

THE OHIO STATEWIDE EMERGENCY SERVICES IP NETWORK STEERING COMMITTEE

January 4th, 2013

Dear Commissioner,

This letter is to inform you of the efforts of the Ohio Statewide Emergency Services Internet Protocol Network (ESINet) Steering Committee to assess the readiness of the State's IP Network and local 9-1-1 programs to support the transition to Next Generation 9-1-1 services. We would like to enlist your assistance with making sure your County 9-1-1 Coordinator and each of your County's PSAPs understand the importance of their participation in this 9-1-1 Systems Requirement Assessment and that the appropriate individuals within each PSAP are aware of this data collection effort.

Section 5507.02 D (1) of the Ohio Revised Code directs each chairperson of a countywide 9-1-1 Planning Committee to report the following to the ESINet Steering Committee:

- statistics detailing the number of 9-1-1 calls received by each PSAP,
- identification of the geographic extents and populations served by each PSAP,
- expenditures of disbursements from the wireless 9-1-1 government assistance fund,
- an inventory of and the technical specifications for current 9-1-1 hardware and software requirements, and
- any other information requested by the steering committee

Please consider this a formal request from the Statewide ESINET Steering Committee for information regarding County 9-1-1 activities. Your County 9-1-1 Coordinator will be supplied with the following link (<https://novisurvey.net/n/RequirementAssessment.aspx>) to an online assessment. Please note this assessment must be completed on or before Feb 1, 2013 in order to provide time for the committee to validate, compile and analyze the results for the Steering Committee's report to the legislature.

Also note that Section 5507.02 D (2) provides that failure to comply with the reporting requirements shall result in the suspension of disbursements from the Wireless 9-1-1 Government Assistance Fund to the County, so it is in everyone's interest to complete the assessment in a timely manner.

In addition to the County 9-1-1 assessment, each PSAP will be provided with the following link (<https://novisurvey.net/n/NetworkSteeringCommittee.aspx>) to a set of PSAP specific questions intended to strengthen the understanding of the existing operational environment and requirements necessary to support the transition to NG9-1-1 services throughout the state.

The Steering Committee appreciates your cooperation and looks forward to working with you on the development of this important assessment of 9-1-1 capabilities and operations. The following document provides a listing of Committee members along with an overview of NG9-1-1. Please contact your Steering Committee Representative if you have any questions.

Stuart R. Davis, Chair
Ohio ESINet Steering Committee

STATEWIDE EMERGENCY SERVICES INTERNET PROTOCOL NETWORK STEERING COMMITTEE

Representative Organization	Member
Chair	Stu Davis, State Chief Information Officer
Ohio Municipal League	Michael Courtney, Director of Public Safety Services, City of Lancaster
Ohio Municipal League	Thomas Robbins, Director of Public Safety City of Marion
County Commissioners Association of Ohio	John Leutz, County Commissioners Association of Ohio
County Commissioners Association of Ohio	Edwin Humphrey, Clermont County Commissioner
Ohio Township Association	Jason Loree, Boardman Township
Ohio Senate	Senator Cliff Hite
Ohio Senate	Senator Joe Schiavoni
Ohio House of Representatives	Representative Bill Patmon
Ohio House of Representatives	Representative John Adams

OVERVIEW OF NEXT GENERATION 9-1-1 in OHIO

In Ohio emergency calling has evolved beyond the traditional 9-1-1 call. Text and instant messaging are becoming a more common method of communicating than traditional two-way voice communication. Pictures and videos are increasingly shared through the use of IP-enabled devices such as PCs, Tablets, Smart Phones, VOIP, Vehicle Telematics, etc. Video and text based communications are now the communications norm for the deaf and hearing impaired. Vehicles outfitted with telematics systems provide valuable crash data when a vehicle is involved in an accident. These technologies are a reality and our citizens expect to be able to place a 9-1-1 call and receive help with the technologies that they currently use.



