



Sen. Bill Cunningham

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10300HB3940sam001

LRB103 25395 AWJ 60706 a

1 AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 3940

2 AMENDMENT NO. _____. Amend House Bill 3940 by replacing
3 everything after the enacting clause with the following:

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11 (Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2023)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

1 facilities to a primary or backup 9-1-1 PSAP that meets the
2 appropriate grade of service.

3 "9-1-1 system" means the geographic area that has been
4 granted an order of authority by the Commission or the
5 Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator to use "9-1-1" as the primary
6 emergency telephone number, including, but not limited to, the
7 network, software applications, databases, CPE components and
8 operational and management procedures required to provide
9 9-1-1 service.

10 "9-1-1 Authority" means an Emergency Telephone System
11 Board or Joint Emergency Telephone System Board that provides
12 for the management and operation of a 9-1-1 system. "9-1-1
13 Authority" includes the Illinois State Police only to the
14 extent it provides 9-1-1 services under this Act.

15 "9-1-1 System Manager" means the manager, director,
16 administrator, or coordinator who at the direction of his or
17 her Emergency Telephone System Board is responsible for the
18 implementation and execution of the order of authority issued
19 by the Commission or the Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator through
20 the programs, policies, procedures, and daily operations of
21 the 9-1-1 system consistent with the provisions of this Act.

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

23 "Advanced service" means any telecommunications service
24 with or without dynamic bandwidth allocation, including, but
25 not limited to, ISDN Primary Rate Interface (PRI), that,
26 through the use of a DS-1, T-1, or other un-channelized or

1 multi-channel transmission facility, is capable of
2 transporting either the subscriber's inter-premises voice
3 telecommunications services to the public switched network or
4 the subscriber's 9-1-1 calls to the public agency.

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

19 "ALI" or "automatic location identification" means the
20 automatic display at the public safety answering point of the
21 address or location of the caller's telephone and
22 supplementary emergency services information of the location
23 from which a call originates.

24 "ANI" or "automatic number identification" means the
25 automatic display of the 10-digit telephone number associated
26 with the caller's telephone number.

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

5 "Answering point" means a PSAP, SAP, Backup PSAP, Unmanned
6 Backup Answering Point, or VAP.

7 "Authorized entity" means an answering point or
8 participating agency other than a decommissioned PSAP.

9 "Backup PSAP" means an answering point that meets the
10 appropriate standards of service and serves as an alternate to
11 the PSAP operating independently from the PSAP at a different
12 location that has the capability to direct dispatch for the
13 PSAP or otherwise transfer emergency calls directly to an
14 authorized entity. A backup PSAP may accept overflow calls
15 from the PSAP or be activated if the primary PSAP is disabled.

16 "Board" means an Emergency Telephone System Board or a
17 Joint Emergency Telephone System Board created pursuant to
18 Section 15.4.

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

23 "Carrier" includes a telecommunications carrier and a
24 wireless carrier.

25 "Commission" means the Illinois Commerce Commission.

26 "Computer aided dispatch" or "CAD" means a computer-based

1 system that aids public safety telecommunicators by automating
2 selected dispatching and recordkeeping activities.

3 "Direct dispatch" means a 9-1-1 service wherein upon
4 receipt of an emergency call, a public safety telecommunicator
5 transmits - without delay, transfer, relay, or referral - all
6 relevant available information to the appropriate public
7 safety personnel or emergency responders.

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

12 "Decommissioned" means the revocation of a PSAPs authority
13 to handle 9-1-1 calls as an answering point within the 9-1-1
14 network.

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

19 "Dynamic bandwidth allocation" means the ability of the
20 facility or customer to drop and add channels, or adjust
21 bandwidth, when needed in real time for voice or data
22 purposes.

23 "Emergency call" means any type of request for emergency
24 assistance through a 9-1-1 network either to the digits 9-1-1
25 or the emergency 24/7 10-digit telephone number for all
26 answering points. An emergency call is not limited to a voice

1 telephone call. It could be a two-way video call, an
2 interactive text, Teletypewriter (TTY), an SMS, an Instant
3 Message, or any new mechanism for communications available in
4 the future. An emergency call occurs when the request for
5 emergency assistance is received by a public safety
6 telecommunicator.

7 "EMS personnel" has the meaning given to that term in
8 Section 3.5 of the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Systems
9 Act.

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

18 "ETSB" means an emergency telephone system board appointed
19 by the corporate authorities of any county or municipality
20 that provides for the management and operation of a 9-1-1
21 system.

22 "First responder" means someone designated by a public
23 safety agency who is charged with responding to emergency
24 service requests, including emergency communications
25 professionals, public safety telecommunicators, public safety
26 telecommunicator supervisors, and police, fire, and EMS

1 personnel who operate in the field.

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

5 "Hearing-impaired individual" means a person with a
6 permanent hearing loss who can regularly and routinely
7 communicate by telephone only through the aid of devices which
8 can send and receive written messages over the telephone
9 network.

10 "Hosted supplemental 9-1-1 service" means a database
11 service that:

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

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

16 (3) collects a variety of formatted data relevant to
17 9-1-1 and first responder needs, which may include, but is
18 not limited to, photographs of the telephone subscribers,
19 physical descriptions, medical information, household
20 data, and emergency contacts;

21 (4) allows for information to be entered by telephone
22 subscribers through a secure website where they can elect
23 to provide as little or as much information as they
24 choose;

25 (5) automatically displays data provided by telephone
26 subscribers to 9-1-1 call takers for all types of

1 telephones when a call is placed to 9-1-1 from a
2 registered and confirmed phone number;

3 (6) supports the delivery of telephone subscriber
4 information through a secure internet connection to all
5 emergency telephone system boards;

6 (7) works across all 9-1-1 call taking equipment and
7 allows for the easy transfer of information into a
8 computer aided dispatch system; and

9 (8) may be used to collect information pursuant to an
10 Illinois Premise Alert Program as defined in the Illinois
11 Premise Alert Program (PAP) Act.

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

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

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

23 "Local public agency" means any unit of local government
24 or special purpose district located in whole or in part within
25 this State that provides or has authority to provide
26 firefighting, police, ambulance, medical, or other emergency

1 services.

2 "Mechanical dialer" means any device that accesses the
3 9-1-1 system without human intervention and does not provide
4 for two-way communication.

5 "Master Street Address Guide" or "MSAG" is a database of
6 street names and house ranges within their associated
7 communities defining emergency service zones (ESZs) and their
8 associated emergency service numbers (ESNs) to enable proper
9 routing of 9-1-1 calls.

10 "Mobile telephone number" or "MTN" means the telephone
11 number assigned to a wireless telephone at the time of initial
12 activation.

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

26 "Network connections" means the number of voice grade

1 communications channels directly between a subscriber and a
2 telecommunications carrier's public switched network, without
3 the intervention of any other telecommunications carrier's
4 switched network, which would be required to carry the
5 subscriber's inter-premises traffic and which connection
6 either (1) is capable of providing access through the public
7 switched network to a 9-1-1 Emergency Telephone System, if one
8 exists, or (2) if no system exists at the time a surcharge is
9 imposed under Section 15.3, that would be capable of providing
10 access through the public switched network to the local 9-1-1
11 Emergency Telephone System if one existed. Where multiple
12 voice grade communications channels are connected to a
13 telecommunications carrier's public switched network through a
14 private branch exchange (PBX) service, there shall be
15 determined to be one network connection for each trunk line
16 capable of transporting either the subscriber's inter-premises
17 traffic to the public switched network or the subscriber's
18 9-1-1 calls to the public agency. Where multiple voice grade
19 communications channels are connected to an OSP's public
20 switched network through Centrex type service, the number of
21 network connections shall be equal to the number of PBX trunk
22 equivalents for the subscriber's service or other multiple
23 voice grade communication channels facility, as determined by
24 reference to any generally applicable exchange access service
25 tariff filed by the subscriber's telecommunications carrier
26 with the Commission.

