



State of Illinois
Illinois State Police

Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board



Annual Report to the Illinois General Assembly

March 1, 2018

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TO THE HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE 100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

To the Honorable Members of the 100th General Assembly

March 1, 2018

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 2017 Annual Report to the General Assembly. The Emergency Telephone System Act was renewed on July 1, 2017 with a July 1, 2020 sunset date. Significant progress has been made in bringing Enhanced 9-1-1 (E911) 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 \$7 million were awarded in Fiscal Year 18 to assist the previously unserved counties with coming into compliance with the Act; the Advisory Board has authorized up to \$7.5 million in Fiscal Year 18 to assist with additional unserved county needs, as well as system consolidations; and the Department's consultant submitted their NG911 Feasibility Study Report.

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 implementation of the Next Generation 9-1-1 System by July 1, 2020.

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,



Chair,
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 E9-1-1 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 E9-1-1 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 (Hamilton, Lawrence, Brown and Fayette) 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 E9-1-1 System by the Administrator, and the requirement to consolidate was waived at this time. Lawrence County fully implemented and tested their E9-1-1 system, and went live in February 2016. Hamilton County fully implemented and tested their E9-1-1 system, and went live in June 2016. Brown County fully implemented and tested their E9-1-1 System in June 2017, and Fayette County fully implemented their E9-1-1 System in October 2017. In each of these four instances, the Advisory Board determined, 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.

Calhoun and Greene are in the process of consolidating with Morgan County, and are projected to implement E9-1-1 in March 2018. Moultrie consolidated with Coles, and they tested and implemented the consolidated E9-1-1 system in May 2017. Schuyler consolidated with McDonough, and they tested and implemented the consolidated E9-1-1 system in April 2017. Shelby consolidated with Christian and they tested and implemented their consolidated E9-1-1 system in June 2017. Two counties (Pope and Hardin) are working with a neighboring county to achieve consolidation, and have requested an extension until March 31, 2018 to file their consolidation application with the Department. Henderson and Stark County continue to explore their consolidation options, however, Henderson and Stark Counties pose unique challenges which the Counties, Administrator and neighboring 9-1-1 authorities are working to address. An outline of the original 13 counties, and their status, is indicated below.

ENHANCED 9-1-1 FOR PREVIOUSLY UNSERVED COUNTIES

PROVIDING E911 SERVICE

Lawrence County – Live February 2016

Hamilton County – Live June 2016

Schuyler County – Live April 2017 (Consolidated with McDonough County)

Moultrie County – Live May 2017 (Consolidated with Coles County)

Brown County – Live May 2017

Shelby County – Live June 2017 (Consolidated with Christian County)

Fayette County – Live October 2017

Calhoun County – Estimated Live March 2018

Greene County – Estimated Live March 2018

CONSOLIDATION PLANS FORTHCOMING

Hardin and Pope Counties are consolidating with Johnson County and are working on their Consolidation Plan. It is due March 31, 2018.

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

By July 1, 2018, it is anticipated that 9 of the 13 unserved counties will be providing 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 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 the State 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 Appendix 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

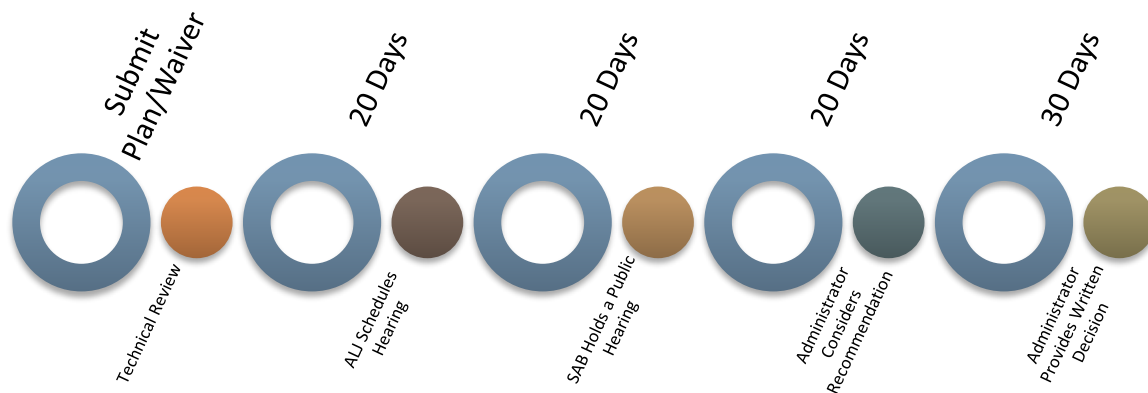
Consolidation applications and waiver requests are submitted to the Department. For a consolidation application, the Department has 20 days to provide a technical review of the plan to determine if it meets the technical requirements of the Act. During this 20 day window, the ICC also provides a technical review to ensure the consolidation plans 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, 20 consolidation applications were filed with the Department, and 38 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 Appendix 3, 4 and 5).

