

1 An Act concerning local government.

2 **Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois,**  
3 **represented in the General Assembly:**

4 (30 ILCS 105/5.531 rep.)

5 Section 5. The State Finance Act is amended by repealing  
6 Section 5.531.

7 Section 10. The Emergency Telephone System Act is amended  
8 by changing Sections 2, 3, 6.2, 11.5, 14, 15.2, 15.3, 15.3a,  
9 15.4, 15.4b, 15.5, 20, 30, 35, 40, 50, and 99 as follows:

10 (50 ILCS 750/2) (from Ch. 134, par. 32)

11 (Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2023)

12 Sec. 2. Definitions. As used in this Act, unless the  
13 context otherwise requires:

14 "9-1-1 network" means the network used for the delivery of  
15 9-1-1 calls and messages over dedicated and redundant  
16 facilities to a primary or backup 9-1-1 PSAP that meets the  
17 appropriate grade of service.

18 "9-1-1 system" means the geographic area that has been  
19 granted an order of authority by the Commission or the  
20 Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator to use "9-1-1" as the primary  
21 emergency telephone number, including, but not limited to, the  
22 network, software applications, databases, CPE components and

1 operational and management procedures required to provide  
2 9-1-1 service.

3 "9-1-1 Authority" means an Emergency Telephone System  
4 Board or Joint Emergency Telephone System Board that provides  
5 for the management and operation of a 9-1-1 system. "9-1-1  
6 Authority" includes the Illinois State Police only to the  
7 extent it provides 9-1-1 services under this Act.

8 "9-1-1 System Manager" means the manager, director,  
9 administrator, or coordinator who at the direction of his or  
10 her Emergency Telephone System Board is responsible for the  
11 implementation and execution of the order of authority issued  
12 by the Commission or the Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator through  
13 the programs, policies, procedures, and daily operations of  
14 the 9-1-1 system consistent with the provisions of this Act.

15 "Administrator" means the Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator.

16 "Advanced service" means any telecommunications service  
17 with or without dynamic bandwidth allocation, including, but  
18 not limited to, ISDN Primary Rate Interface (PRI), that,  
19 through the use of a DS-1, T-1, or other un-channelized or  
20 multi-channel transmission facility, is capable of  
21 transporting either the subscriber's inter-premises voice  
22 telecommunications services to the public switched network or  
23 the subscriber's 9-1-1 calls to the public agency.

24 "Aggregator" means an entity that ingresses 9-1-1 calls of  
25 multiple traffic types or 9-1-1 calls from multiple  
26 originating service providers and combines them on a trunk

1 group or groups (or equivalent egress connection arrangement  
2 to a 9-1-1 system provider's E9-1-1/NG9-1-1 network or  
3 system), and that uses the routing information provided in the  
4 received call setup signaling to select the appropriate trunk  
5 group and proceeds to signal call setup toward the 9-1-1  
6 system provider. "Aggregator" includes an originating service  
7 provider that provides aggregation functions for its own 9-1-1  
8 calls. "Aggregator" also includes an aggregation network or an  
9 aggregation entity that provides aggregator services for other  
10 types of system providers, such as cloud-based services or  
11 enterprise networks as its client.

12 "ALI" or "automatic location identification" means the  
13 automatic display at the public safety answering point of the  
14 address or location of the caller's telephone and  
15 supplementary emergency services information of the location  
16 from which a call originates.

17 "ANI" or "automatic number identification" means the  
18 automatic display of the 10-digit telephone number associated  
19 with the caller's telephone number.

20 "Automatic alarm" and "automatic alerting device" mean any  
21 device that will access the 9-1-1 system for emergency  
22 services upon activation and does not provide for two-way  
23 communication.

24 "Answering point" means a PSAP, SAP, Backup PSAP, Unmanned  
25 Backup Answering Point, or VAP.

26 "Authorized entity" means an answering point or

1 participating agency other than a decommissioned PSAP.

2 "Backup PSAP" means an answering point that meets the  
3 appropriate standards of service and serves as an alternate to  
4 the PSAP operating independently from the PSAP at a different  
5 location that has the capability to direct dispatch for the  
6 PSAP or otherwise transfer emergency calls directly to an  
7 authorized entity. A backup PSAP may accept overflow calls  
8 from the PSAP or be activated if the primary PSAP is disabled.

9 "Board" means an Emergency Telephone System Board or a  
10 Joint Emergency Telephone System Board created pursuant to  
11 Section 15.4.

12 "Call back number" means a number used by a PSAP to  
13 recontact a location from which a 9-1-1 call was placed,  
14 regardless of whether that number is a direct-dial number for  
15 a station used to originate a 9-1-1 call.

16 "Carrier" includes a telecommunications carrier and a  
17 wireless carrier.

18 "Commission" means the Illinois Commerce Commission.

19 "Computer aided dispatch" or "CAD" means a computer-based  
20 system that aids public safety telecommunicators by automating  
21 selected dispatching and recordkeeping activities.

22 "Direct dispatch" means a 9-1-1 service wherein upon  
23 receipt of an emergency call, a public safety telecommunicator  
24 transmits - without delay, transfer, relay, or referral - all  
25 relevant available information to the appropriate public  
26 safety personnel or emergency responders.

1 "Dispatchable location" means the street address of a  
2 9-1-1 caller and additional information, such as room number,  
3 floor number, or similar information, necessary to identify  
4 the location of the 9-1-1 caller.

5 "Decommissioned" means the revocation of a PSAPs authority  
6 to handle 9-1-1 calls as an answering point within the 9-1-1  
7 network.

8 "DS-1, T-1, or similar un-channelized or multi-channel  
9 transmission facility" means a facility that can transmit and  
10 receive a bit rate of at least 1.544 megabits per second  
11 (Mbps).

12 "Dynamic bandwidth allocation" means the ability of the  
13 facility or customer to drop and add channels, or adjust  
14 bandwidth, when needed in real time for voice or data  
15 purposes.

16 "Emergency call" means any type of request for emergency  
17 assistance through a 9-1-1 network either to the digits 9-1-1  
18 or the emergency 24/7 10-digit telephone number for all  
19 answering points. An emergency call is not limited to a voice  
20 telephone call. It could be a two-way video call, an  
21 interactive text, Teletypewriter (TTY), an SMS, an Instant  
22 Message, or any new mechanism for communications available in  
23 the future. An emergency call occurs when the request for  
24 emergency assistance is received by a public safety  
25 telecommunicator.

26 "EMS personnel" has the meaning given to that term in

1 Section 3.5 of the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Systems  
2 Act.

3 "Enhanced 9-1-1" or "E9-1-1" means a telephone system that  
4 includes network switching, database and PSAP premise elements  
5 capable of providing automatic location identification data,  
6 selective routing, selective transfer, fixed transfer, and a  
7 call back number, including any enhanced 9-1-1 service so  
8 designated by the Federal Communications Commission in its  
9 report and order in WC Dockets Nos. 04-36 and 05-196, or any  
10 successor proceeding.

11 "ETSB" means an emergency telephone system board appointed  
12 by the corporate authorities of any county or municipality  
13 that provides for the management and operation of a 9-1-1  
14 system.

15 "First responder" means someone designated by a public  
16 safety agency who is charged with responding to emergency  
17 service requests, including emergency communications  
18 professionals, public safety telecommunicators, public safety  
19 telecommunicator supervisors, and police, fire, and EMS  
20 personnel who operate in the field.

21 "Grade of service" means P.01 for E9-1-1 ~~enhanced 9-1-1~~  
22 services or the equivalent for NENA Baseline NG9-1-1 as set  
23 forth in the NENA i3 Solution adopted standard ~~for NG9-1-1~~.

24 "Hearing-impaired individual" means a person with a  
25 permanent hearing loss who can regularly and routinely  
26 communicate by telephone only through the aid of devices which

1 can send and receive written messages over the telephone  
2 network.

3 "Hosted supplemental 9-1-1 service" means a database  
4 service that:

5 (1) electronically provides information to 9-1-1 call  
6 takers when a call is placed to 9-1-1;

7 (2) allows telephone subscribers to provide  
8 information to 9-1-1 to be used in emergency scenarios;

9 (3) collects a variety of formatted data relevant to  
10 9-1-1 and first responder needs, which may include, but is  
11 not limited to, photographs of the telephone subscribers,  
12 physical descriptions, medical information, household  
13 data, and emergency contacts;

14 (4) allows for information to be entered by telephone  
15 subscribers through a secure website where they can elect  
16 to provide as little or as much information as they  
17 choose;

18 (5) automatically displays data provided by telephone  
19 subscribers to 9-1-1 call takers for all types of  
20 telephones when a call is placed to 9-1-1 from a  
21 registered and confirmed phone number;

22 (6) supports the delivery of telephone subscriber  
23 information through a secure internet connection to all  
24 emergency telephone system boards;

25 (7) works across all 9-1-1 call taking equipment and  
26 allows for the easy transfer of information into a

1 computer aided dispatch system; and

2 (8) may be used to collect information pursuant to an  
3 Illinois Premise Alert Program as defined in the Illinois  
4 Premise Alert Program (PAP) Act.

5 "Interconnected voice over Internet protocol provider" or  
6 "Interconnected VoIP provider" has the meaning given to that  
7 term under Section 13-235 of the Public Utilities Act.

8 "Joint ETSB" means a Joint Emergency Telephone System  
9 Board established by intergovernmental agreement of two or  
10 more municipalities or counties, or a combination thereof, to  
11 provide for the management and operation of a 9-1-1 system.

12 "Key telephone system" means a type of MLTS designed to  
13 provide shared access to several outside lines through buttons  
14 or keys typically offering identified access lines with direct  
15 line appearance or termination on a given telephone set.

16 "Local public agency" means any unit of local government  
17 or special purpose district located in whole or in part within  
18 this State that provides or has authority to provide  
19 firefighting, police, ambulance, medical, or other emergency  
20 services.

21 "Mechanical dialer" means any device that accesses the  
22 9-1-1 system without human intervention and does not provide  
23 for two-way communication.

24 "Master Street Address Guide" or "MSAG" is a database of  
25 street names and house ranges within their associated  
26 communities defining emergency service zones (ESZs) and their



1 associated emergency service numbers (ESNs) to enable proper  
2 routing of 9-1-1 calls.

3 "Mobile telephone number" or "MTN" means the telephone  
4 number assigned to a wireless telephone at the time of initial  
5 activation.

6 "Multi-line telephone system" or "MLTS" means a system  
7 that is comprised of a common control unit or units, telephone  
8 sets, control hardware and software, and adjunct systems and  
9 that enables users to make and receive telephone calls using  
10 shared resources, such as telephone network trunks or data  
11 link bandwidth. The terms "multi-line telephone system" and  
12 "MLTS" include, but are not limited to: network-based and  
13 premises-based systems, such as Centrex service;  
14 premises-based, hosted, and cloud-based VoIP systems; PBX,  
15 hybrid, and key telephone systems (as classified by the  
16 Federal Communications Commission under 47 CFR Part 68 or any  
17 successor rules); and systems owned or leased by governmental  
18 agencies, nonprofit entities, and for-profit businesses.