1 "Network costs" means those recurring costs that directly
2 relate to the operation of the 9-1-1 network as determined by
3 the Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator with the advice of the
4 Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board, which may include, but need
5 not be limited to, some or all of the following: costs for
6 interoffice trunks, selective routing charges, transfer lines
7 and toll charges for 9-1-1 services, Automatic Location
8 Information (ALI) database charges, independent local exchange
9 carrier charges and non-system provider charges, carrier
10 charges for third party database for on-site customer premises
11 equipment, back-up PSAP trunks for non-system providers,
12 periodic database updates as provided by carrier (also known
13 as "ALI data dump"), regional ALI storage charges, circuits
14 for call delivery (fiber or circuit connection), NG9-1-1
15 costs, and all associated fees, taxes, and surcharges on each
16 invoice. "Network costs" shall not include radio circuits or
17 toll charges that are other than for 9-1-1 services.

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

22 (A) provides standardized interfaces from
23 emergency call and message services to support
24 emergency communications;

25 (B) processes all types of emergency calls,
26 including voice, text, data, and multimedia

1 information;

2 (C) acquires and integrates additional emergency
3 call data useful to call routing and handling;

4 (D) delivers the emergency calls, messages, and
5 data to the appropriate public safety answering point
6 and other appropriate emergency entities based on the
7 location of the caller;

8 (E) supports data, video, and other communications
9 needs for coordinated incident response and
10 management; and

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

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

25 "Originating service provider" or "OSP" means the entity
26 that provides services to end users that may be used to

1 originate voice or nonvoice 9-1-1 requests for assistance and
2 who would interconnect, in any of various fashions, to the
3 9-1-1 system provider for purposes of delivering 9-1-1 traffic
4 to the public safety answering points.

5 "Private branch exchange" or "PBX" means a private
6 telephone system and associated equipment located on the
7 user's property that provides communications between internal
8 stations and external networks.

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

23 "Private residential switch service" means network and
24 premise based systems including a VoIP, Centrex type service,
25 or PBX service or key telephone systems or equivalent
26 telephone systems registered with the Federal Communications

1 Commission under 47 CFR Part 68 that are directly connected to
2 a VoIP, Centrex type service, or PBX systems equipped for
3 switched local network connections or 9-1-1 system access to
4 residential end users through a private telephone switch.
5 "Private residential switch service" does not include key
6 telephone systems or equivalent telephone systems registered
7 with the Federal Communications Commission under 47 CFR Part
8 68 when not used in conjunction with a VoIP, Centrex type, or
9 PBX systems. "Private residential switch service" typically
10 includes, but is not limited to, apartment complexes,
11 condominiums, and campus or university environments where
12 shared tenant service is provided and where the usage of the
13 telecommunications service is primarily residential.

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

19 "Public safety agency" means a functional division of a
20 public agency that provides firefighting, police, medical, or
21 other emergency services to respond to and manage emergency
22 incidents. For the purpose of providing wireless service to
23 users of 9-1-1 emergency services, as expressly provided for
24 in this Act, the Illinois State Police may be considered a
25 public safety agency.

26 "Public safety answering point" or "PSAP" means the

1 primary answering location of an emergency call that meets the
2 appropriate standards of service and is responsible for
3 receiving and processing those calls and events according to a
4 specified operational policy.

5 "PSAP representative" means the manager or supervisor of a
6 Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) who oversees the daily
7 operational functions and is responsible for the overall
8 management and administration of the PSAP.

9 "Public safety telecommunicator" means any person employed
10 in a full-time or part-time capacity at an answering point
11 whose duties or responsibilities include answering, receiving,
12 or transferring an emergency call for dispatch to the
13 appropriate emergency responder.

14 "Public safety telecommunicator supervisor" means any
15 person employed in a full-time or part-time capacity at an
16 answering point or by a 9-1-1 Authority, whose primary duties
17 or responsibilities are to direct, administer, or manage any
18 public safety telecommunicator and whose responsibilities
19 include answering, receiving, or transferring an emergency
20 call for dispatch to the appropriate emergency responders.

21 "Referral" means a 9-1-1 service in which the public
22 safety telecommunicator provides the calling party with the
23 telephone number of the appropriate public safety agency or
24 other provider of emergency services.

25 "Regular service" means any telecommunications service,
26 other than advanced service, that is capable of transporting

1 either the subscriber's inter-premises voice
2 telecommunications services to the public switched network or
3 the subscriber's 9-1-1 calls to the public agency.

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

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

12 "Secondary Answering Point" or "SAP" means a location,
13 other than a PSAP, that is able to receive the voice, data, and
14 call back number of E9-1-1 or NG9-1-1 emergency calls
15 transferred from a PSAP and completes the call taking process
16 by dispatching police, medical, fire, or other emergency
17 responders.

18 "Shared residential MLTS service" means the use of one or
19 more MLTS or MLTS services to provide telephone service to
20 residential facilities, including, but not limited to,
21 single-family dwellings and multi-family dwellings, such as
22 apartments, even if the service is not individually billed.

23 "Shared telecommunications services" means the provision
24 of telecommunications and information management services and
25 equipment within a user group located in discrete private
26 premises in building complexes, campuses, or high-rise

1 buildings by a commercial shared services provider or by a
2 user association, through privately owned customer premises
3 equipment and associated data processing and information
4 management services. The term "shared telecommunications
5 services" includes the provisioning of connections to the
6 facilities of a local exchange carrier or an interexchange
7 carrier.

8 "Statewide wireless emergency 9-1-1 system" means all
9 areas of the State where an emergency telephone system board
10 has not declared its intention for one or more of its public
11 safety answering points to serve as a primary wireless 9-1-1
12 public safety answering point for its jurisdiction. The
13 operator of the statewide wireless emergency 9-1-1 system
14 shall be the Illinois State Police.

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

20 "System provider" means the contracted entity providing
21 9-1-1 network and database services.

22 "Telecommunications carrier" means those entities included
23 within the definition specified in Section 13-202 of the
24 Public Utilities Act, and includes those carriers acting as
25 resellers of telecommunications services. "Telecommunications
26 carrier" includes telephone systems operating as mutual

1 concerns. "Telecommunications carrier" does not include a
2 wireless carrier.

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

5 "Temporary residence MLTS" means the use of a MLTS or MLTS
6 service to provide telephone service to occupants of temporary
7 or transient dwellings, including, but not limited to,
8 dormitories, hotels, motels, health care facilities, and
9 nursing homes, or other similar facilities.

10 "Transfer" means a 9-1-1 service in which the public
11 safety telecommunicator, who receives an emergency call,
12 transmits, redirects, or conferences that call to the
13 appropriate public safety agency or other provider of
14 emergency services. "Transfer" shall not include a relay or
15 referral of the information without transferring the caller.

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

18 "Trunk line" means a transmission path, or group of
19 transmission paths, connecting a subscriber's PBX to a
20 telecommunications carrier's public switched network. In the
21 case of regular service, each voice grade communications
22 channel or equivalent amount of bandwidth 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 trunk line, even if it is bundled with other

1 channels or additional bandwidth. In the case of advanced
2 service, each DS-1, T-1, or other un-channelized or
3 multi-channel transmission facility that is capable of
4 transporting either the subscriber's inter-premises voice
5 telecommunications services to the public switched network or
6 the subscriber's 9-1-1 calls to the public agency shall be
7 considered a single trunk line, even if it contains multiple
8 voice grade communications channels or otherwise supports 2 or
9 more voice grade calls at a time; provided, however, that each
10 additional increment of up to 24 voice grade channels of
11 transmission capacity that is capable of transporting either
12 the subscriber's inter-premises voice telecommunications
13 services to the public switched network or the subscriber's
14 9-1-1 calls to the public agency shall be considered an
15 additional trunk line.

