1 AN ACT concerning health.

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

4 Section 5. The Environmental Barriers Act is amended by 5 changing Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 as follows:

6 (410 ILCS 25/2) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 3712)

Sec. 2. Statement of Findings and Purpose. The General
Assembly finds that:

9 (a) Public facilities and multi-story housing <del>units</del> which 10 contain environmental barriers create a serious threat to the 11 safety and welfare of all members of society <del>both in normal</del> 12 <del>conditions and in the event of fire, panic and other emergency</del>.

(b) <u>Individuals with disabilities</u> Environmentally limited persons are often denied access to and use of public facilities and multi-story housing <del>units</del> due to environmental barriers which prevent them from exercising many of their rights and privileges as citizens.

18 (c) The integration of <u>individuals with disabilities</u> 19 <del>environmentally limited persons</del> into the mainstream of society 20 furthers the goals and policies of this State to assure the 21 right of all persons to live and work as independently as 22 possible and to participate in the life of the community as 23 fully as possible.

- 2 - LRB099 18105 MJP 42470 b SB2956 Enrolled Therefore, eliminating environmental barriers is an object 1 2 serious public concern. This Act shall be liberally of construed toward that end. 3 4 (Source: P.A. 84-948.) 5 (410 ILCS 25/3) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 3713) 6 Sec. 3. Definitions. As used in this Act and the Illinois Accessibility Code (71 Ill. Adm. Code 400): 7 8 "2010 Standards for Accessible Design" means the 9 regulations promulgated by the Department of Justice, 28 CFR 10 Parts 35 and 36, pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities 11 Act of 1990 (ADA). 12 "Accessibility Code" or "Code" "Accessibility standards" or "standards" means those standards, known as the Illinois 13 Accessibility Code, 71 Ill. Adm. Code 400, adopted by the 14 15 Capital Development Board pursuant to Section 4 of this Act. 16 "Accessible" means that a site, building, facility, or portion thereof is compliant with the Code. 17 18 "Accessible means of egress" means a continuous and unobstructed way of egress travel from any point in a building 19 20 or facility that provides an accessible route to an area of 21 refuge, a horizontal exit, or a public way. "Accessible route" means a continuous unobstructed path 22 23 connecting all accessible elements and spaces of a building or 24 facility. Interior accessible routes may include corridors, floors, ramps, elevators, lifts, skywalks, tunnels, and clear 25

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1 <u>floor space at fixtures. Exterior accessible routes may include</u> 2 <u>parking access aisles, curb ramps, crosswalks at vehicular</u> 3 <u>ways, walks, ramps, and lifts.</u>

<u>"Adaptability" or "adaptable" means the ability of certain</u>
<u>building spaces and elements, such as kitchen counters, sinks</u>
<u>and grab bars, to be added or altered so as to accommodate the</u>
<u>needs of individuals with different types or degrees of</u>
disability.

9 "Adaptable dwelling unit" means a dwelling unit 10 constructed and equipped so it can be converted with minimal 11 structural change for use by persons with different types and 12 degrees of disability <del>environmental limitation</del>.

13 "Addition" means an expansion, extension, or increase in 14 the gross floor area of a public facility or multi-story 15 housing unit.

16 "Alteration" means any modification or renovation that 17 affects or could affect the usability of the building or facility or part of the building or facility. "Alteration" 18 includes, but is not limited to, remodeling, renovation, 19 20 rehabilitation, reconstruction, historic preservation, historic reconstruction, historic rehabilitation, historic 21 22 restoration, changes to or rearrangement of the structural 23 parts or elements, changes to or replacement of plumbing 24 fixtures or controls, changes to or rearrangement in the plan 25 configuration of walls and full-height partitions, resurfacing of circulation paths or vehicular ways, and changes or 26

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improvements to parking lots. extraordinary repairs, plumbing 1 fixture changes, and changes or rearrangements in the plan 2 configuration of walls and full-height partitions. 3 The following work is not considered to be an alteration unless it 4 5 affects the usability of the building or facility: normal maintenance, reroofing, painting or wallpapering interior or 6 7 exterior redecoration, or changes to mechanical and electrical 8 systems, replacement of plumbing, piping, or valves, asbestos 9 removal, or installation of fire sprinkler systems.

