



State of Illinois
Illinois State Police

STATEWIDE 9-1-1 ADVISORY BOARD

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

MARCH 1, 2023



TABLE OF CONTENTS

To the Honorable Members of the 103rd General Assembly	1
Executive Summary	2
Grant Programs	3
Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1)	6
Federal 9-1-1 Grant Funding	9
Surcharge Distribution	10
Appendices	13
Appendix 1 - Statewide Advisory Board Members & Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator	13

To the Honorable Members of the 103rd General Assembly

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 Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1) system. A listing of Advisory Board members is contained in Appendix 1.

Mandatory consolidation of Emergency Telephone System Boards (ETSBs) and Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) has been achieved, consolidation and NG9-1-1 grants are offered on a yearly basis to help offset costs, and the development and implementation of the Statewide NG9-1-1 network by AT&T is progressing. AT&T continues to complete PSAP readiness assessments, operational readiness testing and was successful in transitioning the first PSAP to the Statewide NG9-1-1 network in June 2022. In 2022, a total of 19 PSAPs have been transitioned to the Statewide NG9-1-1 network. In 2023, the remaining PSAPs will join the NG9-1-1 network, and network-to-network interfaces (NNIs) will be completed with the three regional NG9-1-1 systems, allowing for the provision of NG9-1-1 service to all areas of the State outside of the City of Chicago. The City of Chicago is in the process of procuring its own NG9-1-1 network, and once that network is operational, the State will work to establish an NNI connection with the City of Chicago.

During 2022, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) updated its federal guidance regarding what is considered an allowable 9-1-1 expense that can be paid for utilizing 9-1-1 surcharge. The Administrator, working with the Department and Advisory Board, is in the process of updating Illinois' guidance which will clarify what expenses can be paid for in Illinois with 9-1-1 surcharge funding. Sustainable funding for the existing 9-1-1 infrastructure continues to be monitored by the Advisory Board. An assessment of the existing funding formula will be completed over the next several months and reviewed to determine if updates are needed to the funding of the statewide 9-1-1 program. This project is being facilitated through the utilization of Crowe LLP.

Much has been accomplished since the General Assembly overhauled 9-1-1 in the State beginning in January 2016. Progress in moving towards NG9-1-1, training, and certification for 9-1-1 dispatchers, and stable funding for the 9-1-1 community continue to be priorities. The Act expires in December 2023, and the Advisory Board is working to provide a legislative rewrite to address the continued priorities noted above. The Department, along with the Administrator and 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
Colonel Kelly Walter
Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board

Executive Summary

In the past year, the Department, Administrator, and the Advisory Board working collaboratively with the 9-1-1 and vendor communities, have made great progress in our efforts to achieve the requirements of the Act. In 2022, the final unserved county received its order for consolidation, the statewide NG9-1-1 network was established with the first PSAPs transitioning over in June 2022, and federal guidance was received from the FCC regarding the allowable uses of 9-1-1 surcharge. The Administrator continues to administer the consolidation and NG9-1-1 expenses grants, with the Advisory Board setting aside \$5 million for continued consolidation efforts. The Act expires in December 2023, and the Advisory Board is working to present agreed legislative language to extend the repeal dates and address continuing priorities of 9-1-1 statewide.

Unserved Counties

At the beginning of this reporting period, 2 of the original 13 unserved counties remained unserved. Henderson County completed its consolidation with Hancock County, and began providing enhanced 9-1-1 service in the first quarter of 2022. Stark County, the final unserved county, received its order to consolidate with Peoria County in 2022, and has begun the process of consolidation. As part of its consolidation plan, Stark will begin providing NG9-1-1 service to its citizens when it becomes fully operational in late 2023/early 2024.

PSAP Consolidations

Mandatory PSAP consolidations have been completed with the exception of one consolidation order for Madison County which is currently being challenged in Madison County Circuit Court. The court case was delayed for over two years due to COVID complications, however, it is anticipated that it will be resolved by the end of 2023.

