

1 AN ACT concerning local government.

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

4 Section 5. The Emergency Telephone System Act is amended
5 by changing Sections 2, 15.5, and 20 and by adding Sections
6 15.5a, 15.6c, and 15.8a as follows:

7 (50 ILCS 750/2) (from Ch. 134, par. 32)

8 (Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2023)

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

11 "9-1-1 network" means the network used for the delivery of
12 9-1-1 calls and messages over dedicated and redundant
13 facilities to a primary or backup 9-1-1 PSAP that meets the
14 appropriate grade of service.

15 "9-1-1 system" means the geographic area that has been
16 granted an order of authority by the Commission or the
17 Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator to use "9-1-1" as the primary
18 emergency telephone number, including, but not limited to, the
19 network, software applications, databases, CPE components and
20 operational and management procedures required to provide
21 9-1-1 service.

22 "9-1-1 Authority" means an Emergency Telephone System
23 Board ~~or~~ Joint Emergency Telephone System Board that provides

1 for the management and operation of a 9-1-1 system. "9-1-1
2 Authority" includes the Illinois State Police only to the
3 extent it provides 9-1-1 services under this Act.

4 "9-1-1 System Manager" means the manager, director,
5 administrator, or coordinator who at the direction of his or
6 her Emergency Telephone System Board is responsible for the
7 implementation and execution of the order of authority issued
8 by the Commission or the Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator through
9 the programs, policies, procedures, and daily operations of
10 the 9-1-1 system consistent with the provisions of this Act.

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

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

20 "Aggregator" means an entity that ingresses 9-1-1 calls of
21 multiple traffic types or 9-1-1 calls from multiple
22 originating service providers and combines them on a trunk
23 group or groups (or equivalent egress connection arrangement
24 to a 9-1-1 system provider's E9-1-1/NG9-1-1 network or
25 system), and that uses the routing information provided in the
26 received call setup signaling to select the appropriate trunk

1 group and proceeds to signal call setup toward the 9-1-1
2 system provider. "Aggregator" includes an originating service
3 provider that provides aggregation functions for its own 9-1-1
4 calls. "Aggregator" also includes an aggregation network or an
5 aggregation entity that provides aggregator services for other
6 types of system providers, such as cloud-based services or
7 enterprise networks as its client.

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

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

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

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

22 "Authorized entity" means an answering point or
23 participating agency other than a decommissioned PSAP.

24 "Backup PSAP" means an answering point that meets the
25 appropriate standards of service and serves as an alternate to
26 the PSAP operating independently from the PSAP at a different

1 location, that has the capability to direct dispatch for the
2 PSAP or otherwise transfer emergency calls directly to an
3 authorized entity. A backup PSAP may accept overflow calls
4 from the PSAP or be activated if the primary PSAP is disabled.

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

8 "Call back number" means a number, which may or may not be
9 a direct-dial number for a station used to originate a 9-1-1
10 call, used by a PSAP to recontact a location from which a 9-1-1
11 call was placed.

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

14 "Commission" means the Illinois Commerce Commission.

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

18 "Covered MLTS" means a multi-line telephone system or MLTS
19 service manufactured, imported, offered for first sale, or
20 first sold after February 16, 2020.

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

26 "Decommissioned" means the revocation of a PSAPs authority

1 to handle 9-1-1 calls as an answering point within the 9-1-1
2 network.

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

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

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

21 "Enhanced 9-1-1" or "E9-1-1" means a telephone system that
22 includes network switching, database and PSAP premise elements
23 capable of providing automatic location identification data,
24 selective routing, selective transfer, fixed transfer, and a
25 call back number, including any enhanced 9-1-1 service so
26 designated by the Federal Communications Commission in its

1 report and order in WC Dockets Nos. 04-36 and 05-196, or any
2 successor proceeding.

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

7 "Grade of service" means P.01 for enhanced 9-1-1 services
8 or the NENA i3 Solution adopted standard for NG9-1-1.