Yet, with all of these advancements in consumer communications technology, Ohio’s current 9-1-1 system cannot deliver any of this information to Ohio’s 9-1-1 centers, also known as Public Safety Answering Point (PSAPs). The architecture of the current 9-1-1 system is based on circuit switched telephony designed to enable voice calls to 9-1-1, not data. In order to support the current and future needs of Ohio citizens, we must expand the planning effort for an Internet Protocol (IP)-based communications system referred to as Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1)¹ to enable PSAPs to receive this valuable data.

The primary goal of the NG9-1-1 System is to save lives, health, and property by improving emergency services access and response. The state of the NG9-1-1 System also has a major effect on transportation security, mobility, and efficiency.

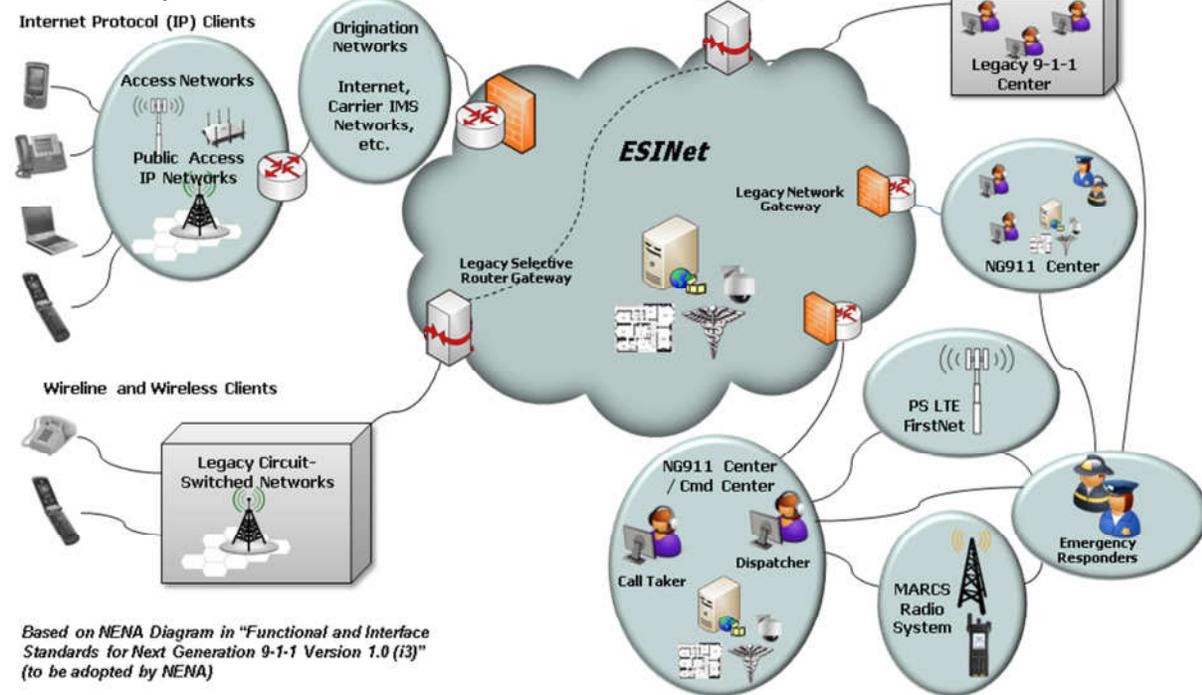
¹ NG9-1-1 is an IP-based system comprised of managed IP-based networks, functional elements (applications), and databases that replicate traditional E9-1-1 features and functions and provide additional capabilities. NG9-1-1 is designed to provide access to emergency services from all connected communications sources, and provide multimedia data capabilities for PSAPs and other emergency service organizations

The NG9-1-1 System objectives that will lead to this goal include—

- Enable E9-1-1 calls from any IP-enabled communication device.
- Enable geographic-independent call access, transfer, and backup among PSAPs and between PSAPs and other authorized emergency organizations.
- Encourage a flexible, open, non-proprietary, and secure architecture to facilitate the implementation of an interoperable internetwork (system of systems).
- Foster increased coordination and partnerships within the public safety community.
- Encourage standards coordination and interoperability across the United States and with other emergency services network providers within North America (Canada and Mexico), recognizing the global impacts of routing emergency calls in an IP environment.
- Maximize emergency services capital, operating, and maintenance cost savings.

