



Rep. Jonathan Carroll

Filed: 4/3/2019

10100HB0596ham001

LRB101 03544 KTG 57679 a

1 AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 596

2 AMENDMENT NO. _____. Amend House Bill 596 by replacing
3 everything after the enacting clause with the following:

4 "Section 5. The Statute on Statutes is amended by adding
5 Sections 1.43, 1.44, 1.45, and 1.46 as follows:

6 (5 ILCS 70/1.43 new)

7 Sec. 1.43. Hearing impaired. Except where the context
8 indicates otherwise, in any rule, contract, or other document a
9 reference to the term "hearing impaired" shall be considered a
10 reference to the term "deaf" or "hard of hearing". The use of
11 either "hearing impaired", "deaf", or "hard of hearing" shall
12 not invalidate any rule, contract, or other document.

13 (5 ILCS 70/1.44 new)

14 Sec. 1.44. Deaf. "Deaf" means a person who, because of the
15 severity of a hearing loss, is not able to discriminate speech

1 when spoken in a normal conversational tone regardless of the
2 use of amplification devices and whose primary means of
3 receiving spoken communication is through visual input,
4 including, but not limited to, American Sign Language, speech
5 reading, sign systems, tactile sign, fingerspelling, reading,
6 or writing.

7 (5 ILCS 70/1.45 new)

8 Sec. 1.45. Hard of hearing. "Hard of hearing" means a
9 person who, because of a hearing loss, finds hearing difficult,
10 but does not preclude the understanding of spoken communication
11 through the ear alone, regardless of the use of amplification
12 devices or assistive devices, and whose primary means of
13 receiving spoken communication is through visual or auditory
14 input, including, but not limited to, assistive devices, speech
15 reading, sign language, fingerspelling, reading, or writing.

16 (5 ILCS 70/1.46 new)

17 Sec. 1.46. Deafblind. "Deafblind" means a person with (i) a
18 visual impairment and an auditory impairment or (ii) a
19 condition in which there is a progressive loss of hearing or
20 vision, or both, that results in concomitant vision and hearing
21 impairments and that adversely affects daily life. As used in
22 this Section:

23 (1) "Visual impairment" means one or more of the
24 following: (i) corrected visual acuity poorer than 20/70 in

1 the better eye; (ii) restricted visual field of 20 degrees
2 or less in the better eye; (iii) cortical blindness; or
3 (iv) does not appear to respond to visual stimulation.

4 (2) "Auditory impairment" means one or more of the
5 following: (i) a sensorineural or ongoing or chronic
6 conductive hearing loss with aided sensitivity of 30dB HL
7 or poorer; (ii) functional auditory behavior that is
8 significantly discrepant from the person's present
9 cognitive or developmental levels.

10 Section 10. The Emergency Telephone System Act is amended
11 by changing Sections 2 and 6.1 as follows:

12 (50 ILCS 750/2) (from Ch. 134, par. 32)

13 (Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2020)

14 Sec. 2. Definitions. As used in this Act, unless the
15 context otherwise requires:

16 "9-1-1 network" means the network used for the delivery of
17 9-1-1 calls and messages over dedicated and redundant
18 facilities to a primary or backup 9-1-1 PSAP that meets P.01
19 grade of service standards for basic 9-1-1 and enhanced 9-1-1
20 services or meets national I3 industry call delivery standards
21 for Next Generation 9-1-1 services.

22 "9-1-1 system" means the geographic area that has been
23 granted an order of authority by the Commission or the
24 Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator to use "9-1-1" as the primary

1 emergency telephone number.

2 "9-1-1 Authority" includes an Emergency Telephone System
3 Board, Joint Emergency Telephone System Board, and a qualified
4 governmental entity. "9-1-1 Authority" includes the Department
5 of State Police only to the extent it provides 9-1-1 services
6 under this Act.

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

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

16 "ALI" or "automatic location identification" means, in an
17 E9-1-1 system, the automatic display at the public safety
18 answering point of the caller's telephone number, the address
19 or location of the telephone, and supplementary emergency
20 services information.

21 "ANI" or "automatic number identification" means the
22 automatic display of the 9-1-1 calling party's number on the
23 PSAP monitor.

24 "Automatic alarm" and "automatic alerting device" mean any
25 device that will access the 9-1-1 system for emergency services
26 upon activation.

1 "Backup PSAP" means a public safety answering point that
2 serves as an alternate to the PSAP for enhanced systems and is
3 at a different location and operates independently from the
4 PSAP. A backup PSAP may accept overflow calls from the PSAP or
5 be activated if the primary PSAP is disabled.

6 "Board" means an Emergency Telephone System Board or a
7 Joint Emergency Telephone System Board created pursuant to
8 Section 15.4.

9 "Carrier" includes a telecommunications carrier and a
10 wireless carrier.

11 "Commission" means the Illinois Commerce Commission.

12 "Computer aided dispatch" or "CAD" means a computer-based
13 system that aids PSAP telecommunicators by automating selected
14 dispatching and recordkeeping activities.

15 "Direct dispatch method" means a 9-1-1 service that
16 provides for the direct dispatch by a PSAP telecommunicator of
17 the appropriate unit upon receipt of an emergency call and the
18 decision as to the proper action to be taken.

