

LEVEL 1 - 39 OF 48 SECTIONS

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*** THIS SECTION IS CURRENT THROUGH PUBLIC ACT 89-444 (APPROVED
1-25-96) ***
*** (1996 REGULAR SESSION) ***

CHAPTER 50. LOCAL GOVERNMENT
POLICE, FIRE, AND EMERGENCY SERVICES
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SYSTEM ACT

50 ILCS 750/15 (1996)

OLD-CITE: [Prior to 1/1/93 cited as: Ill. Rev. Stat., Ch. 134, para.
45]

§ 50 ILCS 750/15. [Joint powers agreement; notification of continuing agreement
filing]

Sec. 15. Copies of the annual certified notification of continuing agreement
required by Section 14 [50 ILCS 750/14] shall be filed with the Attorney General
and the Commission. Commencing with the year 1987, all such agreements shall be
so filed prior to the 31st day of January. The Attorney General shall commence
judicial proceedings to enforce compliance with this Section and Section 14 [50
ILCS 750/14], where a public agency or public safety agency has failed to timely
enter into such agreement or file copies thereof.

HISTORY:

Source: P.A. 86-101.

NOTES:

NOTE.

This section was Ill.Rev.Stat., Ch. 134, para. 45.



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EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SYSTEM ACT

50 ILCS 750/15.1 (1996)

OLD-CITE: [Prior to 1/1/93 cited as: Ill. Rev. Stat., Ch. 134, para.
45.1]

§ 50 ILCS 750/15.1. [Liability for civil damages]

Sec. 15.1. No public agency, public safety agency, emergency telephone system board, or unit of local government assuming the duties of an emergency telephone system board, nor any officer, agent or employee of any public agency, public safety agency, emergency telephone system board, or unit of local government assuming the duties of an emergency telephone system board, shall be liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission, except wilful or wanton misconduct, in connection with developing, adopting, operating or implementing any plan or system required by this Act.

No person who gives emergency instructions through a system established under this Act to persons rendering services in an emergency at another location, nor any person following such instructions in rendering such services, shall be liable for any civil damages as a result of issuing or following the instructions, unless issuing or following the instructions constitutes wilful or wanton misconduct.

This Section may not be offered as a defense in any judicial proceeding brought by the Attorney General under Section 12 [50 ILCS 750/12] to compel compliance with this Act.

HISTORY:

Source: P.A. 80-744; 89-403, § 5.

NOTES:

NOTE.

This section was Ill.Rev.Stat., Ch. 134, para. 45.1.

EFFECT OF AMENDMENTS.

The 1995 amendment by P.A. 89-403, effective January 1, 1996, in the first paragraph, deleted "or" preceding "public safety agency" twice and inserted "emergency telephone system board, or unit of local government assuming the duties of an emergency telephone system board" twice.



CASE NOTES

WRONGFUL DEATH ACTION

--STANDARD OF REVIEW

In spite of the fact that plaintiff in a wrongful death action was connected to the fire department when she placed her call to 911, this fact was insufficient to contradict the standard of liability that is expressly imposed on public agencies and their employees who operate and implement the 911 service. The standard of wilful and wanton misconduct was applied to city in assessing the court's entry of summary judgment for city. *Shefts v. City of Chicago*, 238 Ill. App. 3d 37, 179 Ill. Dec. 258, 606 N.E.2d 90 (1 Dist. 1992).



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CHAPTER 50. LOCAL GOVERNMENT
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50 ILCS 750/15.2 (1996)

OLD-CITE: [Prior to 1/1/93 cited as: Ill. Rev. Stat., Ch. 134, para.
45.2]

§ 50 ILCS 750/15.2. [False alarm or information; penalty]

Sec. 15.2. Any person calling the number "911" for the purpose of making a false alarm or complaint and reporting false information which could result in the emergency response of any public safety agency shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor. Second and subsequent violations of this Section shall be a Class A misdemeanor.

HISTORY:

Source: P.A. 85-1209.

NOTES:

NOTE.

This section was Ill.Rev.Stat., Ch. 134, para. 45.2.