Grant Programs

The Administrator continues to administer consolidation grant and NG9-1-1 expense grant programs through the new state AmpliFund system. The new system allows for the electronic management of grant applications, grant awards, reimbursement requests and disbursements. The Advisory Board set aside \$5 million for consolidation grants, and a statutory amount of at least \$6.5 million has been set aside for NG9-1-1 expense grants in the upcoming fiscal year.

NG9-1-1

AT&T began transitioning PSAPs to the Statewide NG9-1-1 network in June 2022 and continues to complete PSAP readiness and operational readiness testing for the remaining PSAPs statewide. AT&T has collaborated with the vendors providing NG9-1-1 service on a regional basis to three areas of the State to develop NNI connections to the Statewide NG9-1-1 network. It is anticipated that the remaining PSAPs will transition to the statewide NG9-1-1 network by the end of 2023.

We recognize this work would not be possible without the strong relationships developed between the Department, Administrator, members of the Advisory Board, their associations, the vendor community, the 9-1-1 community, and the legislative partners who serve on the Advisory Board. We would also like to thank the members of the General Assembly for their continued support of 9-1-1 statewide.

Grant Programs

The Act allows for the Advisory Board to set aside money from surcharges received to fund grants to assist in offsetting non-recurring costs associated with 9-1-1 system consolidation. The Act also states that until June 30, 2023, 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 \$6.5 million is projected to be available annually for NG9-1-1 Expenses grants. The Administrator administers the grant programs for the Department by establishing a Notice of Funding Opportunity, reviewing grant applications, and determining grant awards.

GRANT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

In 2019 the State entered into a partnership with AmpliFund, the leading enterprise grant management platform designed for federal, state, and local governments to manage every phase of the grant management process. Over the past four years, the State of Illinois has been implementing the most comprehensive, statewide grant management infrastructure in the U.S., passing the Grant Accountability and Transparency Act and forming the Grant Accountability Unit to ensure State and Federal compliance. The State of Illinois selected AmpliFund to automate this infrastructure through the implementation of a statewide grants management system as part of its plan to further standardize and drive compliance of grant-related processes for state agencies and recipients.

The Illinois State Police transitioned to the AmpliFund grant management system in December 2021 to manage the SFY23 grant programs.

CONSOLIDATION GRANT PROGRAM

Consolidation grants are awarded on a priority basis based on enumerated criteria which include reducing the number of transfers, reducing infrastructure, promoting cost savings, facilitating interoperability and other factors.

SFY23 CONSOLIDATION GRANTS

The Advisory Board approved funding up to \$5 million for consolidation grants. Six grant applications requesting approximately \$4.2 million were submitted. Applicants requested funding for and received approval for 9-1-1 call taker positions, GIS services to assist with addressing and mapping, logging recorders, console positions, public safety voice communications, and connectivity and construction projects. Grants totaling approximately \$2.8 million were awarded. The remaining \$2.2 million was re-distributed to the 9-1-1 Authorities based on subscriber file allocations.

SFY24 CONSOLIDATION GRANTS

The Advisory Board approved up to \$5 million for consolidation grants for SFY24. Funding for the SFY2024 grant allocation will be generated from collected surcharge.

A Notice of Funding Opportunity was distributed on November 8, 2022, and posted in the AmpliFund Grant Management System, with grant applications due to the Department by February 1, 2023. Three SFY24 grant applications were received requesting \$10,038,700.00 and are currently being evaluated. Existing and previously completed consolidation projects shall be eligible to apply for reimbursement of non-recurring costs related to consolidations completed between 2010 and the State Fiscal Year of the current grant application period.