16 "Unmanned backup answering point" means an answering point
17 that serves as an alternate to the PSAP at an alternate
18 location and is typically unmanned but can be activated if the
19 primary PSAP is disabled.

20 "Virtual answering point" or "VAP" means a temporary or
21 nonpermanent location that is capable of receiving an
22 emergency call, contains a fully functional worksite that is
23 not bound to a specific location, but rather is portable and
24 scalable, connecting public safety telecommunicators to the
25 work process, and is capable of completing the call
26 dispatching process.

1 "Voice-impaired individual" means a person with a
2 permanent speech disability which precludes oral
3 communication, who can regularly and routinely communicate by
4 telephone only through the aid of devices which can send and
5 receive written messages over the telephone network.

6 "Wireless carrier" means a provider of two-way cellular,
7 broadband PCS, geographic area 800 MHz and 900 MHz Commercial
8 Mobile Radio Service (CMRS), Wireless Communications Service
9 (WCS), or other Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS), as
10 defined by the Federal Communications Commission, offering
11 radio communications that may provide fixed, mobile, radio
12 location, or satellite communication services to individuals
13 or businesses within its assigned spectrum block and
14 geographical area or that offers real-time, two-way voice
15 service that is interconnected with the public switched
16 network, including a reseller of such service.

17 "Wireless enhanced 9-1-1" means the ability to relay the
18 telephone number of the originator of a 9-1-1 call and
19 location information from any mobile handset or text telephone
20 device accessing the wireless system to the designated
21 wireless public safety answering point as set forth in the
22 order of the Federal Communications Commission, FCC Docket No.
23 94-102, adopted June 12, 1996, with an effective date of
24 October 1, 1996, and any subsequent amendment thereto.

25 "Wireless public safety answering point" means the
26 functional division of a 9-1-1 authority accepting wireless

1 9-1-1 calls.

2 "Wireless subscriber" means an individual or entity to
3 whom a wireless service account or number has been assigned by
4 a wireless carrier, other than an account or number associated
5 with prepaid wireless telecommunication service.

6 (Source: P.A. 102-9, eff. 6-3-21; 102-538, eff. 8-20-21;
7 102-813, eff. 5-13-22; 102-983, eff. 5-27-22.)

8 (50 ILCS 750/3) (from Ch. 134, par. 33)

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

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

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

19 (c) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit or
20 discourage in any way the formation of multijurisdictional or
21 regional systems, and any system established pursuant to this
22 Act may include the territory of more than one public agency or
23 may include a segment of the territory of a public agency.

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

1 (50 ILCS 750/6.2)

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

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

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

8 (50 ILCS 750/11.5)

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

10 Sec. 11.5. Aggregator and originating service provider
11 responsibilities.

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

16 (b) Beginning February 1, 2024 and every February 1
17 thereafter ~~July 1, 2021~~, each aggregator that is operating
18 within the State must submit ~~email the Office of the Statewide~~
19 ~~9-1-1 Administrator to provide~~ the following information that
20 supports the implementation of and the migration to the
21 Statewide NG9-1-1 system to the Office of the Statewide 9-1-1
22 Administrator on a form prescribed and made available by the
23 Illinois State Police for this purpose:

24 (1) A company 9-1-1 contact, address, email, and phone
25 number.

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

7 (c) Each aggregator shall establish procedures for
8 receiving No Record Found errors from the 9-1-1 System
9 Provider, identifying the originating service provider who
10 delivered the call to the aggregator, and referring the No
11 Record Found errors to that originating service provider.

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

17 (e) If a 9-1-1 system is being transitioned to NG9-1-1
18 service or to a new provider, each aggregator shall be
19 responsible for coordinating any modifications that are needed
20 to ensure that the originating service provider provides the
21 required level of service to its customers. Each aggregator
22 shall coordinate those network changes or additions for those
23 migrations in a timely manner with the appropriate 9-1-1
24 system provider who shall be managing its respective
25 implementation schedule and cut over. Each aggregator shall
26 send notice to its originating service provider customers of

1 the aggregator's successful turn up of the network changes or
2 additions supporting the migration and include the necessary
3 information for the originating service provider's migration
4 (such as public safety answering point name, Federal
5 Communications Commission Identification, and Emergency
6 Services Routing Number). The notice shall be provided to the
7 originating service providers within 2 weeks of acceptance
8 testing and conversion activities between the aggregator and
9 the 9-1-1 system provider.

10 (f) The 9-1-1 system provider shall coordinate directly
11 with the originating service providers (unless the aggregator
12 separately agrees to coordinate with the originating service
13 providers) for migration, but in no case shall that migration
14 exceed 30 days after receipt of notice from the aggregator,
15 unless agreed to by the originating service provider and 9-1-1
16 system provider.

17 (g) Each aggregator shall coordinate test calls with the
18 9-1-1 system provider and the 9-1-1 Authority when turning up
19 new circuits or making network changes. Each originating
20 service provider shall perform testing of its network and
21 provisioning upon notification from the aggregator that the
22 network has been tested and accepted with the 9-1-1 system
23 provider.

24 (h) Each aggregator and originating service provider
25 customer shall deliver all 9-1-1 calls, audio, data, and
26 location to the 9-1-1 system at a location determined by the

1 State.

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

3 (50 ILCS 750/14) (from Ch. 134, par. 44)

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

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

1 jurisdictional boundaries. The call handling and aid outside
2 jurisdictional boundaries agreements shall be incorporated
3 into the plan filed under Section 11. Notice of any changes to
4 call handling and aid outside jurisdictional boundaries
5 agreements must be made annually during the financial
6 reporting process ~~Certified notification of the continuation~~
7 ~~of call handling and aid outside jurisdictional boundaries~~
8 ~~agreements shall be made among the involved parties on an~~
9 ~~annual basis.~~ The Illinois State Police may adopt rules for
10 the administration of this Section.

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

12 (50 ILCS 750/15.2) (from Ch. 134, par. 45.2)

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

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

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

1 (50 ILCS 750/15.3) (from Ch. 134, par. 45.3)

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

3 Sec. 15.3. Local non-wireless surcharge.

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

23 (i) in a municipality with a population of 500,000 or
24 less or in any county, 5 such surcharges per network
25 connection, as defined under Section 2 of this Act, for

1 both regular service and advanced service provisioned
2 trunk lines;

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

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

19 (iv) for an advanced service provisioned trunk line
20 connected between the subscriber's premises and the public
21 switched network through a P.B.X., where the advanced
22 service provisioned trunk line is capable of transporting
23 at least 2 but fewer than 23 simultaneous VGC's per trunk
24 line, the telecommunications carrier collecting the
25 surcharge may elect to impose surcharges in accordance
26 with the table provided in this Section, without limiting

1 any telecommunications carrier's obligations to otherwise
2 keep and maintain records. Any telecommunications carrier
3 electing to impose fewer than 12 surcharges per an
4 advanced service provisioned trunk line shall keep and
5 maintain records adequately to demonstrate the VGC
6 capability of each advanced service provisioned trunk line
7 with fewer than 12 surcharges imposed, provided that 12
8 surcharges shall be imposed on an advanced service
9 provisioned trunk line regardless of the VGC capability
10 where a telecommunications carrier cannot demonstrate the
11 VGC capability of the advanced service provisioned trunk
12 line.

13	Facility	VGC's	911 Surcharges
14	Advanced service provisioned trunk line	18-23	12
15	Advanced service provisioned trunk line	12-17	10
16	Advanced service provisioned trunk line	2-11	8

17 Subsections (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) are not intended to
18 make any change in the meaning of this Section, but are
19 intended to remove possible ambiguity, thereby confirming the
20 intent of paragraph (a) as it existed prior to and following
21 the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 97th General
22 Assembly.

