

AN ACT concerning local government.

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

Section 5. The Emergency Telephone System Act is amended by changing Sections 15.3 and 15.4 as follows:

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

Sec. 15.3. Surcharge.

(a) The corporate authorities of any municipality or any county may, subject to the limitations of subsections (c), (d), and (h), and in addition to any tax levied pursuant to the Simplified Municipal Telecommunications Tax Act, impose a monthly surcharge on billed subscribers of network connection provided by telecommunication carriers engaged in the business of transmitting messages by means of electricity originating within the corporate limits of the municipality or county imposing the surcharge at a rate per network connection determined in accordance with subsection (c). Provided, however, that where multiple voice grade communications channels are connected between the subscriber's premises and a public switched network through private branch exchange (PBX) or centrex type service, a municipality imposing a surcharge at a rate per network connection, as determined in accordance with this Act, shall impose 5 such surcharges per network

connection, as determined in accordance with subsections (a) and (d) of Section 2.12 of this Act. For mobile telecommunications services, if a surcharge is imposed it shall be imposed based upon the municipality or county that encompasses the customer's place of primary use as defined in the Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Conformity Act. A municipality may enter into an intergovernmental agreement with any county in which it is partially located, when the county has adopted an ordinance to impose a surcharge as provided in subsection (c), to include that portion of the municipality lying outside the county in that county's surcharge referendum. If the county's surcharge referendum is approved, the portion of the municipality identified in the intergovernmental agreement shall automatically be disconnected from the county in which it lies and connected to the county which approved the referendum for purposes of a surcharge on telecommunications carriers.

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

the network connection or connections. For mobile telecommunication services, "service address" means the customer's place of primary use as defined in the Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Conformity Act. With respect to network connections provided for use with pay telephone services for which there is no billed subscriber, the telecommunications carrier providing the network connection shall be deemed to be its own billed subscriber for purposes of applying the surcharge.

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

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Shall the county (or city, village  
or incorporated town) of ..... impose YES  
a surcharge of up to ...¢ per month per  
network connection, which surcharge will  
be added to the monthly bill you receive -----  
for telephone or telecommunications  
charges, for the purpose of installing

(or improving) a 9-1-1 Emergency

NO

Telephone System?

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

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

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

(d) A county may not impose a surcharge, unless requested by a municipality, in any incorporated area which has previously approved a surcharge as provided in subsection (c) or in any incorporated area where the corporate authorities of the municipality have previously entered into a binding

contract or letter of intent with a telecommunications carrier to provide sophisticated 9-1-1 service through municipal funds.

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

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

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

(h) Except as expressly provided in subsection (a) of this Section, a municipality with a population over 500,000 may not impose a monthly surcharge in excess of \$2.50 ~~\$1.25~~ per network connection.

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

(j) The corporate authorities of any municipality or county may issue, in accordance with Illinois law, bonds, notes or other obligations secured in whole or in part by the proceeds of the surcharge described in this Section. Notwithstanding any change in law subsequent to the issuance of any bonds, notes or other obligations secured by the surcharge, every municipality or county issuing such bonds, notes or other obligations shall be authorized to impose the surcharge as though the laws relating to the imposition of the surcharge in effect at the time of issuance of the bonds, notes or other obligations were in full force and effect until the bonds, notes or other obligations are paid in full. The State of Illinois pledges and agrees that it will not limit or alter the rights and powers vested in municipalities and counties by this Section to impose the surcharge so as to impair the terms of or affect the security for bonds, notes or other obligations secured in whole or in part with the proceeds of the surcharge described in this Section.

(k) Any surcharge collected by or imposed on a telecommunications carrier pursuant to this Section shall be held to be a special fund in trust for the municipality, county

or Joint Emergency Telephone Board imposing the surcharge. Except for the 3% deduction provided in subsection (g) above, the special fund shall not be subject to the claims of creditors of the telecommunication carrier.

(Source: P.A. 92-474, eff. 8-1-02; 92-526, eff. 1-1-03; 92-557, eff. 1-1-03; revised 10-2-02.)

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

Sec. 15.4. Emergency Telephone System Board; powers.