WAIVER REQUEST FILINGS

One waiver request was filed with the Department during the course of the past year. The waiver request was filed by a 9-1-1 Authority that was 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 9-1-1 Authority serving a population of less than 25,000 shall be consolidated such that no 9-1-1 Authority

CONSOLIDATIONS/WAIVERS/MODIFICATIONS

in the county serves a population of less than 25,000. In this 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. The waiver request 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. Ten modification plans have been filed and approved by the Administrator.

Grants

The Act allows for the Advisory Board to set aside money from surcharges received to fund grants to assist in offsetting nonrecurring costs associated with 9-1-1 system consolidation. A new provision in the revised Act states that until June 30, 2020, the distribution of \$0.05 from surcharge collected is to be used by the Department 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. Approximately \$6.2 million is projected to be available for Next Generation 9-1-1 Expenses Grants. The Administrator administers the grant programs for the Department by establishing a Notice of Funding Opportunity, reviewing grant applications and ultimately determining grant recipients. Two grant offerings were issued this year – one for consolidations and one for NG911.

CONSOLIDATION GRANTS

Consolidation grants are given out on a priority basis based on enumerated criteria as outlined below:

CONSOLIDATION GRANT PRIORITIES

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

CONSOLIDATION 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.

2017 CONSOLIDATION GRANTS

The Advisory Board approved funding up to \$12.5 million for grants. Sixteen grant applications requesting approximately \$9.5 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. Grants in the amount of \$7.5 million were awarded. The balance of the grant allocation was re-distributed to the 9-1-1 Authorities across the State.

GRANTS

2018 CONSOLIDATION GRANTS

The Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board approved funding in an amount up to \$7.5 million for consolidation grants in Fiscal Year 2018. The current Notice of Funding Opportunity was posted, with grant applications due to the Department by February 9, 2018. The Advisory Board did not fund the full amount for grants, as defined in the legislation in Fiscal Year 2018. 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, widespread concerns remain among the Advisory Board members and the 9-1-1 community regarding the sustainability of grants for consolidation and the potential for a sweep of the Fund. 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

NG911 GRANTS

NG911 Expenses grants are given out on a priority basis based on enumerated criteria as outlined below:

NG911 GRANT PRIORITIES

- To defray costs associated with the replacement or upgrade of 9-1-1 call handling positions to a hosted solution that is Next Generation 9-1-1 i3 capable.

NG911 GRANT CRITERIA

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

- Regional implementation of hosted NG9-1-1 i3 capable Call Handling Equipment (CPE); and
- Hosted i3 capable Call Handling Equipment (CPE);

2018 NG911 GRANTS

Approximately \$6.2 million is projected to be available for Next Generation 9-1-1 Expenses grants. The current Notice of Funding Opportunity was posted, with grant applications due to the Department by February 15, 2018.

NEXT GENERATION 9-1-1 (NG911)

Next Generation 9-1-1 (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. The network should provide improved 9-1-1 call delivery, enhanced interoperability, increased ease of communication between 9-1-1 service providers, allows 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 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 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. MCP's Next Generation 9-1-1 Feasibility Study, submitted in the 4th Quarter of 2017, assessed the State's readiness and included recommendations to transition to NG9-1-1 by 2020. They completed research via surveys, town hall meetings, interviews, and a legislative document review to establish an understanding of the current state of the 9-1-1 environment and infrastructure in Illinois and identify recommendations for moving forward.