10 "Built environment" means those parts of the physical 11 environment which are designed, constructed or altered by 12 people, including all public facilities and multi-story 13 housing units.

14 <u>"Circulation path" means an exterior or interior way of</u> 15 <u>passage provided for pedestrian travel, including, but not</u> 16 <u>limited to, walks, hallways, courtyards, elevators, platform</u> 17 <u>lifts, ramps, stairways, and landings.</u>

"Common use areas" or "common areas" means areas, including 18 19 interior and exterior rooms, spaces, or elements, which are 20 held out for use by all tenants and owners in public facilities and multi-story housing, including, but not limited to, 21 22 residents of an apartment building or condominium complex, 23 occupants of an office building, or the quests of such 24 residents or occupants. "Common use areas" or "common areas" 25 includes, but is units including, but not limited to, lobbies, 26 elevators, hallways, laundry rooms, swimming pools, storage

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rooms, recreation areas, parking garages, building offices,
 conference rooms, patios, restrooms, telephones, drinking
 fountains, restaurants, cafeterias, delicatessens and stores.

4 "Construction" means any erection, building, installation
5 or reconstruction. Additions shall be deemed construction for
6 purposes of this Act.

7 <u>"Disability" means a physical or mental impairment that</u> 8 <u>substantially limits one or more major life activities; a</u> 9 <u>record or history of such an impairment; or regarded as having</u> 10 <u>such an impairment.</u>

"Dwelling unit" means a single unit of residence which provides a kitchen or food preparation area, in addition to rooms and spaces for living, bathing, sleeping, and the like. Dwelling units are found in such housing types such as townhouses and apartment buildings.

16 "Element" means an architectural, or mechanical (including 17 electrical and plumbing), or electrical component of a 18 building, facility, space, or site, or public right-of-way. 19 including but not limited to a telephone, curb ramp, door, 20 drinking fountain, seating, or water closet.

"Entrance" means any access point to a building or portion of a building or facility or multi-story housing unit used for the purpose of entering. An entrance includes the approach walk, the vertical access leading to the entrance platform, the entrance platform itself, vestibules if provided, and the entry door or doors or gate or gates. SB2956 Enrolled - 6 - LRB099 18105 MJP 42470 b

"Environmental barrier" means an element or space of the 1 2 built environment which limits accessibility to or use of the 3 built environment by individuals with disabilities environmentally limited persons. 4 5 "Environmentally limited person" means a person with a disability or condition who is restricted in the use of the 6 7 built environment. "Facility" means all or any portion of buildings, 8 9 structures, site improvements, elements, and pedestrian routes 10 or vehicular ways located on a site. 11 "Governmental unit" means State agencies as defined in the 12 State Auditing Act, circuit courts, units of local government and their officers, boards of election commissioners, public 13 colleges and universities, and school districts. the State or 14 any political subdivision thereof, including but not limited to 15 16 any county, town, township, city, village, municipality, 17 municipal corporation, school district or other special 18 purpose district. "Means of egress" means a continuous and unobstructed path 19 20 of travel from any point in a building or structure to a public 21 way, consisting of 3 separate and distinct parts: the exit

22 access, the exit, and the exit discharge. A means of egress 23 comprises vertical and horizontal means of travel and includes 24 intervening room spaces, doors, hallways, corridors, 25 passageways, balconies, ramps, stairs, enclosures, lobbies, 26 escalators, horizontal exits, courts, and yards. SB2956 Enrolled - 7 - LRB099 18105 MJP 42470 b

1 "Multi-story housing unit" means any building of 4 or more 2 stories containing 10 or more dwelling units constructed to be 3 held out for sale or lease by any person to the public. 4 "Multi-story housing" includes, but is not limited to, the 5 following building types: apartment buildings, condominium 6 buildings, convents, housing for the elderly, and monasteries.

