



State of Illinois
Illinois State Police

Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board



Annual Report to the Illinois General Assembly

March 1, 2017

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TO THE HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE 100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

To the Honorable Members of the 100th General Assembly

March 1, 2017

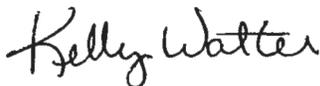
The members of the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board (Advisory Board) respectfully submit this annual report pursuant to Section 19(e) of the Emergency Telephone System Act (Act) (50 ILCS 750/19(e)). This report is due to the General Assembly by March 1st of every year, and includes an update on the transition to a statewide 9-1-1 system and recommendations regarding legislative action. A listing of Advisory Board members is contained in Appendix 1.

There have been several noteworthy milestones reached since the Advisory Board's 2016 Annual Report to the General Assembly. Significant progress has been made in bringing Enhanced 9-1-1 (E9-1-1) to previously unserved counties; numerous consolidation, modification and waiver applications have been reviewed, presented for hearing, and ruled upon by the Illinois State Police (Department), Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board (Advisory Board) and Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator (Administrator); grants in the amount of \$2.3 million were issued in Fiscal Year 16 to assist the previously unserved counties with achieving compliance with the Act; the Advisory Board has authorized up to \$12.5 million in Fiscal Year 17 to assist with additional unserved county needs, as well as system consolidations; and a consultant has been procured to provide an assessment of 9-1-1 statewide as a first step in moving Illinois towards a statewide Next Generation 9-1-1 network.

Although significant progress has been made, much work remains to be done. Of particular concern to the Advisory Board members, and the 9-1-1 community throughout the state, is the awareness that the Act expires in its entirety on June 30, 2017. In addition, surcharge revenue has come in at a lower than projected rate under the new formula enacted under the Act on June 30, 2015. A discussion of the surcharge revenue shortfall, and its impact on the implementation of critical pieces of the Act, are included in this report, as are recommended legislative action.

The Advisory Board appreciates the opportunity to present this report to the General Assembly, and welcomes any questions that General Assembly members may have regarding 9-1-1 in the state.

Respectfully submitted,



Colonel Kelly Walter, Chair
On behalf of Members of the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board

ENHANCED 9-1-1 FOR PREVIOUSLY UNSERVED COUNTIES

Enhanced 9-1-1 for Previously Unserved Counties

LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENT

One of the main legislative initiatives for the Act is to foster implementation of Enhanced 9-1-1 (E9-1-1) in those counties that do not offer 9-1-1 services to county residents. When the Act was signed into law on June 29, 2015, there were 13 counties without E9-1-1 service. Those counties included Brown, Calhoun, Fayette, Greene, Hamilton, Hardin, Henderson, Lawrence, Moultrie, Pope, Schuyler, Shelby and Stark. Under the new Act, any county without 9-1-1 service as of January 1, 2016, when the new law took effect, is required to provide E9-1-1 service by entering into an Intergovernmental Agreement with either an existing Emergency Telephone System Board (ETSB) to create a Joint ETSB, or with a corporate authority with an ETSB.

Prior to the law becoming effective on January 1, 2016, four counties (Brown, Fayette, Hamilton and Lawrence) had purchased equipment and services with the intent to provide E9-1-1 service to their county's residents. Hamilton and Lawrence Counties received authorization to operate E9-1-1 systems in December, 2015 from the Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC), prior to the new Act's implementation. Because of the substantial work already completed by these four counties to provide E9-1-1 to their constituents prior to the law changing, they all filed Waiver Requests from consolidation under the grounds that consolidation would be economically unreasonable and technically infeasible, and two counties indicated it would be a threat to public safety to require them to consolidate. Upon completing the application review and hearing process, these four counties were issued an authority to operate an E911 System by the Administrator, and the requirement to consolidate was waived at this time. Lawrence County fully implemented and tested its E911 system, and went live on February 16, 2016. Hamilton County fully implemented and tested its E911 system, and went live on June 29, 2016. Brown County was ordered to implement their E911 System by June 30, 2017, and Fayette County was ordered to implement their E911 System by September 30, 2017. In each of these four instances, the Advisory Board felt, and the Administrator agreed, that substantial compliance with the mandates of the law had been achieved, while providing E9-1-1 service for those counties.

Five of the counties have filed consolidation plans pursuant to the Act's requirements, which have been reviewed and approved by the Advisory Board and by the Administrator. Calhoun, Greene, Moultrie, Schuyler and Shelby counties are all in the process of working through their respective consolidation plans, and are projected to provide E9-1-1 service by July 1, 2017. Three counties (Pope, Hardin and Henderson) are working with neighboring counties to achieve consolidation, and have requested an extension until July 1, 2017 to file their consolidation applications with the Department. Stark County continues to explore its consolidation options, however, Stark County poses unique challenges which the County, Administrator and neighboring 9-1-1 authorities are working through to address. An outline of the original 13 counties, and their status, is indicated below.

