

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 60 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8 (Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2023)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 used by a PSAP to
9 recontact a location from which a 9-1-1 call was placed,
10 regardless of whether that number is a direct-dial number for
11 a station used to originate a 9-1-1 call.

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

23 "Dispatchable location" means the street address of a
24 9-1-1 caller and additional information, such as room number,
25 floor number, or similar information, necessary to identify
26 the location of the 9-1-1 caller.

1 "Decommissioned" means the revocation of a PSAPs authority
2 to handle 9-1-1 calls as an answering point within the 9-1-1
3 network.

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

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

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

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

1 designated by the Federal Communications Commission in its
2 report and order in WC Dockets Nos. 04-36 and 05-196, or any
3 successor proceeding.

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

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

10 "Hearing-impaired individual" means a person with a
11 permanent hearing loss who can regularly and routinely
12 communicate by telephone only through the aid of devices which
13 can send and receive written messages over the telephone
14 network.

15 "Hosted supplemental 9-1-1 service" means a database
16 service that:

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

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

21 (3) collects a variety of formatted data relevant to
22 9-1-1 and first responder needs, which may include, but is
23 not limited to, photographs of the telephone subscribers,
24 physical descriptions, medical information, household
25 data, and emergency contacts;

26 (4) allows for information to be entered by telephone

1 subscribers through a secure website where they can elect
2 to provide as little or as much information as they
3 choose;

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

8 (6) supports the delivery of telephone subscriber
9 information through a secure internet connection to all
10 emergency telephone system boards;

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

14 (8) may be used to collect information pursuant to an
15 Illinois Premise Alert Program as defined in the Illinois
16 Premise Alert Program (PAP) Act.

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

20 "Joint ETSB" means a Joint Emergency Telephone System
21 Board established by intergovernmental agreement of two or
22 more municipalities or counties, or a combination thereof, to
23 provide for the management and operation of a 9-1-1 system.

24 "Key telephone system" means a type of MLTS designed to
25 provide shared access to several outside lines through buttons
26 or keys typically offering identified access lines with direct

1 line appearance or termination on a given telephone set.

2 "Local public agency" means any unit of local government
3 or special purpose district located in whole or in part within
4 this State that provides or has authority to provide
5 firefighting, police, ambulance, medical, or other emergency
6 services.

7 "Mechanical dialer" means any device that accesses the
8 9-1-1 system without human intervention and does not provide
9 for two-way communication.

10 "Master Street Address Guide" or "MSAG" is a database of
11 street names and house ranges within their associated
12 communities defining emergency service zones (ESZs) and their
13 associated emergency service numbers (ESNs) to enable proper
14 routing of 9-1-1 calls.

15 "Mobile telephone number" or "MTN" means the telephone
16 number assigned to a wireless telephone at the time of initial
17 activation.

18 "Multi-line telephone system" or "MLTS" means a system
19 that is comprised of a common control unit or units, telephone
20 sets, control hardware and software, and adjunct systems and
21 that enables users to make and receive telephone calls using
22 shared resources, such as telephone network trunks or data
23 link bandwidth. The terms "multi-line telephone system" and
24 "MLTS" include, but are not limited to: network-based and
25 premises-based systems, such as Centrex service;
26 premises-based, hosted, and cloud-based VoIP systems; PBX,

1 hybrid, and key telephone systems (as classified by the
2 Federal Communications Commission under 47 CFR Part 68 or any
3 successor rules); and systems owned or leased by governmental
4 agencies, nonprofit entities, and for-profit businesses.

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

1 be equal to the number of PBX trunk equivalents for the
2 subscriber's service or other multiple voice grade
3 communication channels facility, as determined by reference to
4 any generally applicable exchange access service tariff filed
5 by the subscriber's telecommunications carrier with the
6 Commission.