The NG9-1-1 environment will differ considerably from the current 9-1-1 environment. NG9-1-1 will require an overhaul of all aspects of 9-1-1 from governance to the delivery of services. The high-level diagrams provided below offer a comparison of the components and the integration of existing legacy E9-1-1 services with a NG9-1-1 System.

NG9-1-1 Components



Conceptually, transition to NG9-1-1 begins with build out of the Emergency Services Internet Protocol Networks (ESINets), preparation of mapping data, followed by the implementation of the applications that provide NG9-1-1 functionality. The planning and transition to NG9-1-1 will be an extensive, multi-year effort.

There are five major constraints on the NG9-1-1 System. Constraints are applicable restrictions or limitations that will affect the implementation of the NG9-1-1 System or the enabling of NG9-1-1 services and applications.

Table-1 summarizes the major constraints and lists potential mitigation strategies. These mitigation strategies provide a snapshot of current planning deficiencies and implementation gaps that public safety agencies may address as they move toward the ability to receive and transfer calls for service from a full range of IP-based voice, text, and video communication application services and technologies.

Table-1 Summary of NG9-1-1 Constraints

Constraints	Mitigation Strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No degradation in current 9-1-1 services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strive to implement NG9-1-1 services to meet or exceed current industry standards and public expectations for 9-1-1 services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viability of services across both urban and rural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure NG9-1-1 transition plans and funding alternatives take into account populations served by PSAPs in urban and rural areas and the unique environments of both
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not critically dependent on federal mandates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure stakeholder engagement and buy-in from policy makers and officials across all levels of government (local, state, and federal)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phased implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure a coordinated effort from stakeholders in the public and private sector as jurisdictions plan and transition to NG9-1-1 networks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited by applicable national, state, and local privacy and security regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish planning mechanisms and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to ensure adherence to security mandates and guidelines

The first constraint is that there should be no degradation in current services and capabilities. In today’s public safety environment, 9-1-1 networks are highly reliable for the customers they serve. These 9-1-1 networks use the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) as the primary means for the public to obtain emergency services, and will remain a significant access method for many years to come. In addition, wireless E9-1-1 networks deployed in local jurisdictions have proved to be highly reliable. Implementers of NG9-1-1 networks will strive to ensure NG9-1-1 services meet or exceed industry standards for call completions, quality, and reliability.

A second, related, constraint is that neighboring 9-1-1 systems must remain viable as NG9-1-1 is incrementally deployed by localities, including both urban and rural areas. The reliability, robustness, and security of the 9-1-1 system must not degrade as new access technologies and corresponding risks and challenges are introduced into the system.

The third major constraint is that federal regulatory actions should not be the primary driving force to implement NG9-1-1. That is, the operational and economic benefits should justify the public and private transition to NG9-1-1 and not critically depend on federal regulatory or funding incentives. Timely nationwide implementation, however, may depend on regulatory and/or funding policies.

The fourth constraint is that the NG9-1-1 System will be implemented based on a phased-implementation approach that is dependent on funding mechanisms and pricing models that address both public and private sector needs. Fundamental budgetary and capital planning changes may be needed to encourage the full development of the NG9-1-1 System.