19 "Department" means the Department of State Police.

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

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

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

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

12 "Deaf, hard of hearing, or deafblind ~~Hearing-impaired~~
13 individual" means a person with a permanent hearing loss who
14 can regularly and routinely communicate by telephone only
15 through the aid of devices which can send and receive written
16 messages over the telephone network.

17 "Hosted supplemental 9-1-1 service" means a database
18 service that:

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

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

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

1 data, and emergency contacts;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

25 "Local public agency" means any unit of local government or
26 special purpose district located in whole or in part within

1 this State that provides or has authority to provide
2 firefighting, police, ambulance, medical, or other emergency
3 services.

4 "Mechanical dialer" means any device that either manually
5 or remotely triggers a dialing device to access the 9-1-1
6 system.

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

12 "Mobile telephone number" or "MTN" means the telephone
13 number assigned to a wireless telephone at the time of initial
14 activation.

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

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

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

1 periodic database updates as provided by carrier (also known as
2 "ALI data dump"), regional ALI storage charges, circuits for
3 call delivery (fiber or circuit connection), NG9-1-1 costs, and
4 all associated fees, taxes, and surcharges on each invoice.
5 "Network costs" shall not include radio circuits or toll
6 charges that are other than for 9-1-1 services.

7 "Next generation 9-1-1" or "NG9-1-1" means an Internet
8 Protocol-based (IP-based) system comprised of managed ESInets,
9 functional elements and applications, and databases that
10 replicate traditional E9-1-1 features and functions and
11 provide additional capabilities. "NG9-1-1" systems are
12 designed to provide access to emergency services from all
13 connected communications sources, and provide multimedia data
14 capabilities for PSAPs and other emergency services
15 organizations.

16 "NG9-1-1 costs" means those recurring costs that directly
17 relate to the Next Generation 9-1-1 service as determined by
18 the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board, including, but not limited
19 to, costs for Emergency System Routing Proxy (ESRP), Emergency
20 Call Routing Function/Location Validation Function (ECRF/LVF),
21 Spatial Information Function (SIF), the Border Control
22 Function (BCF), and the Emergency Services Internet Protocol
23 networks (ESInets), legacy network gateways, and all
24 associated fees, taxes, and surcharges on each invoice.

25 "Private branch exchange" or "PBX" means a private
26 telephone system and associated equipment located on the user's

1 property that provides communications between internal
2 stations and external networks.

3 "Private business switch service" means network and
4 premises based systems including a VoIP, Centrex type service,
5 or PBX service, even though key telephone systems or equivalent
6 telephone systems registered with the Federal Communications
7 Commission under 47 C.F.R. Part 68 are directly connected to
8 Centrex type and PBX systems. "Private business switch service"
9 does not include key telephone systems or equivalent telephone
10 systems registered with the Federal Communications Commission
11 under 47 C.F.R. Part 68 when not used in conjunction with a
12 VoIP, Centrex type, or PBX systems. "Private business switch
13 service" typically includes, but is not limited to, private
14 businesses, corporations, and industries where the
15 telecommunications service is primarily for conducting
16 business.

17 "Private residential switch service" means network and
18 premise based systems including a VoIP, Centrex type service,
19 or PBX service or key telephone systems or equivalent telephone
20 systems registered with the Federal Communications Commission
21 under 47 C.F.R. Part 68 that are directly connected to a VoIP,
22 Centrex type service, or PBX systems equipped for switched
23 local network connections or 9-1-1 system access to residential
24 end users through a private telephone switch. "Private
25 residential switch service" does not include key telephone
26 systems or equivalent telephone systems registered with the

1 Federal Communications Commission under 47 C.F.R. Part 68 when
2 not used in conjunction with a VoIP, Centrex type, or PBX
3 systems. "Private residential switch service" typically
4 includes, but is not limited to, apartment complexes,
5 condominiums, and campus or university environments where
6 shared tenant service is provided and where the usage of the
7 telecommunications service is primarily residential.

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

13 "Public safety agency" means a functional division of a
14 public agency that provides firefighting, police, medical, or
15 other emergency services to respond to and manage emergency
16 incidents. For the purpose of providing wireless service to
17 users of 9-1-1 emergency services, as expressly provided for in
18 this Act, the Department of State Police may be considered a
19 public safety agency.

20 "Public safety answering point" or "PSAP" is a set of
21 call-takers authorized by a governing body and operating under
22 common management that receive 9-1-1 calls and asynchronous
23 event notifications for a defined geographic area and processes
24 those calls and events according to a specified operational
25 policy.

26 "Qualified governmental entity" means a unit of local

1 government authorized to provide 9-1-1 services pursuant to
2 this Act where no emergency telephone system board exists.

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

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

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

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

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

26 "Statewide wireless emergency 9-1-1 system" means all

1 areas of the State where an emergency telephone system board
2 or, in the absence of an emergency telephone system board, a
3 qualified governmental entity, has not declared its intention
4 for one or more of its public safety answering points to serve
5 as a primary wireless 9-1-1 public safety answering point for
6 its jurisdiction. The operator of the statewide wireless
7 emergency 9-1-1 system shall be the Department of State Police.