ENHANCED 9-1-1 FOR PREVIOUSLY UNSERVED COUNTIES

INITIATED E911 SERVICE

Lawrence County – Live February 16, 2016

Hamilton County – Live June 28, 2016

E911 IMPLEMENTATIONS IN PROGRESS

Brown County is projected to initiate Enhanced 9-1-1 Service by June 30, 2017.

Fayette County is projected to initiate Enhanced 9-1-1 Service by September 30, 2017.

CONSOLIDATIONS IN PROGRESS

Calhoun and Greene Counties are consolidating with Morgan County and are projected to initiate Enhanced 9-1-1 Service by July 1, 2017.

Moultrie County is consolidating with Coles County and is projected to initiate Enhanced 9-1-1 Service by July 1, 2017.

Schuyler County is consolidating with McDonough County and is projected to initiate Enhanced 9-1-1 Service by April 30, 2017.

Shelby County is consolidating with Christian County and is projected to initiate Enhanced 9-1-1 Service by July 1, 2017.

CONSOLIDATION PLANS FORTHCOMING

Hardin and Pope Counties are consolidating with Johnson County and are working on their Consolidation Plan. It is due July 1, 2017.

Henderson is consolidating with Warren County and is working on its Consolidation Plan. It is due July 1, 2017.

The Administrator is working with Stark County as they explore their consolidation options.

By July 1, 2017, it is anticipated that 9 of the 13 unserved counties will have initiated Enhanced 9-1-1 service to their citizens.

CONSOLIDATIONS/WAIVERS/MODIFICATIONS

Consolidations/Waivers/Modifications

CONSOLIDATIONS

At the time of the Act's implementation, the state of Illinois had approximately 257 primary Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) and approximately 24 Emergency Telephone System Boards (ETSBs) or Joint Emergency Telephone System Boards (Joint ETSB's) without a PSAP or PSAP's (See Appendix 2). In anticipation of moving Illinois towards a statewide Next Generation 9-1-1 system, the Act required consolidation of PSAPs and ETSBs/Joint ETSBs. The Act requires any 9-1-1 Authority that does not have a PSAP within its jurisdiction (a Paper Emergency Telephone System Board) to be consolidated. Additional consolidation requirements are based on population and the number of ETSBs/Joint ETSBs and PSAPs within an area. (See Appendices 3 and 4.)

WAIVERS

The Act allows for a 9-1-1 authority to request a waiver of the consolidation requirements which may be granted if the Administrator finds that the consolidation will result in a substantial threat to public safety, is economically unreasonable, or is technically infeasible. Certain information is required to be contained in the waiver request including grounds on why the waiver is sought, a detailed explanation of how the entity attempted to comply with the Act, the duration of the waiver request, a five-year strategic plan that includes financial information, and any additional information to justify the waiver request.

THE CONSOLIDATION APPLICATION/WAIVER REQUEST PROCESS

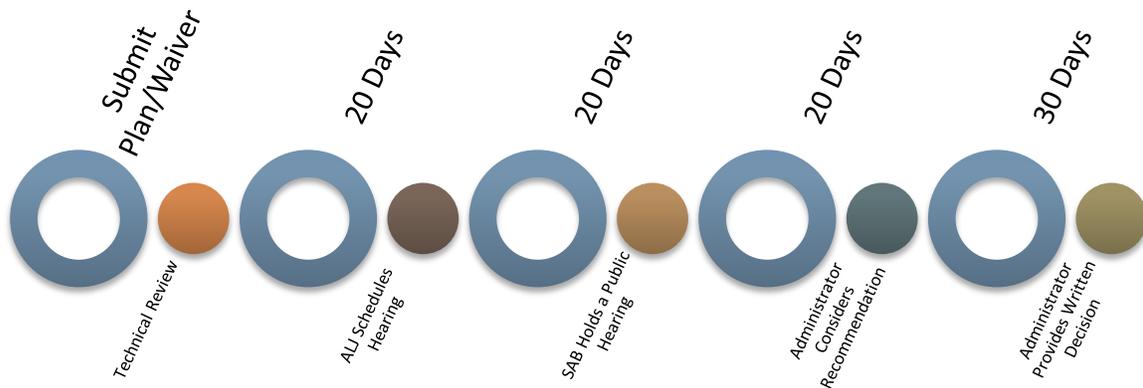
Consolidation applications and waiver requests are submitted to the Department. For a consolidation application, the Department has 20 days to provide a technical review of the plan to determine if it meets the technical requirements of the Act. During this 20-day window, the ICC also provides a technical review to ensure the consolidation plan meets requirements under the Public Utilities Act. For a waiver request, the Department has 20 days to review the application to ensure it meets the requirements for filing a waiver under the Act. Once the reviews are completed, the Department schedules a hearing in front of an Administrative Law Judge, who makes recommendations to the Advisory Board regarding whether a proposed consolidation application or waiver request should be granted.