CONSOLIDATION GRANT HISTORY

Consolidation Grants					
	SFY21	SFY22	SFY23	SFY24	Total*
Grant Funding	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$50,000,000
Applications Received	5	7	6	3	74
Amount Requested	\$2,507,115	\$3,998,920	\$4,273,789	\$10,038,700	\$65,687,836
Amount Awarded	\$2,304,200	\$2,583,465	\$2,753,461		\$26,452,335
Amount Re-Distributed to 911 Authorities	\$2,695,800	\$2,416,535	\$2,246,539		\$18,547,664
SFY18-SFY21 Only Unserved and Consolidation Grant Applications Accepted					
SFY22-SFY24 Unserved, Consolidation and existing and previous consolidation projects completed between 2010 and SFY23					
*Total Since Inception of the Grant Program in SFY17					

NG9-1-1 EXPENSES GRANTS

NG9-1-1 Expenses grants are awarded on a priority basis based on enumerated criteria including defraying costs associated with replacing or upgrading 9-1-1 call handling positions, NG9-1-1 i3 capable standards-based multimedia recorder systems, and GIS projects in preparation for NG9-1-1. Priority is given to 9-1-1 Authorities providing service within the territory of a Large Electing Provider as defined in Section 13-406.1 of the Public Utilities Act.

SFY23 NG9-1-1 EXPENSES GRANTS

\$8.7 million was available for NG9-1-1 Expenses grants in SFY23. Fifty-five grant applications requesting approximately \$13 million were submitted. Applicants requested funding for and received approval for hosted 9-1-1 call taking positions, multimedia recording systems, GIS Projects and related Telecommunicator training. Grants in the amount of \$7.2 million were awarded. The balance of the grant allocation was rolled over to the SFY24 grant opportunity.

SFY24 NG9-1-1 EXPENSES GRANTS

\$8 million will be available for NG9-1-1 Expenses grants in SFY24. A Notice of Funding Opportunity was distributed on November 8, 2022, and posted in the AmpliFund Grant Management System, with grant applications due to the Department by February 1, 2023. Twenty-Four SFY24 grant applications requesting \$3,101,773.05 were received and are currently being evaluated.

NG9-1-1 EXPENSES GRANT HISTORY

NG911 EXPENSES GRANTS					
	SFY21	SFY22	SFY23	SFY24	Total*
Grant Funding	\$9,057,000	\$7,929,510	\$8,731,490	\$8,000,000	\$40,789,000
Applications Received	52	46	54	24	243
Amount Requested	\$10,107,366	\$9,056,256	\$12,851,549	\$3,101,773	\$50,748,866
Amount Awarded	\$7,924,059	\$6,434,065	\$7,167,271		\$31,621,995
Amount Rolled Over to Next SFY	\$1,429,510	\$2,231,490	\$1,564,219		\$10,208,617
SFY19 - Funding Available Hosted Solution i3 capable Call Handling Equipment					
SFY20-SFY24 - Funding available for Hosted Solution i3 capable Call Handling Eqp, Multimedia Recording System, GIS Projects					
*Total Since Inception of the Grant Program in SFY19					

Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1)

NG9-1-1 HISTORY AND FUTURE PLANS

The Office of the Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator has the legislative responsibility to implement a statewide NG9-1-1 System with a legislative requirement for every 9-1-1 Authority in Illinois to provide NG9-1-1 within 18 months of the awarding of a contract to a vendor certified under Section 13-900 of the Public Utilities Act. A municipality with a population over 500,000 shall provide Next Generation 9-1-1 service by December 31, 2023. (50 ILCS 750/3(b))

The State's goal is to achieve interconnectivity and interoperability throughout the state by implementing a National Emergency Number Association (NENA) i3-compliant Emergency Services IP network (ESInet) and Next Generation Core Services (NGCS) solution that will serve all county, municipal and regional PSAPs.

The Department will be responsible for the one-time setup costs to connect each PSAP to the ESInet and the monthly reoccurring network, NGCS, and Network Operation Center/Security Operation Center (NOC/SOC) costs. The transition from legacy E9-1-1 services to IP-based NG9-1-1 offers options to resolve challenges to bringing new and emerging technologies to citizens of Illinois. Of paramount importance is the delivery of ubiquitous, robust, and reliable 9-1-1 and to provide each 9-1-1 caller with the same level of service for all residents and visitors of the state, regardless of location or device. NG9-1-1 offers great promise in accomplishing each of these goals while providing a platform to grow and expand as environmental factors change over time.