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

13 "System provider" means the contracted entity providing
14 9-1-1 network and database services.

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

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

24 "Transfer method" means a 9-1-1 service in which the PSAP
25 telecommunicator receiving a call transfers that call to the
26 appropriate public safety agency or other provider of emergency

1 services.

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

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

1 additional trunk line.

2 "Unmanned backup PSAP" means a public safety answering
3 point that serves as an alternate to the PSAP at an alternate
4 location and is typically unmanned but can be activated if the
5 primary PSAP is disabled.

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

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

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

1 service that is interconnected with the public switched
2 network, including a reseller of such service.

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

11 "Wireless public safety answering point" means the
12 functional division of a 9-1-1 authority accepting wireless
13 9-1-1 calls.

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

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

19 (50 ILCS 750/6.1) (from Ch. 134, par. 36.1)

20 (Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2020)

21 Sec. 6.1. Every 9-1-1 system shall be readily accessible to
22 deaf, hard of hearing, deafblind, ~~hearing-impaired~~ and
23 voice-impaired individuals through the use of
24 telecommunications technology for deaf, hard of hearing,
25 deafblind, ~~hearing-impaired~~ and speech-impaired individuals.

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

2 Section 15. The Public Utilities Act is amended by changing
3 Section 13-213 as follows:

4 (220 ILCS 5/13-213) (from Ch. 111 2/3, par. 13-213)

5 (Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2020)

6 Sec. 13-213. "Hearing-aid compatible telephone" means a
7 telephone so equipped that it can activate an inductive
8 coupling hearing-aid or which will provide an alternative
9 technology that provides equally effective telephone service
10 and which will provide equipment necessary for the deaf, hard
11 of hearing, and deafblind ~~hearing-impaired~~ to use generally
12 available telecommunications services effectively or without
13 assistance.

14 (Source: P.A. 100-20, eff. 7-1-17.)

15 Section 20. The Smoke Detector Act is amended by changing
16 Section 3 as follows:

17 (425 ILCS 60/3) (from Ch. 127 1/2, par. 803)

18 (Text of Section before amendment by P.A. 100-200)

19 Sec. 3. (a) Every dwelling unit or hotel shall be equipped
20 with at least one approved smoke detector in an operating
21 condition within 15 feet of every room used for sleeping
22 purposes. The detector shall be installed on the ceiling and at

1 least 6 inches from any wall, or on a wall located between 4
2 and 6 inches from the ceiling.

3 (b) Every single family residence shall have at least one
4 approved smoke detector installed on every story of the
5 dwelling unit, including basements but not including
6 unoccupied attics. In dwelling units with split levels, a smoke
7 detector installed on the upper level shall suffice for the
8 adjacent lower level if the lower level is less than one full
9 story below the upper level; however, if there is an
10 intervening door between the adjacent levels, a smoke detector
11 shall be installed on each level.

12 (c) Every structure which (1) contains more than one
13 dwelling unit, or (2) contains at least one dwelling unit and
14 is a mixed-use structure, shall contain at least one approved
15 smoke detector at the uppermost ceiling of each interior
16 stairwell. The detector shall be installed on the ceiling, at
17 least 6 inches from the wall, or on a wall located between 4
18 and 6 inches from the ceiling.

19 (d) It shall be the responsibility of the owner of a
20 structure to supply and install all required detectors. The
21 owner shall be responsible for making reasonable efforts to
22 test and maintain detectors in common stairwells and hallways.
23 It shall be the responsibility of a tenant to test and to
24 provide general maintenance for the detectors within the
25 tenant's dwelling unit or rooming unit, and to notify the owner
26 or the authorized agent of the owner in writing of any

1 deficiencies which the tenant cannot correct. The owner shall
2 be responsible for providing one tenant per dwelling unit with
3 written information regarding detector testing and
4 maintenance.

5 The tenant shall be responsible for replacement of any
6 required batteries in the smoke detectors in the tenant's
7 dwelling unit, except that the owner shall ensure that such
8 batteries are in operating condition at the time the tenant
9 takes possession of the dwelling unit. The tenant shall provide
10 the owner or the authorized agent of the owner with access to
11 the dwelling unit to correct any deficiencies in the smoke
12 detector which have been reported in writing to the owner or
13 the authorized agent of the owner.

14 (e) The requirements of this Section shall apply to any
15 dwelling unit in existence on July 1, 1988, beginning on that
16 date. Except as provided in subsections (f) and (g), the smoke
17 detectors required in such dwelling units may be either battery
18 powered or wired into the structure's AC power line, and need
19 not be interconnected.

20 (f) In the case of any dwelling unit that is newly
21 constructed, reconstructed, or substantially remodelled after
22 December 31, 1987, the requirements of this Section shall apply
23 beginning on the first day of occupancy of the dwelling unit
24 after such construction, reconstruction or substantial
25 remodelling. The smoke detectors required in such dwelling unit
26 shall be permanently wired into the structure's AC power line,

1 and if more than one detector is required to be installed
2 within the dwelling unit, the detectors shall be wired so that
3 the actuation of one detector will actuate all the detectors in
4 the dwelling unit.

