



Rep. Sam Yingling

Adopted in House on Feb 25, 2020

10100HB0377ham001

LRB101 03116 LNS 64600 a

1 AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 377

2 AMENDMENT NO. _____. Amend House Bill 377 by replacing
3 everything after the enacting clause with the following:

4 "Section 5. The Illinois Human Rights Act is amended by
5 changing Sections 7A-104, 8-105, 8-106.1, 8-111, 10-102,
6 10-103, and 10-104 as follows:

7 (775 ILCS 5/7A-104) (from Ch. 68, par. 7A-104)

8 Sec. 7A-104. Judicial Proceedings. (A) Temporary Relief.

9 (1) At any time after a charge is filed, the Department or
10 complainant may petition the appropriate court for temporary
11 relief, pending final determination of the proceedings under
12 this Act, including an order or judgment restraining the
13 respondent from doing or causing any act which would render
14 ineffectual an order which the Commission may enter with
15 respect to the complainant. Whether it is brought by the
16 Department or by the complainant, the petition shall contain a

1 certification by the Director that the particular matter
2 presents exceptional circumstances in which irreparable injury
3 will result from a civil rights violation in the absence of
4 temporary relief.

5 (2) The petition shall be filed in the circuit court for
6 the county in which the respondent resides or transacts
7 business or in which the alleged violation took place, and the
8 proceedings shall be governed by Part I of Article XI of the
9 "Code of Civil Procedure", as amended. Except as provided in
10 subsection (A) (3), the court may grant temporary relief or a
11 temporary restraining order as it deems just and proper.

12 (3) When the petition is based upon a civil rights
13 violation as defined in Article 3 of this Act, the relief or
14 restraining order entered by the court shall not exceed 5 days
15 unless:

16 (a) A longer period is agreed to by the respondent; or

17 (b) The court finds that there is substantial evidence to
18 demonstrate that the respondent has engaged in unlawful
19 discrimination.

20 (B) Expedited Proceedings. (1) A complainant or the
21 Department at the request of the complainant may at any time
22 petition the circuit court for expedited proceedings. Except as
23 to causes the circuit court considers to be of greater
24 importance, consideration of petitions for expedited
25 proceedings under this subsection shall take precedence on the
26 docket over all other causes and be assigned for hearing at the

1 earliest practicable date and expedited in every way.

2 (2) Venue for a petition filed under this subsection shall
3 lie in the county where the respondent resides or is found or
4 where the alleged violation was committed.

5 (3) Any petition filed by the complainant shall name the
6 Department, Commission and the respondent. Any petition filed
7 by the Department, upon request of the complainant, shall name
8 the Commission and the respondent.

9 (4) If the circuit court determines that the complainant is
10 likely to die before the termination of the proceedings under
11 this Act, it may order the proceedings expedited. When an order
12 for expedited proceedings is issued, the processing of the
13 complainant's charge by the Department and Commission shall
14 take precedence over all matters except older matters of the
15 same character. Where such order is issued, the Department, the
16 Commission, any panel of the Commission, or any Commission
17 hearing officer shall be authorized to shorten any time period,
18 other than the filing period set by Section 7A-102(A)(1) ~~180~~
19 ~~day charge filing period set by this Act or by rule~~. If such an
20 order is issued and the complainant is before the Department,
21 the Department shall immediately appoint an investigator if an
22 investigator has not been appointed and shall in 90 days either
23 file a complaint or order that no complaint be issued. If the
24 Department fails to make a determination within 90 days the
25 complainant shall have 30 days to file his complaint with the
26 Commission.

1 (C) Enforcement of Commission Orders. When authorized by
2 this Act, the Department, at the request of the Commission, may
3 take whatever action may be authorized for the enforcement of
4 Commission orders.

5 (Source: P.A. 86-910; 86-1028.)

6 (775 ILCS 5/8-105) (from Ch. 68, par. 8-105)

7 Sec. 8-105. Settlement.

8 (A) Approval.

9 (1) When a proposed settlement is submitted by the
10 Department, the Commission, through a panel of 3 members,
11 shall determine whether to approve its terms and
12 conditions.

13 (2) A settlement of any complaint and its underlying
14 charge or charges may be effectuated at any time upon
15 agreement of the parties, with or without the Commission's
16 approval, and shall act as a full and final resolution of
17 the matter. If the parties desire that the Commission
18 retain jurisdiction over the matter for purposes of
19 enforcing the terms of the settlement, the terms shall be
20 reduced to writing, signed by the parties, and submitted to
21 the Commission for approval. The Commission, through a
22 panel of 3 members, shall determine whether to approve the
23 settlement.