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CHAPTER 50. LOCAL GOVERNMENT
POLICE, FIRE, AND EMERGENCY SERVICES
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SYSTEM ACT

50 ILCS 750/15.2a (1996)

OLD-CITE: [Prior to 1/1/93 cited as: Ill. Rev. Stat., Ch. 134, para.
45.2a]

§ 50 ILCS 750/15.2a. [Pre-recorded message prohibited; penalty]

Sec. 15.2a. The installation of or connection to a telephone company's network of any automatic alarm, automatic alerting device, or mechanical dialer that causes the number 9-1-1 to be dialed in order to directly access emergency services is prohibited in a 9-1-1 system. Violation of this Section is a Class A misdemeanor. A second or subsequent violation of this Section is a Class 4 felony.

HISTORY:

Source: P.A. 87-146; 88-497, § 5.

NOTES:

NOTE.

This section was Ill.Rev.Stat., Ch. 134, para. 45.2a.

EFFECT OF AMENDMENTS.

The 1993 amendment by P.A. 88-497, effective September 13, 1993, in the first sentence, substituted "that causes" for "which causes" and deleted "and provides a pre-recorded message" following "to be dialed".



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EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SYSTEM ACT

50 ILCS 750/15.2b (1996)

§ 50 ILCS 750/15.2b. Emergency telephone number; advertising

Sec. 15.2b. Emergency telephone number; advertising. No person or private entity may advertise or otherwise publicize the availability of services provided by a specific provider and indicate that a consumer should obtain access to services provided by a specific provider by use of the emergency telephone number (9-1-1).

HISTORY:

Source: P.A. 88-497, § 5.

NOTES:

EFFECTIVE DATE.

Section 99 of P.A. 88-497 made this section effective upon becoming law. The Act was approved September 13, 1993.



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50 ILCS 750/15.3 (1996)

OLD-CITE: [Prior to 1/1/93 cited as: Ill. Rev. Stat., Ch. 134, para.
 45.3]

§ 50 ILCS 750/15.3. [Monthly surcharge; approval; amount]

Sec. 15.3. (a) The corporate authorities of any municipality or any county may, subject to the limitations of subsections (c), (d), and (h), and in addition to any tax levied pursuant to Section 8-11-2 of the Illinois Municipal Code [65 ILCS 5/8-11-2], impose a monthly surcharge on billed subscribers of network connection provided by telecommunication carriers engaged in the business of transmitting messages by means of electricity originating within the corporate limits of the municipality or county imposing the surcharge at a rate per network connection determined in accordance with subsection (c). A municipality may enter into an intergovernmental agreement with any county in which it is partially located, when the county has adopted an ordinance to impose a surcharge as provided in subsection (c), to include that portion of the municipality lying outside the county in that county's surcharge referendum. If the county's surcharge referendum is approved, the portion of the municipality identified in the intergovernmental agreement shall automatically be disconnected from the county in which it lies and connected to the county which approved the referendum for purposes of a surcharge on telecommunications carriers.

(b) For purposes of computing the surcharge imposed by subsection (a), the network connections to which the surcharge shall apply shall be those in-service network connections, other than those network connections assigned to the municipality or county, where the service address for each such network connection or connections is located within the corporate limits of the municipality or county levying the surcharge. The "service address" shall mean the location of the primary use of the network connection or connections. With respect to network connections provided for use with pay telephone services for which there is no billed subscriber, the telecommunications carrier providing the network connection shall be deemed to be its own billed subscriber for purposes of applying the surcharge.

(c) Upon the passage of an ordinance to impose a surcharge under this Section the clerk of the municipality or county shall certify the question of whether



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50 ILCS 750/15.3 (1996)

the surcharge may be imposed to the proper election authority who shall submit the public question to the electors of the municipality or county in accordance with the general election law; provided that such question shall not be submitted at a consolidated primary election. The public question shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall the county (or city, village or incorporated town) of..... YES
 impose a surcharge of up to.....¢
 per month per network connection,
 which surcharge will be added to
 the monthly bill you receive for
 telephone or telecommunications
 charges, for the purpose of installing NO
 (or improving) a 9-1-1 Emergency
 Telephone System?

If a majority of the votes cast upon the public question are in favor thereof, the surcharge shall be imposed.

However, if a Joint Emergency Telephone System Board is to be created pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement under Section 15.4 [50 ILCS 750/15.4], the ordinance to impose the surcharge shall be subject to the approval of a majority of the total number of votes cast upon the public question by the electors of all of the municipalities or counties, or combination thereof, that are parties to the intergovernmental agreement.