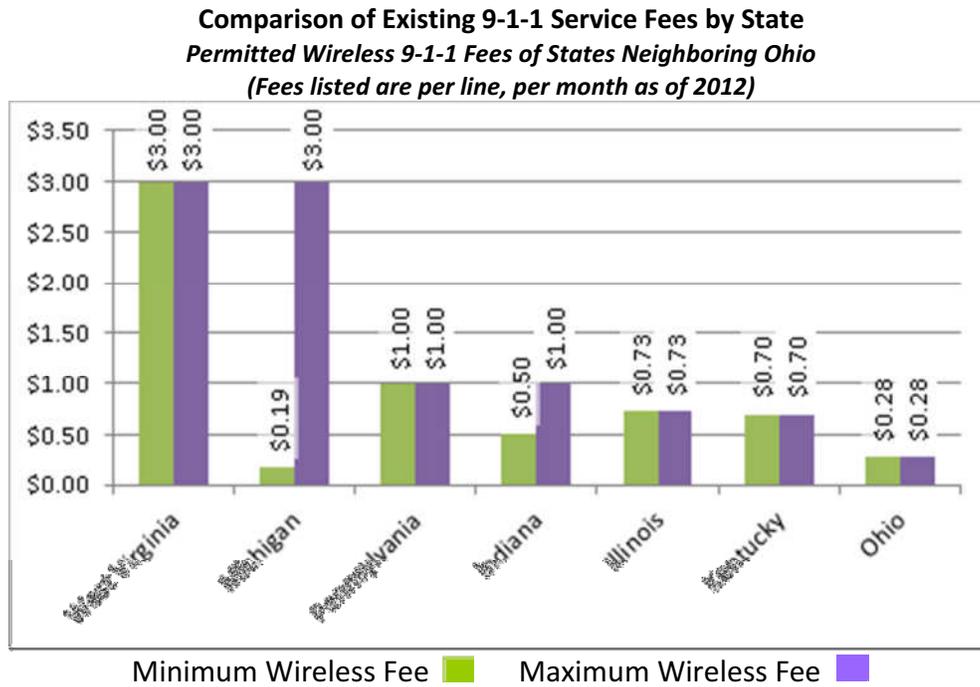
The final constraint is that implementing NG9-1-1 networks is dependent on the applicable national, state, and local privacy and security policies and regulatory guidelines for the use and handling of 9-1-1 call data and other Personally Identifiable Information (PII). Careful consideration of public and citizen

concerns about the possibility of unauthorized access, disclosure, and use of this personal information is necessary; defined SOPs must be established to guard against and respond to a privacy or data breach².

Ideally, there will be a state level ESINet that will interconnect regional ESINets and local PSAPs to enable call access, transfers and backups among and between PSAPs. It will also allow flexibility in call-taking such that call takers no longer will have to be physically constrained to a specific communication center. Additionally, the ESINet will enable access to and backups from other emergency services organizations.

The roles and responsibilities of 9-1-1 stakeholders from PSAPs to state government will likely evolve as NG9-1-1 matures, and these definitions will require stakeholder involvement.

Implementation of NG9-1-1 will entail significant investment, detailed planning, and close cooperation among the public and private sector entities responsible for the operation of 9-1-1 systems. Implementation presents both opportunity and challenge. The opportunity lies in the ability to enhance a vital public safety service and increase efficiency. The challenge will be to marshal the resources required to effect the change.



There are over 8,780,000 wireless phones with an Ohio billing address. The \$0.28/phone/month wireless service fee generates \$29.5 million in annual revenue for local government to implement and maintain Enhanced 9-1-1 capabilities.

² Adapted from USDOT_ NG9-1-1_FINAL_Concept of Operations_03-05-2007

Permitted Wireless/Wireline/VOIP fees by State
(Fees listed are per line, per month)