9 "Grandfathered or exempt private residential or business
10 switch/MLTS" means any MLTS that was manufactured, imported,
11 offered for first sale or lease, first sold or leased, or
12 installed on or before February 16, 2020. Grandfathered or
13 exempt private residential or business switch/MLTS's are
14 subject to Section 15.5, 15.6, and 15.8 of this Act.

15 "Hearing-impaired individual" means a person with a
16 permanent hearing loss who can regularly and routinely
17 communicate by telephone only through the aid of devices which
18 can send and receive written messages over the telephone
19 network.

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

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

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

26 (3) collects a variety of formatted data relevant to

1 9-1-1 and first responder needs, which may include, but is
2 not limited to, photographs of the telephone subscribers,
3 physical descriptions, medical information, household
4 data, and emergency contacts;

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

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

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

16 (7) works across all 9-1-1 call taking equipment and
17 allows for the easy transfer of information into a
18 computer aided dispatch system; and

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

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

25 "Joint ETSB" means a Joint Emergency Telephone System
26 Board established by intergovernmental agreement of two or

1 more municipalities or counties, or a combination thereof, to
2 provide for the management and operation of a 9-1-1 system.

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

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

12 "Mechanical dialer" means any device that accesses the
13 9-1-1 system without human intervention and does not provide
14 for two-way communication.

15 "Master Street Address Guide" or "MSAG" is a database of
16 street names and house ranges within their associated
17 communities defining emergency service zones (ESZs) and their
18 associated emergency service numbers (ESNs) to enable proper
19 routing of 9-1-1 calls.

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

23 "Multi-line telephone system (MLTS)" means a system
24 comprised of common control unit or units, telephone sets,
25 control hardware and software, and adjunct systems which
26 enables users to make and receive telephone calls using shared

1 resources such as telephone network trunks or data link
2 bandwidth. This term includes, but is not limited to:
3 network-based and premises-based systems such as Centrex
4 service; premises-based, hosted, and cloud-based VoIP; as well
5 as PBX, Hybrid, and key telephone systems (as classified by
6 the Federal Communications Commission under 47 CFR Part 68 or
7 any successor rules); and systems owned or leased by
8 governmental agencies, nonprofit entities, and for-profit
9 businesses.

10 "Network connections" means the number of voice grade
11 communications channels directly between a subscriber and a
12 telecommunications carrier's public switched network, without
13 the intervention of any other telecommunications carrier's
14 switched network, which would be required to carry the
15 subscriber's inter-premises traffic and which connection
16 either (1) is capable of providing access through the public
17 switched network to a 9-1-1 Emergency Telephone System, if one
18 exists, or (2) if no system exists at the time a surcharge is
19 imposed under Section 15.3, that would be capable of providing
20 access through the public switched network to the local 9-1-1
21 Emergency Telephone System if one existed. Where multiple
22 voice grade communications channels are connected to a
23 telecommunications carrier's public switched network through a
24 private branch exchange (PBX) service, there shall be
25 determined to be one network connection for each trunk line
26 capable of transporting either the subscriber's inter-premises

1 traffic to the public switched network or the subscriber's
2 9-1-1 calls to the public agency. Where multiple voice grade
3 communications channels are connected to an OSP's ~~a~~
4 ~~telecommunications carrier's~~ public switched network through
5 Centrex type service, the number of network connections shall
6 be equal to the number of PBX/MLTS trunk equivalents for the
7 subscriber's service or other multiple voice grade
8 communication channels facility, as determined by reference to
9 any generally applicable exchange access service tariff filed
10 by the subscriber's telecommunications carrier with the
11 Commission.