5 In the case of any dwelling unit that is newly constructed,
6 reconstructed, or substantially remodeled on or after January
7 1, 2011, smoke detectors permanently wired into the structure's
8 AC power line must also maintain an alternative back-up power
9 source, which may be either a battery or batteries or an
10 emergency generator.

11 (g) Every hotel shall be equipped with operational portable
12 smoke-detecting alarm devices for the deaf, hard of hearing,
13 and deafblind ~~and hearing impaired~~ of audible and visual
14 design, available for units of occupancy.

15 Specialized smoke-detectors for the deaf, hard of hearing,
16 and deafblind ~~and hearing impaired~~ shall be available upon
17 request by guests in such hotels at a rate of at least one such
18 smoke detector per 75 occupancy units or portions thereof, not
19 to exceed 5 such smoke detectors per hotel. Incorporation or
20 connection into an existing interior alarm system, so as to be
21 capable of being activated by the system, may be utilized in
22 lieu of the portable alarms.

23 Operators of any hotel shall post conspicuously at the main
24 desk a permanent notice, in letters at least 3 inches in
25 height, stating that smoke detector alarm devices for the deaf,
26 hard of hearing, and deafblind ~~and hearing impaired~~ are

1 available. The proprietor may require a refundable deposit for
2 a portable smoke detector not to exceed the cost of the
3 detector.

4 (g-5) A hotel, as defined in this Act, shall be responsible
5 for installing and maintaining smoke detecting equipment.

6 (h) Compliance with an applicable federal, State or local
7 law or building code which requires the installation and
8 maintenance of smoke detectors in a manner different from this
9 Section, but providing a level of safety for occupants which is
10 equal to or greater than that provided by this Section, shall
11 be deemed to be in compliance with this Section, and the
12 requirements of such more stringent law shall govern over the
13 requirements of this Section.

14 (Source: P.A. 96-1292, eff. 1-1-11; 97-447, eff. 1-1-12.)

15 (Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 100-200)

16 Sec. 3. (a) Every dwelling unit or hotel shall be equipped
17 with at least one approved smoke detector in an operating
18 condition within 15 feet of every room used for sleeping
19 purposes. The detector shall be installed on the ceiling and at
20 least 6 inches from any wall, or on a wall located between 4
21 and 6 inches from the ceiling.

22 (b) Every single family residence shall have at least one
23 approved smoke detector installed on every story of the
24 dwelling unit, including basements but not including
25 unoccupied attics. In dwelling units with split levels, a smoke

1 detector installed on the upper level shall suffice for the
2 adjacent lower level if the lower level is less than one full
3 story below the upper level; however, if there is an
4 intervening door between the adjacent levels, a smoke detector
5 shall be installed on each level.

6 (c) Every structure which (1) contains more than one
7 dwelling unit, or (2) contains at least one dwelling unit and
8 is a mixed-use structure, shall contain at least one approved
9 smoke detector at the uppermost ceiling of each interior
10 stairwell. The detector shall be installed on the ceiling, at
11 least 6 inches from the wall, or on a wall located between 4
12 and 6 inches from the ceiling.

13 (d) It shall be the responsibility of the owner of a
14 structure to supply and install all required detectors. The
15 owner shall be responsible for making reasonable efforts to
16 test and maintain detectors in common stairwells and hallways.
17 It shall be the responsibility of a tenant to test and to
18 provide general maintenance for the detectors within the
19 tenant's dwelling unit or rooming unit, and to notify the owner
20 or the authorized agent of the owner in writing of any
21 deficiencies which the tenant cannot correct. The owner shall
22 be responsible for providing one tenant per dwelling unit with
23 written information regarding detector testing and
24 maintenance.

25 The tenant shall be responsible for replacement of any
26 required batteries in the smoke detectors in the tenant's

1 dwelling unit, except that the owner shall ensure that such
2 batteries are in operating condition at the time the tenant
3 takes possession of the dwelling unit. The tenant shall provide
4 the owner or the authorized agent of the owner with access to
5 the dwelling unit to correct any deficiencies in the smoke
6 detector which have been reported in writing to the owner or
7 the authorized agent of the owner.

8 (e) The requirements of this Section shall apply to any
9 dwelling unit in existence on July 1, 1988, beginning on that
10 date. Except as provided in subsections (f) and (g), the smoke
11 detectors required in such dwelling units may be either:
12 battery powered provided the battery is a self-contained,
13 non-removable, long term battery, or wired into the structure's
14 AC power line, and need not be interconnected.

15 (1) The battery requirements of this Section shall
16 apply to battery powered smoke detectors that: (A) are in
17 existence and exceed 10 years from the date of their being
18 manufactured; (B) fails to respond to operability tests or
19 otherwise malfunctions; or (C) are newly installed.

20 (2) The battery requirements of this Section do not
21 apply to: (A) a fire alarm, smoke detector, smoke alarm, or
22 ancillary component that is electronically connected as a
23 part of a centrally monitored or supervised alarm system;
24 (B) a fire alarm, smoke detector, smoke alarm, or ancillary
25 component that uses: (i) a low-power radio frequency
26 wireless communication signal, or (ii) Wi-Fi or other

1 wireless Local Area Networking capability to send and
2 receive notifications to and from the Internet, such as
3 early low battery warnings before the device reaches a
4 critical low power level; or (C) such other devices as the
5 State Fire Marshal shall designate through its regulatory
6 process.