(a) The corporate authorities of any county or municipality that imposes a surcharge under Section 15.3 shall establish an Emergency Telephone System Board. The corporate authorities shall provide for the manner of appointment and the number of members of the Board, provided that the board shall consist of not fewer than 5 members, one of whom must be a public member who is a resident of the local exchange service territory included in the 9-1-1 coverage area, one of whom (in counties with a population less than 100,000) must be a member of the county board, and at least 3 of whom shall be representative of the 9-1-1 public safety agencies, including but not limited to police departments, fire departments, emergency medical services providers, and emergency services and disaster agencies, and appointed on the basis of their ability or experience. Elected officials are also eligible to serve on the board. Members of the board shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for their actual and necessary

expenses. Any 2 or more municipalities, counties, or combination thereof, that impose a surcharge under Section 15.3 may, instead of establishing individual boards, establish by intergovernmental agreement a Joint Emergency Telephone System Board pursuant to this Section. The manner of appointment of such a joint board shall be prescribed in the agreement.

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

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

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

(3) Receiving moneys ~~monies~~ from the surcharge imposed under Section 15.3, and from any other source, for deposit into the Emergency Telephone System Fund.

(4) Authorizing all disbursements from the fund.

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

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



established the board or, in the case of a joint board, any municipal or county treasurer designated in the intergovernmental agreement, shall be custodian of the fund. All interest accruing on the fund shall remain in the fund. No expenditures may be made from such fund except upon the direction of the board by resolution passed by a majority of all members of the board. Expenditures may be made only to pay for the costs associated with the following:

- (1) The design of the Emergency Telephone System.
- (2) The coding of an initial Master Street Address Guide data base, and update and maintenance thereof.
- (3) The repayment of any moneys ~~monies~~ advanced for the implementation of the system.
- (4) The charges for Automatic Number Identification and Automatic Location Identification equipment, a computer aided dispatch system that records, maintains, and integrates information, mobile data transmitters equipped with automatic vehicle locators, and maintenance, replacement and update thereof to increase operational efficiency and improve the provision of emergency services.
- (5) The non-recurring charges related to installation of the Emergency Telephone System and the ongoing network charges.
- (6) The acquisition and installation, or the reimbursement of costs therefor to other governmental

bodies that have incurred those costs, of road or street signs that are essential to the implementation of the emergency telephone system and that are not duplicative of signs that are the responsibility of the jurisdiction charged with maintaining road and street signs.

(7) Other products and services necessary for the implementation, upgrade, and maintenance of the system and any other purpose related to the operation of the system, including costs attributable directly to the construction, leasing, or maintenance of any buildings or facilities or costs of personnel attributable directly to the operation of the system. Costs attributable directly to the operation of an emergency telephone system do not include the costs of public safety agency personnel who are and equipment that is dispatched in response to an emergency call.

(8) In the case of a municipality that imposes a surcharge under subsection (h) of Section 15.3, moneys may also be used for any anti-terrorism or emergency preparedness measures, including, but not limited to, preparedness planning, providing local matching funds for federal or State grants, personnel training, and specialized equipment, including surveillance cameras as needed to deal with natural and terrorist-inspired emergency situations or events.

Moneys in the fund may also be transferred to a participating fire protection district to reimburse volunteer

firefighters who man remote telephone switching facilities when dedicated 9-1-1 lines are down.

(d) The board shall complete the data base before implementation of the 9-1-1 system. The error ratio of the data base shall not at any time exceed 1% of the total data base.

(Source: P.A. 92-202, eff. 1-1-02.)

Section 10. The Wireless Emergency Telephone Safety Act is amended by changing Sections 15, 17, 25, 35, 45, and 70 as follows:

(50 ILCS 751/15)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on April 1, 2008)

Sec. 15. Wireless emergency 9-1-1 service. The digits "9-1-1" shall be the designated emergency telephone number within the wireless system.

(a) Standards. The Illinois Commerce Commission may set non-discriminatory, uniform technical and operational standards consistent with the rules of the Federal Communications Commission for directing calls to authorized public safety answering points. These standards shall not in any way prescribe the technology or manner a wireless carrier shall use to deliver wireless 9-1-1 or wireless E9-1-1 calls and these standards shall not exceed the requirements set by the Federal Communications Commission. However, standards for directing calls to the authorized public safety answering point

shall be included. The authority given to the Illinois Commerce Commission in this Section is limited to setting standards as set forth herein and does not constitute authority to regulate wireless carriers.