12 "Network costs" means those recurring costs that directly
13 relate to the operation of the 9-1-1 network as determined by
14 the Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator with the advice of the
15 Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board, which may include, but need
16 not be limited to, some or all of the following: costs for
17 interoffice trunks, selective routing charges, transfer lines
18 and toll charges for 9-1-1 services, Automatic Location
19 Information (ALI) database charges, independent local exchange
20 carrier charges and non-system provider charges, carrier
21 charges for third party database for on-site customer premises
22 equipment, back-up PSAP trunks for non-system providers,
23 periodic database updates as provided by carrier (also known
24 as "ALI data dump"), regional ALI storage charges, circuits
25 for call delivery (fiber or circuit connection), NG9-1-1
26 costs, and all associated fees, taxes, and surcharges on each

1 invoice. "Network costs" shall not include radio circuits or
2 toll charges that are other than for 9-1-1 services.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

24 "NG9-1-1 costs" means those recurring costs that directly
25 relate to the Next Generation 9-1-1 service as determined by
26 the Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator with the advice of the

1 Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board, which may include, but need
2 not be limited to, costs for NENA i3 Core Components (Border
3 Control Function (BCF), Emergency Call Routing Function
4 (ECRF), Location Validation Function (LVF), Emergency Services
5 Routing Proxy (ESRP), Policy Store/Policy Routing Functions
6 (PSPRF), and Location Information Servers (LIS)), Statewide
7 ESInet, software external to the PSAP (data collection,
8 identity management, aggregation, and GIS functionality), and
9 gateways (legacy 9-1-1 tandems or gateways or both).

10 "Originating service provider" or "OSP" means the entity
11 that provides services to end users that may be used to
12 originate voice or nonvoice 9-1-1 requests for assistance and
13 who would interconnect, in any of various fashions, to the
14 9-1-1 system provider for purposes of delivering 9-1-1 traffic
15 to the public safety answering points.

16 "Private branch exchange" or "PBX" means a private
17 telephone system and associated equipment located on the
18 user's property that provides communications between internal
19 stations and external networks.

20 "Private business switch service" means network and
21 premises based systems including a VoIP, Centrex type service,
22 or PBX service, even though key telephone systems or
23 equivalent telephone systems registered with the Federal
24 Communications Commission under 47 CFR Part 68 are directly
25 connected to Centrex type and PBX systems. "Private business
26 switch service" does not include key telephone systems or

1 equivalent telephone systems registered with the Federal
2 Communications Commission under 47 CFR Part 68 when not used
3 in conjunction with a VoIP, Centrex type, or PBX systems.
4 "Private business switch service" typically includes, but is
5 not limited to, private businesses, corporations, and
6 industries where the telecommunications service is primarily
7 for conducting business.

8 "Private residential switch service" means network and
9 premise based systems including a VoIP, Centrex type service,
10 or PBX service or key telephone systems or equivalent
11 telephone systems registered with the Federal Communications
12 Commission under 47 CFR ~~C.F.R.~~ Part 68 that are directly
13 connected to a VoIP, Centrex type service, or PBX systems
14 equipped for switched local network connections or 9-1-1
15 system access to residential end users through a private
16 telephone switch. "Private residential switch service" does
17 not include key telephone systems or equivalent telephone
18 systems registered with the Federal Communications Commission
19 under 47 CFR ~~C.F.R.~~ Part 68 when not used in conjunction with a
20 VoIP, Centrex type, or PBX systems. "Private residential
21 switch service" typically includes, but is not limited to,
22 apartment complexes, condominiums, and campus or university
23 environments where shared tenant service is provided and where
24 the usage of the telecommunications service is primarily
25 residential.

26 "Public agency" means the State, and any unit of local

1 government or special purpose district located in whole or in
2 part within this State, that provides or has authority to
3 provide firefighting, police, ambulance, medical, or other
4 emergency services.

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

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

17 "PSAP representative" means the manager or supervisor of a
18 Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) who oversees the daily
19 operational functions and is responsible for the overall
20 management and administration of the PSAP.

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

26 "Public safety telecommunicator supervisor" means any

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

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

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

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

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

24 "Secondary Answering Point" or "SAP" means a location,
25 other than a PSAP, that is able to receive the voice, data, and
26 call back number of E9-1-1 or NG9-1-1 emergency calls

1 transferred from a PSAP and completes the call taking process
2 by dispatching police, medical, fire, or other emergency
3 responders.