19 "Network connections" means the number of voice grade  
20 communications channels directly between a subscriber and a  
21 telecommunications carrier's public switched network, without  
22 the intervention of any other telecommunications carrier's  
23 switched network, which would be required to carry the  
24 subscriber's inter-premises traffic and which connection  
25 either (1) is capable of providing access through the public  
26 switched network to a 9-1-1 Emergency Telephone System, if one

1 exists, or (2) if no system exists at the time a surcharge is  
2 imposed under Section 15.3, that would be capable of providing  
3 access through the public switched network to the local 9-1-1  
4 Emergency Telephone System if one existed. Where multiple  
5 voice grade communications channels are connected to a  
6 telecommunications carrier's public switched network through a  
7 private branch exchange (PBX) service, there shall be  
8 determined to be one network connection for each trunk line  
9 capable of transporting either the subscriber's inter-premises  
10 traffic to the public switched network or the subscriber's  
11 9-1-1 calls to the public agency. Where multiple voice grade  
12 communications channels are connected to an OSP's public  
13 switched network through Centrex type service, the number of  
14 network connections shall be equal to the number of PBX trunk  
15 equivalents for the subscriber's service or other multiple  
16 voice grade communication channels facility, as determined by  
17 reference to any generally applicable exchange access service  
18 tariff filed by the subscriber's telecommunications carrier  
19 with the Commission.

20 "Network costs" means those recurring costs that directly  
21 relate to the operation of the 9-1-1 network as determined by  
22 the Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator with the advice of the  
23 Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board, which may include, but need  
24 not be limited to, some or all of the following: costs for  
25 interoffice trunks, selective routing charges, transfer lines  
26 and toll charges for 9-1-1 services, Automatic Location

1 Information (ALI) database charges, independent local exchange  
2 carrier charges and non-system provider charges, carrier  
3 charges for third party database for on-site customer premises  
4 equipment, back-up PSAP trunks for non-system providers,  
5 periodic database updates as provided by carrier (also known  
6 as "ALI data dump"), regional ALI storage charges, circuits  
7 for call delivery (fiber or circuit connection), NG9-1-1  
8 costs, and all associated fees, taxes, and surcharges on each  
9 invoice. "Network costs" shall not include radio circuits or  
10 toll charges that are other than for 9-1-1 services.

11 "Next generation 9-1-1" or "NG9-1-1" means a secure  
12 Internet Protocol-based (IP-based) open-standards system  
13 comprised of hardware, software, data, and operational  
14 policies and procedures that:

15 (A) provides standardized interfaces from  
16 emergency call and message services to support  
17 emergency communications;

18 (B) processes all types of emergency calls,  
19 including voice, text, data, and multimedia  
20 information;

21 (C) acquires and integrates additional emergency  
22 call data useful to call routing and handling;

23 (D) delivers the emergency calls, messages, and  
24 data to the appropriate public safety answering point  
25 and other appropriate emergency entities based on the  
26 location of the caller;

1 (E) supports data, video, and other communications  
2 needs for coordinated incident response and  
3 management; and

4 (F) interoperates with services and networks used  
5 by first responders to facilitate emergency response.

6 "NG9-1-1 costs" means those recurring costs that directly  
7 relate to the Next Generation 9-1-1 service as determined by  
8 the Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator with the advice of the  
9 Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board, which may include, but need  
10 not be limited to, costs for NENA i3 Core Components (Border  
11 Control Function (BCF), Emergency Call Routing Function  
12 (ECRF), Location Validation Function (LVF), Emergency Services  
13 Routing Proxy (ESRP), Policy Store/Policy Routing Functions  
14 (PSPRF), and Location Information Servers (LIS)), Statewide  
15 ESInet, software external to the PSAP (data collection,  
16 identity management, aggregation, and GIS functionality), and  
17 gateways (legacy 9-1-1 tandems or gateways or both).

18 "Originating service provider" or "OSP" means the entity  
19 that provides services to end users that may be used to  
20 originate voice or nonvoice 9-1-1 requests for assistance and  
21 who would interconnect, in any of various fashions, to the  
22 9-1-1 system provider for purposes of delivering 9-1-1 traffic  
23 to the public safety answering points.

24 "Private branch exchange" or "PBX" means a private  
25 telephone system and associated equipment located on the  
26 user's property that provides communications between internal

1 stations and external networks.

2 "Private business switch service" means network and  
3 premises based systems including a VoIP, Centrex type service,  
4 or PBX service, even though key telephone systems or  
5 equivalent telephone systems registered with the Federal  
6 Communications Commission under 47 CFR Part 68 are directly  
7 connected to Centrex type and PBX systems. "Private business  
8 switch service" does not include key telephone systems or  
9 equivalent telephone systems registered with the Federal  
10 Communications Commission under 47 CFR Part 68 when not used  
11 in conjunction with a VoIP, Centrex type, or PBX systems.  
12 "Private business switch service" typically includes, but is  
13 not limited to, private businesses, corporations, and  
14 industries where the telecommunications service is primarily  
15 for conducting business.

16 "Private residential switch service" means network and  
17 premise based systems including a VoIP, Centrex type service,  
18 or PBX service or key telephone systems or equivalent  
19 telephone systems registered with the Federal Communications  
20 Commission under 47 CFR Part 68 that are directly connected to  
21 a VoIP, Centrex type service, or PBX systems equipped for  
22 switched local network connections or 9-1-1 system access to  
23 residential end users through a private telephone switch.  
24 "Private residential switch service" does not include key  
25 telephone systems or equivalent telephone systems registered  
26 with the Federal Communications Commission under 47 CFR Part

1 68 when not used in conjunction with a VoIP, Centrex type, or  
2 PBX systems. "Private residential switch service" typically  
3 includes, but is not limited to, apartment complexes,  
4 condominiums, and campus or university environments where  
5 shared tenant service is provided and where the usage of the  
6 telecommunications service is primarily residential.

7 "Public agency" means the State, and any unit of local  
8 government or special purpose district located in whole or in  
9 part within this State, that provides or has authority to  
10 provide firefighting, police, ambulance, medical, or other  
11 emergency services.

12 "Public safety agency" means a functional division of a  
13 public agency that provides firefighting, police, medical, or  
14 other emergency services to respond to and manage emergency  
15 incidents. For the purpose of providing wireless service to  
16 users of 9-1-1 emergency services, as expressly provided for  
17 in this Act, the Illinois State Police may be considered a  
18 public safety agency.

19 "Public safety answering point" or "PSAP" means the  
20 primary answering location of an emergency call that meets the  
21 appropriate standards of service and is responsible for  
22 receiving and processing those calls and events according to a  
23 specified operational policy.

24 "PSAP representative" means the manager or supervisor of a  
25 Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) who oversees the daily  
26 operational functions and is responsible for the overall

1 management and administration of the PSAP.

2 "Public safety telecommunicator" means any person employed  
3 in a full-time or part-time capacity at an answering point  
4 whose duties or responsibilities include answering, receiving,  
5 or transferring an emergency call for dispatch to the  
6 appropriate emergency responder.

7 "Public safety telecommunicator supervisor" means any  
8 person employed in a full-time or part-time capacity at an  
9 answering point or by a 9-1-1 Authority, whose primary duties  
10 or responsibilities are to direct, administer, or manage any  
11 public safety telecommunicator and whose responsibilities  
12 include answering, receiving, or transferring an emergency  
13 call for dispatch to the appropriate emergency responders.

14 "Referral" means a 9-1-1 service in which the public  
15 safety telecommunicator provides the calling party with the  
16 telephone number of the appropriate public safety agency or  
17 other provider of emergency services.

18 "Regular service" means any telecommunications service,  
19 other than advanced service, that is capable of transporting  
20 either the subscriber's inter-premises voice  
21 telecommunications services to the public switched network or  
22 the subscriber's 9-1-1 calls to the public agency.

23 "Relay" means a 9-1-1 service in which the public safety  
24 telecommunicator takes the pertinent information from a caller  
25 and relays that information to the appropriate public safety  
26 agency or other provider of emergency services.

1 "Remit period" means the billing period, one month in  
2 duration, for which a wireless carrier remits a surcharge and  
3 provides subscriber information by zip code to the Illinois  
4 State Police, in accordance with Section 20 of this Act.

5 "Secondary Answering Point" or "SAP" means a location,  
6 other than a PSAP, that is able to receive the voice, data, and  
7 call back number of E9-1-1 or NG9-1-1 emergency calls  
8 transferred from a PSAP and completes the call taking process  
9 by dispatching police, medical, fire, or other emergency  
10 responders.

11 "Shared residential MLTS service" means the use of one or  
12 more MLTS or MLTS services to provide telephone service to  
13 residential facilities, including, but not limited to,  
14 single-family dwellings and multi-family dwellings, such as  
15 apartments, even if the service is not individually billed.

16 "Shared telecommunications services" means the provision  
17 of telecommunications and information management services and  
18 equipment within a user group located in discrete private  
19 premises in building complexes, campuses, or high-rise  
20 buildings by a commercial shared services provider or by a  
21 user association, through privately owned customer premises  
22 equipment and associated data processing and information  
23 management services. The term "shared telecommunications  
24 services" includes the provisioning of connections to the  
25 facilities of a local exchange carrier or an interexchange  
26 carrier.



1 "Statewide wireless emergency 9-1-1 system" means all  
2 areas of the State where an emergency telephone system board  
3 has not declared its intention for one or more of its public  
4 safety answering points to serve as a primary wireless 9-1-1  
5 public safety answering point for its jurisdiction. The  
6 operator of the statewide wireless emergency 9-1-1 system  
7 shall be the Illinois State Police.

8 "System" means the communications equipment and related  
9 software applications required to produce a response by the  
10 appropriate emergency public safety agency or other provider  
11 of emergency services as a result of an emergency call being  
12 placed to 9-1-1.

13 "System provider" means the contracted entity providing  
14 9-1-1 network and database services.

15 "Telecommunications carrier" means those entities included  
16 within the definition specified in Section 13-202 of the  
17 Public Utilities Act, and includes those carriers acting as  
18 resellers of telecommunications services. "Telecommunications  
19 carrier" includes telephone systems operating as mutual  
20 concerns. "Telecommunications carrier" does not include a  
21 wireless carrier.

22 "Telecommunications technology" means equipment that can  
23 send and receive written messages over the telephone network.

24 "Temporary residence MLTS" means the use of a MLTS or MLTS  
25 service to provide telephone service to occupants of temporary  
26 or transient dwellings, including, but not limited to,

1 dormitories, hotels, motels, health care facilities, and  
2 nursing homes, or other similar facilities.

3 "Transfer" means a 9-1-1 service in which the public  
4 safety telecommunicator, who receives an emergency call,  
5 transmits, redirects, or conferences that call to the  
6 appropriate public safety agency or other provider of  
7 emergency services. "Transfer" shall not include a relay or  
8 referral of the information without transferring the caller.

9 "Transmitting messages" shall have the meaning given to  
10 that term under Section 8-11-2 of the Illinois Municipal Code.

11 "Trunk line" means a transmission path, or group of  
12 transmission paths, connecting a subscriber's PBX to a  
13 telecommunications carrier's public switched network. In the  
14 case of regular service, each voice grade communications  
15 channel or equivalent amount of bandwidth capable of  
16 transporting either the subscriber's inter-premises voice  
17 telecommunications services to the public switched network or  
18 the subscriber's 9-1-1 calls to the public agency shall be  
19 considered a trunk line, even if it is bundled with other  
20 channels or additional bandwidth. In the case of advanced  
21 service, each DS-1, T-1, or other un-channelized or  
22 multi-channel transmission facility that is capable of  
23 transporting either the subscriber's inter-premises voice  
24 telecommunications services to the public switched network or  
25 the subscriber's 9-1-1 calls to the public agency shall be  
26 considered a single trunk line, even if it contains multiple

1 voice grade communications channels or otherwise supports 2 or  
2 more voice grade calls at a time; provided, however, that each  
3 additional increment of up to 24 voice grade channels of  
4 transmission capacity that is capable of transporting either  
5 the subscriber's inter-premises voice telecommunications  
6 services to the public switched network or the subscriber's  
7 9-1-1 calls to the public agency shall be considered an  
8 additional trunk line.