Stakeholders and participants in the town hall meetings helped MCP develop a vision for NG9-1-1:

To have a ubiquitous NG9-1-1 service and to provide each 9-1-1 caller with the same level of service for all residents and visitors in the state, regardless of location or device.

MCP developed guiding principals, setting benchmarks for achievement of the overall objective:

Guiding Principles



NG9-1-1 Assessment, Considerations and Implications

Statutory, Regulatory, and Political Assessment and Considerations

Department administrative rules and Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC) rules have been reviewed and evaluated after Public Act 99-0006 was introduced, and are currently being revisited for Public Act 100-0020. The State should conduct a thorough and extensive review of existing statutes and supporting ICC rules along with the Department administrative rules to ensure consistency in language and references and that no language exists that could hinder the adoption of NG9-1-1 technology statewide.

The primary objective of the Department is to improve 9-1-1 service in Illinois. With this, there are many steps that need to be achieved to support this objective and funding is integral to successfully completing the steps. As such, the Department will be establishing program priorities to help ensure funds and milestones are set to meet the objectives of the Department.

NEXT GENERATION 9-1-1 (NG911)

Stakeholders

In an NG9-1-1 environment there is a need for greater stakeholder engagement. Operational, political, technical, fiscal, and community stakeholders will all need to remain abreast of changes with the transition to NG9-1-1 and ensure proper training, procedures, policies, and communication efforts are developed and maintained throughout implementation efforts and beyond project completion.

Technology Assessment, Requirements, and Considerations

NG9-1-1 is based upon i3 standards and, as such, i3 capabilities are an important consideration with each technology component recommended in preparing for a successful implementation of a statewide NG9-1-1 network. Numerous standards have been documented to support the transition to i3, and these standards should be considered when developing Request for Proposal (RFP) requirements in support of procuring new equipment and building an Emergency Services Internet Protocol (IP) network (ESInet) and Next Generation Core Services (NGCS) solutions.

Establishment of a statewide geographic information system (GIS) initiative to provide definitive guidance on the requirements, frequency for updates, and quality standards for GIS data for public safety use in NG9-1-1 should begin as early as possible.

Operational Assessment and Considerations

Each Emergency Telephone System Board (ETSB) is best placed to determine the operational needs of their respective public safety answering points (PSAPs). Each ETSB should develop plans for their PSAPs to address the minimum level of service determined by the State. This would include alternate media, routing, and call processing.

Economic / Funding Assessment and Considerations

There are numerous grants and potential funding sources that support the planning and implementation of a statewide NG9-1-1 plan. As such, the Department may consider several different sources to help support the efforts being planned.

Fund diversion has become a significant topic and a point of contention among state and local authorities. Every effort should be made to ensure that funds collected for 9-1-1 purposes are not used for non-9-1-1 related activities or programs if the Department intends to apply for any federal grants. There is concern that the potential for the governor to designate a 5 percent “reserve” of funds appropriated to the Department, as called for in Public Act 100-0023, could jeopardize Illinois’ ability to receive federal funding in the future.

The State of Illinois is in a position to successfully plan, transition, and implement a statewide NG9-1-1 network. This will not be an easy task and requires detailed planning, prioritization, and collaboration across multiple groups and organizations. The Department will undertake strategic planning activities that will help guide all aspects of 9-1-1 and NG9-1-1 implementation, management, administration, and

NEXT GENERATION 9-1-1 (NG911)

funding. All parts of the Department’s responsibilities will need to be cohesive and coordinated. MCP recommended development of an Illinois NG9-1-1 strategic plan to tie goals, desired outcomes, and financial structures into a comprehensive path forward for the state. MCP recommended the Department finalize the strategic plan for the future of NG9-1-1 in Illinois.

PSAP Call Handling Equipment

As outlined in the assessment of the current PSAP call handling environment, a significant percentage, 59 percent, of the call handling equipment in use today does not support i3 standards, either requiring upgrades to existing equipment or new complete systems to comply. Therefore, an effort to increase the speed at which investment in i3-capable call handling solutions is recommended moving forward. Estimated at \$36,000 per position would equate to a rough order of magnitude investment of \$21.6 million over the next two to three years to bring call handling equipment in alignment with NG9-1-1 needs.