23 For mobile telecommunications services, if a surcharge is
24 imposed it shall be imposed based upon the municipality or

1 county that encompasses the customer's place of primary use as
2 defined in the Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Conformity
3 Act. A municipality may enter into an intergovernmental
4 agreement with any county in which it is partially located,
5 when the county has adopted an ordinance to impose a surcharge
6 as provided in subsection (c), to include that portion of the
7 municipality lying outside the county in that county's
8 surcharge referendum. If the county's surcharge referendum is
9 approved, the portion of the municipality identified in the
10 intergovernmental agreement shall automatically be
11 disconnected from the county in which it lies and connected to
12 the county which approved the referendum for purposes of a
13 surcharge on telecommunications carriers.

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

1 (c) Upon the passage of an ordinance to impose a surcharge
 2 under this Section the clerk of the municipality or county
 3 shall certify the question of whether the surcharge may be
 4 imposed to the proper election authority who shall submit the
 5 public question to the electors of the municipality or county
 6 in accordance with the general election law; provided that
 7 such question shall not be submitted at a consolidated primary
 8 election. The public question shall be in substantially the
 9 following form:

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

20 -----
 21 If a majority of the votes cast upon the public question
 22 are in favor thereof, the surcharge shall be imposed.

23 However, if a Joint Emergency Telephone System Board is to
 24 be created pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement under
 25 Section 15.4, the ordinance to impose the surcharge shall be
 26 subject to the approval of a majority of the total number of

1 votes cast upon the public question by the electors of all of
2 the municipalities or counties, or combination thereof, that
3 are parties to the intergovernmental agreement.

4 The referendum requirement of this subsection (c) shall
5 not apply to any municipality with a population over 500,000
6 or to any county in which a proposition as to whether a
7 sophisticated 9-1-1 Emergency Telephone System should be
8 installed in the county, at a cost not to exceed a specified
9 monthly amount per network connection, has previously been
10 approved by a majority of the electors of the county voting on
11 the proposition at an election conducted before the effective
12 date of this amendatory Act of 1987.

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

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

25 (f) The surcharge authorized by this Section shall be
26 collected from the subscriber by the telecommunications

1 carrier providing the subscriber the network connection as a
2 separately stated item on the subscriber's bill.

3 (g) The amount of surcharge collected by the
4 telecommunications carrier shall be paid to the particular
5 municipality or county or Joint Emergency Telephone System
6 Board not later than 30 days after the surcharge is collected,
7 net of any network or other 9-1-1 or sophisticated 9-1-1
8 system charges then due the particular telecommunications
9 carrier, as shown on an itemized bill. The telecommunications
10 carrier collecting the surcharge shall also be entitled to
11 deduct 3% of the gross amount of surcharge collected to
12 reimburse the telecommunications carrier for the expense of
13 accounting and collecting the surcharge.

14 (h) Except as expressly provided in subsection (a) of this
15 Section, on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act
16 of the 98th General Assembly and until December 31, 2017, a
17 municipality with a population of 500,000 or more shall not
18 impose a monthly surcharge per network connection in excess of
19 the highest monthly surcharge imposed as of January 1, 2014 by
20 any county or municipality under subsection (c) of this
21 Section. Beginning January 1, 2018 and until December 31, 2025
22 ~~2023~~, a municipality with a population over 500,000 may not
23 impose a monthly surcharge in excess of \$5.00 per network
24 connection. On or after January 1, 2026 ~~2024~~, a municipality
25 with a population over 500,000 may not impose a monthly
26 surcharge in excess of \$2.50 per network connection.

1 (i) Any municipality or county or joint emergency
2 telephone system board that has imposed a surcharge pursuant
3 to this Section prior to the effective date of this amendatory
4 Act of 1990 shall hereafter impose the surcharge in accordance
5 with subsection (b) of this Section.

6 (j) The corporate authorities of any municipality or
7 county may issue, in accordance with Illinois law, bonds,
8 notes or other obligations secured in whole or in part by the
9 proceeds of the surcharge described in this Section. The State
10 of Illinois pledges and agrees that it will not limit or alter
11 the rights and powers vested in municipalities and counties by
12 this Section to impose the surcharge so as to impair the terms
13 of or affect the security for bonds, notes or other
14 obligations secured in whole or in part with the proceeds of
15 the surcharge described in this Section. The pledge and
16 agreement set forth in this Section survive the termination of
17 the surcharge under subsection (l) by virtue of the
18 replacement of the surcharge monies guaranteed under Section
19 20; the State of Illinois pledges and agrees that it will not
20 limit or alter the rights vested in municipalities and
21 counties to the surcharge replacement funds guaranteed under
22 Section 20 so as to impair the terms of or affect the security
23 for bonds, notes or other obligations secured in whole or in
24 part with the proceeds of the surcharge described in this
25 Section.

26 (k) Any surcharge collected by or imposed on a

1 telecommunications carrier pursuant to this Section shall be
2 held to be a special fund in trust for the municipality, county
3 or Joint Emergency Telephone Board imposing the surcharge.
4 Except for the 3% deduction provided in subsection (g) above,
5 the special fund shall not be subject to the claims of
6 creditors of the telecommunication carrier.

7 (1) Any surcharge imposed pursuant to this Section by a
8 county or municipality, other than a municipality with a
9 population in excess of 500,000, shall cease to be imposed on
10 January 1, 2016.

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

12 (50 ILCS 750/15.3a)

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

14 Sec. 15.3a. Local wireless surcharge.

15 (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, a
16 unit of local government or emergency telephone system board
17 providing wireless 9-1-1 service and imposing and collecting a
18 wireless carrier surcharge prior to July 1, 1998 may continue
19 its practices of imposing and collecting its wireless carrier
20 surcharge, but, except as provided in subsection (b) of this
21 Section, in no event shall that monthly surcharge exceed \$2.50
22 per commercial mobile radio service (CMRS) connection or
23 in-service telephone number billed on a monthly basis. For
24 mobile telecommunications services provided on and after
25 August 1, 2002, any surcharge imposed shall be imposed based

1 upon the municipality or county that encompasses the
2 customer's place of primary use as defined in the Mobile
3 Telecommunications Sourcing Conformity Act.

4 (b) Until December 31, 2017, the corporate authorities of
5 a municipality with a population in excess of 500,000 on the
6 effective date of this amendatory Act of the 99th General
7 Assembly may by ordinance continue to impose and collect a
8 monthly surcharge per commercial mobile radio service (CMRS)
9 connection or in-service telephone number billed on a monthly
10 basis that does not exceed the highest monthly surcharge
11 imposed as of January 1, 2014 by any county or municipality
12 under subsection (c) of Section 15.3 of this Act. Beginning
13 January 1, 2018, and until December 31, 2025 ~~2023~~, a
14 municipality with a population in excess of 500,000 may by
15 ordinance continue to impose and collect a monthly surcharge
16 per commercial mobile radio service (CMRS) connection or
17 in-service telephone number billed on a monthly basis that
18 does not exceed \$5.00. On or after January 1, 2026 ~~2024~~, the
19 municipality may continue imposing and collecting its wireless
20 carrier surcharge as provided in and subject to the
21 limitations of subsection (a) of this Section.

22 (c) In addition to any other lawful purpose, a
23 municipality with a population over 500,000 may use the moneys
24 collected under this Section for any anti-terrorism or
25 emergency preparedness measures, including, but not limited
26 to, preparedness planning, providing local matching funds for

1 federal or State grants, personnel training, and specialized
2 equipment, including surveillance cameras, as needed to deal
3 with natural and terrorist-inspired emergency situations or
4 events.

