



## 101ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

### State of Illinois

2019 and 2020

HB3827

by Rep. Jonathan Carroll

#### SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

5 ILCS 70/1.43 new	
5 ILCS 70/1.44 new	
5 ILCS 70/1.45 new	
5 ILCS 70/1.46 new	
50 ILCS 750/2	from Ch. 134, par. 32
50 ILCS 750/6.1	from Ch. 134, par. 36.1
220 ILCS 5/13-213	from Ch. 111 2/3, par. 13-213
425 ILCS 60/3	from Ch. 127 1/2, par. 803
510 ILCS 5/15	from Ch. 8, par. 365
510 ILCS 5/15.1	
510 ILCS 70/7.15	
775 ILCS 5/8-102	from Ch. 68, par. 8-102
775 ILCS 30/3	from Ch. 23, par. 3363

Amends the Emergency Telephone System Act, the Public Utilities Act, the Smoke Detector Act, and other Acts by replacing all references to "hearing impaired" with "deaf, hard of hearing, and deafblind." Amends the Statutes in Statutes. Defines "deaf", "hard of hearing", and "deafblind." Provides that except where the context indicates otherwise, in any rule, contract, or other document a reference to the term "hearing impaired" shall be considered a reference to the term "deaf" or "hard of hearing". Effective immediately.

LRB101 11984 KTG 59190 b

1 AN ACT concerning persons who are deaf, hard of hearing, or  
2 deafblind.

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

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

7 (5 ILCS 70/1.43 new)

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

14 (5 ILCS 70/1.44 new)

15 Sec. 1.44. Deaf. "Deaf" means a person who, because of the  
16 severity of a hearing loss, is not able to discriminate speech  
17 when spoken in a normal conversational tone regardless of the  
18 use of amplification devices and whose primary means of  
19 receiving spoken communication is through visual input,  
20 including, but not limited to, American Sign Language, speech  
21 reading, sign systems, tactile sign, fingerspelling, reading,  
22 or writing.

1 (5 ILCS 70/1.45 new)

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

10 (5 ILCS 70/1.46 new)

11 Sec. 1.46. Deafblind. "Deafblind" means a person with (i) a  
12 visual impairment and an auditory impairment or (ii) a  
13 condition in which there is a progressive loss of hearing or  
14 vision, or both, that results in concomitant vision and hearing  
15 impairments and that adversely affects daily life. As used in  
16 this Section:

17 (1) "Visual impairment" means one or more of the  
18 following: (i) corrected visual acuity poorer than 20/70 in  
19 the better eye; (ii) restricted visual field of 20 degrees  
20 or less in the better eye; (iii) cortical blindness; or  
21 (iv) does not appear to respond to visual stimulation.

22 (2) "Auditory impairment" means one or more of the  
23 following: (i) a sensorineural or ongoing or chronic  
24 conductive hearing loss with aided sensitivity of 30dB HL

1       or poorer; (ii) functional auditory behavior that is  
2       significantly discrepant from the person's present  
3       cognitive or developmental levels.

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

6             (50 ILCS 750/2) (from Ch. 134, par. 32)

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

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

10       "9-1-1 network" means the network used for the delivery of  
11       9-1-1 calls and messages over dedicated and redundant  
12       facilities to a primary or backup 9-1-1 PSAP that meets P.01  
13       grade of service standards for basic 9-1-1 and enhanced 9-1-1  
14       services or meets national I3 industry call delivery standards  
15       for Next Generation 9-1-1 services.

16       "9-1-1 system" means the geographic area that has been  
17       granted an order of authority by the Commission or the  
18       Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator to use "9-1-1" as the primary  
19       emergency telephone number.

20       "9-1-1 Authority" includes an Emergency Telephone System  
21       Board, Joint Emergency Telephone System Board, and a qualified  
22       governmental entity. "9-1-1 Authority" includes the Department  
23       of State Police only to the extent it provides 9-1-1 services  
24       under this Act.