Upon receipt of a recommendation from the Administrative Law Judge, the Advisory Board holds a public hearing on the consolidation application/waiver request, and makes a recommendation to the Administrator to either approve the consolidation application/waiver request, approve as modified by the Advisory Board, or reject that consolidation application/waiver request. The Advisory Board has 60 days from the date that the Department received the consolidation application or waiver request to make its recommendation to the Administrator.

CONSOLIDATIONS/WAIVERS/MODIFICATIONS

The Administrator has 30 days from the time of the Advisory Board’s recommendation to review the file, consider the Advisory Board’s recommendation, and make a final determination as to the consolidation application/waiver request.

THE CONSOLIDATION APPLICATION/WAIVER REQUEST TIMELINE



CONSOLIDATION APPLICATION FILINGS

During this past year, 30 consolidation applications were filed with the Department, and 17 entities requested extensions of time to file a consolidation application. The Act gives the Administrator the ability to extend the timelines in the Act upon agreement by the parties. In many cases where a 9-1-1 authority was asking for an extension of time to file a consolidation application, the 9-1-1 authority had experienced difficulties in acquiring all of the required documentation needed to file a consolidation application, or needed additional time to explore options to determine which neighboring 9-1-1 authority best fit its consolidation needs. As of the date of this report, the Administrator has issued orders approving consolidation for all consolidation applications which have proceeded before the Advisory Board. (See Appendices 5, 6 and 7.)

WAIVER REQUEST FILINGS

Nineteen waiver requests were filed with the Department during the course of the past year. Three 9-1-1 authorities have requested an extension of time to file their waiver requests. Ten of the waiver requests were filed by 9-1-1 Authorities that were subject to consolidation under 50 ILCS 750 Section 15.4a (a)(2), which states that in any county with a population of at least 250,000 that has more than one Emergency Telephone System Board, Joint Emergency Telephone System Board, or qualified governmental entity, any

CONSOLIDATIONS/WAIVERS/MODIFICATIONS

9-1-1 Authority serving a population of less than 25,000 shall be consolidated such that no 9-1-1 Authority in the county serves a population of less than 25,000. In each instance, the 9-1-1 authority served a population less than 25,000. "Service Population" as defined in the Administrative Rules implementing this Act means the total population of the community served as determined by the latest complete vintage population estimates available from the U.S. Census Bureau. In many instances, the waiver requests included language indicating consolidation was economically unreasonable due to the costs associated with consolidation, however, at hearing, the 9-1-1 authorities were unable to substantiate those claims. As of the date of this report, no waiver requests have been granted, however, 9-1-1 authorities were given reasonable extensions of time to file their consolidation applications and to ultimately consolidate.

THE MODIFICATION PLAN PROCESS

In addition to consolidation applications and waiver requests, 9-1-1 authorities may make some system changes which do not require a formal process. Plan modifications can include changing boundaries that require an intergovernmental agreement between local governmental entities to exclude or include residents within the 9-1-1 jurisdiction; changing or adding a 9-1-1 system provider; changes in network configuration; and changing a backup arrangement. Modifications to a 9-1-1 Authority's existing 9-1-1 plan that require written notification 10 business days prior to making the following changes include: permanent relocation of a PSAP or backup PSAP facility, any reduction in 9-1-1 trunks from the selective router to the PSAP and further reduction within a 9-1-1 Authority of PSAPs beyond consolidation as required by the Act. Eight modification plans have been filed and approved by the Administrator.

CONSOLIDATION GRANTS

Consolidation Grants

The Act allows for the Advisory Board to set aside money from surcharge received to fund grants to assist in offsetting nonrecurring costs associated with 9-1-1 system consolidation. The Administrator administers the grant program for the Department by establishing a grant request, reviewing grant applications and ultimately determining grant recipients. Grants are administered in accordance with requirements under the Grant Accountability and Transparency Act. Grants are given out on a priority basis based on enumerated criteria as outlined below:

GRANT PRIORITIES

- Unserved Counties
- Consolidations
- NG911
- Reimbursement for Consolidation Costs Incurred from 2010 to 2015

GRANT CRITERIA

Grants are awarded based on criteria that include, but are not limited to:

- Reducing the number of transfers of a 9-1-1 call;
- Reducing the infrastructure required to adequately provide 9-1-1 network services;
- Promoting cost savings from resource sharing among 9-1-1 systems;
- Facilitating interoperability and resiliency for the receipt of 9-1-1 calls;
- Reducing the number of 9-1-1 systems or reducing the number of PSAPs within a 9-1-1 system;
- Cost saving resulting from 9-1-1 system consolidation; and
- Expanding E9-1-1 service coverage as a result of 9-1-1 system consolidation including to areas without E9-1-1 service.