Summary

A rough order of magnitude estimate based on empirical data would average \$0.157 per population base for monthly recurring costs, and fixed start-up costs of \$1.717 per population base, which includes cost provisions for core GIS services, but not Call Processing Equipment. Based on the population base of 12.8 million for Illinois, a total of 182 PSAPs, and using cost estimates derived from other regional and state-level NG9-1-1 implementations, the proposed model was used to develop a rough order of magnitude.

Rough Order of Magnitude Cost Estimation

	Non-Recurring Setup Cost	Annual Recurring Cost
PSAP Connectivity	\$9,979,000	\$1,714,320
Network Core	\$8,000,000	\$3,000,000
ESInet Monitoring		\$858,000
NG Core Services		\$17,223,360
GIS	\$4,000,000	\$1,281,500
Total Cost	\$21,979,000	\$24,077,180

NEXT GENERATION 9-1-1 (NG911)

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

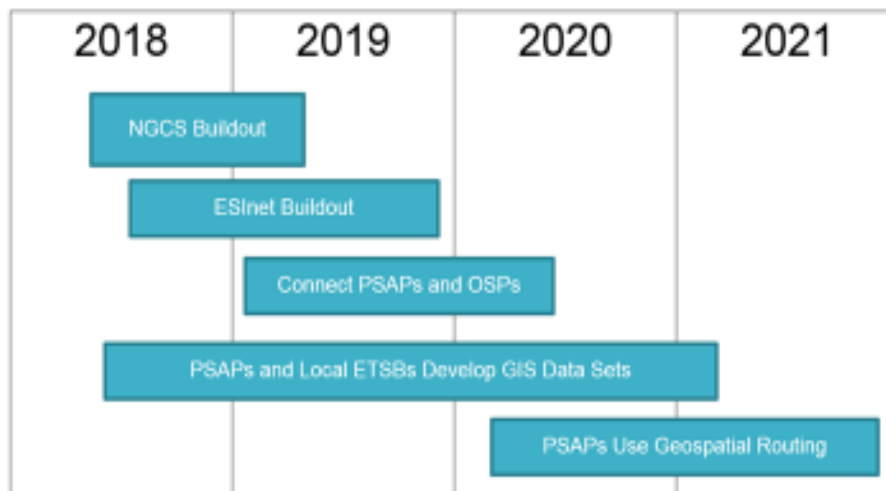
MCP is assisting with the development of an RFP for a Next Generation 9-1-1 System Network Provider. This consists of developing the technical portions of the RFP. MCP will also assist the State with NG9-1-1 contractual or technical decisions and discussions with vendors throughout the evaluation and any potential contract negotiations process. It is estimated that the RFP will be posted no later than the end of the 1st Quarter 2018.

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.

MissionCriticalPartners | Illinois NG911 Project Update | 8

General Timeline



SURCHARGE DISTRIBUTION

Surcharge Distribution

The Act was renewed on July 1, 2017, and established a flat \$1.50 surcharge on all landline, wireless and VoIP lines outside the City of Chicago effective January 1, 2018; this was an increase from the previous \$0.87 per line. Prepaid surcharge remained unchanged at a rate of 3% at the point of sale. Both are paid into the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund to be disbursed by the Illinois State Police. The Act sunsets in July 2020.

The amended law requires payments from each surcharge amount to be made in the following priority order:

- \$0.013 to counties under 100,000 which provide 9-1-1 service;
- \$0.026 to the Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund;
- \$0.017 to the ISP to cover administrative expenses;
- \$0.12 until July 1, 2020 for disbursements to 9-1-1 authorities based upon the zip codes of wireless subscribers. On July 1, 2020 that rate changes to \$0.04.
- Until June 30, 2020 \$0.05 shall be used for NG9-1-1 grants, with ETSB's within the territory of a Large Electing Provider having preference. This is estimated at \$6.2 million for NG9-1-1 grants in FY18.
- After July 1, 2020 \$0.13 shall be used for the implementation of and continuing expenses for the Statewide NG9-1-1 system.