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

24 "Next generation 9-1-1" or "NG9-1-1" means a secure
25 Internet Protocol-based (IP-based) open-standards system
26 comprised of hardware, software, data, and operational

1 policies and procedures that:

2 (A) provides standardized interfaces from
3 emergency call and message services to support
4 emergency communications;

5 (B) processes all types of emergency calls,
6 including voice, text, data, and multimedia
7 information;

8 (C) acquires and integrates additional emergency
9 call data useful to call routing and handling;

10 (D) delivers the emergency calls, messages, and
11 data to the appropriate public safety answering point
12 and other appropriate emergency entities based on the
13 location of the caller;

14 (E) supports data, video, and other communications
15 needs for coordinated incident response and
16 management; and

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

19 "NG9-1-1 costs" means those recurring costs that directly
20 relate to the Next Generation 9-1-1 service as determined by
21 the Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator with the advice of the
22 Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board, which may include, but need
23 not be limited to, costs for NENA i3 Core Components (Border
24 Control Function (BCF), Emergency Call Routing Function
25 (ECRF), Location Validation Function (LVF), Emergency Services
26 Routing Proxy (ESRP), Policy Store/Policy Routing Functions

1 (PSPRF), and Location Information Servers (LIS)), Statewide
2 ESInet, software external to the PSAP (data collection,
3 identity management, aggregation, and GIS functionality), and
4 gateways (legacy 9-1-1 tandems or gateways or both).

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

11 "Private branch exchange" or "PBX" means a private
12 telephone system and associated equipment located on the
13 user's property that provides communications between internal
14 stations and external networks.

15 "Private business switch service" means network and
16 premises based systems including a VoIP, Centrex type service,
17 or PBX service, even though key telephone systems or
18 equivalent telephone systems registered with the Federal
19 Communications Commission under 47 CFR Part 68 are directly
20 connected to Centrex type and PBX systems. "Private business
21 switch service" does not include key telephone systems or
22 equivalent telephone systems registered with the Federal
23 Communications Commission under 47 CFR Part 68 when not used
24 in conjunction with a VoIP, Centrex type, or PBX systems.
25 "Private business switch service" typically includes, but is
26 not limited to, private businesses, corporations, and

1 industries where the telecommunications service is primarily
2 for conducting business.

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

21 "Public agency" means the State, and any unit of local
22 government or special purpose district located in whole or in
23 part within this State, that provides or has authority to
24 provide firefighting, police, ambulance, medical, or other
25 emergency services.

26 "Public safety agency" means a functional division of a

1 public agency that provides firefighting, police, medical, or
2 other emergency services to respond to and manage emergency
3 incidents. For the purpose of providing wireless service to
4 users of 9-1-1 emergency services, as expressly provided for
5 in this Act, the Illinois State Police may be considered a
6 public safety agency.

7 "Public safety answering point" or "PSAP" means the
8 primary answering location of an emergency call that meets the
9 appropriate standards of service and is responsible for
10 receiving and processing those calls and events according to a
11 specified operational policy.

12 "PSAP representative" means the manager or supervisor of a
13 Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) who oversees the daily
14 operational functions and is responsible for the overall
15 management and administration of the PSAP.

16 "Public safety telecommunicator" means any person employed
17 in a full-time or part-time capacity at an answering point
18 whose duties or responsibilities include answering, receiving,
19 or transferring an emergency call for dispatch to the
20 appropriate emergency responder.

21 "Public safety telecommunicator supervisor" means any
22 person employed in a full-time or part-time capacity at an
23 answering point or by a 9-1-1 Authority, whose primary duties
24 or responsibilities are to direct, administer, or manage any
25 public safety telecommunicator and whose responsibilities
26 include answering, receiving, or transferring an emergency

1 call for dispatch to the appropriate emergency responders.

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

6 "Regular service" means any telecommunications service,
7 other than advanced service, that is capable of transporting
8 either the subscriber's inter-premises voice
9 telecommunications services to the public switched network or
10 the subscriber's 9-1-1 calls to the public agency.

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

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

19 "Secondary Answering Point" or "SAP" means a location,
20 other than a PSAP, that is able to receive the voice, data, and
21 call back number of E9-1-1 or NG9-1-1 emergency calls
22 transferred from a PSAP and completes the call taking process
23 by dispatching police, medical, fire, or other emergency
24 responders.

25 "Shared residential MLTS service" means the use of one or
26 more MLTS or MLTS services to provide telephone service to

1 residential facilities, including, but not limited to,
2 single-family dwellings and multi-family dwellings, such as
3 apartments, even if the service is not individually billed.

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

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

22 "System" means the communications equipment and related
23 software applications required to produce a response by the
24 appropriate emergency public safety agency or other provider
25 of emergency services as a result of an emergency call being
26 placed to 9-1-1.

