,264.29	$65,346.64	$462,304.66	$1,333,520.41	$1,443,425.29
St. Mary	$123,762.14	$587,014.49	$60,628.05	$247,426.07	$1,018,830.75	$1,103,255.10
St. Tammany	$86,990.00	$4,337,825.00	$354,727.00	$301,636.00	$5,081,175.00	$6,684,033.00
Tangipahoa	$392,591.00	$1,636,373.00	$177,733.00	$564,518.00	$2,771,215.00	$2,602,015.00
Tensas	$4,566.60	$25,397.64	$4,853.40	$211,287.00	$246,104.64	$273,555.00
Terrebonne	$805,866.16	$2,110,894.80	$166,844.78	$529,886.73	$3,613,492.47	$3,110,174.96
Union	$34,243.00	$237,662.33	$27,383.00	$44,867.15	$344,155.48	$427,294.85
Vermilion	$97,397.81	$717,842.49	$73,401.06	$21,347.83	$909,989.19	$1,010,780.35
Vernon	$104,117.78	$610,547.48	$59,586.15	$248,663.25	$1,022,914.66	$899,179.50
Washington	$243,509.00	$469,556.00	$57,787.00	$20,092.00	$790,944.00	$641,868.00
Webster	$252,257.83	$343,868.16	$45,404.85	$68,826.48	$710,357.32	$761,308.71
W. Baton Rouge	$77,286.91	$239,440.18	$36,382.85	$61,133.31	$414,243.25	$409,631.46
West Carroll	$22,102.68	$129,827.13	$6,114.62	$0.00	$158,044.43	$139,948.05
West Feliciana	$38,683.46	$107,767.32	$19,589.37	$1,140,123.61	$1,306,163.76	$240,211.21
Winn	$23,742.18	$88,713.65	$12,866.65	$0.00	$125,322.48	$86,806.33
Statewide Totals (2025)	***$15,214,510.37***	***$55,984,763.05***	***$5,903,399.10***	***$36,381,661.87***	***$113,484,343.88***	***$117,975,501.94***
Statewide Totals (2024)	***$15,827,470.15***	***$53,758,277.19***	***$6,535,361.46***	***$35,021,387.21***	***$111,142,497.01***	***$105,064,196.61***
Difference In $	***-$612,959.78***	***$2,226,485.86***	***-$631,962.36***	***$1,360,274.66***	***$2,341,846.87***	***$12,911,305.33***
Difference In %	***-3.87%***	***4.14%***	***-9.67%***	***3.88%***	***2.11%***	***12.29%***

[1] Avoyelles Parish does not fund their operations from Wireless or Landline Fees.

[2] Grant Parish reported a combination of wireline and wireless Revenue in the Billed Wireless Revenue column.

[3] Orleans Parish receives supplemented income from the city of New Orleans to assist with personnel costs.

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