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

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

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

26 "System" means the communications equipment and related

1 software applications required to produce a response by the
2 appropriate emergency public safety agency or other provider
3 of emergency services as a result of an emergency call being
4 placed to 9-1-1.

5 "System provider" means the contracted entity providing
6 9-1-1 network and database services.

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

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

16 "Temporary residence MLTS" means the use of MLTS or MLTS
17 service to provide telephone service to occupants of temporary
18 or transient dwellings, including, but not limited to,
19 dormitories, hotels, motels, health care facilities, and
20 nursing homes, or other similar facilities.

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

1 caller.

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

4 "Trunk line" means a transmission path, or group of
5 transmission paths, connecting a subscriber's PBX to a
6 telecommunications carrier's public switched network. In the
7 case of regular service, each voice grade communications
8 channel or equivalent amount of bandwidth capable of
9 transporting either the subscriber's inter-premises voice
10 telecommunications services to the public switched network or
11 the subscriber's 9-1-1 calls to the public agency shall be
12 considered a trunk line, even if it is bundled with other
13 channels or additional bandwidth. In the case of advanced
14 service, each DS-1, T-1, or other un-channelized or
15 multi-channel transmission facility that is capable of
16 transporting either the subscriber's inter-premises voice
17 telecommunications services to the public switched network or
18 the subscriber's 9-1-1 calls to the public agency shall be
19 considered a single trunk line, even if it contains multiple
20 voice grade communications channels or otherwise supports 2 or
21 more voice grade calls at a time; provided, however, that each
22 additional increment of up to 24 voice grade channels of
23 transmission capacity that is capable of transporting either
24 the subscriber's inter-premises voice telecommunications
25 services to the public switched network or the subscriber's
26 9-1-1 calls to the public agency shall be considered an

1 additional trunk line.

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

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

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

18 "Wireless carrier" means a provider of two-way cellular,
19 broadband PCS, geographic area 800 MHZ and 900 MHZ Commercial
20 Mobile Radio Service (CMRS), Wireless Communications Service
21 (WCS), or other Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS), as
22 defined by the Federal Communications Commission, offering
23 radio communications that may provide fixed, mobile, radio
24 location, or satellite communication services to individuals
25 or businesses within its assigned spectrum block and
26 geographical area or that offers real-time, two-way voice

1 service that is interconnected with the public switched
2 network, including a reseller of such service.

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

11 "Wireless public safety answering point" means the
12 functional division of a 9-1-1 authority accepting wireless
13 9-1-1 calls.

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

18 (Source: P.A. 102-9, eff. 6-3-21; 102-538, eff. 8-20-21;
19 revised 10-5-21.)

20 (50 ILCS 750/15.5)

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

22 Sec. 15.5. Grandfathered private ~~Private~~ residential
23 switch or MLTS 9-1-1 ~~service 9-1-1~~ service.

24 (a) After June 30, 1995 and before February 16, 2020, an
25 entity that installs, manages, provides or operates a private

1 residential switch service or shared residential or temporary
2 residential MLTS service ~~private residential switch service~~
3 ~~and provides telecommunications facilities or services to~~
4 ~~residents shall provide to those residential end users the~~
5 ~~same level of 9-1-1 service as the public agency and the~~
6 ~~telecommunications carrier are providing to other residential~~
7 ~~end users of the local 9-1-1 system. This service shall ensure~~
8 that the system is connected to the public switched telephone
9 network such that calls to 9-1-1 route to the appropriate
10 9-1-1 jurisdiction and include, but not be limited to, the
11 capability to provide ANI ~~identify the telephone number, the~~
12 extension number, and the ALI containing the physical address
13 and distinct location for each living unit associated with the
14 address location that is the source of the call to 9-1-1 ~~the~~
15 ~~number designated as the emergency telephone number.~~

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

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

26 (d) An entity that violates this Section is guilty of a

1 business offense and shall be fined not less than \$1,000 and
2 not more than \$5,000.