2016 GRANTS

The Advisory Board approved funding up to \$5 million for grants. Twenty grant applications requesting approximately \$19 million were submitted. Applicants requested funding for and received approval for 9-1-1 telephone positions, GIS services to assist with addressing and mapping, logging recorders, console positions, public safety voice communications and microwave connectivity. Based on the priority needs of the unserved counties, grants in the amount of \$2.3 million were awarded to seven unserved counties. The balance of the grant allocation was re-distributed to the 9-1-1 Authorities across the state.

2017 GRANTS

The Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board approved funding in an amount up to \$12.5 million for grants in Fiscal Year 2017. The current grant request document is posted, with grant applications due to the Department by February 28, 2017. Although the Advisory Board funded the full amount for grants, as defined in the legislation in Fiscal Year 17, widespread concerns remain among the Advisory Board members and the 9-1-1 community regarding the sustainability of grants for consolidation.

CONSOLIDATION GRANTS

The Advisory Board acknowledges that consolidation will give the State a more manageable footprint when moving towards a statewide Next Generation 9-1-1 system. However, the Advisory Board remains concerned that declining revenue as well as increased costs associated with a Next Generation 9-1-1 network, without an increase in the overall surcharge amount, will not be sustainable.

As discussed above, in 2016, the Advisory Board had set aside \$5 million for grants; however, when the grant applications were received, the requests were for more than \$19 million from twenty 9-1-1 authorities. The Advisory Board expects this trend to continue over the next three to five years as more 9-1-1 authorities finalize their consolidation plans and move forward with incurring consolidation expenses. The consolidation timeline has been expanded as 9-1-1 authorities ask for extensions of time, which will require a longer than anticipated need for grant funding to support consolidation efforts. Another factor that the Advisory Board is monitoring is the overall impact that grants have on the stability of 9-1-1 statewide. Money for grants comes directly from the overall amount of money that is used to sustain 9-1-1 throughout the state. If actual revenues do not match projected revenues, the shortfall will be felt by the 9-1-1 authorities who receive their surcharge distribution after all other monthly expenses have been paid from the fund. This includes any monies set aside for grants. A shortfall in revenue will require the Department, through the Administrator, to adjust the amount given as grant awards. Surcharge distribution and its impact on the overall stability of statewide 9-1-1 is addressed more fully below.

NEXT GENERATION 911 (NG911)

Next Generation 911 (NG911)

The Act requires the Administrator, with the advice and recommendation of the Advisory Board, to develop and implement a plan for an internet protocol-based platform for a statewide Next Generation 9-1-1 network that provides improved 9-1-1 call delivery; enhanced interoperability; increased ease of communication between 9-1-1 service providers, allowing immediate transfer of 9-1-1 calls, caller information, photos, and other data statewide; a hosted solution with redundancy built in; and is compliant with National Emergency Number Association (NENA) NG9-1-1 requirements and standards now available, or as they become available in the future. The legislative requirement is to implement the Next Generation 9-1-1 network by July 1, 2020.

A competitive Request for Proposal (RFP) was issued on June 3, 2016, to secure the services of a consultant to complete a feasibility study on the implementation of a statewide Next Generation 9-1-1 network in Illinois. Mission Critical Partners (MCP) was selected as the vendor through the competitive process. MCP's scope of work is broken out into three phases.

Phase 1 – December 21, 2016 – October 27, 2017

Phase 1 is focused on performing an assessment of the current 9-1-1 network and providing recommendations for the planning, development, implementation, and management of a NG9-1-1 solution. Included in the assessment is an evaluation of the regulatory and funding framework, as well as the State's 9-1-1 technical and operational environment. This is the first step in transitioning to NG9-1-1 by 2020. The Phase 1 data gathering effort consists of several activities, including a survey of all PSAPs and seven Town Hall style meetings arranged geographically throughout the state. A feasibility report of the readiness and recommendations for the transition to NG9-1-1 by 2020 will be developed.

Phase 2 – October 30, 2017 – May 11, 2018

Upon the State's acceptance of the Phase 1 Feasibility Study and Procurement Recommendations, MCP will assist in the development of an RFP for a Next Generation 9-1-1 System Network Provider. This assistance will consist of developing the technical portions of the RFP. MCP will assist the State with NG9-1-1 contractual or technical decisions and discussions with vendors throughout the evaluation and any potential contract negotiations process.