"Hold Harmless" Amounts:

- 9-1-1 authorities who imposed a surcharge prior to PA 99-6 get a "hold harmless" amount equal to what was reported on their October 2014 financial report;
- Counties and qualified governmental entities that did not impose a surcharge but who provided 9-1-1 prior to June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2015 respectively get an amount equal to their population multiplied by .37 multiplied by the rate of \$0.69;
- Counties without 9-1-1 who had established a surcharge through referendum receive an amount equal to their population multiplied by .37 multiplied by their approved surcharge rate set by referendum;
- 9-1-1 network costs for systems outside the City of Chicago are paid by the ISP directly to the carriers;
- Expenses incurred by the Administrator and by the 9-1-1 Advisory Board including the NG9-1-1 procurement;
- Grant monies, up to \$20.0 million in FY18 and \$20.9 million in FY19 are available. For FY18 the Board has allocated \$7.5 million for Consolidation Grants;
- All remaining money will be distributed via monthly proportional grants to the 9-1-1 authority currently taking wireless calls based upon the US Postal Code of the wireless carrier subscriber's billing address.

During FY17, a total of \$131 million of 9-1-1 surcharge was collected by the State (including Prepaid Wireless collected by the Department of Revenue).

It is projected for the first full fiscal year of the new \$1.50 surcharge, the State will collect \$204 million in surcharge including prepaid revenue.

SURCHARGE DISTRIBUTION

One of the expectations for the increased surcharge is to improve the distribution cycle of surcharge from the State to 9-1-1 authorities from three months to two months. This improved cycle will assist local 9-1-1 authorities in meeting their financial and operational requirements. The chart below shows the Fiscal Year 2018 projected income anticipated with the increase of the surcharge to \$1.50 on all connections, as well as the actual disbursements made for Fiscal Year 2017, and projected disbursements for the full twelve months of Fiscal Year 2019.

Public Act 100-20: Estimated Impact of 9-1-1 Surcharge Increase to \$1.50			
	State Fiscal Year 2017 (\$0.87 Rate)	Est. State Fiscal Year 2018 (4 Months at \$1.50)	Est. State Fiscal Year 2019 (Full Year At \$1.50)
Revenues Collected:			
Wireline (Includes Carrier's 3% Withholding)	\$ 15,450,259	\$ 16,650,219	\$ 21,812,736
VOIP (Includes Carrier's 3% Withholding)	\$ 19,349,556	\$ 24,544,969	\$ 34,130,696
Post Paid Wireless Revenue	\$ 79,262,093	\$ 98,542,267	\$ 136,665,438
Total From Surcharge Under Emergency Telephone System Act	\$ 114,061,908	\$ 139,737,455	\$ 192,608,870
PrePaid Revenue	\$ 13,992,072	\$ 12,108,025	\$ 12,000,000
Transfer In From Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund	\$ 2,758,068	\$ 1,894,724	\$ -
Penalties Collected	\$ 209,457	\$ 45,763	\$ 50,000
Total State Collected 9-1-1 Revenue	\$ 131,021,504	\$ 153,785,968	\$ 204,658,870
Distribution of Surcharge:			
Withholding under Section 20 (a) (2) (d)			
3% Carrier Cost Recovery for Accounting and Collection of Surcharge	\$ 1,003,977	\$ 1,214,228	\$ 1,647,440
Disbursements under Section 30 (b) (1)			
(A) Portion for Counties Under 100k	\$ 1,705,545	\$ 1,683,241	\$ 1,669,277
(B) To Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund	\$ 4,329,825	\$ 3,344,777	\$ 2,493,456
(C) Department Administration	\$ 918,392	\$ 1,336,338	\$ 2,182,901
NEW: (D) Wireless Fixed (12 cents Through 7/1/2020)	\$ -	\$ 3,726,332	\$ 15,408,710
NEW: (E) Grants for NG9-1-1 Expenses (5 Cents Through 6/30/2020)	\$ -	\$ 6,168,920	\$ 6,420,296
NEW: (F) NG9-1-1 Expenses (13 cents after 7/1/2020)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Disbursements under Section 30 (b) (2)			
(A) Wireline/ VoIP; Hold Harmless Level	\$ 40,010,142	\$ 40,063,448	\$ 40,063,448
(B) 9-1-1 Network Costs (Accounts 4111 and 4112 on AR 9-1-1)	\$ 11,408,454	\$ 11,848,453	\$ 11,700,000
(C) ISP for RFI/ RFP / Administrator / Advisory Board Costs	\$ 583,487	\$ 660,431	\$ 22,400,000
(D) Portion Set Aside for 9-1-1 Grants / NG9-1-1	\$ 7,844,600	\$ 7,828,080	\$ 14,479,704
(E) Remaining Surcharge to All 9-1-1 Systems	\$ 63,217,083	\$ 69,985,720	\$ 86,193,639
Potential Sweep Under PA 100-23		\$ 5,926,000	
Grand Total Distributed	\$ 131,021,504	\$ 153,785,968	\$ 204,658,870