1 "System provider" means the contracted entity providing
2 9-1-1 network and database services.

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

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

12 "Temporary residence MLTS" means the use of a MLTS or MLTS
13 service to provide telephone service to occupants of temporary
14 or transient dwellings, including, but not limited to,
15 dormitories, hotels, motels, health care facilities, and
16 nursing homes, or other similar facilities.

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

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

26 "Trunk line" means a transmission path, or group of

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

24 "Unmanned backup answering point" means an answering point
25 that serves as an alternate to the PSAP at an alternate
26 location and is typically unmanned but can be activated if the

1 primary PSAP is disabled.

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

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

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

25 "Wireless enhanced 9-1-1" means the ability to relay the
26 telephone number of the originator of a 9-1-1 call and

1 location information from any mobile handset or text telephone
2 device accessing the wireless system to the designated
3 wireless public safety answering point as set forth in the
4 order of the Federal Communications Commission, FCC Docket No.
5 94-102, adopted June 12, 1996, with an effective date of
6 October 1, 1996, and any subsequent amendment thereto.

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

10 "Wireless subscriber" means an individual or entity to
11 whom a wireless service account or number has been assigned by
12 a wireless carrier, other than an account or number associated
13 with prepaid wireless telecommunication service.

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

16 (50 ILCS 750/15.5)

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

18 Sec. 15.5. Grandfathered private ~~Private~~ residential
19 switch or MLTS 9-1-1 service ~~9-1-1 service~~.

20 (a) An ~~After June 30, 1995, an~~ entity that manages
21 ~~provides~~ or operates a private residential switch service or
22 shared residential or temporary residential MLTS service that
23 was installed on or before February 16, 2020 ~~private~~
24 ~~residential switch service and provides telecommunications~~
25 ~~facilities or services to residents shall provide to those~~

1 ~~residential end users the same level of 9-1-1 service as the~~
2 ~~public agency and the telecommunications carrier are providing~~
3 ~~to other residential end users of the local 9-1-1 system. This~~
4 ~~service shall~~ ensure that the system is connected to the
5 public switched telephone network so that calls to 9-1-1 route
6 to the appropriate 9-1-1 jurisdiction and shall ensure that
7 the system includes, but is not include, but not be limited to,
8 the capability to provide ANI ~~identify the telephone number,~~
9 the extension number, and the ALI containing the dispatchable
10 ~~physical~~ location that is the source of the call to 9-1-1 ~~the~~
11 ~~number designated as the emergency telephone number.~~

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

18 (c) This Act does not apply to any MLTS ~~PBX~~ telephone
19 extension that uses radio transmissions to convey electrical
20 signals directly between the telephone extension and the
21 serving MLTS ~~PBX~~.

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

25 (e) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to preclude
26 the Attorney General on behalf of the Illinois State Police or

1 on his or her own initiative, or any other interested person,
2 from seeking judicial relief, by mandamus, injunction, or
3 otherwise, to compel compliance with this Section.

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

5 (50 ILCS 750/15.5a new)

6 Sec. 15.5a. Grandfathered private business switch or MLTS
7 9-1-1 service.

8 (a) After June 30, 2000, or within 18 months after
9 enhanced 9-1-1 or NG9-1-1 service becomes available, whichever
10 is later, any entity that manages or operates a private
11 business switch or a telecommunication facility or MLTS
12 service for businesses that was installed on or before
13 February 16, 2020 shall ensure that the system is connected to
14 the public switched network so that calls to 9-1-1 route to the
15 appropriate 9-1-1 jurisdiction with the proper ANI and ALI.
16 For buildings having their own street address and containing
17 workspace of 40,000 square feet or less, location
18 identification shall include the building's street address.
19 For buildings having their own street address and containing
20 workspace of more than 40,000 square feet, location
21 identification shall include the building's street address and
22 one distinct location identification per 40,000 square feet of
23 workspace. Separate buildings containing workspace of 40,000
24 square feet or less having a common public street address
25 shall have a distinct location identification for each

1 building in addition to the street address.

2 (b) The following buildings are exempt from subsection (a)
3 to the extent described below:

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

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

1 to emergency phone system certification by the
2 Administrator.

3 (3) Buildings in communities not serviced by enhanced
4 9-1-1 service are exempt from subsection (a).