State	Wireless Fee	Wireline Fee	VoIP Fee
Alabama	\$0.70	Up to 5% of the maximum base tariff rate and	Varies per Wireline Structure
Alaska	Up to \$2.00		N / A
Arizona	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.20
Arkansas	\$0.40	5% or 12% of tariff rate	N / A
California	.5% of intrastate toll	.5% of intrastate toll	.5% of intrastate toll
Colorado	Same as wireline.	Up to \$0.70, higher with PUC approval	Same as wireline.
Connecticut	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.50
DC	.76 per TN that has a DC billing address	\$.76 per exchange access line	\$0.76
Delaware	\$0.60	\$0.60	N / A
Florida	\$0.50	Up to \$0.50	\$0.50
Georgia	Up to \$1.50	Up to \$1.50	\$1.50
Hawaii	\$0.66	\$0.27	N/A
Idaho	Up to \$1.00	Up to \$1.00	\$1.00
Illinois	\$0.73	\$0.30 up to \$5.00	N / A
Indiana	\$0.50 p to \$1.00	3% to 10% of monthly access charge	VOIP Carriers to Pay local landline fee direct to PSAP
Iowa	\$0.65	Up to \$1.00 plus another \$1.50 for 24 mons.	Varies per Wireline Structure
Kansas	\$0.50	Up to \$0.75	\$0.50
Kentucky	\$0.70	Up to \$4.50	
Louisiana	\$0.85	5% of tariff rates	Varies per Wireline Structure
Maine	\$0.45	\$0.45	\$0.45
Maryland	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
Massachusetts	\$0.30	\$0.75	N / A
Michigan	State = \$0.19/Local Varies (up to \$3.00)	State = \$0.19/Local Varies (up to \$3.00)	Same as WLN & WLS
Minnesota	\$0.80	\$0.80	\$0.80
Mississippi	\$1.00	\$0.85 to \$2.05	N / A
Missouri**	none	15% of tariff rate or \$0.75	N / A
Montana	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
Nebraska	0.50 (can go to \$.70)	\$0.50 or higher under certain conditions	N / A
Nevada **	\$0.25 or tax base	\$0.25 or tax base	N / A
New Hampshire**	\$0.25	\$0.25	N / A
New Jersey	\$0.90	\$0.90	\$0.90
New Mexico	\$0.51	\$0.51	N / A
New York	\$0.35 and &1.25	\$0.35 or \$1.00	N / A
North Carolina	\$0.60	\$0.60	\$0.60
North Dakota	\$1.00**	\$1.00**	\$1.00**
Ohio	\$0.28	Property tax and/or fee up to \$0.50	N / A
Oklahoma	\$1.50	Varies up to 15% of tariff rates	Varies per Wireline Structure
Oregon	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.75
Pennsylvania	\$1.00	\$1.00 to \$1.50	\$1.00
Rhode Island	\$0.47	\$0.47	\$0.47
South Carolina	\$0.58	\$0.50 to \$1.50	N / A
South Dakota	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.75
Tennessee	Up to \$3.00, currently set at \$1.00	Up to \$1.50 on resid. & Up to \$3.00 for bus.	Up to \$3.00 currently set at \$1.00
Texas	\$0.50	\$0.50 plus it varies by HRC & ECD	\$0.50
Utah	\$0.61 local fee plus \$0.08 state fee	\$0.61 local fee plus \$0.08 state fee	\$0.61 local fee plus \$0.08 state fee
Vermont**	none	USF	N / A
Virginia	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.75
Washington	\$0.25 state & \$0.70 local	\$0.25 state & \$0.70 local	\$0.25 state & \$0.70 local
West Virginia	\$3.00	Varies	Varies per Wireline Structure
Wisconsin**	\$0.00	Varies	N / A
Wyoming	\$0.25 - \$0.75	\$0.25 - \$0.75	\$0.25 - \$0.75

Key to Classifications:

Local - This is a local program from fee imposition, collections, 911 service implementation, contracting, etc.

State Program - This is a state program from the fee imposition, collections, 911 service implementation, contracting, etc.

State Oversight & Local - This is a program where the state law authorizes the fees, and residence is to the state who has oversight authority via plan approval, standardize billing, and fund subscriptions. Local government are responsible for the implementation, contract, etc. In wireless, this means there is a wireless board or the state agency has funding oversight.

* Maine VoIP Collection is against interconnected voice over internet protocol service which means a service that enables real-time, 3-way voice communications;

** Three States, Missouri, Vermont, and Wisconsin do not assess a wireless fee, two states, Nevada and New Hampshire assess a \$0.25 fee

National Association of State 911 Administrators State 911 Fees updated July 1 2011

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Phase II Wireless Fee October 2012 Allocation/Disbursement Report