Phase 3 – May 14, 2018 – July 1, 2020

Upon the State's successful contract execution with the Next-Generation 9-1-1 System Provider, MCP will provide general project management, system acceptance testing and implementation, and oversight on the State's behalf. This phase ensures that the NG9-1-1 project deliverables are supplied according to an established project plan and that risks and issues are identified and communicated with the State for resolution.

SURCHARGE DISTRIBUTION

Surcharge Distribution

Effective January 1, 2016, the State began imposing a surcharge of \$0.87 on all wireline, postpaid wireless, VOIP and cable provided telecommunications services, with a similar surcharge amount of 3% on prepaid wireless devices. In an effort to ensure that counties and municipalities whose previous wireline rate exceeded the statewide surcharge rate were held harmless to 2014 funding levels, a provision was included in the Act which provided for monthly payments of those amounts to the counties and municipalities. Sections were also added to include monies for grants, for administration of the newly created Administrator's duties, and for procurement of a consultant to assist with establishing NG9-1-1. The current distribution formula is included below.

Surcharge distribution:

- \$0.013 to counties with populations less than 100,000;
- \$0.033 to Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund (decreased phase out over 5 years, will then allow wireless carriers to keep 3% of surcharge similar to wireline); and
- \$0.007 to ISP for administrative costs.

From remaining surcharge:

- 2014 wireline and VOIP amounts to 911 authorities;
- 911 network costs;
- Expenses incurred by Administrator and the Board, and costs associated with procurement of NG911 network;
- Funds held in reserve for grants (up to \$12.5 million in FY 2016 and FY2017, up to \$13.5 million in FY 2018, up to \$14.4 million in FY 2019, up to \$15.3 million in FY 2020, up to \$16.2 million in FY 2021, up to \$23.1 million in FY2022 and up to \$17.0 million thereafter); and
- All remaining funds to the 911 authorities.

A lack of a state budget, coupled with technical issues encountered in transitioning to the new funding formula, delayed funding to 9-1-1 authorities as the new Act took effect. These issues have been resolved and the Department is now distributing surcharge to 9-1-1 authorities on a monthly basis. Although this is a positive development, concerns continue regarding the surcharge amount currently being collected. One of the expectations for changing the formula and equalizing the surcharge was that the time it takes for a 9-1-1 authority to receive its distribution would be shortened from three months to two months. Because of the delays mentioned above as well as a sweep in the amount of \$6 million from the 9-1-1 fund in May 2015 before the new Act was signed, the processing time is currently four months from receipt of surcharge to distribution to 9-1-1 authorities. This is a significant impact on the cash flow of all 9-1-1 systems which previously received some surcharge directly in the form of wireline surcharge.

In addition, the projected 2016 numbers show that the surcharge collected will fall short of expectations by approximately \$4,912,000. This negative amount directly impacts the 9-1-1 authorities as all other expenses under the Act are paid on a monthly basis before the 9-1-1 authorities receive their monthly disbursement. Any shortage in a given month directly impacts local 9-1-1 authorities and strains the sustainability of 9-1-1 as a whole. The chart below shows the 2015 projected income anticipated with the equalizing of the surcharge to \$0.87 on all connections, as well as the actual disbursements made for the first nine months of 2016, and projected disbursements for the full twelve months of 2016.