The referendum requirement of this subsection (c) shall not apply to any municipality with a population over 500,000 or to any county in which a proposition as to whether a sophisticated 9-1-1 Emergency Telephone System should be installed in the county, at a cost not to exceed a specified monthly amount per network connection, has previously been approved by a majority of the electors of the county voting on the proposition at an election conducted before the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1987.

(d) A county may not impose a surcharge, unless requested by a municipality, in any incorporated area which has previously approved a surcharge as provided in subsection (c) or in any incorporated area where the corporate authorities of the municipality have previously entered into a binding contract or letter of intent with a telecommunications carrier to provide sophisticated 9-1-1 service through municipal funds.

(e) A municipality or county may at any time by ordinance change the rate of the surcharge imposed under this Section if the new rate does not exceed the rate specified in the referendum held pursuant to subsection (c).

(f) The surcharge authorized by this Section shall be collected from the subscriber by the telecommunications carrier providing the subscriber the network connection as a separately stated item on the subscriber's bill.

(g) The amount of surcharge collected by the telecommunications carrier shall be paid to the particular municipality or county or Joint Emergency Telephone System Board not later than 30 days after the surcharge is collected, net of any network or other 9-1-1 or sophisticated 9-1-1 system charges then due the



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particular telecommunications carrier, as shown on an itemized bill. The telecommunications carrier collecting the surcharge shall also be entitled to deduct 3% of the gross amount of surcharge collected to reimburse the telecommunications carrier for the expense of accounting and collecting the surcharge.

(h) A municipality with a population over 500,000 may not impose a monthly surcharge in excess of \$1.25 per network connection.

(i) Any municipality or county or joint emergency telephone system board that has imposed a surcharge pursuant to this Section prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1990 shall hereafter impose the surcharge in accordance with subsection (b) of this Section.

(j) The corporate authorities of any municipality or county may issue, in accordance with Illinois law, bonds, notes or other obligations secured in whole or in part by the proceeds of the surcharge described in this Section. Notwithstanding any change in law subsequent to the issuance of any bonds, notes or other obligations secured by the surcharge, every municipality or county issuing such bonds, notes or other obligations shall be authorized to impose the surcharge as though the laws relating to the imposition of the surcharge in effect at the time of issuance of the bonds, notes or other obligations were in full force and effect until the bonds, notes or other obligations are paid in full. The State of Illinois pledges and agrees that it will not limit or alter the rights and powers vested in municipalities and counties by this Section to impose the surcharge so as to impair the terms of or affect the security for bonds, notes or other obligations secured in whole or in part with the proceeds of the surcharge described in this Section.

(k) Any surcharge collected by or imposed on a telecommunications carrier pursuant to this Section shall be held to be a special fund in trust for the municipality, county or Joint Emergency Telephone Board imposing the surcharge. Except for the 3% deduction provided in subsection (g) above, the special fund shall not be subject to the claims of creditors of the telecommunication carrier.

HISTORY:

Source: P.A. 86-101; 86-1344.

NOTES:

NOTE.

This section was Ill.Rev.Stat., Ch. 134, para. 45.3.



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CHAPTER 50. LOCAL GOVERNMENT
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 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SYSTEM ACT

50 ILCS 750/15.4 (1996)

OLD-CITE: [Prior to 1/1/93 cited as: Ill. Rev. Stat., Ch. 134, para.
 45.4]

§ 50 ILCS 750/15.4. Emergency Telephone System Board; powers

Sec. 15.4. Emergency Telephone System Board; powers. (a) The corporate authorities of any county or municipality that imposes a surcharge under Section 15.3 [50 ILCS 750/15.3] shall establish an Emergency Telephone System Board. The corporate authorities shall provide for the manner of appointment and the number of members of the Board, provided that the board shall consist of not fewer than 5 members, one of whom may be a public member who is a resident of the local exchange service territory included in the 9-1-1 coverage area, one of whom (in counties with a population less than 100,000) may be a member of the county board, and at least 3 of whom shall be representative of the 9-1-1 public safety agencies, including but not limited to police departments, fire departments, emergency medical services providers, and emergency services and disaster agencies, and appointed on the basis of their ability or experience. Elected officials are also eligible to serve on the board. Members of the board shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses. Any 2 or more municipalities, counties, or combination thereof, that impose a surcharge under Section 15.3 [50 ILCS 750/15.3] may, instead of establishing individual boards, establish by intergovernmental agreement a Joint Emergency Telephone System Board pursuant to this Section. The manner of appointment of such a joint board shall be prescribed in the agreement.

