

An Act concerning local government.

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

(30 ILCS 105/5.531 rep.)

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

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

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

(Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2023)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Authorized entity" means an answering point or

participating agency other than a decommissioned PSAP.

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

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

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

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

"Commission" means the Illinois Commerce Commission.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

can send and receive written messages over the telephone network.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

computer aided dispatch system; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

stations and external networks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

management and administration of the PSAP.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(50 ILCS 750/6.2)

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

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

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

(50 ILCS 750/11.5)

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

Sec. 11.5. Aggregator and originating service provider responsibilities.

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

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

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

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

(c) Each aggregator shall establish procedures for

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 15.3. Local non-wireless surcharge.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

notes or other obligations secured in whole or in part by the proceeds of the surcharge described in this Section. The State of Illinois pledges and agrees that it will not limit or alter the rights and powers vested in municipalities and counties by this Section to impose the surcharge so as to impair the terms of or affect the security for bonds, notes or other obligations secured in whole or in part with the proceeds of the surcharge described in this Section. The pledge and agreement set forth in this Section survive the termination of the surcharge under subsection (l) by virtue of the replacement of the surcharge monies guaranteed under Section 20; the State of Illinois pledges and agrees that it will not limit or alter the rights vested in municipalities and counties to the surcharge replacement funds guaranteed under Section 20 so as to impair the terms of or affect the security for bonds, notes or other obligations secured in whole or in part with the proceeds of the surcharge described in this Section.

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

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

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

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

(50 ILCS 750/15.3a)

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

Sec. 15.3a. Local wireless surcharge.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 15.4. Emergency Telephone System Board; powers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(4) Authorizing all disbursements from the fund.

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

(6) (Blank).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(50 ILCS 750/15.4b)

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

Sec. 15.4b. Consolidation grants.

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

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

- (1) reducing the number of transfers of a 9-1-1 call;
- (2) reducing the infrastructure required to adequately provide 9-1-1 network services;
- (3) promoting cost savings from resource sharing among 9-1-1 systems;
- (4) facilitating interoperability and resiliency for the receipt of 9-1-1 calls;
- (5) reducing the number of 9-1-1 systems or reducing the number of PSAPs within a 9-1-1 system;
- (6) cost saving resulting from 9-1-1 system consolidation; and
- (7) expanding NG9-1-1 ~~E9-1-1~~ service coverage as a result of 9-1-1 system consolidation ~~including to areas without E9-1-1 service.~~

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

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

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

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

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

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

(50 ILCS 750/15.5)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(50 ILCS 750/20)

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

Sec. 20. Statewide surcharge.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

month that the delinquent amounts remain unpaid.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(50 ILCS 750/30)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(A) The Fund shall pay monthly to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(50 ILCS 750/35)

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

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

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

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

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

(A) PSAP operating costs, including lease,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(50 ILCS 750/40)

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

Sec. 40. Financial reports.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Act.

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

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

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

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

(50 ILCS 750/50)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(50 ILCS 750/99)

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

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

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

(50 ILCS 750/15 rep.)

(50 ILCS 750/15.2c rep.)

(50 ILCS 750/45 rep.)

Section 15. The Emergency Telephone System Act is amended

by repealing Sections 15, 15.2c, and 45.

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

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

Sec. 26-1. Disorderly conduct.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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