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

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

10 "ALI" or "automatic location identification" means, in an  
11 E9-1-1 system, the automatic display at the public safety  
12 answering point of the caller's telephone number, the address  
13 or location of the telephone, and supplementary emergency  
14 services information.

15 "ANI" or "automatic number identification" means the  
16 automatic display of the 9-1-1 calling party's number on the  
17 PSAP monitor.

18 "Automatic alarm" and "automatic alerting device" mean any  
19 device that will access the 9-1-1 system for emergency services  
20 upon activation.

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

26 "Board" means an Emergency Telephone System Board or a

1 Joint Emergency Telephone System Board created pursuant to  
2 Section 15.4.

3 "Carrier" includes a telecommunications carrier and a  
4 wireless carrier.

5 "Commission" means the Illinois Commerce Commission.

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

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

13 "Department" means the Department of State Police.

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

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

21 "Enhanced 9-1-1" or "E9-1-1" means a telephone system that  
22 includes network switching, database and PSAP premise elements  
23 capable of providing automatic location identification data,  
24 selective routing, selective transfer, fixed transfer, and a  
25 call back number, including any enhanced 9-1-1 service so  
26 designated by the Federal Communications Commission in its

1 report and order in WC Dockets Nos. 04-36 and 05-196, or any  
2 successor proceeding.

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

6 "Deaf, hard of hearing, or deafblind ~~Hearing impaired~~  
7 individual" means a person with a permanent hearing loss who  
8 can regularly and routinely communicate by telephone only  
9 through the aid of devices which can send and receive written  
10 messages over the telephone network.

11 "Hosted supplemental 9-1-1 service" means a database  
12 service that:

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

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

17 (3) collects a variety of formatted data relevant to  
18 9-1-1 and first responder needs, which may include, but is  
19 not limited to, photographs of the telephone subscribers,  
20 physical descriptions, medical information, household  
21 data, and emergency contacts;

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

25 (5) automatically displays data provided by telephone  
26 subscribers to 9-1-1 call takers for all types of

1 telephones when a call is placed to 9-1-1 from a registered  
2 and confirmed phone number;

3 (6) supports the delivery of telephone subscriber  
4 information through a secure internet connection to all  
5 emergency telephone system boards;

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

9 (8) may be used to collect information pursuant to an  
10 Illinois Premise Alert Program as defined in the Illinois  
11 Premise Alert Program (PAP) Act.

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

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

19 "Local public agency" means any unit of local government or  
20 special purpose district located in whole or in part within  
21 this State that provides or has authority to provide  
22 firefighting, police, ambulance, medical, or other emergency  
23 services.

24 "Mechanical dialer" means any device that either manually  
25 or remotely triggers a dialing device to access the 9-1-1  
26 system.



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

6 "Mobile telephone number" or "MTN" means the telephone  
7 number assigned to a wireless telephone at the time of initial  
8 activation.

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

1 9-1-1 calls to the public agency. Where multiple voice grade  
2 communications channels are connected to a telecommunications  
3 carrier's public switched network through centrex type  
4 service, the number of network connections shall be equal to  
5 the number of PBX trunk equivalents for the subscriber's  
6 service or other multiple voice grade communication channels  
7 facility, as determined by reference to any generally  
8 applicable exchange access service tariff filed by the  
9 subscriber's telecommunications carrier with the Commission.

10 "Network costs" means those recurring costs that directly  
11 relate to the operation of the 9-1-1 network as determined by  
12 the Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator with the advice of the  
13 Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board, which may include, but need not  
14 be limited to, some or all of the following: costs for  
15 interoffice trunks, selective routing charges, transfer lines  
16 and toll charges for 9-1-1 services, Automatic Location  
17 Information (ALI) database charges, independent local exchange  
18 carrier charges and non-system provider charges, carrier  
19 charges for third party database for on-site customer premises  
20 equipment, back-up PSAP trunks for non-system providers,  
21 periodic database updates as provided by carrier (also known as  
22 "ALI data dump"), regional ALI storage charges, circuits for  
23 call delivery (fiber or circuit connection), NG9-1-1 costs, and  
24 all associated fees, taxes, and surcharges on each invoice.  
25 "Network costs" shall not include radio circuits or toll  
26 charges that are other than for 9-1-1 services.