(b) The powers and duties of the board shall be defined by ordinance of the municipality or county, or by intergovernmental agreement in the case of a joint board. The powers and duties shall include, but need not be limited to the following:

- (1) Planning a 9-1-1 system.
- (2) Coordinating and supervising the implementation, upgrading or maintenance of the system, including the establishment of equipment specifications and coding systems.



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50 ILCS 750/15.4 (1996)

(3) Receiving monies from the surcharge imposed under Section 15.3 [50 ILCS 750/15.3], and from any other source, for deposit into the Emergency Telephone System Fund.

(4) Authorizing all disbursements from the fund.

(5) Hiring any staff necessary for the implementation or upgrade of the system.

(c) All monies received by a board pursuant to a surcharge imposed under Section 15.3 [50 ILCS 750/15.3] shall be deposited into a separate interest-bearing Emergency Telephone System Fund account. The treasurer of the municipality or county that has established the board or, in the case of a joint board, any municipal or county treasurer designated in the intergovernmental agreement, shall be custodian of the fund. All interest accruing on the fund shall remain in the fund. No expenditures may be made from such fund except upon the direction of the board by resolution passed by a majority of all members of the board. Expenditures may be made only to pay for the costs associated with the following:

(1) The design of the Emergency Telephone System.

(2) The coding of an initial Master Street Address Guide data base, and update and maintenance thereof.

(3) The repayment of any monies advanced for the implementation of the system.

(4) The charges for Automatic Number Identification and Automatic Location Identification equipment, and maintenance, replacement and update thereof.

(5) The non-recurring charges related to installation of the Emergency Telephone System and the ongoing network charges.

(6) The acquisition and installation, or the reimbursement of costs therefor to other governmental bodies that have incurred those costs, of road or street signs that are essential to the implementation of the emergency telephone system and that are not duplicative of signs that are the responsibility of the jurisdiction charged with maintaining road and street signs.

(7) Other products and services necessary for the implementation, upgrade and maintenance of the system and any other purpose related to the operation of the system, including costs attributable directly to the construction, leasing, or maintenance of any buildings or facilities or costs of personnel attributable directly to the operation of the system. Costs attributable directly to the operation of an emergency telephone system do not include the costs of public safety agency personnel who are and equipment that is dispatched in response to an emergency call.

(d) The board shall complete the data base before implementation of the 9-1-1 system. The error ratio of the data base shall not at any time exceed 1% of the total data base.

HISTORY:

Source: P.A. 86-101; 86-1350; 87-146; 88-497, § 5.



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NOTES:**NOTE.**

This section was Ill.Rev.Stat., Ch. 134, para. 45.4.

EFFECT OF AMENDMENTS.

The 1993 amendment by P.A. 88-497, effective September 13, 1993, added the section catchline; deleted ", on a temporary basis," following "Hiring" in subdivision (b) (5); inserted present subdivision (c) (6); and redesignated former subdivision (c) (6) as present subdivision (c) (7).

OPINIONS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL**ANALYSIS****Costs**

--Purchase of Street Signs

Incompatible Offices

--Shown

Prohibited Activities

COSTS**--PURCHASE OF STREET SIGNS**

The language of subdivision (c) (6) indicates that the General Assembly contemplated that moneys in the emergency telephone system fund would be expended only to cover costs specifically associated with the operation and maintenance of a telephone service for handling emergency service requests. The language of the act does not encompass costs which are attributable to increasing the operational efficiency of an emergency services program generally. Although the erection of street signs may be a desirable aspect of improving emergency response, it is not necessary for the implementation, upgrade or maintenance of an emergency telephone system, therefore, street signs may not be purchased and erected with moneys held in the emergency telephone system fund. 1992 Op. Atty. Gen. (92-019).

INCOMPATIBLE OFFICES**--SHOWN**

A county board member is under duty to represent and protect the interests of the county, while an Emergency Telephone System Board member is under duty to represent and protect the interests of the 9-1-1 system; because of the funding relationship between the county and the Emergency Telephone System Board, and the possibility that the interests of the county and the Emergency Telephone System Board in this regard may be divergent and contrary, a person holding these two offices could not fully and impartially represent the interests of both governmental units. 1991 Op. Atty. Gen. (91-028).

PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

A violation of section 3 of the Public Officer Prohibited Activities Act (50 ILCS 105/3) will occur if a county board member is also employed as a paid employee of the emergency telephone system for the county which he or she serves. 1992 Op. Atty. Gen. (92-019).



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CHAPTER 50. LOCAL GOVERNMENT
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EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SYSTEM ACT

50 ILCS 750/15.5 (1996)

§ 50 ILCS 750/15.5. Private switch residential service 9-1-1 service

Sec. 15.5. Private switch residential service 9-1-1 service. (a) After June 30, 1995, an entity that provides or operates private residential switch service and provides telecommunications facilities or services to residents shall provide to those residential end users the same level of 9-1-1 service as the public agency and the telecommunications carrier are providing to other residential 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.

(b) The private residential 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) 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.

(d) 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.

HISTORY:

Source: P.A. 88-604, § 3; 89-222, § 5.

NOTES:

EFFECTIVE DATE.

Section 99 of P.A. 88-604 made this section effective upon becoming law. The Act was approved September 1, 1994.

EFFECT OF AMENDMENTS.

The 1995 amendment by P.A. 89-222, effective January 1, 1996, substituted the present language in subsection (c) for "An Illinois local exchange telecommunications carrier shall file tariffs indicating that as a condition of



service to private residential switch systems, the systems shall adhere to the requirements of this Act; and added subsection (d).



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CHAPTER 50. LOCAL GOVERNMENT
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 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SYSTEM ACT

50 ILCS 750/15.6 (1996)

§ 50 ILCS 750/15.6. Private business switch service 9-1-1 service

Sec. 15.6. Private business switch service 9-1-1 service. (a) Private business switch service 9-1-1 service. 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) 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.

(d) 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.

HISTORY:

Source: P.A. 88-604, § 3; 89-222, § 5.

NOTES:

EFFECTIVE DATE.

Section 99 of P.A. 88-604 made this section effective upon becoming law. The Act was approved September 1, 1994.

EFFECT OF AMENDMENTS.



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The 1995 amendment by P.A. 89-222, effective January 1, 1996, in subsection (a) added the subsection catchline; substituted the language in subsection (c) for "An Illinois local exchange telecommunications carrier shall file tariffs indicating that as a condition of service to private residential switch systems, the systems shall adhere to the requirements of this Act"; and added subsection (d).



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EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SYSTEM ACT

50 ILCS 750/16 (1996)

OLD-CITE: [Prior to 1/1/93 cited as: Ill. Rev. Stat., Ch. 134, para.
46]

§ 50 ILCS 750/16. [Effective date]

Sec. 16. This Act takes effect July 1, 1975.

HISTORY:

Source: P.A. 79-1092.

NOTES:

NOTE.

This section was Ill.Rev.Stat., Ch. 134, para. 46.



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OFFICE OF SECRETARY

ATTACHMENT 2

**DECLARATION OF
ERIK R. HANSSON**

DECLARATION OF ERIK R. HANSSON

I, Erik R. Hansson, declare that:

1. I am a Regulatory Liaison in the Meridian Communications Systems Division of Northern Telecom. I have worked in this area for 14 years. I have a BS degree in electrical engineering from Luleå Technical University, Sweden. In my position with Northern Telecom I am responsible for analyzing technical regulatory requirements applicable to Northern Telecom's customer premises equipment ("CPE") systems in connection with the transmission of calling station numbers or other information to public safety answering points when calls are made to the "911" emergency telephone number. In addition, I serve on the Telecommunications Industry Association ("TIA") Technical Committee TR-41.1.9, which has been investigating technical aspects of CPE capabilities related to 911 calling for the last 4 years. As a result of these duties I am generally familiar with the technical issues and capabilities involved in the adaptation of CPE systems such as PBX, hybrid, and key telephone systems to the transmission of calling station number information with 911 calls, and I am specifically familiar with the technical capabilities of Northern Telecom CPE systems in relation to 911 calls.

2. I am informed that an Illinois statute requires that multiline CPE systems such as PBXs, hybrid, and key systems installed after June 30, 1996 in the state of Illinois must be configured so that, on emergency calls to a 911 number, the system "identif[ies] the telephone number, extension number, and the physical location that is the source of the call". When calls are made from multiline CPE, the exact extension number (or, if

the system has direct inward dialing DID, the exact telephone number (hereafter "DID number") is identifiable to the 911 Public Safety Answering Point ("PSAP") only if the system has a means to transmit through the telephone network the extension number or DID number of the originating telephone, or to transmit a unique number that can be translated into that extension number or DID number. (This extension number or DID number or the associated code number is referred to in this affidavit as the "station number".)