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

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

9 (50 ILCS 750/15.5a new)

10 Sec. 15.5a. Grandfathered private business switch or MLTS
11 9-1-1 service.

12 (a) After June 30, 2000, or within 18 months after
13 enhanced 9-1-1 or NG9-1-1 service becomes available, an entity
14 that installs, manages, or operates an MLTS service for
15 businesses prior to February 16, 2020 shall assure that the
16 system is connected to the public switched network such that
17 calls to 9-1-1 route to the appropriate 9-1-1 jurisdiction
18 with the proper ANI and ALI. For buildings having their own
19 street address and containing workspace of 40,000 square feet
20 or less, location identification shall include the building's
21 street address. For buildings having their own street address
22 and containing workspace of more than 40,000 square feet,
23 location identification shall include the building's street
24 address and one distinct location identification per 40,000
25 square feet of workspace. Separate buildings containing

1 workspace of 40,000 square feet or less having a common public
2 street address shall have a distinct location identification
3 for each building in addition to the street address.

4 (b) Exemptions from subsection (a) are as follows:

5 (1) Buildings containing workspace of more than 40,000
6 square feet are exempt from the multiple location
7 identification requirements if the building maintains, at
8 all times, alternative and adequate means of signaling and
9 responding to emergencies. Those means shall include, but
10 not be limited to, a telephone system that provides the
11 physical location of 9-1-1 calls coming from within the
12 building. Health care facilities are presumed to meet the
13 requirements of this paragraph if the facilities are
14 staffed with medical or nursing personnel 24 hours per day
15 and if an alternative means of providing information about
16 the source of an emergency call exists. Buildings under
17 this exemption must provide 9-1-1 service that provides
18 the building's street address.

19 (2) Buildings containing workspace of more than 40,000
20 square feet if the building maintains, at all times,
21 alternative and adequate means of signaling and responding
22 to emergencies, including a telephone system that provides
23 the location of a 9-1-1 call coming from within the
24 building, and the building is serviced by its own medical,
25 fire, and security personnel. Buildings under this
26 exemption are subject to emergency phone system

1 certification by the Administrator.

2 (3) Buildings in communities not serviced by enhanced
3 9-1-1 service.

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

8 (d) Any entity that installs, manages, or operates an MLTS
9 service to businesses shall ensure that all systems installed
10 on or after July 1, 2015 are connected to the public switched
11 network in a manner such that when a user dials "9-1-1", the
12 emergency call connects to the 9-1-1 system without first
13 dialing any number or set of numbers.

14 (e) The requirements of this Section do not apply to:

15 (1) any entity certified by the Illinois Commerce
16 Commission to operate a Private Emergency Answering Point
17 as defined in 83 Ill. Adm. Code 1326.105; or

18 (2) correctional institutions and facilities as
19 defined in subsection (d) of Section 3-1-2 of the Unified
20 Code of Corrections.

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

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

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

6 (i) The Illinois State Police may promulgate rules for the
7 administration of this Section.

8 (50 ILCS 750/15.6c new)

9 Sec. 15.6c. Requirements for covered MLTS.

10 (a) Manufacturers, importers, sellers, and lessors may not
11 manufacture or import for use in the United States or sell or
12 lease or offer to sell or lease in the United States an MLTS,
13 unless the system is pre-configured so that when it is
14 properly installed, in accordance with the Federal
15 Communications Commission MLTS rules (47 CFR 9.3), so that a
16 user may directly initiate a call to 9-1-1 from any station
17 equipped with dialing facilities, without dialing any
18 additional digit, code, prefix, or post-fix, including any
19 trunk-access code, such as the digit 9, regardless of whether
20 the user is required to dial such a digit, code, prefix, or
21 post-fix for the other calls.

22 (b) Installers, managers, and operators may not install,
23 manage, or operate for use in the United States an MLTS, unless
24 the system is configured so that a user may directly initiate a
25 call to 9-1-1 from any station equipped with dialing

1 facilities, without dialing any additional digit, code,
2 prefix, or post-fix, including any trunk-access code, such as
3 the digit 9, regardless of whether the user is required to dial
4 such a digit, code, prefix, or post-fix for other calls.