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

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

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

23 "Private business switch service" means network and  
24 premises based systems including a VoIP, Centrex type service,  
25 or PBX service, even though key telephone systems or equivalent  
26 telephone systems registered with the Federal Communications

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

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

1 telecommunications service is primarily residential.

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

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

14 "Public safety answering point" or "PSAP" is a set of  
15 call-takers authorized by a governing body and operating under  
16 common management that receive 9-1-1 calls and asynchronous  
17 event notifications for a defined geographic area and processes  
18 those calls and events according to a specified operational  
19 policy.

20 "Qualified governmental entity" means a unit of local  
21 government authorized to provide 9-1-1 services pursuant to  
22 this Act where no emergency telephone system board exists.

23 "Referral method" means a 9-1-1 service in which the PSAP  
24 telecommunicator provides the calling party with the telephone  
25 number of the appropriate public safety agency or other  
26 provider of emergency services.

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

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

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

14 "Secondary Answering Point" or "SAP" means a location,  
15 other than a PSAP, that is able to receive the voice, data, and  
16 call back number of E9-1-1 or NG9-1-1 emergency calls  
17 transferred from a PSAP and completes the call taking process  
18 by dispatching police, medical, fire, or other emergency  
19 responders.

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

1 emergency 9-1-1 system shall be the Department of State Police.

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

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

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

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

18 "Transfer method" means a 9-1-1 service in which the PSAP  
19 telecommunicator receiving a call transfers that call to the  
20 appropriate public safety agency or other provider of emergency  
21 services.

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

24 "Trunk line" means a transmission path, or group of  
25 transmission paths, connecting a subscriber's PBX to a  
26 telecommunications carrier's public switched network. In the

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

22 "Unmanned backup PSAP" means a public safety answering  
23 point that serves as an alternate to the PSAP at an alternate  
24 location and is typically unmanned but can be activated if the  
25 primary PSAP is disabled.

26 "Virtual answering point" or "VAP" means a temporary or



1 nonpermanent location that is capable of receiving an emergency  
2 call, contains a fully functional worksite that is not bound to  
3 a specific location, but rather is portable and scalable,  
4 connecting emergency call takers or dispatchers to the work  
5 process, and is capable of completing the call dispatching  
6 process.

7 "Voice-impaired individual" means a person with a  
8 permanent speech disability which precludes oral  
9 communication, who can regularly and routinely communicate by  
10 telephone only through the aid of devices which can send and  
11 receive written messages over the telephone network.

12 "Wireless carrier" means a provider of two-way cellular,  
13 broadband PCS, geographic area 800 MHZ and 900 MHZ Commercial  
14 Mobile Radio Service (CMRS), Wireless Communications Service  
15 (WCS), or other Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS), as  
16 defined by the Federal Communications Commission, offering  
17 radio communications that may provide fixed, mobile, radio  
18 location, or satellite communication services to individuals  
19 or businesses within its assigned spectrum block and  
20 geographical area or that offers real-time, two-way voice  
21 service that is interconnected with the public switched  
22 network, including a reseller of such service.

23 "Wireless enhanced 9-1-1" means the ability to relay the  
24 telephone number of the originator of a 9-1-1 call and location  
25 information from any mobile handset or text telephone device  
26 accessing the wireless system to the designated wireless public

1 safety answering point as set forth in the order of the Federal  
2 Communications Commission, FCC Docket No. 94-102, adopted June  
3 12, 1996, with an effective date of October 1, 1996, and any  
4 subsequent amendment thereto.