7 (f) In the case of any dwelling unit that is newly
8 constructed, reconstructed, or substantially remodelled after
9 December 31, 1987, the requirements of this Section shall apply
10 beginning on the first day of occupancy of the dwelling unit
11 after such construction, reconstruction or substantial
12 remodelling. The smoke detectors required in such dwelling unit
13 shall be permanently wired into the structure's AC power line,
14 and if more than one detector is required to be installed
15 within the dwelling unit, the detectors shall be wired so that
16 the actuation of one detector will actuate all the detectors in
17 the dwelling unit.

18 In the case of any dwelling unit that is newly constructed,
19 reconstructed, or substantially remodeled on or after January
20 1, 2011, smoke detectors permanently wired into the structure's
21 AC power line must also maintain an alternative back-up power
22 source, which may be either a battery or batteries or an
23 emergency generator.

24 (g) Every hotel shall be equipped with operational portable
25 smoke-detecting alarm devices for the deaf, hard of hearing,
26 and deafblind ~~and hearing impaired~~ of audible and visual

1 design, available for units of occupancy.

2 Specialized smoke-detectors for the deaf, hard of hearing,
3 and deafblind ~~and hearing impaired~~ shall be available upon
4 request by guests in such hotels at a rate of at least one such
5 smoke detector per 75 occupancy units or portions thereof, not
6 to exceed 5 such smoke detectors per hotel. Incorporation or
7 connection into an existing interior alarm system, so as to be
8 capable of being activated by the system, may be utilized in
9 lieu of the portable alarms.

10 Operators of any hotel shall post conspicuously at the main
11 desk a permanent notice, in letters at least 3 inches in
12 height, stating that smoke detector alarm devices for the deaf,
13 hard of hearing, and deafblind ~~and hearing impaired~~ are
14 available. The proprietor may require a refundable deposit for
15 a portable smoke detector not to exceed the cost of the
16 detector.

17 (g-5) A hotel, as defined in this Act, shall be responsible
18 for installing and maintaining smoke detecting equipment.

19 (h) Compliance with an applicable federal, State or local
20 law or building code which requires the installation and
21 maintenance of smoke detectors in a manner different from this
22 Section, but providing a level of safety for occupants which is
23 equal to or greater than that provided by this Section, shall
24 be deemed to be in compliance with this Section, and the
25 requirements of such more stringent law shall govern over the
26 requirements of this Section.

1 (i) The requirements of this Section shall not apply to
2 dwelling units and hotels within municipalities with a
3 population over 1,000,000 inhabitants.

4 (Source: P.A. 100-200, eff. 1-1-23.)

5 Section 25. The Animal Control Act is amended by changing
6 Sections 15 and 15.1 as follows:

7 (510 ILCS 5/15) (from Ch. 8, par. 365)

8 Sec. 15. (a) In order to have a dog deemed "vicious", the
9 Administrator, Deputy Administrator, or law enforcement
10 officer must give notice of the infraction that is the basis of
11 the investigation to the owner, conduct a thorough
12 investigation, interview any witnesses, including the owner,
13 gather any existing medical records, veterinary medical
14 records or behavioral evidence, and make a detailed report
15 recommending a finding that the dog is a vicious dog and give
16 the report to the State's Attorney's Office and the owner. The
17 Administrator, State's Attorney, Director or any citizen of the
18 county in which the dog exists may file a complaint in the
19 circuit court in the name of the People of the State of
20 Illinois to deem a dog to be a vicious dog. Testimony of a
21 certified applied behaviorist, a board certified veterinary
22 behaviorist, or another recognized expert may be relevant to
23 the court's determination of whether the dog's behavior was
24 justified. The petitioner must prove the dog is a vicious dog

1 by clear and convincing evidence. The Administrator shall
2 determine where the animal shall be confined during the
3 pendency of the case.

4 A dog may not be declared vicious if the court determines
5 the conduct of the dog was justified because:

6 (1) the threat, injury, or death was sustained by a
7 person who at the time was committing a crime or offense
8 upon the owner or custodian of the dog, or was committing a
9 willful trespass or other tort upon the premises or
10 property owned or occupied by the owner of the animal;

11 (2) the injured, threatened, or killed person was
12 abusing, assaulting, or physically threatening the dog or
13 its offspring, or has in the past abused, assaulted, or
14 physically threatened the dog or its offspring; or

15 (3) the dog was responding to pain or injury, or was
16 protecting itself, its owner, custodian, or member of its
17 household, kennel, or offspring.

18 No dog shall be deemed "vicious" if it is a professionally
19 trained dog for law enforcement or guard duties. Vicious dogs
20 shall not be classified in a manner that is specific as to
21 breed.