9 "Unmanned backup answering point" means an answering point  
10 that serves as an alternate to the PSAP at an alternate  
11 location and is typically unmanned but can be activated if the  
12 primary PSAP is disabled.

13 "Virtual answering point" or "VAP" means a temporary or  
14 nonpermanent location that is capable of receiving an  
15 emergency call, contains a fully functional worksite that is  
16 not bound to a specific location, but rather is portable and  
17 scalable, connecting public safety telecommunicators to the  
18 work process, and is capable of completing the call  
19 dispatching process.

20 "Voice-impaired individual" means a person with a  
21 permanent speech disability which precludes oral  
22 communication, who can regularly and routinely communicate by  
23 telephone only through the aid of devices which can send and  
24 receive written messages over the telephone network.

25 "Wireless carrier" means a provider of two-way cellular,  
26 broadband PCS, geographic area 800 MHZ and 900 MHZ Commercial

1 Mobile Radio Service (CMRS), Wireless Communications Service  
2 (WCS), or other Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS), as  
3 defined by the Federal Communications Commission, offering  
4 radio communications that may provide fixed, mobile, radio  
5 location, or satellite communication services to individuals  
6 or businesses within its assigned spectrum block and  
7 geographical area or that offers real-time, two-way voice  
8 service that is interconnected with the public switched  
9 network, including a reseller of such service.

10 "Wireless enhanced 9-1-1" means the ability to relay the  
11 telephone number of the originator of a 9-1-1 call and  
12 location information from any mobile handset or text telephone  
13 device accessing the wireless system to the designated  
14 wireless public safety answering point as set forth in the  
15 order of the Federal Communications Commission, FCC Docket No.  
16 94-102, adopted June 12, 1996, with an effective date of  
17 October 1, 1996, and any subsequent amendment thereto.

18 "Wireless public safety answering point" means the  
19 functional division of a 9-1-1 authority accepting wireless  
20 9-1-1 calls.

21 "Wireless subscriber" means an individual or entity to  
22 whom a wireless service account or number has been assigned by  
23 a wireless carrier, other than an account or number associated  
24 with prepaid wireless telecommunication service.

25 (Source: P.A. 102-9, eff. 6-3-21; 102-538, eff. 8-20-21;  
26 102-813, eff. 5-13-22; 102-983, eff. 5-27-22.)

1 (50 ILCS 750/3) (from Ch. 134, par. 33)

2 (Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2023)

3 Sec. 3. (a) By July 1, 2017, every local public agency  
4 shall be within the jurisdiction of a 9-1-1 system.

5 (b) Within 36 ~~18~~ months of the awarding of a contract to a  
6 vendor certified under Section 13-900 of the Public Utilities  
7 Act to provide Next Generation 9-1-1 service, every 9-1-1  
8 system in Illinois, except in a municipality with a population  
9 over 500,000, shall provide Next Generation 9-1-1 service. A  
10 municipality with a population over 500,000 shall provide Next  
11 Generation 9-1-1 service by July 1, 2024 ~~December 31, 2023~~.

12 (c) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit or  
13 discourage in any way the formation of multijurisdictional or  
14 regional systems, and any system established pursuant to this  
15 Act may include the territory of more than one public agency or  
16 may include a segment of the territory of a public agency.

17 (Source: P.A. 101-639, eff. 6-12-20; 102-9, eff. 6-3-21.)

18 (50 ILCS 750/6.2)

19 (Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2023)

20 Sec. 6.2. Every 9-1-1 system shall be able to accept text  
21 to 9-1-1 no later than July 1, 2024 ~~January 1, 2023~~. The  
22 Illinois State Police shall adopt rules for the implementation  
23 of this Section.

24 (Source: P.A. 102-9, eff. 6-3-21.)

1 (50 ILCS 750/11.5)

2 (Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2023)

3 Sec. 11.5. Aggregator and originating service provider  
4 responsibilities.

5 (a) Each aggregator, and the originating service providers  
6 whose 9-1-1 calls are being aggregated by the aggregator,  
7 shall comply with their respective requirements in 83 Ill.  
8 Adm. Code 725.410.

9 (b) Beginning February 1, 2024 and every February 1  
10 thereafter ~~July 1, 2021~~, each aggregator that is operating  
11 within the State must submit ~~email the Office of the Statewide~~  
12 ~~9-1-1 Administrator to provide~~ the following information that  
13 supports the implementation of and the migration to the  
14 Statewide NG9-1-1 system to the Office of the Statewide 9-1-1  
15 Administrator on a form prescribed and made available by the  
16 Illinois State Police for this purpose:

17 (1) A company 9-1-1 contact, address, email, and phone  
18 number.

19 (2) A list of originating service providers that the  
20 aggregator transports 9-1-1 calls for and then to the  
21 appropriate 9-1-1 system provider. New or current  
22 aggregators must update the required information within 30  
23 days of implementing any changes in information required  
24 by this subsection.

25 (c) Each aggregator shall establish procedures for

1 receiving No Record Found errors from the 9-1-1 System  
2 Provider, identifying the originating service provider who  
3 delivered the call to the aggregator, and referring the No  
4 Record Found errors to that originating service provider.

5 (d) Each originating service provider shall establish  
6 procedures with the 9-1-1 system provider for preventing and  
7 resolving No Record Found errors in the 9-1-1 database and  
8 make every effort to ensure 9-1-1 calls are sent to the  
9 appropriate public safety answering point.

10 (e) If a 9-1-1 system is being transitioned to NG9-1-1  
11 service or to a new provider, each aggregator shall be  
12 responsible for coordinating any modifications that are needed  
13 to ensure that the originating service provider provides the  
14 required level of service to its customers. Each aggregator  
15 shall coordinate those network changes or additions for those  
16 migrations in a timely manner with the appropriate 9-1-1  
17 system provider who shall be managing its respective  
18 implementation schedule and cut over. Each aggregator shall  
19 send notice to its originating service provider customers of  
20 the aggregator's successful turn up of the network changes or  
21 additions supporting the migration and include the necessary  
22 information for the originating service provider's migration  
23 (such as public safety answering point name, Federal  
24 Communications Commission Identification, and Emergency  
25 Services Routing Number). The notice shall be provided to the  
26 originating service providers within 2 weeks of acceptance

1 testing and conversion activities between the aggregator and  
2 the 9-1-1 system provider.

3 (f) The 9-1-1 system provider shall coordinate directly  
4 with the originating service providers (unless the aggregator  
5 separately agrees to coordinate with the originating service  
6 providers) for migration, but in no case shall that migration  
7 exceed 30 days after receipt of notice from the aggregator,  
8 unless agreed to by the originating service provider and 9-1-1  
9 system provider.

10 (g) Each aggregator shall coordinate test calls with the  
11 9-1-1 system provider and the 9-1-1 Authority when turning up  
12 new circuits or making network changes. Each originating  
13 service provider shall perform testing of its network and  
14 provisioning upon notification from the aggregator that the  
15 network has been tested and accepted with the 9-1-1 system  
16 provider.

17 (h) Each aggregator and originating service provider  
18 customer shall deliver all 9-1-1 calls, audio, data, and  
19 location to the 9-1-1 system at a location determined by the  
20 State.

21 (Source: P.A. 102-9, eff. 6-3-21; 102-687, eff. 12-17-21.)

22 (50 ILCS 750/14) (from Ch. 134, par. 44)

23 (Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2023)

24 Sec. 14. The General Assembly declares that a major  
25 purpose of this Act is to ensure that 9-1-1 systems have



1 redundant methods of dispatch for: (1) each public safety  
2 agency within its jurisdiction, herein known as participating  
3 agencies; and (2) 9-1-1 systems whose jurisdictional  
4 boundaries are contiguous, herein known as adjacent 9-1-1  
5 systems, when an emergency request for service is received for  
6 a public safety agency that needs to be dispatched by the  
7 adjacent 9-1-1 system. Another primary purpose of this Section  
8 is to eliminate instances in which a public safety agency  
9 refuses, once dispatched, to render aid outside of the  
10 jurisdictional boundaries of the public safety agency.  
11 Therefore, in implementing a 9-1-1 system under this Act, all  
12 9-1-1 authorities shall enter into call handling and aid  
13 outside jurisdictional boundaries agreements with each  
14 participating agency and adjacent 9-1-1 system. The agreements  
15 shall provide a primary and secondary means of dispatch. It  
16 must also provide that, once an emergency unit is dispatched  
17 in response to a request through the system, such unit shall  
18 render its services to the requesting party without regard to  
19 whether the unit is operating outside its normal  
20 jurisdictional boundaries. The call handling and aid outside  
21 jurisdictional boundaries agreements shall be incorporated  
22 into the plan filed under Section 11. Notice of any changes to  
23 call handling and aid outside jurisdictional boundaries  
24 agreements must be made annually during the financial  
25 reporting process ~~Certified notification of the continuation~~  
26 ~~of call handling and aid outside jurisdictional boundaries~~

1 ~~agreements shall be made among the involved parties on an~~  
2 ~~annual basis.~~ The Illinois State Police may adopt rules for  
3 the administration of this Section.

4 (Source: P.A. 102-9, eff. 6-3-21.)

5 (50 ILCS 750/15.2) (from Ch. 134, par. 45.2)

6 (Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2023)

7 Sec. 15.2. Any person placing a call or text ~~an "emergency~~  
8 ~~call"~~ to the number "911" or causing a transmission, in any  
9 manner, to a public safety agency or public safety answering  
10 point for the purpose of making an alarm or complaint and  
11 reporting false information when, at the time the call, text,  
12 or transmission is made, the person knows there is no  
13 reasonable ground for making the call, text, or transmission  
14 and further knows that the call, text, or transmission could  
15 result in the emergency response of any public safety agency,  
16 is subject to the provisions of Section 26-1 of the Criminal  
17 Code of 2012.

18 (Source: P.A. 102-9, eff. 6-3-21.)