24 (3) Approval of the settlement shall be accomplished by
25 an order, served on the parties and the Department, in

1 accord with the written terms of the settlement.

2 (B) Violation. When the Department files notice of a
3 settlement order violation, the Commission, through a panel of
4 three members, may either order the Department to seek
5 enforcement of the settlement order pursuant to paragraph (C)
6 ~~(B)~~ of Section 8-111 or remand for any type of hearing as it
7 may deem necessary pursuant to paragraph (D) of Section 8A-103.

8 (C) Dismissal for Refusal to Accept Settlement Offer. The
9 Commission shall dismiss a complaint and the underlying charge
10 or charges of the complaint if the Commission is satisfied
11 that:

12 1. the respondent has eliminated the effects of the
13 civil rights violation charged and taken steps to prevent
14 repetition of the violation; or

15 2. the respondent offers and the complainant declines
16 to accept the terms of settlement that the Commission
17 determines are sufficient to eliminate the effect of the
18 civil rights violation charged and to prevent repetition of
19 the violation.

20 In determining whether the respondent has eliminated the
21 effects of the civil rights violation charged, or has offered
22 terms of settlement sufficient to eliminate same, the
23 Commission shall consider the extent to which the respondent
24 has either fully provided, or reasonably offered by way of
25 terms of settlement, as the case may be, the relevant relief
26 available to the complainant under Section 8A-104 of this Act.

1 At any time after the service of a complaint pursuant to
2 Section 8A-102 of this Act, and prior to service of a decision
3 prepared pursuant to Section 8A-102(I), a respondent may move
4 for a recommended order dismissing a complaint and the
5 underlying charge or charges for complainant's refusal to
6 accept terms of settlement that are sufficient to eliminate the
7 effects of the civil rights violation charged in the complaint
8 and to eliminate repetition of the violation. Respondent's
9 motion and complainant's reply, if any, shall comply with the
10 requirements for summary decision set forth in Section 8-106.1
11 of this Act.

12 (D) This amendatory Act of 1996 applies to causes of action
13 filed on or after January 1, 1996.

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

15 (775 ILCS 5/8-106.1) (from Ch. 68, par. 8-106.1)

16 Sec. 8-106.1. Summary Decision.

17 (1) At any time after the service of a complaint and prior
18 to service of a decision pursuant to Section 8A-102(I) or
19 8B-102(J) ~~8-106(I)~~, complainant or respondent may move with or
20 without supporting affidavits for a summary order in the moving
21 party's favor as to all or any part of the relief sought. A
22 hearing officer may not preclude the filing of said motion
23 except within the 60-day period prior to hearing on the merits
24 of the complaint.

25 (2) Procedure. The non-moving party may file

1 counteraffidavits prior to the time of the ruling on the
2 motion. The hearing officer shall decide the motion without
3 delay and shall grant it if the pleadings and affidavits, if
4 any, show that there is no genuine issue as to any material
5 fact and that the moving party is entitled to a recommended
6 order as a matter of law. The term "without delay" shall be
7 defined by rule promulgated by the Commission. An interim
8 summary recommended order, interlocutory in character, may be
9 rendered on the issue of liability alone although there is a
10 genuine issue as to the relief to be awarded.

11 (3) Affidavits or Motions Made in Bad Faith. If it appears
12 to the satisfaction of the hearing officer at any time that any
13 affidavit or motion presented pursuant to this Section is
14 presented in bad faith or solely for the purpose of delay, the
15 hearing officer may recommend that the party employing the use
16 of affidavits for dilatory purposes shall pay to the other
17 party the amount of reasonable expenses incurred as a result of
18 the filing of the affidavit or motion, including reasonable
19 attorney's fees.

20 (Source: P.A. 89-370, eff. 8-18-95.)

21 (775 ILCS 5/8-111) (from Ch. 68, par. 8-111)

22 Sec. 8-111. Court Proceedings.

23 (A) Civil Actions Commenced in Circuit Court.

24 (1) Venue. Civil actions commenced in a circuit court
25 pursuant to Section 7A-102 shall be commenced in the

1 circuit court in the county in which the civil rights
2 violation was allegedly committed.