22 If the burden of proof has been met, the court shall deem
23 the dog to be a vicious dog.

24 If a dog is found to be a vicious dog, the owner shall pay a
25 \$100 public safety fine to be deposited into the county animal
26 control fund, the dog shall be spayed or neutered within 10

1 days of the finding at the expense of its owner and
2 microchipped, if not already, and the dog is subject to
3 enclosure. If an owner fails to comply with these requirements,
4 the animal control agency shall impound the dog and the owner
5 shall pay a \$500 fine plus impoundment fees to the animal
6 control agency impounding the dog. The judge has the discretion
7 to order a vicious dog be euthanized. A dog found to be a
8 vicious dog shall not be released to the owner until the
9 Administrator, an Animal Control Warden, or the Director
10 approves the enclosure. No owner or keeper of a vicious dog
11 shall sell or give away the dog without approval from the
12 Administrator or court. Whenever an owner of a vicious dog
13 relocates, he or she shall notify both the Administrator of
14 County Animal Control where he or she has relocated and the
15 Administrator of County Animal Control where he or she formerly
16 resided.

17 (b) It shall be unlawful for any person to keep or maintain
18 any dog which has been found to be a vicious dog unless the dog
19 is kept in an enclosure. The only times that a vicious dog may
20 be allowed out of the enclosure are (1) if it is necessary for
21 the owner or keeper to obtain veterinary care for the dog, (2)
22 in the case of an emergency or natural disaster where the dog's
23 life is threatened, or (3) to comply with the order of a court
24 of competent jurisdiction, provided that the dog is securely
25 muzzled and restrained with a leash not exceeding 6 feet in
26 length, and shall be under the direct control and supervision

1 of the owner or keeper of the dog or muzzled in its residence.

2 Any dog which has been found to be a vicious dog and which
3 is not confined to an enclosure shall be impounded by the
4 Administrator, an Animal Control Warden, or the law enforcement
5 authority having jurisdiction in such area.

6 If the owner of the dog has not appealed the impoundment
7 order to the circuit court in the county in which the animal
8 was impounded within 15 working days, the dog may be
9 euthanized.

10 Upon filing a notice of appeal, the order of euthanasia
11 shall be automatically stayed pending the outcome of the
12 appeal. The owner shall bear the burden of timely notification
13 to animal control in writing.

14 Guide dogs for the blind, deaf, hard of hearing, or
15 deafblind ~~or hearing impaired~~, support dogs for persons with
16 physical disabilities, accelerant detection dogs, and sentry,
17 guard, or police-owned dogs are exempt from this Section;
18 provided, an attack or injury to a person occurs while the dog
19 is performing duties as expected. To qualify for exemption
20 under this Section, each such dog shall be currently inoculated
21 against rabies in accordance with Section 8 of this Act. It
22 shall be the duty of the owner of such exempted dog to notify
23 the Administrator of changes of address. In the case of a
24 sentry or guard dog, the owner shall keep the Administrator
25 advised of the location where such dog will be stationed. The
26 Administrator shall provide police and fire departments with a

1 categorized list of such exempted dogs, and shall promptly
2 notify such departments of any address changes reported to him.

3 (c) If the animal control agency has custody of the dog,
4 the agency may file a petition with the court requesting that
5 the owner be ordered to post security. The security must be in
6 an amount sufficient to secure payment of all reasonable
7 expenses expected to be incurred by the animal control agency
8 or animal shelter in caring for and providing for the dog
9 pending the determination. Reasonable expenses include, but
10 are not limited to, estimated medical care and boarding of the
11 animal for 30 days. If security has been posted in accordance
12 with this Section, the animal control agency may draw from the
13 security the actual costs incurred by the agency in caring for
14 the dog.

15 (d) Upon receipt of a petition, the court must set a
16 hearing on the petition, to be conducted within 5 business days
17 after the petition is filed. The petitioner must serve a true
18 copy of the petition upon the defendant.

19 (e) If the court orders the posting of security, the
20 security must be posted with the clerk of the court within 5
21 business days after the hearing. If the person ordered to post
22 security does not do so, the dog is forfeited by operation of
23 law and the animal control agency must dispose of the animal
24 through adoption or humane euthanization.

25 (Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16;
26 100-787, eff. 8-10-18.)

1 (510 ILCS 5/15.1)

2 Sec. 15.1. Dangerous dog determination.

3 (a) After a thorough investigation including: sending,
4 within 10 business days of the Administrator or Director
5 becoming aware of the alleged infraction, notifications to the
6 owner of the alleged infractions, the fact of the initiation of
7 an investigation, and affording the owner an opportunity to
8 meet with the Administrator or Director prior to the making of
9 a determination; gathering of any medical or veterinary
10 evidence; interviewing witnesses; and making a detailed
11 written report, an animal control warden, deputy
12 administrator, or law enforcement agent may ask the
13 Administrator, or his or her designee, or the Director, to deem
14 a dog to be "dangerous". No dog shall be deemed a "dangerous
15 dog" unless shown to be a dangerous dog by a preponderance of
16 evidence. The owner shall be sent immediate notification of the
17 determination by registered or certified mail that includes a
18 complete description of the appeal process.