19 (50 ILCS 750/15.3) (from Ch. 134, par. 45.3)

20 (Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2023)

21 Sec. 15.3. Local non-wireless surcharge.

22 (a) Except as provided in subsection (1) of this Section,  
23 the corporate authorities of any municipality or any county  
24 may, subject to the limitations of subsections (c), (d), and

1 (h), and in addition to any tax levied pursuant to the  
2 Simplified Municipal Telecommunications Tax Act, impose a  
3 monthly surcharge on billed subscribers of network connection  
4 provided by telecommunication carriers engaged in the business  
5 of transmitting messages by means of electricity originating  
6 within the corporate limits of the municipality or county  
7 imposing the surcharge at a rate per network connection  
8 determined in accordance with subsection (c), however the  
9 monthly surcharge shall not apply to a network connection  
10 provided for use with pay telephone services. Provided,  
11 however, that where multiple voice grade communications  
12 channels are connected between the subscriber's premises and a  
13 public switched network through private branch exchange (PBX)  
14 or centrex type service, a municipality imposing a surcharge  
15 at a rate per network connection, as determined in accordance  
16 with this Act, shall impose:

17 (i) in a municipality with a population of 500,000 or  
18 less or in any county, 5 such surcharges per network  
19 connection, as defined under Section 2 of this Act, for  
20 both regular service and advanced service provisioned  
21 trunk lines;

22 (ii) in a municipality with a population, prior to  
23 March 1, 2010, of 500,000 or more, 5 surcharges per  
24 network connection, as defined under Section 2 of this  
25 Act, for both regular service and advanced service  
26 provisioned trunk lines;

1           (iii) in a municipality with a population, as of March  
2           1, 2010, of 500,000 or more, 5 surcharges per network  
3           connection, as defined under Section 2 of this Act, for  
4           regular service provisioned trunk lines, and 12 surcharges  
5           per network connection, as defined under Section 2 of this  
6           Act, for advanced service provisioned trunk lines, except  
7           where an advanced service provisioned trunk line supports  
8           at least 2 but fewer than 23 simultaneous voice grade  
9           calls ("VGC's"), a telecommunication carrier may elect to  
10          impose fewer than 12 surcharges per trunk line as provided  
11          in subsection (iv) of this Section; or

12          (iv) for an advanced service provisioned trunk line  
13          connected between the subscriber's premises and the public  
14          switched network through a P.B.X., where the advanced  
15          service provisioned trunk line is capable of transporting  
16          at least 2 but fewer than 23 simultaneous VGC's per trunk  
17          line, the telecommunications carrier collecting the  
18          surcharge may elect to impose surcharges in accordance  
19          with the table provided in this Section, without limiting  
20          any telecommunications carrier's obligations to otherwise  
21          keep and maintain records. Any telecommunications carrier  
22          electing to impose fewer than 12 surcharges per an  
23          advanced service provisioned trunk line shall keep and  
24          maintain records adequately to demonstrate the VGC  
25          capability of each advanced service provisioned trunk line  
26          with fewer than 12 surcharges imposed, provided that 12

1 surcharges shall be imposed on an advanced service  
2 provisioned trunk line regardless of the VGC capability  
3 where a telecommunications carrier cannot demonstrate the  
4 VGC capability of the advanced service provisioned trunk  
5 line.

6	Facility	VGC's	911 Surcharges
7	Advanced service provisioned trunk line	18-23	12
8	Advanced service provisioned trunk line	12-17	10
9	Advanced service provisioned trunk line	2-11	8

10 Subsections (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) are not intended to  
11 make any change in the meaning of this Section, but are  
12 intended to remove possible ambiguity, thereby confirming the  
13 intent of paragraph (a) as it existed prior to and following  
14 the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 97th General  
15 Assembly.

16 For mobile telecommunications services, if a surcharge is  
17 imposed it shall be imposed based upon the municipality or  
18 county that encompasses the customer's place of primary use as  
19 defined in the Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Conformity  
20 Act. A municipality may enter into an intergovernmental  
21 agreement with any county in which it is partially located,  
22 when the county has adopted an ordinance to impose a surcharge  
23 as provided in subsection (c), to include that portion of the  
24 municipality lying outside the county in that county's

1 surcharge referendum. If the county's surcharge referendum is  
2 approved, the portion of the municipality identified in the  
3 intergovernmental agreement shall automatically be  
4 disconnected from the county in which it lies and connected to  
5 the county which approved the referendum for purposes of a  
6 surcharge on telecommunications carriers.

7 (b) For purposes of computing the surcharge imposed by  
8 subsection (a), the network connections to which the surcharge  
9 shall apply shall be those in-service network connections,  
10 other than those network connections assigned to the  
11 municipality or county, where the service address for each  
12 such network connection or connections is located within the  
13 corporate limits of the municipality or county levying the  
14 surcharge. Except for mobile telecommunication services, the  
15 "service address" shall mean the location of the primary use  
16 of the network connection or connections. For mobile  
17 telecommunication services, "service address" means the  
18 customer's place of primary use as defined in the Mobile  
19 Telecommunications Sourcing Conformity Act.

20 (c) Upon the passage of an ordinance to impose a surcharge  
21 under this Section the clerk of the municipality or county  
22 shall certify the question of whether the surcharge may be  
23 imposed to the proper election authority who shall submit the  
24 public question to the electors of the municipality or county  
25 in accordance with the general election law; provided that  
26 such question shall not be submitted at a consolidated primary

1 election. The public question shall be in substantially the  
2 following form:

3 -----

4 Shall the county (or city, village  
5 or incorporated town) of ..... impose YES  
6 a surcharge of up to ...¢ per month per  
7 network connection, which surcharge will  
8 be added to the monthly bill you receive -----  
9 for telephone or telecommunications  
10 charges, for the purpose of installing  
11 (or improving) a 9-1-1 Emergency NO  
12 Telephone System?

13 -----

14 If a majority of the votes cast upon the public question  
15 are in favor thereof, the surcharge shall be imposed.

16 However, if a Joint Emergency Telephone System Board is to  
17 be created pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement under  
18 Section 15.4, the ordinance to impose the surcharge shall be  
19 subject to the approval of a majority of the total number of  
20 votes cast upon the public question by the electors of all of  
21 the municipalities or counties, or combination thereof, that  
22 are parties to the intergovernmental agreement.

23 The referendum requirement of this subsection (c) shall  
24 not apply to any municipality with a population over 500,000  
25 or to any county in which a proposition as to whether a  
26 sophisticated 9-1-1 Emergency Telephone System should be

1 installed in the county, at a cost not to exceed a specified  
2 monthly amount per network connection, has previously been  
3 approved by a majority of the electors of the county voting on  
4 the proposition at an election conducted before the effective  
5 date of this amendatory Act of 1987.

6 (d) A county may not impose a surcharge, unless requested  
7 by a municipality, in any incorporated area which has  
8 previously approved a surcharge as provided in subsection (c)  
9 or in any incorporated area where the corporate authorities of  
10 the municipality have previously entered into a binding  
11 contract or letter of intent with a telecommunications carrier  
12 to provide sophisticated 9-1-1 service through municipal  
13 funds.

14 (e) A municipality or county may at any time by ordinance  
15 change the rate of the surcharge imposed under this Section if  
16 the new rate does not exceed the rate specified in the  
17 referendum held pursuant to subsection (c).

18 (f) The surcharge authorized by this Section shall be  
19 collected from the subscriber by the telecommunications  
20 carrier providing the subscriber the network connection as a  
21 separately stated item on the subscriber's bill.

22 (g) The amount of surcharge collected by the  
23 telecommunications carrier shall be paid to the particular  
24 municipality or county or Joint Emergency Telephone System  
25 Board not later than 30 days after the surcharge is collected,  
26 net of any network or other 9-1-1 or sophisticated 9-1-1



1 system charges then due the particular telecommunications  
2 carrier, as shown on an itemized bill. The telecommunications  
3 carrier collecting the surcharge shall also be entitled to  
4 deduct 3% of the gross amount of surcharge collected to  
5 reimburse the telecommunications carrier for the expense of  
6 accounting and collecting the surcharge.

7 (h) Except as expressly provided in subsection (a) of this  
8 Section, on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act  
9 of the 98th General Assembly and until December 31, 2017, a  
10 municipality with a population of 500,000 or more shall not  
11 impose a monthly surcharge per network connection in excess of  
12 the highest monthly surcharge imposed as of January 1, 2014 by  
13 any county or municipality under subsection (c) of this  
14 Section. Beginning January 1, 2018 and until December 31, 2025  
15 ~~2023~~, a municipality with a population over 500,000 may not  
16 impose a monthly surcharge in excess of \$5.00 per network  
17 connection. On or after January 1, 2026 ~~2024~~, a municipality  
18 with a population over 500,000 may not impose a monthly  
19 surcharge in excess of \$2.50 per network connection.

20 (i) Any municipality or county or joint emergency  
21 telephone system board that has imposed a surcharge pursuant  
22 to this Section prior to the effective date of this amendatory  
23 Act of 1990 shall hereafter impose the surcharge in accordance  
24 with subsection (b) of this Section.

25 (j) The corporate authorities of any municipality or  
26 county may issue, in accordance with Illinois law, bonds,

1 notes or other obligations secured in whole or in part by the  
2 proceeds of the surcharge described in this Section. The State  
3 of Illinois pledges and agrees that it will not limit or alter  
4 the rights and powers vested in municipalities and counties by  
5 this Section to impose the surcharge so as to impair the terms  
6 of or affect the security for bonds, notes or other  
7 obligations secured in whole or in part with the proceeds of  
8 the surcharge described in this Section. The pledge and  
9 agreement set forth in this Section survive the termination of  
10 the surcharge under subsection (l) by virtue of the  
11 replacement of the surcharge monies guaranteed under Section  
12 20; the State of Illinois pledges and agrees that it will not  
13 limit or alter the rights vested in municipalities and  
14 counties to the surcharge replacement funds guaranteed under  
15 Section 20 so as to impair the terms of or affect the security  
16 for bonds, notes or other obligations secured in whole or in  
17 part with the proceeds of the surcharge described in this  
18 Section.

19 (k) Any surcharge collected by or imposed on a  
20 telecommunications carrier pursuant to this Section shall be  
21 held to be a special fund in trust for the municipality, county  
22 or Joint Emergency Telephone Board imposing the surcharge.  
23 Except for the 3% deduction provided in subsection (g) above,  
24 the special fund shall not be subject to the claims of  
25 creditors of the telecommunication carrier.

26 (l) Any surcharge imposed pursuant to this Section by a

1 county or municipality, other than a municipality with a  
2 population in excess of 500,000, shall cease to be imposed on  
3 January 1, 2016.

4 (Source: P.A. 101-639, eff. 6-12-20; 102-9, eff. 6-3-21.)

5 (50 ILCS 750/15.3a)

6 (Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2023)

7 Sec. 15.3a. Local wireless surcharge.

8 (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, a  
9 unit of local government or emergency telephone system board  
10 providing wireless 9-1-1 service and imposing and collecting a  
11 wireless carrier surcharge prior to July 1, 1998 may continue  
12 its practices of imposing and collecting its wireless carrier  
13 surcharge, but, except as provided in subsection (b) of this  
14 Section, in no event shall that monthly surcharge exceed \$2.50  
15 per commercial mobile radio service (CMRS) connection or  
16 in-service telephone number billed on a monthly basis. For  
17 mobile telecommunications services provided on and after  
18 August 1, 2002, any surcharge imposed shall be imposed based  
19 upon the municipality or county that encompasses the  
20 customer's place of primary use as defined in the Mobile  
21 Telecommunications Sourcing Conformity Act.

22 (b) Until December 31, 2017, the corporate authorities of  
23 a municipality with a population in excess of 500,000 on the  
24 effective date of this amendatory Act of the 99th General  
25 Assembly may by ordinance continue to impose and collect a

1 monthly surcharge per commercial mobile radio service (CMRS)  
2 connection or in-service telephone number billed on a monthly  
3 basis that does not exceed the highest monthly surcharge  
4 imposed as of January 1, 2014 by any county or municipality  
5 under subsection (c) of Section 15.3 of this Act. Beginning  
6 January 1, 2018, and until December 31, 2025 ~~2023~~, a  
7 municipality with a population in excess of 500,000 may by  
8 ordinance continue to impose and collect a monthly surcharge  
9 per commercial mobile radio service (CMRS) connection or  
10 in-service telephone number billed on a monthly basis that  
11 does not exceed \$5.00. On or after January 1, 2026 ~~2024~~, the  
12 municipality may continue imposing and collecting its wireless  
13 carrier surcharge as provided in and subject to the  
14 limitations of subsection (a) of this Section.