5 "Wireless public safety answering point" means the  
6 functional division of a 9-1-1 authority accepting wireless  
7 9-1-1 calls.

8 "Wireless subscriber" means an individual or entity to whom  
9 a wireless service account or number has been assigned by a  
10 wireless carrier, other than an account or number associated  
11 with prepaid wireless telecommunication service.

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

13 (50 ILCS 750/6.1) (from Ch. 134, par. 36.1)

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

15 Sec. 6.1. Every 9-1-1 system shall be readily accessible to  
16 deaf, hard of hearing, deafblind, ~~hearing-impaired~~ and  
17 voice-impaired individuals through the use of  
18 telecommunications technology for deaf, hard of hearing,  
19 deafblind, ~~hearing-impaired~~ and speech-impaired individuals.

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

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

23 (220 ILCS 5/13-213) (from Ch. 111 2/3, par. 13-213)

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

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

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

11 Section 20. The Smoke Detector Act is amended by changing  
12 Section 3 as follows:

13 (425 ILCS 60/3) (from Ch. 127 1/2, par. 803)

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

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

21 (b) Every single family residence shall have at least one  
22 approved smoke detector installed on every story of the  
23 dwelling unit, including basements but not including  
24 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 battery  
12 powered or wired into the structure's AC power line, and need  
13 not be interconnected.

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

25 In the case of any dwelling unit that is newly constructed,  
26 reconstructed, or substantially remodeled on or after January

1 1, 2011, smoke detectors permanently wired into the structure's  
2 AC power line must also maintain an alternative back-up power  
3 source, which may be either a battery or batteries or an  
4 emergency generator.

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

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

17 Operators of any hotel shall post conspicuously at the main  
18 desk a permanent notice, in letters at least 3 inches in  
19 height, stating that smoke detector alarm devices for the deaf,  
20 hard of hearing, and deafblind ~~and hearing impaired~~ are  
21 available. The proprietor may require a refundable deposit for  
22 a portable smoke detector not to exceed the cost of the  
23 detector.

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

26 (h) Compliance with an applicable federal, State or local

1 law or building code which requires the installation and  
2 maintenance of smoke detectors in a manner different from this  
3 Section, but providing a level of safety for occupants which is  
4 equal to or greater than that provided by this Section, shall  
5 be deemed to be in compliance with this Section, and the  
6 requirements of such more stringent law shall govern over the  
7 requirements of this Section.

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

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

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

16 (b) Every single family residence shall have at least one  
17 approved smoke detector installed on every story of the  
18 dwelling unit, including basements but not including  
19 unoccupied attics. In dwelling units with split levels, a smoke  
20 detector installed on the upper level shall suffice for the  
21 adjacent lower level if the lower level is less than one full  
22 story below the upper level; however, if there is an  
23 intervening door between the adjacent levels, a smoke detector  
24 shall be installed on each level.

25 (c) Every structure which (1) contains more than one

1 dwelling unit, or (2) contains at least one dwelling unit and  
2 is a mixed-use structure, shall contain at least one approved  
3 smoke detector at the uppermost ceiling of each interior  
4 stairwell. The detector shall be installed on the ceiling, at  
5 least 6 inches from the wall, or on a wall located between 4  
6 and 6 inches from the ceiling.

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

19 The tenant shall be responsible for replacement of any  
20 required batteries in the smoke detectors in the tenant's  
21 dwelling unit, except that the owner shall ensure that such  
22 batteries are in operating condition at the time the tenant  
23 takes possession of the dwelling unit. The tenant shall provide  
24 the owner or the authorized agent of the owner with access to  
25 the dwelling unit to correct any deficiencies in the smoke  
26 detector which have been reported in writing to the owner or



1 the authorized agent of the owner.