5 (c) Installers, managers, and operators shall, in
6 installing, managing, or operating an MLTS, configure the
7 system to provide MLTS notification to a central location at
8 the facility where the system is installed or to another
9 person or organization regardless of location, if the system
10 is able to be configured to provide the notification without
11 an improvement to the hardware or software of the system. MLTS
12 notification must meet the following requirements:

13 (1) it must be initiated contemporaneously with the
14 9-1-1 call, provided that it is technically feasible to do
15 so;

16 (2) it must not delay the call to 9-1-1; and

17 (3) it must be sent to a location where someone is
18 likely to see or hear it.

19 (50 ILCS 750/15.8a new)

20 Sec. 15.8a. Dispatchable location compliance dates for
21 covered MLTS.

22 (a) MLTS that are manufactured, imported, offered for
23 first sale or lease, first sold or leased, or installed or
24 operated after February 16, 2020 that are capable of providing
25 a dispatchable location with 9-1-1 calls to the appropriate

1 PSAPs, regardless of the technological platform used, are
2 considered covered. Covered MLTS are subject to the following
3 compliance deadlines for the provisioning of dispatchable
4 location depending on the nature of the device from which the
5 MLTS 9-1-1 call originates.

6 (1) As of January 6, 2021:

7 (A) On-premises, fixed devices associated with an
8 MLTS must provide automated dispatchable location with
9 9-1-1 calls to the appropriate PSAP.

10 (B) MLTS manufacturers, importers, sellers, and
11 lessors may not manufacture, import, sell, lease, or
12 offer to sell or lease an MLTS unless the system has
13 the capability, after proper installation, of
14 providing the automated dispatchable location of the
15 caller to the PSAP with 9-1-1 calls from on-premises,
16 fixed devices.

17 (C) MLTS installers may not install a system
18 unless it is configured so that it is capable of being
19 programmed with and conveying the automated
20 dispatchable location of the caller to the PSAP with
21 9-1-1 calls from on-premises, fixed devices.

22 (D) MLTS managers and operators may not manage or
23 operate a system unless it is configured so that the
24 automated dispatchable location of the caller is
25 conveyed to the PSAP with 9-1-1 calls from
26 on-premises, fixed devices.

1 (2) As of January 6, 2022:

2 (A) On-premises, non-fixed devices associated with
3 an MLTS must provide automated dispatchable location
4 with 9-1-1 calls to the appropriate PSAP when
5 technically feasible; otherwise they must provide
6 either dispatchable location based on end-user manual
7 update, or alternative location information that meets
8 the requirements as follows:

9 (i) Alternative location information may be
10 coordinate-based, and it must be sufficient to
11 identify the caller's civic address and
12 approximate in-building location, including floor
13 level, in large buildings.

14 (ii) Off-premises devices associated with an
15 MLTS must provide to the appropriate PSAP
16 automated dispatchable location if technically
17 feasible; otherwise, they must provide either
18 dispatchable location based on end user manual
19 update or enhanced location information that meets
20 the requirements of enhanced location. Enhanced
21 location information may be coordinate-based, and
22 it must consist of the best available location
23 that can be obtained from any available
24 technology; or a combination of technologies at
25 reasonable cost.

26 (b) MLTS manufacturers, importers, sellers, and lessors

1 may not manufacture, import, sell, lease, or offer to sell or
2 lease an MLTS unless the system has the capability, after
3 proper installation, the dispatchable location of the caller
4 as specified in 47 CFR 9.16(b)(3)(ii) and (iii) to the PSAP
5 with 9-1-1 calls from on-premises, non-fixed devices and from
6 off-premises devices.

7 (c) MLTS installers may not install a system unless it is
8 configured so that it is capable of being programmed with and
9 conveying the automated dispatchable location of the caller to
10 the PSAP with 9-1-1 calls from on-premises, non-fixed devices
11 and from off-premises devices.

12 (d) MLTS managers and operators may not manage or operate
13 a system unless it is configured so that the automated
14 dispatchable location of the caller is conveyed to the PSAP
15 with 9-1-1 calls from on-premises, non-fixed devices and from
16 off-premises devices.