15 (c) In addition to any other lawful purpose, a  
16 municipality with a population over 500,000 may use the moneys  
17 collected under this Section for any anti-terrorism or  
18 emergency preparedness measures, including, but not limited  
19 to, preparedness planning, providing local matching funds for  
20 federal or State grants, personnel training, and specialized  
21 equipment, including surveillance cameras, as needed to deal  
22 with natural and terrorist-inspired emergency situations or  
23 events.

24 (Source: P.A. 101-639, eff. 6-12-20; 102-9, eff. 6-3-21.)

25 (50 ILCS 750/15.4) (from Ch. 134, par. 45.4)

1 (Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2023)

2 Sec. 15.4. Emergency Telephone System Board; powers.

3 (a) Except as provided in subsection (e) of this Section,  
4 the corporate authorities of any county or municipality may  
5 establish an Emergency Telephone System Board.

6 The corporate authorities shall provide for the manner of  
7 appointment and the number of members of the Board, provided  
8 that the board shall consist of not fewer than 5 members, one  
9 of whom must be a public member who is a resident of the local  
10 exchange service territory included in the 9-1-1 coverage  
11 area, one of whom (in counties with a population less than  
12 100,000) may be a member of the county board, and at least 3 of  
13 whom shall be representative of the 9-1-1 public safety  
14 agencies, including but not limited to police departments,  
15 fire departments, emergency medical services providers, and  
16 emergency services and disaster agencies, and appointed on the  
17 basis of their ability or experience. In counties with a  
18 population of more than 100,000 but less than 2,000,000, a  
19 member of the county board may serve on the Emergency  
20 Telephone System Board. Elected officials, including members  
21 of a county board, are also eligible to serve on the board.  
22 Members of the board shall serve without compensation but  
23 shall be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses.  
24 Any 2 or more municipalities, counties, or combination  
25 thereof, may, instead of establishing individual boards,  
26 establish by intergovernmental agreement a Joint Emergency

1 Telephone System Board pursuant to this Section. The manner of  
2 appointment of such a joint board shall be prescribed in the  
3 agreement. On or after the effective date of this amendatory  
4 Act of the 100th General Assembly, any new intergovernmental  
5 agreement entered into to establish or join a Joint Emergency  
6 Telephone System Board shall provide for the appointment of a  
7 PSAP representative to the board.

8       Upon the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th  
9 General Assembly, appointed members of the Emergency Telephone  
10 System Board shall serve staggered 3-year terms if: (1) the  
11 Board serves a county with a population of 100,000 or less; and  
12 (2) appointments, on the effective date of this amendatory Act  
13 of the 98th General Assembly, are not for a stated term. The  
14 corporate authorities of the county or municipality shall  
15 assign terms to the board members serving on the effective  
16 date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly in the  
17 following manner: (1) one-third of board members' terms shall  
18 expire on January 1, 2015; (2) one-third of board members'  
19 terms shall expire on January 1, 2016; and (3) remaining board  
20 members' terms shall expire on January 1, 2017. Board members  
21 may be re-appointed upon the expiration of their terms by the  
22 corporate authorities of the county or municipality.

23       The corporate authorities of a county or municipality may,  
24 by a vote of the majority of the members elected, remove an  
25 Emergency Telephone System Board member for misconduct,  
26 official misconduct, or neglect of office.

1 (b) The powers and duties of the board shall be defined by  
2 ordinance of the municipality or county, or by  
3 intergovernmental agreement in the case of a joint board. The  
4 powers and duties shall include, but need not be limited to the  
5 following:

6 (1) Planning a 9-1-1 system.

7 (2) Coordinating and supervising the implementation,  
8 upgrading, or maintenance of the system, including the  
9 establishment of equipment specifications and coding  
10 systems.

11 (3) Receiving moneys from the surcharge imposed under  
12 Section 15.3, or disbursed to it under Section 30, and  
13 from any other source, for deposit into the Emergency  
14 Telephone System Fund.

15 (4) Authorizing all disbursements from the fund.

16 (5) Hiring any staff necessary for the implementation  
17 or upgrade of the system.

18 (6) (Blank).

19 (7) Designating a 9-1-1 System Manager, whose duties  
20 and responsibilities shall be set forth by the Emergency  
21 Telephone System Board in writing.

22 (c) All moneys received by a board pursuant to a surcharge  
23 imposed under Section 15.3, or disbursed to it under Section  
24 30, shall be deposited into a separate interest-bearing  
25 Emergency Telephone System Fund account. The treasurer of the  
26 municipality or county that has established the board or, in

1 the case of a joint board, any municipal or county treasurer  
2 designated in the intergovernmental agreement, shall be  
3 custodian of the fund. All interest accruing on the fund shall  
4 remain in the fund. No expenditures may be made from such fund  
5 except upon the direction of the board by resolution passed by  
6 a majority of all members of the board.

7 (d) The board shall complete and maintain a Next  
8 Generation 9-1-1 GIS database in accordance with NENA  
9 Standards before implementation of the NG9-1-1 system. The  
10 MSAG and GIS data standardizing and synchronization must reach  
11 a 98% or greater match rate, with an option of matching with  
12 ALI, before using GIS data for NG9-1-1 a Master Street Address  
13 Guide database before implementation of the 9-1-1 system. The  
14 error ratio of the database shall not at any time exceed 1% of  
15 the total database.

16 (e) On and after January 1, 2016, no municipality or  
17 county may create an Emergency Telephone System Board unless  
18 the board is a Joint Emergency Telephone System Board. The  
19 corporate authorities of any county or municipality entering  
20 into an intergovernmental agreement to create or join a Joint  
21 Emergency Telephone System Board shall rescind an ordinance or  
22 ordinances creating a single Emergency Telephone System Board  
23 and shall eliminate the single Emergency Telephone System  
24 Board, effective upon the creation of the Joint Emergency  
25 Telephone System Board, with regulatory approval by the  
26 Administrator, or joining of the Joint Emergency Telephone



1 System Board. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to  
2 require the dissolution of an Emergency Telephone System Board  
3 that is not succeeded by a Joint Emergency Telephone System  
4 Board or is not required to consolidate under Section 15.4a of  
5 this Act.

6 (f) Within one year after the effective date of this  
7 amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly, any corporate  
8 authorities of a county or municipality, other than a  
9 municipality with a population of more than 500,000, operating  
10 a 9-1-1 system without an Emergency Telephone System Board or  
11 Joint Emergency Telephone System Board shall create or join a  
12 Joint Emergency Telephone System Board.

13 (Source: P.A. 102-9, eff. 6-3-21.)

14 (50 ILCS 750/15.4b)

15 (Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2023)

16 Sec. 15.4b. Consolidation grants.

17 (a) The Administrator, with the advice and recommendation  
18 of the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board, shall administer a  
19 9-1-1 System Consolidation Grant Program to defray costs  
20 associated with 9-1-1 system consolidation of systems outside  
21 of a municipality with a population in excess of 500,000. The  
22 awarded grants will be used to offset non-recurring costs  
23 associated with the consolidation of 9-1-1 systems and shall  
24 not be used for ongoing operating costs associated with the  
25 consolidated system. The Illinois State Police, in

1 consultation with the Administrator and the Statewide 9-1-1  
2 Advisory Board, shall adopt rules defining the grant process  
3 and criteria for issuing the grants. The grants should be  
4 awarded based on criteria that include, but are not limited  
5 to:

6 (1) reducing the number of transfers of a 9-1-1 call;

7 (2) reducing the infrastructure required to adequately  
8 provide 9-1-1 network services;

9 (3) promoting cost savings from resource sharing among  
10 9-1-1 systems;

11 (4) facilitating interoperability and resiliency for  
12 the receipt of 9-1-1 calls;

13 (5) reducing the number of 9-1-1 systems or reducing  
14 the number of PSAPs within a 9-1-1 system;

15 (6) cost saving resulting from 9-1-1 system  
16 consolidation; and

17 (7) expanding NG9-1-1 ~~E9-1-1~~ service coverage as a  
18 result of 9-1-1 system consolidation ~~including to areas~~  
19 ~~without E9-1-1 service.~~

20 Priority shall be given first to counties not providing  
21 9-1-1 service as of January 1, 2016, and next to other entities  
22 consolidating as required under Section 15.4a of this Act.

23 (b) The 9-1-1 System Consolidation Grant application, as  
24 defined by Illinois State Police rules, shall be submitted  
25 electronically using the State's grant management system by  
26 February 1, 2024 and every February 1 ~~to the Administrator~~

1 ~~starting January 2, 2016, and every January 2~~ thereafter. The  
2 application shall include a modified 9-1-1 system plan as  
3 required by this Act in support of the consolidation plan. The  
4 Administrator shall have until June 30, 2016 and every June 30  
5 thereafter to approve 9-1-1 System Consolidation grants and  
6 modified 9-1-1 system plans. Payment under the approved 9-1-1  
7 System Consolidation grants shall be contingent upon the final  
8 approval of a modified 9-1-1 system plan.

9 (c) (Blank). ~~Existing and previously completed~~  
10 ~~consolidation projects shall be eligible to apply for~~  
11 ~~reimbursement of costs related to the consolidation incurred~~  
12 ~~between 2010 and the State fiscal year of the application.~~

13 (d) The 9-1-1 systems that receive grants under this  
14 Section shall provide a report detailing grant fund usage to  
15 the Administrator pursuant to Section 40 of this Act.

16 (Source: P.A. 102-538, eff. 8-20-21.)

17 (50 ILCS 750/15.5)

18 (Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2023)

19 Sec. 15.5. Grandfathered private residential switch or  
20 MLTS 9-1-1 service.

21 (a) An entity that manages or operates a private  
22 residential switch service or shared residential or temporary  
23 residential MLTS service that was installed on or before  
24 February 16, 2020 shall ensure that the system is connected to  
25 the public switched telephone network so that calls to 9-1-1

1 route to the appropriate 9-1-1 jurisdiction and shall ensure  
2 that the system includes, but is not limited to, the  
3 capability to provide ANI, the extension number, and the ALI  
4 containing the street address of the 9-1-1 caller who  
5 ~~dispatchable location that~~ is the source of the call to 9-1-1.

6 (b) The private residential switch or shared residential  
7 or temporary residential MLTS service operator is responsible  
8 for forwarding end user ANI and ALI record information to the  
9 9-1-1 system provider according to the format, frequency, and  
10 procedures established by that system provider.

11 (c) This Act does not apply to any MLTS telephone  
12 extension that uses radio transmissions to convey electrical  
13 signals directly between the telephone extension and the  
14 serving MLTS.

15 (d) An entity that violates this Section is guilty of a  
16 business offense and shall be fined not less than \$1,000 and  
17 not more than \$5,000.

18 (e) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to preclude  
19 the Attorney General on behalf of the Illinois State Police or  
20 on his or her own initiative, or any other interested person,  
21 from seeking judicial relief, by mandamus, injunction, or  
22 otherwise, to compel compliance with this Section.

23 (Source: P.A. 102-538, eff. 8-20-21; 102-983, eff. 5-27-22.)