County Name	Date Approved	Phase II Estimated Implementation Date	Phase II Status - Ongoing/Complete	Estimated Annual Allocation	October 2012 Disbursement	2012 Disbursements Received to Date	Total Disbursements Received Since 11/31/05
Adams	8/1/2007	2/3/2010	Complete	\$90,000.00	\$7,500.00	\$75,000.00	\$481,151.63
Allen	5/16/2006	8/8/2007	Complete	\$269,227.94	\$19,267.68	\$198,478.22	\$1,663,044.13
Ashland	10/25/2006	8/10/2007	Complete	\$132,271.01	\$9,380.33	\$97,173.98	\$796,807.32
Ashtabula	2/1/2006	11/17/2006	Complete	\$322,802.52	\$21,010.55	\$216,431.68	\$1,628,343.60
Athens	9/6/2006	5/13/2008	Complete	\$129,727.94	\$10,164.64	\$104,706.90	\$794,559.92
Auglaize	8/9/2006	1/1/2011	Complete	\$126,412.82	\$9,319.70	\$96,594.33	\$735,192.76
Belmont	4/4/2007	12/3/2007	Complete	\$148,988.45	\$12,500.05	\$128,764.18	\$970,683.86
Brown	5/3/2006	12/16/2008	Complete	\$103,307.77	\$7,799.16	\$82,385.60	\$613,640.17
Butler	5/31/2006	7/7/2010	Complete	\$904,585.09	\$71,771.13	\$739,321.29	\$5,965,086.48
Carroll	9/13/2006	10/26/2010	Complete	\$90,000.00	\$7,500.00	\$75,000.00	\$493,956.24
Champaign	6/28/2006	4/1/2010	Complete	\$95,259.45	\$7,307.92	\$79,558.44	\$616,227.46
Clark	5/31/2006	11/21/2006	Complete	\$334,742.65	\$26,782.15	\$275,885.52	\$2,230,971.23
Clermont	11/21/2006	11/3/2006	Complete	\$499,512.61	\$38,409.41	\$395,659.00	\$3,165,421.11
Clinton	3/21/2007	8/19/2008	Complete	\$111,910.72	\$8,795.43	\$91,582.46	\$758,885.29
Columbiana	4/10/2006	7/31/2011	Ongoing	\$250,569.33	\$20,349.49	\$209,622.01	\$1,626,336.62
Coshocton	6/13/2007	6/4/2007	Complete	\$90,000.00	\$6,861.82	\$75,000.00	\$542,238.34
Crawford	11/12/2008	2/28/2010	Complete	\$118,563.03	\$7,796.69	\$82,371.42	\$668,409.94
Cuyahoga	6/14/2006	12/11/2008	Complete	\$3,403,638.68	\$271,923.71	\$2,801,112.19	\$22,825,914.85
Darke	5/16/2006	10/28/2009	Complete	\$121,777.31	\$9,599.46	\$99,268.74	\$770,927.61
Defiance	10/19/2005	3/28/2007	Complete	\$90,000.00	\$6,953.23	\$77,517.16	\$609,003.12
Delaware	11/7/2007	7/16/2002	Complete	\$521,596.64	\$39,876.71	\$410,773.83	\$3,119,437.58
Erie	4/2/2008	2/10/2011	Complete	\$212,949.58	\$15,365.14	\$158,277.82	\$1,321,122.03
Fairfield	5/3/2006	10/28/2006	Complete	\$362,338.24	\$29,037.21	\$299,115.07	\$2,321,574.31
Fayette	5/3/2006	5/3/2006	Complete	\$90,000.00	\$7,500.00	\$75,000.00	\$526,337.10
Franklin	6/14/2006	4/8/2008	Complete	\$3,352,203.81	\$260,540.23	\$2,683,849.80	\$21,122,519.12
Fulton	8/16/2006	11/14/2007	Complete	\$99,327.73	\$7,927.57	\$83,285.91	\$686,782.65
Gallia	11/21/2006	12/15/2008	Complete	\$90,000.00	\$7,453.22	\$75,000.00	\$516,971.59
Geauga	4/10/2006	1/25/2008	Complete	\$218,382.35	\$17,204.63	\$177,226.57	\$1,503,310.47
Greene	8/27/2008	11/17/2009	Complete	\$386,092.44	\$31,234.59	\$321,750.49	\$2,587,051.16
Guernsey	5/24/2007	5/28/2009	Complete	\$95,029.41	\$7,667.78	\$81,629.52	\$604,902.16
Hamilton	5/16/2006	5/23/2007	Complete	\$2,426,461.15	\$201,324.60	\$2,073,863.97	\$16,765,084.00
Hancock	10/4/2006	2/9/2010	Complete	\$221,996.85	\$15,186.20	\$156,434.49	\$1,262,729.48
Hardin	5/31/2006	7/3/2008	Complete	\$90,000.00	\$7,500.00	\$75,000.00	\$517,808.71
Harrison	11/12/2008	6/30/2011	Ongoing	\$90,000.00	\$7,500.00	\$75,000.00	\$434,067.26
Henry	5/3/2006	12/31/2010	Complete	\$90,000.00	\$7,500.00	\$75,000.00	\$538,615.24
Highland	8/13/2008	12/31/2009	Complete	\$102,617.65	\$7,893.07	\$82,956.02	\$613,002.47
Hocking	5/3/2006	5/3/2006	Complete	\$90,000.00	\$7,500.00	\$75,000.00	\$490,505.58
Holmes	11/21/2006	7/30/2007	Complete	\$90,000.00	\$7,500.00	\$75,000.00	\$546,951.77
Huron	2/6/2006	2/6/2006	Complete	\$181,897.06	\$11,577.71	\$119,263.14	\$974,268.35
Jackson	2/28/2007	11/18/2009	Complete	\$90,000.00	\$6,467.17	\$75,054.38	\$532,297.34
Jefferson	5/31/2006	6/5/2007	Complete	\$162,463.24	\$13,006.81	\$133,984.42	\$1,050,203.87
Knox	5/31/2006	1/1/2007	Complete	\$148,947.48	\$10,720.45	\$110,432.41	\$914,792.57
Lake	3/29/2006	10/1/2007	Complete	\$581,177.53	\$46,364.10	\$477,601.00	\$3,940,891.61
Lawrence	3/7/2007	4/16/2009	Complete	\$137,136.56	\$11,140.70	\$114,761.45	\$813,440.00