17 (50 ILCS 750/20)

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

19 Sec. 20. Statewide surcharge.

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

1 (1) Each telecommunications carrier interconnected
2 VoIP providers shall impose a monthly surcharge per
3 network connection; provided, however, the monthly
4 surcharge shall not apply to a network connection provided
5 for use with pay telephone services.

6 (2) Where multiple voice grade communications channels
7 are connected between the subscriber's premises and a
8 public switched network through a PBX/MLTS ~~private branch~~
9 ~~exchange (PBX)~~, Centrex type service, or other multiple
10 voice grade communication channels facility, there shall
11 be imposed 5 such surcharges per network connection for
12 both regular service and advanced service provisioned
13 trunk lines. Until December 31, 2017, the surcharge shall
14 be \$0.87 per network connection and on and after January
15 1, 2018, the surcharge shall be \$1.50 per network
16 connection.

17 (3) ~~(2)~~ Each wireless carrier shall impose and collect
18 a monthly surcharge per CMRS connection that either has a
19 telephone number within an area code assigned to Illinois
20 by the North American Numbering Plan Administrator or has
21 a billing address in this State. Until December 31, 2017,
22 the surcharge shall be \$0.87 per connection and on and
23 after January 1, 2018, the surcharge shall be \$1.50 per
24 connection.

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

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

3 (d) The telecommunications carrier and interconnected VoIP
4 provider collecting the surcharge may deduct and retain 1.74%
5 of the gross amount of surcharge collected to reimburse the
6 telecommunications carrier for the expense of accounting and
7 collecting the surcharge. On and after July 1, 2022, the
8 wireless carrier collecting a surcharge under this Section may
9 deduct and retain 1.74% of the gross amount of the surcharge
10 collected to reimburse the wireless carrier for the expense of
11 accounting and collecting the surcharge.

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

20 (e) Surcharges imposed under this Section shall be
21 collected by the carriers and shall be remitted to the
22 Illinois State Police, either by check or electronic funds
23 transfer, by the end of the next calendar month after the
24 calendar month in which it was collected for deposit into the
25 Statewide 9-1-1 Fund. Carriers are not required to remit
26 surcharge moneys that are billed to subscribers but not yet

1 collected.

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

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

18 (1) \$25 for each month or portion of a month from the
19 time an amount becomes delinquent until the amount is paid
20 in full; or

21 (2) an amount equal to the product of 1% and the sum of
22 all delinquent amounts for each month or portion of a
23 month that the delinquent amounts remain unpaid.

24 A penalty imposed in accordance with this subsection (f)
25 for a portion of a month during which the carrier pays the
26 delinquent amount in full shall be prorated for each day of

1 that month that the delinquent amount was paid in full. Any
2 penalty imposed under this subsection (f) is in addition to
3 the amount of the delinquency and is in addition to any other
4 penalty imposed under this Section.

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

11 (1) \$25 for each month or portion of a month that the
12 report is delinquent; or

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

17 A penalty imposed in accordance with this subsection (g)
18 for a portion of a month during which the carrier provides the
19 number of subscribers by zip code as required under subsection
20 (e) of this Section shall be prorated for each day of that
21 month during which the carrier had not provided the number of
22 subscribers by zip code as required under subsection (e) of
23 this Section. Any penalty imposed under this subsection (g) is
24 in addition to any other penalty imposed under this Section.

25 (h) A penalty imposed and collected in accordance with
26 subsection (f) or (g) of this Section shall be deposited into

1 the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund for distribution according to Section
2 30 of this Act.

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

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

23 (Source: P.A. 102-9, eff. 6-3-21; 102-538, eff. 8-20-21;
24 revised 10-26-21.)

25 (50 ILCS 750/15.6 rep.)

1 (50 ILCS 750/15.8 rep.)

2 Section 10. The Emergency Telephone System Act is amended
3 by repealing Sections 15.6 and 15.8.

4 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
5 becoming law.