



Sen. Bill Cunningham

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10200HB5502sam001

LRB102 26026 AWJ 37865 a

1 AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 5502

2 AMENDMENT NO. _____. Amend House Bill 5502 by replacing
3 everything after the enacting clause with the following:

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8 (Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2023)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

1 Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator to use "9-1-1" as the primary
2 emergency telephone number, including, but not limited to, the
3 network, software applications, databases, CPE components and
4 operational and management procedures required to provide
5 9-1-1 service.

6 "9-1-1 Authority" means an Emergency Telephone System
7 Board or Joint Emergency Telephone System Board that provides
8 for the management and operation of a 9-1-1 system. "9-1-1
9 Authority" includes the Illinois State Police only to the
10 extent it provides 9-1-1 services under this Act.

11 "9-1-1 System Manager" means the manager, director,
12 administrator, or coordinator who at the direction of his or
13 her Emergency Telephone System Board is responsible for the
14 implementation and execution of the order of authority issued
15 by the Commission or the Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator through
16 the programs, policies, procedures, and daily operations of
17 the 9-1-1 system consistent with the provisions of this Act.

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

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

1 "Aggregator" means an entity that ingresses 9-1-1 calls of
2 multiple traffic types or 9-1-1 calls from multiple
3 originating service providers and combines them on a trunk
4 group or groups (or equivalent egress connection arrangement
5 to a 9-1-1 system provider's E9-1-1/NG9-1-1 network or
6 system), and that uses the routing information provided in the
7 received call setup signaling to select the appropriate trunk
8 group and proceeds to signal call setup toward the 9-1-1
9 system provider. "Aggregator" includes an originating service
10 provider that provides aggregation functions for its own 9-1-1
11 calls. "Aggregator" also includes an aggregation network or an
12 aggregation entity that provides aggregator services for other
13 types of system providers, such as cloud-based services or
14 enterprise networks as its client.

15 "ALI" or "automatic location identification" means the
16 automatic display at the public safety answering point of the
17 address or location of the caller's telephone and
18 supplementary emergency services information of the location
19 from which a call originates.

20 "ANI" or "automatic number identification" means the
21 automatic display of the 10-digit ~~10-digit~~ telephone number
22 associated with the caller's telephone number.

23 "Automatic alarm" and "automatic alerting device" mean any
24 device that will access the 9-1-1 system for emergency
25 services upon activation and does not provide for two-way
26 communication.

1 "Answering point" means a PSAP, SAP, Backup PSAP, Unmanned
2 Backup Answering Point, or VAP.

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

5 "Backup PSAP" means an answering point that meets the
6 appropriate standards of service and serves as an alternate to
7 the PSAP operating independently from the PSAP at a different
8 location, that has the capability to direct dispatch for the
9 PSAP or otherwise transfer emergency calls directly to an
10 authorized entity. A backup PSAP may accept overflow calls
11 from the PSAP or be activated if the primary PSAP is disabled.

12 "Board" means an Emergency Telephone System Board or a
13 Joint Emergency Telephone System Board created pursuant to
14 Section 15.4.

15 "Call back number" means a number used by a PSAP to
16 recontact a location from which a 9-1-1 call was placed,
17 regardless of whether that number is a direct-dial number for
18 a station used to originate a 9-1-1 call.

19 "Carrier" includes a telecommunications carrier and a
20 wireless carrier.

21 "Commission" means the Illinois Commerce Commission.

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

25 "Direct dispatch" means a 9-1-1 service wherein upon
26 receipt of an emergency call, a public safety telecommunicator

1 transmits - without delay, transfer, relay, or referral - all
2 relevant available information to the appropriate public
3 safety personnel or emergency responders.

4 "Dispatchable location" means the street address of a
5 9-1-1 caller and additional information, such as room number,
6 floor number, or similar information, necessary to identify
7 the location of the 9-1-1 caller.

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

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

15 "Dynamic bandwidth allocation" means the ability of the
16 facility or customer to drop and add channels, or adjust
17 bandwidth, when needed in real time for voice or data
18 purposes.

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

1 emergency assistance is received by a public safety
2 telecommunicator.

3 "Enhanced 9-1-1" or "E9-1-1" means a telephone system that
4 includes network switching, database and PSAP premise elements
5 capable of providing automatic location identification data,
6 selective routing, selective transfer, fixed transfer, and a
7 call back number, including any enhanced 9-1-1 service so
8 designated by the Federal Communications Commission in its
9 report and order in WC Dockets Nos. 04-36 and 05-196, or any
10 successor proceeding.

11 "ETSB" means an emergency telephone system board appointed
12 by the corporate authorities of any county or municipality
13 that provides for the management and operation of a 9-1-1
14 system.