(b) Wireless public safety answering points. For the purpose of providing wireless 9-1-1 emergency services, an emergency telephone system board or, in the absence of an emergency telephone system board, a qualified governmental entity may declare its intention for one or more of its public safety answering points to serve as a primary wireless 9-1-1 public safety answering point for its jurisdiction by notifying the Chief Clerk of the Illinois Commerce Commission and the Director of State Police in writing within 6 months after the effective date of this Act or within 6 months after receiving its authority to operate a 9-1-1 system under the Emergency Telephone System Act, whichever is later. In addition, 2 or more emergency telephone system boards or qualified units of local government may, by virtue of an intergovernmental agreement, provide wireless 9-1-1 service. The Department of State Police shall be the primary wireless 9-1-1 public safety answering point for any jurisdiction not providing notice to the Commission and the Department of State Police. Nothing in this Act shall require the provision of wireless enhanced 9-1-1 services.

The Illinois Commerce Commission, upon a ~~joint~~ request from ~~the Department of State Police and~~ a qualified governmental

entity or an emergency telephone system board, may grant authority to the emergency telephone system board or a qualified governmental entity to provide wireless 9-1-1 service in areas for which the Department of State Police has accepted wireless 9-1-1 responsibility. The Illinois Commerce Commission shall maintain a current list of all 9-1-1 systems and qualified governmental entities providing wireless 9-1-1 service under this Act.

Any emergency telephone system board or qualified governmental entity providing wireless 9-1-1 service prior to the effective date of this Act may continue to operate upon notification as previously described in this Section. An emergency telephone system board or a qualified governmental entity shall submit, with its notification, the date upon which it commenced operating.

(c) Wireless Enhanced 9-1-1 Board. The Wireless Enhanced 9-1-1 Board is created. The Board consists of 7 members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. It is recommended that the Governor appoint members from the following: the Illinois Chapter of the National Emergency Numbers Association, the Illinois State Police, law enforcement agencies, the wireless telecommunications industry, an emergency telephone system board in Cook County (outside the City of Chicago), an emergency telephone system board in the Metro-east area, and an emergency telephone system board in the collar counties (Lake, McHenry, DuPage, Kane, and

Will counties). Members of the Board may not receive any compensation but may, however, be reimbursed for any necessary expenditure in connection with their duties.

Except as provided in Section 45, the Wireless Enhanced 9-1-1 Board shall set the amount of the monthly wireless surcharge required to be imposed under Section 17 on all wireless subscribers in this State. Prior to the Wireless Enhanced 9-1-1 Board setting any surcharge, the Board shall publish the proposed surcharge in the Illinois Register, hold hearings on the surcharge and the requirements for an efficient wireless emergency number system, and elicit public comment. The Board shall determine the minimum cost necessary for implementation of this system and the amount of revenue produced based upon the number of wireless telephones in use. The Board shall set the surcharge at the minimum amount necessary to achieve the goals of the Act and shall, by July 1, 2000, file this information with the Governor, the Clerk of the House, and the Secretary of the Senate. The surcharge may not be more than \$0.75 per month per CMRS connection.

The Wireless Enhanced 9-1-1 Board shall report to the General Assembly by July 1, 2000 on implementing wireless non-emergency services for the purpose of public safety using the digits 3-1-1. The Board shall consider the delivery of 3-1-1 services in a 6 county area, including rural Cook County (outside of the City of Chicago), and DuPage, Lake, McHenry, Will, and Kane Counties, as well as counties outside of this

area by an emergency telephone system board, a qualified governmental entity, or private industry. The Board, upon completion of all its duties required under this Act, is dissolved.

(Source: P.A. 91-660, eff. 12-22-99.)

(50 ILCS 751/17)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on April 1, 2008)

Sec. 17. Wireless carrier surcharge.