19 (b) A dog shall not be declared dangerous if the
20 Administrator, or his or her designee, or the Director
21 determines the conduct of the dog was justified because:

22 (1) the threat was sustained by a person who at the
23 time was committing a crime or offense upon the owner or
24 custodian of the dog or was committing a willful trespass
25 or other tort upon the premises or property occupied by the

1 owner of the animal;

2 (2) the threatened person was abusing, assaulting, or
3 physically threatening the dog or its offspring;

4 (3) the injured, threatened, or killed companion
5 animal was attacking or threatening to attack the dog or
6 its offspring; or

7 (4) the dog was responding to pain or injury or was
8 protecting itself, its owner, custodian, or a member of its
9 household, kennel, or offspring.

10 (c) Testimony of a certified applied behaviorist, a board
11 certified veterinary behaviorist, or another recognized expert
12 may be relevant to the determination of whether the dog's
13 behavior was justified pursuant to the provisions of this
14 Section.

15 (d) If deemed dangerous, the Administrator, or his or her
16 designee, or the Director shall order (i) the dog's owner to
17 pay a \$50 public safety fine to be deposited into the county
18 animal control fund, (ii) the dog to be spayed or neutered
19 within 14 days at the owner's expense and microchipped, if not
20 already, and (iii) one or more of the following as deemed
21 appropriate under the circumstances and necessary for the
22 protection of the public:

23 (1) evaluation of the dog by a certified applied
24 behaviorist, a board certified veterinary behaviorist, or
25 another recognized expert in the field and completion of
26 training or other treatment as deemed appropriate by the

1 expert. The owner of the dog shall be responsible for all
2 costs associated with evaluations and training ordered
3 under this subsection; or

4 (2) direct supervision by an adult 18 years of age or
5 older whenever the animal is on public premises.

6 (e) The Administrator may order a dangerous dog to be
7 muzzled whenever it is on public premises in a manner that will
8 prevent it from biting any person or animal, but that shall not
9 injure the dog or interfere with its vision or respiration.

10 (f) Guide dogs for the blind, deaf, hard of hearing, or
11 deafblind ~~or hearing impaired~~, support dogs for persons with a
12 physical disability, and sentry, guard, or police-owned dogs
13 are exempt from this Section; provided, an attack or injury to
14 a person occurs while the dog is performing duties as expected.
15 To qualify for exemption under this Section, each such dog
16 shall be currently inoculated against rabies in accordance with
17 Section 8 of this Act and performing duties as expected. It
18 shall be the duty of the owner of the exempted dog to notify
19 the Administrator of changes of address. In the case of a
20 sentry or guard dog, the owner shall keep the Administrator
21 advised of the location where such dog will be stationed. The
22 Administrator shall provide police and fire departments with a
23 categorized list of the exempted dogs, and shall promptly
24 notify the departments of any address changes reported to him
25 or her.

26 (g) An animal control agency has the right to impound a

1 dangerous dog if the owner fails to comply with the
2 requirements of this Act.

3 (Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15; 100-787, eff. 8-10-18.)

4 Section 30. The Humane Care for Animals Act is amended by
5 changing Section 7.15 as follows:

6 (510 ILCS 70/7.15)

7 Sec. 7.15. Guide, hearing, and support dogs.

8 (a) A person may not willfully and maliciously annoy,
9 taunt, tease, harass, torment, beat, or strike a guide,
10 hearing, or support dog or otherwise engage in any conduct
11 directed toward a guide, hearing, or support dog that is likely
12 to impede or interfere with the dog's performance of its duties
13 or that places the blind, deaf, hard of hearing, deafblind,
14 ~~hearing impaired,~~ or person with a physical disability being
15 served or assisted by the dog in danger of injury.

16 (b) A person may not willfully and maliciously torture,
17 injure, or kill a guide, hearing, or support dog.

18 (c) A person may not willfully and maliciously permit a dog
19 that is owned, harbored, or controlled by the person to cause
20 injury to or the death of a guide, hearing, or support dog
21 while the guide, hearing, or support dog is in discharge of its
22 duties.

23 (d) A person convicted of violating this Section is guilty
24 of a Class A misdemeanor. A second or subsequent violation is a

1 Class 4 felony. A person convicted of violating subsection (b)
2 or (c) of this Section is guilty of a Class 4 felony if the dog
3 is killed or totally disabled, and may be ordered by the court
4 to make restitution to the person with a disability having
5 custody or ownership of the dog for veterinary bills and
6 replacement costs of the dog.

7 (Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

8 Section 35. The Illinois Human Rights Act is amended by
9 changing Section 8-102 as follows:

10 (775 ILCS 5/8-102) (from Ch. 68, par. 8-102)

11 Sec. 8-102. Powers and duties. In addition to the other
12 powers and duties prescribed in this Act, the Commission shall
13 have the following powers and duties:

14 (A) Meetings. To meet and function at any place within
15 the State.

16 (B) Offices. To establish and maintain offices in
17 Springfield and Chicago.

18 (C) Employees. To select and fix the compensation of
19 such technical advisors and employees as it may deem
20 necessary pursuant to the provisions of the ~~"The~~ Personnel
21 Code".

22 (D) Hearing Officers. To select and fix the
23 compensation of hearing officers who shall be attorneys
24 duly licensed to practice law in this State and full-time

1 ~~full-time~~ employees of the Commission.