SURCHARGE DISTRIBUTION

Summary for First Nine Months of 9-1-1 Revenue and Expenses Under PA 99-6				
	Original Annual Projections For PA99-6	Actual January to Sept 2016 Remit Periods	12 Month Projected	Estimated First Year Variance
Wireline & VOIP Revenues (Amount Includes Carrier's 3% Withholding)	\$ 40,500,000	\$ 27,499,951	\$ 36,666,601	\$ (3,833,399)
Post Paid Wireless Revenue	\$ 77,600,000	\$ 58,150,293	\$ 77,533,724	\$ (66,276)
Total From 87 Cent 9-1-1 Surcharge	\$ 118,100,000	\$ 85,650,244	\$ 114,200,326	\$ (3,899,674)
PrePaid Revenue	\$ 13,800,000	\$ 9,532,711	\$ 12,710,282	\$ (1,089,718)
Penalties Collected	\$ -	\$ 58,634	\$ 78,179	\$ 78,179
Total Surcharge Revenue*	\$ 131,900,000	\$ 95,241,590	\$ 126,988,786	\$ (4,911,214)
Distribution of Surcharge:				
Withholding under Section 20 (a) (2) (d)				
3% Carrier Cost Recovery for Accounting and Collection of Surcharge	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 772,470	\$ 1,029,960	\$ (170,040)
Disbursements under Section 30 (b) (1)				
(A) Portion for Counties Under 100k	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 1,279,515	\$ 1,706,020	\$ (93,980)
(B) To Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund	\$ 4,500,000	\$ 3,249,824	\$ 4,333,099	\$ (166,901)
(C) Department Administration	\$ 900,000	\$ 688,991	\$ 918,654	\$ 18,654
Disbursements under Section 30 (b) (2)				
(A) Wireline/ VoIP; Hold Harmless Level	\$ 39,600,000	\$ 29,955,861	\$ 39,941,148	\$ 341,148
(B) 9-1-1 Network Costs (Accounts 4111 and 4112 on AR 9-1-1)	\$ 9,800,000	\$ 8,672,245	\$ 11,562,993	\$ 1,762,993
(C) ISP for RFI / RFP / Administrator / Advisory Board Costs	\$ 1,300,000	\$ 345,300	\$ 460,400	\$ (839,600)
(D) Portion Set Aside for 9-1-1 Grants	\$ 12,500,000	\$ 6,839,845	\$ 10,248,937	\$ (2,251,063)
(E) Remaining Surcharge to All 9-1-1 Systems	\$ 60,300,000	\$ 43,437,539	\$ 56,787,574	\$ (3,512,426)
Grand Total Distributed	\$ 131,900,000	\$ 95,241,590	\$ 126,988,786	\$ (4,911,214)
* Note in September of 2016 there was also a \$2,758,066 transfer from the Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund into the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund. The first transfer was likely much higher than what might be expected in a typical year, as it had essentially two years of surplus funds transferred versus one year. Additionally those transferred funds are not new surcharge revenue and are phased incrementally out by July 2021, so it was not included in the above numbers.				

The Advisory Board is committed to the consolidation requirements found in the Act, as well as the requirements to fund grants for unserved counties and consolidations, and to move the state towards NG9-1-1. In order to continue to meet the obligations as outlined in the Act, the Advisory Board recommends that the monthly surcharge applied to all wireline, postpaid wireless, VOIP and cable provided telecommunications services be increased by \$0.18, to \$1.05. The justification for this increase is included as follows:

- \$0.08 for two years to shorten the lag in the distribution by two months, and at the conclusion of the two years, to provide additional funding for the Next Generation 911 System;
- \$0.04 distributed to the 911 Authorities to match 2015 projections that have not been met;
- \$0.05 to provide additional Next Generation grant funding in FY18 and FY19; and
- \$0.01 to adjust for the Department's increased administrative expenses related to its 9-1-1 responsibilities not covered by the current \$0.007 distribution.

The City of Chicago's 9-1-1 surcharge is currently set at \$3.90, while the remainder of the state is at \$0.87. The Advisory Board believes that increasing the statewide surcharge for the remaining areas of the state to

SURCHARGE DISTRIBUTION

\$1.05 will allow for continued movement towards NG9-1-1, while also maintaining the stability of the existing 9-1-1 community.

Two other issues are frequently brought to the Advisory Board's attention by members of the 9-1-1 community at the monthly Board meetings. One issue is continuing appropriation. Advisory Board members and the 9-1-1 community appreciate the Legislature and the Governor's acknowledgement of public safety by appropriating a full year of funding from the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund to the Department to meet the obligations under the ETSA. This funding has allowed the 9-1-1 community to maintain stability during the current budget impasse. In order to ensure continuity of operations, the Advisory Board is requesting legislation that would allow for a continuing appropriation to the Department from the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund. The 9-1-1 community is successfully moving toward the state mandated goals; disruption of the funding would negatively impact the cash flow of 9-1-1 systems and derail consolidation efforts statewide.

A second issue that is frequently discussed is the impact of sweeps from the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund that could preclude the State and 9-1-1 authorities from applying for federal grants. It is anticipated that federal funding will become available in 2018 for states which are transitioning to NG 9-1-1. The Advisory Board believes that statutory language making it difficult to utilize money from the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund for expenses other than 9-1-1 would be beneficial when applying for federal grant funding. Current federal grants require that a State fund not be swept for the 18 months preceding a grant application, and for the duration of such grant. The ability to access federal grant funding would allow additional money to be directed from the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund to consolidation grants, and may result in the ability of the State to decrease the surcharge amount by the amount of federal grant funding received. In addition, the Advisory Board has been very cautious regarding its recommendations with respect to the amount of surcharge in an effort to be successful, yet prudent. Sweeps of the 9-1-1 Fund dislocate the significant and difficult goals of consolidation and achieving NG 9-1-1 by 2020.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE CONSIDERATION