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Phase II Wireless Fee October 2012 Allocation/Disbursement Report

County Name	Date Approved	Phase II Estimated Implementation Date	Phase II Status - Ongoing/Complete	Estimated Annual Allocation	October 2012 Disbursement	2012 Disbursements Received to Date	Total Disbursements Received Since 11/31/05
Licking	12/20/2006	5/1/2007	Complete	\$416,543.07	\$91,679.98	\$926,338.51	\$2,590,218.49
Logan	11/21/2006	3/31/2008	Complete	\$115,465.34	\$8,583.95	\$89,560.75	\$752,047.42
Lorain	6/28/2006	2/20/2008	Complete	\$730,080.89	\$58,767.03	\$605,364.80	\$4,678,696.33
Lucas	5/7/2008	10/17/2006	Complete	\$1,121,571.44	\$88,080.05	\$907,321.04	\$7,616,341.79
Madison	6/27/2007	4/11/2008	Complete	\$97,531.51	\$7,472.57	\$80,506.03	\$611,622.37
Mahoning	7/12/2006	3/31/2008	Complete	\$606,696.43	\$48,433.80	\$498,921.20	\$4,193,751.49
Marion	5/3/2006	3/12/2007	Complete	\$165,778.36	\$12,677.76	\$130,594.82	\$1,001,080.72
Medina	6/14/2006	11/28/2007	Complete	\$424,941.18	\$34,010.46	\$350,345.00	\$2,848,955.71
Meigs	12/19/2008	3/15/2010	Complete	\$90,000.00	\$7,500.00	\$75,000.00	\$465,809.78
Mercer	3/29/2006	7/31/2009	Complete	\$95,675.42	\$7,391.72	\$80,040.75	\$608,628.56
Miami	7/12/2006	7/12/2006	Complete	\$249,330.88	\$19,591.56	\$201,814.50	\$1,649,430.26
Monroe	11/28/2006	10/29/2008	Complete	\$90,000.00	\$7,500.00	\$75,000.00	\$432,200.80
Montgomery	1/23/2008	12/2/2009	Complete	\$1,433,870.81	\$114,177.73	\$1,176,155.68	\$9,520,530.65
Morgan	12/3/2008	3/3/2010	Complete	\$90,000.00	\$7,500.00	\$75,000.00	\$426,525.13
Morrow	5/31/2006	7/15/2007	Complete	\$90,000.00	\$6,917.13	\$75,000.00	\$559,894.49
Muskingum	10/11/2006	10/8/2007	Complete	\$217,585.09	\$16,890.62	\$173,991.85	\$1,302,056.45
Noble	10/1/2008	10/20/2009	Complete	\$90,000.00	\$7,500.00	\$75,000.00	\$426,207.54
Ottawa	9/20/2006	9/14/2007	Complete	\$105,226.89	\$8,115.15	\$85,079.05	\$688,249.57
Paulding	5/3/2006	2/1/2007	Complete	\$90,000.00	\$7,500.00	\$75,000.00	\$449,949.07
Perry	12/3/2008	10/17/2010	Complete	\$90,000.00	\$6,838.58	\$75,000.00	\$511,468.57