2 A formal and unbiased training program for hearing
3 officers shall be implemented. The training program shall
4 include the following:

5 (1) substantive and procedural aspects of the
6 hearing officer position;

7 (2) current issues in human rights law and
8 practice;

9 (3) lectures by specialists in substantive areas
10 related to human rights matters;

11 (4) orientation to each operational unit of the
12 Department and Commission;

13 (5) observation of experienced hearing officers
14 conducting hearings of cases, combined with the
15 opportunity to discuss evidence presented and rulings
16 made;

17 (6) the use of hypothetical cases requiring the
18 hearing officer to issue judgments as a means to
19 evaluating knowledge and writing ability;

20 (7) writing skills;

21 (8) computer skills, including, but not limited
22 to, word processing and document management.

23 A formal, unbiased and ongoing professional
24 development program including, but not limited to, the
25 above-noted areas shall be implemented to keep hearing
26 officers informed of recent developments and issues and to

1 assist them in maintaining and enhancing their
2 professional competence.

3 (E) Rules and Regulations. To adopt, promulgate,
4 amend, and rescind rules and regulations not inconsistent
5 with the provisions of this Act pursuant to the Illinois
6 Administrative Procedure Act.

7 (F) Compulsory Process. To issue and authorize
8 requests for enforcement of subpoenas and other compulsory
9 process established by this Act.

10 (G) Decisions. Through a panel of 3 ~~three~~ members
11 designated by the Chairperson on a random basis, to hear
12 and decide by majority vote complaints filed in conformity
13 with this Act and to approve proposed settlements.
14 Decisions by commissioners must be based strictly on
15 neutral interpretations of the law and the facts.

16 (H) Rehearings. To order, by a vote of 3 members,
17 rehearing of its decisions by the entire Commission in
18 conformity with this Act.

19 (I) Judicial Enforcement. To authorize requests for
20 judicial enforcement of its orders in conformity with this
21 Act.

22 (J) Opinions. To publish each decision within 180 days
23 of the decision to assure a consistent source of precedent.
24 Published decisions shall be subject to the Personal
25 Information Protection Act.

26 (K) Public Grants; Private Gifts. To accept public

1 grants and private gifts as may be authorized.

2 (L) Interpreters. To appoint at the expense of the
3 Commission a qualified sign language interpreter whenever
4 a deaf, hard of hearing, or deafblind ~~hearing impaired~~
5 person is a party or witness at a public hearing.

6 (M) Automated Processing Plan. To prepare an
7 electronic data processing and telecommunications plan
8 jointly with the Department in accordance with Section
9 7-112.

10 ~~(N)~~ The provisions of Public Act 89-370 ~~this amendatory Act~~
11 ~~of 1995~~ amending subsection (G) of this Section apply to causes
12 of action filed on or after January 1, 1996.

13 (Source: P.A. 100-1066, eff. 8-24-18; revised 10-4-18.)

14 Section 40. The White Cane Law is amended by changing
15 Section 3 as follows:

16 (775 ILCS 30/3) (from Ch. 23, par. 3363)

17 Sec. 3. The blind, persons who have a visual disability,
18 the deaf, hard of hearing, and deafblind ~~hearing impaired~~,
19 persons who are subject to epilepsy or other seizure disorders,
20 and persons who have other physical disabilities have the same
21 right as the able-bodied to the full and free use of the
22 streets, highways, sidewalks, walkways, public buildings,
23 public facilities and other public places.

24 The blind, persons who have a visual disability, the deaf,

1 hard of hearing, and deafblind ~~hearing-impaired~~, persons who
2 are subject to epilepsy or other seizure disorders, and persons
3 who have other physical disabilities are entitled to full and
4 equal accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of
5 all common carriers, airplanes, motor vehicles, railroad
6 trains, motor buses, street cars, boats or any other public
7 conveyances or modes of transportation, hotels, lodging
8 places, places of public accommodation, amusement or resort and
9 other places to which the general public is invited, subject
10 only to the conditions and limitations established by law and
11 applicable alike to all persons.

12 Every totally or partially blind, deaf, hard of hearing, or
13 deafblind ~~or hearing-impaired~~ person, person who is subject to
14 epilepsy or other seizure disorders, or person who has any
15 other physical disability or a trainer of support dogs, guide
16 dogs, seizure-alert dogs, seizure-response dogs, or hearing
17 dogs shall have the right to be accompanied by a support dog or
18 guide dog especially trained for the purpose, or a dog that is
19 being trained to be a support dog, guide dog, seizure-alert
20 dog, seizure-response dog, or hearing dog, in any of the places
21 listed in this Section without being required to pay an extra
22 charge for the guide, support, seizure-alert,
23 seizure-response, or hearing dog; provided that he shall be
24 liable for any damage done to the premises or facilities by
25 such dog.

26 (Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

1 Section 95. No acceleration or delay. Where this Act makes
2 changes in a statute that is represented in this Act by text
3 that is not yet or no longer in effect (for example, a Section
4 represented by multiple versions), the use of that text does
5 not accelerate or delay the taking effect of (i) the changes
6 made by this Act or (ii) provisions derived from any other
7 Public Act.

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