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

6 (50 ILCS 750/15.4) (from Ch. 134, par. 45.4)

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

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

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

12 The corporate authorities shall provide for the manner of
13 appointment and the number of members of the Board, provided
14 that the board shall consist of not fewer than 5 members, one
15 of whom must be a public member who is a resident of the local
16 exchange service territory included in the 9-1-1 coverage
17 area, one of whom (in counties with a population less than
18 100,000) may be a member of the county board, and at least 3 of
19 whom shall be representative of the 9-1-1 public safety
20 agencies, including but not limited to police departments,
21 fire departments, emergency medical services providers, and
22 emergency services and disaster agencies, and appointed on the
23 basis of their ability or experience. In counties with a
24 population of more than 100,000 but less than 2,000,000, a
25 member of the county board may serve on the Emergency

1 Telephone System Board. Elected officials, including members
2 of a county board, are also eligible to serve on the board.
3 Members of the board shall serve without compensation but
4 shall be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses.
5 Any 2 or more municipalities, counties, or combination
6 thereof, may, instead of establishing individual boards,
7 establish by intergovernmental agreement a Joint Emergency
8 Telephone System Board pursuant to this Section. The manner of
9 appointment of such a joint board shall be prescribed in the
10 agreement. On or after the effective date of this amendatory
11 Act of the 100th General Assembly, any new intergovernmental
12 agreement entered into to establish or join a Joint Emergency
13 Telephone System Board shall provide for the appointment of a
14 PSAP representative to the board.

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

1 members' terms shall expire on January 1, 2017. Board members
2 may be re-appointed upon the expiration of their terms by the
3 corporate authorities of the county or municipality.

4 The corporate authorities of a county or municipality may,
5 by a vote of the majority of the members elected, remove an
6 Emergency Telephone System Board member for misconduct,
7 official misconduct, or neglect of office.

8 (b) The powers and duties of the board shall be defined by
9 ordinance of the municipality or county, or by
10 intergovernmental agreement in the case of a joint board. The
11 powers and duties shall include, but need not be limited to the
12 following:

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

14 (2) Coordinating and supervising the implementation,
15 upgrading, or maintenance of the system, including the
16 establishment of equipment specifications and coding
17 systems.

18 (3) Receiving moneys from the surcharge imposed under
19 Section 15.3, or disbursed to it under Section 30, and
20 from any other source, for deposit into the Emergency
21 Telephone System Fund.

22 (4) Authorizing all disbursements from the fund.

23 (5) Hiring any staff necessary for the implementation
24 or upgrade of the system.

25 (6) (Blank).

26 (7) Designating a 9-1-1 System Manager, whose duties

1 and responsibilities shall be set forth by the Emergency
2 Telephone System Board in writing.

3 (c) All moneys received by a board pursuant to a surcharge
4 imposed under Section 15.3, or disbursed to it under Section
5 30, shall be deposited into a separate interest-bearing
6 Emergency Telephone System Fund account. The treasurer of the
7 municipality or county that has established the board or, in
8 the case of a joint board, any municipal or county treasurer
9 designated in the intergovernmental agreement, shall be
10 custodian of the fund. All interest accruing on the fund shall
11 remain in the fund. No expenditures may be made from such fund
12 except upon the direction of the board by resolution passed by
13 a majority of all members of the board.

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

23 (e) On and after January 1, 2016, no municipality or
24 county may create an Emergency Telephone System Board unless
25 the board is a Joint Emergency Telephone System Board. The
26 corporate authorities of any county or municipality entering

1 into an intergovernmental agreement to create or join a Joint
2 Emergency Telephone System Board shall rescind an ordinance or
3 ordinances creating a single Emergency Telephone System Board
4 and shall eliminate the single Emergency Telephone System
5 Board, effective upon the creation of the Joint Emergency
6 Telephone System Board, with regulatory approval by the
7 Administrator, or joining of the Joint Emergency Telephone
8 System Board. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to
9 require the dissolution of an Emergency Telephone System Board
10 that is not succeeded by a Joint Emergency Telephone System
11 Board or is not required to consolidate under Section 15.4a of
12 this Act.

13 (f) Within one year after the effective date of this
14 amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly, any corporate
15 authorities of a county or municipality, other than a
16 municipality with a population of more than 500,000, operating
17 a 9-1-1 system without an Emergency Telephone System Board or
18 Joint Emergency Telephone System Board shall create or join a
19 Joint Emergency Telephone System Board.

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

21 (50 ILCS 750/15.4b)

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

23 Sec. 15.4b. Consolidation grants.

24 (a) The Administrator, with the advice and recommendation
25 of the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board, shall administer a

1 9-1-1 System Consolidation Grant Program to defray costs
2 associated with 9-1-1 system consolidation of systems outside
3 of a municipality with a population in excess of 500,000. The
4 awarded grants will be used to offset non-recurring costs
5 associated with the consolidation of 9-1-1 systems and shall
6 not be used for ongoing operating costs associated with the
7 consolidated system. The Illinois State Police, in
8 consultation with the Administrator and the Statewide 9-1-1
9 Advisory Board, shall adopt rules defining the grant process
10 and criteria for issuing the grants. The grants should be
11 awarded based on criteria that include, but are not limited
12 to:

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

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

16 (3) promoting cost savings from resource sharing among
17 9-1-1 systems;

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

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

22 (6) cost saving resulting from 9-1-1 system
23 consolidation; and

24 (7) expanding NG9-1-1 ~~E9-1-1~~ service coverage as a
25 result of 9-1-1 system consolidation ~~including to areas~~
26 ~~without E9-1-1 service.~~

1 Priority shall be given first to counties not providing
2 9-1-1 service as of January 1, 2016, and next to other entities
3 consolidating as required under Section 15.4a of this Act.

4 (b) The 9-1-1 System Consolidation Grant application, as
5 defined by Illinois State Police rules, shall be submitted
6 electronically using the State's grant management system by
7 February 1, 2024 and every February 1 ~~to the Administrator~~
8 ~~starting January 2, 2016, and every January 2~~ thereafter. The
9 application shall include a modified 9-1-1 system plan as
10 required by this Act in support of the consolidation plan. The
11 Administrator shall have until June 30, 2016 and every June 30
12 thereafter to approve 9-1-1 System Consolidation grants and
13 modified 9-1-1 system plans. Payment under the approved 9-1-1
14 System Consolidation grants shall be contingent upon the final
15 approval of a modified 9-1-1 system plan.

16 (c) (Blank). ~~Existing and previously completed~~
17 ~~consolidation projects shall be eligible to apply for~~
18 ~~reimbursement of costs related to the consolidation incurred~~
19 ~~between 2010 and the State fiscal year of the application.~~

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

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

24 (50 ILCS 750/15.5)

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

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

3 (a) An entity that manages or operates a private
4 residential switch service or shared residential or temporary
5 residential MLTS service that was installed on or before
6 February 16, 2020 shall ensure that the system is connected to
7 the public switched telephone network so that calls to 9-1-1
8 route to the appropriate 9-1-1 jurisdiction and shall ensure
9 that the system includes, but is not limited to, the
10 capability to provide ANI, the extension number, and the ALI
11 containing the street address of the 9-1-1 caller who
12 ~~dispatchable location that~~ is the source of the call to 9-1-1.

13 (b) The private residential switch or shared residential
14 or temporary residential MLTS service operator is responsible
15 for forwarding end user ANI and ALI record information to the
16 9-1-1 system provider according to the format, frequency, and
17 procedures established by that system provider.

18 (c) This Act does not apply to any MLTS telephone
19 extension that uses radio transmissions to convey electrical
20 signals directly between the telephone extension and the
21 serving MLTS.

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

25 (e) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to preclude
26 the Attorney General on behalf of the Illinois State Police or

1 on his or her own initiative, or any other interested person,
2 from seeking judicial relief, by mandamus, injunction, or
3 otherwise, to compel compliance with this Section.

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

5 (50 ILCS 750/20)

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

7 Sec. 20. Statewide surcharge.

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

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

1 1, 2018, the surcharge shall be \$1.50 per network
2 connection.

3 (2) Each wireless carrier shall impose and collect a
4 monthly surcharge per CMRS connection that either has a
5 telephone number within an area code assigned to Illinois
6 by the North American Numbering Plan Administrator or has
7 a billing address in this State. Until December 31, 2017,
8 the surcharge shall be \$0.87 per connection and on and
9 after January 1, 2018, the surcharge shall be \$1.50 per
10 connection.