To accomplish the vision of NG9-1-1 in Illinois, which will include both the ESInet and NGCS, standards-based system solutions are required. The use of a standards-based NENA i3 architecture will ensure that vendor-agnostic solutions are deployed to meet the needs of the system, thus allowing for flexibility in procurement options when considering both the ESInet and NGCS.

Ensuring compliance with standards while allowing flexibility for growth and emergence of new technologies is key to keeping pace with the evolving patchwork of NG9-1-1 implementations occurring nationwide.

CURRENT ENVIRONMENT

PSAPs in Illinois have historically been county-based or municipal-based with a few exceptions. The number of primary PSAPs has decreased from 253 to 179 since January 2016, which will reduce the number of required network touchpoints to achieve a statewide ESInet capable of supporting a public safety grade call-delivery function.

In 2022, 159 of the 179 Illinois PSAPs reported answering more than 7.8 million 9-1-1 calls from wireless, wireline, and voice over IP (VoIP) phone subscribers. In the same period, more than 7,000 text messages were delivered to 59 PSAPs that currently support text-to-9-1-1 service.

The Illinois PSAP community ranges in size from fifty-one 1-2 position PSAPs to one 176 position PSAP, demonstrating the diversity in population centers and confirming the need to ensure flexibility of future solutions. A majority of the PSAPs in Illinois have five positions or less, and the possibility exists for further consolidations.

Progress toward migration from legacy, circuit-switched 9-1-1 systems with limited interoperability to IP based NG9-1-1 systems has been achieved at 37 PSAPs on a regional level and 19 PSAPs have transitioned to the statewide NG9-1-1 System, resulting in a diverse technology landscape across the state.

Today, the majority of ETSBs are supported by legacy 9-1-1 system providers, accounting for 58 percent of Illinois' active PSAPs. However, in the recent past, two notable regional groups have formed to forge ahead with NG9-1-1 solutions: The Counties of Southern Illinois (CSI) and the North Central Illinois System (NCIS). A third group, the Northern Illinois Next Generation Alliance (NINGA), is in the process of deploying a regional NG9-1-1 solution. In addition, several individual PSAPs have transitioned to an NGCS solution. These regional systems and individual PSAPs account for 61 PSAPs and will be interfaced to the Statewide network. 19 legacy PSAPs transitioned to the statewide NG911 System in 2022. These solutions offer or will be offering ESInets, and some NGCS features that include the Emergency Call Routing Function (ECRF), Emergency Services Routing Proxy (ESRP), Legacy Selective Router Gateway (LSRG), Border Control Function (BCF), and integrated GIS for call routing.

NG9-1-1 SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

ESInet

The foundation upon which the statewide NG9-1-1 solution will be built is a highly available, diverse system and will deliver consistent high-quality, public safety-grade service. Because NG9-1-1 will be a statewide solution, each PSAP will be able to obtain access to the statewide ESInet; therefore, the ESInet will be capable of scaling to meet the needs of the smallest PSAPs, as well as those of the largest PSAPs operating in the State.

NG9-1-1 Core Services

Leveraging a solid ESInet foundation, the State will implement an i3 standards based NGCS that complies with the NG9-1-1 Standards listed in the Agency of Homeland Security's SAFECOM Guidance. The NG9-1-1 functional elements will provide significant benefits to the Illinois PSAP community, through the enhancement of call routing features and inclusion of new technologies offering more robust and accurate location information and supplemental data.

Access, diversity and redundancy, quality of service, security, interstate/intrastate operability, spatial interface, location validation function and location information server, border control functions, legacy network and PSAP gateways, call routing functions, additional data repositories, text to 9-1-1, and video are all critical functions of a vendor hosted NG9-1-1 solution.

