

State of Illinois
91st General Assembly
Public Acts

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Public Act 91-0518

SB149 Enrolled

LRB9102274MWgc

AN ACT to amend the Emergency Telephone System Act by changing Sections 6 and 15.6.

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

Section 5. The Emergency Telephone System Act is amended by changing Sections 6 and 15.6 as follows:

(50 ILCS 750/6) (from Ch. 134, par. 36)

Sec. 6. Capabilities of system; pay telephones. All systems shall be designed to meet the specific requirements of each community and public agency served by the system. Every system, whether basic or sophisticated, shall be designed to have the capability of utilizing at least 1 of the methods specified in Sections 2.03 through 2.06, in response to emergency calls. The General Assembly finds and declares that the most critical aspect of the design of any system is the procedure established for handling a telephone request for emergency services.

In addition, to maximize efficiency and utilization of the system, all pay telephones within each system shall, within 3 years after the implementation date or by December 31, 1985, whichever is later, enable a caller to dial "9-1-1" for emergency services without the necessity of inserting a coin. This paragraph does not apply to pay telephones located in penal institutions, as defined in Section 2-14 of the Criminal Code of 1961, that have been designated for the exclusive use of committed persons.

(Source: P.A. 85-978.)

(50 ILCS 750/15.6)

Sec. 15.6. Enhanced 9-1-1 service; business service.

(a) After June 30, 2000, or within 18 months after enhanced 9-1-1 service becomes available, any entity that installs or operates a private business switch service and provides telecommunications facilities or services to businesses shall assure that the system is connected to the public switched network in a manner that calls to 9-1-1 result in automatic number and location identification. For buildings having their own street address and containing workspace of 40,000 square feet or less, location identification shall include the building's street address.

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

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

Buildings containing workspace of more than 40,000 square feet are exempt from subsection (a) if the building maintains, at all times, alternative and adequate means of signaling and responding to emergencies, including a telephone system that provides the location of a 9-1-1 call coming from within the building, and the building is serviced by its own medical, fire and security personnel. Buildings under this exemption are subject to emergency phone system certification by the Illinois Commerce Commission.

Buildings in communities not serviced by enhanced 9-1-1 service are exempt from subsection (a). ~~Private business switch service 9-1-1 service.~~

~~(a) After June 30, 1996, an entity that installs or operates a new private business switch service or replaces an existing private business switch service and provides telecommunications facilities or services to businesses shall provide to those business end users the same level of 9-1-1 service as the public agency and the telecommunications carrier are providing to other business end users of the local 9-1-1 system. This service shall include, but not be limited to, the capability to identify the telephone number, extension number, and the physical location that is the source of the call to the number designated as the emergency telephone number. After June 30, 1999, all entities providing or operating a private business switch service shall be in compliance with this Section.~~

~~(b) The private business switch operator is responsible for forwarding end user automatic location identification record information to the 9-1-1 system provider according to the format, frequency, and procedures established by that system provider.~~

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

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

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

(f) The Commission shall promulgate rules for the administration of this Section no later than January 1, 2000.

(Source: P.A. 88-604, eff. 9-1-94; 89-222, eff. 1-1-96; 89-497, eff. 6-27-96.)

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

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