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

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

15 (d) The telecommunications carrier collecting the
16 surcharge may deduct and retain 1.74% of the gross amount of
17 surcharge collected to reimburse the telecommunications
18 carrier for the expense of accounting and collecting the
19 surcharge. On and after July 1, 2022, the wireless carrier
20 collecting a surcharge under this Section may deduct and
21 retain 1.74% of the gross amount of the surcharge collected to
22 reimburse the wireless carrier for the expense of accounting
23 and collecting the surcharge.

24 (d-5) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (d) of
25 this Section, an amount not greater than 2.5% may be deducted
26 and retained if the telecommunications or wireless carrier can

1 support, through documentation, expenses that exceed the 1.74%
2 allowed. The documentation shall be submitted to the Illinois
3 State Police and input obtained from the Statewide 9-1-1
4 Advisory Board prior to approval of the deduction.

5 (e) Surcharges imposed under this Section shall be
6 collected by the carriers and shall be remitted to the
7 Illinois State Police, either by check or electronic funds
8 transfer, by the end of the next calendar month after the
9 calendar month in which it was collected for deposit into the
10 Statewide 9-1-1 Fund. Carriers are not required to remit
11 surcharge moneys that are billed to subscribers but not yet
12 collected.

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

22 (f) If, within 8 calendar days after it is due under
23 subsection (e) of this Section, a carrier does not remit the
24 surcharge or any portion thereof required under this Section,
25 then the surcharge or portion thereof shall be deemed
26 delinquent until paid in full, and the Illinois State Police

1 may impose a penalty against the carrier in an amount equal to
2 the greater of:

3 (1) \$25 for each month or portion of a month from the
4 time an amount becomes delinquent until the amount is paid
5 in full; or

6 (2) an amount equal to the product of 1% and the sum of
7 all delinquent amounts for each month or portion of a
8 month that the delinquent amounts remain unpaid.

9 A penalty imposed in accordance with this subsection (f)
10 for a portion of a month during which the carrier pays the
11 delinquent amount in full shall be prorated for each day of
12 that month that the delinquent amount was paid in full. Any
13 penalty imposed under this subsection (f) is in addition to
14 the amount of the delinquency and is in addition to any other
15 penalty imposed under this Section.

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

22 (1) \$25 for each month or portion of a month that the
23 report is delinquent; or

24 (2) an amount equal to the product of \$0.01 and the
25 number of subscribers served by the carrier for each month
26 or portion of a month that the delinquent report is not

1 provided.

2 A penalty imposed in accordance with this subsection (g)
3 for a portion of a month during which the carrier provides the
4 number of subscribers by zip code as required under subsection
5 (e) of this Section shall be prorated for each day of that
6 month during which the carrier had not provided the number of
7 subscribers by zip code as required under subsection (e) of
8 this Section. Any penalty imposed under this subsection (g) is
9 in addition to any other penalty imposed under this Section.

10 (h) A penalty imposed and collected in accordance with
11 subsection (f) or (g) of this Section shall be deposited into
12 the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund for distribution according to Section
13 30 of this Act.

14 (i) The Illinois State Police may enforce the collection
15 of any delinquent amount and any penalty due and unpaid under
16 this Section by legal action or in any other manner by which
17 the collection of debts due the State of Illinois may be
18 enforced under the laws of this State. The Illinois State
19 Police may excuse the payment of any penalty imposed under
20 this Section if the Administrator determines that the
21 enforcement of this penalty is unjust.

22 (j) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary,
23 nothing shall impair the right of wireless carriers to recover
24 unreimbursed compliance costs for all emergency communications
25 services ~~that are not reimbursed out of the Wireless Carrier~~
26 ~~Reimbursement Fund~~ directly from their wireless subscribers by

1 line-item charges on the wireless subscriber's bill. Those
2 compliance costs include all costs incurred by wireless
3 carriers in complying with local, State, and federal
4 regulatory or legislative mandates that require the
5 transmission and receipt of emergency communications to and
6 from the general public, including, but not limited to,
7 E9-1-1.

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

10 (50 ILCS 750/30)

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

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

13 (a) A special fund in the State treasury known as the
14 Wireless Service Emergency Fund shall be renamed the Statewide
15 9-1-1 Fund. Any appropriations made from the Wireless Service
16 Emergency Fund shall be payable from the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund.
17 The Fund shall consist of the following:

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

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

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

24 (4) Any appropriations, grants, or gifts made to the
25 Fund.

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

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

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

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

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

19 (B) (Blank). ~~\$0.033 shall be transferred by the~~
20 ~~Comptroller at the direction of the Illinois State~~
21 ~~Police to the Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund~~
22 ~~until June 30, 2017; from July 1, 2017 through June 30,~~
23 ~~2018, \$0.026 shall be transferred; from July 1, 2018~~
24 ~~through June 30, 2019, \$0.020 shall be transferred;~~
25 ~~from July 1, 2019, through June 30, 2020, \$0.013 shall~~
26 ~~be transferred; from July 1, 2020 through June 30,~~

1 ~~2021, \$0.007 will be transferred; and after June 30,~~
2 ~~2021, no transfer shall be made to the Wireless~~
3 ~~Carrier Reimbursement Fund.~~

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

7 (D) Beginning January 1, 2018, until June 30,
8 2020, \$0.12, and on and after July 1, 2020, \$0.04 shall
9 be used to make monthly disbursements ~~proportional~~
10 ~~grants~~ to the appropriate 9-1-1 Authority currently
11 taking wireless 9-1-1 based upon the United States
12 Postal Zip Code of the billing addresses of
13 subscribers wireless carriers.

14 (E) Until June 30, 2023, \$0.05 shall be used by the
15 Illinois State Police for grants for NG9-1-1 expenses,
16 with priority given to 9-1-1 Authorities that provide
17 9-1-1 service within the territory of a Large Electing
18 Provider as defined in Section 13-406.1 of the Public
19 Utilities Act.

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

23 (1.5) Beginning on the effective date of this
24 amendatory Act of the 103rd General Assembly, to assist
25 with the implementation of the statewide Next Generation
26 9-1-1 network, the Illinois State Police's administrative

1 costs include the one-time capital cost of upgrading the
2 Illinois State Police's call-handling equipment to meet
3 the standards necessary to access and increase
4 interoperability with the statewide Next Generation 9-1-1
5 network as follows:

6 (A) upon completion of the Illinois State Police's
7 call-handling equipment upgrades, but no later than
8 June 30, 2024, surplus moneys in excess of \$1,000,000
9 from subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) not utilized by
10 the Illinois State Police for administrative costs
11 shall be distributed to the 9-1-1 Authorities in
12 accordance with subparagraph (E) of paragraph (2) on
13 an annual basis at the end of the State fiscal year.
14 Any remaining surplus money may also be distributed
15 consistent with this paragraph (1.5) at the discretion
16 of the Illinois State Police; and

17 (B) upon implementation of the Statewide NG9-1-1
18 system, but no later than June 30, 2024, surplus
19 moneys in excess of \$5,000,000 from subparagraph (F)
20 of paragraph (1) not utilized by the Illinois State
21 Police for the implementation of and continuing
22 expenses for the Statewide NG9-1-1 system shall be
23 distributed to the 9-1-1 Authorities in accordance
24 with subparagraph (E) of subsection (2) on an annual
25 basis at the end of the State fiscal year. Any
26 remaining surplus money may also be distributed

1 consistent with this paragraph (1.5) at the discretion
2 of the Illinois State Police.