GIS

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

The development, aggregation, standardization, quality assurance, and maintenance of geospatial data is a cornerstone for successfully implementing NG9-1-1 in the state. In 2017, the Administrator formed a committee to develop a governance structure, to implement NENA and state specific geodatabase standards and to determine 9-1-1 Authorities' GIS data readiness. Members of the Committee represent PSAPs, Counties, municipalities, educational institutions, the Illinois State Geological Survey, and the Illinois GIS Association.

The Committee has completed regional meetings and training across the State, published a governance policy document, an Illinois NG9-1-1 Geodatabase Template and a GIS data readiness checklist for use by the PSAP community in preparation for NG9-1-1 deployment. The Committee continues to assess 9-1-1 Authorities PSAP, Provisioning, Law, Fire and EMS Boundary Layers and their Road Center Lines and Address Points, developing a program to ensure gaps, overlaps, and quality metrics are met by the statewide data set and administering a training program for local data stewards and data maintainers. An Esri NG9-1-1 Hub has been deployed and includes a workflow process that allows systems to directly evaluate the readiness of their GIS data.

The State is responsible for providing the data portal and for portal access and security. The 9-1-1 Authorities are responsible for preparing their GIS data to be NG9-1-1 ready. GIS data is required to be 98% accurate. Once the data is sent to the NGCS provider the data must be free of any critical GIS errors. The Office of the Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator has taken the lead on the State's GIS readiness initiative to support the NG9-1-1 legislative mandate.

CURRENT STATUS

AT&T has transitioned 19 PSAPs to the Statewide NG911 System. Seven vendors provide 9-1-1 call handling system software to the PSAP's providing service in the State. Their software is required to be tested and must receive AT&T LAB Approval for Use. All of the current vendors have received approval for use. Based on call handling software readiness, 101 PSAPs have been or will be scheduled to transition to NG9-1-1 in 2023. Project Managers are assigned to each PSAP scheduled to transition, and project kickoff meetings are being held and scheduled to ensure readiness to transition. The design, ordering and testing of Network to Network Interfaces (NNI's) to provide connections to existing regional networks and to surrounding State's is in progress.

TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION

Public Act 102-0009 requires that each 9-1-1 Authority, as well as its answering points, shall ensure its public safety telecommunicators and public safety telecommunicator supervisors comply with the training, testing, and certification requirements established pursuant to Section 2605-53 of the Department of State Police Law. The certification training program will include a NG9-1-1 module that will provide the State's Telecommunicators with NG9-1-1 system functionality awareness and familiarization with future technology that will deliver 9-1-1 integrated text, pictures, and videos.

Each 9-1-1 Authority, as well as its answering points, shall maintain a record regarding its public safety telecommunicators and public safety telecommunicator supervisors for at least 7 years.

Costs incurred for the development of standards, training, testing and certification shall be expenses paid by the Department from the funds available to the Administrator and the Advisory Board under Section 30 of the Act.

The Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator, in consultation with the Advisory Board will be developing comprehensive guidelines for training on emergency dispatch procedures, including but not limited to emergency medical dispatch, and the delivery of 9-1-1 services and professionalism for public safety telecommunicators and public safety telecommunicator supervisors. In addition, rules, and minimum standards for continuing education on emergency dispatch procedures and the delivery of 9-1-1 services and professionalism for public safety telecommunicators and public safety telecommunicator supervisors will be established. Finally, the adopted rules will provide appropriate testing and certification processes consistent with the training required.

Federal 9-1-1 Grant Funding

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), and the Department of Transportation (DOT) implemented regulations for a 9-1-1 Grant Program. In 2016, about \$115 million from spectrum auction proceeds were deposited into the Public Safety Trust Fund and made available to NTIA and NHTSA for the 9-1-1 Grant Program.

Illinois was awarded \$8,893,970 which includes the State's 40% matching contribution in an amount of \$3,557,588, which was funded from the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund.

Funding was applied towards costs associated with the buildout of the ESInet and PSAP connectivity, implementation of a hosted GIS hub/portal, technical support for the hosted GIS hub/portal, provision of technical licenses for PSAPs and training for local data stewards and data maintainers. Reimbursements in an amount of \$8,715,169.52 were received.