7 "Occupiable" means a room or enclosed space designed for 8 human occupancy in which individuals congregate for amusement, 9 educational, or similar purposes, or in which occupants are 10 engaged at labor, and that is equipped with means of egress, 11 light, and ventilation.

12 "Owner" means the person contracting for the construction 13 or alteration. That person may be the owner of the real 14 property or existing facility or <u>the may be a</u> tenant of the 15 real property or existing facility.

16 "Primary function area" means an area of a building or 17 facility containing a major activity for which the building or facility is intended. There can be multiple areas containing a 18 primary function in a single building. Primary function areas 19 20 are not limited to public use areas. Mixed use facilities may include numerous primary function areas for each use. Areas 21 22 containing a primary function do not include: mechanical rooms, 23 boiler rooms, supply storage rooms, employee lounges or 24 employee locker rooms, janitorial closets, entrances, 25 corridors, or restrooms. Restrooms are not areas containing a primary function unless the provision of restrooms is a primary 26

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1 purpose of the area, such as in highway rest stops.

2 "Public" means any group of people who are users of the 3 building or employees of the building. The term "public" is not 4 intended to include those people who are employed by the owner 5 of a building for the sole purpose of construction or 6 alteration of a building during the time in which the building 7 is being constructed or altered.

8 "Person" means one or more individuals, partnerships, 9 associations, unincorporated organizations, corporations, 10 cooperatives, legal representatives, trustees, receivers, 11 agents, any group of persons or any governmental unit.

12 "Planning" means the preparation of architectural or 13 engineering designs or plans, technical or other 14 specifications, landscaping plans or other preconstruction 15 plans or specifications.

16 "Public facility" means:

17 (1) any building, structure, or site improvement which18 is:

(i) owned by or on behalf of a governmental unit,
(ii) leased, rented or used, in whole or in part,
by a governmental unit, or

(iii) financed, in whole or in part, by a grant or
a loan made or guaranteed by a governmental unit; or
(2) any building, structure, or site improvement used
or held out for use or intended for use by the public or by
employees for one or more of, but not limited to, the

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1 following:

2 (i) the purpose of gathering, recreation, 3 transient lodging, education, employment, institutional care, or the purchase, rental, sale or 4 5 acquisition of any goods, personal property or services; 6 (ii) places of public display or collection; 7 (iii) social service establishments; and 8 9 (iv) stations used for specified public 10 transportation; or -11 (3) a public right-of-way. 12 "Public right-of-way" means public land or property, 13 usually in interconnected corridors, that is acquired for or 14 dedicated to transportation purposes. "Public way" means any street, alley, or other parcel of 15 16 land open to the outside air leading to a public street, which 17 has been deeded, dedicated, or otherwise permanently appropriated to the public for public use, and which has a 18 clear width and height of not less than 10 feet (3048 mm). 19 20 "Public" means any group of people who are users of the 21 building and employees of the building excluding those people 22 who are employed by the owner of a building for construction or 23 alteration of a building. "Reproduction cost" means the estimated cost of 24 25 constructing a new building, structure, or site improvement of 26 like size, design and materials at the site of the original

building, structure, or site improvement, assuming such site is 1 2 clear. The reproduction cost shall be determined by using the recognized standards of an authoritative technical 3 4 organization. "Site improvements" means landscaping, pedestrian and 5 6 vehicular pathways, steps, ramps, curb ramps, parking lots, 7 outdoor lighting, recreational facilities, and the like, added 8 to a site. 9 "Space" means a definable area, such as a toilet room, 10 corridor, assembly area, entrance, storage room, alcove, 11 courtyard, or lobby. 12 "State" means the State of Illinois and any instrumentality 13 or agency thereof. "Technically infeasible" means, with respect to an 14 alteration of a building or a facility, that a requirement of 15 16 this Act or the Code has little likelihood of being 17 accomplished because existing structural conditions would require removing or altering a load-bearing member that is an 18 essential part of the structural frame; or because other 19 20 existing physical or site constraints prohibit modification or addition of elements, spaces, or features that are in full and 21 22 strict compliance with the minimum requirements. 23 "Transient lodging" means a building or facility or portion of a building or facility, excluding inpatient medical care 24 25 facilities and owner-occupied buildings of 4 or fewer lodging units. "Transient lodging" may include, but is not limited to, 26

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- resorts, group homes, hotels and motels, including cabins and
   other detached units, and dormitories.
- 3 (Source: P.A. 89-539, eff. 7-19-96.)