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

6 (A) The Fund shall pay monthly to:

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

26 (ii) county qualified governmental entities

1 that did not impose a surcharge under Section 15.3
2 as of December 31, 2015, and counties that did not
3 impose a surcharge as of June 30, 2015, an amount
4 equivalent to their population multiplied by .37
5 multiplied by the rate of \$0.69; counties that are
6 not county qualified governmental entities and
7 that did not impose a surcharge as of December 31,
8 2015, shall not begin to receive the payment
9 provided for in this subsection until E9-1-1 and
10 wireless E9-1-1 services are provided within their
11 counties; or

12 (iii) counties without 9-1-1 service that had
13 a surcharge in place by December 31, 2015, an
14 amount equivalent to their population multiplied
15 by .37 multiplied by their surcharge rate as
16 established by the referendum.

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

21 (C) All expenses incurred by the Administrator and
22 the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board and costs
23 associated with procurement under Section 15.6b
24 including requests for information and requests for
25 proposals.

26 (D) Funds may be held in reserve by the Statewide

1 9-1-1 Advisory Board and disbursed by the Illinois
2 State Police for grants under Section 15.4b of this
3 Act and for NG9-1-1 expenses up to \$12.5 million per
4 year in State fiscal years 2016 and 2017; up to \$20
5 million in State fiscal year 2018; up to \$20.9 million
6 in State fiscal year 2019; up to \$15.3 million in State
7 fiscal year 2020; up to \$16.2 million in State fiscal
8 year 2021; up to \$23.1 million in State fiscal year
9 2022; and up to \$17.0 million per year for State fiscal
10 year 2023 and each year thereafter. The amount held in
11 reserve in State fiscal years 2021, 2022, and 2023
12 shall not be less than \$6.5 million. Disbursements
13 under this subparagraph (D) shall be prioritized as
14 follows: (i) consolidation grants prioritized under
15 subsection (a) of Section 15.4b of this Act; (ii)
16 NG9-1-1 expenses; and (iii) consolidation grants under
17 Section 15.4b of this Act for consolidation expenses
18 incurred between January 1, 2010, and January 1, 2016.

19 (E) All remaining funds per remit month shall be
20 used to make monthly disbursements ~~proportional grants~~
21 to the appropriate 9-1-1 Authority currently taking
22 wireless 9-1-1 based upon the United States Postal Zip
23 Code of the billing addresses of subscribers of
24 wireless carriers.

25 (c) The moneys deposited into the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund
26 under this Section shall not be subject to administrative

1 charges or chargebacks unless otherwise authorized by this
2 Act.

3 (d) Whenever two or more 9-1-1 Authorities consolidate,
4 the resulting Joint Emergency Telephone System Board shall be
5 entitled to the monthly payments that had theretofore been
6 made to each consolidating 9-1-1 Authority. Any reserves held
7 by any consolidating 9-1-1 Authority shall be transferred to
8 the resulting Joint Emergency Telephone System Board. Whenever
9 a county that has no 9-1-1 service as of January 1, 2016 enters
10 into an agreement to consolidate to create or join a Joint
11 Emergency Telephone System Board, the Joint Emergency
12 Telephone System Board shall be entitled to the monthly
13 payments that would have otherwise been paid to the county if
14 it had provided 9-1-1 service.

15 (Source: P.A. 101-639, eff. 6-12-20; 102-9, eff. 6-3-21;
16 102-538, eff. 8-20-21; 102-813, eff. 5-13-22.)

17 (50 ILCS 750/35)

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

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

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

25 (1) support and implementation of 9-1-1 services

1 provided by or in the State or taxing jurisdiction
2 imposing the fee or charge; and ~~The design of the~~
3 ~~Emergency Telephone System.~~

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

7 (A) PSAP operating costs, including lease,
8 purchase, maintenance, replacement, and upgrade of
9 customer premises equipment (hardware and software),
10 CAD equipment (hardware and software), and the PSAP
11 building and facility and including NG9-1-1,
12 cybersecurity, pre-arrival instructions, and emergency
13 notification systems. PSAP operating costs include
14 technological innovation that supports 9-1-1;

15 (B) PSAP personnel costs, including
16 telecommunicators' salaries and training;

17 (C) PSAP administration, including costs for
18 administration of 9-1-1 services and travel expenses
19 associated with the provision of 9-1-1 services;

20 (D) integrating public safety and first responder
21 dispatch and 9-1-1 systems, including lease, purchase,
22 maintenance, and upgrade of CAD equipment (hardware
23 and software) to support integrated 9-1-1 and public
24 safety dispatch operations; and

25 (E) providing the interoperability of 9-1-1
26 systems with one another and with public safety and

1 first responder radio systems ~~The coding of an initial~~
2 ~~Master Street Address Guide database, and update and~~
3 ~~maintenance thereof.~~

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

6 (4) (Blank). ~~The charges for Automatic Number~~
7 ~~Identification and Automatic Location Identification~~
8 ~~equipment, a computer aided dispatch system that records,~~
9 ~~maintains, and integrates information, mobile data~~
10 ~~transmitters equipped with automatic vehicle locators, and~~
11 ~~maintenance, replacement, and update thereof to increase~~
12 ~~operational efficiency and improve the provision of~~
13 ~~emergency services.~~

14 (5) (Blank). ~~The non recurring charges related to~~
15 ~~installation of the Emergency Telephone System.~~

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

26 (7) (Blank). ~~Other products and services necessary for~~

1 ~~the implementation, upgrade, and maintenance of the system~~
2 ~~and any other purpose related to the operation of the~~
3 ~~system, including costs attributable directly to the~~
4 ~~construction, leasing, or maintenance of any buildings or~~
5 ~~facilities or costs of personnel attributable directly to~~
6 ~~the operation of the system. Costs attributable directly~~
7 ~~to the operation of an emergency telephone system do not~~
8 ~~include the costs of public safety agency personnel who~~
9 ~~are and equipment that is dispatched in response to an~~
10 ~~emergency call.~~

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

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

16 (10) (Blank). ~~The design, implementation, operation,~~
17 ~~maintenance, or upgrade of wireless 9-1-1, E9-1-1, or~~
18 ~~NG9-1-1 emergency services and public safety answering~~
19 ~~points.~~

20 (b) The obligation or expenditure of surcharge revenues
21 received under this Act for a purpose or function inconsistent
22 with 47 CFR 9.23 and this Section shall constitute diversion,
23 which undermines the purpose of this Act by depriving the
24 9-1-1 system of the funds it needs to function effectively and
25 to modernize 9-1-1 operations. Examples of diversion include,
26 but are not limited to:

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

4 (2) use of surcharge revenues for equipment or
5 infrastructure for constructing or expanding
6 non-public-safety communications networks (e.g.,
7 commercial cellular networks); and

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

12 (c) In the case of a municipality with a population over
13 500,000, moneys may also be used for any anti-terrorism or
14 emergency preparedness measures, including, but not limited
15 to, preparedness planning, providing local matching funds for
16 federal or State grants, personnel training, and specialized
17 equipment, including surveillance cameras, as needed to deal
18 with natural and terrorist-inspired emergency situations or
19 events.

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

21 (50 ILCS 750/40)

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

23 Sec. 40. Financial reports.

24 (a) The Illinois State Police shall create uniform
25 accounting procedures, with such modification as may be

1 required to give effect to statutory provisions applicable
2 only to municipalities with a population in excess of 500,000,
3 that any emergency telephone system board ~~or unit of local~~
4 ~~government~~ receiving surcharge money pursuant to Section 15.3,
5 15.3a, or 30 of this Act must follow.