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

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

14 (2) The battery requirements of this Section do not  
15 apply to: (A) a fire alarm, smoke detector, smoke alarm, or  
16 ancillary component that is electronically connected as a  
17 part of a centrally monitored or supervised alarm system;  
18 (B) a fire alarm, smoke detector, smoke alarm, or ancillary  
19 component that uses: (i) a low-power radio frequency  
20 wireless communication signal, or (ii) Wi-Fi or other  
21 wireless Local Area Networking capability to send and  
22 receive notifications to and from the Internet, such as  
23 early low battery warnings before the device reaches a  
24 critical low power level; or (C) such other devices as the  
25 State Fire Marshal shall designate through its regulatory  
26 process.

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

12 In the case of any dwelling unit that is newly constructed,  
13 reconstructed, or substantially remodeled on or after January  
14 1, 2011, smoke detectors permanently wired into the structure's  
15 AC power line must also maintain an alternative back-up power  
16 source, which may be either a battery or batteries or an  
17 emergency generator.

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

22 Specialized smoke-detectors for the deaf, hard of hearing,  
23 and deafblind ~~and hearing impaired~~ shall be available upon  
24 request by guests in such hotels at a rate of at least one such  
25 smoke detector per 75 occupancy units or portions thereof, not  
26 to exceed 5 such smoke detectors per hotel. Incorporation or

1 connection into an existing interior alarm system, so as to be  
2 capable of being activated by the system, may be utilized in  
3 lieu of the portable alarms.

4 Operators of any hotel shall post conspicuously at the main  
5 desk a permanent notice, in letters at least 3 inches in  
6 height, stating that smoke detector alarm devices for the deaf,  
7 hard of hearing, and deafblind ~~and hearing-impaired~~ are  
8 available. The proprietor may require a refundable deposit for  
9 a portable smoke detector not to exceed the cost of the  
10 detector.

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

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

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

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

25 Section 25. The Animal Control Act is amended by changing

1 Sections 15 and 15.1 as follows:

2 (510 ILCS 5/15) (from Ch. 8, par. 365)

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

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

25 (1) the threat, injury, or death was sustained by a

1 person who at the time was committing a crime or offense  
2 upon the owner or custodian of the dog, or was committing a  
3 willful trespass or other tort upon the premises or  
4 property owned or occupied by the owner of the animal;

5 (2) the injured, threatened, or killed person was  
6 abusing, assaulting, or physically threatening the dog or  
7 its offspring, or has in the past abused, assaulted, or  
8 physically threatened the dog or its offspring; or

9 (3) the dog was responding to pain or injury, or was  
10 protecting itself, its owner, custodian, or member of its  
11 household, kennel, or offspring.

12 No dog shall be deemed "vicious" if it is a professionally  
13 trained dog for law enforcement or guard duties. Vicious dogs  
14 shall not be classified in a manner that is specific as to  
15 breed.

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

18 If a dog is found to be a vicious dog, the owner shall pay a  
19 \$100 public safety fine to be deposited into the county animal  
20 control fund, the dog shall be spayed or neutered within 10  
21 days of the finding at the expense of its owner and  
22 microchipped, if not already, and the dog is subject to  
23 enclosure. If an owner fails to comply with these requirements,  
24 the animal control agency shall impound the dog and the owner  
25 shall pay a \$500 fine plus impoundment fees to the animal  
26 control agency impounding the dog. The judge has the discretion

1 to order a vicious dog be euthanized. A dog found to be a  
2 vicious dog shall not be released to the owner until the  
3 Administrator, an Animal Control Warden, or the Director  
4 approves the enclosure. No owner or keeper of a vicious dog  
5 shall sell or give away the dog without approval from the  
6 Administrator or court. Whenever an owner of a vicious dog  
7 relocates, he or she shall notify both the Administrator of  
8 County Animal Control where he or she has relocated and the  
9 Administrator of County Animal Control where he or she formerly  
10 resided.

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

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

26 If the owner of the dog has not appealed the impoundment

1 order to the circuit court in the county in which the animal  
2 was impounded within 15 working days, the dog may be  
3 euthanized.