4 (410 ILCS 25/4) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 3714) 5 Sec. 4. Illinois Accessibility Code Standards. The Capital 6 Development Board shall adopt and publish accessibility standards known as the Illinois Accessibility Code. With 7 8 respect to Accessibility standards for public facilities, the 9 Code shall dictate minimum design, construction, and 10 alteration requirements to facilitate access to and use of the 11 public facility individuals with disabilities by 12 environmentally limited persons. With respect to Accessibility standards for multi-story housing, the Code units shall dictate 13 minimum design and construction requirements to facilitate 14 15 access to and use of the common areas by individuals with 16 disabilities environmentally limited persons and create a number of adaptable dwelling units in accordance with Section 17 18 5. With respect to areas within public facilities or multi-story housing units which areas are restricted to use by 19 20 the employees of businesses or concerns occupying such 21 restricted areas, the Capital Development Board shall 22 promulgate standards designed to ensure that such areas will be accessible to those environmentally limited persons who can 23 24 reasonably be expected to perform the duties of a job therein. The Code standards shall be adopted and revised in 25

accordance with the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. 1 2 Beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 3 98th General Assembly, the Capital Development Board shall begin the process of updating the 1997 Illinois Accessibility 4 5 Code and shall model the updates on the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design. By no later than January 1, 2017, the 6 7 Capital Development Board shall adopt and publish the updated 8 Illinois Accessibility Code. The updated Illinois 9 Accessibility Code may be more stringent than the 2010 ADA 10 Standards for Accessible Design and may identify specific 11 standards. Beginning on January 1, 2017, if the ADA Standards 12 for Accessible Design are updated, then the Capital Development Board shall update its accessibility standards, in keeping with 13 the ADA Standards for Accessible Design, within 3  $\frac{2}{2}$  years after 14 15 the ADA Standards for Accessible Design updates and shall adopt 16 and publish an updated Illinois Accessibility Code.

17 Development The Capital Board may issue written 18 interpretation of the Code standards adopted under Section 4 of 19 this Act. The Capital Development Board shall issue an 20 interpretation within 30 calendar days of receipt of a written request by certified mail unless a longer period is agreed to 21 22 by the parties. Interpretations issued under this Section are 23 project specific and do not constitute precedent for future or different circumstances. 24

25 (Source: P.A. 98-224, eff. 1-1-14; 99-61, eff. 7-16-15.)

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(410 ILCS 25/5) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 3715) 1 2 Sec. 5. Scope. 3 New construction. Any new public facility or (a) multi-story housing, or portion thereof, the construction of 4 5 which began after May 1, 1988, is subject to the current provisions of this Act. The Code adopted by the Capital 6 Development Board shall apply as follows The standards adopted 7 8 by the Capital Development Board shall apply to: 9 (1) Public <u>facilities; new construction</u> <del>Facilities;</del> 10 New Construction. Any new public facility or portion 11 thereof, the construction of which is begun after May 1, 12 1988 is subject to the provisions of the Code applicable to new construction as the Code existed at the time the 13 14 construction commenced. the effective date of this Act. 15 (2) Multi-story housing; new construction. Any new 16 multi-story housing, or portion thereof, the construction of which is begun after May 1, 1988, is subject to the 17 provisions of the Code applicable to new construction as 18 19 the Code existed at the time the construction commenced. Twenty percent of the dwelling units in the multi-story 20 21 housing shall be adaptable and the adaptable units shall be 22 distributed throughout the multi-story housing to provide 23 a variety of sizes and locations. In addition, all common 24 and public use spaces shall be in compliance with the Code. 25 (3) Any However, any new public facility or multi-story 26 housing (i) for which a specific contract for the planning

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has been awarded prior to the effective date of a new 1 version of the Code this Act and (ii) construction of which 2 3 is begun within 12 months of the effective date of the new version of the Code this Act shall be exempt from 4 compliance with the new version of the Code and may instead 5 comply with the version of the Code as it existed at the 6 time the contract was awarded. standards adopted pursuant 7 8 to this Act insofar as those standards vary from standards 9 in the Illinois Accessibility Code.