(a) Except as provided in Section 45, each wireless carrier shall impose a monthly wireless carrier surcharge per CMRS connection that either has a telephone number within an area code assigned to Illinois by the North American Numbering Plan Administrator or has a billing address in this State. In the case of prepaid wireless telephone service, this surcharge shall be remitted based upon the address associated with the point of purchase, the customer billing address, or the location associated with the MTN for each active prepaid wireless telephone that has a sufficient positive balance as of the last day of each month, if that information is available. No wireless carrier shall impose the surcharge authorized by this Section upon any subscriber who is subject to the surcharge imposed by a unit of local government pursuant to Section 45. Prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly, the surcharge amount shall be the amount set by the Wireless Enhanced 9-1-1 Board. Beginning on

the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly, the monthly surcharge imposed under this Section shall be \$0.73 per CMRS connection. The wireless carrier that provides wireless service to the subscriber shall collect the surcharge ~~set by the Wireless Enhanced 9-1-1 Board~~ from the subscriber. For mobile telecommunications services provided on and after August 1, 2002, any surcharge imposed under this Act shall be imposed based upon the municipality or county that encompasses the customer's place of primary use as defined in the Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Conformity Act. The surcharge shall be stated as a separate item on the subscriber's monthly bill. The wireless carrier shall begin collecting the surcharge on bills issued within 90 days after the Wireless Enhanced 9-1-1 Board sets the monthly wireless surcharge. State and local taxes shall not apply to the wireless carrier surcharge.

(b) Except as provided in Section 45, a wireless carrier shall, within 45 days of collection, remit, either by check or by electronic funds transfer, to the State Treasurer the amount of the wireless carrier surcharge collected from each subscriber. Of the amounts remitted under this subsection prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly, and for surcharges imposed before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly but remitted after its effective date, the State Treasurer shall deposit one-third into the Wireless Carrier



Reimbursement Fund and two-thirds into the Wireless Service Emergency Fund. For surcharges collected and remitted on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly, \$0.1475 per surcharge collected shall be deposited into the Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund, and \$0.5825 per surcharge collected shall be deposited into the Wireless Service Emergency Fund. Of the amounts deposited into the Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund under this subsection, \$0.01 per surcharge collected may be distributed to the carriers to cover their administrative costs. Of the amounts deposited into the Wireless Service Emergency Fund under this subsection, \$0.01 per surcharge collected may be disbursed to the Illinois Commerce Commission to cover its administrative costs.

(c) The first such remittance by wireless carriers shall include the number of customers by zip code, and the 9-digit zip code if currently being used or later implemented by the carrier, that shall be the means by which the Illinois Commerce Commission shall determine distributions from the Wireless Service Emergency Fund. This information shall be updated no less often than every year. Wireless carriers are not required to remit surcharge moneys that are billed to subscribers but not yet collected.

(d) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, nothing shall impair the right of wireless carriers to recover compliance costs for all emergency communications services

that are not reimbursed out of the Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund directly from their customers via line-item charges on the customer's bill. Those compliance costs include all costs incurred by wireless carriers in complying with local, State, and federal regulatory or legislative mandates that require the transmission and receipt of emergency communications to and from the general public, including, but not limited to, E-911.

(e) The Auditor General shall conduct, on an annual basis, an audit of the Wireless Service Emergency Fund and the Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund for compliance with the requirements of this Act. The audit shall include, but not be limited to, the following determinations:

(1) Whether the Commission is maintaining detailed records of all receipts and disbursements from the Wireless Carrier Emergency Fund and the Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund.

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

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

(4) The status of the implementation of wireless 9-1-1 and E9-1-1 services in Illinois.

The Commission, the Department of State Police, and any

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

(Source: P.A. 92-526, eff. 7-1-02; 93-507, eff. 1-1-04; 93-839, eff. 7-30-04.)

(50 ILCS 751/25)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on April 1, 2008)

Sec. 25. Wireless Service Emergency Fund; distribution of moneys. Within 60 days after the effective date of this Act, wireless carriers shall submit to the Illinois Commerce Commission the number of wireless subscribers by zip code and the 9-digit zip code of the wireless subscribers, if currently being used or later implemented by the carrier.

The Illinois Commerce Commission shall, subject to appropriation, make monthly proportional grants to the appropriate emergency telephone system board or qualified governmental entity based upon the United States Postal Zip Code of the wireless subscriber's billing address. No matching funds shall be required from grant recipients.

If the Illinois Commerce Commission is notified of an area of overlapping jurisdiction, grants for that area shall be made based upon reference to an official Master Street Address Guide

to the emergency telephone system board or qualified governmental entity whose public service answering points provide wireless 9-1-1 service in that area. The emergency telephone system board or qualified governmental entity shall provide the Illinois Commerce Commission with a valid copy of the appropriate Master Street Address Guide. The Illinois Commerce Commission does not have a duty to verify jurisdictional responsibility.