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

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

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

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

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

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

25 (g) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to preclude
26 the Attorney General on behalf of the Illinois State Police or

1 on his or her own initiative, or any other interested person,
2 from seeking judicial relief, by mandamus, injunction, or
3 otherwise, to compel compliance with this Section.

4 (h) The Illinois State Police may adopt rules for the
5 administration of this Section.

6 (50 ILCS 750/15.6c new)

7 Sec. 15.6c. Requirements for MLTS installed after February
8 16, 2020.

9 (a) An entity engaged in the business of manufacturing,
10 importing, selling, or leasing MLTS may not manufacture or
11 import for use or sell or lease or offer to sell or lease an
12 MLTS unless the system is pre-configured so that when it is
13 properly installed, in accordance with subsections (b) and (c)
14 and Section 15.8a, a user may directly initiate a call to 9-1-1
15 from any station equipped with dialing facilities, without
16 dialing any additional digit, code, prefix, or post-fix,
17 including any trunk-access code, such as the digit "9",
18 regardless of whether the user is required to dial such a
19 digit, code, prefix, or post-fix for the other calls.

20 (b) An entity engaged in the business of manufacturing,
21 importing, selling, or leasing MLTS may not install, manage,
22 or operate for use an MLTS unless the system is configured so
23 that a user may directly initiate a call to 9-1-1 from any
24 station equipped with dialing facilities, without dialing any
25 additional digit, code, prefix, or post-fix, including any

1 trunk-access code, such as the digit "9", regardless of
2 whether the user is required to dial such a digit, code,
3 prefix, or post-fix for other calls.

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

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

16 (2) MLTS notification must not delay the call to
17 9-1-1; and

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

20 (50 ILCS 750/15.8a new)

21 Sec. 15.8a. Configuration of MLTS.

22 (a) An entity engaged in the business of installing an
23 MLTS may not install such a system unless it is configured so
24 that it is capable of being programmed with and conveying the
25 dispatchable location of the 9-1-1 caller consistent with the

1 following:

2 (1) An on-premises, fixed telephone associated with an
3 MLTS shall provide an automated dispatchable location.

4 (2) An on-premises, non-fixed device associated with
5 an MLTS shall provide an automated dispatchable location,
6 if technically feasible; otherwise, it shall provide a
7 dispatchable location based on end-user manual update or
8 alternative location information.

9 (3) An off-premises device associated with an MLTS
10 shall provide an automated dispatchable location, if
11 technically feasible; otherwise, it shall provide
12 dispatchable location based on end-user manual update or
13 enhanced location information, which may be
14 coordinate-based and shall provide the best available
15 location that can be obtained from any available
16 technology or combination of technologies at reasonable
17 cost.

18 (b) An entity engaged in the business of manufacturing,
19 importing, selling, or leasing MLTS may not manufacture or
20 import for use, or sell or lease or offer to sell or lease, an
21 MLTS unless such system has the capability, after proper
22 installation in accordance with subsections (b) and (c) of
23 Section 15.6c and this Section, of providing the dispatchable
24 location of the 9-1-1 caller.

25 (c) Alternative location information may be
26 coordinate-based, and it must be sufficient to identify the

1 caller's civic address and approximate in-building location,
2 including floor level, in large buildings.

3 (d) A person engaged in the business of managing or
4 operating an MLTS may not manage or operate such a system
5 unless it is configured such that the dispatchable location of
6 the 9-1-1 caller is consistent with paragraphs (1), (2), and
7 (3) of subsection (a).

8 (50 ILCS 750/60)

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

10 Sec. 60. Interconnected VoIP providers. Interconnected
11 VoIP providers in Illinois shall be subject in a competitively
12 neutral manner to the same provisions and requirements of this
13 Act as are provided for telecommunications carriers,
14 including, but not limited to, the imposition, collection, and
15 remitting of surcharges. Interconnected VoIP services shall
16 not be considered an intrastate telecommunications service for
17 the purposes of this Act in a manner inconsistent with federal
18 law or Federal Communications Commission regulation.

19 (Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16; 100-20, eff. 7-1-17.)

20 (50 ILCS 750/15.6 rep.)

21 (50 ILCS 750/15.8 rep.)

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

24 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon

1 becoming law.