3. Currently, two methods of transmitting the originating station number to the 911 answering point are either being implemented (CAMA) or under consideration (ISDN) by the telecommunications industry. One method requires the multiline CPE customer to subscribe to ISDN Primary Rate Interface (PRI) service. CPE equipment capable of interfacing the public network 9-1-1 tandem switch or PSAP with ISDN Primary Rate Interface (PRI) facilities could transmit the called and calling number information by using an ISDN protocol. However, there is no agreed upon protocol to date. TIA committee TR-41.1.9 is in the preliminary stages of developing the required protocol to be part of the ISDN setup message to the Public Network. The ANSI ISDN PRI standards need to be amended also to accommodate the required setup message for a 911 call.

4. Other factors that currently prevent the use of ISDN PRI signaling for 911 calls are the limited implementation of ISDN in the CPE - Public Network, as well as the inability of the PSAP equipment to process ISDN signaling information. Most, if not all, PSAPs are using analog (CAMA signaling) and will probably do so for some time to come due to the high cost of replacing the PSAP systems. The second method requires

the multiple CPE customer to subscribe to one or more 911 CAMA trunks. A 911 CAMA trunk is a dedicated trunk that uses the Centralized Automatic Message Accounting (CAMA) protocol. A CAMA trunk uses loop reverse-battery call supervision and in-band Multi-Frequency (MF) tone signaling for transmitting station number information. (See ANSI standard T1.411 - 1995). Thus, in order to connect to a CAMA trunk for purposes of transmitting station identification, CPE must be capable of reacting to a loop reverse-battery call supervision signal and must be capable of transmitting in-band MF tone signaling. In addition, the CPE system must be configured so that it sends the appropriate station information to the CAMA trunk interface on every 911 call.

5. Some PBX systems have the built-in technical capability to react to reverse battery call supervision signaling and to transmit in-band MF tone signaling. However, key and hybrid systems generally do not have the capability to react to reverse battery call supervision signaling and to transmit in-band MF tone signaling. Thus, key and hybrid systems generally cannot be directly connected to a CAMA trunk for purposes of transmitting station identification on 911 calls.

6. A few companies currently manufacture and sell "adjunct" equipment that may be installed on the customer premises in order to facilitate the transmission of station identification on 911 calls. To utilize these "adjunct" products, the CPE system must be configured so as to route 911 calls to the adjunct product and to transmit the calling station number to the adjunct product. The adjunct product then must seize the CAMA trunk, react to the reverse battery supervisory signal from the network, "translate" the calling station number into MF signaling using an appropriate protocol,

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

ATTACHMENT 3

**DECLARATION OF
MARY BRADSHAW**

DECLARATION OF MARY BRADSHAW

I, Mary Bradshaw, declare that:

1. I am Director of Industry Relations for the MultiMedia Telecommunications Association ("MMTA"), formerly the North American Telecommunications Association ("NATA").

2. I have been informed by representatives of four major equipment manufacturing companies that are members of MMTA that some of their current models of multiline customer premises equipment ("CPE") lack the capability to interconnect with centralized automatic message accounting ("CAMA") trunks so as to identify calling station telephone numbers and extensions (including call-back numbers) to public service answering points ("PSAPs") on 911 calls. These manufacturers requested anonymity because of possible adverse consequences related to sale of their products in the state of Illinois.

3. Each of the manufacturers stated that some of the system models currently produced by the manufacturer cannot as a practical matter be configured to interconnect with CAMA trunks, either directly or through adjunct equipment that is currently available in the market for purposes of transmitting calling station numbers from multiline CPE systems via CAMA trunks on 911 calls ("911 adjuncts").

4. Each of the manufacturers estimates that the design modifications that would be required in order to allow the CPE systems to interconnect with CAMA trunks or 911 adjuncts are so extensive and costly as to preclude continued marketing of

those particular models in any jurisdiction where CPE systems are required to identify calling station numbers and extensions on 911 calls.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the forgoing is true and correct. Executed on April 11, 1996.


Mary Bradshaw