Recommendations for Legislative Consideration

The Emergency Telephone System Act is set to expire, in its entirety, on June 30, 2017. Of primary importance to the Advisory Board and to citizens of this State is to repeal the sunset date on the existing Act to maintain the stability of 9-1-1 in Illinois. There have been frequent opponents of various requirements in this law, with most of the opposition centering on the consolidation requirements of the counties and municipalities, and the belief that the funding amount of \$0.87 is not enough to maintain enhanced 9-1-1 service while moving Illinois towards Next Generation 9-1-1 service. Although much of the initial concern with consolidation has been alleviated as 9-1-1 authorities worked through the application process, there are still some areas that oppose consolidation efforts. There are several areas in the Act that require revisions for consistency purposes. The following are recommendations by the Advisory Board with respect to legislative action required.

- Clean up language to remove references to “Division of the 9-1-1 Administrator” to ensure the statute is technically correct throughout;
- Addition of language making final orders of the Administrator appealable under the Administrative Review Law;
- Revised or additional definitions to clearly define certain aspects of the 9-1-1 community;
- Delineate powers of ETSBs and Joint ETSBs based on issues the Administrator has identified where ETSBs that are forming a Joint ETSB are not allowing relevant representation for those entities that are consolidating;
- Include specific statutory language which precludes a 9-1-1 authority from avoiding requirements of consolidation by converting PSAPs to secondary or virtual answering points;
- Provide a priority listing for grants (i.e., unserved first, then consolidation, then NG 9-1-1, and finally reimbursement costs for consolidations from 2010 to 2015);
- Addition of a section that requires the Department to maintain a registry of all authorized 9-1-1 systems in the state including all primary and secondary PSAPs (this requirement was unintentionally left out of the statute in June 2015);
- Increase the surcharge amount to \$1.05, as discussed in the previous section;
- Addition of non-voting members to Advisory Board, as well as legislators in the year prior to the repeal date;
- Specific statutory language excluding continuing maintenance of street signs as an allowable expenditure for 9-1-1 surcharge;
- No sweep language to assist in the application for federal grants for NG 9-1-1; and
- Continuing appropriation language.

The Advisory Board appreciates the opportunity to provide an update on the transition to a statewide 9-1-1 system and recommendations regarding legislative action, and welcomes the opportunity to provide additional information to members of the 100th General Assembly upon request.

APPENDIX

Appendix

APPENDIX 1 – STATEWIDE ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS

Association of Public Safety Communications Officials

Ralph Caldwell

Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police

Bradley Bloom – Hinsdale Police Department

Illinois Commerce Commission

Sam McClerren

Illinois Fire Chief’s Association

Kenneth Caudle – Huntley Fire Protection District

Illinois National Emergency Number Association

David Tuttle

Illinois Sheriff’s Association

David Clague – Knox County

Illinois State Police

Colonel Kelly Walter, Chair

Illinois Telecommunications Association*

Karen Boswell

Representing Counties with a Population Less Than 50,000

Jana Fear – Union County

Representing Counties with a Population between 50,000 and 250,000

Glenna Johnson – DeKalb County

Representing Counties with a Population of 250,000 or More

Linda Zerwin – DuPage County

Representing an Incumbent Local Exchange 9-1-1 System Provider*

Deno Perdiou – AT&T

Representing a Large Wireless Carrier*

Patrick Fucik - Sprint

Representing a Municipality with a Population Less Than 500,000 within a County with a Population in Excess of 2,000,000

Larry Deetjen – City of Oak Lawn

Representing a Non-Incumbent Local Exchange 9-1-1 Service Provider*

Deb Prather – INdigital, Inc.

Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator

Cindy Barbera-Brelle

*Non-Voting Member

APPENDIX

APPENDIX 2 - EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SYSTEM BOARDS OR JOINT EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SYSTEM BOARDS WITHOUT A PSAP OR PSAP'S REQUIRED TO CONSOLIDATE

ETSB or JOINT ESTB	COUNTY	STATUS
ALEXANDER COUNTY	ALEXANDER	EXTENSION TO FILE
BARRINGTON	COOK/LAKE	EXTENSION TO FILE
BELLWOOD	COOK	IN PROCESS
BRIDGEVIEW	COOK	IN PROCESS
BURR RIDGE	DUPAGE	IN PROCESS
COUNTRYSIDE	COOK	COMPLETED
DES PLAINES	COOK	EXTENSION
GALLATIN COUNTY	GALLATIN	EXTENSION
GRAYSLAKE	LAKE	COMPLETED
HIGHLAND PARK	LAKE	COMPLETED
HIGHWOOD	LAKE	COMPLETED
INDIAN HEAD PARK	COOK	COMPLETED
LAKE BLUFF	LAKE	COMPLETED
LAKE FOREST	LAKE	COMPLETED
LIBERTYVILLE	LAKE	IN PROCESS
LINCOLNSHIRE	LAKE	IN PROCESS
MARSEILLES	LaSALLE	IN PROCESS
MIDLOTHIAN	COOK	IN PROCESS
MORTON GROVE	COOK	COMPLETED
NILES	COOK	COMPLETED
SAUK VILLAGE	COOK/WILL	IN PROCESS
SENECA	GRUNDY	IN PROCESS
SOUTH CHICAGO HEIGHTS	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
SOUTH ELGIN	KANE	EXTENSION TO FILE