3 (2) If a civil action is commenced in a circuit court,
4 the form of the complaint shall be in accordance with the
5 Code of Civil Procedure.

6 (3) If a civil action is commenced in a circuit court
7 under Section 7A-102, the plaintiff or defendant may demand
8 trial by jury.

9 (4) Remedies. Upon the finding of a civil rights
10 violation, the circuit court or jury may award any of the
11 remedies set forth in Section 8A-104.

12 (B) Judicial Review.

13 (1) Any complainant or respondent may apply for and
14 obtain judicial review of a final order of the Commission
15 entered under this Act by filing a petition for review in
16 the Appellate Court within 35 days from the date that a
17 copy of the decision sought to be reviewed was served upon
18 the party affected by the decision. If a 3-member panel or
19 the full Commission finds that an interlocutory order
20 involves a question of law as to which there is substantial
21 ground for difference of opinion and that an immediate
22 appeal from the order may materially advance the ultimate
23 termination of the litigation, any party may petition the
24 Appellate Court for permission to appeal the order. The
25 procedure for obtaining the required Commission findings
26 and the permission of the Appellate Court shall be governed

1 by Supreme Court Rule 308, except the references to the
2 "trial court" shall be understood as referring to the
3 Commission.

4 (2) In any proceeding brought for judicial review, the
5 Commission's findings of fact shall be sustained unless the
6 court determines that such findings are contrary to the
7 manifest weight of the evidence.

8 (3) Venue. Proceedings for judicial review shall be
9 commenced in the appellate court for the district wherein
10 the civil rights violation which is the subject of the
11 Commission's order was allegedly committed.

12 (C) Judicial Enforcement.

13 (1) When the Commission, at the instance of the
14 Department or an aggrieved party, concludes that any person
15 has violated a valid order of the Commission issued
16 pursuant to this Act, and the violation and its effects are
17 not promptly corrected, the Commission, through a panel of
18 3 members, shall order the Department to commence an action
19 in the name of the People of the State of Illinois by
20 complaint, alleging the violation, attaching a copy of the
21 order of the Commission and praying for the issuance of an
22 order directing such person, his or her or its officers,
23 agents, servants, successors and assigns to comply with the
24 order of the Commission.

25 (2) An aggrieved party may file a complaint for
26 enforcement of a valid order of the Commission directly in

1 Circuit Court.

2 (3) Upon the commencement of an action filed under
3 paragraphs (1) or (2) of this subsection, ~~(B) of this~~
4 ~~Section~~ the court shall have jurisdiction over the
5 proceedings and power to grant or refuse, in whole or in
6 part, the relief sought or impose such other remedy as the
7 court may deem proper.

8 (4) The court may stay an order of the Commission in
9 accordance with the applicable Supreme Court rules,
10 pending disposition of the proceedings.

11 (5) The court may punish for any violation of its order
12 as in the case of civil contempt.

13 (6) Venue. Proceedings for judicial enforcement of a
14 Commission order shall be commenced in the circuit court in
15 the county wherein the civil rights violation which is the
16 subject of the Commission's order was committed.

17 (D) Limitation. Except as otherwise provided by law, no
18 court of this state shall have jurisdiction over the subject of
19 an alleged civil rights violation other than as set forth in
20 this Act.

21 (E) This amendatory Act of 1996 applies to causes of action
22 filed on or after January 1, 1996.

23 (F) The changes made to this Section by this amendatory Act
24 of the 95th General Assembly apply to charges or complaints
25 filed with the Department or the Commission on or after the
26 effective date of those changes.

1 (Source: P.A. 95-243, eff. 1-1-08.)

2 (775 ILCS 5/10-102) (from Ch. 68, par. 10-102)

3 Sec. 10-102. Court Actions. (A) Circuit Court Actions. (1)

4 An aggrieved party may commence a civil action in an
5 appropriate Circuit Court not later than 2 years after the
6 occurrence or the termination of an alleged civil rights
7 violation or the breach of a conciliation or settlement
8 agreement entered into under this Act, whichever occurs last,
9 to obtain appropriate relief with respect to the alleged civil
10 rights violation or breach. Venue for such civil action shall
11 be determined under Section 8-111(A) (1) ~~(B) (6)~~.

12 (2) The computation of such 2-year period shall not include
13 any time during which an administrative proceeding under this
14 Act was pending with respect to a complaint or charge under
15 this Act based upon the alleged civil rights violation. This
16 paragraph does not apply to actions arising from a breach of a
17 conciliation or settlement agreement.