24 (50 ILCS 750/20)

25 (Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2023)

1           Sec. 20. Statewide surcharge.

2           (a) On and after January 1, 2016, and except with respect  
3 to those customers who are subject to surcharges as provided  
4 in Sections 15.3 and 15.3a of this Act, a monthly surcharge  
5 shall be imposed on all customers of telecommunications  
6 carriers and wireless carriers as follows:

7           (1) Each telecommunications carrier shall impose a  
8 monthly surcharge per network connection; provided,  
9 however, the monthly surcharge shall not apply to a  
10 network connection provided for use with pay telephone  
11 services. Where multiple voice grade communications  
12 channels are connected between the subscriber's premises  
13 and a public switched network through private branch  
14 exchange (PBX), Centrex type service, or other multiple  
15 voice grade communication channels facility, there shall  
16 be imposed 5 such surcharges per network connection for  
17 both regular service and advanced service provisioned  
18 trunk lines. Until December 31, 2017, the surcharge shall  
19 be \$0.87 per network connection and on and after January  
20 1, 2018, the surcharge shall be \$1.50 per network  
21 connection.

22           (2) Each wireless carrier shall impose and collect a  
23 monthly surcharge per CMRS connection that either has a  
24 telephone number within an area code assigned to Illinois  
25 by the North American Numbering Plan Administrator or has  
26 a billing address in this State. Until December 31, 2017,

1 the surcharge shall be \$0.87 per connection and on and  
2 after January 1, 2018, the surcharge shall be \$1.50 per  
3 connection.

4 (b) State and local taxes shall not apply to the  
5 surcharges imposed under this Section.

6 (c) The surcharges imposed by this Section shall be stated  
7 as a separately stated item on subscriber bills.

8 (d) The telecommunications carrier collecting the  
9 surcharge may deduct and retain 1.74% of the gross amount of  
10 surcharge collected to reimburse the telecommunications  
11 carrier for the expense of accounting and collecting the  
12 surcharge. On and after July 1, 2022, the wireless carrier  
13 collecting a surcharge under this Section may deduct and  
14 retain 1.74% of the gross amount of the surcharge collected to  
15 reimburse the wireless carrier for the expense of accounting  
16 and collecting the surcharge.

17 (d-5) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (d) of  
18 this Section, an amount not greater than 2.5% may be deducted  
19 and retained if the telecommunications or wireless carrier can  
20 support, through documentation, expenses that exceed the 1.74%  
21 allowed. The documentation shall be submitted to the Illinois  
22 State Police and input obtained from the Statewide 9-1-1  
23 Advisory Board prior to approval of the deduction.

24 (e) Surcharges imposed under this Section shall be  
25 collected by the carriers and shall be remitted to the  
26 Illinois State Police, either by check or electronic funds

1 transfer, by the end of the next calendar month after the  
2 calendar month in which it was collected for deposit into the  
3 Statewide 9-1-1 Fund. Carriers are not required to remit  
4 surcharge moneys that are billed to subscribers but not yet  
5 collected.

6 The first remittance by wireless carriers shall include  
7 the number of subscribers by zip code, and the 9-digit zip code  
8 if currently being used or later implemented by the carrier,  
9 that shall be the means by which the Illinois State Police  
10 shall determine distributions from the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund.  
11 This information shall be updated at least once each year. Any  
12 carrier that fails to provide the zip code information  
13 required under this subsection (e) shall be subject to the  
14 penalty set forth in subsection (g) of this Section.

15 (f) If, within 8 calendar days after it is due under  
16 subsection (e) of this Section, a carrier does not remit the  
17 surcharge or any portion thereof required under this Section,  
18 then the surcharge or portion thereof shall be deemed  
19 delinquent until paid in full, and the Illinois State Police  
20 may impose a penalty against the carrier in an amount equal to  
21 the greater of:

22 (1) \$25 for each month or portion of a month from the  
23 time an amount becomes delinquent until the amount is paid  
24 in full; or

25 (2) an amount equal to the product of 1% and the sum of  
26 all delinquent amounts for each month or portion of a

1 month that the delinquent amounts remain unpaid.

2 A penalty imposed in accordance with this subsection (f)  
3 for a portion of a month during which the carrier pays the  
4 delinquent amount in full shall be prorated for each day of  
5 that month that the delinquent amount was paid in full. Any  
6 penalty imposed under this subsection (f) is in addition to  
7 the amount of the delinquency and is in addition to any other  
8 penalty imposed under this Section.

9 (g) If, within 8 calendar days after it is due, a wireless  
10 carrier does not provide the number of subscribers by zip code  
11 as required under subsection (e) of this Section, then the  
12 report is deemed delinquent and the Illinois State Police may  
13 impose a penalty against the carrier in an amount equal to the  
14 greater of:

15 (1) \$25 for each month or portion of a month that the  
16 report is delinquent; or

17 (2) an amount equal to the product of \$0.01 and the  
18 number of subscribers served by the carrier for each month  
19 or portion of a month that the delinquent report is not  
20 provided.

21 A penalty imposed in accordance with this subsection (g)  
22 for a portion of a month during which the carrier provides the  
23 number of subscribers by zip code as required under subsection  
24 (e) of this Section shall be prorated for each day of that  
25 month during which the carrier had not provided the number of  
26 subscribers by zip code as required under subsection (e) of



1 this Section. Any penalty imposed under this subsection (g) is  
2 in addition to any other penalty imposed under this Section.

3 (h) A penalty imposed and collected in accordance with  
4 subsection (f) or (g) of this Section shall be deposited into  
5 the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund for distribution according to Section  
6 30 of this Act.

7 (i) The Illinois State Police may enforce the collection  
8 of any delinquent amount and any penalty due and unpaid under  
9 this Section by legal action or in any other manner by which  
10 the collection of debts due the State of Illinois may be  
11 enforced under the laws of this State. The Illinois State  
12 Police may excuse the payment of any penalty imposed under  
13 this Section if the Administrator determines that the  
14 enforcement of this penalty is unjust.

15 (j) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary,  
16 nothing shall impair the right of wireless carriers to recover  
17 unreimbursed compliance costs for all emergency communications  
18 ~~services that are not reimbursed out of the Wireless Carrier~~  
19 ~~Reimbursement Fund~~ directly from their wireless subscribers by  
20 line-item charges on the wireless subscriber's bill. Those  
21 compliance costs include all costs incurred by wireless  
22 carriers in complying with local, State, and federal  
23 regulatory or legislative mandates that require the  
24 transmission and receipt of emergency communications to and  
25 from the general public, including, but not limited to,  
26 E9-1-1.

1 (Source: P.A. 102-9, eff. 6-3-21; 102-538, eff. 8-20-21;  
2 102-813, eff. 5-13-22.)

3 (50 ILCS 750/30)

4 (Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2023)

5 Sec. 30. Statewide 9-1-1 Fund; surcharge disbursement.

6 (a) A special fund in the State treasury known as the  
7 Wireless Service Emergency Fund shall be renamed the Statewide  
8 9-1-1 Fund. Any appropriations made from the Wireless Service  
9 Emergency Fund shall be payable from the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund.  
10 The Fund shall consist of the following:

11 (1) (Blank). ~~9-1-1 wireless surcharges assessed under~~  
12 ~~the Wireless Emergency Telephone Safety Act.~~

13 (2) 9-1-1 surcharges assessed under Section 20 of this  
14 Act.

15 (3) Prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharges assessed under  
16 Section 15 of the Prepaid Wireless 9-1-1 Surcharge Act.

17 (4) Any appropriations, grants, or gifts made to the  
18 Fund.

19 (5) Any income from interest, premiums, gains, or  
20 other earnings on moneys in the Fund.

21 (6) Money from any other source that is deposited in  
22 or transferred to the Fund.

23 (b) Subject to appropriation and availability of funds,  
24 the Illinois State Police shall distribute the 9-1-1  
25 surcharges monthly as follows:

1 (1) From each surcharge collected and remitted under  
2 Section 20 of this Act:

3 (A) \$0.013 shall be distributed monthly in equal  
4 amounts to each County Emergency Telephone System  
5 Board in counties with a population under 100,000  
6 according to the most recent census data which is  
7 authorized to serve as a primary wireless 9-1-1 public  
8 safety answering point for the county and to provide  
9 wireless 9-1-1 service as prescribed by subsection (b)  
10 of Section 15.6a of this Act, and which does provide  
11 such service.

12 (B) (Blank). ~~\$0.033 shall be transferred by the~~  
13 ~~Comptroller at the direction of the Illinois State~~  
14 ~~Police to the Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund~~  
15 ~~until June 30, 2017; from July 1, 2017 through June 30,~~  
16 ~~2018, \$0.026 shall be transferred; from July 1, 2018~~  
17 ~~through June 30, 2019, \$0.020 shall be transferred;~~  
18 ~~from July 1, 2019, through June 30, 2020, \$0.013 shall~~  
19 ~~be transferred; from July 1, 2020 through June 30,~~  
20 ~~2021, \$0.007 will be transferred; and after June 30,~~  
21 ~~2021, no transfer shall be made to the Wireless~~  
22 ~~Carrier Reimbursement Fund.~~

23 (C) Until December 31, 2017, \$0.007 and on and  
24 after January 1, 2018, \$0.017 shall be used to cover  
25 the Illinois State Police's administrative costs.

26 (D) Beginning January 1, 2018, until June 30,

1           2020, \$0.12, and on and after July 1, 2020, \$0.04 shall  
2           be used to make monthly disbursements ~~proportional~~  
3           ~~grants~~ to the appropriate 9-1-1 Authority currently  
4           taking wireless 9-1-1 based upon the United States  
5           Postal Zip Code of the billing addresses of  
6           subscribers wireless carriers.

7           (E) Until June 30, 2023, \$0.05 shall be used by the  
8           Illinois State Police for grants for NG9-1-1 expenses,  
9           with priority given to 9-1-1 Authorities that provide  
10          9-1-1 service within the territory of a Large Electing  
11          Provider as defined in Section 13-406.1 of the Public  
12          Utilities Act.

13          (F) On and after July 1, 2020, \$0.13 shall be used  
14          for the implementation of and continuing expenses for  
15          the Statewide NG9-1-1 system.

16          (1.5) Beginning on the effective date of this  
17          amendatory Act of the 103rd General Assembly, to assist  
18          with the implementation of the statewide Next Generation  
19          9-1-1 network, the Illinois State Police's administrative  
20          costs include the one-time capital cost of upgrading the  
21          Illinois State Police's call-handling equipment to meet  
22          the standards necessary to access and increase  
23          interoperability with the statewide Next Generation 9-1-1  
24          network.

25          (A) Upon completion of the Illinois State Police's  
26          call-handling equipment upgrades, but no later than

1           June 30, 2024, surplus moneys in excess of \$1,000,000  
2           from subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) not utilized by  
3           the Illinois State Police for administrative costs  
4           shall be distributed to the 9-1-1 Authorities in  
5           accordance with subparagraph (E) of paragraph (2) on  
6           an annual basis at the end of the State fiscal year.  
7           Any remaining surplus money may also be distributed  
8           consistent with this paragraph (1.5) at the discretion  
9           of the Illinois State Police.

10           (B) Upon implementation of the Statewide NG9-1-1  
11           system, but no later than June 30, 2024, surplus  
12           moneys in excess of \$5,000,000 from subparagraph (F)  
13           of paragraph (1) not utilized by the Illinois State  
14           Police for the implementation of and continuing  
15           expenses for the Statewide NG9-1-1 system shall be  
16           distributed to the 9-1-1 Authorities in accordance  
17           with subparagraph (E) of subsection (2) on an annual  
18           basis at the end of the State fiscal year. Any  
19           remaining surplus money may also be distributed  
20           consistent with this paragraph (1.5) at the discretion  
21           of the Illinois State Police.