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

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

22 "Hosted supplemental 9-1-1 service" means a database
23 service that:

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

26 (2) allows telephone subscribers to provide

1 information to 9-1-1 to be used in emergency scenarios;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

14 "Mechanical dialer" means any device that accesses the
15 9-1-1 system without human intervention and does not provide
16 for two-way communication.

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

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

25 "Multi-line telephone system" or "MLTS" means a system
26 that is comprised of a common control unit or units, telephone

1 sets, control hardware and software, and adjunct systems and
2 that enables users to make and receive telephone calls using
3 shared resources, such as telephone network trunks or data
4 link bandwidth. The terms "multi-line telephone system" and
5 "MLTS" include, but are not limited to: network-based and
6 premises-based systems, such as Centrex service;
7 premises-based, hosted, and cloud-based VoIP systems; PBX,
8 hybrid, and key telephone systems (as classified by the
9 Federal Communications Commission under 47 CFR Part 68 or any
10 successor rules); and systems owned or leased by governmental
11 agencies, nonprofit entities, and for-profit businesses.

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

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

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

1 for call delivery (fiber or circuit connection), NG9-1-1
2 costs, and all associated fees, taxes, and surcharges on each
3 invoice. "Network costs" shall not include radio circuits or
4 toll charges that are other than for 9-1-1 services.

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

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

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

15 (C) acquires and integrates additional emergency
16 call data useful to call routing and handling;

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

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

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

26 "NG9-1-1 costs" means those recurring costs that directly

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

12 "Originating service provider" or "OSP" means the entity
13 that provides services to end users that may be used to
14 originate voice or nonvoice 9-1-1 requests for assistance and
15 who would interconnect, in any of various fashions, to the
16 9-1-1 system provider for purposes of delivering 9-1-1 traffic
17 to the public safety answering points.

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

22 "Private business switch service" means network and
23 premises based systems including a VoIP, Centrex type service,
24 or PBX service, even though key telephone systems or
25 equivalent telephone systems registered with the Federal
26 Communications Commission under 47 CFR Part 68 are directly

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

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

1 residential.

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

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

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

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

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

1 appropriate emergency responder.

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

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

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

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

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

26 "Secondary Answering Point" or "SAP" means a location,

1 other than a PSAP, that is able to receive the voice, data, and
2 call back number of E9-1-1 or NG9-1-1 emergency calls
3 transferred from a PSAP and completes the call taking process
4 by dispatching police, medical, fire, or other emergency
5 responders.

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

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

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

1 operator of the statewide wireless emergency 9-1-1 system
2 shall be the Illinois State Police.

3 "System" means the communications equipment and related
4 software applications required to produce a response by the
5 appropriate emergency public safety agency or other provider
6 of emergency services as a result of an emergency call being
7 placed to 9-1-1.

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

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

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

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

24 "Transfer" means a 9-1-1 service in which the public
25 safety telecommunicator, who receives an emergency call,
26 transmits, redirects, or conferences that call to the

1 appropriate public safety agency or other provider of
2 emergency services. "Transfer" ~~Transfer~~ shall not include a
3 relay or referral of the information without transferring the
4 caller.

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

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

1 the subscriber's inter-premises voice telecommunications
2 services to the public switched network or the subscriber's
3 9-1-1 calls to the public agency shall be considered an
4 additional trunk line.

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

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

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

21 "Wireless carrier" means a provider of two-way cellular,
22 broadband PCS, geographic area 800 MHz and 900 MHz Commercial
23 Mobile Radio Service (CMRS), Wireless Communications Service
24 (WCS), or other Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS), as
25 defined by the Federal Communications Commission, offering
26 radio communications that may provide fixed, mobile, radio

1 location, or satellite communication services to individuals
2 or businesses within its assigned spectrum block and
3 geographical area or that offers real-time, two-way voice
4 service that is interconnected with the public switched
5 network, including a reseller of such service.

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

14 "Wireless public safety answering point" means the
15 functional division of a 9-1-1 authority accepting wireless
16 9-1-1 calls.

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

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

23 (50 ILCS 750/15.5)

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

25 Sec. 15.5. Grandfathered private ~~Private~~ residential

1 switch or MLTS 9-1-1 ~~service 9-1-1~~ service.