10 (2) Multi Story Housing Units; New Construction. Any 11 new multi-story housing unit or portion thereof, the 12 construction of which is begun after the effective date of this Act. However, any new multi-story housing unit (i) 13 for 14 which a specific contract for the planning has been awarded 15 prior to the effective date of this Act and (ii) 16 construction of which is begun within 12 months of the effective date of this Act shall be exempt from compliance 17 with the standards adopted pursuant to this Act insofar as 18 19 those standards vary from standards in the Illinois Accessibility Code. Provided, however, that if the common 20 21 areas comply with the standards, if 20% of the dwelling 22 units are adaptable and if the adaptable dwelling units 23 include dwelling units of various sizes and locations within the multi-story housing unit, then the entire 24 25 multi-story housing unit shall be deemed to comply with the 26 standards.

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1 (4) <del>(a-1)</del> Accessibility of structures; new 2 construction. New housing subject to regulation under this 3 Act shall comply be constructed in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. In and, in the case where 4 the new housing is and the new housing not defined as 5 6 multi-story for the purposes of this Act, but instead is a 7 building in which 4 or more dwelling units or sleeping 8 units intended to be occupied as a residence are contained 9 within a single structure, the housing shall comply with 10 the technical guidance requirements of the Department of 11 Housing and Urban Development's Fair Housing Accessibility 12 Guidelines published March 6, 1991, and all subsequent versions, amendments, or supplements the Supplement 13 +0 Notice of Fair Housing Accessibility Guidelines: Questions 14 and Answers about the Guidelines, published June 28, 1994. 15

16 This subsection (4)  $(a \ 1)$  does not apply within any unit of local government that by ordinance, rule, or 17 18 regulation prescribes requirements to increase and 19 facilitate access to the built environment by individuals 20 with disabilities environmentally limited persons that are 21 more stringent than those contained in this Act prior to 22 the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly. 23

24 <u>(5)</u> This Act, together with the Illinois Accessibility 25 Code, 71 Ill. Adm. Code 400, has the force of a building 26 code and as such is law in the State of Illinois. <u>Any</u> SB2956 Enrolled - 16 - LRB099 18105 MJP 42470 b

- violation of the Code is deemed a violation of this Act and
   subject to enforcement pursuant to this Act.
- 3 (b) Alterations. Any alteration to a public facility shall4 provide accessibility as follows:

5 (1) Alterations Generally. No alteration shall be 6 undertaken that decreases or has the effect of decreasing 7 accessibility or usability of a building or facility below 8 the requirements for new construction at the time of 9 alteration.

10 (2) <u>Applicability. Any alteration of a public facility</u> 11 <u>or multi-story housing shall comply with the Code</u> 12 <u>provisions regarding alterations as such provisions exist</u> 13 <u>at the time such alteration commences.</u> <del>If the alteration</del> 14 <del>costs 15% or less of the reproduction cost of the public</del> 15 <del>facility, the element or space being altered shall comply</del> 16 <del>with the applicable requirements for new construction.</del>

17 Path of travel to primary function area. An (3) alteration that affects or could affect the usability of or 18 19 access to an area containing a primary function shall be 20 made so as to ensure that, to the maximum extent feasible, 21 the path of travel to the altered area, including the entrance route to the altered area and the rest rooms, 22 23 telephones, and drinking fountains serving the altered 24 area, are readily accessible to and usable by individuals 25 with disabilities, unless the cost of the alterations to provide an accessible path of travel to the primary 26