In the event of a subscriber billing address being matched to an incorrect jurisdiction by the Illinois Commerce Commission, the recipient, upon notification from the Illinois Commerce Commission, shall redirect the funds to the correct jurisdiction. The Illinois Commerce Commission shall not be held liable for any damages relating to an act or omission under this Act, unless the act or omission constitutes gross negligence, recklessness, or intentional misconduct.

In the event of a dispute between emergency telephone system boards or qualified governmental entities concerning a subscriber billing address, the Illinois Commerce Commission shall resolve the dispute.

The Illinois Commerce Commission shall maintain detailed records of all receipts and disbursements and shall provide an annual accounting of all receipts and disbursements to the Auditor General.

The Illinois Commerce Commission shall adopt rules to govern the grant process.

The Illinois Commerce Commission may also use moneys in the Wireless Service Emergency Fund for the purpose of conducting a study to determine the future technological and financial needs of the wireless 9-1-1 systems. A study shall include input from the telecommunications industry, the Illinois National Emergency Number Association, and the public safety community.

(Source: P.A. 93-839, eff. 7-30-04.)

(50 ILCS 751/35)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on April 1, 2008)

Sec. 35. Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund; reimbursement. To recover costs from the Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund, the wireless carrier shall submit sworn invoices to the Illinois Commerce Commission. In no event may any invoice for payment be approved for (i) costs that are not related to compliance with the requirements established by the wireless enhanced 9-1-1 mandates of the Federal Communications Commission, (ii) costs with respect to any wireless enhanced 9-1-1 service that is not operable at the time the invoice is submitted, or (iii) costs of any wireless carrier exceeding 100% of the wireless emergency services charges remitted to the Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund by the wireless carrier under Section 17(b) unless the wireless carrier received prior approval for the expenditures from the Illinois Commerce Commission.

If in any month the total amount of invoices submitted to

the Illinois Commerce Commission and approved for payment exceeds the amount available in the Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund, wireless carriers that have invoices approved for payment shall receive a pro-rata share of the amount available in the Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund based on the relative amount of their approved invoices available that month, and the balance of the payments shall be carried into the following months until all of the approved payments are made.

A wireless carrier may not receive payment from the Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund for its costs of providing wireless enhanced 9-1-1 services in an area when a unit of local government or emergency telephone system board provides wireless 9-1-1 services in that area and was imposing and collecting a wireless carrier surcharge prior to July 1, 1998.

The Illinois Commerce Commission shall maintain detailed records of all receipts and disbursements and shall provide an annual accounting of all receipts and disbursements to the Auditor General.

The Illinois Commerce Commission shall adopt rules to govern the reimbursement process.

Upon the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly, or as soon thereafter as practical, the State Comptroller shall order transferred and the State Treasurer shall transfer the sum of \$8,000,000 from the Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund to the Wireless Service Emergency Fund. That

amount shall be used by the Illinois Commerce Commission to make grants in the manner described in Section 25 of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 93-507, eff. 1-1-04; 93-839, eff. 7-30-04.)

(50 ILCS 751/45)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on April 1, 2008)

Sec. 45. Continuation of current practices. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, a unit of local government or emergency telephone system board providing wireless 9-1-1 service and imposing and collecting a wireless carrier surcharge prior to July 1, 1998 may continue its practices of imposing and collecting its wireless carrier surcharge, but in no event shall that monthly surcharge exceed \$2.50 ~~\$1.25~~ per commercial mobile radio service (CMRS) connection or in-service telephone number billed on a monthly basis. For mobile telecommunications services provided on and after August 1, 2002, any surcharge imposed shall be imposed based upon the municipality or county that encompasses the customer's place of primary use as defined in the Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Conformity Act.

In addition to any other lawful purpose, a municipality with a population over 500,000 may use the moneys collected under this Section for any anti-terrorism or emergency preparedness measures, including, but not limited to, preparedness planning, providing local matching funds for federal or State grants, personnel training, and specialized

equipment, including surveillance cameras as needed to deal with natural and terrorist-inspired emergency situations or events.

(Source: P.A. 91-660, eff. 12-22-99; 92-526, eff. 7-1-02.)

(50 ILCS 751/70)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on April 1, 2008)

Sec. 70. Repealer. This Act is repealed on April 1, 2013  
~~2008~~.

(Source: P.A. 93-507, eff. 1-1-04.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect January 1, 2008.