On September 29, 2022, NHTSA notified the ISP that completion of the 911 Grant Program as authorized by the NG911 Advancement Act of 2012 (Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012, Pub. L. 112-96, Title VI, Subtitle E (codified at 47 U.S.C. 942)) (Act) was successful.

ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC/FUNDING ASSESSMENT AND CONSIDERATIONS

The receipt of the federal grant funding discussed above marks the first time Illinois has been eligible to receive federal grant funding for 9-1-1. Illinois was previously ineligible due to sweeps of 9-1-1 funding on three separate occasions, with the last occurrence in 2015. Recently, fund diversion has become a significant topic and a point of contention among federal, state, and local authorities. Every effort must be made to ensure that funds collected for 9-1-1 purposes are not used for non-9-1-1 related activities or programs to allow the Department to apply for any federal grants and retain federal funds which have been previously awarded.

Over the past year, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has spent a significant amount of time reviewing costs associated with 9-1-1 in order to detail more clearly what is considered acceptable use of surcharge and what is unacceptable. On June 24, 2021, the FCC issued its Report and Order detailing acceptable uses of 9-1-1 surcharge in an effort to better assist states in avoiding the diversion of surcharge. The FCC created a 17-member 9-1-1 Strike Force (Strike Force) that was charged with studying the problem of 9-1-1 fee diversion. The Strike Force recognized 9-1-1 fee diversion negatively impacts public safety, 9-1-1 operations, first responders, and the fiscal sustainability of 9-1-1 service in the U.S. The Task Force found that 9-1-1 fee receipts and expenditures should be auditable to ensure that they are used for 9-1-1-related purposes, and that greater access to funding with prohibitions against 9-1-1 fee diversion is necessary to financially disincentivize diverters. The Advisory Board is reviewing the new guidance with respect to how it applies to practices currently being utilized by the PSAPs and will be making recommendations to the Department regarding changes to its administrative rules. A key concern for Advisory Board members remains the diversion of statewide 9-1-1 fees and the impact it has on the State's ability to obtain grants and sustain the current PSAP environment.

Surcharge Distribution

The Act was extended on June 3, 2021, and currently expires on December 31, 2023. A flat \$1.50 surcharge applies on all landline, wireless, and VoIP lines outside the City of Chicago effective January 1, 2018. 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 Department. The City of Chicago collects a surcharge up to \$5.00 with a prepaid rate of 9%.

During SFY22, approximately \$192 million of 9-1-1 surcharge was collected by the State (including Prepaid Wireless collected by the Department of Revenue). In addition, a one-time distribution of \$27 million consisting of previously withheld surcharge collected for the statewide NG9-1-1 network was distributed to 9-1-1 authorities. This funding had been withheld in previous fiscal years prior to a statutory change in 2019 in preparation for the purchase and implementation of a statewide NG9-1-1 network. Due to delays in procurement and a statutory change in 2019, current fiscal year funding was able to adequately support implementation of the NG9-1-1 network, and the previously withheld funding was distributed to the systems utilizing the statutory formula. Of the surcharge collected in SFY22 and including the one-time distribution of previously withheld surcharge, approximately \$226.8 million was provided in support of the 9-1-1 community through direct distribution on a monthly basis, payment of network costs, and the provision of grant funding for consolidation and NG9-1-1 efforts.

The \$1.50 surcharge increase and changes to the formula defined in the Act have addressed some of the concerns regarding sustainability and consistency in monthly disbursements from the State to the 9-1-1 Authorities. However, significant concerns remain among the 9-1-1 community with regards to future sustainability with the one-time and recurring cost of implementation and maintenance of NG9-1-1 throughout the State, as well as increased costs to support and maintain the 9-1-1 infrastructure in Illinois.

