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November 17, 2000

VIA ELECTRONIC COMMENT FILING SYSTEM (ECFS)

Ms. Magalie Roman Salas  
Secretary  
Federal Communications Commission  
TW-A325  
445 Twelfth Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20554

Re: Ex Parte Contacts in CC Docket 94-102: Revision of the Commission's Rules to Ensure Compatibility with Enhanced 911 Emergency Calling Systems

Dear Secretary Salas:

In accordance with Section 1.1206(b)(2) of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. § 1.1206(b)(2), notice is hereby given of *ex parte* meetings regarding the above-captioned proceeding. On November 16 and 17, 2000, Jim Blaszak and Steve Rosen, of Levine, Blaszak, Block & Boothby, LLP, on behalf of the Ad Hoc Telecommunications Users Committee ("Ad Hoc") met with Adam Krinsky, Legal Advisor to Commissioner Tristani, Clint Odom, Legal Advisor to Chairman Kennard, Jordan Goldstein, Legal Advisor to Commissioner Ness, and Bryan Tramont, Legal Advisor to Commissioner Furchtgott-Roth. At these meetings, we discussed Ad Hoc's position on the compatibility of multi-line telephone systems and enhanced 911 emergency calling systems, as described in the attached handout, which was distributed to the legal advisor.

Levine, Blaszak, Block & Boothby, LLP

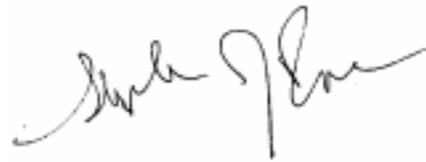
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An electronic copy of this *ex parte* letter is being filed via the Federal Communications Commission's Electronic Comment Filing System. If you have any questions or concerns please do not hesitate to contact me at 202-857-2570.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Stephen J. Rosen". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Stephen" being the most prominent part.

Stephen J. Rosen

Attachment

Cc without Attachment: Adam Krinsky (Office of Commissioner Tristani)  
Clint Odom (Office of Chairman Kennard)  
Jordan Goldstein (Office of Commissioner Ness)  
Bryan Tramont (Office of Commissioner Furchtgott-Roth)

**CC Docket No. 94-102**  
**Compatibility of Multi-line Telephone Systems (“MLTS”)**  
**and Enhanced 911 Emergency Calling Systems**

**Position of the Ad Hoc Telecommunications Users Committee**

- Ad Hoc does not dispute the need to provide ready access to emergency response personnel.
- The only aspect of MLTS/E911 controversy that the Commission should address is the capability of newly manufactured equipment. Other MLTS/E911 issues are workplace safety issues, rather than telecommunications issues within the Commission’s expertise and jurisdiction.
- Brief history of CC Docket 94-102’s MLTS/E911 rulemaking.
  - 1994: Notice of Proposed Rulemaking released—Ad Hoc files comments and replies.
  - 9/96-2/97: Representatives of the public safety community (NENA, APCO), businesses (Ad Hoc), and equipment manufacturers (MMTA) reach an Industry Consensus.
  - 2000: NENA sets forth proposed model legislation for MLTS/E911 compatibility.
- The Commission’s 1994 proposal would have been difficult, if not impossible for employers to implement because it required each calling station to send a unique ANI/ALI to the PSAP. NPRM, ¶ 26.
  - Calling station location data bases were not specified.
  - It is very difficult to calculate the cost of developing and maintaining calling station location data bases.
  - One-size will not fit all situations because workplace configurations vary dramatically (*e.g.*, factory floor versus office cubicles).
  - In some cases, employer emergency response plans will be more effective.
- In 1996-1997, the public safety community, equipment manufactures, and users negotiated in good faith, and with the knowledge and encouragement of the Commission’s staff, an agreement that served the interests of the parties and the public. The Consensus Agreement, which was filed with the FCC on April 1, 1997,

reflected the following compromises on the critical issue of how many ANI/ALI's must be associated with a given MLTS:

- MLTS serving a single building of 40,000 square feet of workspace or less would not be required to associate more than one ANI/ALI with such systems.
- MLTS serving a single location of more than 40,000 square feet of workspace would be required to associate one distinctive ANI/ALI per 40,000 square feet of workspace, unless the building served by the MLTS provided alternative and adequate means of signaling and responding to emergencies during ordinary work hours.
- MLTS serving multiple business locations of a single employer with separate public street addresses (*e.g.*, "off-premises extension," or "OPX") or MLTS serving shared business tenants in a common building would be required to either: (1) associate one distinct ANI/ALI per 40,000 square feet of workspace for each separate building served by the MLTS; or (2) associate one distinct ANI/ALI for each separate business tenant served by the MLTS. Alternatively, the building served by the MLTS could maintain, at all times, alternative and adequate means of signaling and responding to emergencies.
- The public safety community has withdrawn its support for this compromise.
- In its place, NENA has set forth a proposal with features that are troublesome to Ad Hoc:
  - One distinctive ANI/ALI combination would be required per 49 telephone extensions. These 49 extensions correspond to 6,351 square feet of office space, or the amount of space that NENA calculates can be searched by rescue personnel in 60 seconds.
  - Employers that opt to provide their own emergency response capabilities must route the emergency call not only to the employer's emergency response center, but also to the PSAP.
- The FCC should reject NENA's latest E911/MLTS proposal because:
  - This is a workplace safety and public safety issue on which the FCC has limited expertise. The FCC should not have raised workplace safety issues in 1994 and should not address those issue now.
  - The MLTS/E911 compatibility controversy raises issues of expertise and jurisdiction that the Wireless/E911 proceeding did not raise.
  - The FCC could address the capabilities of newly manufactured MLTS.