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.

Several 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

SURCHARGE DISTRIBUTION

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 Act. This funding has allowed the 9-1-1 community to maintain stability. 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.

A second issue that is frequently discussed is the impact of sweeps from the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund that could preclude the State from applying for federal grants. It is anticipated that federal funding will become available in 2018 for states which are transitioning to NG911. Public Act 100-23 includes a \$5.9 million sweep of the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund. Current federal grants require that a State fund not be swept for the 180 days preceding a grant application, and for the duration of such grant. A sweep of the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund would result in Illinois losing eligibility to apply for up to approximately \$12 million in federal grant funds. 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/or the 9-1-1 authorities. Language limiting diversion of funds away from the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund would be beneficial.

Sustainability and consistency in monthly disbursements from the State remain a concern for the 9-1-1 community. Several issues impact the amount of funding the State has available each month to distribute to 9-1-1 authorities. The recent surcharge increase and changes to the formula defined in the Act will address some of those concerns, and the State continues to review its processes to stabilize surcharge disbursement.

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

Appendix

APPENDIX 1 – STATEWIDE ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS

Association of Public Safety Communications Officials

Ralph Caldwell

Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police

Appointment Pending

Illinois Commerce Commission

Sam McClerren

Illinois Fire Chief's Association

Appointment Pending

Illinois Sheriff's Association

Appointment Pending

Illinois State Police

Colonel Kelly Walter, Chair

Illinois National Emergency Number Association

David Tuttle

Illinois Telecommunications Association

Karen Boswell

Representing Counties with a Population Less Than 50,000

Appointment Pending

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 Telecom

Representing an Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier

Appointment Pending

APPENDIX

Representing the Cable Television and Communication Association

Appointment Pending

Representing the Illinois State Ambulance Association

Appointment Pending

Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator

Cindy Barbera-Brelle

APPENDIX

APPENDIX 2 – 9-1-1 AUTHORITIES WITHOUT A PSAP REQUIRED TO CONSOLIDATE

9-1-1 AUTHORITIES	COUNTY	STATUS
ALEXANDER COUNTY	ALEXANDER	EXTENSION TO FILE
BARRINGTON	COOK/LAKE	COMPLETED
BELLWOOD	COOK	COMPLETED
BRIDGEVIEW	COOK	COMPLETED
BURR RIDGE	DUPAGE	COMPLETED
COUNTRYSIDE	COOK	COMPLETED
DES PLAINES	COOK	COMPLETED
GALLATIN COUNTY	GALLATIN	EXTENSION TO FILE
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	COMPLETED
LINCOLNSHIRE	LAKE	COMPLETED
MARSEILLES	LaSALLE	COMPLETED
MIDLOTHIAN	COOK	COMPLETED
MORTON GROVE	COOK	COMPLETED
NILES	COOK	COMPLETED
SAUK VILLAGE	COOK/WILL	COMPLETED
SENECA	GRUNDY	COMPLETED
SOUTH CHICAGO HEIGHTS	COOK	COMPLETED
SOUTH ELGIN	KANE	COMPLETED