Fund sweeps and the impact to federal grant funding are an additional concern for the 9-1-1 community. The initial FY23 Budget Implementation (BIMP) bill included a \$5 million-dollar funds transfer from the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund to the Statewide 9-8-8 Trust Fund. 9-1-1 surcharge diversion has been the focus of significant federal interest in recent years, and in 2021 and 2022, the FCC accepted comments and issued guidance on allowable expenses, non-allowable expenses and fee diversion. The FCC also provides an annual report on the status of 9-1-1 funding and fee diversion every year. Based on the language in the FY23 BIMP bill, the Department, as well as APCO and NENA sought clarification and guidance from the FCC on whether the transfer of funds from Statewide 9-1-1 to Statewide 9-8-8 constituted diversion and whether the transfer would have an impact on the Department's federal NG9-1-1 grant. The FCC provided an informal statement indicating the transfer of Statewide 9-1-1 funds to Statewide 9-8-8 would likely constitute diversion, and the language was removed during the most recent BIMP bill amendment (Public Act 102-1115).

The chart below shows the Fiscal Year 2023 estimated income on all connections, as well as the actual revenue and expenses for Fiscal Years 2021 and 2022.

Emergency Telephone System Act: Estimated Revenues and Expenses

Revenues Collected:	Fiscal Year 2021 Final (Full Year at \$1.50)	Fiscal Year 2022 Final (Full Year at \$1.50)	Fiscal Year 2023 Est (Full Year at \$1.50)
Wireline (Includes Carrier Withholding)	\$15,455,575	\$12,044,893	\$13,700,000
VOIP (Includes Withholding)	\$35,300,945	\$31,077,661	\$34,980,000
Post Paid Wireless Revenue	\$147,507,634	\$140,095,514	\$150,370,000
Total From Surcharge Under Emergency Telephone System Act	\$198,264,154	\$183,218,068	\$199,050,000
Prepaid Revenue	\$9,620,797	\$8,747,524	\$9,500,000
Transfer In From Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund (ended SFY22)	\$-	\$-	\$-
Penalties Collected	\$28,194	\$60,830	\$40,000
*Surcharge withheld in prior FYs pursuant to Section 30(b)(2)(C) of ETSA	\$-	\$27,000,000	\$-
Total Collected 9-1-1 Revenue	\$207,913,145	\$219,026,422	\$208,590,000
Distribution of Surcharge:			
Withholding under Section 20 (a) (2) (d)			
Carrier Cost Recovery for Collection of Surcharge	\$1,503,987	\$813,774	\$840,000
Disbursements under Section 30 (b) (1)			
(A) Portion for Counties Under 100k	\$1,725,630	\$1,594,116	\$1,730,000
(B) To Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund:	\$915,937	\$-	\$-
(C) Department Administration	\$2,256,593	\$2,084,613	\$2,250,000
(D) Wireless Fixed	\$5,287,044	\$4,885,815	\$5,300,000
(E) Grants for NG9-1-1 Expenses	\$6,099,526	\$6,140,354	\$6,630,000
(F) NG9-1-1 Expenses	\$16,790,794	\$15,941,155	\$17,250,000
Disbursements under Section 30 (b) (2)			
(A) Wireline/ VoIP; Hold Harmless Level	\$40,280,444	\$36,916,531	\$40,276,441
(B) 9-1-1 Network Costs	\$12,239,562	\$11,691,485	\$12,600,000
(C) ISP for RFI / RFP / Administrator / Advisory Board Costs	\$2,333,616	\$318,452	\$3,000,000
(D) Portion Set Aside for 9-1- 1 Consolidation Grants	\$3,416,798	\$4,583,333	\$5,000,000
(E) Remaining Surcharge to All Authorities (Wireless Zip Codes)	\$115,063,215	\$134,056,794	\$113,713,559
*One-time distribution of surcharge withheld in prior FYs pursuant to Section 30(b)(2)(C) of ETSA	\$-	\$27,000,000	\$-
Grand Total Distributed	\$207,913,146	\$219,026,422	\$208,590,000
*Funds Directly Benefiting 9-1- 1 Authorities (in Gray)	\$184,112,219	\$226,868,428	\$185,250,000

* Surcharge was previously withheld on a monthly basis under Section 30(b)(2)(C) of the Act in anticipation of the procurement and implementation of NG9-1-1. After procurement delays and a statutory change, the Department reviewed funds allocated for NG9-1-1 purposes against the costs in the awarded contract and determined the initial NG9-1-1 funds withheld during the May 2018 - July 2020 remit period could be distributed to the 9-1-1 authorities.