6 (b) By January 31, 2018, and every January 31 thereafter,
7 each emergency telephone system board ~~or unit of local~~
8 ~~government~~ receiving surcharge money pursuant to Section 15.3,
9 15.3a, or 30 shall report to the Illinois State Police audited
10 financial statements showing total revenue and expenditures
11 for the period beginning with the end of the period covered by
12 the last submitted report through the end of the previous
13 calendar year in a form and manner as prescribed by the
14 Illinois State Police. Such financial information shall
15 include:

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

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

21 (3) call data and statistics, when available, from the
22 reporting period, as specified by the Illinois State
23 Police and collected in accordance with any reporting
24 method established or required by the Illinois State
25 Police;

26 (4) all costs associated with dispatching appropriate

1 public safety agencies to respond to 9-1-1 calls received
2 by the PSAP; and

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

6 The emergency telephone system board ~~or unit of local~~
7 ~~government~~ is responsible for any costs associated with
8 auditing such financial statements. The Illinois State Police
9 shall post annual financial reports ~~the audited financial~~
10 ~~statements~~ on the Illinois State Police's website.

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

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

26 Any monthly disbursements that have been withheld for 12

1 months or more shall be forfeited by the emergency telephone
2 system board and shall be distributed proportionally by the
3 Illinois State Police to compliant emergency telephone system
4 boards that receive funds from the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund.

5 Any emergency telephone system board not in compliance
6 with this Section shall be ineligible to receive any
7 consolidation grant or infrastructure grant issued under this
8 Act.

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

11 (f) Any findings or decisions of the Illinois State Police
12 under this Section shall be deemed a final administrative
13 decision and shall be subject to judicial review under the
14 Administrative Review Law.

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

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

21 (50 ILCS 750/50)

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

23 Sec. 50. Fund audits. The Auditor General shall conduct as
24 a part of its bi-annual audit, an audit of the Statewide 9-1-1
25 Fund ~~and the Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund~~ for

1 compliance with the requirements of this Act. The audit shall
2 include, but not be limited to, the following determinations:

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

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

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

11 (4) The status of the implementation of statewide
12 9-1-1 service and Next Generation 9-1-1 service in
13 Illinois.

14 The Illinois Commerce Commission, the Illinois State
15 Police, and any other entity or person that may have
16 information relevant to the audit shall cooperate fully and
17 promptly with the Office of the Auditor General in conducting
18 the audit. The Auditor General shall commence the audit as
19 soon as possible and distribute the report upon completion in
20 accordance with Section 3-14 of the Illinois State Auditing
21 Act.

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

23 (50 ILCS 750/99)

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

25 Sec. 99. Repealer. This Act is repealed on December 31,

1 2025 ~~2023~~.

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

3 (50 ILCS 750/15 rep.)

4 (50 ILCS 750/15.2c rep.)

5 (50 ILCS 750/45 rep.)

6 Section 15. The Emergency Telephone System Act is amended
7 by repealing Sections 15, 15.2c, and 45.

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

10 (720 ILCS 5/26-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 26-1)

11 Sec. 26-1. Disorderly conduct.

12 (a) A person commits disorderly conduct when he or she
13 knowingly:

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

17 (2) Transmits or causes to be transmitted in any
18 manner to the fire department of any city, town, village
19 or fire protection district a false alarm of fire, knowing
20 at the time of the transmission that there is no
21 reasonable ground for believing that the fire exists;

22 (3) Transmits or causes to be transmitted in any
23 manner to another a false alarm to the effect that a bomb

1 or other explosive of any nature or a container holding
2 poison gas, a deadly biological or chemical contaminant,
3 or radioactive substance is concealed in a place where its
4 explosion or release would endanger human life, knowing at
5 the time of the transmission that there is no reasonable
6 ground for believing that the bomb, explosive or a
7 container holding poison gas, a deadly biological or
8 chemical contaminant, or radioactive substance is
9 concealed in the place;

10 (3.5) Transmits or causes to be transmitted in any
11 manner a threat of destruction of a school building or
12 school property, or a threat of violence, death, or bodily
13 harm directed against persons at a school, school
14 function, or school event, whether or not school is in
15 session;

16 (4) Transmits or causes to be transmitted in any
17 manner to any peace officer, public officer or public
18 employee a report to the effect that an offense will be
19 committed, is being committed, or has been committed,
20 knowing at the time of the transmission that there is no
21 reasonable ground for believing that the offense will be
22 committed, is being committed, or has been committed;

23 (5) Transmits or causes to be transmitted in any
24 manner a false report to any public safety agency without
25 the reasonable grounds necessary to believe that
26 transmitting the report is necessary for the safety and

1 welfare of the public; ~~or~~

2 (6) Calls or texts the number "911" or transmits or
3 causes to be transmitted in any manner to a public safety
4 agency or public safety answering point ~~for the purpose of~~
5 ~~making or transmitting a false alarm or complaint and~~
6 ~~reporting information~~ when, at the time the call, text, or
7 transmission is made, the person knows there is no
8 reasonable ground for making the call or transmission ~~and~~
9 ~~further knows that the call or transmission could result~~
10 ~~in the emergency response of any public safety agency;~~

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

15 (8) Transmits or causes to be transmitted in any
16 manner a false report to the Department of Public Health
17 under the Nursing Home Care Act, the Specialized Mental
18 Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013, the ID/DD Community
19 Care Act, or the MC/DD Act;

20 (9) Transmits or causes to be transmitted in any
21 manner to the police department or fire department of any
22 municipality or fire protection district, or any privately
23 owned and operated ambulance service, a false request for
24 an ambulance, emergency medical technician-ambulance or
25 emergency medical technician-paramedic knowing at the time
26 there is no reasonable ground for believing that the

1 assistance is required;

2 (10) Transmits or causes to be transmitted in any
3 manner a false report under Article II of Public Act
4 83-1432;

5 (11) Enters upon the property of another and for a
6 lewd or unlawful purpose deliberately looks into a
7 dwelling on the property through any window or other
8 opening in it; or

9 (12) While acting as a collection agency as defined in
10 the Collection Agency Act or as an employee of the
11 collection agency, and while attempting to collect an
12 alleged debt, makes a telephone call to the alleged debtor
13 which is designed to harass, annoy or intimidate the
14 alleged debtor.

15 (b) Sentence. A violation of subsection (a)(1) of this
16 Section is a Class C misdemeanor. A violation of subsection
17 (a)(5) or (a)(11) of this Section is a Class A misdemeanor. A
18 violation of subsection (a)(8) or (a)(10) of this Section is a
19 Class B misdemeanor. A violation of subsection (a)(2),
20 (a)(3.5), (a)(4), (a)(6), (a)(7), or (a)(9) of this Section is
21 a Class 4 felony. A violation of subsection (a)(3) of this
22 Section is a Class 3 felony, for which a fine of not less than
23 \$3,000 and no more than \$10,000 shall be assessed in addition
24 to any other penalty imposed.

25 A violation of subsection (a)(12) of this Section is a
26 Business Offense and shall be punished by a fine not to exceed

1 \$3,000. A second or subsequent violation of subsection (a) (7)
2 or (a) (5) of this Section is a Class 4 felony. A third or
3 subsequent violation of subsection (a) (11) of this Section is
4 a Class 4 felony.

5 (c) In addition to any other sentence that may be imposed,
6 a court shall order any person convicted of disorderly conduct
7 to perform community service for not less than 30 and not more
8 than 120 hours, if community service is available in the
9 jurisdiction and is funded and approved by the county board of
10 the county where the offense was committed. In addition,
11 whenever any person is placed on supervision for an alleged
12 offense under this Section, the supervision shall be
13 conditioned upon the performance of the community service.

14 This subsection does not apply when the court imposes a
15 sentence of incarceration.

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

1 (e) In addition to any other sentence that may be imposed,
2 the court shall order any person convicted of disorderly
3 conduct under paragraph (3.5) or (6) of subsection (a) to
4 reimburse the public agency for the reasonable costs of the
5 emergency response by the public agency up to \$10,000. If the
6 court determines that the person convicted of disorderly
7 conduct under paragraph (3.5) or (6) of subsection (a) is
8 indigent, the provisions of this subsection (e) do not apply.

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

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

19 Section 99. Effective date. This Section and the changes
20 to Section 99 of the Emergency Telephone System Act take
21 effect upon becoming law."