18 (3) An aggrieved party may commence a civil action under
19 this subsection whether or not a charge has been filed under
20 Section 7B-102 and without regard to the status of any such
21 charge, however, if the Department or local agency has obtained
22 a conciliation or settlement agreement with the consent of an
23 aggrieved party, no action may be filed under this subsection
24 by such aggrieved party with respect to the alleged civil
25 rights violation practice which forms the basis for such

1 complaint except for the purpose of enforcing the terms of such
2 conciliation or settlement agreement.

3 (4) An aggrieved party shall not commence a civil action
4 under this subsection with respect to an alleged civil rights
5 violation which forms the basis of a complaint issued by the
6 Department if a hearing officer has commenced a hearing on the
7 record under Article 3 of this Act with respect to such
8 complaint.

9 (B) Appointment of Attorney by Court. Upon application by a
10 person alleging a civil rights violation or a person against
11 whom the civil rights violation is alleged, if in the opinion
12 of the court such person is financially unable to bear the
13 costs of such action, the court may:

14 (1) appoint an attorney for such person, any attorney so
15 appointed may petition for an award of attorneys fees pursuant
16 to subsection (C) (2) of this Section; or

17 (2) authorize the commencement or continuation of a civil
18 action under subsection (A) without the payment of fees, costs,
19 or security.

20 (C) Relief which may be granted. (1) In a civil action
21 under subsection (A) if the court finds that a civil rights
22 violation has occurred or is about to occur, the court may
23 award to the plaintiff actual and punitive damages, and may
24 grant as relief, as the court deems appropriate, any permanent
25 or preliminary injunction, temporary restraining order, or
26 other order, including an order enjoining the defendant from

1 engaging in such civil rights violation or ordering such
2 affirmative action as may be appropriate.

3 (2) In a civil action under subsection (A), the court, in
4 its discretion, may allow the prevailing party, other than the
5 State of Illinois, reasonable attorneys fees and costs. The
6 State of Illinois shall be liable for such fees and costs to
7 the same extent as a private person.

8 (D) Intervention By The Department. The Attorney General of
9 Illinois may intervene on behalf of the Department if the
10 Department certifies that the case is of general public
11 importance. Upon such intervention the court may award such
12 relief as is authorized to be granted to a plaintiff in a civil
13 action under Section 10-102(C).

14 (Source: P.A. 86-910.)

15 (775 ILCS 5/10-103) (from Ch. 68, par. 10-103)

16 (Text of Section before amendment by P.A. 101-530)

17 Sec. 10-103. Circuit court actions pursuant to election.

18 (A) If an election is made under Section 8B-102, the
19 Department shall authorize and not later than 30 days after the
20 election is made the Attorney General shall commence and
21 maintain a civil action on behalf of the aggrieved party in a
22 circuit court of Illinois seeking relief under this Section.
23 Venue for such civil action shall be determined under Section
24 8-111(A) (1) ~~(B) (6)~~.

25 (B) Any aggrieved party with respect to the issues to be

1 determined in a civil action under this Section may intervene
2 as of right in that civil action.

3 (C) In a civil action under this Section, if the court
4 finds that a civil rights violation has occurred or is about to
5 occur the court may grant as relief any relief which a court
6 could grant with respect to such civil rights violation in a
7 civil action under Section 10-102. Any relief so granted that
8 would accrue to an aggrieved party in a civil action commenced
9 by that aggrieved party under Section 10-102 shall also accrue
10 to that aggrieved party in a civil action under this Section.
11 If monetary relief is sought for the benefit of an aggrieved
12 party who does not intervene in the civil action, the court
13 shall not award such relief if that aggrieved party has not
14 complied with discovery orders entered by the court.

15 (Source: P.A. 86-910.)

16 (Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 101-530)

17 Sec. 10-103. Circuit court actions pursuant to election.

18 (A) If an election is made under Section 8B-102, the
19 Department shall authorize and not later than 30 days after the
20 entry of the administrative closure order by the Commission the
21 Attorney General shall commence and maintain a civil action on
22 behalf of the aggrieved party in a circuit court of Illinois
23 seeking relief under this Section. Venue for such civil action
24 shall be determined under Section 8-111 (A) (1) ~~(B) (6)~~.

25 (B) Any aggrieved party with respect to the issues to be

1 determined in a civil action under this Section may intervene
2 as of right in that civil action.