APPENDIX

APPENDIX 3 – COUNTIES REQUIRED TO CONSOLIDATE

COUNTY ETSBS REQUIRED TO CONSOLIDATE	STATUS
ALEXANDER COUNTY	EXTENSION TO FILE
DeKALB COUNTY	EXTENSION TO FILE
DuPAGE COUNTY	IN PROCESS
GALLATIN COUNTY	EXTENSION TO FILE
HAMILTON COUNTY	WAIVER GRANTED
HENRY COUNTY	EXTENSION TO FILE
KANE COUNTY	EXTENSION TO FILE
KANKAKEE COUNTY	COMPLETED
LAKE COUNTY	COMPLETED
LaSALLE COUNTY	IN PROCESS
LAWRENCE COUNTY	WAIVER GRANTED
McHENRY COUNTY	IN PROCESS
McLEAN COUNTY	IN PROCESS
MADISON COUNTY	EXTENSION TO FILE
PEORIA COUNTY	IN PROCESS
ROCK ISLAND COUNTY	IN PROCESS
ST. CLAIR COUNTY	IN PROCESS
TAZEWELL COUNTY	EXTENSION TO FILE
WHITESIDE COUNTY	IN PROCESS
WILLIAMSON COUNTY	EXTENSION TO FILE

APPENDIX

APPENDIX 4 – MUNICIPAL ETSBS WITH PSAPS REQUIRED TO CONSOLIDATE

MUNICIPAL ETSBS REQUIRED TO CONSOLIDATE	COUNTY	STATUS
ALSIP	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
BEDFORD PARK	COOK	IN PROCESS
BERKELEY	COOK	IN PROCESS
BLUE ISLAND	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
BROADVIEW	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
BROOKFIELD	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
CALUMET PARK	COOK	IN PROCESS
COUNTRY CLUB HILLS	COOK	IN PROCESS
DEERFIELD/BANNOCKBURN	LAKE	EXTENSION TO FILE
DOLTON	COOK	IN PROCESS
ELMWOOD PARK	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
FOREST PARK	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
FOREST VIEW	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
FRANKLIN PARK	COOK	IN PROCESS
GLENCOE	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
HARWOOD HEIGHTS	COOK	IN PROCESS
HICKORY HILLS	COOK	IN PROCESS
HILLSIDE	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
HOMETOWN	COOK	IN PROCESS
JUSTICE	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
KENILWORTH	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
LaGRANGE	COOK	IN PROCESS
LaGRANGE PARK	COOK	IN PROCESS
LaSALLE	LaSALLE	IN PROCESS
LINCOLNWOOD	COOK	IN PROCESS
LYNWOOD/THORNTON/EAST HAZELCREST	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
LYONS	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
MARKHAM	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
MARSEILLES	LaSALLE	IN PROCESS
MAYWOOD	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
McCOOK	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
MENDOTA	LaSALLE	IN PROCESS
MERRIONETTE PARK	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
NORRIDGE	COOK	IN PROCESS
NORTH RIVERSIDE	COOK	IN PROCESS
NORTHFIELD	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
OGLESBY	LaSALLE	IN PROCESS

APPENDIX

MUNICIPAL ETSBS REQUIRED TO CONSOLIDATE	COUNTY	STATUS
OTTAWA	LaSALLE	IN PROCESS
PARK CITY	LAKE	IN PROCESS
PERU	LaSALLE	IN PROCESS
RIVER FOREST	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
RIVER GROVE	COOK	IN PROCESS
RIVERSIDE	COOK	IN PROCESS
ROSEMONT	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
SCHILLER PARK	COOK	IN PROCESS
STICKNEY	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
SUMMIT	COOK	IN PROCESS
WESTCHESTER	COOK	IN PROCESS
WESTERN SPRINGS	COOK	IN PROCESS
WILLOW SPRINGS	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
WINNETKA	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
WINTHROP HARBOR	LAKE	EXTENSION TO FILE
ZION	LAKE	EXTENSION TO FILE



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