22           (2) After disbursements under paragraph (1) of this  
23 subsection (b), all remaining funds in the Statewide 9-1-1  
24 Fund shall be disbursed in the following priority order:

25           (A) The Fund shall pay monthly to:

26           (i) the 9-1-1 Authorities that imposed

1 surcharges under Section 15.3 of this Act and were  
2 required to report to the Illinois Commerce  
3 Commission under Section 27 of the Wireless  
4 Emergency Telephone Safety Act on October 1, 2014,  
5 except a 9-1-1 Authority in a municipality with a  
6 population in excess of 500,000, an amount equal  
7 to the average monthly wireline and VoIP surcharge  
8 revenue attributable to the most recent 12-month  
9 period reported to the Illinois State Police under  
10 that Section for the October 1, 2014 filing,  
11 subject to the power of the Illinois State Police  
12 to investigate the amount reported and adjust the  
13 number by order under Article X of the Public  
14 Utilities Act, so that the monthly amount paid  
15 under this item accurately reflects one-twelfth of  
16 the aggregate wireline and VoIP surcharge revenue  
17 properly attributable to the most recent 12-month  
18 period reported to the Commission; or

19 (ii) county qualified governmental entities  
20 that did not impose a surcharge under Section 15.3  
21 as of December 31, 2015, and counties that did not  
22 impose a surcharge as of June 30, 2015, an amount  
23 equivalent to their population multiplied by .37  
24 multiplied by the rate of \$0.69; counties that are  
25 not county qualified governmental entities and  
26 that did not impose a surcharge as of December 31,

1           2015, shall not begin to receive the payment  
2           provided for in this subsection until E9-1-1 and  
3           wireless E9-1-1 services are provided within their  
4           counties; or

5           (iii) counties without 9-1-1 service that had  
6           a surcharge in place by December 31, 2015, an  
7           amount equivalent to their population multiplied  
8           by .37 multiplied by their surcharge rate as  
9           established by the referendum.

10          (B) All 9-1-1 network costs for systems outside of  
11          municipalities with a population of at least 500,000  
12          shall be paid by the Illinois State Police directly to  
13          the vendors.

14          (C) All expenses incurred by the Administrator and  
15          the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board and costs  
16          associated with procurement under Section 15.6b  
17          including requests for information and requests for  
18          proposals.

19          (D) Funds may be held in reserve by the Statewide  
20          9-1-1 Advisory Board and disbursed by the Illinois  
21          State Police for grants under Section 15.4b of this  
22          Act and for NG9-1-1 expenses up to \$12.5 million per  
23          year in State fiscal years 2016 and 2017; up to \$20  
24          million in State fiscal year 2018; up to \$20.9 million  
25          in State fiscal year 2019; up to \$15.3 million in State  
26          fiscal year 2020; up to \$16.2 million in State fiscal

1 year 2021; up to \$23.1 million in State fiscal year  
2 2022; and up to \$17.0 million per year for State fiscal  
3 year 2023 and each year thereafter. The amount held in  
4 reserve in State fiscal years 2021, 2022, and 2023  
5 shall not be less than \$6.5 million. Disbursements  
6 under this subparagraph (D) shall be prioritized as  
7 follows: (i) consolidation grants prioritized under  
8 subsection (a) of Section 15.4b of this Act; (ii)  
9 NG9-1-1 expenses; and (iii) consolidation grants under  
10 Section 15.4b of this Act for consolidation expenses  
11 incurred between January 1, 2010, and January 1, 2016.

12 (E) All remaining funds per remit month shall be  
13 used to make monthly disbursements ~~proportional grants~~  
14 to the appropriate 9-1-1 Authority currently taking  
15 wireless 9-1-1 based upon the United States Postal Zip  
16 Code of the billing addresses of subscribers of  
17 wireless carriers.

18 (c) The moneys deposited into the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund  
19 under this Section shall not be subject to administrative  
20 charges or chargebacks unless otherwise authorized by this  
21 Act.

22 (d) Whenever two or more 9-1-1 Authorities consolidate,  
23 the resulting Joint Emergency Telephone System Board shall be  
24 entitled to the monthly payments that had theretofore been  
25 made to each consolidating 9-1-1 Authority. Any reserves held  
26 by any consolidating 9-1-1 Authority shall be transferred to



1 the resulting Joint Emergency Telephone System Board. Whenever  
2 a county that has no 9-1-1 service as of January 1, 2016 enters  
3 into an agreement to consolidate to create or join a Joint  
4 Emergency Telephone System Board, the Joint Emergency  
5 Telephone System Board shall be entitled to the monthly  
6 payments that would have otherwise been paid to the county if  
7 it had provided 9-1-1 service.

8 (Source: P.A. 101-639, eff. 6-12-20; 102-9, eff. 6-3-21;  
9 102-538, eff. 8-20-21; 102-813, eff. 5-13-22.)

10 (50 ILCS 750/35)

11 (Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2023)

12 Sec. 35. 9-1-1 surcharge; allowable expenditures.

13 (a) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, expenditures  
14 from surcharge revenues received under this Act shall ~~may~~ be  
15 made consistent with 47 CFR 9.23, which include ~~by~~  
16 ~~municipalities, counties, and 9-1-1 Authorities only to pay~~  
17 ~~for the costs associated with the following:~~

18 (1) support and implementation of 9-1-1 services  
19 provided by or in the State or taxing jurisdiction  
20 imposing the fee or charge; and ~~The design of the~~  
21 ~~Emergency Telephone System.~~

22 (2) operational expenses of public safety answering  
23 points within the State. Examples of allowable  
24 expenditures include, but are not limited to:

25 (A) PSAP operating costs, including lease,

1 purchase, maintenance, replacement, and upgrade of  
2 customer premises equipment (hardware and software),  
3 CAD equipment (hardware and software), and the PSAP  
4 building and facility and including NG9-1-1,  
5 cybersecurity, pre-arrival instructions, and emergency  
6 notification systems. PSAP operating costs include  
7 technological innovation that supports 9-1-1;

8 (B) PSAP personnel costs, including  
9 telecommunicators' salaries and training;

10 (C) PSAP administration, including costs for  
11 administration of 9-1-1 services and travel expenses  
12 associated with the provision of 9-1-1 services;

13 (D) integrating public safety and first responder  
14 dispatch and 9-1-1 systems, including lease, purchase,  
15 maintenance, and upgrade of CAD equipment (hardware  
16 and software) to support integrated 9-1-1 and public  
17 safety dispatch operations; and

18 (E) providing the interoperability of 9-1-1  
19 systems with one another and with public safety and  
20 first responder radio systems ~~The coding of an initial~~  
21 ~~Master Street Address Guide database, and update and~~  
22 ~~maintenance thereof.~~

23 (3) (Blank). ~~The repayment of any moneys advanced for~~  
24 ~~the implementation of the system.~~

25 (4) (Blank). ~~The charges for Automatic Number~~  
26 ~~Identification and Automatic Location Identification~~

1 ~~equipment, a computer aided dispatch system that records,~~  
2 ~~maintains, and integrates information, mobile data~~  
3 ~~transmitters equipped with automatic vehicle locators, and~~  
4 ~~maintenance, replacement, and update thereof to increase~~  
5 ~~operational efficiency and improve the provision of~~  
6 ~~emergency services.~~

7 (5) (Blank). ~~The non-recurring charges related to~~  
8 ~~installation of the Emergency Telephone System.~~

9 (6) (Blank). ~~The initial acquisition and installation,~~  
10 ~~or the reimbursement of costs therefor to other~~  
11 ~~governmental bodies that have incurred those costs, of~~  
12 ~~road or street signs that are essential to the~~  
13 ~~implementation of the Emergency Telephone System and that~~  
14 ~~are not duplicative of signs that are the responsibility~~  
15 ~~of the jurisdiction charged with maintaining road and~~  
16 ~~street signs. Funds may not be used for ongoing expenses~~  
17 ~~associated with road or street sign maintenance and~~  
18 ~~replacement.~~

19 (7) (Blank). ~~Other products and services necessary for~~  
20 ~~the implementation, upgrade, and maintenance of the system~~  
21 ~~and any other purpose related to the operation of the~~  
22 ~~system, including costs attributable directly to the~~  
23 ~~construction, leasing, or maintenance of any buildings or~~  
24 ~~facilities or costs of personnel attributable directly to~~  
25 ~~the operation of the system. Costs attributable directly~~  
26 ~~to the operation of an emergency telephone system do not~~

1 ~~include the costs of public safety agency personnel who~~  
2 ~~are and equipment that is dispatched in response to an~~  
3 ~~emergency call.~~

4 (8) (Blank). ~~The defraying of expenses incurred to~~  
5 ~~implement Next Generation 9-1-1, subject to the conditions~~  
6 ~~set forth in this Act.~~

7 (9) (Blank). ~~The implementation of a computer aided~~  
8 ~~dispatch system or hosted supplemental 9-1-1 services.~~

9 (10) (Blank). ~~The design, implementation, operation,~~  
10 ~~maintenance, or upgrade of wireless 9-1-1, E9-1-1, or~~  
11 ~~NC9-1-1 emergency services and public safety answering~~  
12 ~~points.~~

13 (b) The obligation or expenditure of surcharge revenues  
14 received under this Act for a purpose or function inconsistent  
15 with 47 CFR 9.23 and this Section shall constitute diversion,  
16 which undermines the purpose of this Act by depriving the  
17 9-1-1 system of the funds it needs to function effectively and  
18 to modernize 9-1-1 operations. Examples of diversion include,  
19 but are not limited to:

20 (1) transfer of 9-1-1 fees into a State or other  
21 jurisdiction's general fund or other fund for non-9-1-1  
22 purposes;

23 (2) use of surcharge revenues for equipment or  
24 infrastructure for constructing or expanding  
25 non-public-safety communications networks (e.g.,  
26 commercial cellular networks); and

1           (3) use of surcharge revenues for equipment or  
2           infrastructure for law enforcement, firefighters, and  
3           other public safety or first responder entities that does  
4           not directly support providing 9-1-1 services.

5           (c) In the case of a municipality with a population over  
6           500,000, moneys may also be used for any anti-terrorism or  
7           emergency preparedness measures, including, but not limited  
8           to, preparedness planning, providing local matching funds for  
9           federal or State grants, personnel training, and specialized  
10          equipment, including surveillance cameras, as needed to deal  
11          with natural and terrorist-inspired emergency situations or  
12          events.

13          (Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16; 100-20, eff. 7-1-17.)

14           (50 ILCS 750/40)

15           (Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2023)

16           Sec. 40. Financial reports.

17           (a) The Illinois State Police shall create uniform  
18           accounting procedures, with such modification as may be  
19           required to give effect to statutory provisions applicable  
20           only to municipalities with a population in excess of 500,000,  
21           that any emergency telephone system board ~~or unit of local~~  
22           ~~government~~ receiving surcharge money pursuant to Section 15.3,  
23           15.3a, or 30 of this Act must follow.

24           (b) By January 31, 2018, and every January 31 thereafter,  
25           each emergency telephone system board ~~or unit of local~~

1 ~~government~~ receiving surcharge money pursuant to Section 15.3,  
2 15.3a, or 30 shall report to the Illinois State Police audited  
3 financial statements showing total revenue and expenditures  
4 for the period beginning with the end of the period covered by  
5 the last submitted report through the end of the previous  
6 calendar year in a form and manner as prescribed by the  
7 Illinois State Police. Such financial information shall  
8 include:

9 (1) a detailed summary of revenue from all sources  
10 including, but not limited to, local, State, federal, and  
11 private revenues, and any other funds received;

12 (2) all expenditures made during the reporting period  
13 from distributions under this Act;

14 (3) call data and statistics, when available, from the  
15 reporting period, as specified by the Illinois State  
16 Police and collected in accordance with any reporting  
17 method established or required by the Illinois State  
18 Police;

19 (4) all costs associated with dispatching appropriate  
20 public safety agencies to respond to 9-1-1 calls received  
21 by the PSAP; and

22 (5) all funding sources and amounts of funding used  
23 for costs described in paragraph (4) of this subsection  
24 (b).