3 (C) In a civil action under this Section, if the court
4 finds that a civil rights violation has occurred or is about to
5 occur the court may grant as relief any relief which a court
6 could grant with respect to such civil rights violation in a
7 civil action under Section 10-102. Any relief so granted that
8 would accrue to an aggrieved party in a civil action commenced
9 by that aggrieved party under Section 10-102 shall also accrue
10 to that aggrieved party in a civil action under this Section.
11 If monetary relief is sought for the benefit of an aggrieved
12 party who does not intervene in the civil action, the court
13 shall not award such relief if that aggrieved party has not
14 complied with discovery orders entered by the court.

15 (Source: P.A. 101-530, eff. 1-1-20.)

16 (775 ILCS 5/10-104)

17 Sec. 10-104. Circuit Court Actions by the Illinois Attorney
18 General.

19 (A) Standing, venue, limitations on actions, preliminary
20 investigations, notice, and Assurance of Voluntary Compliance.

21 (1) Whenever the Illinois Attorney General has
22 reasonable cause to believe that any person or group of
23 persons is engaged in a pattern and practice of
24 discrimination prohibited by this Act, the Illinois
25 Attorney General may commence a civil action in the name of

1 the People of the State, as parens patriae on behalf of
2 persons within the State to enforce the provisions of this
3 Act in any appropriate circuit court. Venue for this civil
4 action shall be determined under paragraph (1) ~~(6)~~ of
5 subsection (A) ~~(C)~~ of Section 8-111. Such actions shall be
6 commenced no later than 2 years after the occurrence or the
7 termination of an alleged civil rights violation or the
8 breach of a conciliation agreement or Assurance of
9 Voluntary Compliance entered into under this Act,
10 whichever occurs last, to obtain relief with respect to the
11 alleged civil rights violation or breach.

12 (2) Prior to initiating a civil action, the Attorney
13 General shall conduct a preliminary investigation to
14 determine whether there is reasonable cause to believe that
15 any person or group of persons is engaged in a pattern and
16 practice of discrimination declared unlawful by this Act
17 and whether the dispute can be resolved without litigation.
18 In conducting this investigation, the Attorney General
19 may:

20 (a) require the individual or entity to file a
21 statement or report in writing under oath or otherwise,
22 as to all information the Attorney General may consider
23 necessary;

24 (b) examine under oath any person alleged to have
25 participated in or with knowledge of the alleged
26 pattern and practice violation; or

1 (c) issue subpoenas or conduct hearings in aid of
2 any investigation.

3 (3) Service by the Attorney General of any notice
4 requiring a person to file a statement or report, or of a
5 subpoena upon any person, shall be made:

6 (a) personally by delivery of a duly executed copy
7 thereof to the person to be served or, if a person is
8 not a natural person, in the manner provided in the
9 Code of Civil Procedure when a complaint is filed; or

10 (b) by mailing by certified mail a duly executed
11 copy thereof to the person to be served at his or her
12 last known abode or principal place of business within
13 this State.

14 (4) In lieu of a civil action, the individual or entity
15 alleged to have engaged in a pattern or practice of
16 discrimination deemed violative of this Act may enter into
17 an Assurance of Voluntary Compliance with respect to the
18 alleged pattern or practice violation.

19 (5) The Illinois Attorney General may commence a civil
20 action under this subsection (A) whether or not a charge
21 has been filed under Sections 7A-102 or 7B-102 and without
22 regard to the status of any charge, however, if the
23 Department or local agency has obtained a conciliation or
24 settlement agreement or if the parties have entered into an
25 Assurance of Voluntary Compliance no action may be filed
26 under this subsection (A) with respect to the alleged civil

1 rights violation practice that forms the basis for the
2 complaint except for the purpose of enforcing the terms of
3 the conciliation or settlement agreement or the terms of
4 the Assurance of Voluntary Compliance.

5 (6) Subpoenas.

6 (a) Petition for enforcement. Whenever any person
7 fails to comply with any subpoena issued under
8 paragraph (2) of this subsection (A), or whenever
9 satisfactory copying or reproduction of any material
10 requested in an investigation cannot be done and the
11 person refuses to surrender the material, the Attorney
12 General may file in any appropriate circuit court, and
13 serve upon the person, a petition for a court order for
14 the enforcement of the subpoena or other request. Venue
15 for this enforcement action shall be determined under
16 paragraph (E) (1) ~~(C) (6)~~ of Section 8-104 ~~8-111~~.