2 (a) ~~An~~ After June 30, 1995, an entity that manages
3 ~~provides~~ or operates a private residential switch service or
4 shared residential or temporary residential MLTS service that
5 was installed on or before February 16, 2020 ~~private~~
6 ~~residential switch service and provides telecommunications~~
7 ~~facilities or services to residents shall provide to those~~
8 ~~residential end users the same level of 9-1-1 service as the~~
9 ~~public agency and the telecommunications carrier are providing~~
10 ~~to other residential end users of the local 9-1-1 system. This~~
11 ~~service shall~~ ensure that the system is connected to the
12 public switched telephone network so that calls to 9-1-1 route
13 to the appropriate 9-1-1 jurisdiction and shall ensure that
14 the system includes, but is not include, but not be limited to,
15 the capability to provide ANI ~~identify the telephone number,~~
16 the extension number, and the ALI containing the dispatchable
17 ~~physical~~ location that is the source of the call to 9-1-1 ~~the~~
18 ~~number designated as the emergency telephone number.~~

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

25 (c) This Act does not apply to any MLTS ~~PBX~~ telephone
26 extension that uses radio transmissions to convey electrical

1 signals directly between the telephone extension and the
2 serving MLTS ~~PBX~~.

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

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

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

12 (50 ILCS 750/15.5a new)

13 Sec. 15.5a. Grandfathered private business switch or MLTS
14 9-1-1 service.

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

1 For buildings having their own street address and containing
2 workspace of more than 40,000 square feet, location
3 identification shall include the building's street address and
4 one distinct location identification per 40,000 square feet of
5 workspace. Separate buildings containing workspace of 40,000
6 square feet or less having a common public street address
7 shall have a distinct location identification for each
8 building in addition to the street address.

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

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

26 (2) Buildings containing workspace of more than 40,000

1 square feet are exempt from subsection (a) if the building
2 maintains, at all times, alternative and adequate means of
3 signaling and responding to emergencies, including a
4 telephone system that provides the location of a 9-1-1
5 call coming from within the building, and the building is
6 serviced by its own medical, fire, and security personnel.
7 Buildings that are exempt under this paragraph are subject
8 to emergency phone system certification by the
9 Administrator.

10 (3) Buildings in communities not serviced by enhanced
11 9-1-1 service are exempt from subsection (a).

12 (c) This Section does not apply to any MLTS telephone
13 extension that uses radio transmissions to convey electrical
14 signals directly between the telephone extension and the
15 serving MLTS.

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

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

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

26 (2) correctional institutions and facilities as

1 defined in subsection (d) of Section 3-1-2 of the Unified
2 Code of Corrections.

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

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

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

13 (50 ILCS 750/15.6c new)

14 Sec. 15.6c. Requirements for MLTS installed after February
15 16, 2020.

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

1 digit, code, prefix, or post-fix for the other calls.

2 (b) An entity engaged in the business of manufacturing,
3 importing, selling, or leasing MLTS may not install, manage,
4 or operate for use an MLTS unless the system is configured so
5 that a user may directly initiate a call to 9-1-1 from any
6 station equipped with dialing facilities, without dialing any
7 additional digit, code, prefix, or post-fix, including any
8 trunk-access code, such as the digit "9", regardless of
9 whether the user is required to dial such a digit, code,
10 prefix, or post-fix for other calls.

11 (c) An entity engaged in the business of manufacturing,
12 importing, selling, or leasing MLTS shall, in installing,
13 managing, or operating an MLTS, configure the system to
14 provide MLTS notification to a central location at the
15 facility where the system is installed or to another person or
16 organization regardless of location, if the system is able to
17 be configured to provide the notification without an
18 improvement to the hardware or software of the system. MLTS
19 notification must meet the following requirements:

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

23 (2) MLTS notification must not delay the call to
24 9-1-1; and

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

1 (50 ILCS 750/15.8a new)

2 Sec. 15.8a. Configuration of MLTS.

3 (a) An entity engaged in the business of installing an
4 MLTS may not install such a system unless it is configured so
5 that it is capable of being programmed with and conveying the
6 dispatchable location of the 9-1-1 caller consistent with the
7 following:

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

10 (2) An on-premises, non-fixed device associated with
11 an MLTS shall provide an automated dispatchable location,
12 if technically feasible; otherwise, it shall provide a
13 dispatchable location based on end-user manual update or
14 alternative location information.

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

24 (b) An entity engaged in the business of manufacturing,
25 importing, selling, or leasing MLTS may not manufacture or

1 import for use, or sell or lease or offer to sell or lease, an
2 MLTS unless such system has the capability, after proper
3 installation in accordance with subsections (b) and (c) of
4 Section 15.6c and this Section, of providing the dispatchable
5 location of the 9-1-1 caller.

6 (c) Alternative location information may be
7 coordinate-based, and it must be sufficient to identify the
8 caller's civic address and approximate in-building location,
9 including floor level, in large buildings.

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

15 (50 ILCS 750/60)

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

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

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

2 (50 ILCS 750/15.6 rep.)

3 (50 ILCS 750/15.8 rep.)

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

6 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
7 becoming law.".