25 The emergency telephone system board ~~or unit of local~~  
26 ~~government~~ is responsible for any costs associated with

1 auditing such financial statements. The Illinois State Police  
2 shall post annual financial reports ~~the audited financial~~  
3 ~~statements~~ on the Illinois State Police's website.

4 (c) Along with its audited financial statement, each  
5 emergency telephone system board ~~or unit of local government~~  
6 receiving a grant under Section 15.4b of this Act shall  
7 include a report of the amount of grant moneys received and how  
8 the grant moneys were used. In case of a conflict between this  
9 requirement and the Grant Accountability and Transparency Act,  
10 or with the rules of the Governor's Office of Management and  
11 Budget adopted thereunder, that Act and those rules shall  
12 control.

13 (d) If an emergency telephone system board that receives  
14 funds from the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund fails to file the 9-1-1  
15 system financial reports as required under this Section, the  
16 Illinois State Police shall suspend and withhold monthly  
17 disbursements otherwise due to the emergency telephone system  
18 board under Section 30 of this Act until the report is filed.

19 Any monthly disbursements that have been withheld for 12  
20 months or more shall be forfeited by the emergency telephone  
21 system board and shall be distributed proportionally by the  
22 Illinois State Police to compliant emergency telephone system  
23 boards that receive funds from the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund.

24 Any emergency telephone system board not in compliance  
25 with this Section shall be ineligible to receive any  
26 consolidation grant or infrastructure grant issued under this

1 Act.

2 (e) The Illinois State Police may adopt emergency rules  
3 necessary to implement the provisions of this Section.

4 (f) Any findings or decisions of the Illinois State Police  
5 under this Section shall be deemed a final administrative  
6 decision and shall be subject to judicial review under the  
7 Administrative Review Law.

8 (g) Beginning October 1, 2017, the Illinois State Police  
9 shall provide a quarterly report to the Statewide 9-1-1  
10 Advisory Board of its expenditures from the Statewide 9-1-1  
11 Fund for the prior fiscal quarter.

12 (Source: P.A. 102-9, eff. 6-3-21; 102-538, eff. 8-20-21;  
13 102-813, eff. 5-13-22.)

14 (50 ILCS 750/50)

15 (Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2023)

16 Sec. 50. Fund audits. The Auditor General shall conduct as  
17 a part of its bi-annual audit, an audit of the Statewide 9-1-1  
18 Fund ~~and the Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund~~ for  
19 compliance with the requirements of this Act. The audit shall  
20 include, but not be limited to, the following determinations:

21 (1) Whether detailed records of all receipts and  
22 disbursements from the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund ~~and the~~  
23 ~~Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund~~ are being maintained.

24 (2) Whether administrative costs charged to the funds  
25 are adequately documented and are reasonable.



1           (3) Whether the procedures for making disbursements  
2           and grants and providing reimbursements in accordance with  
3           the Act are adequate.

4           (4) The status of the implementation of statewide  
5           9-1-1 service and Next Generation 9-1-1 service in  
6           Illinois.

7           The Illinois Commerce Commission, the Illinois State  
8           Police, and any other entity or person that may have  
9           information relevant to the audit shall cooperate fully and  
10          promptly with the Office of the Auditor General in conducting  
11          the audit. The Auditor General shall commence the audit as  
12          soon as possible and distribute the report upon completion in  
13          accordance with Section 3-14 of the Illinois State Auditing  
14          Act.

15          (Source: P.A. 102-538, eff. 8-20-21.)

16          (50 ILCS 750/99)

17          (Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2023)

18          Sec. 99. Repealer. This Act is repealed on December 31,  
19          2025 ~~2023~~.

20          (Source: P.A. 101-639, eff. 6-12-20; 102-9, eff. 6-3-21.)

21          (50 ILCS 750/15 rep.)

22          (50 ILCS 750/15.2c rep.)

23          (50 ILCS 750/45 rep.)

24          Section 15. The Emergency Telephone System Act is amended

1 by repealing Sections 15, 15.2c, and 45.

2 Section 20. The Criminal Code of 2012 is amended by  
3 changing Section 26-1 as follows:

4 (720 ILCS 5/26-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 26-1)

5 Sec. 26-1. Disorderly conduct.

6 (a) A person commits disorderly conduct when he or she  
7 knowingly:

8 (1) Does any act in such unreasonable manner as to  
9 alarm or disturb another and to provoke a breach of the  
10 peace;

11 (2) Transmits or causes to be transmitted in any  
12 manner to the fire department of any city, town, village  
13 or fire protection district a false alarm of fire, knowing  
14 at the time of the transmission that there is no  
15 reasonable ground for believing that the fire exists;

16 (3) Transmits or causes to be transmitted in any  
17 manner to another a false alarm to the effect that a bomb  
18 or other explosive of any nature or a container holding  
19 poison gas, a deadly biological or chemical contaminant,  
20 or radioactive substance is concealed in a place where its  
21 explosion or release would endanger human life, knowing at  
22 the time of the transmission that there is no reasonable  
23 ground for believing that the bomb, explosive or a  
24 container holding poison gas, a deadly biological or

1 chemical contaminant, or radioactive substance is  
2 concealed in the place;

3 (3.5) Transmits or causes to be transmitted in any  
4 manner a threat of destruction of a school building or  
5 school property, or a threat of violence, death, or bodily  
6 harm directed against persons at a school, school  
7 function, or school event, whether or not school is in  
8 session;

9 (4) Transmits or causes to be transmitted in any  
10 manner to any peace officer, public officer or public  
11 employee a report to the effect that an offense will be  
12 committed, is being committed, or has been committed,  
13 knowing at the time of the transmission that there is no  
14 reasonable ground for believing that the offense will be  
15 committed, is being committed, or has been committed;

16 (5) Transmits or causes to be transmitted in any  
17 manner a false report to any public safety agency without  
18 the reasonable grounds necessary to believe that  
19 transmitting the report is necessary for the safety and  
20 welfare of the public; ~~or~~

21 (6) Calls or texts the number "911" or transmits or  
22 causes to be transmitted in any manner to a public safety  
23 agency or public safety answering point for the purpose of  
24 making or transmitting a false alarm or complaint and  
25 reporting information when, at the time the call, text, or  
26 transmission is made, the person knows there is no

1 reasonable ground for making the call, text, or  
2 transmission and further knows that the call, text, or  
3 transmission could result in the emergency response of any  
4 public safety agency;

5 (7) Transmits or causes to be transmitted in any  
6 manner a false report to the Department of Children and  
7 Family Services under Section 4 of the Abused and  
8 Neglected Child Reporting Act;

9 (8) Transmits or causes to be transmitted in any  
10 manner a false report to the Department of Public Health  
11 under the Nursing Home Care Act, the Specialized Mental  
12 Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013, the ID/DD Community  
13 Care Act, or the MC/DD Act;

14 (9) Transmits or causes to be transmitted in any  
15 manner to the police department or fire department of any  
16 municipality or fire protection district, or any privately  
17 owned and operated ambulance service, a false request for  
18 an ambulance, emergency medical technician-ambulance or  
19 emergency medical technician-paramedic knowing at the time  
20 there is no reasonable ground for believing that the  
21 assistance is required;

22 (10) Transmits or causes to be transmitted in any  
23 manner a false report under Article II of Public Act  
24 83-1432;

25 (11) Enters upon the property of another and for a  
26 lewd or unlawful purpose deliberately looks into a

1 dwelling on the property through any window or other  
2 opening in it; or

3 (12) While acting as a collection agency as defined in  
4 the Collection Agency Act or as an employee of the  
5 collection agency, and while attempting to collect an  
6 alleged debt, makes a telephone call to the alleged debtor  
7 which is designed to harass, annoy or intimidate the  
8 alleged debtor.

9 (b) Sentence. A violation of subsection (a)(1) of this  
10 Section is a Class C misdemeanor. A violation of subsection  
11 (a)(5) or (a)(11) of this Section is a Class A misdemeanor. A  
12 violation of subsection (a)(8) or (a)(10) of this Section is a  
13 Class B misdemeanor. A violation of subsection (a)(2),  
14 (a)(3.5), (a)(4), (a)(6), (a)(7), or (a)(9) of this Section is  
15 a Class 4 felony. A violation of subsection (a)(3) of this  
16 Section is a Class 3 felony, for which a fine of not less than  
17 \$3,000 and no more than \$10,000 shall be assessed in addition  
18 to any other penalty imposed.

19 A violation of subsection (a)(12) of this Section is a  
20 Business Offense and shall be punished by a fine not to exceed  
21 \$3,000. A second or subsequent violation of subsection (a)(7)  
22 or (a)(5) of this Section is a Class 4 felony. A third or  
23 subsequent violation of subsection (a)(11) of this Section is  
24 a Class 4 felony.

25 (c) In addition to any other sentence that may be imposed,  
26 a court shall order any person convicted of disorderly conduct

1 to perform community service for not less than 30 and not more  
2 than 120 hours, if community service is available in the  
3 jurisdiction and is funded and approved by the county board of  
4 the county where the offense was committed. In addition,  
5 whenever any person is placed on supervision for an alleged  
6 offense under this Section, the supervision shall be  
7 conditioned upon the performance of the community service.

8 This subsection does not apply when the court imposes a  
9 sentence of incarceration.

10 (d) In addition to any other sentence that may be imposed,  
11 the court shall order any person convicted of disorderly  
12 conduct under paragraph (3) of subsection (a) involving a  
13 false alarm of a threat that a bomb or explosive device has  
14 been placed in a school that requires an emergency response to  
15 reimburse the unit of government that employs the emergency  
16 response officer or officers that were dispatched to the  
17 school for the cost of the response. If the court determines  
18 that the person convicted of disorderly conduct that requires  
19 an emergency response to a school is indigent, the provisions  
20 of this subsection (d) do not apply.

21 (e) In addition to any other sentence that may be imposed,  
22 the court shall order any person convicted of disorderly  
23 conduct under paragraph (3.5) or (6) of subsection (a) to  
24 reimburse the public agency for the reasonable costs of the  
25 emergency response by the public agency up to \$10,000. If the  
26 court determines that the person convicted of disorderly

1 conduct under paragraph (3.5) or (6) of subsection (a) is  
2 indigent, the provisions of this subsection (e) do not apply.

3 (f) For the purposes of this Section, "emergency response"  
4 means any condition that results in, or could result in, the  
5 response of a public official in an authorized emergency  
6 vehicle, any condition that jeopardizes or could jeopardize  
7 public safety and results in, or could result in, the  
8 evacuation of any area, building, structure, vehicle, or of  
9 any other place that any person may enter, or any incident  
10 requiring a response by a police officer, a firefighter, a  
11 State Fire Marshal employee, or an ambulance.

12 (Source: P.A. 101-238, eff. 1-1-20.)

13 Section 99. Effective date. This Section and the changes  
14 to Section 99 of the Emergency Telephone System Act take  
15 effect upon becoming law.