Pickaway	8/9/2006	4/28/2008	Complete	\$129,195.38	\$10,096.61	\$104,021.41	\$783,267.14
Pike	6/28/2006	6/19/2009	Complete	\$90,000.00	\$7,500.00	\$75,000.00	\$504,817.53
Portage	2/28/2007	9/30/2008	Complete	\$371,801.47	\$29,775.17	\$306,716.91	\$2,493,065.85
Preble	4/25/2007	11/17/2009	Complete	\$99,018.91	\$7,663.84	\$81,606.82	\$627,031.04
Putnam	6/28/2006	6/26/2007	Complete	\$93,239.50	\$6,475.63	\$75,000.00	\$590,179.72
Richland	8/9/2006	12/31/2008	Complete	\$324,787.82	\$22,318.62	\$229,906.29	\$1,859,160.21
Ross	2/22/2006	12/8/2008	Complete	\$177,630.25	\$13,813.55	\$142,294.65	\$1,449,427.92
Sandusky	10/4/2006	9/15/2007	Complete	\$172,345.59	\$11,289.58	\$116,295.02	\$940,269.93
Scioto	6/13/2007	10/24/2008	Complete	\$175,830.88	\$13,877.38	\$142,952.26	\$1,072,662.40
Seneca	9/17/2008	12/17/2010	Complete	\$178,418.07	\$10,589.32	\$109,081.65	\$899,279.55
Shelby	5/31/2006	2/28/2008	Complete	\$119,788.87	\$9,136.56	\$94,843.59	\$768,276.30
Stark	10/25/2006	3/8/2007	Complete	\$940,257.36	\$76,169.59	\$784,630.21	\$6,154,584.00
Summit	5/31/2006	4/14/2008	Complete	\$1,427,810.94	\$113,153.84	\$1,165,608.57	\$9,336,723.07
Trumbull	12/10/2008	12/31/2010	Ongoing	\$502,947.48	\$41,254.54	\$424,966.99	\$3,350,856.92
Tuscarawas	1/31/2007	7/22/2008	Complete	\$210,746.85	\$16,969.24	\$174,801.80	\$1,351,105.04
Union	8/9/2006	8/9/2006	Complete	\$146,322.48	\$11,428.10	\$117,721.95	\$920,922.73
Van Wert	1/18/2006	4/21/2006	Complete	\$90,000.00	\$7,500.00	\$75,000.00	\$525,908.10
Vinton	2/14/2007	9/5/2008	Complete	\$90,000.00	\$7,500.00	\$75,000.00	\$419,173.23
Warren	6/27/2007	7/3/2007	Complete	\$526,531.52	\$41,383.21	\$426,292.36	\$3,415,490.61
Washington	5/3/2006	3/26/2008	Complete	\$141,932.77	\$11,946.70	\$123,064.06	\$964,823.76
Wayne	3/29/2006	12/11/2007	Complete	\$274,925.42	\$20,314.49	\$209,261.47	\$1,711,764.00
Williams	12/6/2006	12/3/2007	Complete	\$90,000.00	\$6,597.81	\$75,471.61	\$576,463.94
Wood	10/4/2006	6/5/2007	Complete	\$303,957.99	\$24,162.06	\$248,895.67	\$2,043,412.51
Wyandot	11/5/2008	6/17/2010	Complete	\$90,000.00	\$7,500.00	\$75,000.00	\$502,329.84
Total				\$30,541,701.90	\$2,401,524.37	\$24,771,160.68	\$196,256,153.64