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1	function area exceeds 20% of the cost of the overall
2	alteration, or such alterations are otherwise
3	disproportionate to the overall alterations in terms of
4	cost and scope as set forth in the Code. State Owned Public
5	Facilities. If the alteration is to a public facility owned
6	by the State and the alteration costs more than 15% but
7	less than 50% of the reproduction cost of the public
8	facility, the following shall comply with the applicable
9	requirements for new construction:
10	(i) the element or space being altered,
11	(ii) an entrance and a means of egress intended for
12	use by the general public,
13	(iii) all spaces and elements necessary to provide
14	horizontal and vertical accessible routes between an
15	accessible means entrance and means of egress and the
16	element or space being altered,
17	(iv) at least one accessible toilet room for each
18	sex or a unisex toilet when permitted, if toilets are
19	provided or required,
20	(v) accessible parking spaces, where parking is
21	provided, and
22	(vi) an accessible route from public sidewalks or
23	from accessible parking spaces, if provided, to an
24	accessible entrance.
25	(4) All Other Public Facilities. If the alteration
26	costs more than 15% but less than 50% of the reproduction

1	cost of the public facility, and less than \$100,000, the
2	following shall comply with the applicable requirements
3	for new construction:
4	(i) the element or space being altered, and
5	(ii) an entrance and a means of egress intended for
6	use by the general public.
7	(5) If the alteration costs more than 15% but less than
8	50% of the reproduction cost of the public facility, and
9	more than \$100,000, the following shall comply with the
10	applicable requirements for new construction:
11	(i) the element or space being altered,
12	(ii) an entrance and a means of egress intended for
13	use by the general public,
14	(iii) all spaces and elements necessary to provide
15	horizontal and vertical accessible routes between an
16	accessible entrance and means of egress and the element
17	or space being altered; however, privately owned
18	public facilities are not required to provide vertical
19	access in a building with 2 levels of occupiable space
20	where the cost of providing such vertical access is
21	more than 20% of the reproduction cost of the public
22	facility,
23	(iv) at least one accessible toilet room for each
24	sex or a unisex toilet, when permitted, if toilets are
25	provided or required,
26	(v) accessible parking spaces, where parking is

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provided, and

2 (vi) an accessible route from public sidewalks or
 3 from the accessible parking spaces, if provided, to an
 4 accessible entrance.

5 (6) If the alteration costs 50% or more of the 6 reproduction cost of the public facility, the entire public 7 facility shall comply with the applicable requirements for 8 new construction.

9 (c) Alterations to Specific Categories of Public 10 Facilities. For religious entities, private clubs, and 11 owner-occupied transient lodging facilities of 5 units, 12 compliance with the standards adopted by the Capital Development Board is not mandatory if the alteration costs 15% 13 or less of the reproduction cost of the public facility. 14 However, if the cost of the alteration exceeds \$100,000, the 15 16 element or space being altered must comply with applicable requirements for new construction. Alterations over 15% of the 17 reproduction cost of these public facilities are governed by 18 subdivisions (4), (5), and (6) of subsection (b), as 19 20 applicable.

21 (d) Calculation of Reproduction Cost. For the purpose of 22 calculating percentages of reproduction cost, the cost of 23 alteration shall be construed as the total actual combined cost 24 of all alterations made within any period of 30 months.

25 (c) (e) No governmental unit may enter into a new or
 26 renewal agreement to lease, rent or use, in whole or in part,

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any building, structure or improved area which does not comply with the <u>Code</u> <del>standards</del>. Any governmental unit which, on the</del> effective date of this Act, is leasing, renting or using, in whole or in part, any building, structure or improved area which does not comply with the <u>Code</u> <del>standards</del> shall make all reasonable efforts to terminate such lease, rental or use <del>by</del> January 1, 1990.

8 (d) (f) No public facility may be constructed or altered 9 and no multi-story housing unit may be constructed without the 10 statement of an architect registered in the State of Illinois 11 that the plans for the work to be performed comply with the 12 provisions of this Act and the Code standards promulgated 13 hereunder unless the cost of such construction or alteration is less than \$50,000. In the case of construction or alteration of 14 15 an engineering nature, where the plans are prepared by an 16 engineer, the statement may be made by a professional engineer 17 registered in the State of Illinois or a structural engineer registered in the State of Illinois that the engineering plans 18 comply with the provisions of this Act and the Code standards 19 20 promulgated hereunder. The architect's and/or engineer's statement shall be filed by the architect or engineer and 21 22 maintained in the office of the governmental unit responsible 23 for the issuance of the building permit. In those governmental 24 units which do not issue building permits, the statement shall 25 be filed and maintained in the office of the county clerk.