APPENDIX

APPENDIX 3 – COUNTY 9-1-1 AUTHORITIES REQUIRED TO CONSOLIDATE

COUNTY 9-1-1 AUTHORITIES REQUIRED TO CONSOLIDATE	STATUS
ALEXANDER COUNTY	EXTENSION TO FILE
DeKALB COUNTY	EXTENSION TO FILE
DuPAGE COUNTY	COMPLETED
GALLATIN COUNTY	EXTENSION TO FILE
HAMILTON COUNTY	WAIVER GRANTED AT THIS TIME
HENRY COUNTY	IN PROCESS
KANE COUNTY	COMPLETED
KANKAKEE COUNTY	COMPLETED
LAKE COUNTY	COMPLETED
LaSALLE COUNTY	COMPLETED
LAWRENCE COUNTY	WAIVER GRANTED AT THIS TIME
McHENRY COUNTY	COMPLETED
McLEAN COUNTY	COMPLETED
MADISON COUNTY	IN PROCESS
PEORIA COUNTY	IN PROCESS
ROCK ISLAND COUNTY	IN PROCESS
ST. CLAIR COUNTY	COMPLETED
TAZEWELL COUNTY	IN PROCESS
WHITESIDE COUNTY	COMPLETED
WILL COUNTY	COMPLETED
WILLIAMSON COUNTY	IN PROCESS

APPENDIX

APPENDIX 4 – MUNICIPAL 9-1-1 AUTHORITIES REQUIRED TO CONSOLIDATE

MUNICIPAL 9-1-1 AUTHORITIES REQUIRED TO CONSOLIDATE	COUNTY	STATUS
ALSIP	COOK	IN PROCESS
BEDFORD PARK	COOK	COMPLETED
BERKELEY	COOK	COMPLETED
BLUE ISLAND	COOK	COMPLETED
BROADVIEW	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
BROOKFIELD	COOK	IN PROCESS
CALUMET PARK	COOK	COMPLETED
COUNTRY CLUB HILLS	COOK	COMPLETED
DEERFIELD/BANNOCKBURN	LAKE	PENDING LAW SUIT
DOLTON	COOK	COMPLETED
ELMWOOD PARK	COOK	COMPLETED
FOREST PARK	COOK	COMPLETED
FOREST VIEW	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
FRANKLIN PARK	COOK	COMPLETED
GLENCOE	COOK	COMPLETED
HARWOOD HEIGHTS	COOK	COMPLETED
HICKORY HILLS	COOK	COMPLETED
HILLSIDE	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
HOMETOWN	COOK	COMPLETED
JUSTICE	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
KENILWORTH	COOK	COMPLETED
LaGRANGE	COOK	COMPLETED
LaGRANGE PARK	COOK	COMPLETED
LaSALLE	LaSALLE	COMPLETED
LINCOLNWOOD	COOK	COMPLETED
LYNWOOD/THORNTON/EAST HAZELCREST	COOK	COMPLETED
LYONS	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
MARKHAM	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
MARSEILLES	LaSALLE	COMPLETED
MAYWOOD	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
McCOOK	COOK	IN PROCESS
MENDOTA	LaSALLE	COMPLETED
MERRIONETTE PARK	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
NORRIDGE	COOK	COMPLETED
NORTH RIVERSIDE	COOK	IN PROCESS
NORTHFIELD	COOK	COMPLETED
OGLESBY	LaSALLE	COMPLETED
OTTAWA	LaSALLE	COMPLETED

APPENDIX

MUNICIPAL 9-1-1 AUTHORITIES REQUIRED TO CONSOLIDATE	COUNTY	STATUS
PARK CITY	LAKE	COMPLETED
PERU	LaSALLE	COMPLETED
RIVER FOREST	COOK	COMPLETED
RIVER GROVE	COOK	COMPLETED
RIVERSIDE	COOK	IN PROCESS
ROSEMONT	COOK	PENDING LAW SUIT
SCHILLER PARK	COOK	COMPLETED
STICKNEY	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
SUMMIT	COOK	COMPLETED
WESTCHESTER	COOK	COMPLETED
WESTERN SPRINGS	COOK	IN PROCESS
WILLOW SPRINGS	COOK	EXTENSION TO FILE
WINNETKA	COOK	COMPLETED
WINTHROP HARBOR	LAKE	EXTENSION TO FILE
ZION	LAKE	COMPLETED



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