17 (b) Petition to modify or set aside a subpoena.

18 (i) Any person who has received a subpoena
19 issued under paragraph (2) of this subsection (A)
20 may file in the appropriate circuit court, and
21 serve upon the Attorney General, a petition for a
22 court order to modify or set aside the subpoena or
23 other request. The petition must be filed either
24 (I) within 20 days after the date of service of the
25 subpoena or at any time before the return date
26 specified in the subpoena, whichever date is

1 earlier, or (II) within such longer period as may
2 be prescribed in writing by the Attorney General.

3 (ii) The petition shall specify each ground
4 upon which the petitioner relies in seeking relief
5 under subdivision (i) and may be based upon any
6 failure of the subpoena to comply with the
7 provisions of this Section or upon any
8 constitutional or other legal right or privilege
9 of the petitioner. During the pendency of the
10 petition in the court, the court may stay, as it
11 deems proper, the running of the time allowed for
12 compliance with the subpoena or other request, in
13 whole or in part, except that the petitioner shall
14 comply with any portion of the subpoena or other
15 request not sought to be modified or set aside.

16 (c) Jurisdiction. Whenever any petition is filed
17 in any circuit court under this paragraph (6), the
18 court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the
19 matter so presented and to enter such orders as may be
20 required to carry out the provisions of this Section.
21 Any final order so entered shall be subject to appeal
22 in the same manner as appeals of other final orders in
23 civil matters. Any disobedience of any final order
24 entered under this paragraph (6) by any court shall be
25 punished as a contempt of the court.

26 (B) Relief which may be granted.

1 (1) In any civil action brought pursuant to subsection
2 (A) of this Section, the Attorney General may obtain as a
3 remedy, equitable relief (including any permanent or
4 preliminary injunction, temporary restraining order, or
5 other order, including an order enjoining the defendant
6 from engaging in such civil rights violation or ordering
7 any action as may be appropriate). In addition, the
8 Attorney General may request and the Court may impose a
9 civil penalty to vindicate the public interest:

10 (a) for violations of Article 3 and Article 4 in an
11 amount not exceeding \$25,000 per violation, and in the
12 case of violations of all other Articles in an amount
13 not exceeding \$10,000 if the defendant has not been
14 adjudged to have committed any prior civil rights
15 violations under the provision of the Act that is the
16 basis of the complaint;

17 (b) for violations of Article 3 and Article 4 in an
18 amount not exceeding \$50,000 per violation, and in the
19 case of violations of all other Articles in an amount
20 not exceeding \$25,000 if the defendant has been
21 adjudged to have committed one other civil rights
22 violation under the provision of the Act within 5 years
23 of the occurrence of the civil rights violation that is
24 the basis of the complaint; and

25 (c) for violations of Article 3 and Article 4 in an
26 amount not exceeding \$75,000 per violation, and in the

1 case of violations of all other Articles in an amount
2 not exceeding \$50,000 if the defendant has been
3 adjudged to have committed 2 or more civil rights
4 violations under the provision of the Act within 5
5 years of the occurrence of the civil rights violation
6 that is the basis of the complaint.

7 (2) A civil penalty imposed under subdivision (B) (1) of
8 this Section shall be deposited into the Attorney General
9 Court Ordered and Voluntary Compliance Payment Projects
10 Fund, which is a special fund in the State Treasury. Moneys
11 in the Fund shall be used, subject to appropriation, for
12 the performance of any function pertaining to the exercise
13 of the duties of the Attorney General including but not
14 limited to enforcement of any law of this State and
15 conducting public education programs; however, any moneys
16 in the Fund that are required by the court or by an
17 agreement to be used for a particular purpose shall be used
18 for that purpose.

19 (3) Aggrieved parties seeking actual damages must
20 follow the procedure set out in Sections 7A-102 or 7B-102
21 for filing a charge.

22 (Source: P.A. 97-1032, eff. 1-1-13.)

23 Section 95. No acceleration or delay. Where this Act makes
24 changes in a statute that is represented in this Act by text
25 that is not yet or no longer in effect (for example, a Section

1 represented by multiple versions), the use of that text does
2 not accelerate or delay the taking effect of (i) the changes
3 made by this Act or (ii) provisions derived from any other
4 Public Act.".

5 Section 999. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
6 becoming law.".