4 Upon filing a notice of appeal, the order of euthanasia  
5 shall be automatically stayed pending the outcome of the  
6 appeal. The owner shall bear the burden of timely notification  
7 to animal control in writing.

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

23 (c) If the animal control agency has custody of the dog,  
24 the agency may file a petition with the court requesting that  
25 the owner be ordered to post security. The security must be in  
26 an amount sufficient to secure payment of all reasonable

1 expenses expected to be incurred by the animal control agency  
2 or animal shelter in caring for and providing for the dog  
3 pending the determination. Reasonable expenses include, but  
4 are not limited to, estimated medical care and boarding of the  
5 animal for 30 days. If security has been posted in accordance  
6 with this Section, the animal control agency may draw from the  
7 security the actual costs incurred by the agency in caring for  
8 the dog.

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

13 (e) If the court orders the posting of security, the  
14 security must be posted with the clerk of the court within 5  
15 business days after the hearing. If the person ordered to post  
16 security does not do so, the dog is forfeited by operation of  
17 law and the animal control agency must dispose of the animal  
18 through adoption or humane euthanization.

19 (Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16;  
20 100-787, eff. 8-10-18.)

21 (510 ILCS 5/15.1)

22 Sec. 15.1. Dangerous dog determination.

23 (a) After a thorough investigation including: sending,  
24 within 10 business days of the Administrator or Director  
25 becoming aware of the alleged infraction, notifications to the



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

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

17 (1) the threat was sustained by a person who at the  
18 time was committing a crime or offense upon the owner or  
19 custodian of the dog or was committing a willful trespass  
20 or other tort upon the premises or property occupied by the  
21 owner of the animal;

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

24 (3) the injured, threatened, or killed companion  
25 animal was attacking or threatening to attack the dog or  
26 its offspring; or

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

4           (c) Testimony of a certified applied behaviorist, a board  
5           certified veterinary behaviorist, or another recognized expert  
6           may be relevant to the determination of whether the dog's  
7           behavior was justified pursuant to the provisions of this  
8           Section.

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

17                 (1) evaluation of the dog by a certified applied  
18                 behaviorist, a board certified veterinary behaviorist, or  
19                 another recognized expert in the field and completion of  
20                 training or other treatment as deemed appropriate by the  
21                 expert. The owner of the dog shall be responsible for all  
22                 costs associated with evaluations and training ordered  
23                 under this subsection; or

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

26           (e) The Administrator may order a dangerous dog to be

1 muzzled whenever it is on public premises in a manner that will  
2 prevent it from biting any person or animal, but that shall not  
3 injure the dog or interfere with its vision or respiration.

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

20 (g) An animal control agency has the right to impound a  
21 dangerous dog if the owner fails to comply with the  
22 requirements of this Act.

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

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

1 (510 ILCS 70/7.15)

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

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

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

13 (c) A person may not willfully and maliciously permit a dog  
14 that is owned, harbored, or controlled by the person to cause  
15 injury to or the death of a guide, hearing, or support dog  
16 while the guide, hearing, or support dog is in discharge of its  
17 duties.

18 (d) A person convicted of violating this Section is guilty  
19 of a Class A misdemeanor. A second or subsequent violation is a  
20 Class 4 felony. A person convicted of violating subsection (b)  
21 or (c) of this Section is guilty of a Class 4 felony if the dog  
22 is killed or totally disabled, and may be ordered by the court  
23 to make restitution to the person with a disability having  
24 custody or ownership of the dog for veterinary bills and  
25 replacement costs of the dog.

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

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

4 (775 ILCS 5/8-102) (from Ch. 68, par. 8-102)

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

8 (A) Meetings. To meet and function at any place within  
9 the State.

10 (B) Offices. To establish and maintain offices in  
11 Springfield and Chicago.