26 (e) The requirements found in the Code cannot be waived by

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- 1 any party.
- 2 (Source: P.A. 94-283, eff. 1-1-06.)

3 (410 ILCS 25/6) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 3716)

4 Sec. 6. Civil Enforcement.

5 <u>(a)</u> The Attorney General shall have authority to enforce 6 <u>the Code</u> the standards. The Attorney General <u>may</u> shall 7 investigate any complaint or reported violation of this Act 8 and, where necessary to ensure compliance, may <u>do</u> bring an 9 <del>action for</del> any or all of the following:

10 (1) <u>Conduct an investigation to determine if a</u> 11 <u>violation of this Act and the Code exists. This includes</u> 12 <u>the power to: mandamus;</u>

13 <u>(A) require an individual or entity to file a</u> 14 <u>statement or report in writing under oath or otherwise,</u> 15 <u>as to all information the Attorney General may</u> 16 <u>consider;</u>

17 (B) examine under oath any person alleged to have
 18 participated in or with knowledge of the violations;
 19 and

 20
 (C) issue subpoenas or conduct hearings in aid of

 21
 any investigation.

(2) <u>Bring an action for</u> injunction to halt construction
or alteration of any public facility <u>or multi-story housing</u>
or to require compliance with the <u>Code</u> <del>standards</del> by any
public facility <u>or multi-story housing</u> which has been or is

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being constructed or altered in violation of this Act and 1 2 the Code.+

(3) Bring an action for mandamus. injunction to halt 3 construction of any multi-story housing unit or to require 4 5 compliance with the standards by any multi story housing 6 unit which has been or is being constructed in violation of 7 this Act; or

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## (4) Bring an action for penalties as follows: other appropriate relief.

10 (A) any owner of a public facility or multi-story 11 housing in violation of this Act shall be subject to 12 civil penalties in a sum not to exceed \$250 per day, and each day the owner is in violation of this Act 13 constitutes a separate offense; 14

15	<u>(B) any architect or engineer negligently or</u>
16	intentionally stating pursuant to Section 5 of this Act
17	that a plan is in compliance with this Act when such
18	plan is not in compliance shall be subject to a
19	suspension, revocation, or refusal of restoration of
20	his or her certificate of registration or license
21	pursuant to the Illinois Architecture Practice Act of
22	1989, the Professional Engineering Practice Act of
23	1989, and the Structural Engineering Practice Act of
24	<u>1989; and</u>
25	(C) any person who knowingly issues a building

permit or other official authorization for the

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construction or alteration of a public facility or the 1 2 construction of multi-story housing in violation of 3 this Act shall be subject to civil penalties in a sum not to exceed \$1,000. 4 5 (5) Bring an action for any other appropriate relief, including, but not limited to, in lieu of a civil action, 6 the entry of an Assurance of Voluntary Compliance with the 7 8 individual or entity deemed to have violated this Act. 9 (b) A public facility or multi-story housing continues to 10 be in violation of this Act and the Code following construction 11 or alteration so long as the public facility or multi-story 12 housing is not compliant with this Act and the Code.

13 (Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)

14 (410 ILCS 25/8) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 3718)

15 Sec. 8. Local Standards. The provisions of this Act and the 16 Code adopted under this Act regulations and standards promulgated hereunder constitute minimum requirements for all 17 18 governmental units, including home rule units. Any 19 governmental unit may enact <del>preseribe</del> more stringent 20 requirements to increase and facilitate access to the built 21 environment by individuals with disabilities environmentally 22 limited persons.

23 (Source: P.A. 84-948.)

24 (410 ILCS 25/7 rep.)

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Section 10. The Environmental Barriers Act is amended by
 repealing Section 7.

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