2023 Objectives

In 2023, the Department and Administrator, working with the Advisory Board and 9-1-1 community, will be undertaking a comprehensive review of the current funding formula and its application within the existing 9-1-1 infrastructure. The Department has engaged Crowe LLP to assist in the independent assessment and to review other states' funding formulas to determine what changes, if any, are recommended for the current statutory formula. A statement of work is currently being generated with Crowe LLP. In addition to an assessment of the current 9-1-1 funding model, the Department and Advisory Board will be reviewing the impacts of previous consolidation efforts as well as making legislative recommendations to ensure the continued sustainability of the 9-1-1 infrastructure and provision of exceptional 9-1-1 service to the State's citizenry.

The current Act expires on December 31, 2023 and the Advisory Board has begun the work of addressing legislative changes that are needed in the next rewrite of the Act. The Advisory Board meets on a monthly basis and expects to present draft legislation in the coming weeks for consideration. In addition, the Advisory Board continues to work with the Department on its revision to the administrative rules governing 9-1-1 in the State. The Department is expecting to have draft administrative rules for consideration by JCAR within the second quarter of 2023. The Advisory Board looks forward to providing updates on these topics and more when the next Annual Report is filed in March 2023.

The Advisory Board appreciates the opportunity to provide an update on the state of 9-1-1 in Illinois and our transition to a statewide NG9-1-1 network. The Advisory Board appreciates the assistance of our legislative members on the Advisory Board and welcomes the opportunity to provide additional information to members of the 103rd General Assembly upon request.



Appendices

APPENDIX 1 - STATEWIDE ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS & STATEWIDE 9-1-1 ADMINISTRATOR

Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board members

Illinois Association of Public Safety Communications Officials

Ralph Caldwell, METCAD, Champaign County

Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police

Chief Carla Redd, Rockford Police Department

Illinois Commerce Commission

Sam McClerren

Illinois Fire Chief's Association

Chief Demond Dade, Urbana Fire Department

Illinois Sheriff's Association

Appointment Pending

Illinois State Police

Colonel Kelly Walter, Chair

Illinois National Emergency Number Association

John Ferraro, Northwest Central Dispatch, Cook County

Illinois Broadband and Telecommunications Association

Randy Nehrt, President

Representing a County 9-1-1 System from a County with a Population of Less than 37,000

Phil McCarty, Emergency Management & 9-1-1 Coordinator, Morgan County

Representing Counties with a Population between 50,000 and 100,000

Christopher Kindelspire, Director, Grundy County ETSB

Representing a County 9-1-1 system from a County with a Population between 100,001 and 250,000

Tammy Peterson, 9-1-1 Coordinator, Kankakee County

Representing a County 9-1-1 system from a County with a Population of 250,000 or More

Linda Zerwin, Executive Director, DuPage County ETSB

Representing a Municipality or Intergovernmental Cooperative 9-1-1 System, Excluding Any Single Municipality over 500,000

Delores Temes, Executive Director, Town of Cicero

Appendices

Representing an Incumbent Local Exchange 9-1-1 System provider

Deno Perdiou, AT&T

Representing an Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier

Appointment Pending

Representing a Large Wireless Carrier

Appointment Pending

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

Deb Prather - INdigital

Representing the Illinois Broadband and Cable Association

Debra Piscola, Senior Director of Government Affairs - Comcast

Representing the Illinois State Ambulance Association

Laura Daley, Vice President, Bud's Ambulance Service

Representing the General Assembly

Senator Bill Cunningham

Representing the General Assembly

Senator Neil Anderson

Representing the General Assembly

Appointment Pending

Representing the General Assembly

Representative Michael Marron

Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator

Cindy Barbera-Brelle