12 (C) Employees. To select and fix the compensation of  
13 such technical advisors and employees as it may deem  
14 necessary pursuant to the provisions of the ~~"The~~ Personnel  
15 Code~~".~~

16 (D) Hearing Officers. To select and fix the  
17 compensation of hearing officers who shall be attorneys  
18 duly licensed to practice law in this State and full-time  
19 ~~full-time~~ employees of the Commission.

20 A formal and unbiased training program for hearing  
21 officers shall be implemented. The training program shall  
22 include the following:

23 (1) substantive and procedural aspects of the  
24 hearing officer position;

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

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

5           (4) orientation to each operational unit of the  
6 Department and Commission;

7           (5) observation of experienced hearing officers  
8 conducting hearings of cases, combined with the  
9 opportunity to discuss evidence presented and rulings  
10 made;

11           (6) the use of hypothetical cases requiring the  
12 hearing officer to issue judgments as a means to  
13 evaluating knowledge and writing ability;

14           (7) writing skills;

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

17           A formal, unbiased and ongoing professional  
18 development program including, but not limited to, the  
19 above-noted areas shall be implemented to keep hearing  
20 officers informed of recent developments and issues and to  
21 assist them in maintaining and enhancing their  
22 professional competence.

23           (E) Rules and Regulations. To adopt, promulgate,  
24 amend, and rescind rules and regulations not inconsistent  
25 with the provisions of this Act pursuant to the Illinois  
26 Administrative Procedure Act.

1 (F) Compulsory Process. To issue and authorize  
2 requests for enforcement of subpoenas and other compulsory  
3 process established by this Act.

4 (G) Decisions. Through a panel of 3 ~~three~~ members  
5 designated by the Chairperson on a random basis, to hear  
6 and decide by majority vote complaints filed in conformity  
7 with this Act and to approve proposed settlements.  
8 Decisions by commissioners must be based strictly on  
9 neutral interpretations of the law and the facts.

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

13 (I) Judicial Enforcement. To authorize requests for  
14 judicial enforcement of its orders in conformity with this  
15 Act.

16 (J) Opinions. To publish each decision within 180 days  
17 of the decision to assure a consistent source of precedent.  
18 Published decisions shall be subject to the Personal  
19 Information Protection Act.

20 (K) Public Grants; Private Gifts. To accept public  
21 grants and private gifts as may be authorized.

22 (L) Interpreters. To appoint at the expense of the  
23 Commission a qualified sign language interpreter whenever  
24 a deaf, hard of hearing, or deafblind ~~hearing-impaired~~  
25 person is a party or witness at a public hearing.

26 (M) Automated Processing Plan. To prepare an

1 electronic data processing and telecommunications plan  
2 jointly with the Department in accordance with Section  
3 7-112.

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

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

8 Section 40. The White Cane Law is amended by changing  
9 Section 3 as follows:

10 (775 ILCS 30/3) (from Ch. 23, par. 3363)

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

18 The blind, persons who have a visual disability, the deaf,  
19 hard of hearing, and deafblind ~~hearing-impaired,~~ persons who  
20 are subject to epilepsy or other seizure disorders, and persons  
21 who have other physical disabilities are entitled to full and  
22 equal accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of  
23 all common carriers, airplanes, motor vehicles, railroad  
24 trains, motor buses, street cars, boats or any other public



1 conveyances or modes of transportation, hotels, lodging  
2 places, places of public accommodation, amusement or resort and  
3 other places to which the general public is invited, subject  
4 only to the conditions and limitations established by law and  
5 applicable alike to all persons.

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

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

21 Section 95. No acceleration or delay. Where this Act makes  
22 changes in a statute that is represented in this Act by text  
23 that is not yet or no longer in effect (for example, a Section  
24 represented by multiple versions), the use of that text does  
25 not accelerate or delay the taking effect of (i) the changes

1 made by this Act or (ii) provisions derived from any other  
2 Public Act.

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